A.

A. Carter. 1953, p.74. A name first assigned by E.H. Carter to his seedling of **Strawberry Blonde.**

A-6. Wheeler, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Tentative designation for **Prima Donna Variegated.**

A.A. de Castro Pereira. *(C.japonica)*, Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola, Portuense, 1895, Catalogue No.29, p.42. A formal double white, striped and spotted carmine from Portugal.

A. Audesson. Knapp Hill Nursery, Woking, Catalogue, 1966-1967, p.9. Orthographic error for **Adolphe Audusson.**

A. Bessie. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Queen Bessie.**

A Feuilles Panaché. André, Edouard F., 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyéres, descriptions...*, p.249. A new introduction from Japan by J.G. Veitch who listed it as 'Japonica Variegata'. Synonym for **Benten-tsubaki.**

A Fleur Simple. *(C.japonica)*, André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.12. No description but believed synonymous with **Rubra.**

A.I. Downing. Stefano Pagliai, Firenze Catalogue, 1867, p.67. Orthographic error for **A.J. Downing.**

A.J. Downing. *(C.japonica)*, Mead, 1861, *The Horticulturalist and Journal of Rural Art.* 16:464 . . . the flower is large and full, the colour is a rich glowing rose, exquisitely shaded off to a silvery rose at the edge of the petals. The foliage and habit is good. See illustration opposite p.439. A *C.japonica* raised in USA by N. Becar, Brooklyn. Abbreviation: 'Downing'.

A.J. Downing (Buist). Buist, 1868, probably the same camellia as **A.J. Downing.**

A.J. Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.7. No description. Hertrich,1955, vol.2, p.12, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens:* Flower: complete double, formal type; Camellia Rose 622/self to/1 towards haft; to 8 cm broad by 4 cm high. Calyx: to 4 cm across, flattened against corolla, spherical segments, split margins, medium light to dark green, wide translucent margins. Petals: about 45 segments, near-spatulate, to 3.5 cm by 3 cm wide, progressively smaller towards the centre, deep single cleft, if any, fairly firm texture. Centre of flower: about 25 additional segments forming a centre rosette of proportionally smaller petals, stamens visible only when fully opened, crimped white filaments, light golden stamens, fusion with a few petaloids sometimes noted. Buds: globular. Leaves: broad elliptical, downward-curving tips, 10 cm long by 5 cm wide; dark semi-glossy, very slightly lighter on the underside, heavy leathery texture; serration, crenulate from base almost to the coarsely serrate tips. Apices: medium to long-pointed to tapering. Petioles: stout, 13 to 17 mm long; venation, pronounced on both surfaces. Habit: upright in tendency. Originated from an old plant growing in the Capitol grounds, Sacramento, California, USA prior to 1945 (Olrich, 1945. 'Camellias in Capitol Park').

A.L. Rowse. *(C.reticulata* × *C.japonica*), Treseder and Hymans, 1975, *Growing Camellias*, p.141: A hybrid between *C.reticulata f. simplex* and *C.japonica* **Jupiter (Pauls)** as 'Juno', producing a most unusual stamenless flower of a deep pink shade. Raised by Gillian Carlyon, Cornwall, England.

A. Markley Lee. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.20: Imbricated pink similar to 'Pink Perfection' (**Otome**). Raised in USA.

A.O. Ellison. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood Catalogue, 1945, p.4: A large single light red with a bunch of stamens. Very free flowering and early. An old local seedling of unknown origin raised in Australia.

A.P. Fatheree. SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1981, p.170. Orthographic error for **A.P. Fatherree.**

A.P. Fatherree. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.159, Reg. No.1651: A very large, deep red veined deeper red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid 'Cornelian' ('Damanao'), openpollinated seedling, mid-season to late, originated by Frank V. Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The seven-year old seedling first bloomed in 1979. Average size flower, 15.5 cm wide by 7.5 cm deep with yellow anthers. Heavy textured petals, abundance of blooms, good lasting quality. Plant growth is upright, open, rapid in rate, with dark green, heavy textured, leathery, serrated edged leaves, 10.5 cm long by 7 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'A.P. Fatheree'.

A. Pètelot. *(C.oleifera x C.hiemalis).* J.C. Rosmann, March 1993, "Histoire d'une passion", *Jardins de France*, p.33, colour plate: Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucau, France. A seedling of *C.oleifera* **Jaune** x *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira.** Deep pink, semi-double of 10-11 emarginate petals and centre stamens with a few petaloids.

A.S. Grandif. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Abbrev. for **Alba Superba Grandiflora.**

A.W. Jessep. (*C.japonica)*, Merrillees, Shere Camellia List, 1950, St Kilda, Victoria, Australia. No description. Merrillees, Shere Catalogue, 1951, p.4: (Botanic Gardens, Melbourne). Incomplete long tiered (hose-in-hose), perfect white, very large, of good substance. Jessep, 1955 ANZCRS, *Camellia Annual*, p.6, Reg. No.8: Published *Camellia Trail*, 1950, p.30. Parent: **Gauntlettii,** ('Sodekakushi'). The seed was obtained from under a plant of 'Gauntlettii' in the garden of Dr Clendinnen, Kallista, Victoria, Australia, and planted in Melbourne Botanic Gardens. First flowered 1948. Won blue ribbon for best seedling at the Camellia Show of the RHS (Vic.) in Melbourne in 1952. Habit of growth, vigorous, slightly pendulous. Leaf large, broad, obovate,11 cm by 6 cm, bright green, and resembling the leaf of the female parent. Flower bud pointed, with long, dark green bracts. Semi-double, inclined to be hose-in-hose. Diameter 12.5 cm. Pure ivory white. Petals 15 to 20, large with firm texture. Blooms mid-season to late.

A.W. Mohr. *(C.japonica)*, NCCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, vol.17, No.2, Feb.1964, back page, black and white photo. Semi-double, light red veined deeper, large flower. Originated in USA.

Aakazuki. Watanabe, 1970 Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.111. Orthographic error for **Akazuki.**

Aaron & Gold. Thoby, 1988, *Tsubaki - A propos de Camellia*, p.45. Orthographic error for **Maroon & Gold.**

Aaron's Ruby. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.58, Reg. No.251: A 9-year- old chance seedling originated by Ruby Aaron (Mrs B.A.), Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA. The slender, slightly pendulous plant is said to be very hardy and vigorous in manner of growth. New growth is red in colour. Mature leaves are dark green, large and twisted. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'R.L. Wheeler', are from 12.5 to 15 cm in diameter and are a brilliant metallic red. The large, thick petals are inter-mixed with little flags and large trumpet-like cups around a mass of golden stamens. The flower has a spicy fragrance and remains on the plant for two weeks or more. Flowering season, mid-season to late. Colour photo in Sharp's *Camellias Illustrated*, 1957, p.165 and the *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958 facing p.18. Sport: 'Aaron's Ruby Variegated'.

Aaron's Ruby Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Griffin Jr. ea., Sept. 1959, *Camellian*, p.8, as 'Aaron's Ruby Var.': A virus variegated form of **Aaron's Ruby.** Metallic red and white. Originated in USA.

Aartshetogin Augusta. de Jonghe, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.107. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Aazhiquan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.168. Chinese synonym for **Ai-no-izumi**

Abad de Parafita. Escuela di Agricultura, Pontevedra, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Abbate de Parafita.**

Abani. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.32. Orthographic error for **Albani.**

Abate Allegri. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:4: Wine red, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Abate Banzoni. William Bull, Catalogue, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini.**

Abate Bianca. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Abate Bianci.**

Abate Bianchi. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.44. No description. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:1. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.3: Imbricated brilliant red with streaks of white in the centre of each petal. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la culture du Camellia*, p.94: Flower imbricated, rose, the petals marked at the centre with a streak of white. Synonym: 'Abbate Bianchi'(Lechi). Originated in Italy by Lechi. According to Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue' 1849 and the Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, this and **Emilio Bandiera** are synonymous despite being ascribed to different originators.

Abate Bianci. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1858, Book V, pl.I: This variety, which is of Italian origin, has been cultivated for several years already...The blossoms, by the regularly imbricated arrangement of their rounded, undulate petals, faintly emarginate at the summit, are classed amongst the perfections and, in spite of the small size, are distinguished by the contrast of the bright pink of the heart and the circumference, with the delicate pink of the intermediate petals. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi. Orthographic error: 'Abate Bianca'.

Abate Brangoni. Galeotti, M., 1852, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique,* Vol.10, p.12. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini.**

Abate Branzini. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II and facing page. Orthographic errors: 'Abate Banzoni', 'Abate Branzoni', 'Abate Bronzini', 'Abbate Branzini', 'Abatte Branzoni', 'Abate Brangoni', 'Abate Branzioni'. It has also been confused with **Emilio Bandiera** and **Emilia Camponi.** This camellia was obtained from seed by Mr Prudente Besson, horticulturalist in Turin, and is one of the most distinct varieties...To the perfect imbrication of its petals, smoothly rounded and exquisitely margined is added a deep, rich carmine colouring which shows off clearly a purple border. Besides, a very ample foliage completes and sets off the beautiful floral colouring by its dark glossy green. Originated in Italy.

Abate Branzioni. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini.**

Abate Branzoni. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.32. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.37. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini.**

Abate Bronzoni. Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini.**

Abate Landino. *(C.japonica)*, Professor Attilio Tassi, *I Giardini*, 1855: Clear rose margined with white and striped with carmine. Well imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.7: Imbricated, pale pink bordered with white and striped with carmine. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Abate Nianci. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.20. Orthographic error for **Abate Bianci.**

Abatte Branzini. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini.**

Abatte Branzoni. Victor de Bisshop, Catalogue, 1935, p.6. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini.**

Abbade de Parafita. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogues No.1, 1865, p.31, and No.9, 1872-73, p.40; Regular rose form of vivid cherry colour. Orthographic variants 'Abbade de Perafita', 'Abade de Perafita'. Orthographic errors 'Abad de Perafita', 'Abbate de Parafita'. Originated in Portugal before 1865.

Abbate Bianchi (Lechi). de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la culture du Camellia*, p.94. Synonym for **Abate Bianchi.**

Abbate Branzini. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.30: Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant of **Abate Branzini.**

Abbate de Parafita. Orthographic error for **Abbade de Parafita.**

Abbe de Beaumont. *(C.japonica)*, Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1873, p.135: Large imbricated, cerise pink, veined. Originated in France.

Abbe Mongein. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, (38):33: Pure white, regular, plumed vivid red. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.1: Regular form, pure white, variegated bright red. Originated in France by Tours.

Abbie Wilder. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research.* Orthographic variant of **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Abbot. Griffith, 1953, ACS., *Quarterly*, 8(1):4. Abbreviation for **Abbot Turner.**

Abbot Turner. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *Quarterly*, 6(2):9, 1951, Reg. No.118. Seedling of unknown parentage, age 9 years. First flowered 1949. Originated by Mrs D.A. Turner, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is open and rapid. Colour is about the shade of red of the 'Lindsay Neill' rose but has red and white stamens tipped with gold and a number of petaloids. The leaves are dark green...Flower buds are round and large, colour is brown tipped with red. The flower is incomplete double, with small petaloids resembling **Aunt Jetty,** colour is red, 10-12.5 cm in diameter. Flowers early to mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Abbot'.

Abbot's Dawn. Griffiths, ACS, *Quarterly*, 8(1):4, 1955. Orthographic variant of 'Dawn'(Abbot).

Abbotts Folly. (C.hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.475. Originated by F.K. Abbott, Rossmoyne, West Australia. A cross between *C.x williamsii* **Margaret Waterhouse** as seed parent, and *C.hiemalis* **Kanjiro,** which first flowered 1989. A formal double flower of 53 petals, light lavender pink (RHS.CC.63D), diameter 7 cm x 3.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a compact plant of medium growth. Leaves matt green elliptic, fine serrations, apex pointed, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals firmly overlaid, and the plant flowers prolifically.

Abbotsleigh. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.87, Dec.1983, p.22, Reg. No.296: Originated by Cecil Blumenthal, St Ives, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.japonica* **Tiffany,** obtained in 1976, bloomed 1980. The 10 cm by 6 cm acuminate leaves are light green. The 13

cm wide by 7 cm deep, informal double, white flowers bloom mid-season. The plant has an open, spreading habit of growth.

Abbott's Special. *(C.sasanqua)*, Smart, RHS, *Rhododendron and CamelliaYearbook*, 1977, p.77: Seen in the United States was a very slow growing sasanqua with a weeping habit, which should prove useful for hanging baskets. This was being grown by Mr W. Goertz of San Marino, California and is called 'Abbott's Special'.

Abby Paeony. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1. No description. No valid listing located.

Abby Wilder Imbricata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1. Synonym for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Abby Wilder. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.94. Abbreviation for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Abby Wilder Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Overlook Nurseries Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.25: Full double peony type, medium size, flesh colour. Sport of **Mrs Abby Wilder II,** not the true 'Mrs Abby Wilder'. Synonyms: 'Mrs Abby Wilder Pink', 'Mrs Waters' and 'Rubel's Virginalis'.

Abby Wilders. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.10. Orthographic variation for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Abdel-Kader. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Abd-el-Kader.**

Abd-el-Kader. *(C.japonica)*, Ghent Exposition Catalogue, 1847, p.33, by the trader Jean Van Hove-De Caigny – First time flower, coming from **Princeps,** fertilized by 'Goussonia' . Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.7. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881, (Waterhouse, 1955): Very pale pink, imbricated, spotted with white. Originated by an unknown Belgian breeder. Orthographic error: 'Abdel-Kader'.

Abe. *(C.rusticana)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.17: (Name of the keeper of the original plant). Rose pink, slightly streaked white. Medium large double, vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. In Western classification it is a semi-double. Based on the name of Mr F. Abe, Imaizume, Nagai-shi, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan.

Abetishii. *Camellias at Wisley*, 1950 list. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Aboluo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Apollo 14.**

Abondance. *(C.japonica)*, Sander Nursery Catalogue (before 1914); Reuthe Catalogue, 1935, p.83: Double pure rose, very double (Puddle, 1961 letters): It is of Belgium origin and is a semi-double with a confused centre of many petaloids and a few stamens. Sander & Fils, Nursery Catalogue,1961: Double, rose coloured. Large bold flower, buds freely.

Abratei. *(C.japonica)*, Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.108: Originated in the garden of Sr Felice Abrate, Torino, Italy and first flowered in 1840. It has the habit of **Marchioniana** ('Marchiona'), from which it differs considerably by its size, fullness and colour. Leaves are medium sized, ovate-oblong, 8-9 cm long by 4-5 cm wide, recurved, dark green, bright, serrulate, blunt apex. Flower, 9-10 cm diameter, with numerous petals. Outer petals, regular in 3-4 rows, round-ovate, slightly emarginate, red with a touch of yellow, those in the centre, shorter, narrower, forming a small, irregular tuft with stamens intermixed and a few petaloids with a yellowish tint. Pistil aborted. Synonym: 'Taurinensis'. Originated in Italy.

Abuendia Oliveira. *(C.japonica)*, Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola, Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.55: A white formal double with a slight yellow tint in the centre. Originated in Portugal.

Abundance. *(C.japonica)*, Domoto Catalogue, 1935, according to Fendig, 1949. No description. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937: ...attractive pure white. Double, loosely petalled, peony form. Colour plate, p.3, *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing, 1945. Synonym: 'Abundance White'.

Abundance. Connor, 1933. Orthographic error for **Abondance.**

Abundance. Carter, 1940. Erroneous synonym for **Yaeshiratama.**

Abundance Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1: Pink sport of **Abundance.** Originated in Australia.

Abundance White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1. Synonym for **Abundance.**

Abura-tsubaki. Kyôto Engei Tsubaki, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.20. Japanese group name for *C.oleifera* Abel. Chinese reading, 'Yu Cha'. See Yokoyama et al. 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.15.

Accartocciata. *(C.japonica)*, Antonacci, 1859, *Monographie delle Camelie.* Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Accordion. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, 1956, p.22: White. Large rose form double. Originated in USA.

Accuminata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.50. Orthographic error for **Acuminate Ignae.**

Ace O'Hearts. Nuccio's Nursery Catalogue, 1963. Orthographic variant for **Ace of Hearts.**

Ace of Hearts. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963, as 'Ace O'Hearts': Red. Large semidouble to loose peony. Early to late blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.711: (SCCS, No.63-4). A 10-year-old, chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1957; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The semi-double, bright red flower is 10-12.5 cm in diameter with yellow stamens like 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Colour photo: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.2, 1978, p.22. Chinese synonym 'Hongtaojian'.

Ace High. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.93, 1982, p.22, Reg.No.292: Originated by L.I. Hobbs, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling, originated in 1975, first flowered 1978. The dense, upright plant produces 6 cm, bright red, formal double flowers, mid-season to late. Leaves, 7 cm long by 4.5 cm wide, obcordate, dark green, tapering to a short pointed apex with small serrations. Chinese synonym 'Chongjing'.

Acerbi. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue,1845, p.1: Hollyhock form, pale carmine rose. Originated in Italy.

Achiduchesse Augusta. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.49. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Achiduchesse Marie. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.49. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie.**

Achi. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.204, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, irregular, campanulate single with 5-6, channelled, reflexed, waved at margin, emarginate petals. Stamens cylindrical, filaments pink, joined at the lower third, with yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, obovate, apices tapering acute, margins obscurely, finely serrate. Blooms early to late. Selected from wild japonicas, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1976. From Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

Achizawa. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.176, colour photo, p.177, description: Medium size, dark red, tulip-shaped single with 5 thick, pointed petals. Stamens cylindrical, filaments reddish, joined for the lower third with yellow anthers.

Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, narrow-elliptic, apices long-acuminate, margins shallowly crenate. Selected from wild japonicas, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980. From Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

Acidale. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Orthographic error for **Acidalia.**

Acidalia. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, (7):1: Rosy white, anemone form. Berlèse 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.93: Rosy white, double, imbricated rose form, 9 cm across; petals oblong, indented, thin, transparent with prominent veins. Orthographic errors: 'Acidale', 'Acidalie'. Originated in Italy.

Acidalia Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Acidalie. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Acidalia.**

Ack-Scent. *(C.japonica* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.101, Reg. No.1532: A large, shell pink, peony form hybrid *(C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme** x **Fragrant Pink Improved**), mid-season flowering; originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Washington, DC, USA. The 8-year-old seedling first bloomed in 1974. The flower has 18 petals, 16 petaloids, yellow-orange anthers and creamy white filaments. Average flower size is 10.5 cm wide by 5 cm deep. Deep spicy fragrance; floriferous, blooms hold well and shed from the plant at senescence. Commercially introduced 1977. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8.5 x 4.8 cm.

Ack-Scent Pink. *(C.lutchuensis* hybrid), Ackerman, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.115: (76-126). Flowers rose pink, 8.5 cm wide, rose form double, petals narrow, long, regularly twisted and notched, thick, good substance, tipped, edged or streaked white, veined in darker pink, strong sweet fragrance. Mid-season to late flowering. A seedling of **Fragrant Pink Improved.** Colour photo facing p.13, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981.

Ack-Scent Red. *(C.lutchuensis* hybrid), Ackerman, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.115, colour photo facing p.5: (77-126). Flowers bright red, 7.5 cm across, semi-double to peony form, petals ruffled and notched at margin. Some rabbit ears, large centre cluster of yellow stamens, good substance, good spicy fragrance. Mid-season to late. Plant spreading, medium green foliage. A seedling of **Fragrant Pink Improved.** Originated in USA.

Ack-Scent Sno. *(C.lutchuensis* hybrid), Ackerman, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.115, colour photo No.5 facing p.13: (75-460). Flowers white, 9.5 cm across, semi-double to anemone form, 12 petals, 28 petaloids mixed with stamens, sweet fragrance. Mid-season blooming. Upright plant with dark green foliage. A seedling of **Fragrant Pink Improved.** Orthographic error: 'Ack-Scent Snow'. Originated in USA.

Ack-Scent Snow. Cannon, 1985, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, No.4, p.13. Orthographic error for **Ack-Scent Sno.**

Ack-Scent Spice. *(C.japonica x C.lutchuensis*), Ackerman, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.115, colour photo No.4 facing p.13: (76-165). Flowers bright red, 7.5 cm across, anemone form, lemony to spicy fragrance. ACS, Sept.1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.4, p.28, Reg. No. 2360: Medium size, deep rose red, peony to anemone form c.hybrid, (*C.japonica* **Fragrant Star** x *C.lutchuensis*). Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA By Dr. William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1: The 19 year old seedling first bloomed 1981, Average flower size is 9 cm wide x 5 cm deep with 18 petals, 22 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Blooms have lemony to spicy fragrance and a long blooming season. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Ack-Scent Spico'.

Ack-Scent Spico. Trewidden Estate Nursery, 1995, Catalogue, p.1. Orthographic error for **Ack-Scent Spice.**

Ack-Scent Star. *(C.lutchuensis* hybrid), Ackerman, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114, colour photo No.3 facing p.13: (76-66). Flowers, white, 8 cm across, anemone to rose form double, petals ruffled at the margin, creamy white centre, sweet fragrance. Mid-season to late flowering. Plant vigorous, upright, mid-green leaves. Originated in USA.

Ack-Scent White. (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid), Ackerman, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114: (75-461). Flowers white, 10 cm across, peony to anemone form, 20 petals, 24 petaloids, good substance, mild sweet fragrance. Early to mid-season flowering. Plant, upright with dark green foliage. Colour photo No.1 facing p.13, 1981 Yearbook. Originated in USA.

Açoreana. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30 and No.9, 1872-1873: Pure white formal double. Imbricated in a spiral form. From Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1883-84, p.77, until Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.36, 1902, p.47, described as perfectly imbricated. Orthographic error 'Açorneana'. Originated in Portugal.

ACS Jubilee. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, 1994, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, No.4, text inside front cover, colour photo front cover. This name was given to the winner of a competition for a flower to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the American Camellia Society. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Large, light pink, formal double to rose form double. Blooms early to late. See also ACS, 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.1, p.15, Reg. No. 2310, and ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed in 1988. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 65 petals, light yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Similar in form to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**). Chinese synonym 'Huadu Jinian'.

Acteon (Fiaes). *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, and No.9, 1872-1873, p.40: Vivid crimson, formal double; perfectly imbricated. From Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1883, p.77, onwards it is described as imbricated in a spiral form. Orthographic variant 'Acteon'. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes.

Actonia. Anonymous, 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.5, p.268. Orthographic error for **Aitonia.**

Acubaefolia. Anonymous, 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.12. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia.**

Acuminate Ignea. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9: Very beautiful flower, with regular, broad, rounded petals, cinnabar-red edged with violet-pink. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large flowers with wide, round petals, cinnabar coloured, tipped with a rosy violet. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Accuminata'.

Acutifolia. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey & Hovey, 1836, *Magazine of Horticulture:* 'Double red'; *The Floricultural Cabinet*, 1838, vol.6, p.149: No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Acutipetala. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Courtois, 1833. *Magasin d'Horticulture*, 1(pt.D):308-318: Semi-double, crinkled at the centre, blood red. Centre petals mixed with stamens and spotted white. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.107: Flower about 7 cm across, double, cherry-red, insignificant. Originated in England. Orthographic error 'Acutopetala'.

Acutipetala Flammea. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Acutisepala Elegans. *(C.japonica)*, Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino*, p.8. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Acutisepala. Bulletin Phytotax.1953 as *Camellia acutisepala* Tsai & Feng.

Acutopetala. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.17. Orthographic error for **Acutipetala.**

Ada Bird. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.128, Reg.983: An 8-year old seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Ada Bird McDaniel, Eastman, Georgia, USA. Growth habit is dense and rapid. The dark green leaves average 10 cm long by 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 12.5 cm across, 7.5 cm deep and has 15 petals and 8 petaloids, white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Long lasting. Blooms mid-season.

Ada Emily. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.314: Originated by Dr T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.reticulata* **Balderdash,** first flowered 1982. Flowers semi-double to informal double, 12.5 cm wide by 8 cm deep; scarlet flowers with scarlet filaments. Midseason to late flowering. The open, spreading plant has dark green, ovate, lightly reticulate 10.5 cm x 4.8 cm leaves.

Ada Hewitt. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951. No description. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951: Light pink, medium sized, formal double. Early to late flowering. Originated by A.D. Hewitt, McComb, Mississippi, USA.

Ada Pieper. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23: Coral rose. Large semi-double; vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling originated by Vern McCaskill, California, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Ada Piper', 'Adah Pieper', 'Adam Pieper'. Sport: **Ada Pieper Variegated.**

Ada Pieper Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1, p.16 as 'Ada Pieper Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ada Pieper.** Coral rose, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Ada Piper. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Orthographic variant for **Ada Pieper.**

Ada Sebire. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.66, Dec. 1977, p.27, Reg. No.201: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from chance seed of *C.reticulata* 'Tali Queen' (**Dali Cha**). Seed planted 1969 and first bloomed 1973. The vigorous, upright plant produces deep rose, 15 cm wide, incomplete double to round, informal double flowers in midseason. Leaves are mid-green, lanceolate, 11.5 cm long by 6.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Aida'.

Ada Wilson. Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.3. Synonym for **Rosea Superba.**

Ada Wilson Variegated. Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.3 as 'Ada Wilson Vari.' Synonym for **Rosea Superba Variegated.**

Adachi. (Personal name), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.12, colour photo, description, p.198: A pink, semi-double with an irregular stamen cluster, with petaloids and slender petals; magnolia form. Flower, medium small. Mid-seasonblooming. Leaves, medium size, oval, prominent venation, concave. Plant habit, erect and vigorous. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Adah Pearl. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1: Pink, semi-double, 12.5cm across. Early blooming. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.22. Originated by J.E. Youtz, Sr, Pasadena, California, USA.

Adah Pieper. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Orthographic error for **Ada Pieper.**

Adah Pieper Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Adah Pieper Var'. Orthographic error for **Ada Pieper Variegated.**

Adalaide Schoeller. Peer, Monique, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.248. Orthographic error for **Adelaide Schoeller.**

Adalgisa. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: No description.

Adalyn. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No. 2354: Medium size, white shading to pink on outer borders, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to late. Originated in the USA by Frank A. Wilson III, Leslie, Georgia. The 25 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 75 petals. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Adam Grant. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No.2792. Originated by Marion Grant Hall, Dothan, Ala., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.72 with colour photo. 20 year old seedling first bloomed in 2004. Plant is upright and average growth. Dark green leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm. Bright rose pink flowers are 14 cm diameter x 7.5 cm height and have 50 petals and bright yellow anthers. Flowering season is early-midseason to early-late season.

Adam Pieper. Anderson Nursery Catalogue, 1968, p.2. Orthographic error for **Ada Pieper.**

Adamastor. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37 & No.9, 1872-1873, p.40: Peony form, vivid pink with splashes of white. Jacintho de Mattos Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.61 adds large. Orthographic errors: 'Adanaster', 'Admaster', 'Adamaster'. Originated in Portugal.

Adamo. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue 1862-1863, No.71, p.44: No description. *Gardening Illustrated and Suburban and Rural Home,* vol.3, 1882, p.628: White flaked with red and rose. Orthographic error: 'Adanio'. Originated in England.

Adamsoni. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.1. Error for **Adansonii.**

Adansonii. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.77, as 'Adansoni': Flower 9 cm across, formal double, Rose, more or less deep, sometimes splashed with white, sometimes self coloured. Several rows of petals, rounded and notched form a cup, often lined with white.

Adanaster. Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Adamaster.**

Adanio. Giles & Son, Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Adamo.**

Adansoni. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Sociètè Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.77 Orthographic error for **Adansonii.**

Addie Black. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VII, No.6, November 1972, p.33, Reg. No.64: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* (wild form), originated by the late Miss A. Black, Whakatane, New Zealand. It first flowered 1969 and the plant has an upright, vigorous habit. The flowers are semi-double, 12-15 petals, occasional petaloids, golden anthers, filaments white and fused at the base. The size is 16 cm wide by 8 cm deep and the colour is RHS Red Group 58B. The flowers have unusual texture, colour and quality and are borne very freely. Mid-season blooming.

Addie Belt. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.34: Deep pink. Petals outspread and rounded. Originated in UK.

Adela Pelargo Medici. Taylor & Sangster Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Adele Palagi-Medici.**

Adelaida. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royal d'Horticulture de Belge,* 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Adalaideae.**

Adelaida. *International Camellia Journal,* 1992, p.46. Orthographic error for **Adelaide.**

Adelaide. Anonymous, 1835, *Revue Horticole,* pp.31 -32. Orthographic variant for **Adelaideae.**

Adelaide. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. No description. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1: Cherry pink. Verschaffelt, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1848, Book X, pl.II and facing page as 'Adelaide':...obtained in Paris 5 or 6 years ago...dedicated to Mademoiselle Adelaide, sister of Louis-Philipe. The leaves of this variety, 9-10 cm long by 5-6 cm wide, are elongated ovals, regularly notched and pointed. The buds are large with greenish scales and produce regularly imbricated blooms, 9-10 cm across, full, anemone formed, of a deep red colour, with numerous petals arranged in 8-10 rows, ample, rounded, some slightly emarginate. The centre of the bloom is quite full and the petals overlap...Another variety of the same name was obtained a long time ago in Belgium, but is inferior to this one. Originated in France. Synonym: 'Adelaide Red'.

Adelaide. *(C.japonica)*, Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.2: Large, imbricated flower of 6 rows of petals. Outer petals deep pink, those of the centre almost white. Originated in Belgium. This is apparently the form indicated by Verschaffelt as inferior.

Adelaide Benvenuti. Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.43, 1857, p.32. Orthographic error for **Adelina Benvenuti.**

Adelaide Benveneth. J. Scott & Sons Catalogue, 1889. Orthographic error for **Adelina Benvenuti.**

Adelaide Beveneth. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Adelina Benvenuti.**

Adelaide Boursault. *(C.japonica)*, Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia, essais sur l'histoire...*, p.28:...grown in 1840 by Madelaine of Boursault. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Adelaide Cortesi. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: A vivid rose coloured, medium sized, formal double. Originated in Italy by Franchetti.

Adelaide Nova. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic variant of **Adelaidea Nova.**

Adelaide Placci. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Medium sized formal double, tender, flesh coloured, petals transparent. Originated by Sodini, Italy.

Adelaide Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1. Synonym for **Adelaide.**

Adelaide Schoeller. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.7: Numerous petals forming a semi-globular flower of ivory white. Orthographic errors: 'Adelaide Schoeller', 'Adelaide Schweller'.

Adelaide Schweller. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien*, p.20. Orthographic error for **Adelaide Schoeller.**

Adelaidea. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.258. Synonym for **Hellebuyckii.**

Adelaidea Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.202. Orthographic variant: 'Adelaide Nova'. Leaves, 9-10 cm long by 5-6 cm wide, long oval, finely serrate. Flowers, 9-10 cm across, formal double, deep cherry red with a touch of purple, small, 7-8 rows of petals, rounded, some emarginate, some entire. Originated in France.

Adelaideae. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison, ea., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, p.119, as 'Adelaidii': 'Miss Adelaide Campbell's hybrid'. A seedling from the Red Waratah (**Anemoniflora**). A splendid rose coloured flower after the form of **Chandleri** in a description of 8 hybrid camellias raised in the gardens of Walter Frederick Campbell Esq. MP, Woodhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Orthographic errors: 'Adelaida', 'Adelaide', 'Adelaidii', 'Adelaideii'.

Adelaideii. Burnett, ea., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, new series, vol.3, p.151. Orthographic error for **Adelaideae.**

Adelaidii. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural* Cabinet, vol.III, p.118. Latin error for **Adelaideae.**

Adèle. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.13. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.7: Well imbricated, rose pink. Originated in Italy.

Adele Bucchi. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Adele Clairmont. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.1 and ACS, 1963, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.701: SCCS, No.62-37. A light pink, formal double, originated by Mrs John H. Clairmont, Glendale, California, USA. A 10-year-old seedling that bloomed for the first time in 1959. Flowers are 9-10 cm in diameter and 5 cm in depth and come in mid-season on a vigorous, compact, upright plant.

Adele Gaeta. *(C.japonica)*, Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1891. Large pink flower, imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Adele Palagi-Medici. *(C.japonica)*, William Bull Catalogue, 1867, p.74. No description; Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: *(Villa Quiete—Spada).* Pale, delicate pink, edges of petals recurve towards the centre, perfectly imbricated (Waterhouse, 1955). Orthographic errors: 'Adele Pelargo Medici', 'Adele Pelagi Medici', 'Adele Pelage Medici'. Originated in Italy by Count Lavinio de Medici Spada.

Adele Pelage Medici. Law Somner & Co. Melbourne Catalogue, 1864. Orthographic error for **Adele Palagi-Medici.**

Adele Pelagi Medici. Shepherd & Co. Catalogue, 1883-1884. Orthographic error for **Adele Palagi-Medici.**

Adele Puccioni. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, (72):4: Brilliant, rose coloured, petals veined red, lightly lined and dotted with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Adèle Raffo. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Adele Sally. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.158, Reg.1048: A 12-year old chance seedling of **Dr John D. Bell** that first bloomed in 1964, originated by Homer C. Wilson, Fresno, California, USA. The plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 12-14 cm in diameter and 7 cm deep, with two rows of wavy petals, 3-5 narrow, twisted petals standing erect amongst the stamens. Colour is dark red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season.

Adèle Stradi. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Adèle Tori. Alex Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.44. Orthographic error for **Adèle Torre.**

Adèle Torre. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44 as 'Adèle Tori': No description. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.11: Colour is a strong pink. Verschaffelt, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1854, Book VII, pl.III as 'Adèle Torry': Delicate pink with streaks of deeper pink. Rose form. Received from Fr. Mariani, Milan, Italy. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11: Brescia. Imbricated, deep pink. Orthographic errors: 'Adele Torri', 'Adele Torry', 'Adile Larry', 'Adèle Tori'.

Adèle Torri. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Orthographic error for **Adèle Torre.**

Adèle Torry. Verschaffelt, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1854, Book VII, Text facing pl.III. Orthographic error for **Adèle Torre.**

Adelia. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const. 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3: Very flat formal double, salmon red with bronze tints, the branches glossy white with a metallic stripe in the centre of each petal. Originated by the Baronne d'Uddekem, Belgium.

Adelina Benvenuta. G.W.Johnson & R.Hogg, 1873, *Journal of Horticulture…,* Vol.XXIV, pp.140. Orthographic error for **Adelina Benvenuti.**

Adelia del Monte Bianco. *(C.japonica),* Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1872-1873: Flesh coloured with stripes and spots of rose. Rose form. Originated in Italy.

Adelina Benvenuti. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.10. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.7: Very large, perfectly imbricated flower, ivory white splashed and streaked pink, often the centre of the flowers entirely pink or entirely white, giving a charming effect. Paul, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle:* Flesh colour, flaked and dotted with crimson, large, full, flat imbricated petals, pointed, even and regular. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Adelaide Benvenuti', 'Adelaide Beveneth', 'Adelina Benvenuto', 'Adelaide Benveneth', 'Adelina Benvenuta'.

Adelina Benvenuto. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultvars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Adelina Benvenuti.**

Adelina Cazenave. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Flesh pink with the edge of the petals slightly tinged white. Originated in Italy.

Adelina Cecconi. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1896-1897, pp.38, 40, as 'Novelty'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Adelina De-Chaurand. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1891. Orthographic variant for **Adeline Dechaurand.**

Adelina del Monte. *(C.japonica),* Professor Attilio Tassi, 1855, *I Giardini, Giornal d'Horticultura.* No description. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: (Franchetti) Blush white, streaked and speckled with pink, beautiful form. Originated in Italy.

Adelina Patti. *(C.japonica),* G.W.H., 1889, *The Garden*, 36(930):247: This is a somewhat cup-shaped bloom; it is a very handsome single form with round petals, which are a bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine towards the base and netted with veins of the same colour, broadly banded with white on the margin; anthers of golden yellow. Leaves elliptic, 7.5-8 cm long, 3-4 cm wide, broadly serrulate, acuminate, deep glossy green. Flowers 7-8 cm across, colour Neyron Rose (HCC. 623) with Carmine (HCC. 21) venation. Plant habit, erect with pendulous branches. See Urquhart, *The Camellia*, vol.II, 1969 for colour illustration. Imported by G. Waller from Japan about 1888. Orthographic errors: 'Adelina Pattii', 'Adeline Patti'. No relation with Rovelli's 'Adelina Patti'. Sports both carmine and pure white forms.

Adelina Patti (Rovelli). *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.40, as 'Adelina Patti': Imbricated, delicate white; compact habit. Originated in Italy by Rovelli.

Adelina Pattii. Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1983-1984. Orthographic error for **Adelina Patti.**

Adelina Sargent. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83, p.22, Reg. No.287: Originated by Neville Sargent, Johnsonville, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1975**.** Flowers, 12 cm across, medium pink with one or more darker pink stripes on each petal; single to semi-double blooms in mid-season. The upright, dense plant has medium green, 9 cm x 5 cm, sharply pointed oblong-elliptic leaves with deep serrations.

Adeline. *(C.japonica),* Eaves Catalogue, 1897-1898. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Adeline de Chaurand. Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Adeline Dechaurand.**

Adeline Dechaurand. *(C.japonica),* Catalogue della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868.: Large pink, formal double. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Adelina De-Chaurand', 'Adeline de Chaurand'.

Adeline Patti. Fairlight Camellia Nursery, 1987. Orthographic error for **Adelina Patti.**

Adelmanii. Longone Catalogue, 1846, as 'Adelmani'. Orthographic error for **Adelmannii.**

Adelmannii. *(C.japonica),* Leiden Botanic Garden, 1831, *Enumeratio Planatum quae in Horto Lugduno-Batavio,* p.19. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Adelmanii', 'Adlemannii', 'Adelmanni'. (Believed extinct.)

Adelsonii. *(C.japonica),* Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. No description. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue Général, p.122: Imbricated pink. Originated in France.

Adesugata. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan* as 'Ade-sugata'. Different reading for **Enishi.**

Adesugata. (Charming Figure). *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki*, *Tokushû*, No.9, p.53, p.III, pl.(A); Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.12, colour plate, description p.198: Flower, crimson incomplete double peony form with rare vertical white stripe on inner petals; outer petals about 35, inner 17 with 3-10 petaloids; stamens about 110 with yellow filaments; 8-10 cm in diameter; mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium sized, elliptical, reflexed, with short, hairy petioles. Plant habit, vigorous, spreading growth. No relationship with other camellias of same name. Collected at Kariwa-gun, Niigata, Japan in 1958 by Susumu Ichizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya..

Adesugata. (Charming Figure). *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.12, description, p.198: Flower, semi-double with red striping and dotting on pale pink background, irregular stamen cluster, 8-10 cm across, early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, elliptical, reflexed. Normal erect growth. Note that characters are different to the rusticana. Originated in Kansai, Japan.

Adesugata. Tanaka et al, 1986, Genetic Studies on the Origin of *Camellia vernalis*, *Journal of Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, vol.33, No.2, p.208. Renamed 'Adesugata'(Kansai) to distinguish it from the other cultivars of the same name.

Adesugata (Kansai). ('Adesugata' from Kansai), *(C.x vernalis),* Hakoda, JCS, 1987, *Tsubaki*, p.50: Medium size, light red, with darker red stripes, double. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A triploid cultivar. Synonym: 'Adesugata'.

Ade-tsubaki. Watanabe, Takeshi, 1977, *Kyôtsubaki,* p.132. Synonym for **Ate-tsubaki.**

Adeyaka. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.169, Reg.No.1781: A small to medium, currant red, single *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Washington, USA. The 17-year-old seedling first bloomed about 1968. Average flower size is 6-8 cm wide and 3.3-5.5 cm deep with 5+ petals, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium, with dark green leaves. The name is Japanese for 'Fascinating'.

Adile Larry. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Adèle Torre.**

Adlemannii. Mackoy Catalogue, 1838, as 'Adlemanni'. Orthographic error for **Adelmannii.**

Admaster. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Orthographic error for **Adamaster.**

Admirábile. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.16, p.307: In a list of Camellias raised by Dr Luigi Sacco, Milan, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Admirabilis. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.89, 226: Foliage of average size, a little long, dark green; buds ovate-

oblong, a little pointed, scales greenish; flower 8 cm diameter, double, rose coloured; petals at the circumference well imbricated, broad and gracefully resting on the calyx; those at the centre, rumpled, irregular and unequally displayed. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1: Peony form, a rich shade of vermilion scarlet. Originated in Italy by Mariani in 1834. Synonym: 'Maria Luigia di Parma' according to van Houtte, 1845, but this is actually the variegated form of 'Admirabilis'. Orthographic error: 'Admirable'.

Admirable. Charles van Geert *Annotation Manuscritts*, 1847-1850. Orthographic error for **Admirabilis.**

Admiral Campbell. *(C.japonica)*, Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Admiral Halsey. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* p.17, 1947: A virus variegated form of 'General Dwight Eisenhower': deep red, marbled white. Medium size. Originated in USA by Reeves.

Admiral Nelson. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, (1):1 as 'Amiral Nelson'. No description. van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, No.18:7: Salmon pink veins. Beautiful form. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.1: Beautiful imbricated form, veined salmon pink like copper—then in his *Annotations*, 1848 he has: Imbricated glowing red, markedly blotched with white. Apparently it became virus variegated. Orthographic variant: 'Ammiraglio Nelson'. Originated in England.

Admiral Nimitz. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.7: Synonym for **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Admiral Nimitz Variegated. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Admiral Nimitz Var.': Synonym for **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Admiration. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.26: A virus variegated form of 'Madame Lebois': Red blotched white. Synonyms: 'Madame le Bois Variegated', 'Carl Rosenquist Variegated', and, erroneously, 'Prince Eugene Napoleon Variegated'.

Admiration (Marchant). (C.x *williamsii)*, Marchant, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1956 invalidly as 'Admiration': Cherry red, medium sized single. Originated by Marchant, UK.

Adolescent. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1964, p.14: White. Miniature semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA in 1955.

Adolf Adusson. Jan Duytschaever, Export Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981: Orthographic error for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolf Audusson. Geo. Jackson & Son, 1952-1953, *Planter's Handbook*, No.14, p.19. Orthographic error for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolfe Audusson. Champernowne Catalogue, 1983: Orthographic variant for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolfe Odus. *(C.japonica)*, Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.124. No description. Originated in USA.

Adolph Adduson. Simpson of Lower Peover, Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.7. Orthographic error for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolph Audduson Red. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Adolphe Audusson Red', synonym for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolph Auduson. Simpson of Lower Peover, Nursery Catalogue.1985-1986. Orthographic error for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolph Audussen Variegated. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.3 as 'Adolph Audussen Var.': Orthographic error for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated.**

Adolphe. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.22. Abbreviation for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolph Audusson. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.1: Orthographic error for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolphe Audusson. *(C.japonica)*, Guichard, Henri, 1910, *Catalogue des collections de Camelias...* No. 275:...Imbricated, dark red, large striped petals; Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A large, semi-double bloom about 11 cm in diameter. There are 12 rounded petals, about 5 cm in diameter, arranged in three rows. Numerous stamens are grouped in the centre. Calyx is large and deeply cupped. Foliage is dark, glossy green, the margins coarsely serrated, 11 cm by 5 cm. Plants are vigorous, compact and hardy.The cultivar was named after M. Adolphe Audusson, Angers, France from whom Guichard obtained it about 1877. Synonyms: 'Audrey Hopfer', 'Adolphe Audusson Purple', 'Adolphe Audusson Red', 'Adolphe Audusson Red Sport', 'Hopfer No. 270' and, erroneously, 'The Czar'. Sports: 'Adolphe Audusson Special', 'Adolphe Audusson Variegated'. Orthographic errors: 'Adolf Adusson', 'Adolf Audusson', 'Adolfe Audusson', 'Adolph Auduson', 'Adolph Audusson', 'Adolphe'. Awards: National Camellia Hall of Fame, 1978; RHS, FCC, 1956. Colour illustrations: Guichard Soeurs Catalogue (about 1938), p.8; *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1935, No.97, opposite p.8; Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons & Azaleas*, p.112, Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias*, p.5.

Adolphe Audusson (Blotched). Glen St Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1956, p.10: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated.**

Adolphe Audusson Purple. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolphe Audusson Red. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1942: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolphe Audusson Red Sport. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1951: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Adolphe Audusson Special. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.17, 1947: A predominately white **Adolphe Audusson.** (Not consistent). Originated in USA by Jenkins. Synonym: 'Adolphe Audusson Special Purple'. Chinese synonym 'Hongban Da Adaofu'.

Adolphe Audusson Special Purple. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.6: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Special.**

Adolphe Audusson Variant. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated.**

Adolphe Audusson Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.1; Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944 as 'Adolphe Audusson Var.': Very large semi-double flower resembling 'Nagasaki', (**Mikenjaku**). Deep red, marbled white. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Adolph Audusson Var.'. Synonyms: 'Adolphe Audusson Variant', 'Adolphe Audusson (Blotched)'. Originated by F.M. Uyematsu, California, USA. Colour illustrations: Nuccio's Catalogues, 1948 to 1953; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, facing p.146. Awards: William E. Woodroof, Hall of Fame Award, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Daadaofu'.

Adolphe Cachet. *(C.japonica)*, Desportes, *Review Horticole*, 1847, ser.3, vol.1:217: No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Adolpho F. Moller. *(C.japonica)*, Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.55, Barbarosa, March 1894, *Jornal Horticolo Agricolo*, 2:94: Very large, rose form white, from Portugal. Orthographic variant 'Adolpho Moller'.

Adolpho Gruber. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.67: (Villa) Splendid carmine pink, imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Adomidea. Loureiro. 1872-1973, catalogue No.9: Orthographic variant for **Adonidea.**

Adonida. Harrison ea., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.V, p.172. Orthographic error for **Adonidea.**

Adonide. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Adonidea.**

Adonidea. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed.,1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet and Floral Magazine*, vol.V, p.172 as 'Adonida': Delicate pink, fading to white at petal edge. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844, 18:7: Variable in flower form, sometimes imbricated at other times peony form but its colour is always distinguished. The pale pink petals are tinted pale yellow and lightly veined with a reddish hue. The central petals show a yellow tint. The flower is entirely edged with a band of white. (**Press's Eclipse** is sometimes sold in its place). Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No. 105, 1847 as 'Adonidea': Paeony form white variegated with dawn pink. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.III as 'Adonidea': Formal double. The exterior petals are very large, undulate, spread out, the ones following are very small, erect, numerous and form a thick, compact heart. Colour a delicate pink fading to white towards the petal edge. A sport of 'Press's Eclipse'. Orthographic errors: 'Adomida', 'Adonide', 'Adonida', 'Adonidoea'. Synonyms: 'Dorusio', 'Dorusia', 'Dorusio à bords blancs', 'Gallesi d'Ialie', 'Eclipsis (Press's) Adonidea', 'Gallesii'. Van Houtte, 1846, gives 'Duchesse Decazes' as a synonym. For illustration see pl.III, Book III, Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl.18. A sport of **Press's Eclipse,** found by the Belgian breeder François Vandermaelen, Brussels, and propagated by Ambroise Verschaffelt, Belgium".

Adonidoea. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.113. Orthographic error for **Adonidea.**

Adonis. *(C.japonica),* Bull, William, Retail Price List, 1873, p.152. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Adorabile. *(C.japonica),* Sacco,1832-1834, *Album of 60 Paintings*, No.50 in the Library of the Museum of Natural Sciences, Milan. *International Camellia Journal*, No.13, 1981, p.65. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan. (Believed extinct.)

Adorable. *(C.pitardii* hybrid), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.72, Dec.1979, p.26, Reg. No.220: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from seed parent *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii*, planted 1972, first flowered 1977. The upright, dense plant has 9 cm x 4 cm lanceolate leaves, mid-green and with average serrations. Flowers, formal double, 8 cm across, bright pink. Blooms mid-season to late. Colour illustrations: *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, 1984, p.44G; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.2, p.18, 1987.

Adrantea. *(C.japonica),* Colla, 1843 *Camelliografia*, p.90: Petals all intense red. Corolla of many petals, semi-double, the exterior 9 or 10 regularly disposed in 3 rows, round-ovate, emarginate; the interior petals somewhat smaller, forming an irregular central tuft. Originated by Negri, Milan, Italy in 1839.

Adraville. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1868, *Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners' and Amateurs' Calender*:...home raised seedling of Mr Robert Fitzgerald. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Adrene Wheeler. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2888; Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS Yearbook, 2013, p.102 with colou photo; A seven year old sport of **Suzanne Withers** x **Annabelle Fetterman**, propagated and registered by Randolph Maphis, Tallahassee. The very large, 14.5cm diameter x 6.5cm deep flower is medium pink with white frosting on the heavy-textured petals.

Yellow anthers and white filaments It is described as semi-double (accompanying photo shows a peony form, with the stamens distributed in whorls among the central petals). Late flowering. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 12cm x 5cm, with medium serration.

Adrian. Oriental Importing Co., San Francisco, 1887, p.25. Orthographic error for **Adriana.**

Adrian Lebrun. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.3: Orthographic error for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Adrian Feint. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.21, Illustration V: A seedling raised by the author. It was named for the well known flower painter, Adrian Feint, and is a large, decorative, semi-double white with vivid, crimson stripes. Its large, vividly striped flower buds are also attractive. A vigorous plant of stately habit and long, soft green leaves, widely serrated and pointed at the ends. It occasionally throws a crimson sport. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Adrien Feint', 'Adrien Flint'.

Adriana. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.7: Imbricated, bright red, the central petals finely striped with white. Foliage and habit good. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Adrian'. For illustration see *Illustration Horticole*, 1865, vol.XII, pl.448.

Adriana (van Geert). *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870: Very large flower, cerise, rose form in the centre. A camellia without stripes. B.S. Williams, 1869, *Choice Stove and Greenhouse Flowering Plants*, p.204: A beautiful variety of great size and superb form, the petals imbricated, stout and smooth, ground colour, carmine, shaded with cerise. Note: This would appear to be the solid colour form of **Adriana.**

Adrianne Ila. *(C.pitardii x C.fraterna)*, ACRS, 1995, *Camellia News*, No. 135, p.12, Reg. No. 453: Originated by Mrs. M. Baker, Fairlie Street, Macleod, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* x *C.fraterna* **Snow Drop.** First flowered 1993. A light to pale pink (RHS CC.75B-D) single flower of 7-9 petals with a few petaloids; 4.5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Early blooming and free flowering on a slow growing, weeping plant. Leaves grey-green, matt, flat, ovate, margins serrate, apices acuminate, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals notched, filaments in groups. Flowers shed whole, delicate perfume. Ideal pot plant.

Adrianne's Betty. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.169, Reg. No.1835: A medium to large white, veined and shaded light pink, with petals edged a little deeper pink, peony form *C.japonica.* Mutant of 'Betty Sheffield Silver'; blooms mid-season. Originated by Mrs A.B. Rhodes, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Flower and leaf size and characteristics same as parent plant.

Adrien. *(C.japonica)*, J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; Pink, peony to anemone form.

Adrien Brun. Graulhie, 1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.67. Orthographic error for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Adrien Feint. SCCS, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, 1951. Orthographic error for **Adrian Feint.**

Adrien Flint. Jessep, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.28. Orthographic error for **Adrian Feint.**

Adrien La Brun. *Journal of Horticulture & Cottage Gardener*, 1862. Orthographic error for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Adrien Lebrau. Burdin Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Adrien Le Brun. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Adrien Lebrun. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, *Iconographie*, vol.3, 1843, pl.293: The flower is full, regular, 11 cm across, round, a light red at the circumference, and a vivid pink becoming paler at the centre. The petals are in 10-11 rows, numerous and rounded, changing form towards the centre, becoming longer and pointed; all are slightly emarginate and veined blood-red. The corolla is of a similar form to **Leeana Superba,** with shade of colour like **Myrtifolia.** It was obtained from seed by M. Tourrès, Mancheteaux, France. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.94, as 'Adrien le Brun': Large peony form flower. Pink striped white. Synonyms: 'Graulhiere', 'Graulthierii', 'Grauthieri', 'Graulhierii'. Orthographic errors: 'Adrien Le Brun', 'Adrienne Lebrun', 'Adrien Brun', 'Adrien Labrun', 'Andrieux-le-Brun'. Not the same as **Adrien Lebrun** in USA, which is the virus variegated form and should be given the name of **Adrien Lebrun Variegated.**

Adrien Lebrun Variegated. *(C.japonica), Azalea and Camellia Society of America Bulletin,* 1933, pp.20, 29, as 'Adrien Lebrun'. Rose pink, mottled and dotted white. Large formal double. A virus variegated form of **Adrien Lebrun.** Originated in USA.

Adrien Seneclanze. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.8: No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Adrienne Boueres. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2889; ACS *Yearbook,* 2013, p.102 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Howard & Mary Rhodes, Tallahassee, Fla, USA. A 9 year old chance seedling of **Frank Houser**, first bloomed 2008. The large, 10.7cm diameter x 8.2cm deep flower is a rose form double (accompanying photo is of a formal double). Dark pink, with yellow anthers and white filamens. Flowers fall in one piece. Plant growth is spreading, at average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 12.7 cm x 6.5cm with average serration. Flowers mid-season to late.

Adrienne Lebrun. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Aduma-nishiki. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Azuma-nishiki.**

Aduma-shibori. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellia.* Orthographic error for **Azuma-shibori.** Has also been erroneously used in the USA as a synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Advent. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.223, Reg. No.957: A 7-year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1963, originated by George A. Nelson, Florence, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and open, medium in rate with dark, yellowish green leaves averaging 11 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**), is 11-11.5 cm across and 4 cm deep and has 24 petals and 3 or more petaloids. Colour, watermelon red with yellowish golden anthers and white filaments with a reddish cast at the base. Petaloids are the rabbit-eared type. Buds are rounded and, when half open, the flower is rose form. Blooms early to mid-season.

Advocate Selleri. Cremorne Nursery Catalogue, 1905. Orthographic error for **Avocato Saleri.**

Adzuma-nishiki. Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1897. Different reading for **Azuma-nishiki.**

Adzuma-shibori. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937. Different reading for **Azuma-shibori.**

Aeka. (Delicate & Vulnerable), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* A medium sized, pink peony form camellia, originated by Shôji Himuro, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. An ancient expression for delicate and vulnerable. Different reading 'Ayeka'.

Aekuni. (Name of a Shrine), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* A medium-sized, pink semi--double camellia originated by Shôji Himuro, Kanagawa prefecture, Japan. Different reading, 'Ayekuni'.

Aer. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Al Gunn.**

Aerda. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Althaeiflora.**

Aerweige. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 16 Oct, 1992. Chinese synonym for **Alvige.**

Affranii. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General des plants Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge,* 1842, p.21. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Affrani', 'Afrani' (Believed extinct.)

Afilda. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849, No.38:51. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Afrani. Padova, 1856, Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti. Orthographic error for **Affranii.**

Afterglow. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White striped pink. Medium size, semi-double of cupped form. Originated in USA at the Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama.

Afterwards. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2007, p.C15 with colour photo; Reg. No.2705. A cross of *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha Harms** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**, first flowered 1999. Originated and propagated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. The 12 cm diameter rose form double flower is pale pink, lighter towards the centre. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture. Flowers mid-season to late. Cold hardy. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2007 p.66 with colour photo; Light green leaves are 12 cm x 5.7 cm.

Afuhi. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. Different reading for **Aui.**

Agamemnon. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.11, colour photo: Irregular, open peony form. Colour, bright pink, fading towards the petal haft. Size, up to 12.5 cm across. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Aga. (Name of River), *(C.rusticana),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan:* Pinkish white. Medium size, single to semi-double, magnolia form. Vigorous, open growth. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. 'Aga' is the abbreviation for the Agano River.

Aga-no-homare. (Praise of the River Agano), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, p.16, illustration; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.7, colour photo, description, p.197: Flower, deep crimson, rose form double; stamens divided and mixed with centre petals, not showing until bloom is fully opened, 9-12 cm in diameter, 23 petals, mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium-sized, elliptical; apex acute, reflexed; petioles hairy. Plant habit, strong, densely bushy. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Aga-no-sato. (Hamlet on the Agano), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.214, p.108, description, p.153: Leaves narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, plicate along the midrib, flat on the upper surface, sharply serrate margins, petioles very hairy. Flowers semi-double, red (currant red 821/1) with 19-23 petals. Stamens small, filaments reddish cadmium yellow. Late flowering. "Aga" is an abbreviation for the Agano river. Named by Mr Kawamura in 1964. Originated in the cemetery, Shimo-jûjô, Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. For further colour plates see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.6 & 197, pl.176 & p.317, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.312.

Aganosato-chirifu. (Aga-no-sato with variegated leaves), *(C.rusticana). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.219 with colour photo; Red, semi-double, lotus shaped stamens pale yellow, flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, heavily variegated. Tree cespitose. A sport of **Aga-no-sato.** From Niigata Pref., Japan.

Agathafolia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Agathiflora', synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Agathe Royal. *(C.japonica)*, Spae, 1859, *Belgique Horticole*, 8:277: Grown from seed by Donckelaer, 1847. No description. Orthographic error: 'Agathe Royale'. (Believed extinct.)

Agathe Royale. *International Camellia Journal*, 1992, p.46. Orthographic error for **Agathe Royal.**

Agathiflora. van Houtte, Catalogue, 1839, No.1:6. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Agatiflora. van Houtte, Catalogue, 1841, No.7:21. Orthographic error for 'Agathiflora', synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Agehachô. Miyazawa, 1954, Catalogue. Different reading for **Ageha-no-chô.**

Ageha-no-chô. (Swallowtail Butterfly), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan;* Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.32: Exterior red, interior whitish. Medium size, semi-double with curved petals. Very early flowering. Different reading: 'Agehachô'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Ageho-no-cho'. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Kantô area, Japan. Synonym: 'Agehano-chô'(Kantô). Chinese synonym 'Yangyu Zhi Die'.

Ageha-no-chô. (Chûbu). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, p.43. Synonym for **Yuki.**

Ageha-no-chô. (Kantô). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, p.43. Synonym for **Ageha-no-chô.**

Ageho-no-cho. Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ageha--no-chô.**

Agenorea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, No.9:59 as a synonym for **Villageoise.**

Agenorea. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.132 as a synonym for **Anthographa.**

Agenorea. *(C.japonica)*, Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1985: Formal double white. originated in Italy.

Agilis. *(C.japonica)*, Tourrés, Macheteau Nursery Catalogue, 1835, p.17. No description. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. No description. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1851: Medium size, imbricated, deep pink. Orthographic error: 'Aglica'. Originated in Italy.

Aglae. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae;* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.87, 117, 132. Named for "Aglaia", one of the three graces. Synonym: 'Lady Adele Campbell'. Synonym for **Conchiflora** according to Baumann, 1841.

Aglai. J.E. von Rieder, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien.*, p.218. Orthographic variant for 'Aglae', synonym for **Conchiflora.**

Aglaia. *(C.sasanqua)* SCCS, *Supplementary List*, 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. Medium to large peony form. Pink outer, shading to darker, almost wine-colour centre. Vigorous, spreading growth.

Aglais. L.L.Leiblig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen*…, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Aglae', synonym for **Conchiflora.**

Aglica. L.L.Leiblig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen*…, p.8. Orthographic error for **Agilis.**

Agnes. *(C.japonica)*, Cox, 1849, *Annals of Horticulture*, p.86: No description. Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)

Agnes Celestine. (*C.japonica)*, Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948 as 'Agnes Celestin' according to Wilmot: White striped pink. Medium size, semi-double to peony form. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Agnes de Lestaridec. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ICS *Journal*, 2002, p.86, Reg. No.30: An open pollinated seedling of **Arbutus Gum.** Originated by Grall Raymond, Plougar, France. First flowered in

2001 at circa 5 years. A fastigate shrub of medium growth rate. Flowers floriferously mid-season, red (RHS.CC. 52A), loose informal double with 63-82 visible stamens. Size is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep.

Agnes Farmer. (*C.japonica)*, SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1976, p.14: Medium Pink. Medium size, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Agnes Green. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.2. No description. Originated in Australia. No valid listing located.

Agnes Guilfoyle. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle, Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1883, p.172. No description. Originated in Melbourne, Australia by Michael Guilfoyle. (Believed extinct.)

Agnes M. Stowe. *(C.japonica)*, Azalea Glen Nursery Catalogue, 1948; SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.14: Red marked white. Medium size, semi-double. Originated in USA by Azalea Glen Nurseries, Loxley, Alabama.

Agnes Morris. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.17, Reg. No.2438. A miniature, light pink, rose form double chance seedling. Flowers early. Originated by Mr & Mrs Walter L. Morris, Atlanta, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.1. The 25 year old seedling first flowered in 1971. Average flower size is 5-6.5 cm across with 25 petals. Blooms are fragrant. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid with dark green leaves measuring 6.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Agnès-O-Salmon. Claude Thoby, Camélias, 1993, colour pl., p.35. Orthographic error for **Agnes O. Solomon.**

Agnes O. Solomen. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.142. Orthographic error for **Agnes O. Solomon.**

Agnes O. Solomon. *(C.sasanqua)*, Orton Plantation Nursery price list in error as 'Agnes O. Sullivan', 1953-1954; Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957: A recent introduction. Loose semi-double to peony form with wavy petals. Beautiful soft pink colour. According to Dr Hume, 1955, it was originated by Orton and named for Mrs J.W. Solomon, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA.

Agnes O. Sullivan. Orton price list, 1953-1954. Orthographic error for **Agnes O. Solomon.**

Agnes of the Oaks. *(C.japonica)*, Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.240: A seedling of unknown parentage grown by Mr Frank A. Godcheaux, Sr., Abbeville, Louisiana, USA, and named for his wife. It first bloomed in the 1944-1945 season. A large semi-double red, variegated variety with a formation like 'Lady Clare', (**Akashigata**). The red is a medium but clear colour. The petals have a tendency to ruffle. Early to mid-season flowering. SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature* states: "Similar to if not the same as **Oniji.**" This cultivar holds Plant Patent No. 873 and is Reg. No.41, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.300. Colour plate: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1952 facing p.98.

Agnes Rowell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.267, Reg. No.351: An 8-year old seedling originated by Milo E. Rowell, Fresno, California, USA, which first bloomed in 1953. Plant growth is dense, upright and rapid. The leaves average 12.5 cm x 5 cm. The strong red, (Munsel 2.5R5/12) semi-double flowers are 12.5-13 cm in width and 6-7.5 cm deep with 20 petals and 4-6 petaloids. Petals are waved and ruffled in 3 rows surrounding conspicuously clustered, yellow stamens. Flowering season, late. Sport: **Agnes Rowell Variegated.**

Agnes Rowell Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1962, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.l, back cover as 'Agnes Rowell Var.': A virus variegated form of **Agnes Rowell** - Strong red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Agnese Parigi. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bolletino:* Santarelli seedling from **Pomponia.** Flower, large, light rose pink, double with lanceolate petals, easy flowering. Originated in Italy.

Agnesi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, No.7:1. No description. van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, No.9, p.7: Imbricated. Rose pink. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.14: Imbricated pink. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.312: Flower ranunculiform, 9-10 cm across, deep orange-red. Imbrication loose, petals round and notched in 5-6 rows, not numerous, those at the centre channelled; exterior petals sometimes have white stains. Originated in Belgium

Agostina Gallo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, No.72:4. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881, p.7: Vivid red with marks and streaks of white. Very beautifully imbricated. Orthographic error 'Agostine Gallo'. Originated in Brescia, Italy. Hillebrand and Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore,* 2003, p.61 with colour photo, as 'Agostino Gallo'.

Agostine Gallo. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.31. Orthographic error for **Agostina Gallo.**

Agostino Gallo. Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore,* 2003, p.61. Orthographic variant for **Agostina Gallo.**

Agostino Maria Trucco. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.51 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double to peony form, some petaloids with white streaks. Colour red (RHS.CC.53C). A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)** x **Moshio,** first flowered in 1997. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Agresia. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.228: Clear cherry red. Irregular, open peony form double. Orthographic variant: 'Agrezia'. Orthographic errors: 'Agrestis', 'Agrezii'. Originated in Italy.

Agrestis. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Orthographic error for **Agresia.**

Agrezia. Verschaffelt Catalogue 1847-1848, p.53. Orthographic error for **Agresia.**

Agrezii. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic error for **Agresia.**

Aguadello. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe,1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.94: No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Agusta Delphonse. Tennent, 1934, *Garden Club of America Bulletin,* p.40: Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Aguste Delfoss. McIhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale,* p.1. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Ahahizuru. Stone, Vi., 1983, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.18, as 'Ahahi-Zuru'. Corruption for Japanese name **Asahizuru.**

Aiaigasa. (Sharing an Umbrella), *(C.rusticana),* Watanabe, 1967 Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki*, *Tokushû*, No.8, p.4, black & white photo: Flower, small, 6-7 cm wide, anemone to loose peony form with up to 10 outer petals and a crown of larger petals,protruding through and above the anemone centre. Leaves, elliptical, medium-sized, margins slightly twisted and turned; petioles short and hairy. Growth habit, vigorous and erect. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Ojiya-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. For colour photos & description see, p.5 & 196, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* or pl.185 & p.318, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972. See also Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.363. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Ai Ai Gala', 'Ai Ai Gawa'. Different reading: 'Aiaikasa'.

Aiaikasa. Different reading for **Aiaigasa.**

Aïda. *(C.williamsii).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.10: A seedling of *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Princess Lavender.** An orchid pink double selection made by Dr Robert Armstrong from a batch of seedlings sent for testing to Longwood Gardens some years ago by Dr Clifford Parks. It was found to be very cold hardy. Originated in USA.

Aida. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.reticulata* hybrid **Ada Sebire.**

Aide Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Miss Ed.**

Aideng Huanghou. (Eden Queen), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.72, No.517. Chinese synonym for **Eden Queen.** Later spelling 'Aiden Wanghou'.

Aidengna Guanjia. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.590. Chinese synonym for the sasanqua **Edna Butler.**

Aidewade. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for *C.japonica* **Edward Marsh.**

Aidewen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Edwin S. Northrop.**

Aierlan Cunmin. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.68, No.211. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Erin Farmer.**

Aierxi Zhurui. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the *williamsii* **Elsie Jury.** Later as 'Aierxi'.

Aifukurin. Synonym for **Azuma-nishiki.**

Aiguillon. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53: No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Aikang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Ed Combatalade.**

Aikeke. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.68, No.210. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Ernest Aycock.**

Aila. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.34. Chinese synonym for **Ella Ward Parsons**.

Ailaibo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Erebo**.

Ailan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Elaine's Betty.**

Ailaohong. *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.42 with colour photos. Maternal tree is located at the front of a farmhouse, Xinchang Village, Shuanghai County, Yunnan, China. Rose form double, with several separated layers of petals and a few central petaloids and stamens. Dark pink to red. Flowers early to midseason.

Aileen. Griffith & Strothers, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.1, 3: Name applied to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) by Tillian Gardens.

Ailena Nuobui. Gao, Jiyin Ltr.31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Elena Nobili.**

Aili Mudanwang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Alice Wood.**

Ailinuo Hagude. Gao, Jiyin Ltr.31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Eleanor Hagood.**

Ailisen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422 Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Alison Spragg.**

Ailisi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.72, No.212. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Doris Ellis.**

Ailisi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.14. Chinese synonym for **Alice Wood.**

Ailsa James. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIII, No.6, p.23, 1984, Reg. No.206: A chance seedling with hybrid characteristics raised by T. Leonard, Te Puke. It first flowered 1980, and has spreading, open growth of medium rate. Leaves are 8.5 cm long by 4 cm wide. The flowers are peony form, up to 14.5 cm across and 5.5 cm deep. They have 14 petals, about 22 petaloids, pink filaments and anthers. The petals are rose pink and show deeper veining. (RHS, Colour Chart 73B).

Aima. Gao, Jiyin, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.35, No.1, 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Emma Gaeta.**

Aimable d'Amerique. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Orthographic error for 'Amabile d'Amerique', synonym for **Amabile.**

Aimeigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hiemalis* **Elfin Rose.**

Aimeite. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Emmett Pfingstl.**

Aimet's Superba. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America, Yearbook,* 1933, p.21. Orthographic error for **Allnut's Superba.**

Aimikawa. (Name of River), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aimubosi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Glowing Embers.**

Ai-musume. (Adorable Girl), *(C.japonica).* Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1991-1992, p.1: Dark red single, tubular to trumpet form, medium size flowers. From Nagasaki, Japan.

Ainfa Ageria. Delaunay, F., Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.32. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Ainfa Egeria. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Catalogue, 1886, p.12. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Ainfa Egeria Imbricata. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.1. Orthographic variant for 'Ninfa Egeria Imbricated', error for **Ninfa Egeria,**

Ainfa Egeria Imbricated. Guichard, Henri, Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Ainfer Egeria. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* p.4, 1980*:* Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Ai-no-chô. (Lovelight). *(C.japonica),* JCS, *Japan Camellia*, 1997, No.54, p.10, illustration No.5: Light pink with some red streaks, campanulate single of 5 somewhat rounded petals, with compact centre stamen column, white filaments, pale yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Ainofu-iketei. (Variegated Leaves from Iketei), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct), See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.161.

Ainofu-matsumoto. (Variegated Leaves from Matsumoto), *(C.sasanqua),* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* White flower, variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.161.

Ai-no-goshiki. (Favourite Five Colours), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.252, colour photo and description: Small size, vase-shaped single, with 6 rounded, overlapping petals of very pale pink, with rare pink streaks. Flower colour changes from pink, pale pink with pink stripes, pink with white edges. Stamens cylindrical, pinched in at top, filaments pale cream, joined for the lower half, anthers pale gold. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, edges serrate, twisted and rolled under, apices tapering acute. Late flowering. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Ai-no-hama. (Name of a Beach), *(C.japonica). List of Camellias,* (Japanese Cultivars) from Kinji Ohara, Tateyama, Chiba Prefecture, 1993-1994: Flowers white at base, becoming pale pink towards petal edge, single, cup-shaped, medium to large size.

Ai-no-hana. (Flower of Love). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.10 with colour photo; English translation p.5. Red, mottled white, single, medium size. Cylindrical stamens, flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Vigorous upright growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated and named by Fumio Naitô, Aichi Prefecture, in 1997.

Ai-no-izumi. (Fountain of Love), *(C.rusticana):* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.56, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.5, colour photo, description, p.196: Flower, small, 6-7 cm in diameter, imbricated formal double, very light pink, about 60 petals, light yellow tinge at base; floriferous. Leaves, small, elliptical, petiole hairy. Growth, spreading, inclined to be weak. Early to mid-season flowering. Resembles 'Otome-tsubaki' from Niigata. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya.

Ai-no-tomoshibi. (Light of Love). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.10 with colour photo; English translation p.5. Red stripes on pink base, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamens, mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium, flat. Spreading, vigorous growth. A seedling of **Haru-no-utena.** Originated by Fumio Naitô, Aichi Prefecture, in 1997.

Ai-no-yama. (Name of the Mountain), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Five fold, medium to large flower, white with red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ai-no-yama. (Name of a mountain). *(C.japonica),* Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias – A Photo Dictionary", p.19 with colour photo: A medium size pink fading to almost white at the centre. A single of 6-7 broad, rounded petals, sometimes folded or cleft. Stamens columnar, filaments pale yellow, anthers deep yellow. Flowers mid-season on a large, upright plant. Originated in Japan.

Aioi-nishiki. (Growing Together Brocade), *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.3, colour photo No.11, description, p.11: Large to medium size. white semi-double with deep pink streaks. Petals, 12-13, diameter about 10 cm. Prominent centre stamens. Late. Leaves, small elliptic, wavy with shallow serrations. Originated by Fujikake, Yôichirô, Kiryû City, Gunma Prefecture, Japan.

Aiqing Huohua. ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Lovelight.**

Aisen. (Passions). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.10 with colour photo; English translation p.5. Red stripes on white and occasionally pink ground, tubular single, tubular stamens, small, early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, recurved.

Vigorous upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Nagasaki Prefecture, by Keizaburo Matsushita, Tabira Town.

Aisimi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.140. Chinese synonym for **Esme Spence.**

Aiso-no-sato. (Aiso Country). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.10 with colour photo; English translation p.5. Red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamens, medium size, mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Vigorous upright growth. A seedling of unknown parentage from Aichi Prefecture. Originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1997.

Aitesi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.109. Chinese synonym for **Elizabeth Astles.**

Aitona. Baumann & Baumann, 1829-1835, *Collection de camellias élevés à Bollwieler.* Orthographic error for **Aitonia.**

Aitoni. Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.74. Orthographic error for **Aitonia.**

Aitonia. *(C.japonica),* Chandler and Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica*, pl.3: The size of the bloom, the delicate pencilling of the petals, with the singular boldness of the anthers, render this a beautiful specimen of a single flower, and its tendency to produce seed far exceeds any other camellia we are acquainted with. Dedicated to William Aiton of Kew. The illustration shows a single of 6 petals, colour red. Grown from the seed of the **Pompone** by Alfred Chandler, Vauxhall, England in 1819. See Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de camellias élevés à Bollwieler.* pl.3. Orthographic errors: 'Aitona', 'Aitoni', 'Aitonii', 'Actonia', 'Aitoniana'. Synonyms: 'Aiton's Large Single Red', 'Aitoniana', 'Amplissima', 'Rosea Simplex', 'Rose Grandiflora Simplex', Grandiflora Simplex' 'Grandiflora de Loddiges'. Also illustrated and described by Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1, 1841. pl.49 & 50.

Aitonia Alba. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.3. Synonym for **Yukimiguruma.**

Aitonia (America). Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.3. Synonym for **Aitonia (Magnolia).**

Aitonia (Magnolia). *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, invalidly as 'Aitonia'; SCCS, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.18, 1947: Light rose pink. Medium size, semi- double with centre of mixed petaloids and stamens. Vigorous and compact. Flowers mid-season. Not the same as the variety listed in old literature which was a rose pink single. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, Johns Island, South Carolina. Synonym: 'Aitonia'(America).

Aitoniana. Tyas, *Popular Flowers,* 1843. Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Aitonii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.21. Orthographic error for **Aitonia.**

Aiton's Large Single Red. Prince, William. 1828, A *Short Treatise on Horticulture*, p.168: Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Aiwu. Chinese synonym for Japanese *C. japonica* **Bokuhan.**

Aiwu Xiansheng. ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.43. Chinese synonym for UK *C.x williamsii* **St. Ewe.** Later spelling 'Aiwei'.

Aiwuli. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.80, No.393. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Nina Avery.**

Aiyupu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tama Electra**.

Aizawa. (Family name of originator), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.144, p.72, description, p.130: Branches decumbent, with dense foliage. Leaves, green, broadly elliptical to narrowly ovoid-elliptic, acute at apex, veinlets impressed; 5-8.1 cm long by 2.5-4.3 cm wide; petioles short, 4-5 mm long, glabrous. Flowers, reddish pink (Camellia Rose 622), single, petals horizontally spreading, but apex suddenly and shortly incurved. Hairy petals 1-2, normal petals 3-4. Androecium, small, 12-16 mm high with few stamens. Gynoecium, 14-20 mm high with 3-4 stylar arm, pale yellow. Late flowering. Originated by Mr Takeshi Aizawa, Kotani, Higashi-kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Aizen-tsubaki. Watanabe, Takeshi, 1962, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.46. Not a varietal name but a particular name for the thicket camellias besides the Shrine of Aizen, (Ragaraja), god of marriage in Kishiwada, Mizuma Kannon, Ôsaka, Japan. There is a legend that, if a young man gives a leaf from these camellias to a girl, he will win her heart.

Aizhanni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dear Jenny.**

Aizome. (First Rendezvous). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.10 with colour photo; English translation p.5. Pale pink, tubular single, cylindrical stamens, thick petals, miniature, early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small size. Tending to bushy growth. Selected and named by Tadanori Yoshioka from wild camellias growing in Southern Aso, Kumamoto Prefecture.

Ajiko. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Kaoru, Hagiya, JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.4: 1984, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.2, p.18. No description. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.20 with colour photo; English translation p.12. Medium size, red single, embracing petals, fragrant, stamens protruding, believed to be triploid. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, large, thick. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa. From Izu-Ôshima Island.

Aka. *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, Synonym for **Aka-sazanka.**

Ajursii. *(C.japonica),* Fraser & Langton Catalogue, 1874-1875: Light medium double. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Aka-asukagawa. (The red Asuka River), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinchô*, vol.1: A medium size camellia, dark red with white spots or dark pink semi-double with central divide stamens. Thought to be synonym for **Asukagawa** in 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* and 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Akabeni. (Vermilion Red), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* True red, double, medium size, cylindrical stamen cluster. Thought to be synonym for **Shakkô** in Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shakkô'. (Believed extinct.)

Aka-bokuhan. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27: Synonym for **Benikarako.**

Akachirimen. (Red Crêpe), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Large 8-fold flower, red, flat flower. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Akadaikagura. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.4. Different reading for **Benidaikagura.**

Akadama. (Red Jewel), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* p.6, Colour photo, description, p.196: Flower, deep crimson double with stamens split into fascicles. It is a long period in state of bud to bud-centered, to full bloom, 8-10 cm across. Leaves, medium to large,

elliptical, slightly keeled and reflexed, defined midrib. Plant habit, erect, of poor vigour. Blooms midseason. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.12 with colour photo; English translation p.7. The original tree survives since ancient times at a private garden in Nara City. Named by Ikuo Nishihata.

Akadiya. Chinese synonym for USA *C. reticulata* **Arcadia.**

Akadera. (Red Temple), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, colour plate No.265, p.116, description, p.238; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.6, colour plate, description, p.196: Flower, single, open trumpet-shaped, vivid crimson, 5-7 petals, 6-8 cm across; stamens in central cylindrical cluster, filaments white. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, narrow-elliptic, small, thin texture, fine serrations. Plant habit, strong and erect. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.13 with colour photo; English translation p.7. Selected from wild japonicas, named by Tadaichiro Ogawa, released by T. Ogawa and Yoshiyuki Nakajima. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Aka-e. (Red Petiole), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.139, p.72, description, p.129: Leaves broadly elliptic, rounded at base, very dark green and shiny on the upper face, 5.2-7.3 long by 2.3-2.6 wide, petioles 5-9 mm long, dark purplish red up to the basal part of the midrib, slightly hairy. Flowers, single, rose, (Rose opal 022), hairy petals 2-3, normal petals, 3, largest, 6.3 cm long by 4.7 cm. Androecium, 3.8-4 cm long, normal. Gynoecium, 3-3.2 cm long with 3 stylar arms, pale pink. Late flowering. Originated at Nagao Chôsei-en, Koai, Niizu-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Aka-egao. (Red 'Egao'). *(C.x vernalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.66; Deep red double, large, early. From Kurume, a new cultivar.

Akafu. (Red Variegation), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Soft pink blending to rose pink, small. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Akô'. (Believed extinct.)

Aka-fûsha. Different reading for **Akakazaguruma.**

Akagi. (Mountain Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.237, colour photo and text: Medium size, campanulate single, with 5 overlapping, somewhat emarginate petals; red with irregular white blotching. Stamens cylindrical, anthers yellow. Leaves obovate to broad-obovate, dark green, apices acute, margins serrate, waved. Late flowering. Originated in Gumma Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Hakkan.** Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery in Kawaguchi City in 1970.

Akagoma. (Red Chessman), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.57, black and white photo: Large, light red semi-double; narrow pinched in stamen cluster. Leaves large, ovate, acute apex, shallow serrations. A seedling of **Ama-obune.** Different reading 'Akakoma'. Originated in Japan. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1980.

Akagoyô. (Red Five Petals), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.185: Deep red semi-double with cordate petals and white stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akaguma. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.110. Different reading for **Shaguma.**

Akahachiman. (Red Hachiman-shrine). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.13 with colour photo; English translation p.7. Red, lotus-form double, medium size with cylindrical stamen tube. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright and vigorous. Selected from wild japonicas growing at Hachiman Shrine in Yamato-Kôriyama City, Nara Prefecture. Released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1970.

Aka-hagoromo. (Red 'Hagoromo'). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.6. Large, lotus form semi-double. Flowers mid-season. A chance seedling raised by M. Kunitake, Japan.

Akaharu-no-utena. (Scarlet Haru-no-utena). *(C.japonica),* Kurume Shibu colour poster, 1997, illustration: Medium size, scarlet semi-double sport of **Haru-no-utena,** with 15 petals. Late blooming. Originated in Kurume, Japan.

Akahassaku. (Red Hassaku), *(C.japonica),* Kamo, Zenji, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.119-120: Deep crimson, early flowering, single, large size. A seedling of **Hassaku,** originated by Kamo, Zenji, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Yabu-rôgetsu'.

Akahata. (Red Flag), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.324: Red semi-double, deep red veining, central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aka-hatsu-arashi. (Red Hatsu-arashi). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.14 with colour photo; English translation p.7. Deep red single, tubular to trumpet shaped with cylindrical stamen tube, medium size. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright growth. A mutation of **Shibori-hatsu´arashi** ('Variegated Hatsu-arashi'). Named and released by Tomita Kunitake in 1985. Synonym 'Chikushi-no-aki'. From Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture.

Aka-ise. (Red of Ise), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.418: Deep red with 5 outer petals and a central cushion of red petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be a synonym for **Iseya, Ise-tsubaki** and **Ise.**

Aka-ishisan. (Produced in Aka-ishi), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Taka'aki, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyô Shû:* Listed in the section for yellow variegated leaves. Large, round leaves with yellow blotches. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akai-tsubasa. (Red Wings), *(C.rusticana),* Watanabe, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, 1967, No.8, p.4, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.5, colour photo, description, p.196: Flower, red, finely veined deeper, 8-10 cm across, open peony, of up to 40 petals, outer ones cup shaped, some erect petals amongst scattered stamens; filaments yellow. Leaves, narrow elliptical, small, recurved, petioles, short and hairy. Growth habit, strong and dense. Mid-season flowering. Similar to cultivar **Fukuwara.** Originated in the Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Akajishi. (Red Lion). *(C.hiemalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.66; Crimson, double to peony form, small, early. From Shizuoka (Shimizu).

Aka-kagurajishi. (Red Lion Dance), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* A red sport of **Kagurajishi.** Red peony form. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan by Shôji Himuro.

Aka-kamo-honnami. (Red Kamo-honnami). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.11 with colour photo; English translation p.6. Deep red, bowl shaped single, tips of pistils stick out from buds, tubular stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves large, broadly elliptic. Upright growth. A mutation which appeared at the rootstock of a plant of **Kamo-honnami** at an old family home in Komatsu Town, Ehime Prefecture.

Akakarako. (Red Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai, 1936-1937, Catalogue as 'Aka-karako'. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.72: Red anemone form. Resembles 'Jikkô' as synonym for **Benikarako,** but centre petals are looser. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. A different cultivar to 'Benikarako'. Invalidly equated with 'Arajishi' in USA. Corruptions of Japanese name: 'Aka-korako', 'Aka-koroko'.

Aka-kasenzan. (Red Mt Kasen), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3. No description. Originated in Tamayu Town, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.6 with colour photo; English translation p.11. A chance seedling of **Kasenzan.** Small to medium, peach red, trumpet shaped single, tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Spreading growth.

Aka-kazaguruma. (Red Windmill), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.196: Irregular double red, with large outer petals and small, ragged, inner petals, with divided stamens surrounded by petaloids. Synonym: 'Kazaguruma'. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Akafûsha'. (Believed extinct.)

Akakenkyô. Different reading for **Aka-miodoroki.**

Akakenna. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagata Chô:* Deep red double with petals standing apart in a magnolia flower form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akakeshi. (Red Poppy), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, Yûhei 1847, *Senkaôden:* Medium size, red anemone form, single. Early blooming. Resembles **Aka-koshimino.** See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aka-kikugasane. (Red double Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, Different reading 'Aka-kiku-gasane'. Originated in Japan.

Akakikuzuki. Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, p.2. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.180. Synonym for **Kikuzuki.**

Akakikyô. (Red Chinese Bell Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I;Yashiro,1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Small size, double red flower; resembling a Chinese Bell Flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akakoda-no-yuki. (Snow of Akakoda). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.12 with colour photo; English translation p.6. White, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, small to medium. Upright growth. Selected by Kazuo Nishio from a wild japonica community on a hill in the suburbs of Tottori City. Released by Iwao Kobashhi in 1991.

Akakogama. Different reading for **Akagoma.**

Akakorako. Fendig, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Akakarako.**

Akakoroko. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.1. Corruption of the Japanese name **Akakarako.** Erroneously equated with 'Arajishi' by McIlhenny.

Aka-koshimino. (Red Skirt), *(C.japonica)*, Nihon Shokubutsu, 1912-1913, Catalogue: Flower, small to medium size, crimson anemone form with outer row of 6-7 petals surrounding a raised central cushion of petaloids; 7-9 cm across. Early flowering. Leaves, small to medium sized, narrowly elliptic with apex and base acute, reflexed, venation impressed, some petiole hair. Plant habit, erect, of average vigour. A sport of **Koshimino** according to Satomi. Orthographic error: 'Akakossimino'. Flower is similar to the cultivars, **Chûbu-hayazaki, Benikarakô.** Sports: **Shiro-koshimino, Nishiki-mino.** Originated in Kansai District, Japan. For colour plates and description see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.228, p.220; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour* vol.I, 1972, pl.366, p.157 & 346; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.5 & 196; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation...*, p.106; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.357. Koshimino is an ancient straw rain shirt implying, in this case, raised central petaloids like the anemone form.

Aka-kossimino. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Akakoshimino.**

Akamakuri. (Red with Rolled Edges), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (believed extinct.)

Akamidori. (Vermilion Bird), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Medium sized scarlet semidouble, waterlily form. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan by Shôji Himuro. A seedling of **Setsugekka.**

Aka-miodoroki. (Red Surprising Sight), *(C.japonica).* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I: Double, the corolla is pink, the inside petals more finely variegated than the outside. Different readings: 'Akakenkyô', 'Aka-mi-odoroki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aka-miyakodori. (Red Seagull), *(C.japonica),* Alpen, 1977, ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.63, p.9: Deep red without any blue tint. Medium sized semi-double of lotus form. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.14 with colour photo; English translation p.8. Large, deep rose pink, lotus form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large, plicate at the centre rib. Uprightgrowth, multi-stock type, sparsely branching. A plant about 150 years old is growing in the suburb of Sofu'e Town. Named by Minoru Satô in 1976.

Akamokkô. (Red Mokko), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.557: Deep red, hose-in-hose semi-double, with irregular, twisted petals and a central column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akananban. (Red, Nanban), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.214: Semidouble red with outer petals large and flat, inner petals cupped; central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Nanban" was the ancient name for South East Asia which implies "exotic".

Akanegumo. (Dark Red Cloud). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.6; Small, deep crimson, campanulate single. Flowers mid-season. Originated by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Akane-seiôbo. (Dark-red **Seiôbo**) (*C.japonica*) from Chiba Pref., *Japan Camellia* No. 59, May 1999: A natural seedling of **Seiôbo.** Bright pink striped red, single, tubular, medium, blooms in autumn to mid-season. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Tree somewhat upright, vigorous. Bloomed firstly and named in 1993. Found by Atsushi Itoh.

Aka-no-genshu. (Original red wild variety), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, p.15, illustration: A general term for the primitive, wild camellia. Red veined deeper. 5 petalled, irregular single, burst of short stamens in centre, as a typical form for the red, wild camellias of Japan.

Aka-owari. Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki kai.* Synonym for **Hana-no-sakari** in Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.*

Aka-owari. (Red Nagoya Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700) Watanabe, 1969, plate 661: Large red with long, slender, tiered petals. Thought to be synonymous with **Hana-no-sakari, Owaritairin.** Originated in Japan. (believed extinct.)

Aka-owari-no-chiri-tsubaki. Synonym for **Hana-no-sakari.**

Akaro. (Red Oar), Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. Different reading for **Akayagura.**

Akaroa Rouge. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VI, No.7, 1970, p.32, Reg. No.46. Synonym for **Madame Picouline.**

Aka-rôgetsu. (Red December), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.90; *Camellias of* Japan, plate 112, p.56, description p.120; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.366: Leaves broadly elliptical to ovate-elliptic, finely acuminate. Petioles more or less hairy. Flowers, single, pink (Neyron Rose 623/1 or Spinel Red 0023/1-3). Petals very

broad and widely opened, strongly wavy at apex. Staminal tube a little widened at apex with delicate wavy filaments. Early to mid-season blooming. Its name alludes to its early flowering, pink blossoms. An old cultivar of the Kansai District, Japan. Note: This is not a sport of **Rôgetsu** in spite of its name.

Akasaka. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309: Medium size, red, anemone form with a centre of white streaked erect petaloids. Synonymous with **Akasaka-kasuri,** which is thought to be a sport of **Akasaka** from the *Chinka Zufu*. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akasaka. Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23, as a synonym for **Mino-tsubaki.**

Akasaka. (Place Name in Tokyo), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, plate 12: Medium size, red anemone form with a high centre of erect petaloids mixed with a few stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akasaka-futae. Hino Sukaketsu, 1628, *Sukekatsukyôki*, as a synonym for **Mino-tsubaki.**

Akasaka-kasuri. (Akasaka variegated), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, plate 686: Red rose form double opening to exhibit centre petals splashed with white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aka-sazanka. (Red Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, plate 514: A single of 5-6 petals of deep rose fading to pale rose towards the centre of the petals. Originated in Japan.

Akaseiôbo. (Red Seiôbo), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11, A-545: Red, vase-shaped single, small to medium size with overlapping petals. Early flowering. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.211, colour photo and description: Petals, 6-7 rounded, overlapping, stamens cylindrical, filaments pale cream, joined for lower third, anthers golden. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. A seedling of **Seiôbo** that originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Zenji Kamo.

Akashi. Wilmot, 1946, "Camellia Growing", *University of Florida Bulletin*, 130:1-19 as ‘Akasi’. An abbreviation for **Akashigata.**

Akashi. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, plate 558: A medium sized, open, irregular white peony form with some intermixed stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akashi. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, plate 587: A medium sized semi-double with three rows of irregular petals and a centre column of stamens with white filaments. White colour. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akashi Bay. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.68. Synonym for **Akashigata.**

Akashigata. (Akashi Bay), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko’emon, 1879, *Chinka Shû:* Deep pink, large semi-double, 12-14 cm across, with 13 wide petals. Stamens small cylindrical cluster, filaments yellow, reddish at root. Leaves, large, elliptical; apex, caudate; base, obtuse,; surface smooth, reflexed and slightly keeled. Vigorous, bushy growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Synonyms: ‘Lady Clare’, ‘Pink Czar’, ‘Empress’, ‘Nellie Bly’, and erroneously, ‘Akasi-gata’. Pseudonym:- ‘Grandiflora Rosea’. For other forms of this cultivar see **Ôniji, Destiny, Linda Laughlin,** and **Mrs Leroy Epps.** It was imported into Europe by van Houtte who sold it to the Caledonia Nursery where it was named ‘Lady Clare’. It received the National Hall of Fame Award, 1978 as ‘Lady Clare’. The RHS Award of Merit in 1927. For colour photos and descriptions see: *Camellias - A Wisley Handbook*, 1985, plates p.53, 57. Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas in your*

Garden, p.120. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.177. Tuyama, 1966 *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.4, p.12; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.173, p.316. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.5 & 196. Originated in Kanto District, Japan.

Akashigata. (Akashi Bay), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu:* Large size, white with pale red graduation. Chûgai Nursery Co., 1935-1936 Catalogue, p.26 as 'Akashigata': White variegation, large flower. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22: Large size, white with shades and stripes of pink, 12-13 petals, broad, thick and of good texture, creping towards the apex and inner petals somewhat curled or twisted; leaves fine, glossy green, slightly cup-shaped. Habit upright, vigorous, fast grower; resembles **Narumigata,** but differs in having curling petals. Early flowering. See: Colour photo and description *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.546 & p.389. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan.

Akashigata Variegata. Camellia Grove Nursery, 1948, Catalogue, p.8. Synonym for **Oniji.**

Akashi-no-umi. (Sea of Akashi), *(C.sasanqua)*, Chûgai Nursery Co., 1938-1939, Catalogue, p.20: White with light red shading variegation. Originated in Japan.

Akashiren. (Akashi Lotus), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagata Chô:* Flower, 10-12 cm across, deep rose pink, double, magnolia flower form. Originated in Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.12 with colour photo; English translation p.6. An old tree of 200 estimated years growing at Busshiji Temple in Komatsu Town was designated as a Town's protected plant. There is an opinion that this is the same variety as 'Ganjitsu-tsubaki' (**Ganjitsu**).

Akashiren. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.5, 196. Synonym for **Ganjitsu.**

Akasi. Wilmot, 1946, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Corruption of Japanese name 'Akashi'; abbreviation for **Akashigata.**

Akasi Gata. Wilmot, 1946 *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Corruption of Japanese name **Akashigata.**

Akasigata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Akashigata.**

Aka-sodekakushi. (Red 'Sodekakushi'), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, colour plate, p.6, description, p.196: Flower, bright red, rose form double, large size, 11-13 cm across with small fascicles of stamens, sometimes with a few small centre petals. Leaves, deep green, narrowly elliptical, medium sized. Apex, acute, clear veined and rough serrations. Flowers mid-season to late. Growth habit, strong, erect and open. A seedling from **Sodekakushi** originated in Kansai District, Japan. Similar to 'Tôtenkô' from Chûbu.

Aka Suki No Kaori. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Akatsuki-no-kaori.**

Akasumi. Nippon Engei Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1904 as 'Aka-sumi'. Abbreviation for **Aka-suminokura.**

Aka Sumikara. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.3. Corruption of Japanese name **Aka-suminokura.**

Akasumikura. Chugai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935. Different reading for **Aka-suminokura.**

Akasumiguro. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.1. Different reading for **Aka-suminokura.**

Akasumijura. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'Aka-sumijura'. Corruption of Japanese name **Aka-suminokura.**

Akasu Makura. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research.* Corruption of Japanese name **Aka-suminokura.**

Akasumikara. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.13. Corruption of name **Aka-suminokura.**

Aka-suminokura. (Red 'Suminokura'), *(C.japonica),* Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd., Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27, as 'Aka-sumi-no-kura': Flower, red formal double, 10-11 cm across, opening to show some stamens. Similar to **Coquettii.** Leaves, broad elliptical, medium sized with acute apex and rounded base, recurved; surface sparsely hairy. Habit, slow growing, erect. Flowers mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Akasumi'. Different readings: 'Akasumikuro', 'Akasumiguro' 'Akasumikura'. Corruption of name: 'Akasumijura', 'Akasu Makura', 'Aka Suki No Kura', 'Aka Suimikara' 'Akasumikara'. An old cultivar from the Kansai District, Japan. For colour photos and descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.366 and vol.II, 1978, pl.455, p.179. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.5 & 196. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.393.

Akatakukai. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellia*, p.1. Corruption of the Japanese name **Aka-wabisuke.**

Akatomoe. (Swirl Pattern), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki, Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô:* Medium sized, rose red, spiral formed double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akatsuki. (Dawn), *(C.japonica),* Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1938: Flower, 5-6 cm across, pale pink single, petals with wavy edges, campanulate with central cylinder of stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves, narrowly elliptic, small; apex caudate; base obtuse; waved and twisted. Growth habit, erect and vigorous. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.68, 196. Used in Japan for Ikebana and Chabana. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama.

Akatsuki-no-kaori. (Dawn Fragrance), (Higo), Hiratsuka, Taizô 1964, *Higo Camellia*, colour photo No.25, p.12, 16: Flower, pale, soft pink, becoming white with age, semi-double Higo with 13-14 petals, creped and waved, 8-10 cm across, stamens, spreading apricot form, joined at base, yellowish white filaments. Faintly fragrant. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, narrow elliptic, medium size, deep green. Growth habit vigorous and erect. Suitable for a seed parent. A seedling of **Osaraku.** Corruption of Japanese name: 'Aktsuki-no-kaori'. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.229, p.324; Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.58; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.6, 196; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.301. Originated and named by Kiichiro Shimotake, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan in 1962.

Akatsuki-no-yume. (Waking Dreams), *(C.rusticana),* Hillier Arboretum, 1987, Hampshire County Council Catalogue, p.1. No description. Originated in Japan.

Akatsu-nishiki. (Akatsu Brocade). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.13 with colour photo; English translation p.7. Crimson stripes and splashed patterns on pale pink ground. Medium size, tubular single, cupped petals, flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Vigorous, upright and bushy. The original tree survives at the garden of Shuntô Katô, in Seto Town, Aichi Prefecture.

Akatsuru-no-minato. (Harbour of Akatsuru). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.18; Small, campanulate single, red. Flowers mid-season.

Aka-wabisuke. (Red Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Deep red, cup-shaped, early blooming. Originated in Japan. Possible synonym for **Beni-wabisuke.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80.

Aka-wabisuke. (Red Wabisuke), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Co., Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: White blotches on red, single cup-shaped flower. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*,

pl.226, p.398; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.7, colour photo, p.197 description: Flowers, vivid red, campanulate single with 7 petals, 6-7 cm across; central column of stamens with white filaments; colour dull and purplish during cold weather. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium sized, narrow elliptic; apex and base, acute; deep green, edges slightly rolled, shallowly serrate. Average upright growth. Although called a 'Wabisuke' it is member of the thicket (wild) camellia group and originated in Kansai District, Japan. Synonym: 'Koi-akabana-no-wabisuke'.

Aka-wabisuke Winter Flowering. Chûgai Nursey Co., Catalogue, 1936-1937. Synonym for **Kanzaki-aka-wabisuke.**

Akayae. (Red Double), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagata Chô:* Medium size, rose coloured semidouble. Opens flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81.

Akayae-chirikasuri. (Double Red - Scattered Patterns), *(C.japonica): Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, plate 207: Red formal double. Petals fall one by one. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akayae-eigen. (Red Double form of 'Eigen'), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.463 as 'Akayaeeigen': Medium size, deep red, cupped semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akayae-kasuri. (Double red with Splashed Pattern), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe,1969, plates No.199 and 603 as 'Aka-yae-kasuri': Medium size, rose red semi-double opening to show a design of splashes of white on the inner petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akayae-kingyoba-tsubaki. (Red Double Goldfishtail Leaved Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, p.7, colour photo, p.196, description: Flower, deep rose pink, semi-double to open peony form, 8-10 cm across, stamens in central column to divided fascicles. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, apex divided into 3-5 like a goldfish tail. Growth habit open, upright and average. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Akayagura. (Red Tower), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Akaro'. An ancient cultivar in Japan use the word 'Yagura', meaning 'tower' for the form with erect centre petals.

Akayagura. (Red Tower), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, plate 222 as 'Akayagura': Large red, semi-double with compact central stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akayama-shiratama. (Akayama White Jewel), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.88: Small, white single; early blooming. Suitable for Chabana. Akayama is a place name in Angyô, a cut flower growing district in Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Akayamato-sangai. (Red Three Layered Camellia from the Nara Province), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, deep red, hose-in-hose double. Centre petals erect in three tiers. Synonym: 'Yamato-sangai'. Originated in Japan. (believed extinct.)

Aka-yobukodori. (Red 'Yobukodori'), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, as 'Akayobuko-dori'. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.366: Flower, deep, rose pink single to semi-double, 9-12 keeled petals, 11-13 cm across, tight central stamen column. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, narrow elliptic, medium size; apex acute; base obtuse; slightly keeled and reflexed. Average, upright growth habit. A sport of **Yobukodori** Orthographic errors: 'Aka Yobuku Dori', 'Akayobuokodori'. Different reading: 'Aka Yobuko Dori'. No connection with 'Yobukidori'. For colour photos and descriptions see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, plate 374; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.7,

197 and p.312, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Chi Huziniao'.

Aka Yobuku Dori. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Aka-yobukodori.**

Aka-yobuokodori. Watanabe, 1970 Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.111. Orthographic error for **Aka-yobukodori.**

Akebono. (Dawn), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, plate 40: A medium sized, open peony, white with irregular petals and intermixed stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akebono. (Dawn), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zutu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, plate 579: Medium size, white semi-double with two rows of petals and a central column of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akebono. (Dawn), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1931, *Chinkashû;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28: Single, widely opened, large flowers, very pale, flesh pink, slightly paler at edge and base, a leafy, compact grower; early blooming. Tuyama 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.98, p.166; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.84, p.111: Light pink, medium size, single, 6-8 petals, cupped form, large cylindrical stamen cluster, a little spreading, filaments light yellow. Early flowering. Introduced to USA where its translated name 'Dawn' was invalidly used as a synonym, causing confusion with the *C.x vernalis* **Ginryu,** which was also known as 'Dawn'. See 'Dawn' for details. In the USA the name 'Akebono' was given to another cultivar, originally listed as 'Akebono Pink'. The true **Akebono** was then given the synonym 'Shin-akebono' to distinguish it from the invalidly named 'Akebono'. For colour plates of the valid **Akebono** see: *Encyclopedea of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.43, p.52. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.9. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. It is the seed parent of **Showa-no-akebono.** Chinese synonym: 'Fuxiaohong'. Resembles **Tarô'an** but flowers are larger and more widely open.

Akebono. (Dawn), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* in the section on sasanquas: Medium size, pale pink, red at the base. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akebono. (Dawn), *(C.sasanqua)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* White with pink edges, medium size, some stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82.

Akebono. (Dawn), *(C.sasanqua)*, ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.32: Medium size, white ground with light red reverse, semi-double. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A Higo sasanqua selected and named by Kiyofusa Saitô.

Akebono-azuma. (Eastern Dawn), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.62, black and white photo. Soft pink single, medium size, with a cylindrical stamen cluster. Early to midseason. Originated in Japan.

Akebono-beni. Synonym for **Akebono Pink.**

Akebono Double. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Akebono (Higo).**

Akebono-fuji. Hakoda,JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47. Synonym for **Asakura.**

Akebono-Higo. (Higo), (Dawn Higo), Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuki Hikki*, as 'Akebono': A white, single of Higo form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akebono (Higo). *(C.sasanqua)*, Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite*, *Dantairin:* White ground, pale pink graduation, semi-double, small size. See JCS., ed., *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, pl.569, p.394. Synonyms: 'Higo-akebono', Satomi's

'Akebono' and 'Akebono Double'. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43. Synonym for **Akebono,** the sasanqua from Kumamoto.

Akebono-hitoe. (Dawn Single), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi.1960, *Engei Techô*, No.10: Pale pink, single, large size. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Akebono'.

Akebono (Kurume). (Kurume Dawn), *(C.hiemalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47: Rose-pink, medium size, double with many rows of petals. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Akebono Number 2. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.7 as 'Akebono No.2'. Synonym for **Akebono Pink.**

Akebono Pink. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937, p.7; Garden Club of America, Bulletin, 6th series,1:66, 1937: A semi-double, salmon pink flower, of exquisite formation with petals standing apart. Mid-season flowering. Deep green, glossy foliage, bushy growth. Introduced from Japan to USA by T. Domoto, California, in 1917 according to Hume (1955). Synonyms: 'Dawn', 'Bettie', 'Betty', 'Valentine', 'Bonnie Jean', 'Sankô-nishiki'. Pseudonyms: 'Chiffon', 'Akebono'. Colour photo *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1953, facing p.114 and on p.7, *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing,1945. A sport of **Akebono-shibori.**

Akebono Pink (Sasanqua). *(C.sasanqua)*, SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Clear pink. Medium sized single. Listed as 'Akebono Pink'. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Akebono-beni'. See Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.7.

Akebono-nishiki. (Dawn Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.9, colour photo, p.197, description: Small, campanulate single. Soft pink ground with deep pink streaks, tubular stamen cluster. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.

Akebono (Single). Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua in Japan*, p.7 as 'Akebono'(Sgl.). Synonym for **Akebono-hitoe.**

Akebono-shibori. (Dawn Dappled), *(C.japonica)*, Tokyo Kono-en, 1928: White lined pink, medium size, single. Synonyms: 'Dawn Variegated', 'Queen of Hearts' 'Akebono Variegated'. Sport: **Akebono Pink.** Originated in Japan.

Akebono-shibori. (Dawn Dappled), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, 1930, *Jissai Engei*, No.9; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938: Creamy white, semi-double, odorous, large cup-shaped flower with petal edges and backs, pink. Spreading growth and elliptic, light green leaves. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Akebono Variegated. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937, p.3 as 'Akebono Var.' Synonym for **Akebono-shibori.**

Akebono-yuri. (Lily at Dawn). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.17 with colour photo; English translation p.10. Pale pink, shading off to white at the centre. A long tubular single, medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Yuri-shibori**, named and released by Kan Utsugi, Chiba Prefecture, in 1987.

Akegumo. (Cloud in Morning Glow), *(C.japonica)*, Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa; JCS *Tsubaki*, 1994, No.33, p.35, illustration p.34: Bright pink, small, cup-shaped single with thick petals. Blooms January. Leaves elliptical, medium size. Habit, spreading and sturdy. Said to be a chance seedling of **Goeku-shirotama.**

Ake-no-hoshi. (Stars at Dawn), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kuriya, Tsuyoshi, 1970, *Engei Tsushin*, No.20; ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.32: Large size, white with pale pink graduations. single; early blooming. See Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.290 with colour photo; English translation p.203. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. The original tree,

aged about 130 years, is growing in Kumamoto City. Recognised by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1968.

Akeyukusora. (Dawning), *(C.sasanqua),* Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite*, *Dantairin*, p.7 as 'Akeyuku-sora': The flower blooms in November (early) and is about 13 cm in diameter. It has 7 petals with white shading to pink at petal edge which is curled. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki in 1902.

Akezuki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.2: Synonym for **Meigetsu.**

Aki. (Personal name). *(C.hybrid). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan), 2010,* p.293 with colour photo; Pinkish yellow, bud centred to lotus formed double, large. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Vigorous, upright growth. A cross of **Hagoromo** x *C.flava*. Originated by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan around 2005.

Akibare. (Fine Autumn Day). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.17 with colour photo; English translation p.10. A medium size, deep pink, sake-cup-shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Fragrant. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading fat branches. A cross between *C.hiemalis* x **Show Girl.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1979.

Aki-botan. (Autumn Peony). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.122 with colour photo; Purplish pink, peony form ovaries densely pilose, large. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, somewhat small. Upright growth. A seedling of unknown parentage, selected and grown by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan in 2006.

Aki-gashika. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for: **Akigeshiki.**

Akigeshiki. (Uncertain), *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.14 as 'Akigeshiki': Single. Rose red tipped, shading to white at the centre. Imported from Japan by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA in 1934.

Akigusa. Different reading for **Akikusa.**

Akihime. (Autumn Princess), *(C.sasanqua x C.fraterna),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.27: Small corolla, white, trumpet to cup-shaped single. Flowers mid-season. A seedling from *C.sasanqua* **Shôwa-nishiki** x *C.fraterna.* Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Originated and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1984.

Aki-ichiban. (First Flowering of Autumn), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.7, colour photo, description, p.197: Flower, 5-6 petals, single, 8-10 cm in diameter, trumpet shaped with a central cylindrical stamen cluster; colour variegated with rare, broad, red streaks on a white background; occasionally red with white borders or self red or self white, all mixed on the one plant. Very early flowering. Leaves: elliptical, medium sized, apex acute, base cuneate, venation depressed. Strong, upright growth habit. Resembles **Aki-no-yama.** The name 'Aki-ichiban' means that the flowering season is very early and ends before the time of hoar frost. See colour photo, p.256, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Imported from Niigata Prefecture to Kantô. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1965.

Akikaze. (Autumn Breeze). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.14 with colour photo; ; English translation p.8. Deep red single, cupped petals, cylinindrical stamen tube, small size. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, slightly plicate along the centre rib. Spreading to upright growth. A chance seedling of **Hatsu-arashi,** named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1994. From Tokyo.

Aki-komachi. (Beautiful Hiroshima), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.114, colour photo and text: Medium size, pale peach pink, cup-shaped single, of 5-6 wide, overlapping petals with slightly irregular margins. A large cylinder of stamens, creamy filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Dark green, lanceolate leaves, acuminate apex, obscure serration. Originated in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Hatsuarashi-shiratama.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.15 with colour photo; English translation p.8. Name translated as 'Quiet Beauty'. A chance seedling of **Shiratama**. Originated and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1971.

Akimba. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1963, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, p.7.: Longwood Garden List. No description. Originated in USA

Akimiko. (God's Child in Autumn), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasurume:* Pale pink, medium size with small leaves. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Aki-no-yama.**

Aki-no-asahi. (Autumn Morning), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan:* Light rose pink, slightly streaked pink. Medium sized single. Vigorous, dense and upright growth. Originated in Japan.

Aki-no-hana. (Autumn Flower). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.16 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Pale pink, tubular single with cylindrical stamens, small size, early flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, recurved. Spreading, vigorous growth. A chance seedling originated by Shunsuke Hisatomi, Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, in 1994.

Aki-no-homare. (Autumn Glory), (*C.rusticana*), Katayama, Sadayuki, 1957, *Tusbaki Ochabana;* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, black and white photo, p.61; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, colour photo No.435, p.172; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.9, colour photo, description, p.197: Flower: white background with various sized vertical stripings of pale red, mutates to self red or red with white spots; outer petal rows imbricated; the centre consists of scattered fascicles of stamens mixed with small, erect petals. The flower is 11-13 cm across and opens early to mid-season. Leaves: Light green, medium sized, elliptical with acute apex and base, sharply serrate, leaf stalk hairy. Strong, erect, densely furnished growth. The cultivar, **Gondô-shibori,** also known as 'Aki-no-homare' in Kansai is a different cultivar. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Synonym: 'Aki-no-homare (Chûbu)'. A chance seedling originated and released by Kôji Yamada in 1969. Chinese synonym 'Qiuzhiyu'.

Aki-no-homare(Chûbu). Synonym for **Aki-no-homare.**

Aki-no-kaze. (Autumn Wind). *(C.hybrid), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.15 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Wide red stripes on white ground, trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamen tube. Miniature size, flowers early and profusely. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Spreading, cespitose, weeping growth. A cross between **Aki-no-yama** and *C.cuspidata*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1989.

Aki-no-niji. (Autumn Rainbow). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.16 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Pink shading at edges, on white ground. A large size semi-double with cupped petals and scattered stamens, fragrant. Early flowering. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Upright and dense growing. A cross of *C.sasanqua* **Shôwa-nishiki** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Show Girl,** named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1979.

Aki-no-nishiki. (Autumn Brocade). (*C.reticulata* hybrid) *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.16 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Obscure blotches and stripes on pink ground. A medium size bud-centred double with split stamens. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small size. Spreading growth. A cross between **Dot Spengler** x **Umegaka.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1990.

Aki-no-sarasa. (Autumn Chintz), *(C.japonica)*, Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40: Imported from Japan to America by the Star Nursery about 1933. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.4 as 'Akinosarasa': Light pink, striped deeper pink, medium large size, semi-double. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Aki-no-sato. (Village in Autumn), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.69, colour photo and description: Flowers medium size, palest pink at first stage, later becoming white on fully opening, opening to wide campanulate with 5 large, rounded, overlapping petals, slightly wavy. Stamens in a large cylinder, pinched in at top, filaments joined for the lower half, anthers light yellow. Leaves bright mid-green, obovate, apices acuminate to long acuminate, margins shallowly serrate, somewhat undulate. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Yonago-shi, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellia Club in 1977.

Aki-no-shirabe. (Autumn Melody). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.15 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Pink graduation at edges on white ground, cupped petals, semi-double, fragrant, medium size. Flowers early. Leaves small, elliptic. Upright growth. A cross between *C.sasanqua* x *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture in 1978.

Aki-no-sora. (Autumn Sky). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.16 with colour photo; English translation p.9. White spotted pink, tubular single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Small size, flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Vigorous and upright. A virus variegated variety obtained by grafting **Aki-no-yama** onto a **Kochô-wabisuke** understock. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura, Tokyo, in 1994.

Aki-no-tomo. *(C.sasanqua)*, (Autumn Companion), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol.16: Large size. White ground with graduations of light pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aki-no-tsuki. (Autumn Moon), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, colour photo, No.311, p.131; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.8 colour photo, p.197, description: Flower, pale pink with shading, 7 petalled single, opening flat with a triangular shape, like a Higo form, 9-11 cm across. Early to midseason flowering. Leaves elliptical, medium size, apex caudate, base obtuse, shallowly serrate. Spreading pendulous growth of average vigour. See colour photo, p.116, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* and p.50 Kirino, 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki.* Different reading: 'Akitsuki'. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Released by Haruichi Sakuragi in 1970.

Aki-no-ume. (Autumn Plum), *(C.sasanqua)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p .32: Medium size, white with red margins, single. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43. Selected by Tsugio Ôta from natural seedlings in 1970s.

Aki-no-utage. (Banquet in Autumn). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.164 with colour photo; A wide border of white around a red base. Single, small size, tubular to trumpet shape, tubular stamen ring. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, upright growth. A seedling of 'Tama-hibiki', originated by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan, in 2009.

Aki-no-yama. (Mountains in Autumn), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* given as large flowers, somewhat different to the modern cultivar. Nakayama, 1851, *Senkaôden*, 1st. ser. vol.5; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irostuki:* Single white with red streaks. Very early blooming. Itô, Ko'emon, 1979, *ChinkaShû:* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.16, p.284; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.317, p.185 as 'Aki-no-yama - Tokyo': Flowers single, widely cup shaped, waved and creped at the petal margin, white, narrowly striped rosy red; long, narrow, cylindrical stamen cluster, about 8 cm in diameter. Leaves, small, narrowly elliptic; apex long acuminate; base cuneate, reflexed,

green. Strong, upright, spreading growth habit. See colour photo and description: p.9 & 197, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* and p.255, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Similar to **Shibori-rôgetsu.** Corruption: 'Aki-n-yana'. Mutation: **Fukurin-aki-no-yama.** Synonym: 'Aki-no-yama-Tokyo', 'Aki-no-yama-Edo'. An old cultivar from the Edo era. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Aki-no-yama-Edo. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.219. Synonym for **Aki-no-yama.**

Aki-no-yama-Kansai. ('Aki-no-yama' from Kansai), (*C.rusticana*), Kanaoka, 1959, *Tsubaki no Nashi;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.181, p.142: Branches erect, leaves elliptical, base rounded, slightly acuminate. Petioles hairy. Flowers semi-double, rose red (Spinel red 0023), petals obovate, rounded and deeply incised at the apex, margins locally, sharply serrate, especially on inner areas. According to Mr. Katayama this cultivar was once known as 'Kamiyo-tsubaki'. See also p.39, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.311, as 'Kansai-aki-no-yama'. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. This seems similar to the Camellia listed by the Chûgai Nursery 1934-1935, and distributed by McIlhenny in the USA from 1937 as **Aki-no-yama.**

Aki-no-yama-Tokyo. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.317, p.160, description, p.185: Synonym for **Aki-no-yama.**

Aki-no-yosooi. (Autumn Adornment), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3. No description. Originated in Kurume-shi, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Aki-no-yuki. (Autumn Snow), *(C.sasanqua)*, Camellia Forest Nursery, 1988, p.2: Light pink, single, Higo sasanqua. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Aki-n-yana. A.J. Mackie Nursery Catalogue, 1963, p.18. Corruption of the Japanese name **Aki-no-yama.**

Aki-otome. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28: Synonym for **Otome.**

Akisanzan. Turner, 1963, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, p.93. Corruption of the Japanese name **Aki-no-yama.**

Akita. (Place Name). *(C.rusticana).* Claude Thoby, *Camélias*, 1993, pp.10, 16, 19, 23, 57: Medium to late blooming; semi-double, bright flesh pink; very floriferous. Collected in Japan and named in USA from wild material collected in Akita.

Akitsuki. Different reading for **Aki-no-tsuki.**

Akitsushima. (Akitsu Island), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I: Small, incomplete double, outer rows of petals imbricated, a few petals hose-in-hose and central petaloids, erect like a pine cone. White with a pattern of short pink dashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: "Akitsushima" which means "Dragonfly Island" was an old name for Japan.

Akitsushima. (Akitsu Island), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Deep red with pure white dots and moires, semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Akitsushima. (Akitsu Island), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Red with moires of white, semi-double with 3 rows of petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: Kasuya lists two 'Akitsushima'. The kanji characters are different but they may be the same cultivar.

Akitsu-shiratama. *(C.japonica)*, (Dragonfly 'Shiratama'), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, black and white photo, p.60; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.319, p.135; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.8, description p.197: Flower, snow white single of 7 petals with waved and fluted edges, opening flat, and a vertical cylinder of stamens; size

10-12 cm across; early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, oblong elliptical, medium to large, raised surface, margins shallowly serrate and inclined to be turned under; deep green. Erect, vigorous growth habit with pendulous branches. The name of this cultivar was changed from 'Shinshiratama' in 1975 by Hiroshige Hayakawa. Originated by Giichiro Kouzu.

Akiyoshihime. (Princess Akiyoshi), *(C.hybrid)*, Hagiya, 1986, *Studies on Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias*, No.2, p.7, colour photo 10, p.6: A seedling of *C.japonca* **Aki-no-yama** x **Tiny Princess.** Originated in Japan by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University. First bloomed 1982. Flower, light peach pink, 6-7 petals, single campanulate blooms about 6 cm across, petals oval and wavy, tubular stamens, white filaments, early flowering in leaf axils. Leaves, small oval, golden dark green, venation and serration obscure. Habit spreading, branches slender.

Akizaki-aka-wabisuke. Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana. Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.362. Synonym for **Hina-wabisuke.**

Akizaki-amagashita. (Autumn Flowing 'Amagashita), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.60; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.7, colour photo, description, p.197: Flower, single, red, moired with white, opening almost flat; stamens in central cylinder; petals broad and rounded, 5-7, 8-10 cm across. Early flowering. Leaves, elliptic to wide elliptic, apex obtuse, sometimes with leaf variegation. Habit, spreading, of average vigour. No relationship with **Amagashita.** Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Different reading: 'Akizaki-ama-ga-shita', 'Akizaki-amegashita'.

Akizaki-ama-ga-shita. Different reading for **Akizaki-amagashita.**

Akizaki-amatsu-otome. (Autumn Flowering, Heavenly Maiden), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.78, colour photo and text: Blush pink, small size, single, opening widely campanulate with 5-6 long petals, rounded, emarginate, overlapping. Stamens cylindrical, filaments pale cream, united for their lower half, anthers pale yellow. Leaves elliptic to oblong-elliptic, mid-green, margins undulate, bluntly serrate, apex acuminate. Early flowering. Originated in the Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Amatsu-otome.**

Akizaki-amegashita. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.60. Different reading for **Akizaki-amagashita.**

Akizaki-benibokuhan. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.197: Synonym for **Akizaki-benikarako.**

Akizaki-benikarako. (Autumn Flowering Red Anemone), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokayama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, black and white photo, p.5; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.8, colour photo, p.197, description: Flower, crimson, anemone form, sometimes becoming paler coloured, depending on season; 5-6 large, rounded petals and a large boss of small central petals, 11-13 cm in diameter. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, broad-elliptic, medium size, apex caudate, base obtuse, deep green. Petioles hirsute. Strong upright growth. Synonyms: 'Hayazaki-benikarako', 'Akizaki-benibokuhan', 'Hayazaki-beni-wabisuke'. Resembles **Akakoshimino.** Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Akizaki-bokuhan. (Autumn Flowering 'Bokuhan'), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.8, colour photo, p.197, description: A small red single with one row of 5 irregular outer petals, surrounding a central cushion of pale red and white petaloids. Leaves, narrowly elliptical, medium sized, apex acute, reflexed. Strong upright growth. Very early flowering. See colour photo and description, p.356, 357, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Similar to or the same as **Hayazaki-bokuhan.** Originated in Kansai District, Japan. A seedling of **Bokuhan.** Named and released by Shûhô Kirino.

Akizaki-hakubotan. (Autumn Flowering White Peony), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, as 'Akizaki-haku-botan'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.8, colour photo,

p.197, description: Flower, white, anemone form with raised central cushion of small petals and petaloids, occasionally peony form, flower shape unstable; 8-10 cm in diameter. Early blooming. Leaves, large, elliptical with acute apex. Average, upright growth. Flowers easily damaged by cold. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Different reading: 'Akizaki-shirobotan'.

Akizaki-shirobotan. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan.* Different reading for **Akizaki-hakubotan.**

Akizaki-pinku-wabisuke. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.362. Synonym for **Hina-wabisuke.**

Akizaki-wabisuke. (Wabisuke), (Autumn Blooming Red Wabisuke), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.5: Red, small, single, campanulate. Very early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Akizaki-yobukodori. (Autumn Blooming Yobukodori), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.8, colour photo, description, p.197: Flowers. small sized, soft lilac pink, campanulate single, 6-7 cm across; large, columnar stamen cluster. Early flowering. Leaves, medium sized, elliptical with an acute apex and base and shallow but sharp serrations, slightly reflexed and twisted. Strong, upright growth. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Akizaki. (Autumn Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Red with splashes, single, small cup-shape. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shûgetsu'. See Asai, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.76. (Believed extinct.)

Akizuki. (Autumn Moon). *(C.hiemalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.290 with colour photo; English translation p.203. Large, formal double to peony, outer petals red and inner petals peach white. Very early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. Red borders deeper colour than **Asakura.** From Fukuoka Prefecture.

Akô. Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.36. Different reading for **Akafu.**

Akogare. (Yearning), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya and Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.54, illustration (1), description, p.53; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.9, colour photo, description, p.197: Flower, medium size, red, semi-double to rose form double, opening to show small, disordered inner petals with some white markings, 9-11 cm across; outer petals about 20 in 2 rows, large, rounded, undulate; inner semi-erect; stamens, over 100, short, irregular, in fascicles; filaments, dark yellow. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, elliptic to narrow elliptic, slightly reflexed, short hairy petiole. Strong, densely furnished habit. Originated in Higashi-kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1960.

Aktsuki-no-kaori. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Corruption for the Japanese name **Akatsuki-no-kaori.**

Akyô. (Beautiful Lady), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl. 213, p.108, description, p.153: Leaves, narrowly elliptic, long acuminate, thin texture, acutely serrate, veinlets flat or a little impressed, size 8.3-8.6 cm long by 3.8-4.1 cm wide; petioles, 5 mm long, very hairy. Flowers, double, deep rose (Rose madder 23). Hairy petals 2-3, normal petals, 24-34, wavy and irregular, largest, 4 cm long by 3.6 cm wide. Stamens about 2 cm long, a little irregular, filaments yellow, small winged petaloids amongst stamens. Originated in Kotani, Matsunoyama-mura, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Al Ewan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.106 with colour photo; Regn No.2762; An 18 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1993 Originated by Albert Ewan, Charleston, S.C., USA, registered and propogated by Robert L. Williams, Charleston. Large, bright red semi-double, 12.7 cm diameter x 5 cm deep. Yellow anthers and filaments in an upright column. 16 petals, slightly reflexed, in 3-4 separated layers. Heavy petal texture, and flower falls in one piece. Average upright growth. Dark green leaves average 10 cm x 5 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Al Gunn. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.101, Reg. No.1558: A very large, rich medium pink, semi-double, *C.reticulata* chance seedling, mid-season flowering, originated by Al Gunn and W.F. Goertz, San Marino, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. The flower has 30 petals and gold anthers. Average size, 13 cm across by 8 cm deep. Sets flowers profusely. Flower petals are curled and incurved. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with medium sized green leaves, 11 cm long by 5 cm wide. See colour photos back, inside cover, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34, No.4, Nov. l979 and frontispiece, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.3, 1980. Chinese synonym 'Aer'.

Alabama. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery retail price list, 1941-1942: Pink flecked, white formal double. Originated in USA. Invalidly used as a synonym for 'Glen 40'.

Alabama. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Alabama Tide.**

Alabama Dawn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.82, Reg. No. 815: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958, when 6 years old. Originated by Robert W. Wilder, Fairhope, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is vigorous, upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The anemone form flower is 10 cm across by 7.5 cm deep, red coloured with yellow anthers and white filaments. A red anemone with a small group of stamens in the centre, surrounding taller, light red petaloids, which are surrounded by a row of shorter, red and white striped petaloids, encircled by a row of shorter stamens then 2 rows of fluffy petals. Mid-season blooming.

Alabama Glen 40. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.4. Synonym for 'Glen 40', itself a synonym for **Coquettii.**

Alabama Number 13. Lindo Nursery retail price list, 1940-1941, as 'Alabama No.13'. No description. Originated in USA.

Alabama Number 14. Lindo Nursery retail price list, 1940-1941, as 'Alabama No.14'. No description. Originated in USA.

Alabama Number 33. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.327, as 'Alabama No.33'. No description. Originated in USA.

Alabama Number 37. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.327 as 'Alabama No.37'. No description. Originated in USA.

Alabama Number 54. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.327 as 'Alabama No.54'. No description. Originated in USA.

Alabama Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.327. No. description. Originated in USA.

Alabama's Lurleen. *(C.japonica),* Pyron 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.103: "Mr Steindorff has a fine 5" peony form blush pink seedling which he has named in honour of the late Governor Lurleen Wallace". Medium growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by W.W. Steindorff, Greenville, Alabama, USA.

Alabama Tide. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.159, Reg. No.1644: A large, deep, rich red, semi-double, *C.japonca* chance seedling, blooms mid-season to late. Originated by C.C. Crutcher, Theodore, Alabama, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Average flower size, 11 cm across by 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 3.2 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Alabama'.

Alabamian. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.24: A sport of **Hanafuki.** White shaded pink, sometimes with a small, pink streak. Large formal double. Originated in USA by G. Fisher.

Alabaster. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.285, Reg. No.323: A 10 year old seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is rapid and average in type. The dark green leaves are large, slightly wavy, ovate, margins medium serrated and apex acute. The semi-double, white flowers, 8-10 cm across, resemble 'Hagoromo', but the blooms are larger with an added row of petals. The petals are heavy in texture and hold up well. A profuse bloomer; mid-season to late. Orthographic error 'Alabastor'.

Alabastor. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Alabaster.**

Alain Barbe-Torte. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Single, pink.

Alain Claude. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Single, pink.

Alan. Gao, Jiyin, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, 1993, p.36. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Mark Alan.** Later changed to Jiahong Alan.

Alan Davis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.167, Reg. No.1279: A large, 12 year old *C.japonica* seedling of **Gaiety** x **Frizzle White,** that first bloomed, 1965, originated by Norman M. Davis, Charlotte, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The peony form bloom is rose pink, with 29 petals and 45 petaloids with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 8 cm across by 6 cm deep. Lower petals have a tendency to reflex and there are 4-5 groups of stamens and petaloids in its formation. Blooms early to mid-season.

Alan Raper. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Bob Withers; "A Mother Superior", ACRS *Camellia News*, No.131, 1994, p.9: A seedling of **Suzanne Withers** x **Arcadia.** High white petals in the centre, deepening to deep pink petals on the outside of the flower. Originated in Australia by Dr. R. Withers, Donvale, Victoria. Orthographic error 'Allan Raper'.

Alan Walton. ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.135, p.9, Mildorrie Camellia Scions advert. Orthographic error for **Allan Walton**. See "International Camellia Register", p.75.

Alarm. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:7: Flesh white petals, veined, transparent. (Believed extinct.)

Alarni. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia* News, No.36, 1969, p.14, Reg. No.110: Originated by Mrs Alice W. Walker, 1/24B Forsyth Street, Willoughby, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Mrs. Swan.** The seed was planted in 1953 and it first flowered 1960. The petalloid single, white flowers are produced on a dense, upright, vigorous plant, flowering mid-season to late and with large, dark green leaves.

Alasijian-Huanghou. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.36. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Alaskan Queen.**

Alaska. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomeclature:* White, medium size, semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Carleton.

Alaskan Belle. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.82, Reg. No.881: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by George S. Clarke, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is compact, upright and rapid, with dark green leaves averaging 10.5 cm by 7 cm. The semi-double flower is white with bright yellow stamens in clusters. It measure up to 15 cm across by 7 cm deep and has 14 petals and 11 rabbit ears and flowers mid-season.

Alaskan Queen. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.99, 1986, p.22, Reg. No. 339: Originated by Bill Hooper, Bexley North, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Lasca Beauty,** first flowered in 1980. The semi-double flower, 14.5 cm x 7 cm, is blush pink, fading

to white. Flowers mid-season. The tall, strong growing plant has clearly veined, reticulata leaves with coarse serrations, ovate with an acute apex, 13 cm long by 6.9 cm wide.

Alata. *(C.japonica),* Tourres, Macheteaux Catalogue, 1839, p.21. No description. Originated in England by Harrisson. Synonym 'Alata Harrissonii'. (Believed extinct)

Alata Harrissonii. Costa, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à* sa *majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, 1846, p.15. Synonym for **Alata.**

Alba. Curtis *Monograph*, 1819 as 'flore Albo simplici'. A seedling of **Variegata.** A medium sized single white. First named 'Alba' by Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet*, 1822. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Alba. John Scott & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.109. Synonym for **White Swan.**

Alba. *(C.japonica),* Nicholson, 1900, *Supplement of the Century of Gardening,* p.188: Single or semi-double. White and very floriferous. Originated in UK.

Alba Alluntia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Alba Altissima. *(C.japonica),* Sheather, Silas, 1877, *Fuller's Sydney Handbook*, p.123. No description. Of Australian origin. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Amatissima. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Alba Ornatissima.**

Alba Argentea. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery catalogue, 1843, p.3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Augusta. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Aurata. *(C.japonica),* Baumann Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. Originated by Baumann, Bollweiler, France. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Baptistii. *(C.japonica),* Baptist & Son Catalogue, 1861, p.9: Creamy white. Neat, small flower. Originated in Australia.

Alba Barringtonii. *(C.japonica),* Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1: Very large size, milk white flower. Originated in France.

Alba Bodina. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for: **Alba Boldini.**

Alba Boldini. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, as from America. No description. Orthographic error: 'Alba Bodina'. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Boutourlin. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Orthographic variation for **Alba Bouturlin.**

Alba Bouturlin. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.3: Very large, ivory white, regularly imbricated. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.94. Large, ivory white flower, regularly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Nutini. Orthographic variants: 'Alba Boutourlin', 'Alba di Bouturlin'.

Alba Brianta. Baptist & Son Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Alba Briantana', synonym for **Brillante.**

Alba Briantana. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.98: Synonym for **Brillante.**

Alba Briantea. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.13. Synonym for **Brillante.**

Alba Brianti. Sewell Catalogue, 1878, p.43. Orthographic error for 'Alba Briantina', synonym for **Brillante.**

Alba Briantina. *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique*, 1848-1849, p.302. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Iconographie*, index with ref.1 (2): pl.2 as 'Brillante' ('Alba Briantina').

Alba Brilliantea. André Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.135. Synonym for **Brillante.**

Alba Burnieri. *(C.japonica)*, Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.33. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Candidissima. Martin y Giraud, 1978-1979, Gran Jardin de la Bomba, No.4, p.39: Synonym for **'Candidissima'.**

Alba Casareto. G. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Alba Casoretti', synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Casoretti. van Houtte, 1845, Catalogue, No.18:7. Synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Casoretto. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien...*, p.31. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Cassoretti. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1852, p.2. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Chandleri. *(C.japonica)*, Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. No description. (Believed extinct).

Alba Cocleata. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Alba Cochleata.**

Alba Cochleata. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7 as 'Alba Cocleata; Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.72. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Compacta. *(C.japonica)*, *The Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, 24th Mar. 1856, p.232. No description. Rollisson Catalogue, 1871, p.128: A pure white of fine shape, being well imbricated; an improvement on the old **Alba Plena.** Originated in England.

Alba Coronata Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849, p.44. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Coronata Vera. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Crispa. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1839-1840, Catalogue, 1:1. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba de Casoretti. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia.* Synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba di Boutourlin. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.86. Orthographic variant for **Alba Bouturlin.**

Alba di Casoretti. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelua*, p.88. Synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Delecta. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 12, pl.3: Obtained from seed in our establishment, this variety has bloomed for two or three springs. It belongs to the class of pure white perfections. The numerous petals which compose the bloom, characteristically have three different forms; they are rounded at the exterior, ovate-obtuse in the interior; lanceolate at the centre, forming a star with 6 rays, each with perfect imbrication. At the centre they are grouped in a serried heart. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Alba Dilecta'.

Alba di Cassoretti. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba di Casoretti. *(C.japonica),* Hillebrand, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore,* 2003, p.63. Medium size, rose form double is pure white and rather spherical. A shrub of medium growth, with small elongated leaves. Note: The flower pictured and details given are quite different from **Alba Plena di Casoretti** as pictured in Verschaffelt, 1849, and it is therefore recognised as a separate cultivar.

Alba Dilecta. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto.* Orthographic error for **Alba Delecta.**

Alba Distincta. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.32 as 'Alba Distinta'. No description. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.52, 1862, p.38. Magnificent white. Originated in Italy.

Alba Distinta. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.32. Orthographis error for **Alba Distincta.**

Alba Double White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.4. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Dunlaps. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Synonym for **Dunlop's White Waratah.**

Alba Elegans. van Houtte, 1839-1840, Catalogue,1:1. Synonym for **Claritas.**

Alba Elegant. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2, Synonym for **Claritas.**

Alba Elegantissima. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 4, pl.2: Most beautiful amongst the perfectly imbricated white varieties, due to the correct imbrication of its numerous, small, well-shaped petals of purest white, forming blooms larger than average. We obtained it from seed ourselves and seen it bloom in the spring of 1853. Its profuse flowering is especially remarkable, our parent plant had about 50 blooms at one time, which opened easily and contrasted with the dark green of its medium size, compact foliage. Originated in Belgium, by Verschaffelt.

Alba Eleonora. *(C.japonica),* Jose Maria Serra, 1855-1856, Catalogue, p.3. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct).

Alba Elisa. van Houtte, 1848-1849, Catalogue, 35:33. Orthographic error for **Alba Elysia.**

Alba Elisea. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.11. Orthographic error for **Alba Elysia.**

Alba Elysii. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia.* Orthographic error for **Alba Elysia.**

Alba Elysia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1847, Catalogue, 30:14, No description. van Houtte, 1848, Catalogue,33:14: Beautiful white, well imbricated. Originated at the Jardin d'Hivers, Paris, France. Orthographic errors: 'Alba Elisa', 'Alba Elysii', 'Alba Elysiensis', 'Alba Elisea'.

Alba Fenestrata. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:1. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* p.78, as 'Fenestrata Alba': Flowers of over 10 cm in diameter, of pure, milk white and very full, petals very numerous, many broad and long, thin and spoon shaped, in 6-7 rows, displayed more or less regularly, forming a cup. Those at the centre are compact, erect and crinkled. Charles van Geert, *Annotations*, 1847-1850: Perfectly imbricated. Large size, flat flower, white; similar to **Sulcata.** A yellowish stripe at the centre of each petal, the edges of the petals are transparent. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.V. Synonyms: 'Alba Nova Plena', 'Alba Plena Nova', 'Fenestrata Alba'. Orthographic error: 'Alba Finestrata'. Originated in Italy.

Alba Ficheri. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Fimbriata. Henderson & Son, 1868, Catalogue, p.70. Seidel Catalogue, 1911. Orthographic variant for **Fimbriata.**

Alba Fimbriata Nova. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Sprenger Catalogue, 1906. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Alba Fimbriato. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950. Orthographic error for **Fimbriata.**

Alba Finestrata. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Alba Fenestrata.**

Alba Fiorentina. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.41. No description. Ibid, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Pure white often with stripes of res. Peony form. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico, enciclopedico popolare:* Pure white, sometimes with streaks of red. Peony form. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Alba Florentina'.

Alba Flore Plena. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions....* Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Flore Simplici. Burdin Catalogue, 1822 as 'Albo flore simplici'. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Alba Florentina. August van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Alba Fiorentina.**

Alba (Floy). *(C.japonica),* Floy, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* invalidly as 'Alba': Semi-double, white. Originated in the USA. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Foliis Argenteis. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Formosissima. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.94. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Fonsetrata. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.3. Orthographic error for **Alba Fenestrata.**

Alba Frieze. Clower, 1950, *America Camellia Yearbook*, p.119. Synonym for **Clower White.**

Alba Gemelli. *(C.japonica),* Longone Catalogue, 1891: Large white Flowers often twins. Originated in Italy.

Alba Gigantea. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.20. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Gigantea. *(C.japonica),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28: The biggest white single in existence, introduced by Wada; flowers pure white, broadly campanulate, with many imbricated petals of great substance and perfect beauty. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan by Wada. It was listed in the Wada, 1937 catalogue, p.37, as a sasanqua with the description: Large flowering, single white, with waxy, broad, thick, well shaped petals. Leaves and habit like a *C.japonica.*

Alba Grandeflora. Trehane Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1970. Orthographic error for 'Alba Grandiflora', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Alba Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.15. No description. Harrison ed., 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.II, p.51: White, sometimes with a pink tint. It has a confused centre. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1: Peony form, seried and globular, very large flower. White with yellowish tint. Originated in Belgium.

Alba Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Wada, 1935, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.26: Immense, pure white. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Alba Grandiflora Semiplena. Courtois, 1833, *Magasin D'Horticulture*, (l,pt.D):309. Synonym for **Weimarii.**

Alba Grandiflora Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Grandiflora Superba. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1942. Synonym for **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'.

Alba Grandifolia. *(C.japonica),* Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37: Very large white. Fine form. Originated in USA.

Alba Grandissima. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846 *Catalogue de la Collection de Camellia présentée à sa majesté l'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.4. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Hector. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Horrida. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Illustra. Jacob Makoy & Co. Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Alba Illustrata', synonym for **Waltonensis.**

Alba Illustrata. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7. Synonym for **Waltonensis.**

Alba Imbricata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:33; Paxton's *Magazine of Botany*, 1848, vol.XIV, p.60: "At the nursery of Mr Low, Clapham, are two seedlings of excellent qualities. One, a pure white, (**Alba Imbricata**) of large size, petals round, of good substance, well filled up and without the ochre colour so common in the centrepetals of the old double white (**Alba Plena**); the whole flower lying quite flat on the bud scales." See pl.II, Book I, Verschaffelt,1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Alba Imbricata di Low', 'Alba Imbricata Nova'.

Alba Imbricata di Low. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Synonym for **Alba Imbricata.**

Alba Imbricata Lilliputiana. *(C.japonica),* Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Deep flesh white, large flower of the *C.sasanqua*, perfectly imbricated. Abbreviation: 'Alba Lilliputiana'. Note: This is a *C.japonica* as sasanquas were not introduced to Europe at the above date.

Alba Imbricata Nova. Louise Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.132. Synonym for **Alba Imbricata.**

Alba Imperialis. *(C.japonica),* Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.122: Imbricated, white lined with pink. Originated in France.

Alba Insignia. Anderson & Co. Catalogue, 1887, p.69. Orthographic error for **Alba Insignis.**

Alba Insignis. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: This Italian variety is remarkable amongst the white blossomed varieties on account of the size of its blooms, the large number of petals, their perfect imbrication and double shape. The exterior petals are round-ovate and hooded, pure white with a soft yellowish tinge at the centre. For colour photo see: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIV, No.3, p.17, 1985. The synonym of 'Il Cygno' given by van Houtte is considered erroneous.

Alba Jean. *(C.japonica),* Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Also illegal according to the Horticultural Code as the use of Latin is barred from 1959.

Alba Laccina. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.224 as 'Alba Lacina': Flower, regular rose

form or formal double, 9-10 cm across. Sometimes the flower is greenish white when first opening, becoming pure white. Petals numerous, medium size, cup-shaped, notched, irregular, some time crinkled, crêped and twisted. Others are entire, well imbricated, forming a graceful flower. Synonyms: 'Alba Pleno Lacina', 'Alba Laccina Novissima'. Orthographic error: 'Alba Lacina', 'Alba Lascente'. Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Alba Laccina Novissima. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.14. No description. Synonym for **Alba Laccina.**

Alba Lacina. Berlèse, 1848, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.224. Orthographic error for **Alba Laccina.**

Alba Lacteola. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Belgium. Synonym: 'Lacteola'. Orthographic variant: 'Alba Lacteolata'. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Lacteolata. Joseph Baumann, 1849-1850, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Alba Lacteola.**

Alba Lascende. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues:*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Alba Laccina.**

Alba Latipetala. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.15. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie* Book VI, pl.3: It is unquestionably one of the whitest perfection known. The very large flowers (11 cm across) are composed of quite numerous, large, rounded petals; convex, emarginate and perfectly imbricated. At the centre the petals are small, spread out and sub-undulate at the edges. It is of Italian origin. Orthographic error: 'Alba Latipetali'.

Alba Latipetali. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Alba Latipetala.**

Alba Lawrencii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850. p.44. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Lienata. Jacob Makay et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.9. Orthographic error for **Alba Lineata.**

Alba Lilliputiana. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Abbreviation for **Alba Plena Lilliputiana.**

Alba Lineata. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.111 as 'Colvilli Striata': The flower is 9-10 cm across or more, outer petals, which are in 2-3 rows, are ovate-obtuse, placed irregularly, more or less emarginate, a little imbricated, disposed in a cup-shape, sometimes displayed horizontally. Those building up a anemone-form heart, not very thick, resembling **Preston Eclipse.** Synonyms: 'Colvilli Striata', 'Lineata Alba', 'Lineata Striata'. Orthographic error: 'Alba Lienata'. Originated in Belgium.

Alba Lineata Nova. *(C.japonica),* Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:33: Pure white with scattered pink stripes. Peony form. Originated in Italy.

Alba Lombardii. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1849, p.15. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Londinensis. Gheldorf Const. 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.9. Orthographic error for **Alba Londonensis.**

Alba Londonensis. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205, 207; van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:1 as 'Alba Londonesis' (Candida Superba) and 'Allnutt's Alba': Good form, imbricated, pure white. Orthographic variant: 'Londoniensis Alba'. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 80, as 'Londiniensis Alba'.

Abbreviation: 'Londoniensis'. Orthographic errors: 'Alba Londinensis', 'Londinensis". Synonyms: 'Candida Superba', 'London White'. The listing of 'Allnutt's Alba' as a synonym is erroneous. Originated in the UK.

Alba Londoniensis. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.9. Orthographic error for **Alba Londonensis.**

Alba Longi. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.52 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, white (RHS.CC.155C). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x **Moshio.** First flowered 1988. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy. Note; Name is illegal under Nomenclature Rules, use of Latin barred for cultivars.

Alba Longifolia. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood 8r Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia* Cultivars *from Nursery Catalogues*, p.5. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Lucina. Berlèse, *Iconographie,* 1841, vol.I, pl.88. Synonym for **Lucina Plena.**

Alba Lucina Novissima. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.27. Well imbricated, pure white. Originated in Belgium.

Alba Lutescens. *(C.japonica),* Anon. 1830, Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* Jg.1.H.4, p.50 as 'Albolutescens'. No description. Burdin Chambery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.1056 as 'Alba Lutescens'or 'Roseoflorescens': Leaves oblong, reflexed and rolled downwards towards the apex, regularly serrate, almost flat, of the form and colour of **Welbankiana,** but obtuse-ovate, full, no sexual organs, petals broad, arranged in several rows. Synonyms: 'Alba Lutescens Nova', 'Roseoflorescens'. Originated in England.

Alba Lutescens Nova. *(C.japonica),* Vershaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Synonym for **Alba Lutescens.**

Alba Maculata. *(C.japonica),* Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers,* 1843, p.85. No description. Loddige's Catalogue,1844, p.6. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Maculata Nova. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Catalogue,1845. Peony form flower. Large and very full, yellowish and waxy at the centre, with stripes of soft rose. Synonym: 'Alba Maculata Superba'. Originated in Belgium.

Alba Maculata Superba. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1856, p.1. Synonym for **Alba Maculata Nova.**

Alba Maculataeflora. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.24. Orthographic variant for **Alba Maculatiflora.**

Alba Maculatiflora. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44. No description. Orthographic error: 'Alba Maculataeflora'. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Magnifica. *(C.japonica),* RHS Yearbook, 1937 as 'Albo Magnifica'. No description. Originated in England.

Alba marginata. Rollison Catalogue,1871. Synonym for **Alba Plena Marginata.**

Alba Marginata. *(C.japonica),* Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.171: Foliage streaked and margined with white. Flowers white. Originated in Italy.

Alba Maxima. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881, p.90. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Minima. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.30, and No.9, 1872-1873, p.40: Pure white, miniature formal double. Originated in Portugal.

Alba Monstruosa. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.97. Synonym for **Dahliiflora.**

Alba Multiflora. *(C.japonica)*, Halley, 1844, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 344 (11):162; van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7: Very free flowering, attractive white. Originated in England.

Alba Mutabilis. *(C.japonica)*, Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847, p.4. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Nitida. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.41; No description. Ibid 1849-1850, *Catalogue Général:* Milk white, regular. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Milk white, regular. Originated in Italy.

Alba Nova. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.155. Synonym for **Claritas.**

Alba Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Scheidweiler, ed., 1844-1845, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, vol.2, p.88: Until now we have considered 'Candidissima' as the most outstanding white. We have recently compared it with **Alba Plena** in Mr Ryflkoget's garden and recognised its superiority. Flowers of 9-10 cm across with 7-8 rows of broad, rounded, perfectly imbricated petals of an alabaster white with a rose bud centre. Foliage bright green. 'Alba Nova' was listed by Herbert as a synonym for 'Claritas', but Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* says "Under the name of 'Alba Nova' there exists in commerce another camellia, which in no way resembles this. ('Claritas') Moreover the 'Claritas' called 'Alba Nova' came from M. Moems, Antwerp and the 'Alba Nova' to which we refer was raised in Italy 3 years ago."

Alba Nova Plena. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7. Synonym for **Alba Fenestrata.**

Alba Novissima. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.14. Orthographic variant for 'Alba Nova', synonym for **Claritas.**

Alba Nivissima Variegata. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Odorata. *(C.japonica)*, de Bisschop Catalogue, 1937, p.5: Pure white, single. Slight aroma. Originated in Belgium.

Alba Ornatissima. *(C.japonica)*, Lemaire, 1864, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.XI, pl.404: Medium size flower, 7-8 cm across, white, regular and imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Alba Ornatissum', 'Alba Amatissima', 'Alba Ornatisum'.

Alba Ornatissum. Gelding Catalogue, 1897, p.40, 41. Orthographic error for **Alba Ornatissima.**

Alba Ornatisum. J. & W. Gelding, Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888, p.53. Orthographic error for **Alba Ornatissima.**

Alba Peony. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.5: White, peony form camellia. Originated in Australia.

Alba Perfecta. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert, 1848. *Annotations Manuscrites:* Very double, creamy white, resembling **Kew Blush.** Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1852, p.7. Originated by Dunlap. The petals are round and free from notches as **Wilderi.** The colour is of the purest white, full to the centre, slightly cupped and opens freely. Orthographic error: 'Alba Perfecto'. Originated in USA.

Alba Perfecta Striata. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Perfecto. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Alba Perfecta.**

Alba Phénix. *(C.japonica)*, Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1.: White. Originated in France.

Alba Picta. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Alba Planipetala. Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.21. Synonym for **Plantipetala.**

Alba Plena. *(C.japonica),* Andrew's *Botanical Repository*, 1:pl.25, 1797, as 'Flore Plena Albo'. Listed again in the 1812 *Botanical Repository*, vol.10, pl.660; Loddige's Catalogue, 1814 as 'Alba Pleno' and in their 1822 Catalogue as 'Alba Plena'. The cultivar was brought to England from China in 1792, by Captain John Corner on the East Indiaman, "Carnatic", for the ship's principal owner, Gilbert Slater. (Farrington, 1999, *Catalogue of East India Company Ships' Journals and Logs 1600-1834*, p.105, and Journal and Log of "Carnatic" in the British Library, London). It was taken to USA by Floy in 1800 for John Stevens, New Jersey. The camellia bears a full double, symmetrically imbricated (formal), medium to large size, white flower, showing no stamens and opening flat. It is about 10 cm across and 3.5cm deep. The petals decrease in size towards the centre. A medium to slow grower with light green foliage, leaves ovate. sometimes twisted and turned down at the apex. Sports include: **Fimbriata, Mrs Hooper Connell, Mattie R,** and **Blush Plena.** Synonyms: 'Nankin-shiro', 'Da Bai', 'Baiyupei', 'Baiyang Cha', 'Qiayebai', 'Napkin Bai', 'Baichahua', 'Bourbon Camellia', 'Double White', 'Old White', 'Old Double White', 'French White', 'Thousand Petalled White', 'Alba Plena Improved', 'Alba Plena Late', 'Il Cygno'(Hearn), 'Alba Pleno', 'Alba Plena Ancien', Alba Plena Imbricata'. See colour photo p.68, Macoboy, 1981, *Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Originated in China.

Alba Plena Ancien. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Plena (Casoretti). Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, book VIII, pl.2. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.** Orthographic errors: 'Alba Plena Cassoreti', 'Alba Pleno Casoretti', 'Alba Plena Cassoretti'.

Alba Plena Casoretti. Vervaene Catalogue No.11, 1888. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Plena Cassoreti. *Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense*, No.29, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Plena Cassoretti. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Plena di Casoretti. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9 as 'Alba Prima di Casoretti': Perfect imbricated form, very numerous petals, recurved from the centre to the circumference, forming an elevated centre of the purest white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845, 18:7, as 'Alba Casoretti': Imbricated, pure white. Paquet, 1844, *Traité de la camellia des plantes de Terre de Bruyère* as 'Alba Casoretti': Flower medium to large size, 9.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, white with tints of yellowish green in the centre, outer petals, 14 in 3 rows, inner 9, folded and waved petaloids with stamens intermixed. Leaves, medium size, elliptic, apices short acute, margins sharply serrulate. A seedling originated by Casoretti of Italy. For illustration see Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II as 'Alba Plena'(Casoretti): This one is conspicuous by the fullness of its convex centre. Synonyms: 'Alba de Casoretti', 'Alba Prima di Casoretti', 'Alba Prima'. Orthographic errors: 'Alba di Cassoretti', 'Alba Casoretto', 'Albade Casoretti', 'Alba Pleno Casorette', 'Alba Plena Cassoreti', 'Alba Pleno Casoretti', 'Alba Prima di Cassoretti'.

Alba Plena Imbricata. Catalogue della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Plena Improved. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.1. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Plena Fimbriata. Poiteau, 1836, *Revue Horticole*, p.166-170. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Alba Plena Florentina. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.17, as 'Alba Pleno Florentina'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct)

Alba Plena Laccina. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam*, 1844. Synonym for **Alba Laccina.**

Alba Plena late. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Plena Lucina. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.62. Synonym for **Lucina Plena.**

Alba Plena Marginata. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toute de Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Plena Minor. *(C.japonica),* Curtis, 1819, *Monograph*, No.3, as 'Flore Pleno Alba Minor'. Introduced by Mr James Lee (Junior) in 1816. No description. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.1: White fine, small size, double blooms with small petals. Well built, similar to **Alba Plena**. Late bloomer.

Alba Plena Nova. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Alba Fenestrata.**

Alba Plena (Sasanqua). (*C.sasanqua),* Townhill Park Nurseries Catalogue,1985, invalidly and illegally as 'Alba Plena': Large size, double, white. Origin unknown.

Alba Plena Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1852, p.7, as 'Alba Pleno Simples'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Plena Splendens. *(C.japonica), Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam*, 1844. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Plena Stellata. Mrs W.E. McArthur, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1952, p.2244: "The late E.A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, Lousiana who saw this plant, called it 'Alba Plena Stellata' because of the star formation present in its blooms." As this did not prove to be a fixed mutation, the name is reduced to a synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Plenissima. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, *Catalogue General.* No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857: Large size, pure white flower. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Pleno. Loddige's Catalogue, 1804. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Pleno Casoretti. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.17. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Pleno Lacina. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Synonym for **Alba Laccina.**

Alba Pleno Simplex. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1852. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena Simplex.**

Alba Prima. La Escuela di agricultura di Pontevedra Catalogue, 1882. Abbreviation for 'Alba Prima di Casoretti', synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Prima Casoretti. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de Bruyères.* Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Prima di Cassoretti. Louis Leroy, 1893, Catalogue, p.99. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Primavera. Pioneer Camellia News, Sept.1984. Synonym for **Primavera.**

Alba Queen. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144: This variety is a large size, fluffy, loose, incomplete double white. It is a cross between **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus' and **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana' made by Barney Goletto, Milwaukie, Oregon. USA. The foliage is similar to **Julia Drayton.**

Alba-Rosa Virginalis. Paillet, In Lemaire, 1844, p.146. Orthographic error for 'Alba Rosea Virginalis', synonym for **Miniata Striata.**

Alba Rosea Perfecta. .Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. Synonym for **Rosea Perfecta.**

Alba Rosea Punctatissima. Charles Vuylsteke, 1877, Catalogue, p.9. Synonym for **Alba Roseo Punctata.**

Alba Rosea Virginalis. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie:*. ed.2, p.199, 200, 235. Berlèse received this without a name and called it 'Alba Rosea Virginalis'. However in his 1845 *Monographie* he says he saw it at the Ghent Exhibition of 1844 as **Miniata Striata.** It was listed by most nurseries of the time as **Miniata Striata,** but all later than 1840. However it is a seedling originated by Lows Nursery, London and the originator's name has priority.

Alba Roseo Punctata. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: White, lined and dotted delicate rose. Orthographic error: 'Alba Rosea Punctatissima'. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.

Alba Rotundifolia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed etinct).

Alba Rubens. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia Review.* vol.l6. No description. Originated in USA.

Alba (Sasanqua). Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* p.61 as Alba (sesanqua)'. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Alba Semiduplex. *(C.japonica),* Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants which compose the Natural order of Camelleae*, pl.33: Acording to J. Reeves esq., dated Canton, 1826, that Mr Beale was the first to send a plant of this variety to England. The flower consists of 8 or 9 roundish petals, ranged in 2-3 rows, and averaging more than 10 cm across. They are, at first, bell-shaped but gradually open out nearly flat; as well as the column of stamens which is short and divided into separate parcels. The largest petals are round and about 4 cm in diameter, the others are roundish-oblong and a little smaller. Synonym: 'Semi-double White'.

Alba Seminifera. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Catalogo Camelliae.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Semiplena. Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler* #14 as 'Camellia Sesanqua Semi Plena'. Synonym for **Lady Bank's** .

Alba Simpla. Nangles Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1975-1976, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Alba Simplex', as an illegal synonym for **Yukimiguruma.**

Alba Simple. Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. Orthographic error for **Alba Simplex.**

Alba Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1816-1817, *Aligemeinen Deutchen Garten Magazine*- as 'Alba Simpl.': A seedling of **Variegata,** introduced in 1813 by Rollison of the Tooting Nursery. It is a single, white with occasional pink flecks, 6-7 petals, broadly ovate, apex refuse, 4.5 cm x 4 cm log. Stamens in a central cluster,conjoined for the lower third of length. Flower about 8.5 cm across. Foliage dark green, glossy, elliptic, long acuminate to broadly elliptic acuminate, margins widely and shallowly serrate, 12 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. It was first illustrated in *Monograph on the Genus Camellia* by Samuel Curtis, 1820, p.1. Also figured in pl.17, Chandler & Booth, *Illustrations and Descriptions...* as 'flore albo'; Baumann & Baumann, 1828, pl.2 as 'flore simplici albo'. See colour pl., p.112, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons & Camellias.* Orthographic errors and variants: 'Alba Simplici', 'Alba Flore Simplici', 'Flore Simplici Albo', 'Simplex Alba', 'Alba Simplice', 'Alba Simple' and 'Alba'. Synonyms: 'Snow Goose', 'Flore Alba', 'Single white', "Alba Simple'. Erronously used as synonym for **Lady Bank's** and **Yukimiguruma.**

Alba Simplex. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* p.317 under *C.sasanqua.* Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Alba Simplex. Treseders Nurseries (Truro) Ltd Camellia List, 1962-1963, p.2. Erroneous synonym for **Yukimiguruma.**

Alba Simplex Elegans. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Cupped petals. Originated by Floy, New York, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Simplex x Gloire de Nantes. Reuthe Catalogue, No.62, 1935. Renamed **Charlotte de Rothschild.**

Alba Simplex x J.C. Williams...*(C.x williamsii),* G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent Catalogue, 1954, p.9: Soft rose-pink, golden centre. Originated in England.

Alba Simplex Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine* of *Horticulture,* 4:155: Originated by Floy, New York, USA. Large size and expanding. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Simplex Major. *(C.japonica),* Robert Tyas, ed., 1844, *Popular Flowers.* No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Simplex Nova. *(C.japonica),* Smith (before 1925), *A Collection* of *Hardy and Half Hardy Plants;* Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.91: Single, white with an unusual leaf formation. Originated in the Channel Isles.

Alba Simplex Pendula. Waterhouse,1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.92. Synonym for **Mrs Sander.**

Alba Simplex Punctata. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155. Originated by Floy, New York, USA: White, sparsely spotted. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Simplex (Saluenensis). *(C.saluenesis),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.113; invalidly and illegally according to the Horticultural Code as 'Alba Simplex': Small size, white, single. Originated in England.

Alba Simplex Snow Goose. RHS., 1953, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.7, p.153. Synonym for **Snow Goose.**

Alba Simplex Striata. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.309: Single, white flowers, striped pink. Wendchuch, 1834, *Anleitung zur...*, p.22; Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155. Originated by Floy, New York, USA: Riband stripes. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Simplex White Swan. St Bridget Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.8. Synonym for **White Swan.**

Alba Simplice. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph.* Orthographic variant for **Alba Simplex.**

Alba Simplici. William Prince, 1828, *Camellia Japonica, or Japan Rose...*, p.169. Orthographic variant for **Alba Simplex.**

Alba Simplico. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Alba Simplex.**

Alba Simpson. Hilliers Nursery Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Alba Simplex.**

Alba Speciosa. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.III: Obtained from seed in our establishment, this variety bloomed this year. The bloom is large, of the purest white we know, and is remarkable for the amplitude and deep emargination of its regularly imbricated and perfectly rounded petals. At the centre they become smaller and form a small umbilicate heart, lightly tinged with yellow. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Speciosa Alba', 'Alba Speciosissima'.

Alba Speciosissima. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Alba Speciosa.**

Alba Splendens. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.95: No description. Burdin Maggiore 1856-

1857, Catalogue: White, medium to large size, semi-double. Medium, loose, upright growth. Originated in Italy.

Alba Splendida. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1 1865, p.33 & No.9, 1872-73, p.40: Pure white, regular rose form. Originated in Portugal.

Alba Stellata. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:34: Snow white, thin petalled. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, BookIV, pl.IV: The petals of this camellia are arranged in 6 or 7 radiated and regular series. The snow white petals are oblong, lanceolate, almost pointed, rounded, emarginate; the central ones are numerous, very small, lanceolate, concave, spread out. Originated in Italy by Comte Calciati Borghi.

Alba Striata. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26: Single white with pink stripes. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Superba. van Houtte Catalogue,1839-1840, 1:1. Synonym for **Magnifica.**

Alba Superba Grandiflora. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.1, as 'A.S. Grandif.'. Synonym for **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'.

Alba Superba (MG). *C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.18, invalidly as 'Alba Superba': Medium size, white, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. An old camellia at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Georgia, USA, of unknown origin. Synonyms: 'Nevius', 'Northern', 'Tonnie Leche'. Orthographic variant: 'Superba Alba'. On the West Coast the name 'John G Drayton' has been erroneously applied.

Alba Supreme. Lindo Nursery price list, 1941-1942. Synonym for **White Perfection.**

Alba Variabilis. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No. 73, 1875-1876. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Variegata Novissima. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Orthographic variant for **Alba Variegated Nova.**

Alba Variegata. *(C.japonica)*, Loddige's, 1834, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.154 under British and Continental variegated. According to Le Texnier, 1911, a seedling grown by Casoretti, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Variegated Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture* according to Wilmot. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Variegated Plena. *(C.japonica)*, Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.32. Grown at Herrenhousen, Hanover in 1804. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Varietas Mihi. *(C.japonica)*, Gheldorf, 1844 Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3. Whiter and better form than **Nobilissima**. Originated in Belgium.

Alba Varietas Nova. Gheldorf, 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Alba Variegated Nova.**

Alba Venusta. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1839-1840, 1:1: White with dawn reflections and dotted with carmine. Very Large flower. Originated in Italy.

Alba Virginalis. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.242. Synonym for **Rosea Virginalis.**

Alba (Wada). *(C.japonica)*, Wada, 1941, Catalogue, invalidly as 'Alba'. A white flowering form of the wild *C.japonica.* Originated in Japan.

Albade Casoretti. *Revue Horticole.* 1850. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Albani. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.IV: The blooms are of the largest size, 11-12 cm across. A pink colour, almost red at the centre, each petals being a deeper tint at the base and striped and

veined the same shade. The petals are rounded and slightly bilobate at the apex, all imbricated with the utmost regularity. Orthographic error: 'Abani'. Originated in Italy.

Albatross. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Yoheihaku.**

Albear. *(C.japonica),* Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia*, July 2006, p.41 with colour photo; 8 cm diameter, pure white formal double, petals imbricated. About 80 petals, margins round and entire, concave, mainly the inner petals. Dark glossy green leaves, 10 cm x 6.5 cm, ovate, acuminate, serrate. Flowers mid-season to late. Compact shrub, slow, upright, rounded growth. Origin probably Galicia, Spain, acquired in 1986 by Maciñeira. Diputacion Provincial de Pontevedra, Register No. 257.

Albert Cassoreti. Law Somner & Co. Catalogue, 1884, p.45. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Albert Horne. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.82, Reg. No.832: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by Albert and Alice Horne, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. The semi-double flower is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep. The colour is light pink with deep, rose-pink stripe. Anthers are yellow and filaments white. There are 13-15 full form petals intermixed with 5-7 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 12 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Albert Raymond. *(C.sasanqua).* C.Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2006, No.160, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 563. Originated by Albert Raymond and Gwenda Norris, Capalaba, Qld, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1993. A semi-double, deep pink flower of 16 petals and a few petaloids, with purple tonings on the edges of the petals, 10 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers freely early to mid-season on an upright, spreading plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, elongated, fine serrations, 5 cm x 2 cm. Flowers shatter. Good texture and unusual depth of colour.

Albert Victor. *(C.japonica),* Law Somner & Co., Catalogue, 1884, p.45. Medium size, pink semi-double with petaloids. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Alberta Long. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.128, Reg. No.973A: A 15 year old chance seedling of **Imura;** first bloomed 1956; originated by Alberta S. Long, Mt Pleasant, South Carolina, USA. The plant growth is spreading, dense and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White,** are 11-12.5 cm across and have 15 petals and 1 or 2 petaloids. The colour is white with flecks of rose and yellow anthers. Heavy satiny texture, profuse blooming, mid-season to late.

Albert (Prins). de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.107. Synonym for **Albertii.**

Alberta Marie. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16: White centre petals and blush pink outer petals. Large semi-double; medium growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr & Mrs G.R. Johnson, Carthage, Texas, USA. Reg No.1581, *American Camellia Yearbook:, 1980, p.159.*

Albertii. *(C.japonica),* Paxton, 1841, *Magazine of Botany*, vol.8, p.54, with colour pl. Introduced by Chandler of Vauxhall Nursery: Flowers perfectly double, outer petals roundish, emarginate, lying somewhat flat, central ones small, partially erect, of various forms, of a whitish or light blush coloured ground, irregularly striped or blotched longitudinally with reddish pink. This sort, sent to Mssrs Chandler of Vauxhall from China, is much esteemed. The flowers are very double, filled up in the centre and containing a combination of colours. It was received a few years ago and first bloomed 1839. The name here adopted was applied by Chandler in honour of HRH Prince Albert. Verschaffelt, 1848, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book I, pl.III as 'Prince Albert'. Although the name 'Prince Albert' was published the same year (1841) by van Houtte; the name 'Albertii' given to it by its owner has priority. Orthographic variants:

'Princeps Albertus', 'Printz Albert', 'Principe Alberto', 'Prince Albert Variegated', 'Prince Albertii', 'Souvenir du Prince Albert', 'Charles Albert', 'Albertus', 'Alberto', 'Prins Albert'. See also colour pl. 'Harrison, 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.II, p.49. Synonyms: 'Concordia', 'Beautiful', 'Ellen McKinsey', 'Gomez', 'Normandy', 'Prince Albert', 'Albert (Prins)'. Sport: **Red Prince Albert.**

Albertina. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9: From Boursault. Imbricated, very beautiful pink. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Albertina Ferraz. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9, p.47: New. Rose form, coloured a vivid pink with splashes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Albertina Giusfredi. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, medium size semi-double, flesh pink with orange shades (RHS.CC.56B). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** First flowered in 1975. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Alberto. Roda, Fratelli, Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Albertii.**

Alberto Allen. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.40: Vivid scarlet, formal double with small white ticks at the apex of each petal. Originated in Portugal.

Alberto Barbosa. *(C.japonica). List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp.8 & 49; Flesh to rosy colour. Formal double. Originated in 2008 by Mr Alberto Barbosa, Portugal.

Albertus. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:17; *The Florist's Journal,* vol.4, 1843; as a synonym for **Albertii.**

Albicans. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14, gives 'Albicans' as a synonym for 'Myrtifolia Alba'; whereas Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.II, says that it was also known as 'Myrtifolia Albicans' and was raised by the Rev. Herbert; then van Houtte 1857 gives Herbert's **Circe** as the prior valid name. As 'Circe' was published on p.367 of *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement* in 1837, this gives 'Circe' as the valid name over 'Albicans'. Van Geert, 1846 has: Said to be imported from China by Chandler.

Albiflora. Yashiroda Catalogue, 1939. Synonym for **Shiro-wabisuke.**

Albina Boti. de Bisshop Catalogue, 1937, p.7. Orthographic error for **Albino Botti.**

Albino. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2491. A white formal double chance seedling. Originated by Dr Leland Chow, Bakersfield, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Flower stays formal and falls in one piece. Size is 3.2 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 38 petals. Plant growth is vigorous, upright and dense, with dark green leaves 3.2 cm long x 1.8 cm wide. Note: Tends to flower later than most sasanquas.

Albino. Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881, p.90. Orthographic error for **Albino Botti.**

Albino Battii. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.4. Orthographic error for **Albino Botti.**

Albino Bolti. André, 1875, *L'lllustration Horticole*, p.89. Orthographic error for **Albino Botti.**

Albino Botti. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67 as 'Albeno Botti': Edged with white and streaked with crimson; imbricated. *Illustration Horticole*, vol.22, p.587, 1875, pl.ccviii: Clear pink, very large flowers of beautiful form. Fratelli Rovelli, 1896, Catalogue, p.40: Imbricated. A very delicate pale pink with slightly deeper veins, petals edged paler to white. Tirocco, 1928, *La Camelia*, p.41: Very large flower of a beautiful transparent pale pink petals streaked with carmine. Orthographic errors: 'Albino', 'Albino Bolti', 'Albino Battu', 'Albina Boti'. Originated in Italy by Botti..

Albinus. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Catalogue, 1886, p.18. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Albo-Flavescens Flora Plena. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. Double flowered creamy white.

Albo Flore Pleno. Martin Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.25 as 'Albo fl. Pleno. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Albo Flore Simplici. Martin Burdin Aine et Cie Catalogue, 1822, p.55. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Albo Magnifica. RHS., *Yearbook,* 1937. Orthographic error for **Alba Magnifica.**

Albolutescens. Anon. 1830. *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.50. Orthographic error for **Alba Lutescens.**

Albo Plena. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londonensis.* Orthographic error for **Alba Plena.**

Albo Plena Fimbriata. Johson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening,* p.114. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Albo Pleno. Seidel, 1815, *Verzeichnis von Pflanzen.* Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Albo Rosea. Shibata, 1949, as 'Alba-rosea', Makino. Synonym for **Shôwa-wabisuke** as **Hatsukari.**

Albo Rosea. (*C.sasanqua*), Treseder's Nurseries (Truro) Ltd Catalogue, No.12, 1972, p.23: Single white, tipped pink. Very dainty grower. This name being in Latin is illegal according to the Horticultural Code. It is also invalid as the name has previously been used as a synonym for **Shôwa-wabisuke.**

Albo Semipleno. Hovey & Co. Catalogue.1834-1835, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Alba Semiplena.**

Albo Simplici. William Prince Catalogue, 1822: Seidel 1815, *Verzeichnis von Pflanzen:* Orthographic variant for **Alba Simplex.**

Albo Simplico. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Alba Simplex.**

Albo-Viridis. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.121, with 'Belle Irene' as a synonym, but this is itself a synonym for **Sulcata.**

Alburtus. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle,* No.8, Feb.25th, 1843, p.159: Langdon Nursery Catalogue, 1890-1891: Rose striped with white, lilac and pink. Orthographic variant for **Albertii.**

Albus. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.27: Large size, semi-double, white with yellow stamens. Originated in USA.

Alcamene. Maund Catalogue, 1878, pp.209, 210, pl.260. Orthographic error for 'Alcmene', synonym for **Picta.**

Alcina. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii horti Modiciam,* 1844; van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1866-1867, 116:24 as a synonym for 'Saccoi Vera' as 'Sacco'. de Jonghe, 1851, Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias, p.107, as synonym for **Alcinia Rosea.** Orthographic errors: 'Alunia', 'Aluna' , 'Aluna Vera'.

Alcina d'Italia. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Synonym for **Alcinia Rosea.**

Alcina Rose. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Rosea.**

Alcina Rosea. van Houtte Catalogue,1849-1850, 38:51. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Rosea.**

Alcinia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Synonym for **Sacco Vera.**

Alcinia Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Spae, 1847, *Annales de Gand* 3:177, pl.131; Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.l: A vigorous shrub of rapid growth; the branches are a strong dark brown, the leaves are oblong, pointed, serrated and veined a deeper green. The buds are large, rounded and green; the blossom anemone form, with numerous, imbricated petals of clear pink with a few white stripes. Sometimes known as 'Alunia Rosea', an error made when copying from the label. Synonym: 'Alcina d'Italia'. van Houtte lists it as a synonym for **Saccoi Nova.** Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Alcina Rose'.

Alcmene. Rev. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement*, p.368. Orthographic errors 'Alcamene', 'Alcemene'. Synonym for **Picta.**

Alcione o Gigante. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-73, p.40; Large size, Regular rose form, vivid pink streaked with white. Orthographic variant 'Alcione, o Gigante'. Orthographic error 'Alcione'. Originated in Portugal.

Alcyone Ostberg. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2005, p.28 and colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2658. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1995. Originated and propagated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 12.7 cm diameter, semi-double flower is deep pink with deeper lavender pink centre, semi-double to loose peony in form, with soft gold anthers and creamy filaments. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.39 and colour photo p,c3. Plant is stated to be upright and open, with slow, dense growth. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 4.5 cm.

Alda Boll. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2159: A large size, deep rose-pink peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Alda K. Boll, Jacksonville, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.118: This 10 year old seedling first bloomed in 1985. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 40 petals, 45 petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments. Some petaloids are pink with white variegation. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Aldebaran. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.54 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, anemone form, white. Stamens intermingled with petals and petaloids. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Giorgio Rubra'. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Aldobrandina Incognita. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Aldoravesiana. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alean Miller. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1958: Light pink shading to deep pink at edge. Medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Aleay. *(C.japonica),* Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Alec Allan. *(C.sasanqua),* U.S. National Arboretum Sasanqua List, 1959. No description. Originated in USA.

Aleen. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.27. A name applied to a predominantly white form of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). However, not being stable it is regarded as a synonym and not a separate form.

Alegria de Albar. *(C.japonica). List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp. 8 & 48; Formal double, light pink, paler in the centre. Perfect imbrication. Originated in 2008 by Mr Alberto Barbosa, Portugal, propagated by Albar Nurseries.

Alein. *(C.japonica),* Yasunori Kanda, 1997, Internet site www.fujitsu.co.jp/people/kanda: Hose-in-hose semi-double of 15-17 petals. Pink. Outer petals large and rounded, inner keeled. Leaves lanceolate with long acuminate apices; margins finely serrulate. Deep green. Origin unknown.

Alejandro Mansilla. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.127 with colour photo; Reg. No. 48. Open pollinated seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by Leonor Magariños, Pontevedra, Spain. First flowered in 2003. An upright, open shrub with weeping habit and rapid growth rate. Flowers mid-season. A cup-shaped single, deep pink to rose red, 10 cm diameter x 10 cm deep, with significant white shading on the edges and rear of nearly all petals. Gold stamens. Flowers fall whole.

Alena. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A dark red, medium size, anemone form. Originated in Australia.

Alene Hood. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.229, Reg. No.1327: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958. Originated by M.D. Hood, Texarkana, Arkansas, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate, with light green leaves, 7.5 cm log x 5 cm wide. The anemone form bloom is pink, with deeper pink stripes and spashes; 12 petals, 45 petaloids and yellow tipped stamens. Average size, 10-12.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Smooth texture and heavy buds. Blooms mid-season to late.

Alessandra Anelli. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.123. Reg. No.14, 1987: Originated by Dr. Antonio Sevesi, Milan, Italy. A rose form double, opening semi-double with 26 rose pink (HCC26B) petals standing apart and a central column of stamens, with white filaments and yellow anthers, some light streaking. Flower size 11cm wide x 5.5cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, glossy, flat, oval, moderately serrate, apex acuminate, 10cm x 5cm. Plant growth slow, fastigate.

Alessandrina. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large size, rose form double flower, cherry-red with a little dark violet. A Burnier & Grilli introduction. Originated in Italy.

Alessandro. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:1: Large size, double red shading to violet. Orthographic variants: 'Alexandra', 'Alexandro', 'Alessandro 18. Originated in Italy.

Alessandro 18. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Alessandro.**

Alessandro Borrini. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.55 with colour photo; Medium size peony form red (RHS.CC.51A). A selfed seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)**, first flowered in 1999. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Alessandro Botti. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: Splendid pink, streaked and marbled with metallic white; imbricated. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Splendid rose colour, imbricated and striped with metallic white. Originated in Italy by Botti.

Alessandro Carmine. *(C.japonica),* Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982. *Le Camelie*, fig.17, p.41: Medium to large size, red, open, informal double, with large outer petals and a centre of some small, erect, irregular and twisted petals, intermixed with yellow anthered stamens. Leaves obovate or elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate, slightly yellowish mid-green. Originated by M. Carmine, Cannero Riviera, Italy about 1970. Chinese synonym 'Kahong'.

Alessandro Il Grande. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:1. No description. van Houtte Catalogue,1842, 19:7: Well imbricated, pink coloured, with a white stripe down the centre of each petal. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11: Milano. Very large size, imbricated,

beautiful red. Orthographic variants: ‘Alexandre-le-Grande’, ‘Alexandre II’, ‘Alexandro il Grande’, ‘Alessandre le Grand’. Originated in Italy.

Alessandro Licini. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.18. No description: Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie:* Cultivated in the garden of Cesare Franchetti, Florence, Italy, Dark rose-red with petals having stripes of white, imbricated.

Alessandro Manzoni. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Synonym for **Manzoni d’Italie.**

Alessandro Rossi. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue, 1875: Large size, formal double, colour milk white, striped more or less broadly with brilliant carmine-red. Originated in Italy.

Alessandro Volta. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie:* Medium size flower, imbricated, brilliant red, spotted with white, closely imbricated with small petals. Orthographic variant: ‘Alexandre Volta’. Originated by Negri, Milan, Italy.

Alex Blackadder. *(C.japonica)*, Trehane Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1972-1973: A seedling of the Japanese cultivar **Suibijin** raised by Professor Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia. Semidouble to open peony form, 11 cm across, claret rose colour. Blooms mid-season. Synonym: ‘Alexander Blackadder’.

Alex Early. *(C.japonica), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.92 with colour photo; Pink formal double with incurving petals prominently notched, diameter about 10 cm. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate. Vigorous upright growth with spreading branches..

Alex Hunter. Andersons Nursery Catalogue.1958. Abbreviation for **Alexander Hunter.**

Alex Nowland. Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin, 1947. Abbreviation for **Alexander Nowlin.**

Alexander Black. *(C.japonica)*, Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1889: Dark crimson, medium size, formal double. Upright, compact growth. Late flowering. Black & white photo, p.4, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Originated by Taylor & Sangster, Victoria, Australia. Chinese synonym ‘Heiyali’.

Alexander Blackadder. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987. Orthographic variant for **Alex Blackadder.**

Alexander Hunter. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941: Raised at Camellia Grove, Ashfield, NSW, Australia, by Alexander Hunter and transplanted to the garden of George Linton, Somersby, NSW. A single to semi-double, crimson with a cluster of golden stamens. Has occasional petaloids. See colour photo, p.69, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Abbreviation: ‘Alex Hunter’.

Alexander Nowland. Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.142, 136. Orthographic error for **Alexander Nowlin.**

Alexander Nowlin. *(C.japonica)*, Youtz Catalogue, 1935: Red spotted white. Medium to large size, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Youtz, California, USA. See: Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.44, illustration. Orthographic erors: ‘Alex Nowland’, ‘Alexander Nowland’.

Alexandra. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852. Orthographic variant for **Alessandra.**

Alexandra Rose. *(C.rosiflora x C.lutchuensis).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.123, 1992, p.5, Reg. No.412: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, No.2232. A miniature, five petalled single flower, deep pink to white, 6 cm across. Variable in colour, some petals pink, others white, sometimes shading from deep pink to pink. Leaves light green, lanceolate, 4.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late on a spreading, open growing bush. A very slow, low-growing plant, suitable for rockeries.

Alexandre II. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, p.119, 120. Synonym for **Alessandro il Grande.**

Alexandre Herculano. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31 & No.9, 1872-1873, p.40: Regular rose form, deep carmine cherry red with white stripes. Originated in Portugal.

Alexandre-le-Grande. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Alessandro il Grande.**

Alexandre Volta. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1868, Catalogue, p.122: André, Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic variant for **Alessandro Volta.**

Alexandreana. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.l, p.129. Synonym for **Perfecta.**

Alexandriana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.152. Synonym for **Perfecta.**

Alexandria Perfecta. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1839. Synonym for **Colvillii Rubra.**

Alexandrina. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1894, *Des Genres Camellia…,* p.149. Very large double flower. Deep cherry red tinted slightly violet. Originated in Italy.

Alexandrine. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam,* 1844. Synonym for **Perfecta.**

Alexandro. van Houtte Catalogue, 1853-1854. Orthographic variant for **Alessandra.**

Alexandro il Grande. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic variant for **Alessandro il Grande.**

Alexia. Le Texnier, 1911, Catalogue, p.16. Orthographic error for **Alexina.**

Alexina. *(C.japonica),* Charles Van Geert 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.16: Perfect imbrication, 6 rows of petals. Pinky white, whipped with carmine lake.*The Cottage Gardener*, 1848-1849: Named after the daughter of the nurseryman Low. Imbricated, waxy white with stripes and blotches of rosy pink or carmine. Originated by Low, Clapham, England. Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, 5th ed., p.209: Rosy white, spotted and striped dark rose, imbricated and fully double. Foliage dark green, cordate; a plant of neat habit. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Alexine di Lovvs', 'Alexine', 'Alexina Low's', 'Alexine di Low', 'Alexina'(Low), 'Alezina de Low', 'Alexina de Low'. For colour plate see Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.III and van Houtte's *Flore des Serres*, vol.2, pl.5.

Alexina di Low. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Synonym for **Alexina.**

Alexina (Low). Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.278. Orthographic variant for **Alexina.**

Alexina Low's. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie.* Orthographic variant for **Alexina.**

Alexina Welsh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Alexine Welsh.**

Alexine. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Alexina.**

Alexine di Lovvs. Franchetti, 1855. *Collezione di Camelie.* Synonym for **Alexina.**

Alexine Welsh. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16. Large, red, formal double. Originated in the USA in 1959. Orthographic error: 'Alexina Welsh'.

Alexis. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Alexis Smith. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1961: Blush pink, semi-double to peony form. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.698: 3SCCS. No.62-344. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Colour, blush pink edged deeper pink, semi-double to peony form. Flowers up to 12.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season on compact, upright and vigorous plants.

Alezina de Low. Castagnola Catalogue, 1861-1862. Orthographic error for 'Alexina de Low', synonym for **Alexina.**

Alfageme de Santarem. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.40, Formal double, vivid pink with white stripes. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error: 'Alfageme de Satarém'.

Alfida. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.II. van Houtte Catalogue,1848-1849, 35:33, Synonym for **Sacco Nova** as 'Sacco'.

Alfilda. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogue*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Alfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Alfons. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.33, Reg. No.333: Originated by A.P. Gamlin, Manaia New Zealand. A seedling from **Yvonne Amazonica** x **San Dimas.** Average growth habit, leaves dull green, 11 cm x 8 cm. Flowers semi-double to peony form, 16.5 cm across x 8 cm deep, 14 petals and up to 80 petaloids; yellow anthers on pink filaments clustered at the centre of this flame to ruby red flower. Blooms early to late. The yellow centre is surrounded by a collar of petaloids and very large petals.

Alfred. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:1: Unicoloured camellia. Flowers light red. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.145: Cerise-red, sometimes light, sometimes dark. Orthographic variants: 'Alfredi', 'Alfredo'. Originated in England.

Alfred Capekini. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, : *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Alfredo Capellini.**

Alfred Capellini. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Alfredo Capellini.**

Alfred Superba. *(C.japonica*), Catalogue General des plantes cultivées dans L' Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1844. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, General Catalogue: Pure white with rare stripe and marks of vivid carmine. Beautiful form. Lichtenthal, 1862, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare*, p.51: White with rare stripes of vivid carmine. Beautiful form. Originated in Italy.

Alfred Upson. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.317: Originated by Frances P. Upson, Kaponga, New Zealand. First bloomed 1988. It has dense upright growth of medium rate and dark green leaves 9 cm x 5.6 cm. The flower is a formal double, 9 cm in diameter x 4 cm in width. The colour is deep candy pink (RHS.CC.73B-63B) and the plant blooms mid-season to late.

Alfreda. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Alfred.**

Alfredi. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Alfred.**

Alfredo. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Alfred.**

Alfredo Allen. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36 & No.19, 1883, p.77: Double, bright pink with a white stripe in the centre of each petal. Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.61; Scarlet, white stripes in the centre of each petal, formal double, imbrication in a tiered form. Originated in Portugal.

Alfredo Capellieri. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense Catalogue, 1959-1960. Orthographic error for **Alfredo Capellini.**

Alfredo Capellini. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875: Dark red with with white spots. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Alfredo Capellieri', 'Alfredo Cappellini', 'Alfred Capekini', 'Alfred Capellini'.

Alfredo Cappellini. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.124. Orthographic error for **Alfredo Capellini.**

Alfredo M. da Silva. Haskins Nursery Ltd Catalogue, 1964. Abbreviation for **Alfredo Moreira da Silva.**

Alfredo Moreira da Silva. *(C.japonica)*, Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.90, 1955, p.79: Originated by Joaquim Moreira da Silva, Oporto, Portugal, from a cross between **Dona Jane Andresen** and **Lavinia Maggi.** Semidouble form, orange vermilion, wavy petals, fimbriated at second blooming. Colour photo, Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.107, 1972-73, front cover. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.99 with colour photo as 'Moreira da Silva'; Medium to large size, midseason to late. Abbreviations 'Alfredo M. da Silva', 'Moreira da Silva'.

Alfredo Odero. *(C.japonica)*, McEacharn, RHS., 1956, *Rhododendron ~ Camellia Yearbook*, No.9, p.37. No description. Originated in Italy.

Alfrida. William Bull Catalogue, 1869. Orthographic error for 'Alfida'; synonym for **Saccoi Nova.**

Alfus Johnson. (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.169, Reg. No.1841: A very large, deep red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**), midseason to late flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 5 cm deep with many petals. Anthers are yellow on white filaments. Colour is burgundy red and petals have a good texture. Dark green leaves average 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Alhei-Flora. Antonacci Catalogue, 1859. Orthographic error for **Altheaiflora.**

Ali. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.93 with colour photo; Pink formal double, imbricated, 7-8 cm diameter. Petals heavily notched. Leaves elliptic. Upright, vigorous growth with spreading branches.

Ali Hunt. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No. 2860. Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.103 with colour photo; A 13 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered in 2004, registered and propagated by Chuck Ritter, Melrose, Florida. The large, 11.5cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is described as semidouble (accompanying photo shows a rose form to formal double), pink with darker pink veining, and 42 petals. Yellow anthers. Flowers fall whole. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright, with vigorous growth, and mid-green leaves, 12.5cm x 6.5cm having little serration.

Ali Pasha. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1874 as 'Aly Pacha': Large size, pale rose, anemone form flower. Originated in Italy.

Aliatar Cociña. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1888, *Revue de L'Horticole Belge et Etrangere,* vol.14, colour pl. inter. pp.112-113, p.119. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuese Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.55 & No.29, 1895-1896: Formal double, colour vivid pink with a stripe of white on each petal. Originated in Belgium. First shown by Edouard Pynaert at the international garden show of 1888 in Ghent.

Alice. *(C.japonica),* Hodgin's Nursery Catalogue, 1946: Medium size, pink. Mid-seasom blooming. Originated in Australia.

Alice Allen. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.16: Cameo pink. Small formal double. Slow, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Mrs C.N. Durrant, Denham Springs, Louisiana, USA.

Alice B. Dupont. (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.171; Light yellow, small semi-double. Very slow, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. *C.nitidissima* x *C.hybrid* **Golden Glow**. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga, USA.

Alice Boon. SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Alice Burdin. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857: No description. Orthographic error: 'Alyce Burdin', 'Alice Burdin'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Alice C. *(C.sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.119, 1991, p.11, Reg. No.395: Originated by John Alpen, Newport Beach, NSW; Seed parent **Narumigata.** First flowered in 1975. A single pink, with broad, overlapping petals, 11 cm wide x 4 cm deep. Early blooming. Plant habit bushy, medium growing. Leaves elliptical, glossy, mid-green, flat; apex acute, serrulate, 4 cm x 2cm. Higo-like filaments.

Alice Cochran. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1963, p.213, Reg. No.628: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Mrs C.T. Cochran, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. The plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves averaging 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 12 cm across x 5 cm deep, are pure white with white filaments and yellow anthers and have 15 petals. Blooms are considered cold resistant.

Alice Collins. *(C.reticulata)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.159, Reg. No.1603: A very large, deep rose to fuchsia, semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* (**Buddha** x 'Tali Queen'), mid-season to late flowering. Originated by W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1974. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 11-13 petals, white filaments and anthers. Flower form varies from semi-double to an orchid-like bloom or "rabbit ears", Slightly fragrant. Plant growth is upright, rapid and open with light green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5 cm.

Alice Creighton *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept., 2008, p.30 with colour photo, Regn No. 2744; A seedling of **Tama Glitters,** raised by Walter Creighton, Semmes, Ala, USA in 2003. A 9 cm formal double, with rose pink petals bordered white at the edges. Spreading, open, average growth. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.104 with colour photo; Light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm.

Alice Cutter. Nantes, *Services des Espaces. Collections*, 4, 1980. Abbreviation for **Alice K. Cutter.**

Alice Evelyn. *(C.hybrid).* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2006, No.160, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 567. Originated by Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Vic, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.hybrid* **Snowdrop**, first flowered in 1992. The miniature, single cup-shaped flower has 6 petals and is white in the centre, shading to pale pink at the petal edges, 4 cm across x 1.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late. on a dwarf, dense slow growing plant. Leaves dark green, keeled, matt, oblong, 6 cm x 3 cm. Flowers along the stem. Stamens columnar. Flowers shed whole.

Alice Gaily. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.22: White, large peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. ACS., Newsletter, 1949, vol.4, No.3, Reg. No.3: A 6 year old seedling of the 'Queen of Hearts', that first flowered 1946. Originated by Stanley W. Miller, El Cajon, California, USA. The plant is of compact growth with dense, medium green foliage. Buds are round and full. The incomplete double flowers, with large petaloids, are white with yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. The slightly fragrant flowers are 10-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 14-17 petals. The large petals are wavy with petaloids twisted and fluted amongst the stamens.

Alice Horne. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.83, Reg. No.892: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Albert and Alice Horn, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open. The dark green leaves average 8 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) are 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 18 petals and 2-5 petaloids. Colour is deep rose-pink with deeper veins and an undertone of deeper pink stripes. Anthers are yellow and filaments are white, The first 10 petals grow together for half their length, the remaining 8 are upright and folded with stamens intermixed. The petaloids form trumpets or flutes. Cold resistant. Flower mid-season.

Alice K. Cutter. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.174: Medium pink, large anemone form. Vigorous, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha Harms** x *C.hybrid* 'Parks 69-1' *[C.japonica* **Reg Ragland** x *C.lutchuensis]*, originated by Dr R.K. Cutter, Berkeley, California, USA. Abbreviation: 'Alice Cutter'.

Alice Linwood. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Alice of Linwood.**

Alice Lockwood. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1941-1942: (Middleton No.34), A 7.5 cm across, rose-pink with a white margin on each petal. The rounded foliage is light green. The blooms resemble the 'Albert and Elisabeth' azaleas and the plant is noted for its tall growth. Blooms early. Originated at the Middleton Gardens, South Carolina, USA.

Alice McCoughtry. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.83, Dec.1982, p.22, Reg. No.291: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, NSW, Australia. Parents *C.reticulata*, **Buddha** x 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**). Seed planted 1973, flowered 1980. The deep coral rose, 15 cm across x 8 cm deep, full peony form flower has good quality petals. Blooms mid-season to late.The spreading,open plant has 12 cm x 5 cm leaves, narrow-lanceolate, dark green, medium pointed apex and tapered base with numerous, small serrations.

Alice Maree. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.129, Reg. No.522: A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1963. Originated by Neal Cox, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth habit is upright and average, rapid in rate. Dark green leaves average 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The loose, peony form blooms are 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Deep red with golden anthers and white filaments and having 3-4 rows of broad, wavy petals and a rosebud centre which opens up to show a few stamens interspersed with petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Alice Maree Variegated.**

Alice Maree Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark Cannon, ACS., 1969, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4, as 'Alice Maree Var.': A virus variegated form of **Alice Maree** - Deep red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Alice Maud. *(C.williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.372: Originated by B.E. Simmons, Blenheim, New Zealand. A pink, (RHS.CC 52C-D), peony form flower with 42 petals and 158 petaloids, yellow anthers and creamy filaments. The flower is 8 cm across x 3 cm deep, carried on a plant of upright, medium growth rate. The leaves are dark green, 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Flowering period is late to very late. A chance seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty.**

Alice Morgan. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News*, No.103, p.22, Reg. No.355: Originated by Mrs A. Morgan, St, Ives, NSW., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1985. A white **Elegans** form flower, vividly striped and marked carmine red (MBH,11B8). The bloom, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, flowers freely on an upright, rapidly growing plant over a long period. Leaves glossy green, elongated, flat form, finely serrate, acuminate, 11.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Alice Morrison. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.24: Light shell pink, medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by R.E. Craig, San Gabriel, California.

Alice Munz. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1: White, semidouble, 7.5cm across. Blooms mid-season. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23: White, medium size, full peony. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr P.A. Munz, Clairmont, California, USA.

Alice of Linwood. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.25: White, variegated red and pink, medium size, semi-double. Vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Allen. Orthographic error: 'Alice of Lynwood'.

Alice of Lynwood. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Alice of Linwood.**

Alice Parks. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.69, Reg. No.2274: A large white rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling; blooms mid-season. The 10 year old seedling has 11 cm diameter x 8 cm deep blooms. Plant growth is spreading and medium, with light green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo under the eroneous name 'Alice Parker' on p.71.

Alice Parker. ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.71. Erroneous name for **Alice Parks**, given under colour photo.

Alice Slack. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.14, Synonym for **Blood of China.**

Alice Spragg. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p,27, Reg. No.195: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.x williamsii* **Charles Colbert** x *C.reticulata*, 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**). First flowered 1974. The plant is a dense, dwarf grower, sun hardy and prolific. The 13 cm semi to incomplete double flower is deep pink, shading through to soft pink. Blooms mid-season. Leaves are mid-green, small and lanceolate.

Alice Stokes. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1948-1949, Catalogue, p.7: Light pink, medium size, rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by T. Dodd, Semmes, Alabama, USA.

Alice Valeria. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.267, Reg. No.375: An 11 year old chance seedling of **Elegans.** Originated by Mrs Guy R. Crosby, Pavo, Georgia, USA, which first flowered 1955. The dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm, are borne on a plant, average in habit and medium rapid in rate of growth. The semi-double, bright red flowers, resemble 'Hikarugenji' in form. The flowers are 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 25 petals and 3 petaloids with pink veined stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Alice Wood. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960: Bright red, large size, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs A. Wood, San Gabriel, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Aili Mudanwang'.

Alicia. *(C.japonica),* Naudin, 1851, *Revue Horticole*, p.258: Exhibited by Mme Baour of Cauderon, named for her daughter. (Believed extinct.)

Alisa. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.169, Reg. No.1832: A medium size, salmon pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with light green leaves measuring 12 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Alisha Carter. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.38, Reg. No.322: Very dark red (RHS.CC.53A) veined black, small to medium size, peony form. An 8 year old seedling with the flowers 7 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, 27 petals, 20 petaloids, yellow anthers and light red filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. Average, open growth. Leaves dark green 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. A seedling of 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**) raised by Trevor Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand.

Alison Clare. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32. p.17, Reg. No.92: Originated by Dr J.R. Burstal, Pymble, NSW, Australia from seed of **Edith Linton** in 1956. First flowered 1960. Has a vigorous, upright growth habit. Flowers are semi-double, 12.5 cm across, rose-pink with golden stamens. Blooms mid-season. Leaves glossy, mid-green, larger than parent.

Alison Leigh Woodroof. *(C.japonica)*, Tourje,1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.32: This small, semidouble flowered seedling is being grown by McCaskill Gardens Camellia Nursery and is named for the daughter of William E. Woodroof and Barbara Woodroof, California. The flowers are appealing in the simplicity of the petal arrangement and delicate colouring - pink shading to deeper pink at petal margin. The flowers are borne in such profusion as to suggest a flowering fruit tree. The midseason to late flowering plant is upright and well branched. Originated in USA.

Alison Lennard. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XII, No.7, p.51, Reg. No.178: A seedling raised by Mrs Ida Berg of Whakatane, NZ. The female parent is a *C.saluenensis x* unknown *C.reticulata.* The male parent is *C.reticulata*, 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). It first flowered 1977. Growth habit is spreading, open and rapid. The light green leaves average 11.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The loose, peony form flower averages 15 cm across x 5 cm deep with 16 petals. The colour is carmine, RHS Red Group 52B) with cream anthers. Early to mid-season flowering. The edges of the petals darken noticeably as the flower ages.

Alison Sebire. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62, p21, Reg. No.183: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* 'Willow Wand' (**Liuye Yinhong**). First bloomed 1972. The habit of the plant is dense, upright and vigorous. The mid-green, 10 cm x 6 cm leaves are broad-elliptic with coarse serrate margins. See colour photo p.4, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66.

Alison Spragg. *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.37, Reg. No.161: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that flowered 1970. Upright, attractive, vigorous growth. The magenta-rose (RHS, CC.27/2), semi-double to informal double flowers, have 5 cm long petals, 4 cm wide, with fluted inner petals. Blooms early to late. The 5 cm long x 2 cm wide leaves are obovate-elliptic with acuminate apices and crenate margins. Chinese synonym 'Ailisen'.

Alitonia. *(C.japonica)*, Jenkins, Micah, Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: Large size, semi-double, rose-pink. Stamens and a few petaloids mixed in the centre. Medium long, dark green foliage. Loose spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA.

All American. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.229, Reg. No.1307: An 8 year old *C.japonica* chance seedling that first bloomed 1970. An open pollinated seedling of **Lindsay Neill,** originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with light green, 8 cm x 5 cm leaves. The peony form, 'Debutante' type bloom, is dark red, marbled white. Average size, 10 cm across by 5 cm deep with 30-40 petals. Blooms midseason. Sport: **All American Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Quanmeiguo'.

All American Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.127, Reg. No.1466, as 'All American Var.': A medium size, bright red, marbled white, virus variegated form of **All American.** Flower form, size and plant resemble the parent. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA.

All Out. Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1944, p.5. Synonym for **Sally Huested.**

Alla E. Hearn. Index, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.222. Orthographic error for **Ella E. Hearn.**

Allan Raper. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1998, No.147, p.13, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.512. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers** as seed parent x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Arcadia.** First flowered 1994. A pale pink (RHS.CC.55C) informal double flower of 16 petals and petaloids, fading to white at the basal third of the petals, 16 cm diameter x 6 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on an upright, open, rapid-growing plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, keeled and slightly curled, elliptic, serrate margins, acuminate apex, 13 cm long x 6 cm wide. Petals folded and fluted. Orthographic error for **Alan Raper**.

Allan Walton. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.318: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.reticulata* **Samantha.** Flowers formal double, 15 cm across by 6 cm deep, rose coloured with red veining, similar to **Grand Sultan.** Blooms mid-season to late. Plant upright, open and vigorous with dark green, 15 cm by 5.5 cm leaves with prominent venation and numerous small serrations.

Allan's Gigantic. *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White single, mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Allan's Hardy. *(C.sasanqua),* De Vos, 1959, *List of Sasanquas at National Arboretum.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Allata de Chandelers. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Synonym for **Crimson Perfection.**

Alleen. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Aleen', synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Allegri. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue No.63, p.26. No description. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.55; Bright pink, formal double, imbricated.

Alleluia. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-73, p.40: Peony form, similar to 'Pomponia' **(Pompone).** Brilliant cherry. Originated in Portugal.

Allen. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.1: White, shading yellow at the base of petals, semidouble blossoms with stamens distributed throughout the centre. Large petals. Blossoms of the peony type. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Bobbink & Alkins, USA.

Allen Kloman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p 88, Reg. No.1991: A miniature to small, white with red streaks, semi-double to anemone form, *C.japonica* (**Little Sittart** x [**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Colonial Dame**]), late blooming. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robbins, Georgia, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 5 cm across and 4 cm deep with 15 petals and 25-30 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm.

Allene Gunn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.17: Blush pink, fading to darker pink on petal edge. Medium size, loose peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by C.V. Bozeman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA.

Allen's Pink. Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia* Trail, p.35. Synonym for **Triumphans.**

Allen's Rose Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.7. Synonym for **Triumphans.**

Allie. *(C.japonica)* ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.138 with colour photo; Regn No.2818. An 8 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 2005. Orriginated by Bill Howell, Wilmington, N.C., USA. Medium to large flower, 9cm diameter x 9 cm deep. Semi-double to full peony form. Rose pink with white overtones. Golden yellow anthers and white filaments. Vigoros, upright, open growth. Mid-green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers early to midseason. ACS *Journal*, June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No. given as 2817.

Allie Blue. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. No description. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966: Blush white, shading to pink margins. Medium size, loose semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel Jr., Suffolk, Virginia, USA. See colour photo No.2, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.22.

Allie Gordy. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2829; registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.167 with colour photo; A 21 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1995. Propagated by Erinon Nursery, Fla.; The medium size, formal double flower is 9cm x 4.5 cm with 64 petals; Colour coral pink. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous. Dark green leaves average 8.2cm x 4.5cm. Flowers midseason.

Allie Habel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.64: "Dr J.M. Habel Jr., ACS Director for Virginia, has two very beautiful 'sweet pea' colored seedlings (blush to white, shading into pink margins). The second, No.46, was shown for the first time this past season. This is a large, full centred flowered flower. He plans to name this for his wife 'Allie Habel'. Midseason blooming. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Habieir'.

Allingham. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.1: Imbricated, deep red with white stripes, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.2: Small, nopal red, veined carmine. Many petals, blotched, dotted or lined white; compactly imbricated blossom; inner petals cupped around a bud-like centre. Originated in USA.

Allioni. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse, Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. Originated by Baumann, Bollweiler, France. (Believed extinct.)

Allison Faith. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2008, p.34 with colour photo, Regn No. 2729; A 7 to 8.2 cm diameter, formal double, orchid pink changing to soft pink at the centre. Ocaasional solid soft pink flowers. Tiered flowers also occur regularly. Dense upright growth. Raised by Clarence and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla, USA in 1995, and propagated by Erinon Nursery, Plymouth, Fla. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.104 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Allnut's Splendid. Chandler & Booth, 1831-1837, *Illustrations and Descriptions...* Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Allnutta. Harrison, ed., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii.**

Allnutta Alba. Anonymous, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, 11:326. Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Allnutta Superba. Anonymous, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, 11:326. Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Allnutta Superba Nova. Anonymous, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii Superba Nova.**

Allnuttia. Kamel, 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.172. Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii.**

Allnuttia Alba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Allnuttia Splendens. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Allnutt's Splendid', synonym for **Coccinea.**

Allnuttia Superba. McIntosh Catalogue, 1838, Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Allnuttia White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Allnuttii. *(C.japonica),* Courtois (1832 or) 1833, Magazin d'Horticulture, 1[pt. D]:314 as 'Alnut's'. Orthographic errors: 'Allnutta', 'Allnutti', 'Allnuttia', 'Almet', 'Double White', 'Alnaii', 'Alnutii', 'Alnuti', 'Akmitii', 'Alnatii'.Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)

Allnuttii Alba. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, 11 :326, as 'Allnutta Alba'. Two kinds of seedlings from John Allnutt esq. C. Allnutta Alba and Superba. A white formal double. Orthographic errors: 'Allnutta Alba', 'Alnutt Alba', 'Alnut's Alba', 'Allnutt's Alba', 'Alnutti Alba', 'Almuits Alba', 'Alnutii Alba', 'Alba Alluntia', 'Allnuttia White', Alnut's White', 'Alnuta Alba', 'Alnutii Alba'. Originated in UK. Van Houtte gave this name as a synonym for **Alba Londonensis.** However this is considered to be in error.

Allnuttii Major. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, as 'Alnuti Major'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Allnuttii Superba. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, 11:326, as 'Allnutta Superba': Two kinds of seedlings from John Allnutt Esq., C. Allnutta Alba and Superba. Formal double red. Orthographic errors: 'Alnutii Superba', 'Allnuttia Superba', 'Alnuttii Superba', 'Alnutta Superba', 'Almet's Superba', 'Alma Superba', 'Almutt Superba', 'Alnuth Superba', 'Aluntia Superba', 'Almeth Superba', 'Alnutia Superba'. Originated in UK.

Allnuttii Superba Alba. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1938, *Magazine of Horticulture* as 'Alnutti Superba Nova'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Allnuttii Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers*, 1843; Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, p.6. No description. Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)

Allnut's. Burnet Catalogue, 1837. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Allnutt's Alba. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:1. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Allnutt's Splendid. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions*...pl.35. Synonym for **Coccinia.**

Alloquii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Alluna Major. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Major.**

Alluna Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Allunea Rosea. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.14. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Allunia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.22. Orthographic error for 'Alcinia', synonym for **Sacco.**

Allunia Alba. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.15. No description. (Believed extinct).

Allunia Major. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Major.**

Allunia Rosea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Allunia Rosea Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Allunia Vera. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.15. Orthographic variant for 'Alcinia Vera', synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Allure. *(C.hybrid). Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.169. A medium size, pink variegated white, semi-double to peony form. **Reg Ragland** x *C.lutchuensis*. Vigorous, spreading growth. Fragrant. Introduced 1998 by W & M.A. Ray, Fresno, Calif., USA.

Alunti Superba. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alma. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1869, *Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners and Australian Amateurs Calendar:* Dark red. Medium size, anemone form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Australia.

Alma Armstrong. (*C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.213, Reg. No.612: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by E.A. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Dense, average, slow growth with 10 cm x 3.8 cm, dark green leaves. The semi-double flower, similar to **Hikarugenji,** is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20 petals, 30 petaloids and yellow stamens. Early blooming.

Alma Halecki. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.207, Reg. No.1424: A large size, white, anemone form *C.japonica.* A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1972. Originated by Joseph R. Halecki, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. The bloom has 20 petals, 30 petaloids, yellow centre and white filaments. Average size is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. An abundance of blooms, mid-season to late flowering. Cold hardy. Plant growth is compact, upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10.2 cm x 5 cm.

Alma Wood. *(C.reticulata),* Piet, SCCS., 1982, *The Camellia Review,* vol.44, No.2, p.12, pl. No.1: 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Nuccio's Ruby,** to be introduced and named 'Alma Wood'. The best of our crosses using 'Nuccio's Ruby' pollen, back crossed to 'Crimson Robe'. It is a 13-15 cm semi-double flower with vivid red ruby colour. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason flowering. Originated by Meyer Piet, Arcadia, California, USA.

Almeidia. *(C.japonica), Jardin Portuense*, April 1844, 7:103; Commonly known as 'Anagoa de Venus do Pe. José d.Almeida'. Obtained by this priest by seedling. White, pink stripes, very regular flowers. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Almet. Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Almet Superba. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Almeth Superba. Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam, 1844. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Almeth Superbe. Burdin, Chambery, Catalogue, 1834, p.18. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Almethii Superba. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Cameliae.* Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Suberba.**

Almeth's Superba. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Almets Splendens. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Almet's Superb. Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Almet's Superba. Bathere, Toulouse Catalogue, 1838, p.11. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Almette Superbe. Shneiderff Catalogue, 1841, p.6. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Almirante das Indias. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34; Formal double, pale pink, striped and splashed white. Originated in Portugal.

Almiscarada. Louriero, 1882, *Jornal di Horticultura Pratica*, 13:106. Synonym for **Variegata,** according to da Silva.

Almittii. Anon., 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner.* Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Almorinda Carneiro. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.276, Reg. No.379: A chance seedling originated by Joseph Carneiro, West Hollywood, California, USA, that first flowered

1953. Plant growth is upright, of average density and medium slow rate. The leaves are dark green, 8.5 cm x 4 cm. The white, peony form flowers with yellow stamens resemble Debutante in form but are 5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 21 petals and 44 petaloids. Blooms early to midseason.

Alma Superba. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Almuits Alba. *Camellia Society of America Bulletin*, 1939, p.18. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Almuti. *The Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Alnaii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Alnai Superba. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16, Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alnatii. J.E.von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien…,* p.48. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Alnot's Splendens. Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for 'Allnuttii Splendens', synonym for **Coccinea.**

Alnout Superbe. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alnuta Alba. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Alnuth Superba. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alnutia Superba. Gheldorf, 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alnutii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.17. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Alnutii Alba. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.17. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Alnutii Superba. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei*, p.443. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alnutii Major. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Major.**

Alnut's. Courtois, 1833, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Alnut's Alba. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.108. Orthographic error **Allnuttii Alba.**

Alnut's Brilliant. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.314. Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Alnut's Splendens. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Wendchuch, 1834, Catalogue. Orthographic error for 'Allnutt's Splendid', synonym for **Coccinea.**

Alnut's Superbe. Wendchuch, 1834, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alnut's White. *The Florist and Garden Miscellany* vol.3, 1850-1851. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Alnutta Alba. Loudon, 1839, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.1, p.617. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba.**

Alnutta Superba. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.13. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alnuttii. *Floricultural Cabinet*, 1838. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Alnuttii Superba. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.33. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alnuttii Suberba Nova. Anonymous, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alnuttii Variegata. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Variegata.**

Alnutt's Splendens. Anonymous, 1837, *Magazine of Botanical Gardening.* Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Alnutt's Superb. Fisher Holmes Catalogue, 1832-1834. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Aloha. Coolidge Catalogue, 1936. Synonym for 'Beni-arajishi', erroneously for **Arajishi.**

Aloha Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.27. Synonym for **Arajishi.**

Alonzar. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1896, 265:109: Peony form, red streaked with white. Originated in Portugal.

Aloysiae. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Aloysio de Seabra. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.55. Formal double, vivid scarlet. Remarkable. Originated in Portugal.

Alpen Glo. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS, 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.332: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.hybrid* **Snow Drop**, that first flowered 1983. The miniature, single to semi-double is two shades of pink and blooms mid-season on an upright, open plant. Leaves light green, acuminate, finely serrate, 3 cm x 2 cm. See colour photo front cover ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News*, No.103 and *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.15. Orthographic error 'Alpen Glow'. Chinese synonym: 'Gelao'.

Alpen Glow. SCCS., 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.140. Orthographic error for **Alpen Glo.**

Alphida. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.214. Orthographic error for 'Halfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Alphonse Delfosse. Amsler, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Alphonsine Plessis. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.56 with colour photo; Medium to large semi-double to rose form double, imbricated, purple-pink (RHS.CC.66C). A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia)** x 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex).** Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Alpinal Glow. *Gardening with Camellias and Azaleas*, 1989, [p.79]. Orthographic error for **Alpen Glo.**

Alpine Glow. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.267, Reg. No.409: An 11 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA that first bloomed 1953. Plant growth, upright, sturdy, medium rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to Finlandia, are glowing red in colour, with cream stamens, 9-15 petals and a few fimbriated petaloids. They are 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Mid-season flowering. Sport: **Alpine Glow Variegated.**

Alpine Glow Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.27, as 'Alpine Glow Var.': A virus variegated form of **Alpine Glow**- Glowing red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Alpine Snow. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.139. Synonym for the Higo **Mine-no-yuki.**

Alround Beauty. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.46: Synonym for **Simianji.**

Alsatica. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:tt: An extremely full, cherry-red spherical form flower from J. Baumann & Son. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9: Globular, cerise pink, extremely full double. Originated by Baumann, Bollweiler, France.

Alta Gavin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.213, Reg. No.657: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by James F. Gavin, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average, dense and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flower, 11 cm across x 3.7 cm deep, has 36 petals and 4 petaloids. The flowers are two-tone, base of petal white, edge deep pink, with yellow stamens. Cold hardy. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photo see p.69, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym: 'Gaiwen'.

Alta Rimer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.43, Reg. No.1148: A 6 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Jack Rimer, Marion, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright, average in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm in size. The semi-double, **Hikarugenji** type, flower is very dark red with a burgundy hue. Blooms are heavy textured and fall intact. It has 22 petals and 4-5 petaloids with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Size, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep.

Altaeiflora. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Alternata. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Althae Flora. Wilmot, 1943, *American Nurseryman* 78(7):7. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora.**

Althae Flora Alba. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Alba.**

Althae Flora Shell Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Shell Pink.**

Althae Flora Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Variegated.**

Althae Particolor. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: (Middleton No.18). New camellia from Middleton Gardens. The cup-shaped, semi-double bloom, 10 cm across, is deep rose-pink, marbled white, veined deep red with prominent stamens. Large size, deep green foliage and symmetrical growth. Early to late flowering. Orthographic error: 'Althea Particolor'. Originated in Middleton Gardens, USA.

Althaea. *(C.japonica),* Telford's Nursery, York, 1775, Catalogue. Double flowered or Japanese rose. Originated in China.

Althaeaeflora. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.6. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora.**

Althaeaeflora Grandiflora. Costa catalogue, 1846, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Grandiflora.**

Althaeaeflora Rosea. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. van den Heede, 1882, *Revue Horticole*, p. 196 . Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Rubra.**

Althaeaflora. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations & Descriptions of...* Orthographic variant of **Althaeiflora.**

Althaeaflora Maxima. D.Francesco Ascione, 1856, *Catalogo dell Piante Multiplicate si Vendono nel Giardino Inglese de Caserta,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Maxima.**

Althaeflora. Loddege's Catalogue, 1830, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora.**

Althaeflora Alba. Lemaire, 1850, *Iconographie des Camellias*, Book IV, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Alba.**

Althaeflora Gigantea. Anonymous, 1967, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 11:5. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Gigantea.**

Althaeiflora. *(C.japonica)*, Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica*, p.11, pl.4 as 'Althea Flora': A seedling of **Anemoniflora,** raised in 1819 by Chandler of Vauxhall Nursery, England and illustrated and described in *Camellia Britannica* by Chandler and Buckingham in 1825 and 1831. A peony form, carmine flower with deeper centre and venation, 10-11 cm across, of 12-18 outer petals in 2 whorls, obovate, 5 cm x 4 cm, rounded, deeply notched at the apex. Inner petals and petaloids, oblong, smaller and forming an irregular, elevated centre. Foliage, dark to mid-green, elliptic,10 cm x 5 cm, sharply serrate, apex long acuminate, recurved. Strong, upright growth, forming an open branched, spreading bush. See also Baumann & Baumann, 1835. *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler.* Received the RHS Award of Merit in 1950 and an Award of Garden Merit in 1953. Synonyms: 'Childsii', 'Rosette' end 'Thunbergia'; erroneously, 'Blackburniana' and 'Anemoniflora'. Orthographic errors: 'Althaeaeflora', 'Althaeaflora', 'Althaeflora', 'Altaeiflora', 'Altheaflora', 'Althae Flora', 'Althaiflora', 'Altheiflora', 'Altheaeflora', Althoeflora', 'Altheflora', 'Althaeoeflora', 'Althiiflora', 'Althoeiflora', 'Altoaeflora'. Chinese synonym 'Aerda'.

Althaeiflora Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.III: Blossoms which look like a double hollyhock. The petals at the circumference are very large, biserrate, spread out, suddenly becoming consistently smaller and gathered to form a full-bodied, compact heart. The entire blossom is of pure white with a yellow tinge at the base of the central petals. Received from Joseph Baumann of Ghent, Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Althae Flora Alba', 'Altheaflora Alba', 'Althaeflora Alba', 'Althaeaeflora Alba', 'Altheiflora Alba'.

Althaeiflora (B & A). *(C.japonica)*, Mcllhenny 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, as 'Altheaflora' (B & A): Peony form. Pink to white. Received from Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, NewJersey, USA. Krussmann, Gerd, 1976, *Manual of Cultivated Broad-leaved Trees and Shrubs*, p.267, as 'Althaeiflora': Pink occasionally also speckled white.

Althaeiflora Folius aurea Variegatis. *(C.japonica)*, Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue, p.18, as 'Althaeiflora Fol. Aur. Var.'. A form of **Althaeiflora** with golden variegated foliage. Originated in England.

Althaeiflora Gigantea. Treseder Camellia Nursery 1964-1965; Platt, 1968, RHS, *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.75, Fig.29, description, p.235: "Award of Merit", Feb.21, 1967. Flowers 8-9.5 cm across, semi-double. Petals held tightly in five or six whorls. Centre open with a tight central cluster of shorter petaloids showing less pigmentation. The colour of the flowers is a rich, satiny red -RHS Colour Chart Red Group 50A. Leaves, large, dark green, variably serrated, apices varying from acute to acuminate. Exhibited by Mrs S. Williams, "Scorrier House", Scorrier, Redruth, Cornwall, England. Reported to be named from a plant of 'Althaeiflora' in a glasshouse which had large flowers. It is considered to be a synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Althaeiflora Grandiflora. *(C.japonica)*, Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impereratrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.13. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Althaeiflora Maxima. *(C.japonica)*, D.Francesco Ascione, 1856, *Catalogo dell Piante Multiplicate si Vendono nel Giardino Inglese de Caserta* as 'Althaeaflora Maxima'. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Althaeiflora Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2, as 'Altheaflora Pink'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Althaeiflora Punicea. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, Catalogue, p.53. No description. van Houtte, 1848-1849, Catalogue, 35:33: Pale carmine. Originated by E. Defresne, Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Althaeiflora Red. *Camellia Digest*, 1(2), 1943 as'Altheaflora Red'. Orthographic variant for **Red Althaeiflora.**

Althaeiflora Rosea. van Houtte, 1842 Catalogue, 9:49: From Italy. Of the form of 'Althaeiflora', but clear rose-pink. Orthographic errors: 'Altheiflora', 'Althoeoeflora Rosea', 'Althxiflora Rosea'. Synonym for **Calderara,** according to van Houtte, 1844-1846, Catalogue 18:7.

Althaeiflora Rosea. van den Heede, 1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.196 as 'Althaeaeflora Rubra'. Synonym for 'King's Rosea'. Synonym for **Calderara.**

Althaeiflora Shell Pink. Mcllhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellia* as 'Altheaflora Shell Pink'. Synonym for **King's Rosea.**

Althaeiflora Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1942. *Camellia Research*, II, p.1 as 'Althae Flora Varie.': Flowers, 8-9 cm across, red (shades of Red Group 53), with irregular, white variegations. Originated in USA. Received a Preliminary Commendation from the RHS in 1968. Orthographic error 'Altheaflora Variegata'.

Althaeflora Rosea. Angelo Longone Catalogue 1861. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Rosea', synonym for **Calderara.**

Althea Flora. Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica.* Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Althea Flora Shell Pink. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23. Orthographic variant for 'Althaeiflora Shell Pink'; synonym for **King's Rosea.**

Althea Particolor. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.327. Orthographic variant for **Althea Particolor.**

Altheaeflora. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.1, pl.6. . Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl 4. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Altheaeflora Alba. Verschaffelt, 1844 Catalogue No.50, p.17. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Alba.**

Altheaeflora Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Rosea', synonym for **Calderara.**

Altheaflora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Altheaflora Alba. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Bulletin*, 1933, p.21. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Alba.**

Altheaflora Gigantea. RHS, 1986, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.239. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Gigantea'; synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Altheaflora Rubra. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Bulletin*, 1933, p.30. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Rubra'; synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Altheaflora Shell Pink. McIlhenny, 1937 Catalogue, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Shell Pink'; synonym for **King's Rosea.**

Altheaflora Variegata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Variegata.**

Altheflora. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si trovano nel giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Altheiflora. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue della Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Altheiflora. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue della Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Altheiflora Alba. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue della Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Alba.**

Altheiflora Rosea. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Rosea', synonym for **Calderara.**

Althiaeflora Punicea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Punicea.**

Althiiflora. Hillier's Nursery Price List, 1973-1974. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Althoeflora. Onillion Catalogue, 1839, p.2. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Althoeiflora. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Althoeoeflora Rosea. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1946, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Rosea', synonym for **Calderara.**

Althxiflora Rosea. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam* 1844. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Rosea', synonym for **Calderara.**

Altoaeflora. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora.**

Alton Lang. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.127, Reg. No.1462: A very large, dark pink semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Alton Lang, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. The flower has 20-25 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across. Plant growth, upright; spreading, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm.

Altro Rubens. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Atrorubens.**

Altro Violacea. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Atroviolacea.**

Aluna. van Houte,1848-1849, Catalogue 35:33. Orthographic error for 'Alcinia', synonym for **Sacco.**

Alunia. Spae, 1847, *Annales de Gand*, 3:177. Orthographic error for 'Alcinia', synonym for **Sacco.**

Alunia Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18: Spae, 1847, *Annales de Gand*, 3:132. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Rosea.**

Alunia Vera. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic error for 'Alcinia Vera', synonym for **Sacco.**

Aluntii Superba. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.l, p.66. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba.**

Alvaro de Castellões. *(C.japonica)*, Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.61 & No.20, 1904: Rose form double, imbricated, bright cherry colour, very large. Originated in Portugal.

Alveara. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Alvearea.**

Alvearea. *(C.japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845: Deep purplish red petals, thin, flower shell shaped. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Alveara', 'Alvearia'.

Alvearia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844-1845, p.22.. Orthographic variant for **Alvearea.**

Aly Pachà. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic variant for **Ali Pasha.**

Alyce Burdin. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic variant for **Alice Burdin.**

Alyne Brothers. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.268, Reg. No.383: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by S.L. Brothers, Madison, Florida, USA which first flowered in 1953. Plant growth is medium rapid, upright and of medium density. The leaves are yellowish green and average, 8 cm x 4 cm. The flowers, 9-10 cm across and 5-6 cm deep, are white with occasional pink blotches and resemble **Debutante** in form. There are 30-45 petals and 200-300 petaloids hiding any stamens. Mid-season blooming. Sports: **Linda Brothers** and **Ladell Brothers.**

Alyne Brothers Blush. Cannon, 1966, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.1, back page. Synonym for **Linda Brothers.**

Alyne Brothers Pink. Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.69. Synonym for **Ladell Brothers.**

Alyson Pollard. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.207, Reg. No.1452: A medium blush with an occasional, small, rose streak, formal double *C.japonica*, early to mid-season flowering. An 11 year old seedling that first bloomed 1970. Originated by Douglas Mayfield, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The **Alba Plena** style bloom has 90 petals. Average size, 8 cm in diameter and
4 cm deep. Sports three distinct types.

Amabel Landsell. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell.**

Amabel K. Lansdell. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. Synonym for **Amabel Lansdell.**

Amabel Lansdell. *(C.japonica)*, Pyron, Jan.1962, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.69, Reg. No.826: A 10 year old chance seedling, first bloomed, 1960, originated by Marion Lansdell Meiere, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Large, serrated, dark green leaves, 10.5 x 5.5 cm. Medium growth, upright and open. The flower is variable from semi-double to peony with creamy centre shading to exquisite tones of pink on outer petals. Cold hardy. Blooms measure 12.5 cm across by 6 cm deep and have from 12-15 petals and varying petaloids. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic errors: 'Amabel Lansdel', 'Annabel Langsdale', Annabel Lansden', 'Amabel Landsell', 'Anabel Lansdell'. Synonym: 'Amabel K. Lansdell. Chinese synonym: 'Lansideer'.

Amabel Lansdel. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell.**

Amabile. *(C.japonica)*, Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.237: This perfect flower was raised from seed by J.B. Smith of this city (Philadelphia). It is regularly imbricated. The extreme petals are bright rose, shading to delicate pink, and then again, shading in the centre to light red. The flower is about 8 cm across. Berlèse, *Monographie*, 1840, ed.2: Rose and red. Flower about 9 cm across, rose form double, rose-pink colour. Exterior petals are numerous, bright rose, and regularly imbricated. Interior is very deep rose, otherwise, pale rose. Originated by J.B. Smith, Philadelphia, USA. Orthographic variants and synonyms: 'Amabile Americana', 'Amabilis Americana', 'Amabilis d'Amerique', 'Amablis de New York', 'Amabilis Plena', 'Amabilis d'America' , 'Amabils Philadelphie', 'Amabilis di New York' , 'Smith's Amabilis' , 'Amabilis de Smith', 'Amabilis Smith', 'Smith's Amabile', 'Amabilis Smithii', 'Amabilis Smith's', 'Amabilis'(Smith's), 'Amabilis de New York', 'Amabalis', and erroneously 'Aimable d'Amerique' and 'Amabilis'.

Amabile Americana. Leroy Andrè, 1847 Catalogue. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis. SCCS, 1942, *The Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.240. Name has erroneously been given in USA for **Kamo-honnami.**

Amabilis. R.Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers.* Orthographic error for **Amabile.**

Amabilis. *(C.japonica)*, Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8, No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.52, 125: Leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm, roundish-oval, acute to a little acuminate, horizontal, conspicuous venation, regularly serrate, of a dull green. Buds, elongate, scales greenish, flower terminal, large, white,~single,8 petals with a few stamens in the centre. It differs little from 'Alba Simplex'. Originated in Nantes, France about 1825. The name **Amabilis** has been also used erroneously, as a synonym for **Yukimiguruma** and **Kamo-honnami** in the USA and the name has been considerably confused with Smith's **Amabile** from USA.

Amabilis. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.41. A seedling of Drouard Gouillon. Renamed **Amabilis Felicite.**

Amabilis Alba. *Camellia Digest*, 1942. Erroneous synonym for **Kamo-honnami.**

Amabilis Americana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.223. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis d'America. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis d'Amerique. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis de Londres. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Amabilis de New Yorck. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Amabilis de New York', synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis de New York. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16 as 'Amabilis de New York'. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis di New York. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue,1870-1871. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis de Smith. Paquet, 1844, *Revue Horticole.* Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis Exeter. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846. No description. Rose pink. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Amabilis Felicite. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue of Conservatory Plants, 1845, p.2. No description. Renaming of Drouard Gouillon's 'Amabilis'. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Amabilis Fulgens. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. No description. Verschaffelt Catalogue No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. William Bull Catalogue, 1869, p.79: Shepherd & Co. 1893, Nursery Catalogue. Dark crimson, large peony form. Originated in Italy.

Amabilis Philadelphie. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis Pink. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Pink Amabilis.**

Amabilis Plena. Berlèse, 1840,*Monographie*, ed.2, p.91, 226. synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis Red. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.1: Rose red sport of **Amabilis Variegated.** Originated in USA.

Amabilis Rosea. Burnier & Grilli, Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis Smith. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis Smithii. Vanderbilt, 1841, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis (Smith's). Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12.Synonym for **Amabile.**

Amabilis Triomphant. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Synonym for **Triumphans Amabilis.** Although both names were catalogued in 1842, 'Triumphans Amabilis' takes precedence as the name was given by van Houtte, the originator.

Amabilis Triumphans. Annonymous, 1844, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic variant for **Triumphans Amabilis.**

Amabilis Variegated. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937: Single, light rose-pink, with deep rose-pink stripes. Early blooming. Originated by Domoto, California, USA. Sports: **Amabilis Red, Pink Amabilis.**

Amabilis White. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Kamo-honnami.**

Amabilis (US). Yokohama Nursery Catalogue, 1893, invalidly as 'Amabilis'. Synonym for **Kamo-honnami.**

Amabirisu. Minagawa Catalogue, 1956 as a synonym for **Yukimiguruma.**

Amades de Cressand. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1869, *Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners' and Amateurs Calendar,* p.172. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Amadios di Cusano. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amadious de Cusano. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amadrio di Cusano. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1925, p.14. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amadrios de Cusano. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amadrios di Cusana. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amadrios di Cusano. Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.135. Orthographic variant for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amadryas di Cusano. Leguay Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amadryos de Cusano. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue, della Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. Orthographic variant for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amadryos de Cusona. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amadryos di Cusano. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia:* Flower imbricated, superior to **Princesse Baciocchi,** the petals edged with white. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie* as 'Amadrios di Cusano': A Franchetti seedling. Very large, perfectly imbricated, petals cupped, carmine red with white margin and rosy streaks. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.8: Very large, perfectly imbricated flower, cupped, vivid carmine red, spotted and bordered with white and almost all streaked with pink. Orthographic errors: 'Amadryos de Cusona', 'Amadryos de Cusano', 'Amadrios di Cusano', 'Amadryas di Cusano', 'Amadyos di Cusano', 'Amadios di Cusano', 'Amadious di Cusano', 'Amadrio di Cusano', 'Amandryos di Cusano', 'Amadrios di Cusana', 'Amadrios de Cusano', 'Amandrios de Cusano'. Originated in Italy.

Amadyos di Cusano. Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amaena. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.66, 127. Orthographic variant for **Amoena.**

Amaena Florentina. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic variant for **Amoena Florentina.**

Amaena Nova. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Amoena Nova.**

Amaenissima. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1. Orthographic error for **Amoenissima.**

Amagasaki. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Medium size with red splashed on a white ground in various patterns. Stamens like a cylinder. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Amagasaki. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale pink with red splashed. Stamens like a bamboo whisk. Originated in Japan. (Believe extinct).

Amagashita. (Under Heaven), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.1: Large white semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Amagashita. (Under Heaven), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 246, 604: Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* as 'Amegashika': Large white semidouble with a few small red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Amagashita. (Under Heaven), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, 1851, *Senkaôden*, 1st. ser. vol.5: Flower, red, mottled white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: Senkaôden lists two different 'Amagashita'; one described as single red with white spots, similar to the modern cultivar; the other double red with white stripes.

Amagashita. (Under Heaven), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.138, p.238; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.98, p.305: Red variegated white flower, medium single with large cup-shaped, rounded petals notched at the apex. Blooms mid-season. Leaves oval, small, hirsute; tree side spreading to umbrella shape. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13, colour photo, p.199, description. This is a different cultivar to the old Itô variety. Resembles **Shokkô, Norikoboshi** and **Reikanji-maizuru.** Different readings: 'Amegashita', 'Ame-no-shita', 'Ame-no-moto', 'Ama Ga Shita', 'Ame-ga-shita'. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.

Amagawa. Hazlewood Catalogue, 1945. A different reading for **Ama-no-kawa.**

Amagiyama. (Mount Amagi), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.202; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3: Medium size, dark, glossy red, single, tubular to bowl-shaped blossom. Originated in Itô-shi, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1977.

Amagowa. *Camellias at Wisley List*, 1956. Corruption of Japanese name **Ama-no-kawa.**

Amalia. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 3, pl.4: Large blossoms of unusual perfection with rounded, oval petals, decreasing with regularity, from the circumference to the centre, of like form and a transparent pink colour, tinged cerise, and veined a deeper shade with a few white stripes. Orthographic error: 'Amalie'. It is of Italian origin.

Amalia. *(C.japonica),* Hillebrand, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.71. Dark red peony form flower. Raised by Negri in Milan Italy, 19th century..

Amalia Benucci. *I Giardini*, *Giornale d'orticulture*, 1855. Orthographic variant for **Amelia Benucci.**

Amalia Botta. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Amalia Botti.**

Amalia Botti. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: [from] Botti. Ivory white, striped pink. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Ivory white, lined with rose. Orthographic error: 'Amelia Botta': Synonym; 'Amalia Botti Nova'. Originated in Italy.

Amalia Botti Nova. Catalogue della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Synonym for **Amalia Botti.**

Amalia Brozzoni. *I Giardini*,... 1857. Orthographic variant for **Amelia Brozzoni.**

Amalia Croff. *(C.japonica)*, Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11 as 'Analia Croff: Imbricated, white flashed pink, streaked and lined deep pink. Petals very indented. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.9:- Imbricated, pale pink, striped and streaked with deep pink. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Originated in Italy by Franchetti. Imbricated, rosy white, striped vivid red.

Amalia Demidoff. *(C.japonica)*, Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1852, p.11. From Florence. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amalia di Berlèse. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Synonym for **Ameliae.**

Amalia Diciotti. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.57 with colour photo; Medium to large semi-double to peony form (photo shows an anemone form flower). Colour pinkish red (RHS.CC.53C). A seedling of **Rubina** x 'Latifolia Rubra' **(Latifolia),** first flowered in 1982. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Amalia Fareggiana. *(C.japonica)*, Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. No description. Orthographic error: 'Amelia Farraggiana'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amalia Farraggiana. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1915. No description. Orthographic error for **Amelia Fareggiana.**

Amalia Melzi. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853 Catalogue, p.18. No description. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No decription. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 12, pl.4: Of Italian origin. Although it belongs to the perfections by the imbrications of its petals, these have various shapes and are inserted in a certain, disorderly way; sometimes like a star, at other times, regularly imbricated. The blossoms, of medium size, are a vivid cherry-red, becoming pink to the centre, which forms a rose shaped heart. The green leaves are rather small but compact. Originated in Italy by Negri, Milan. Orthographic variant: 'Amelia Melzi', 'Amelia Melzii', 'Amalie Melzi'.

Amalia Mochi. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Large flower of beautiful form, compact. Dark rose red. Originated in Italy.

Amalia Servi. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie;* p.9: Perfectly imbricated, light red with a few white lines. Central petals pointed. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 2, pl.3: Of a class of perfections. The whole, of a bright, uniform, cherry-red colour, constituting a graceful blossom of scarcely medium size. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Amelia Seryi', 'Amelia Servii'. Orthographic variant: 'Amelia Servi'.

Amalia Servii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Amelia Servi.**

Amalia Seryi. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Amelia Servi.**

Amalie. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Amalia.**

Amalie Melzi. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Amalia Melzi.**

Amaltea. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for 'Amalthea', synonym for **Foliolosa.**

Amaltea Nova. Joseph Baumann, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Amalthea Nova.**

Amalthaea. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.275. Orthographic variant for 'Amalthea', synonym for **Foliolosa.**

Amalthea. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement*, p.368 as 'Foliolosa' or 'Amalthea'. Synonym for **Foliolosa.**

Amalthea Nova. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.199. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Amaltea Nova'. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Amalthoea. van Houtte, 1857, Catalogue 67:45. Orthographic error for 'Amalthea', synonym for **Foliolosa.**

Amanda. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.150. Synonym for **Derbyana.** Orthographic errors 'Amanta', 'Amantha'.

Amanda. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Amanda Lisa.**

Amanda Lisa. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIII, No.8, 1984, p.12, Reg. No.221: This chance reticulata-japonica seedling is 9 years old and first bloomed 1978. The seed originated with Mr H.J. Clark, grown and flowered by Mrs B.U. Urquhart, Mt Albert, New Zealand. The plant is upright and dense of habit with average growth and dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flowers are bright, deep red with cream filaments, yellow anthers and 20 petals. They measure 13 cm across by 7 cm deep and appear midseason. Colour RHS, Colour Chart, Red group, 53B.

Amanda Mandarich. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16. Large, roseine purple semi-double. A cross of **Carl Tourje** x **Lilette Witman**, which flowers mid-season. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 13 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals and golden anthers. Blomms have a silver fluorescence on all petals. Plant growth is upright, open and average with leaves 9 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Amandina. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.95. No description. Originated at the Iles Borrhomees, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amandrios de Cusano. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amandryos di Cusano. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.72. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano.**

Amanogasaki. (Place name), *(C.japonica),* Itô**,** Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Medium, red semi-double with white spots, opening flat. Different reading 'Amanosaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ama-no-gawa (The Milky Way), *(C.rusticana),* Nuccio's Nurseries, Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.26 as 'Amanogawa': Small red. Upright and compact. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.

Ama-no-gawa. (The Milky Way), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, red with small stripes. Originated in Japan.

Ama-no-gawa. (The Milky Way), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.25; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.108, pl.61; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.241, p.326: A large, white semi-double to incomplete double, 8-10.5 cm across with 18-20 petals, notched, rounded and in 3 rows. A slender column of pale yellow stamens, with dark yellow anthers, occasional petaloids. Somewhat like **Sodekakushi,** ('Gauntlettii') except that it faces up. Dark green, oval to long-oval, narrow, glossy, 9.5 cm x 4 cm leaves with acuminate, slender, reflexed tips. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Different reading 'Amano-kawa'. Corruption of name: 'Ama-no-kada'. For colour plate and description see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13 and 199.

Ama-no-hara. (Vault of Heaven), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.7: Deep pink. Large, round petals. Originated in Japan.

Ama-no-hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, white ground, pink edged. Originated in Japan.

Ama-no-iwa. (Heavenly Rock). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.23 with colour photo; English translation p.14. Deep red, tubular single, cylindrical stamens, small size. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved, lightly twisted at apices. Vigorous, upright growth. Named and released by Kazunori Sugiwara in 1978. From Edo.

Ama-no-kawa. Different reading for **Ama-no-gawa.**

Ama-no-kada. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of **Ama-no-kawa.**

Ama-no-obune. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, Different reading for **Ama-obune.**

Amanozaki. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; reprint Yashiro, 1841. Different reading for **Amanogasaki.**

Ama-no-shita Autumn Flowering. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26. Synonym for **Amagashita.**

Amanta. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:6. Orthographic error for 'Amanda', synonym for **Derbyana.**

Amante Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839. p.28. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic variant: 'Amanta Rubra', 'Amantha Rubra'. (Believed extinct.)

Amantha. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.8. Orthographic error for 'Amanda', synonym for **Derbyana.**

Amantha Rubra. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.121. Orthographic error for **Amante Rubra.**

Amanthe Rubra. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Amante Rubra.**

Ama-obune. (Fisherwoman's Boat), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki;* (see Tuyama, 1986, *Camellias of Japan*, appendix p.9). Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.18; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.65; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.164 & p.315: Medium size, vermilion red, semi-double, with large, round petals and a tight, central cluster of stamens. Flower, 10-11 cm across, flowers mid-season. Leaves, medium to large size, narrowly-elliptic, apex acuminate, keeled and twisted, coarsely serrate, vigorous, erect growth. Different readings: 'Ama-ofune', 'Ama-no-obune'. Synonyms: 'Cambridge Red', 'May McDonald', Mount Albert Red'. For colour plate see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13. Said to be a sport or a seedling of 'Oki-no-nami'. Corruptions of name: 'Atamabura', 'Ataburo'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. **Ama-obune** with **Moshio, Oki-no-nami** and **Tsurikagari** all have similar flower shapes and plant habits and leaves and are said to be related.

Amaphilis. *(C.japonica)*, Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, Camellia Catalogue, 1949. No descriptions. Originated at Coolidge Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Amarantha. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Synonym for **Amaranthina.**

Amarantha Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 34(197):205: Leaves, 9-10 cm long by 6-7 cm wide, wide-ovate, lightly veined, coarsely serrate, dark green; buds, large, pointed with greenish scales. Flower, rose form double, 10-11 cm across of deep rose or soft red with a touch of carmine; star-like in form; outside petals in

4 rows, ovate-oblong, channelled, finely veined and notched; those at the centre, numerous, very short, mixed with stamens and petaloids, splashes of white a little like **Oxoniensis.** Originated in France.

Amaranthina. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole*, p.205-207. No description: Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.3: Cherry red striped white. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors 'Amarantina', 'Amarantha'.

Amarantina. Burdin Maggiore & Co.1845, p.41. Orthographic error for **Amaranthina.**

Amarie. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2576. A cross of **Buddy Bills** x **Arcadia.** A pink semi-double flower with golden anthers, pink filaments and heavy petal texture. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.126, colour photo p.c9. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1997. Flowers measure 15 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant is upright and vigorous, with dark green leaves 14 cm long x 9 cm wide.

Amarita. *(C.japonica)*, *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale de Belge*, 1842, p.21. No description. Charles Van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1: Large, brick red with speckles of white. Originated in Italy.

Amataki. (Rain Cascade), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zutu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.431: Small, single red with large, white blotches. Central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Amatsu-hagoromo. JCS., ea., Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, *Tsubaki.* Synonym for **Amatsu-otome.**

Amatsu-otome. (Celestial Maiden), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.53, p.298; Yokoyama 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.65, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13, colour photo: Small, soft palest pink, trumpet-shaped single. Mid-season blooming. Leaves dark green, slender, elliptic. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.88. Original tree is in the precincts of the Kôtô-in, Daitokuji, Kyôto, Japan. Synonym: 'Amatsu-hagoromo'. Named by the former chief priest, Gizan, in 1970.

Amazing. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1937, Catalogue, p.1: Medium size, Imbricated. Purple fading to lavender; formal double; petals v'ed at the tips. Mid-seasom blooming. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.5 for black and white photo. Originated as a seedling at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Amazing Grace Abbott. *(C.reticulata* hybrid) C.Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2008, No.176, p.13, colour photo front cover, Reg. No. 576. Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty.** First flowered in 1995. The large, semi-double, hose-in-hose flower has 14 petals, and is soft pink (RHS.CC. 52C). Size is 19 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Stamens are arranged in a column. Heavy textured, long lasting flowers. Flowers fall whole. Flowers mid-season on an upright medium growing plant. Leaves mid-green, incurved, broad, 16 cm x 8 cm.

Amazing Graces. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.102, Reg.No.1574: A small, sweet pea pink, formal double *C.japonica*, ('Dr Tinsley' x 'Letitia Schrader'). Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1976 and has 48 petals. Average size, 7 cm across by 3.2 cm deep. The inner two thirds of the flower is the palest blush, almost white; outer flat petals are pink of 'Dr Tinsley'; imbricated petals form 8 complete swirls, outer petals, smooth and slightly turned up. Plant growth, upright, open and medium in rate, with mid green leaves 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Jingmei' .

Amazone. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, 9:7. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue,1845, p.1: Globular form; rosy red. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue,1846-1847 as

‘Amazzone’: Large, formal double, deep red displaying petals like a star. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: ‘Amazzone’, ‘Amazoni’ Van Geert, 1848 has this as a synonym for **Maria Dorothea**, but this is in error as **Maria Dorothea** is a white.

Amazoni. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:2. Orthographic error for **Amazone.**

Amazzone. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Orthographic error for **Amazone.**

Ambassador. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Dark pink. Large, peony form. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, USA.

Amber. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.150. Synonym for the Chinese variety **Hupo.**

Amberstia. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853. No description.Orthographic error for **Amherstii.**

Ambertii Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3: Pink washed white. Similar in form to **Dorsettii** but larger. Free flowering. Originated in England.

Ambriosoli. van Houtte, 1859, Catalogue, 77:49. Orthographic error for **Ambrosii.**

Ambrosii. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1849, Catalogue, p.44 as ‘Ambrosoli’: 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 8, pl.4: The blossom is a more pleasing pink, regularly imbricated, open. Ordinarily the petals are oval, sublanceolate, full and apiculate; the central ones much smaller: rarely they are rounded, faintly emarginate. Very often a pale pink, longitudinal stripe separates the petal in two. Orthographic errors: ‘Ambrosil’, ‘Ambrosoli’, ‘Ambriosoli’. Originated in USA and named for Ambroise Verschaffelt.

Ambrosil. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Ambrosii.**

Ambrosoli. Jean Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.44. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.109. Orthographic errors for **Ambrosii.**

Amconissima. *(C.japonica)*, da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.1. No description. Originated in Portugal. (Believed extinct.)

Ameana Florentina. Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893. Orthographic error for **Amoena Florentina.**

Amedeo Sarti. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1872-1873, Catalogue, 144-S:38. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amegashita. (The Universe), *(C.japonica)*, Ono, Ranzan, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimo* as the popular name for ‘Ichinenkô’: White with light red blotches. (Believed extinct.)

Amegashita. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.66. Different reading for **Amagashita.**

Ame-ga-shita. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.69, pl.98. Different reading for **Amagashita.**

Ameilia Benucci. van Houtte, 1857, Catalogue, 67:44. Orthographic error for **Amelia Benucci.**

Ameldia. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Dark red, flecked white. Medium size, full peony form. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, USA.

Amelia. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing’s Azalea & Camellia Catalogue Supplement, 1943-1944, p.16-17: "Originating with us from seed, named for the Village of Amelia City, where is located my nursery. Opens its flowers, November through March. (Early to late). Free flowering. Growth, slow, upright, sturdy. Foliage, rounded, glossy green. A medium, coppery-red incomplete double, 8 cm in diameter." See colour plate p.17, G.G. Gerbing, *Camellias*, 1945. Originated in USA.

Amelia Bennucci. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11. Orthographic error for **Amelia Benucci.**

Amelia Benucci. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.4: Flower, double, imbricated, outer petals delicate pink, centre much paler and blotched with white. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité*

de la Culture du Camellia, p.95: Description from Verschaffelt, 1859, *Iconographie*, Book 4, pl.4. It was in 1857 we received from Italy this charming camellia. The blooms, which are not less than 9 cm in diameter, are pink, intersected with broad bands of white and formed of large, rounded, outspread petals, very regularly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Benucci. Orthographic errors: 'Amelia Benucci', 'Ameilia Benuci', 'Amelia Bennucci', 'Amelia Henucci'.

Amelia Boyd. *(C.japonica)*, Stewart, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.609: No description. Originated at Salt-Hill Nurseries, Windsor, England. (Believed extinct.)

Amelia Brozzoni. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.9: Imbricated bright pink, striped and tinted with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Amalia Brozzoni'.

Amelia Henucci. José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogo, No.9, p.48. Orthographic error for **Amelia Benucci.**

Amelia Lechi. *(C.japonica)*, RHS, 1937, Yearbook Index, p.281. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amelia Melzi. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1864. Orthographic variant for **Amalia Melzi.**

Amelia Servi. van Houtte, 1859, Catalogue, 77:49. Orthographic error for **Amalia Servi.**

Amelia Thompson. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1950, *Camellia Review*, vol.12, No.2, p.22: Said to have originated in the UK and taken to NZ about 1940 and given this name in 1950 by Ralph Peer. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Rose pink. Medium size, peony form. Sturdy growth. Mid-season blooming.

Ameliae. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.162 and facing page entitled 'Camellia Amelia': The flower is 12 cm across, full, regular, of a soft, pure white, sometimes rose with 4 or 5 lines of blood red, sometimes one or two petals are red in lieu of stripes. The petals are in 6 rows, well co-ordinated; the exterior ones are broad, ovate, rounded, strong, notched and numerous; those following are oblong or strap-like, uneven and channelled. The best flowers are imbricated with regularity; a small number of those at the centre are unequal, bent and shell-like. Synonym: 'Amelia di Berlèse'. Orthographic variants: 'Amelie', 'Amelia', 'Amelii'. Originated in France.

Amelie. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Ameliae.**

Amelie de Baie. *(C.japonica)*, Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-842, p.13. No description. Originated by Baumann, France. Synonym for **Baronne Amelie de Paye.** Orthographic variant: 'Amelie de Bay'. (Believed extinct.)

Amelie de Bay. L.L.Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Baronne Amelie de Paye.**

Amelie Melzi. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue, No. 38, p.25. Orthographic error from **Amalia Melzi.**

Amelie Ozanam. *(C.japonica)*, St. Vincent de Paul, *Record*, 1982, Colour photo, front cover. Medium size, deep pink rose form double. Originated in Australia.

Amelii. *Catalogue General des plants Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Ameliae.**

Ame-no-shita. Different reading for 'Amegashita' as a synonym for **Amagashita.**

Amena. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Amoena.**

Amena Florentina. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Amoena Florentina.**

Amercyae. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulure*, 1[pt. D]:314. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

American Aspasia.. Griffiths & Strother, ed., 1954, ACS, *Nomenclatural Crossreference List*, pp.1, 4. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia.**

American Beauty. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.2: Large, deep red. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: "Another of our original varieties which has missed the fame it deserves by blooming in March (late), long after the last Camellia Show. One of the most difficult to propagate and a slow grower." SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature* lists it as: Deep pink, marbled white. Medium semi-double to rose form double, medium, compact, upright growth. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charlston, South Carolina, USA.

American Flag. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1: Variegated single, 4 cm across. Late. Originated in USA.

American Girl. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.334, Reg. No.220: A 15 year old chance seedling, originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1943. Plant growth average, upright and compact. Leaves broad-ovate, convex. The 'American Beauty' red flowers, 10-12.5 cm across, are incompletely imbricated, similar to 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**). Mid-season flowering. Colour photo on front cover of Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958.

American Dunlap. van Houtte, 1845-1846, Catalogue,23:1. Synonym for **Americana.**

American (Dunlap's). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.37. Synonym for **Americana.**

Americana. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, p.5; Dunlap, 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 6:23: Originated by Dunlap. Leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, nearly flat, roundish oval, glossy green, slightly acuminate, delicately dentated, smooth, finely veined and a softness in texture. The bud is large, oval, with greenish calcinal scales; petals, 70 in number, full to the centre, clear white (changed in 1841 to "blush"), regularly spotted as in the guard petals of 'Punctata Plena'. The parents were the old 'Middlemist' fertilized by **Punctata.** Schweidweiler, ed., 1843-1844, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, p.67: Similar in form to **Alba Plena,** but pale pink streaked or spotted with carmine red. Orthographic variants: 'Americana'(Dunlap's)', 'Americano, Dunlap', 'Americana' (Dunlop's)', 'Americana (Dunloops)', 'Americana de New York', 'Americana Dunlap's', 'Americana New York', 'Americana Dunlop', 'Americana de Dunlop', 'Americana (Dunlap's). Orthographic error: 'Americiana'. Synonyms: 'Maid of Orleans', 'Apple Blossom'(Youtz), and erroneously in the USA, 'Countess of Orkney'. For illustrations see *Annales de Gand,* 1847, pl.140, and *Berlèse,* 1843, pl.300.

Americana de Dunlop. Berlèse, 1849 *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* p.129. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Synonym for **Americana.**

Americana de New York. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:7. Synonym for **Americana.**

Americana (Dunlap's). Jose Maria Serre, Establecimento de Horticultura, 1855, Catalogue, p.4. Synonym for **Americana.**

Americana Dunlhap's. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error 'Americana Dunlap's', synonym for **Americana.**

Americana Dunlop. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.15. Synonym for **Americana.**

Americana (Dunlop's). Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Synonym for **Americana.**

Americana (Dunloop's). Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, Index with reference to pl.300. Synonym for **Americana.**

Americana New York. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Synonym for **Americana.**

Americiana. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Americana.**

Amerigo Vespucci. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.8: Very large flower, perfectly imbricated in a spiral form. Vivid red. Originated in Italy by Grilli, Florence.

Amerista. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.29. Orthographic error for **Amherstii.**

Amerstia. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.l, p.65, 66. Orthographic error for **Amherstii.**

Amerstia Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.90, 226. Orthographic error for **Amherstii.**

Amertia. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.22. Orthographic error for **Amherstii.**

Amethistina. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Amethystina.**

Amethystia. Giardino Inglese di Caserta Catalogue, 1956. Orthographic error for **Amethystina.**

Amethystina. (C.*japonica)*, Anonymous, 1841, *Catalogo delle puante esistenti nell'imperiale e reale Giardino di Boboli*, p.12. No description. Shneiderff, ed.1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff*, p.8 as 'Ametistina': Peony form. Clear cherry red, outer petals arranged in many rows. Originated in Italy by Guicciardini. Orthographic errors: 'Amethistina', 'Amathystia', 'Ametistina'.

Ametistina. Shneiderff ed.,1841, *Catalogue delle piante che si Trovano nel...*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Amethystina.**

Amewafure. (Let it Rain), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red anemone form with reddish petaloids. Different reading 'Amewahure'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Amewahure. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.112. Different reading for **Amewafure.**

Amgresiae. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, Catalogue, 1841. No description.Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Amhersia. Vershaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. Orthographic error for **Amherstii.**

Amherstia. Jacob Makoy et Cie, Leige, Catalogue, 1836, p.15. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue,1836-1837, p.8. Orthographic error for **Amherstii.**

Amherstii. *(C.japonica)*, Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.65-66, 127 as 'Amerstia': Leaves 7.5 cm long by 4.5 cm wide, elongated, oval, acuminate, finely serrate; bud of medium size, scales yellowish; flower of medium size, double, of carmine rose or cherry-red. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Amerstia', 'Amersita', 'Amertia', 'Amherstia', 'Amerstia Vera', 'Amberstia'.

Ami Cachet. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.106, 228: Leaves variable, some round--oval, others long-oval, horizontal, prominent venation, strongly serrate, dark green; buds oblong, scales green; flowers about 6.5 cm across, of a cherry red crimson; petals not numerous, long, notched at apex, those of the centre, small, erect and placed irregularly. Dedicated to M. Cachet of Angers. Originated in France.

Amiable. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison ed., 1839, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.7, p.56: Rose form double with a white centre. Originated in England.

Amichael. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26: Dark red with a beetroot shade towards the edge. Medium large, peony form. Vigorous growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by T. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi.

Amici. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.2, Imbricated, scarlet-red streaked pinkish white. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7; Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amida Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Schneider, 1894, *Revue Horticole*, p.431. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amidagasa. (Tilted Sedge Hat), *(C.japonica)*, S. Settsu Raikôyen Co., Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.13: "White with carmine red variegations, single". Early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Amida-ji. (*C.vernalis* x Wabisuke). *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.15, colour photo p.54: A seedling of *C.x vernalis* **Umegaka** x Wabisuke **Shibori-seiôbo.** Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A small, 6-7 cm wide, single, cup-shaped flower with pure white petals and sasanqua-like, yellow stamens. Thick japonica-like petals and smooth, glossy leaves. Fragrant. Mid-season blooming and vigorous, upright habit. Named after the Amida-ji Temple.

Amidina. van Houtte, 1849-1850, Catalogue,38:51. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Amigo. *(C.japonica)*, McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.736: (SCCS, No.62-25). Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1957. It is a coral rose coloured, anemone form, with yellow stamens, The flowers are 6 cm in diameter and 2.5 cm deep. A row of guard petals surrounds a ring of petaloids. The plant is vigorous, compact and upright. Colour photo, p.69, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Aminta. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Amiral Nelson. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:1. Orthographic error for **Admiral Nelson.**

Amiri. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21 as 'Amirii'. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, ed.2 and facing pl.252, (as 'Amirii' pl.252): The flower, of 10 cm in diameter, is full, regular and round roselike, of the colour, vivid carmine red. The exterior petals are in 5 rows and are 2 cm in width and length, rounded but deeply notched and well imbricated. The centre is composed of an uncertain number of petals, small but complete, long, narrow, acuminate, some ovate. Orthographic error: 'Amirii'. Originated in Italy.

Amirii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Amiri.**

Amlertia. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelluae.* Orthographic error for **Amherstii.**

Ammiraglio. del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.124. Orthogaphic variant for **Admiral Nelson.**

Ammiraglio Nelson. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11. Orthographic variant for **Admiral Nelson.**

Amoena. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison, ed., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.172; Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.66, 117 as 'Amaena': Leaves, long ovate, somewhat serrate; flower, small, double, cherry red, exterior petals regularly disposed, those at the centre, irregular and

very short. Orthographic errors: ‘Amaena’, ‘Amone’. Synonyms: ‘Amoena Nova’ ‘Amoena Novissima’. Originated in Italy by Conte Guiccardini.

Amoena (Chandler). *(C.japonica), The Floral Magazine*, 1861, vol.1, pl.12, invalidly as ‘Amoena’: Blush, lightly striped deeper. Messrs Milne & Co. also possess another neglected seedling raised by Chandler. This, which is a light striped kind, of good form and very finely marked, is named ‘Amoena’. Originated in England by Chandler.

Amoena Florentina. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.30: Small, red, anemone flowered. Orthographic error: ‘Amaena Florentina’. Originated in Italy.

Amoena Nova. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Synonym for **Amoena.**

Amoena Novissima. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.14. Synonym for **Amoena.**

Amoeissima. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic error for **Amoenissima.**

Amoenissima. *(C.japonica)*, Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5, as ‘Amonissima’. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848 as ‘Amoeissima’. No description. Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9: The same form as ‘Pomponia’. Colour, rose-red with splashes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Amone. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Orthographic error for the Italian **Amoena.**

Amonissima. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Amoenissima.**

Amorita Mota. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.58 with colour photo; medium size, imbricated formal double, deep pink with red streaks and splashes (RHS.CC.58A to 58B). A seedling of **Bella Romana** x ‘Rubra Simplex’ **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Amorpha Flore Plena. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as ‘Amorpha. Fl. Pl’. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Amplexicaulis. RHS, *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report*, 1950, p.129. A yellow species of camellia from Indo-China as *C.amplexicaulis* (Pitard) Cohen Stuart, 1916. Note – The colour of the flowers of this species have since been found to be red with a white border.

Amplexifolia. Sealy. 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.6. A species with unusual leaves, from Hainan, China as *C.amplexifolia*, Merrill & Chun, 1940.

Amplissima. Loddiges, 1836, Catalogue, p.24. Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Amplissima Rosea. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection présentée à sa majesté L’Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.14. Synonym for **Amplissima Simplex.**

Amplissima Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.172: Simple red flowers. A sport of **Aitonia.** Synonym: ‘Amplissima Rosea’. Orthographic Variant: ‘Amplissimae Simplici’.

Amy Connor. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No. 2903; Originated and registered by Parker Connor, Edisto Island, S.C, USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2013, p.103 with colour photo; Propagated by Mark Crawford, Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Georgia; The 12 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2003. The medium to large size flower is 10cm diameter x 5cm deep, loose peony to rose form double, red variegated white. Yellow anthers and pink filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers fall in one piece. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant growth is spreading, at average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 5 cm, with medium serration.

Amy Doodle. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2892; Originated, registered and propagated by Gabriel C. Olsen, Pensacola, Fla, USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013. p.104 with colour photo; Large size flower is 10-11.5cm diameter x 3.2-5cm deep, semi-double to lose peony, yellow anthers and white filaments. Colour is described as white with light pink shading, (accompanying photo shows a mainly light pink flower with a variable amount of white edging to each petal, and the stamens dispersed among the inner petals). Flowers fall whole. Plant is spreading and open, with average growth rate, and mid-green leaves, 9.5cm x 4.5cm with low serration.

Amy McCay. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, p.37, Reg. No.2279: Large size, moderately deep red – lighter at periphery, anemone form, chance seedling of **Tiffany.** Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Legrand J. Audioun, Biloxi, Mississippi, USA. ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.69: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Average size 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 44 petals and 84 petaloids. The blooms have light yellow anthers and very pale to white filaments. Plant growth is upright, average, open and medium with dark green leaves 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo facing p.69.

Amy Maryott. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2496. A medium rose japonica with crepey petals and crenated leaf edges. Very cold hardy and fragrant. Originated by Arthur A. Maryott, Gaithersburg, Mld, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.3, colour photo before p.1. A semi-double seedling of **Berenice Boddy,** pollen parent unknown. The 24 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 18 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average, with medium green leaves 10.8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Amy Pearson. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS, 1974, *Camellia News*, No.55, p.36, Reg. No.165: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Seed parent 'Cornelian', (**Damanao**), pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1970. The 15-17 cm semi-double flowers are bright red with a lighter tone to the outer edge. Blooms mid-season. Growth habit is upright, dense, vigorous and floriferous, with typical reticulate, dark green, lanceolate leaves, 11.4 cm x 4.8 cm, a sharp apex and pronounced serrations.

Amy Stephens. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.229, Reg. No.1320: A 13 year old, chance *C.japonica* seedling, that first bloomed 1966; originated by J.Thomas Agnew, Athens, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate with 8 cm x 5 cm dark green leaves. The semi-double, 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is deep pink with 23-24 petals and 2-5 petaloids, yellow anthers, and whitish yellow filaments. Average size is 10 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Blooms late season.

Amy V. Thomas. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2164: A small size, red, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Lindsey A. Odom, Wilmington, USA. The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 7 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Amyntas (Fiaes). *(C.japonica),* Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30 & No.9, 1872-73, p.41; Formal double. Pale pink striped deeper. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes..

Amzer Nevez. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2008, p.120 with colour photos; A chance seedling originated by Fañch Le Moal, Guingamp, France, on behalf of the Camellia Association of Guingamp. An average upright shrub of slow growth rate. First flowered 1986 at circa 28 years. The **Lily Pons** type, single flower is 7-11 cm diameter x 4-6 cm deep, and is white (RHSCC 155C) yellowing at the base (RHSCC 2D). Flowers early to mid-season.

An Van Gastel. *(C.x williamsii).* ICS *Journal,* 2009, p.94 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of **Mary Larcom.** Originated by Liesbeth Reiling, Kapellen, Belgium. Registration applied for by Roger Van Loon, Brasschaat, Belgium. First flowered 2005 at circa 7 years of

age. Shell pink single, 7 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with a strong, short cylinder of golden stamens. Bushy shrub of medium growth rate. Note; The flower pictured is semi-double rather than single by the standard classification.

Anabel Lansdell. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery, 1990-1991, Catalogue, p.2. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell.**

Anacostia. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo, Regn 2808. Originated by Sylvester March, Washington DC, USA, registered by Margaret Pooler, Washington DC. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.72 with colour photo. 43 year old plant first bloomed in 1970. A cross of an undetermined white *C.japonica* selection x 'Variety Z' **(Z).** Propagated by Chris Carley, Washington DC. Plant habit is upright, with average growth. Dark green leaves average 10 cm x 4.5 cm. Medium size flower is 10 cm diameter x 2.5 cm height, semidouble, medium pink (RHSCC 55A) with yellow anthers and ivory filaments. Heavy petal texture. Flowers early to midseason.

Anaemoneflora Alba. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anaemoneflora Coccinea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Coccinea.**

Anaemoneflora Rosea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anaemoneflora Striata. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Anagua de Venus. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33 & No.9, 1872-73 p.40: Formal double, white with stripes and splashes of vivid pink. Orthographic variant: 'Enagua de Venus'. (Venus's petticoat). J. Marques Loureiro, *Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, 1882, 13:106, states originated in Portugal in 1844.

Anagua do Baralha. *(C.japonica)*, Camillo Aureliano, 1879, *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica*, 10:137: White, striped pink. Also commonly known as 'Anagua de Venus do Baralha' in 1844. Synonym 'Barallia'. Synonym for **Anagua de Venus**.

Anagua do Padre Manoel. Camillo Aureliano, 1879, *Jornal de Horticutura Pratica*, 10:137. Synonym for **Belle Portuense.**

Anagua do Pedro. *(C.japonica)*, Camillo Aureliano, 1879, *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica*, 10:137: White striped pink. Originated in Portugal before 1844.

Anagua Ingleza. José Marques Loureiro, 1882, *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica*, 13:107, Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Analia Croff. Fratelli Roveli Catalogue, 1852, p.11. Orthographic error for **Amelia Croff.**

Analthea. van Geert catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Amalthea.**

Anaric Star. SCCS, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Antarctic Star.**

Anascaul. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, colour photo p.14: Mid-pink peony form with a large, rounded centre of small, petals and petaloids with a few stamens, surrounded by 6-7 large, guard petals. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Anastasia. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellua Bulletin*, 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.26, Reg. No.259: Originated by Mrs T. Steedman, Wanganui, New Zealand. A chance *C.japonica* seedling, 7 years old, that first bloomed 1986. The plant has a dense, upright habit and medium growth rate. Leaves are light green measuring 8-9 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. The peony form blooms have 35-40 petals with several petaloids and measure 12 cm across x 6 cm deep. The colour is

a warm pink with stamens grouped evenly through the flower. Anthers are yellow with white filaments. Some veining show in the petals. Blooms mid-seven to late. Colour is RHS.CC.54B.

Anatole Demidoff. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.4: Large, regular formal double, splendid soft rose. Originated in Italy.

Anatole Superba. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.2, 12:817: No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ancient Gold Brocade. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.333 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kokinran.**

Andaren. Chinese synonym for USA, C. *japonica* **Patricia Ann.**

Andersonii. *(C.japonica),* Desportes, 1846, *Revue Horticole*, p.4749. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* p.129. Similar shade to **Modesta Rubra.** Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Andeya. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Andrea Sebire.**

Andiniana. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.4: Vivid pink. Imbricated in the form of a spiral. A perfection similar to **Fordii.** May be the same cultivar as **Audiniana.**

Andra Sebire. Cannon, 1983, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 38, Orthographic error for **Andrea Sebire.**

André LaSalle. *American Camellua Yearbook*, 1955, p.334, Reg. No.242: A 28 year old chance seedling, grown by André LaSalle, New Iberia, Louisiana, USA, first flowered 1935. Plant growth upright, medium and open; leaves long, slender and serrate. Flower buds, large and round. The flowers are 7.5 cm or more across, completely double and round like a ball. A tiny cluster of stamens in the centre, is surrounded by 5 clusters of stamens with 7 curly petals interspersed and 70 petals. Flowers are white with a pale pink glow. Mid-season to late flowering. Orthographic error: 'André C. La Salle'.

André C. La Salle. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.25. Orthographic error for **André LaSalle.**

Andre Spinola. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Andrea Spinola', abbreviation for **Marchesa Andrea Spinola.**

Andrea. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.59 with colour photo; Large semi-double, pink (RHS.CC.66C). A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra)** x Latifolia Rubra **(Latifolia),** first flowered in 1983. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Andrea Appiani. Luzzatti, 1853, Catalogue. Synonym for **Appiani.**

Andrea del Sarta. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: Medium size, soft pink formal double. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Andrea Doria. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie, p.9:* Imbricated in the form of **Incarnata;** flowers often form star-like; scarlet red with some white streaks. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.2: A perfection amongst perfections. Received from Italy two or three years ago, it blooms with remarkable ease and abundance. Its flowers are of medium size but perfect form. Its leaves, fully ovate-lanceolate, have large serrations. The colouring is a vivid cherry-red with a few, faint, white stripes. Synonyms: 'Faraggiana', 'Faragian', 'Fargini', 'Farogiana', and, erroneously 'Connestabili', 'Conestabile'. Orthographic error: 'Anorea Doria'. A sport of **Countess of Ellesmere.**

Andrea Noli. *(C.japonica),* Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871-1872. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Andrea Ramirez. *(C.japonica),* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010; p.18; Small to medium, red formal double. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia.

Andrea Sebire. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83, p.22, Reg. No.285: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia, first flowered, 1978. Flower, 8 cm across, formal double, 9 rows of petals. Outside petals, pink and lighter towards the centre. The dense, upright plant has 11 cm x 5 cm lanceolate, dark green leaves with distinct veining, tapering to a sharp apex and numerous small serrations. See colour photo: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XVI, No.1, p.15. Chinese synonym 'Andeya'.

Andrea Spinola. van Houtte, Pere, 1879-1880, Catalogue 184:239. Abbreviation for **Marchesa Andrea Spinola.**

Andrea Spinoli. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Andrea Spinola.**

Andrew. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2856; Originated, registered and propagated by William Howell, Wilmington, N.C, USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.104, with colour photo. Seedling of unknown parentage, first flowered 2007. Large to very large, 14cm diameter x 9.5cm deep flower is semi-double to full peony, and light pink. Yellow anthers and yellow stamens. Flowers fall in one piece. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow. Mid-green leaves average 12.7cm x 6,5cm, with medium serration. Flowers mid-season to late.

Andrew's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Andriana. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1853. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Andrieux-le-Brun. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Andromeda. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Andromeda. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.30: Seedling from the Japanese variety **Gauntlettii,** ('Sodekakushi'), raised by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. A large, semi-double white, with light streaks of carmine and broad, flat, outer petals; a central column of stamens.

Andromeda (Cattolica). *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.60 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, white with pink shading (RHS.CC.27C). Some petals with red variegations and splashes. A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x **Alba Simplex,** first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Andromeda Pink. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1997, *Camellia News*, No.140, p.19, colour plate: A pink sport of **Andromeda.** Otherwise same as parent. Originated by Clem Truran, NSW, Australia.

Anemoflora. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.22, 30. Orthographic error for **Amenoniflora.**

Anemona. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Anemona Alba. (Paolet) *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30 & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Medium size, anemone form, colour pure white; centre yellowish. Originated in Portugal.

Anemona Alba Grandiflora. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Large, anemone form; pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Anemona Cadente. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, 1882, *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica*, 13:107. No description. José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889, p.90; Very perfect anemone form very vivid scarlet. Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900: Anemone form. Bright scarlet. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error 'Anemone Candente'.

Anemona Flora Alba. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemona Mutabilis. Berlèse, *Monographie*, ed.l, p.91. Orthographic variant for **Anemone Mutabilis.**

Anemona Rosea Grandiflora. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31; Anemone form, cherry or dark pink. Originated in Portugal.

Anemona Variegata Portuensis. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, 1865, Catalogue No.1, p.37 & 1872-73, No.9, p.41 as 'Anenoma Variegada Portuense': Anemone form, vivid red variegated with white. Originated in Portugal.

Anemona Warrata Rosea. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.92. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anemonae Calderara. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.122. Synonym for **Calderara.**

Anemonae Flora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemonae Flora Violacea. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Violacea.**

Anemonae Flora Warratah Carnea. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**

Anemonae Warrata Roseii. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anemonaeflora. Loddige's, 1818, *Botanical Cabinet*, pt.11, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemonaeflora Alba. Pepiniere del Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5: Prince & Co., Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemonaeflora Alba Plena. Paillet. In Lemaire, 1844, p.146, sl.23. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Anemonaeflora Carnea. Francesco Ascione, 1856, *Catalogo dell Piante Multiplicate si Vendono nel Giardino Inglese de Caserta.* Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**

Anemonaeflora Mutabilis. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch Blumengartnerei*, p.445. Orthographic error for **Anemone Mutabilis.**

Anemonaeflora Pink. Blakedown Nurseries Ltd. Kidderminster, Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.7. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anemonaeflora Plena. Loddiges Catalogue 1814, p.25. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Anemonaeflora Rosea. J.E. von Rieder, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien.*, p.218 as 'Anem. Fl. Roseo': Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.118. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anemonaeflora Striata. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet.* Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl.39. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Anemonaeflora Variegata. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Variegata.**

Anemonaeflora Warratah Alba. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.150. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemonaeflora Warratah Sinensis. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, Vol.2. Synonym for **Waratah Sinensis.**

Anemone Alba. van Houtte Catalogue,1842, 9:21. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemone Alba Plena. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemone Calderara. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.99. Orthographic variant for 'Anemonae Calderara', synonym for **Calderara.**

Anemone Cadente. Orthographic error for **Anemona Cadente.**

Anemone Fiore Rubra. Castagnola, Catalogue, 1861-1862. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Rubra.**

Anemone Flora. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register.* Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemone Flora Alba. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.125 as 'Anemone fl. alb.'. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemone Flora (Warata). Joseph Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des arbres et plantes cultivées...*, p.15. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemone-flowered. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis*, 4:235 as 'Anemome-flower'd'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemone Frill. *(C.x williamsii),* Trehane's Camellias, 1985, Catalogue, colour plate, inside front cover, description p.5: Originated by D. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. (Feathers 2274). A seedling of **Santa Cruz,** from which it derives 25% *C.saluenensis* in its make-up. A neat anemone to peony form flower, with two rows of flat petals surrounding a central mass of petaloids and stamens, all rose-pink in colour. Flowers mid-season to late. Growth, open and upright with fairly large, broad leaves.

Anemone Grandiflora. Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, (before 1930), A *Collection of Hardy and Half Hardy Plants.* Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Anemone Mutabilis. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.129: Leaves 8 cm x 5.5 cm, flat, ovate-lanceolate, venation obscure, deep green; bud, large, oblong, scales greenish. Flower 8 cm across, full, of a deep, cherry-red, inclined to purple, darker than **Corallina;** petals in 8 rows, handsomely imbricated, the outer petals broad, the others diminishing in width as they approach the centre, all crenated at the apex, some verging towards white. Orthographic variants: 'Anemoniflora Mutabilis', 'Anemonaefloa Mutabilis', 'Anemoneflora Mutabilis'.Originated in Italy.

Anemone Rosea. Annonymous, 1834, *Revue Horticole*, p.508-509. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anemone Rosea de Press. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1847, p.7. Synonym for **Pressii Rosea.**

Anemone Striata. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Anemone var. Roscii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, facing p.57. Synonym for **Speciosa Vera.**

Anemone var. Rosea. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.129. Synonym for **Speciosa Vera.**

Anemone Waratah Rosea. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anemone Warrata Carnea. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.125. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**

Anemone Warrata Rosea. Paillet in Lemaire, 1844, p.146. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anemoneaflora Albo Variabilis. J.E. von Rieder, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..*, p.218, as 'Anem. Fl. Alb. Variabilis'. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemoneflora. Saml. Curtis, 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*, p.2. In the text it states: "An imported plant with delicate pink flowers is already in this country at Mrs Palmers, Bromley." This would appear to be actually referring to the British camellia **Anemoniflora Carnea.** Maupoil Catalogue, 1827. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemoneflora Alba. Paxton, 1834, *Magazine of Botany*, p.38. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemoneflora Antwerpiensis. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Synonym for **Antwerpiensis.**

Anemoneflora Carnea Superba. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Carnea Superba.**

Anemoneflora Mutabilis, Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Anemoniflora Mutabilis', synonym for **Anemone Mutabilis.**

Anemoneflora Red. William Falla Catalogue, (ca 1827). Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemoneflora Rosea. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue: Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anemoneflora Rubra. Sacco,1830-1833, according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino del Camelie.* Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Rubra.**

Anemoneflora Scarlet Sinensis. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rubra.**

Anemoneflora Speciosa. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.28. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Anemoneflora Striata. Seidel, 1849, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Anemoneflora Striata Sinensis, Seidel, 1849, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Anemoneflora Striata Superba. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam*, 1844. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Anemoneflora Variegata. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue 1874, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Variegata.**

Anemoneflora Warratah. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemoniflora. *(C.japonica)*, Curtis, 1814, *Botanical Magazine;* Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis* as 'Anemone-flower'd': First brought to England from China in 1806, it was described and illustrated in a great many horticultural publications of the time. The flower is the prototype of the "anemone forms with 5-6 large, outer guard petals with emarginate apices and a central cushion of ligulate petaloids, 7.5-8 cm across. Colour turkey red, becoming very dark in some conditions. Buds, round, developing dark brown, leathery edges to the scales. Leaves, dark green, glossy, broadly-elliptic to very broadly-ovate margins shallowly serrate, apices short

acuminate. Habit is open, vigorous and spreading. Its old Chinese name of 'Po Chu Cha' is written as 'Baozhu Cha' in Pinyin transliteration system and translates as "Precious Pearl Camellia". Because its sexual parts are reduced to the pistil only, it was much used as a seed parent by such early Camellia hybridists as Chandler of England and Macarthur of Australia, so that, generations later, its genes have flowed into hundreds of modern cultivars. Synonyms include: 'Waratah', 'Anemoniflora Waratah', 'Mrs Sol Runyon', 'Honey Comb', 'Waratah Ancien', 'Waratah Purpurea', 'Waratah Sinensis', and erroneously as 'Red Waratah'. Orthographic variants and errors include: 'Anemonae Flora', 'Anemonaeflora', 'Anemoneflora', 'Anemone Flora', 'Anemoflora', 'Anemone-flowered', 'Anemonaeflora (Waratah)','Anemoninaeflora'. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; New Chinese synonym 'Lianhua'.

Anemoniflora Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Curtis, 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*, p.1, as 'flore pleno Anemoniflora Alba' or 'White Waratah'; Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica* as 'Anemone Flora Alba': "This plant was produced, with 4 others, from 5 seeds contained in a capsule of the **Pompone** or 'Kew Blush' variety and sown in November 1819. Its habit and appearance are much the same as its parent. The branches are pale coloured, erect and slender. The leaves resemble 'the striped' (**Variegata**) in shape but of a lighter green with more prominent veins. It approximates nearer to the leaves of the **Pompone** and 'Paeony-flowered' varieties. They are broader at the base, more veiny on the upper side and have a stronger midrib. The flower buds are large and round, with thin, pale green, slightly pubescent scales. The flowers are about the same size as the 'Pompone', which they also very much resemble in form and disposition of the petals. They seldom exceed 8.5 to 10 cm across and are of a delicate white colour, a little striped and occasionally spotted with pale red. The outer petals are large and spreading, about 10 in number and arranged in two rows; the greater part of them are nearly flat, roundish cordate, from 2.5- 3.8 cm in diameter. The inner petals are small, irregularly shaped and numerous; their usual characteristic is to be nearly all of the same height and rise upright in a dense mass. The name of 'White Waratah' or 'White Anemone Flowered' which has been given to this variety, is inappropriate as leading one to suppose, except for the colour of its flowers, that it is the same as the elegant variety represented at folio 8." (**Anemoniflora**) Synonyms: 'White Waratah', 'Warratah White', 'White Warrata'. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Anemoneflora Alba', 'Anemonaeflora Alba', 'Anemone Flora Alba', 'Anemoniaeflora Alba', 'Anemonae Flora Alba', 'White Anemone', 'Anemone Alba', 'Anemonaeflora Albo Variabilis'. See colour plates in Chandler & Booth, 1831, Illustrations and Descriptions of the plants which compose... pl.12 as 'Anemoniflora Albo'. Note-. According to Chandler & Buckingham this was raised from seed planted in 1819. Obviously from the listing by Curtis, a camellia of this name was a mature plant prior to 1820. From this it would appear that there were two camellias named 'Anemoniflora Alba'.

Anemoniflora Alba (Australia). SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.26. This was a synonym for the name 'Leila' which had been applied by Waterhouse in 1947. However as two previous camellias had also been known by this name, it was later changed to 'Narellen'. Orthographic variant 'Anemonaeflora Alba'(Australia).

Anemoniflora Alba Plena. Loddiges Catalogue, 1814 as 'Anemonaeflora Alba Pl.'. According to the 1830 Journal of the Horticultural Society of London: "believed to have been amongst those imported for Kew in 1810". It thus appears to be a synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Anemoniflora Carnea. *(C.japonica)*, Loudon, 1825, *Greenhouse Companion*, p.74 as 'Anemoneflora Carnea' or 'Blush Waratah'. A British hybrid with pale or light red flowers. Synonyms: 'Carnation', 'Anemonae Flora Warratah Carnea', 'Blush Waratah'. Orthographic variants: 'Anemoneflora Carnea', 'Anemonaeflora Carnea', 'Waratah Incarnata'.

Anemoniflora Carnea Superba. (C *japonica)*, Rovelli, 1874, Catalogue, p.30 as 'Anemoneflora Carnea Superba': Early flowering. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Anemoniflora Coccinea. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3 as 'Anemoneflora Coccinea'. No description. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rubra.**

Anemoniflora (Dickson). *(C.japonica)*, Paxton's, 1837, *Magazine of Botany*, vol.3, p.118, invalidly as 'Anemoniflora': It is a hybrid produced between 'Red Waratah', (**Anemoniflora**) and 'Pomponia' or 'Kew Blush', it partakes of the free growth and ample foliage of the 'Waratah' and the form of the flowers, but the centre is much improved by partaking of the delicacy of 'Pomponia' (**Pompone**). The centre is lighter than the surrounding petals and partially mottled with a salmon colour. It was raised by James Dickson, Acre Lane, Chatham, England.

Anemoniflora Flora Albo. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.59. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemoniflora Grandiflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.9. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Anemoniflora Knightii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1826, p.21. Synonym for 'Knightii', which is a synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Anemoniflora Lutea. Anonymous, 1860, *Belgique Horticole*, p.100-101. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Anemoniflora Mutabilis. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.59. Orthographic variant for **Anemone Mutabilis.**

Anemoniflora Plena. Loddiges 1814, Catalogue as 'Anemonaeflora Pl.'. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Anemoniflora Purpurea. *(C.japonica)*, J.E. von Rieder, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien.*, p.218., as 'Anem. fl. purp'. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.9: Purple, anemone form. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Anemoniflora Rosa de Press. Makoy Catalogue, 1839. Synonym for **Pressii Rosea.**

Anemoniflora Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.21: Originated by the nurseryman Low, England. A rose pink to red, Medium size, anemone form similar to **Anemoniflora.** Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.216 as 'Anemonaeflora Rosea de Low': Flower 9-10 cm across, irregular, full, of a spherical form, pure cherry-red carmine, sometimes tinted. The outside petals in 2 rows, are ample, long, obtusely notched, horizontally imbricated and veined; those of the interior are in keeping, but smaller, innumerable, serried and in a spherical cluster. The name was erroneously used in Australia as a synonym for **Speciossissima.** It was also invalidly used by Negri, Milan, Italy in 1843, for one of his seedlings. Orthographic variants: 'Anemone Warrata Rosea', 'Anemoneflora Rosea', 'Rose Waratah', 'Anemonaeflora Rosea de Low'. 'Anemonae Warrata Roseii', 'Anemonaeflora Rosea'. 'Anemonae Rose', 'Anaemoneflora Rosea', 'Warratha Roses', 'Waratah Rosea'.

Anemoniflora Rosea de Low. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.216 as 'Anemonoeflora Rosea de Low' and as 'Anemonaeflora Rosea de Low' on page facing pl.216. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Anemoniflora Rosea Depressa. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.609 as 'Aneomoneflora Rosea Depressa'. Synonym for **Pressii Rosea.**

Anemoniflora Rosea de Presse. Jacob Macoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. Synonym for **Pressii Rosea.**

Anemoniflora Rosea (H. Negri). *(C.japonica)*, Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.137 as 'Anemonaeflora Rosea'(H.Negri): Similar to the **Anemoniflora Violacea,** yet with paler foliage and the

flowers completely rose coloured. Originated from seed by M. Negri, Milan, Italy. Synonym: 'Warratah Rosea'.

Anemoniflora Rosea Precocissima. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. An early flowering form of **Anemoniflora Rosea (H. Negri).** Originated in Italy.

Anemoniflora Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison, ed., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.5, p.267 as 'Anemoneflora Rubra': Double, dark red. Orthographic variants: 'Anemonaeflora Rubra', 'Anemonae Flora Rubra', 'Anemonae Rubra', 'Anemonoeflora Rubra', 'Anemoniflora Coccinea', 'Anemoneflora Scarlet Sinensis'. Originated in England.

Anemoniflora Sasanqua. Wright & Dewar Catalogue, 1896 as 'Anemonaeflora Sasanqua'. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Anemoniflora Sinensis. Harrison ea., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.7, p.56 as 'Anemoneflora Sinensis' as the 'double striped waratah from China' that is, **Variegata.**

Anemoniflora Striata. *(C.japonica)*, Loddiges Catalogue, 1826, p.21. No description. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.83: A purple red single form of 8-9 cm in diameter, with 6 outer guard petals, ovate-oblong, rounded, emarginate. Synonyms: 'Warata Striata', 'Waratah Striata Chinensis', 'Waratah Striata', 'Striata Sinensis', 'Anemoniflora Striata Chandleri'. Orthographic errors: 'Anemoneflora Striata', 'Anemonaeflora Striata', 'Anaemoneflora Striata'. Originated in England.

Anemoniflora Striata Chandleri. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gartner*, p.50. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Anemoniflora Striata Variabilis. *(C.japonica)*, A.J.D., 1835, *American Gardeners' Magazine*, p.74, as 'Anemoneflora Striata Variabilis': "The color is a fine rich pink". Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.

Anemoniflora var. Sinensis. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.130, 233 as 'Anemomaeflora var. Sinensis'. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Anemoniflora var. Waratah. McEacharn, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.214-218 as 'Anemonaeflora var. Waratah'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemoniflora Variegata. *(C.japonica)*, London, 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion*, p.74 as 'Anemoneflora Variegata' or 'Carnation Waratah'; Edward's *Botanical Register*, vol.XI, illustr.887: A crimson, blotched white, anemone form with 7-8 guard petals and a tight central cushion of petaloids. Medium size. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variants: 'Anemonae Flora Variegata', 'Anemonaeflora Variegata', 'Anemoneflora Variegata'. Synonym: 'Carnation Waratah'. Originated in England by Chandler of the same parentage as **Elegans.**

Anemoniflora Violacea. *(C.japonica)*, Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.136, as 'Anemonaeflora Violacea': A soft violet-red. Corolla of 9-12 petals alternatively disposed in 3-4 rows, opening ovate-oblong, broad, emarginate. Stamens all disposed regularly with the petals in the centre of the flower, forming a corolla with their apices turned towards the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Anemonae Flora Violacea', 'Anemoneflora Violacea', 'Anemonaeflora Violacea'. Originated in Italy. Said by Colla to have been originated by Negri, Milan.

Anemoniflora Waratah. SCCS, 1942, *Camellia Digest*, as 'Anemoneflora Warratah'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemoniflora Waratah Alba. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.150, as 'Anemoneflora Warratah Alba'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemoniflora Waratah Carnea. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.52 as 'Anemonaeflora Warrata Carnea'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**

Anemoniflora Waratah Sinensis. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.106 as 'Anemonaeflora Warrata Sinensis'. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Anemoniflora Waratah Vera. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 as 'Anemonaeflora Varrath Vera'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemoniflora Warrata Alba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.9. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Anemoniflora Warrata Sinensis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, *p.9.* Synonym for **Variegata.**

Anemoniflora Warrath. McEachern, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.217 as 'Anemonaeflora Warrath'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemonifolia. Guilfoyles Catalogue, (ca.1890) p.10. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemoninaeflora. Trewidden Estate Nursery Retail Autumn Price List, 1987, p.3. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora.**

Anemora Mutabilis. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Anemone Mutabilis.**

An-Flo-Lee. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Dark red. Large, peony to anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by R. Lee, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

Anession. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Annessione.**

Anfsika. *(C.japonica),* **SCCS,** 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23: Purplish pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Anfuren. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lady Ann.**

Angel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.334, Reg. No.216: A 7 year old seedling of unknown parentage; originated by Mrs Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, USA. First flowered 1951. Plant growth is average, pendulous and compact. Leaves are ovate, serrate with tapering bases and cuspidate tips, light in texture. Buds are plump and white. The white flowers, 10-11 cm across, are semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), with 28 petals. Flowers mid-season to late.SCCS., 1966 *Camellia Nomenclature* and on, give **Angel** and **Candlelight** as synonymous; however, in the original description **Candlelight** is given as upright and with variegated leaves. They are considered to be separate cultivars. See colour photo in *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, facing p.210 and in Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.70. Received a Preliminary Commendation from the RHS in 1962.

Angel Cocchi. Forrest, Mary, 1985, *Trees and shrubs cultivated in Ireland.* Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angel Cochi. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, p.28. Orthographis error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angel Kloman. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1984, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.3, p.14, Reg. No.1948: A very large white to cream, formal double: *C.japonica* (H#193 [**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Charlie Bettes**] x H#218 [**Gus Menard** x **Charlie Bettes**]). Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr. W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size, 12 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 38-45 petals and up to 9 petaloids. The flower has large, cupped, long, fluted petals. Plant growth is average, open and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 9, 5-15 cm long by 3-6 cm wide.

Angel Marie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo. Regn No.2876; Regd by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.105 with colour photo; Originated and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss. Seedling of unknown parentage, first bloomed 2007. Medium size flower, 8.2cm diameter x 6.5cm deep, loose peony form, light pink with pink stripes.Yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture, long-lasting, and fall whole. Flowers mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense, and at average rate. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 3.5cm, with medium serration.

Angel Wings. *(C.x williamsii),* Kramer's Nursery Catalogue, 1970; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.102, Reg. No.1535: A medium size, white, washed and shaded orchid pink, semi-double, with narrow, upright petals. *C.x hybrid (C.japonica* **Dr Tinsley** x *C.saluenensis),* mid-season flowering; originated by Kramer's Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Plant growth, medium and compact. Received the Dr John Taylor Award for outstanding hybrid in 1973. For colour photos see: SCCS, 1974, *The Camellia Review*, frontispiece; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.182 and the 1978, *American Camellia Yearbook*, facing p.21. Sport: **Angel Wings Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Shenchi'.

Angel Wings Variegated. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.102, Reg. No.1536 as 'Angel Wings Var.': A medium orchid pink, blotched white, virus variegated form of **Angel Wings,** semi-double with narrow, upright petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. The flower form and size and the plant resemble the parent **Angel Wings.**

Angela. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.10; Imbricated. Seven rows of petals, bright red with a paler centre. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Originated in Italy.

Angela. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Angela Cocchi.**

Angela Carbone. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.10. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angela Cocche. *Giardino Allegro*, 1926, p.35. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angela Cocchi. *(C.japonica), I Giardini, Giornale d'horicultura*, 1856, vol.III, p.146, 147, published with a coloured plate and given as a seedling of **Tricolor;** van Houtte, 1861, *Flore des Serres...*, vol.XIV, p.169, with illustration F.1456: The flower has a white ground, spotted and striped, sometimes clear red, sometimes dark red. A medium size, formal double to rose form double. Mid-season blooming. Compact, upright growth, leaves ovate, 11 cm x 5.5 cm, sharply tapered base, serrate, undulate. Sport: **Angela Cocchi Rouge.** Orthographic errors: 'Angele Cocchi', 'Angela Cochii', 'Angelo Cocchi', 'Angelo Cocche', 'Angelo Cochet', 'Angello Cocchi', 'Tricolor Angela Cocchi', 'Angelo Cockii', 'Tricolor Variegated Angelo Cocchi', 'Angela Cocchi Tricolor', 'Angela Cocchi Variegata', 'Angela Cochelem', 'Angel Cocchi', 'Angela Carbone', 'Angela Covichi', 'Angelo Cochi', 'Angelio Cocchi', 'Angeli Cochi', ad nauseum. Chinese synonym 'Angela'.

Angela Cocchi Nova. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.9: Large flower, satin red, petals with white margins and large, vivid crimson stripes. Early flowering. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence.

Angela Cocchi Pink. *Camellia Digest*, 1943 as 'Angelo Cocchi Pink'. Synonym for **Angela Cocchi Rouge.**

Angela Cocchi Rose. Nantes *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge.**

Angela Cocchi Rosea. Campernowne Catalogue, 1972-1973. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge.**

Angela Cocchi Rouge. *(C.japonica), Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1933 p.23, 29 as 'Angelo Cochii Rouge': The red sport of **Angela Cocchi.** Synonyms: 'Angela Rouge', 'Angela Cocchi Pink', 'Angela Cocchi Rose', 'Angela Cocchi Rosea'. Orthographic errors: 'Angelo Cocchi Rosea', 'Angelo Cocci Rosea'.

Angela Cocehi. van der Vis, Boskoop, Special Camellia List, 1964-1965. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angela Cochelen. Thorburn's Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angela Cochii. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angela Covichi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angela Gilmore. *American Camellia Catalogue,* 1954, p.301, Reg. No.201: A 9 year old seedling produced between seed parent 'Purity', (**Shiragiku**) and pollen parent 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**); originated by O.K. Hopfer, Oakland, California, USA. Flowered first time in 1953. Flowers are complete double, imbricated similar to **Alba Plena,** from 7.5-8 cm in diameter. Petals have white background, veined with delicate pink. Blooms mid-season.

Angela Helen Thomas. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.167, Reg. No.1280: A 12 year old chance seedling *C.japonica,* first flowered 1969; originated by Blanding V. Drinkard, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and open, rapid in rate, with light green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The anemone form flower, **Elegans** type, is snow white with 20 petals and 19 petaloids. Average size is 10 cm across by 5 cm deep. It is a free bloomer, tolerates low temperatures and blooms mid-season to late.

Angela Lansbury. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug., 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2346: Medium size white formal double *C.japonica* **Charlie Bettes** x **Gus Menard** seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the USA by W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon Georgia. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.1 and color photo: The 17 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average size bloom is 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Inner half petals are cupped inwards. Late in season they form a 5-6 pointed star. Plant growth is upright and spreading.

Angela Rouge. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Abbreviation for **Angela Cocchi Rouge.**

Angele Cocchi. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1932. Othographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angeli Cochi. Louis Leroy, 1893, Catalogue, p.99. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angelia Dean. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Feb. 1997, p.15. A large, deep dark red with frosted sheen. A cross of **Silver Mist** x **Nuccio's Ruby.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep with 35 petals, 5 petaloids, white anthers and white filaments. Stated to have a unique colour – red is so dark it looks black.

Angelica. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishmant de la Société d'Horticulture de Belge.* 1842, p.21 as 'Anglica'. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie;* pl.270: Originated in Italy by M.Mariani of Milan. A large, peony form flower, about 10 cm across, pure white to pale pink with here and there, stripes or tints of carmine. The centre is formed of many small, ruffled, compact petals, amongst which a few towards the centre attempt to resume their usual size and arrangement. See colour plate No.3, Book 7,

Verschaffelt 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Orthographic errors: 'Anglica', 'Angelique', 'Angelica de Mariany', 'Angliqua'. The name was erroneously used in America as a synonym for **Governor Mouton.** Note – Verschaffelt, 1853 says: "Probably obtained from seed by Mariani of Milan, Italy"; Charles van Geert, 1848 says it originated with Burnier.

Angelica (Burnier). *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1857, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.109, as 'Angelica'. No description. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli. (Believed extinct.)

Angelica. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.22, 30. Erroneous synonym for **Governor Mouton.**

Angelica de Mariany. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53, Orthographic error for **Angelica.**

Angelica Florentina. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Angelica (Luzzatti). *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.5: Perfectly imbricated, rose tending to violet. This appears quite different to Mariani's **Angelica** and is thus listed as a separate variety.

Angelica Mariani. *(C.japonica),* Jose Maria Serra, Establecimento de Horticultura, 1855, Catalogo, p.4. José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9, p.48. Peony form, rosy white, blotched pink. This is a different description to Mariani's **Angelica** above and is listed as a separate cultivar. Orthographic errors: 'Angelica Marianni', 'Angellea Marianni'.

Angelica Marianni. *Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense*, *Catalogue*, No.29, 1895-1896, p.43. Orthographic variant for **Angelica Mariani.**

Angelina Dauchaurand. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.89, 1884-1885. Orthographic error for **Angelina Deschaurand.**

Angelina Deschaurand. *(C.japonica),* Linden, 1875, Catalogue, p.21. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Angeline Deshurant', 'Angelina Dauchaurand'.

Angelina Vieira. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue No.110, 1975-1976, p.30. Deep bluish red double. Originated in Portugal. Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia,* July 2007, p.38 with colour photo; Intense rose azure (RHSCC 477B), rose form to formal double with 70-80 petals. Some malformed stamens visible when flowers open completely. Bright mid-green leaves, 7-9 cm x 3-4 cm, elliptic. Plant upright and columnar. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.71 with colour photo. ICS *Journal,* 2007, p.39 with colour photo. Blooms late season.

Angeline. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1845-1846, Catalogue, p.41. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Angeline Deshurant. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.4. Orthographic error for **Angelina Deschaurand.**

Angelio Cocchi. Andrè Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angelique. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Angelique. *(C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.88, Reg. No.2016: A miniature to small, ivory white, formal double, *C.japonica*, chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 26 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Average flower size, 5.5 cm across by 2.5 cm deep with 142 petals arranged in 6 whorls like a 6 pointed star. Plant is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8

cm. The name ‘Angelique’ is let stand for this cultivar as the Verschaffelt cultivar is believed extinct.

Angellea. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.95: Large, imbricated flower, soft red, petals broad, spotted with white at the extremities. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.

Angellea Marianni. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense, Catalogue, No.40, (ca 1904), p.67. Orthographic error for ‘Angelica Mariani’, synonym for **Angelica.**

Angelmania. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.172. No description. Originated in USA.

Angelo Botti. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876. No description. van Hulle, H.J., 1879, *Revue de l‘Horticulture Belge*, vol.V, p.97 with colour plate: A fine variety with regularly imbricated flowers; petals of a carmine-pink colour, edged with white. Originated in Italy.

Angelo Botti (B&A). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.1: Flesh pink, lightly flecked with light red. A small size, double blossom with inconspicuous stamens in the centre. Origin unknown.

Angelo Cocche. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report.* Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angelo Cocchi. William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Lemaire, 1867, *L’lllustration Horticole*, pl.518. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angelo Cocchi Rouge. de Bisschop Catalogue (before 1937). Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge.**

Angelo Cocci Rosea. Palmstead Nurseries Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge.**

Angelo Cochet. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angelo Cochi. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1868, Catalogue, p.122. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angelo Cocki. *Camellia Digest*, 1943. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angelo Cok. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.111. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi.**

Angelo Landi. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1895-1896, Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29: Double, satiny rose, lined carmine and creamy white.

Angelo Mantica. *(C japonica), I Giardini, Giornale d’horticultura*, 1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Angelo Rouge. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge.**

Angel’s Blush. *(C.japonica),* Dodd Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.5: Pink, miniature semi-double. Medium growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Tom Dodd, Semmes, Alabama, USA. Synonym: ‘Melissa Martini’. Erroneously used as a synonym for ‘Shinshioko’ in America. Orthographic error: ‘Angel’s Bush’.

Angel’s Bush. Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.4. Orthographic error for **Angel’s Blush.**

Angel’s Kiss. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.5; Medium size pink peony form, flowers very early. Many ruffled petals which create a globose flower shape. Sturdy upright growth with small deep green leaves. Rapid growth. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Angenora. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Synonym for **Villageoise.**

Angesi. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Angresia', synonym for **Derbyana.**

Angie Clegg. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.188, Reg. No.1225: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling, first bloomed 1968; originated by George R. Clegg, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 4 cm. A peony form, **Daikagura** type, flower, rose pink with a creamy silver sheen, yellow anthers and white filaments. It has 24 petals and 5 petaloids and measures 12 cm across by 6 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. The bloom has darker veins, falls complete and is cold resistant. Orthographic error: 'Angie Gregg'.

Angie Gregg. Cannon, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.3. Orthographic error for **Angie Clegg.**

Anglans Grandiflora. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Orthographic error for **Angulans Grandiflora.**

Anglarsi. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. Orthographic error for **Anglesia.**

Anglarsii Rosea. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Anglesia Rosea.**

Anglesia. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in Belgium or France. Orthographic error: 'Anglarsi', 'Angrezia'. (Believed extinct.)

Anglesia Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description: Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.2: Very large flower, peony form, deep pink. Originated in Belgium or France. Orthographic error: 'Anglarsi Rosea'.

Anglezia. Prince & Co., Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Anglesia.**

Anglica. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Angelica.**

Angliqua. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic error for **Angelica.**

Angresia. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.107. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Angresia Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1845, Catalogue, p.41, as 'Angrezia Nova'. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Angresiae. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:6. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Angresii. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101: Although both Loddiges and van Houtte have this as a synonym for **Derbyana** the van Geert description is different: Very large rose form; lilac pink, transparent.

Angrezia. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16; Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, Orthographic error for 'Angresia', synonym for **Derbyana.**

Angulans. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. A variegated form of 'Formosa'. Bright poppy red, veined and spotted white. Very double, large flower. Orthographic error: 'Angulas'.

Angulans Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1, as 'Anglans Grandiflora': Cherry pink. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Angulans Vera. van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, 9:7. Synonym for **Formosa.**

Angulas. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for **Angulans.**

Angusta. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien.,* p.218. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Angusta Venusta. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Angustifolia. Piccioli, ea., 1841, *Catalogo della piante del Giardino Botanico*, p.11. Note: Felix & Dykhuis, Boskoop Nurseries, Holland used 'Angustifolia' as a synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) in their catalogue 1960 to 1989. Synonym: 'Effendee Angustifolia'.

Angustipetala. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847:-Cherry red, beautiful form. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.105, p.105. Originated by Burnier & Grilli Italy. Name implies long narrow petals.

Angustipetala Flore Plena Atropurpureo. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Angustipetala. Fl. Pl. Atropurpureo'. Large imbricated flower with long purplish red petals. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy.

Angustipetala Flore Plena Quadruplo. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Angustipetala Fl. Pl. Quadruplo'. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. Name implies very double with narrow petals. (Believed extinct).

Angustipetala Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. Name implies red, long narrow petals.

Angyôshiro. (Angyô's White), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsû-en, 1905, *Chabaiki Meikan:* White, formal double, large size, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan.

Anionta. *(C.japonica),* Hackett Catalogue, 1893, p.133. No description.Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Anita. *(C.japonica),* Armstrong Nursery Catalogue, 1940, with illustr.: Original tree on the Baldwin Estate, California, USA, origin Unknown. Large semi-double, light pink striped carmine red. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Sports: **Anita's Blush, Rio Rita, White Anita.** According to the *American Camellia Catalogue*, 1951, the bloom is 9-11 cm across by 3.7 cm deep, with 3 loosely formed rows of round petals, slightly notched, 18-20 in number. Stamens short and central, filaments whitish yellow; anthers dark yellow. Leaves, medium size, olive green, 2.7 cm x 1.3 cm; leathery texture, tips short and blunt, midrib heavy, serrations black tipped, shallow and average. See colour photo Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.70.

Anita Bennett. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2045: Large white, semi-double *C.japonica.* Chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.79, Reg. No.2045, colour photo between p.60-61: The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, with 24 petals, 3 petaloids and yellow anthers. The outer row of petals have a pale pink tone. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm.

Anita Roche. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.1, colour photo p.c7. Reg. No.2537. A rose pink, semi-double chance seedling, with 11-12 petals showing veining, yellow anthers and white filaments. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Originated by Ken Hallstone, Calif. USA. Flowers mid-season. Average flower size is 12-13.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Anita's Blush. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1949; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.301, Reg. No.94: A sport of 'Anita' which first flowered 1943. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Plant characteristics the same as 'Anita', also shape and colour of buds. Blooms are semi-double, colour white shading to blush pink. Mid-season to late blooming. See black and white photo, p.7 Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Anita's Favourite. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958, as 'Anitas Favourite'. No description. Originated in USA.

Anita's Sport. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Synonym for **Rio Rita.**

Anita's Triumph. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.733: (SCCS, No.62-22). Originated by Harvey L. Short, Pasadena, California, USA. A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed 1954, Seed parent: **Anita,** pollen parent unknown. The peony form flower 12.5 cm by 8 cm, is oriental red, streaked with blood red, stamens intermingled with petals. Flowers mid-season to late on a compact, upright plant.

Aniu Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dr Agnew Hilsman.**

Anju-haku. (Anju White). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.16. Small white, tubular to trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, small to medium size. Upright growth. Selected from wild camellias in Tottori Prefecture by Kumaji Anji, released by Iwao Kobashi in 1991.

Anjuhime. (Legendary Heroine of the Ancient Drama "Sanshôdayu"), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.199: Medium size, soft peach pink, dappled with red at the apices of the petals, semi-double flower. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.16. Leaves widely oval, small, flat. Cespitose. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1972. Originated in Kashiwazaki-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See note on **Zushiô.**

Ann Blair Brown. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.208, Reg. No.1441: A very large, light pink, with lighter pink petaloids, with a tendency to creamy lavender on some blooms. An 18 year old seedling of **Frau Geheimrat Oldevig,** formerly known as FGO 1-1-1; first bloomed 1967. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The anemone (**Elegans**) type bloom has 20 petals and 55 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Average size, 15 cm across and 9 cm deep. Mid-season blooming. Plant growth, upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves. See colour photo facing p.116, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979. Sport: **Ann Blair Brown Variegated.**

Ann Blair Brown Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.208, Reg. No.1441 as 'Ann Blair Brown Var.' A virus variegated form of **Ann Blair Brown** - Light pink blotched white. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Bulang Nüshi'.

Ann Clayton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.159, Reg. No.1658: A miniature white, shading to pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, late flowering. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel, Suffolk, Virginia, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1964. Average flower size, 6 cm across by 3.7 cm deep with 65 petals; cold hardy. Plant growth, average, medium in rate with light green leaves 8 cm x 4 cm.

Ann Curtis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.156, Reg. No.1862: A medium to large size, light pink, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling; early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Mary McLeod, Monticello, Florida, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 10 cm across by 3.7 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 10.5 cm x 5.5 cm.

Ann Day. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.229, No.1301: A 10 year old hybrid, ['Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Tiffany**] that first bloomed 1968. Originated by W.E. Sellers, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 m x 2.5 cm. The 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) type bloom, is **Tiffany** pink with 28

petals and 3-4 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size 15 cm across and 10 cm deep. Flowers open well with varying shades of pink, large petaloids, tight clustered stamens. See colour photo, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.I, facing p.21.

Ann English. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2505. A deep pink semi-double. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.4, Colour photo before p.1. A cross of 'Homeyer #158' (**Tom Durrant** x 'Tali Queen [**Dali Cha**]) x 'Homeyer #155'. Flowers mid-season to late. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1997. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 10 cm deep, with 20 petals, high rabbit ears, yellow anthers, and white with a pink cast filaments. Flowers have a purplish cast and heavy petal texture. Plant growth is spreading and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Ann Fowler. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.15: Blush pink. Large, anemone form. Medium size, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by M.R. Murray, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. Orthographic error: 'Ann Towler'.

Ann Griffin. *(C.japonica),* Barnes 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.39: A large, rose pink, incomplete double flower, blooming in mid-season. Compact, upright growth. Orthographic error: 'Anne Griffin'.

Ann Kelley. *(C.japonica),* Pitkin, 1966, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.27, No.3, p.15: Although of unknown parentage, apparently has **Daikagura** in it makeup. Its form is similar and blooming season the same. It is a loose to tight peony form, with very large petals, and its deep rose colour is brighter than 'Daikagura Red', (**Benidaikagura**) and is larger by 1 cm. Its growth is average, dense and well branched. Originated by C.D. Cothran, Upland, California, USA.

Ann Lawton. *(C.japonica),* Pyron, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.91: Large, semi-double with petaloids surrounding a cluster of yellow stamens. Pink. Originated by H.L. Lawton, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA.

Ann Lee. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Supplement, 1943-1944, p.218. Orthographic error for **Anna Lee.**

Ann Lee. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.26, Reg. No.2232. Originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA as a chance seedling of **Elegans Supreme**: Rose pink, miniature formal double. Blooms mid-season with average upright growth. A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed 1985. Average flower size 5.7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 60 petals in 6 rows of 10 petals each, in a swirl pattern. Plant growth is upright, medium with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Note: Not to be confused with **Anna Lee**.

Ann Marie Hovey. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.5. Orthographic error for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Ann Miller. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.323; and 1954, p.301, Reg. No.72: A 10 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1946. Originated by Paul E. Shepp. The plant has rapid, compact growth. Flower buds are oval and show colour for a long time. The flowers open slowly and are long lasting. They are incomplete double, some with large petaloids and some with mixed petaloids, 10-11 cm across, bright, light salmon pink. Orthographic error: 'Anne Miller.'. Sport: **Ann Miller Variegated.**

Ann Miller Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, as 'Ann Miller Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ann Miller.** - Light salmon pink, blotched white. Originated in Australia.

Ann Morrison. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.160, Reg. No.1663: A medium size, light pink with darker pink outer petals, rose form double, *C.japonica* seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by C.V. Bozeman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA. The 15 year old

seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size is 10 cm across by 3.7 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and slow with light green leaves 7.5 cm long by 4 cm wide.

Ann Oliver. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.125, Reg. No.1188: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by Mrs E.C. Oliver, Statisboro, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average, medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The peony form bloom is light, clear pink with yellow anthers and filaments. It has 25-30 petals and 4 rabbit eared petaloids and is 11-12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep. Orthographic error: 'Anne Oliver'.

Ann Quarles. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-63, p.213, Reg. No.601: An 11 year old seedling of **Rosary** x **Leucantha,** ('Tricolor White'), that first bloomed 1954. Originated by H.E. Quarles, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and open, medium in rate with dark green leaves. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White,** are 12.5-13 cm across and 6 cm deep and have 24-30 petals and 6 very frilly petaloids. The blooms are white with white stamens and open early to mid-season.

Ann Shackelford. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.2. Orthographic error for **Anne Shackelford.**

Ann Shaw *(C.japonica),* Jessep, 1957, ACRS, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.7. Reg. No.20: Originated by Mrs Shaw about 65 years ago at Bayswater, N.S.W., Australia. The plant still exists and bears white flowers with slight pink streaks and several branches with full informal double flowers, pink, edged white in the manner of **Lady Loch,** but flatter in the centre where the petals are very twisted and crowded. This pink form is registered by Mr. J. Shaw in the name of his mother who raised it as a seedling. It has been confused with **Lady Loch.** Orthographic error; 'Anne Shaw'.

Ann Smith. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Orthographic error for **Anne Smith.**

Ann Smith Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. as 'Ann Smith Var.' but as the parent was registered as 'Anne Smith' this cultivar name is considered to be an orthographic variant for **Anne Smith Variegated.**

Ann Solomon. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Anne E. Solomon.**

Ann Sothern. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.193, Reg. No.462: A 12 year old seedling of **Rosary,** originated by Earl Hudson, Sun Valley, California, USA that first bloomed 1954. Plant growth is upright, bushy and fast. Leaves average 11 cm long by 6 cm wide and are curled similar to **Arabella**. The flowers are 11-13 cm across and 6-7.5 cm deep, resembling **Ville de Nantes** in form with 17-20 petals and 1-3 petaloids erect amongst gold tipped stamens with white filaments. Blooming season is long, from early to late. Orthographic error: 'Anne Southern'. See colour photo p.70, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Ann Swinton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.188, Reg. No.1258: A 7 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling, first bloomed 1970, and originated by Mrs Daniel W. Ellis, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, average, open and medium in rate with 9.5 cm x 4 cm light green leaves. The peony form, **Daikagura** type, bloom is 2.5R5/11, deep pink in Munsel Hue, Nickerson Colour Fan. It measures 12.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 42 petals. Anthers are yellow and filaments white. Early to mid-season blooming. Outer petals flat while centre petals stand up and twist and curl around a group of stamens.

Ann Towler. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for Ann Fowler.

Ann Wahl. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.297, Reg. No.289: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Ernest F. Wahl, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Bloomed for the first time in 1953. Leaves are similar to those of **Debutante.** The blush pink flowers are

incomplete double with mixed petaloids similar to **Nobilissima.** The flower has 8-10 broad, outer petals and a large cluster of 160-175 tall petaloids with white stamens interspersed and is 10-10.5 cm across and 5.5 cm deep. Flowering season, early to mid-season. Sport: **Ann Wahl Variegated.**

Ann Wahl Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Ann Wahl Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ann Wahl** - Blush pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Ann Walton. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2504. A white, formal double to rose form seedling of 'Homeyer #103' x **Charlie Bettes.** Flowers mid-season to late. Profuse bloomer, long lasting. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 52 petals. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. White anthers and filaments. Heavy petal texture.

Ann Wilson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957, p.198, Reg. No.298: A 13 year old chance seedling, originated by Wilson's Nursery, Batesburg, South Carolina, USA. This seedling first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate. Leaves have spear head tips and are 6-7.5 cm long by 3.8-5 cm wide. The flowers average 7.8 cm across and 5.2 cm deep, with 24-30 petals and 4-5 petaloids. The colour is light pink with darker veins. The form is similar to **Emily Wilson**. Flowers mid-season to late.

Anna Bolena. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p,95. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione, di Camelie,* p.4: Magnificent imbricated flower, deep rose, full, veined. Originated in Italy.

Anna Brenner. Stuart Low Co. Camellia List, 1939-1940. (One page). Orthographic error for **Anna Bruneau.**

Anna Brumaeusa. Lenten Nursery Catalogue, 1963. Orthographic error for **Anna Bruneau.**

Anna Bruneau. *(C.japonica),* Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1880: Imbricated, beautiful red. C. Smith & Sons Nursery Catalogue, (ca 1914) under: "double flowered varieties. A handsome plant bearing red flowers. Raised by Jules Bruneau, Nantes, France about 1856". Orthographic errors 'Anna Gruneau', 'Anna Brumaeusa', 'Anna Brenner'. Sport: **Anna Bruneau Variegated.** Received a Preliminary Commendation from the RHS, 1957.

Anna Bruneau. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935. This cultivar proved to be the virus variegated form of 'Mathotiana Rosea' and the use of the name 'Anna Bruneau' here is not valid. See **Mathotiana Rosea Variegated** for the correct name.

Anna Bruneau (France). SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* The affix (France) was added to distinguish the true clone from the erroneous. It can thus be regarded only as a synonym for **Anna Bruneau.**

Anna Bruneau Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Nursery Catalogue, 1971-1972 as 'Anna Bruneau Var.': Imbricated, red spotted with white. Blooms mid-season. Originated in France.

Anna Castignan. da Silva 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Anna Costigan.**

Anna Costigan. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: Vivid red, perfect imbrication. Linden Catalogue, 1875: Double, bright vermilion, lighter centre, striped and spotted rosy white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Anna Castigan'.

Anna Dzofka *(C.sasanqua).* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.39; No details.

Anna Flo Lee. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Synonym for **Anna Lee.**

Anna Frank. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.61 with colour photo; Medium size, peony form, red (RHS.CC.45D). A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena'

(Pomponia Semi-duplex) x 'Rubra Simplex **(Rubra),** first flowered 1988. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Anna Frost. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.10: Imbricated. A vivid pink. In America the name was used erroneously as a synonym for 'Comte de Gomer'. Orthographic errors: 'Annia Frost', 'Anna Froster', 'Anna Prost'. Originated in Italy.

Anna Froster. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Anna Frost.**

Anna Gruneau. Tresco, 1985, *England's Island of Flowers*, p.141. Orthographic error for **Anna Bruneau.**

Anna Harper. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Anna Howard. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A pink, incomplete double with a purple cast, 7.5 cm in diameter. Stamens having white filaments and yellow anthers are intermixed with petals and petaloids. Similar to **Gloire de Nantes.** Foliage is rounded, dark green, serrate, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. Plants are vigorous growing and compact. The variety was found in a garden in Waycross, Georgia, USA.

Anna Jane. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook.* 1961, p.218, Reg. No.547: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mrs J. David Worth, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth, upright, open and medium in rate with 8 cm x 4 cm dark green leaves. The rose form double flowers, 8 cm across and .5 cm deep, are a softer pink than **Debutante** with a few yellow stamens and 40-45 petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Colour plate, front cover ACS, 1962, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.10.

Anna Laureati. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: [from] Spada. Carmine pink, imbricated. Originated in Italy by Spada.

Anna Layard. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.4: Originated in New Zealand by Duncan & Davies from a seedling from the garden of Mrs Layard, Taranaki and listed by them in their 1952 Catalogue, p.25. A light, rose red, large, single to semi-double with reflexed petals. Very early flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Anne Layard', 'Anna Ledyard'.

Anna Lee. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29: A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Dr W.G. Lee, Macon, Georgia, USA, and named for his wife. Rose red. Medium size semi-double of flat form, with prominent central stamens in five fascicles. Bloom is 11-12.5 cm across and 2.6 cm deep with 16-18 round petals in three rows, tips notched, surfaces crinkly. Mid-season blooming. Medium, sturdy, upright growth, leaves dark green, 12.5 cm long by 5 cm wide, with short, sharp apex and shallow but coarse serrations. Previously released by Gerbings Azalea Gardens Nursery under the erroneous orthography: 'Ann Lee'. Sport: **Anna Lee Variegated.** Synonym: 'Anna Flo Lee'.

Anna Lee Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A virus variegated form of **Anna Lee** - Rose red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Anna L. Schwabe. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943: Blush pink, striped and splashed red. Medium size semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Originated by Rhodellia Nursery, USA.

Anna Louise. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.235, Reg. No.1363: A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling. first bloomed, 1972; originated by Jim Ridgeway, Hartwell, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, dense, medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 4 cm wide. The semi-double **Lady Vansittart** type, bloom is red and white variegated and solid red, with dark gold anthers and light gold filaments, 14 petals and 7 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late.

Anna M. Page. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945: A medium to large size, semi-double to anemone form. Rose pink. Spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. It is presumed to be a Camden Park seedling as Miss Page was a companion of Mrs John Macarthur and a labelled plant was found at Camden Park. Originated in Australia.

Anna Mariotti. *(C.sasanqua)*, Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.17: Beautiful pure white, semi-double. Del Lungo and Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.121, fig. 23: Flower single, pink, with wrinkled petals and delicately perfumed. Autumn flowering. Originated in Italy by Mariotti. Seems to be some confusion in descriptions. The illustration in *Le Camelie* indicates white flushed pink.

Anna Mary Hovey. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.6. Orthographic error for **Mrs Ann Marie Hovey.**

Anna Mary Stone. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.218, Reg. No.544: A 25 year old seedling from a 150 year old unamed parent. First bloomed 1940. Originated by Mrs Audley M. Stommreich, Natchez, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is rapid, dense, upright, with dark green leaves, 5 cm long by 3.2 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 11 cm across and 3.8 cm deep, are watermelon pink with deep orange stamens and have 18 petals and 10 petaloids. Blooms midseason.

Anna Prost. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.54. Orthographic error for **Anne Frost.**

Anna Ray. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962, p.213, Reg. No.600: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Mrs Homer Ray Sr., Moultrie, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. The peony form flowers, similar to **Daikagura,** are 13 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 40 petals and 12-15 petaloides. The blooms are light, rose pink, (Munsell Hue 75RP 7/10-6/12) with creamy filaments and yellow anthers; stamens in centre cluster and in 5 fascicles, petals folded and upright, veined a deeper colour. Flowers early to mid-season. Colour plate, front page, ACS, 1963, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.3. Sport: **Anna Ray Variegated.**

Anna Ray Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965 as 'Anna Ray Va.'; SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19 as 'Anna Ray Var.': A virus variegated form of **Anna Ray** - Rose pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Anna Smyre. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.43, Reg. No.1137: A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 7 cm long by 3.2 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White**, is a strong pink colour with yellow anthers and pink filaments. It is 12 cm across and 7 cm deep and blooms mid-season to late.

Anna Wahl Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.1 as 'Anna Wahl Var.': Orthographic error for **Ann Wahl Variegated.**

Anna Zacchini. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Anne Zucchini.**

Anna Zucchini. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 10, pl.1: We are indebted to Mr Burdin of Milan Italy, sole owner, till now, who writes us that it bloomed last spring and that its blossoms were either red or pink and white, or white with pink stripes; this is also found on 'Pomponia' and **Teutonia.** This Camellia has dark wood, elongated ovate, pointed leaves, regularly serrate with slightly deep notches. The blossoms, which resemble the double white Camellia (**Alba Plena**), as to shape, are slightly flattened. Orthographic errors: 'Anna Zuchini', 'Anna Zucchani', 'Anna Zucchinni', 'Anna Zacchini'. An entirely different cultivar usurps this name in America. To distinguish this invalid variety its name has been modified to **Anna Zucchini (Rubel)** as it was first missnamed by Rubel.

Anna Zucchini Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p. 11. Synonym for **Anna Zucchini Pink Tint.**

Anna Zucchini (Rubel). *(C.japonica)*, Rubel, 1933, *Choice Pot Grown Camellias*, *List*, No.63, erroneously as 'Anna Zucchini': White with an occasional pink sport. Medium size semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Not the variety listed in the old literature which is a formal double red, pink or white. Originated by the Orton Nursery, Winnabow, North Carolina, USA. Orthographic variants: 'Anna Zuchani', 'Anna Zuchine', 'Anna Zuchini'.

Anna Zucchini Pink Tint. *(C.japonica)*, Harris, Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956 as 'Ann Zucchini Pink Tint'. A pink tinted form of **Anna Zucchini (Rubel).** Originated at Longview Nursery, USA.

Anna Zucchani. Manning, 1934, *Plant Buyer's Index.* Orthographic error for **Anna Zucchini (Rubel).**

Anna Zuchini. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia.* Orthographic error for **Anna Zucchini.**

Anna Zuchinie. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.4; erroneously as a synonym for 'Purity'.

Anna Zucchinni. Manning, 1939, *Plant Buyer's Index.* Orthographic error for **Anna Zucchini (Rubel).**

Annabel Landsell. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist-Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell.**

Annabel Langsdale. Charmwood Nursery Catalogue, 1964, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.2, p.17. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell.**

Annabel Lansden. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua), Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.1. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell.**

Annabelle Fetterman. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.175, 1984, Reg. No.1935: Released by Ray Gentry as a seedling from Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. A very large, pale pink semi-double *C.hybrid* (['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Brigadoon**] x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**)), mid-season blooming. A 7 year old seedling, first flowered 1978. Average flower size, 13 cm across and 5 cm deep. Plant growth, upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 6 cm wide.

Annalena. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie:* Imbricated with a form similar to *Rosa centifolia*, bright red. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Annalena Negri. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.10: Very deep red, imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Annalisa. *(C.reticulata)*, Kramer's Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1977: Soft pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, open growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Annavari. *(C.japonica)*, ICS *Journal*, 2004, p.73 with colour photo, Reg. No.45: Originated in Mahalon, France, by M. Eugène Tanneau. An open pollinated seedling which first flowered 1996 at circa 8 years. An upright shrub of medium growth rate. Blooms mid-season. A red-pink (RHS.CC.52B), with radiating lighter stripe mid-petal. Rose form double, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Note: "Annavari" in the Breton language is equivalent to "Anne Marie" in French.

Anne Alexandre. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Delicate rose--pink. Medium size, semi-double to loose pine-cone formation. An old plant at Magnolia Gardens is either a lost label plant importation or a local seedling.

Anne Askew. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.167, Reg. No.1278: A 24 year old *C.japonica* chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by J. Thomas Askew, Athens, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves 10 cm long by 5 cm wide. The semi-double, 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) type, bloom is rose-pink with 15 petals, golden yellow stamens and yellow filaments. It is over 10 cm across and 3.5 cm deep. Slightly fimbriated with a crepe-like finish. Long bloomer from early to late.

Anne Brown. *(C.japonica),* Mcllhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.2: Large, rose-pink single with prominent stamens. Late blooming. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Anne-Claire. *(C.japonica),* Minier, C., Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.74: Cherry red. Originated in France.

Anne Curtis. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.13: Light pink. Medium size, rose--form double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by M. McLeod, Monticello, Florida, USA. First flowered 1982.

Anne de Bretagne. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.10, 19, 22, 37: White formal double, late blooming. Originated in France.

Anne E. Solomon. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.193, Reg. No.504: A 12 year old chance seedling; originated by Arthur W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1958. Plant growth, upright, open and rapid with light green leaves averaging 10 cm long by 5 cm wide. The blush pink semi-double flowers, 11 cm across and 5.5 cm deep, have 14-16 petals with a few petaloids and white stamens. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Ann Solomon'.

Anne Feast. Lang Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Annie Feast.**

Anne Francis Renaud. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; White semi-double.

Anne-Françoise. *(C.sasanqua).* Claude Thoby, 1993, Camélias, pp. 10, 15, 23, 64; Colour plate p.64: Very early blooming. Large, bright pink single of 7 petals, emarginate and slightly crinkled. Scented. Leaves ovate, apices blunt acute. Originated in France.

Anne Galli. Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Catalogue, 1945-1946 as a synonym for 'Pink Bleichroeder', itself a synonym for **Casablanca.**

Anne Gramling. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.127, Reg. No.1479: A large, rose-red, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by R.B. Gramling, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1965. The flower has 60 petals, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Average size flowers, 11 cm across and 2.5 cm deep. Some remain formal with bud centres, some open showing stamens. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long by 5 cm wide.

Anne Griffin. *(C.japonica),* Wheeler's Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Rose-pink. Medium size peony form with irregular, long, twisted petals curled towards the centre. Compact, upright, vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Wheeler's Nursery.

Anne Harper. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Anne Hazlewood. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS, 1967, *Camellia News*, No.28, p.4, Reg. No.81: Originated by Walter Hazlewood, Epping, N.S.W., Australia. Seed parent **Donation,** pollen parent **Conspicua**. First flowered 1961. Semi-double, 11 cm across, with 22-27 petals of Rhodonite Red

H.C.C. 0022 colour. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant has a dwarf, dense, upright habit with dark, glossy green leaves, 9.5 cm long by 3.8 cm wide.

Anne Howard. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Anna Howard.**

Anne Jackson. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16: Light pink. Large, high centered, loose peony form. Medium size, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford. Colour plate 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, facing p.184.

Anne Layard. Hazlewood Bros Pty Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.4. Orthographic error for **Anna Layard.**

Anne Ledyard. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Anna Layard.**

Anne Lindbergh. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Price list, 1940-1941 as 'Anne Lindberg': Peony type, showing stamens. Deep red. Medium large size. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.2: Medium size, carmine shading to ox-blood red. Pompon type, very double. Late flowering. Vigorous, upright growth. Named for the wife of Colonel Lindbergh, first to fly the Atlantic. See plate in 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140.Originated in USA by Edinger. Orthographic error: 'Anne Lindberg'.

Anne Lindberg. Lindo Price list, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Anne Lindbergh.**

Anne Louise Howard. *(C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2008, No.159, p.4, Reg. No. 480. Registered by Harvey Howard, Blenheim, New Zealand. A seedling from a **Glowing Embers** seedling, pollinated by an unknown male parent. First flowered in 2005. Plant is upright, of open form and medium growth rate. Dark green leaves are 13.5 cm x 7.5 cm. Flower is semi-double, very large, 18 cm across by 9 cm deep, with about 20 heavy textured petals that sit up, giving depth and charm to the flower. Filaments are white and anthers bright yellow. The stamen mass is broken up into separate clumps by the irregularly-shaped inner petals. Flowers are rich pink (R58D – 62A). The inner parts of the petals have a darker veining (RHS.CC. 61D). Flowers early to mid-season.

Anne Marie Holman. SCCS, 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Annemarie Holman.**

Anne Marie Hovey. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. Abbreviation for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Anne Marie Rortais. *(C.japonica)*, Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Single, pink.

Anne Marie Walton. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p. 11. Orthographic variant for **Annemarie Walton.**

Anne McCulloch Hill. *(C.sasanaqua x C.reticulata)*, Camellia Forest Catalogue, 1988, p.2: *C.sasanqua* **Crimson King** x (*C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.reticulata* 'Lionhead' [**Shizetou**]). Intense orchid pink, semi-double to loose peony form. Blooms mid-season. Plants look like sasanquas but with flower size and quality improved. Moderate grower; blooms freely. Originated in USA.

Anne Miller. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1951. Orthographic error for **Ann Miller.**

Anne Michelle. *(C.pitardii* hybr.), ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News*, No.115, p.10, Reg. No.385. Originated by Kenneth Brown, Higgins Road, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from a *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* that first flowered 1986. Incomplete double to peony flowers of 24 petals, light pink shading to soft pink in the centre. (RHS.CC.62A), 8 cm across x 4 cm

deep. Free flowering mid-season on a slow growing plant. Leaves ovate, flat, glossy, serrulate, acuminate, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. Petals notched, filaments mixed with petaloids. Flowers shed whole. Bicoloured outer petals, with large bunch of filaments and petaloids in paler shades, then finally white.

Anne Oliver. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Ann Oliver.**

Anne Pound. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.83, Reg. No.852: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8 cm long by 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is light, blush pink with inconspicuous stamens. Bloom is 11 cm across by 5 cm deep with 45-50 petals. It has 3 rows of elongated petals, centered with small 5 cm high, elongated petals. Early flowering.

Anne Prideaux. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83, p.22, Reg. No.282: Originated by Mrs A. Prideau, Corinda, Queensland, Australia. Seed parent **Countess of Orkney**, pollen parent unknown. The upright, dense plant has dark green, lanceolate, 10 cm x 5 cm leaves. Flowers 10 cm across, peony; soft pink inner petals, with darker pink veined outer petals, a few stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Anne Quinn Reily. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1949: A medium size, 8 cm across, semi-double. Pinkish white petals throughout are thick textured and V'ed at the edges. The three rows of petals are somewhat large and slightly ruffled. The centre of the bloom consists of several pinkish white petaloids, interspersed with white stamens tipped primuline yellow. Originated by McIlhenny Nurseries, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Anne Schwabbe. Portland Camellia Nursery, 1947-1948. Orthographic error for **Anna Schwabe.**

Anne Shackelford. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.28: Light Pink. Large, semi-double with irregular, fluted petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA, by H. Shackelford. Orthographic error: 'Ann Shackelford'.

Anne Shaw. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Ann Shaw.**

Anne Smith. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Bright to dark red. Medium large, semi-double. Compact, pendulous growth. Mid-season flowering. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.301, Reg. No.83: A seedling of **Dr W.G. Lee Variegated** and unknown pollen parent, first flowered, 1946. Originated by Mrs Joel W. Mann, Valdosta, Georgia, USA. Flower buds ovoid and deep red. Blooms are semi-double with edges of outer petals almost black, 10 cm across. David Strother stated that the name should be spelt 'Ann Smith'. Sport: **Anne Smith Variegated.**

Anne Smith Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'Ann Smith Var.': A virus variegated form of **Anne Smith** - Bright red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Anne Southern. Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.16. Orthographic error for **Ann Sothern.**

Anne Sydenstricker. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.26: Red variegated white, semi-double. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.7: Red, occasionally blotched white, semi-double, 9 cm across by 4.5 cm deep. Petals up to 12, obovate, cupped, 4.5 cm long by 3.5 cm wide, apices notched. Central column of erect stamens with creamy filaments, united one third of their length, small, golden anthers. Leaves, dark, glossy green, heavily cupped and twisted, elliptic, 7 cm long by 3.5 cm wide. Plant habit, upright, densely foliated. Mid-season to late flowering. Seedling originated by Alonzo Boardman,

Augusta, Georgia, USA. Black and white photo, Hertrich, 1969, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol. III, p.9.

Anne Vincent. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.128, Reg. No.1482: A large, white with red to pink border, formal double *C.japonica* seedling, flowers mid-season to late. Originated by John B. Adams, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA. The 6 year old seedling has 80 petals, 20 regular petals and 60 incurved petals with 60 plus petaloids. Average size, 10.5 cm across by 3.2 cm deep. Plant growth, upright, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 3.8 cm broad.

Anne Witman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.125, Reg. No.1175: A 12 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling; originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, spreading and rapid with 8 cm x 5 cm, dark green leaves. The peony form bloom is fire red, with yellow anthers and white filaments. It is 12.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals and a few petaloids. Blooms early. The petals are heart shaped and curl upwards with numerous bundles of stamens mixed in.

Annemarie Holman. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, 1969, *Camellu News* No.36, p.15, Reg. No.114: Originated by C.F. Walton, St Ives, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling, probably of **Jean Lyne**, first flowered 1968. The flower is 10 cm across, white, semi-double, sometimes with a few petaloids and an occasional pink or red streak. Mid-season blooming on a spreading, open plant of medium vigour. The mid-green leaves are ovate, slightly twisted, with a small pointed apex. Orthographic variant: 'Anne Marie Holman'.

Annemarie Walton. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, 1969, *Camellia News*, No.36, p.15, Reg. No.113: Originated by C.F. Walton, St Ives, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling first flowered 1968. Informal double, 9-10 crn across. The leaves are ovate with slightly pointed apices.

Annesione. Volonte Catalogue, 1880. Orthographic error for **Annessione.**

Annession. Backhouse Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for **Annessione.**

Annessione. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: [from] Botti. Carmine pink with deeper pink veining, while silvery white covers most of the petals. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893: Vivid red. Imbricated a star shape. Orthographic errors: 'Annesione', 'Annession', 'Anession'. Originated in Italy.

Annetta. *(C.japonica)*, Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Annetta Franchetti. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de Bruyères*, p.237. Orthographic error for **Annette Franchetti.**

Annetta Tuccari. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Annetta Tuccheri.**

Annetta Tuccheri. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.10: Imbricated, deep pink streaked with white. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Synonym: 'Annette Tuccheri vel Borghettiana'. Orthographic error: 'Annetta Tuccari'. Originated in Italy.

Annetta Tuccheri vel Borghettiana. Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858. *I Giardino* vol. IV, p.97. Synonym for **Annette Tuccheri.**

Annette. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16: A Camden Park seedling, 38/51. No description. Originated by Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Annette. *(C.sasanqua)*, Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.13: A special feature of this variety is its beautiful flower buds, pink as they expand preparatory to opening; free flowering, early. Introduced by the Semmes Nursery, Semmes, Alabama, USA. This name is let stand as the Macarthur variety is extinct.

Annette Carol. *(C.pitardii),* ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News,* No.75, p.24: Reg. No.251: *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* hybrid. Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling that first flowered 1977. Spreading, open habit with 8 cm x 4 cm mid-green, lanceolate leaves. Flowers, incomplete double, 7 cm across, pale pink, blooming mid-season to late. Colour photos: ACRS, 1981,*Camellia News,* No.79, p.41 and *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol. XV, No.2, p.18, 1987. Chinese synonym 'Fenshanhu'.

Annette Franchetti. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl. IV: Remarkable for the perfection of its form and its ruddy pink colouring. It was obtained from seed by M. Franchetti, Florence, Italy, from whom M. Miellez at Lille has bought the entire stock. A particular charm is the evenness and perfect imbrication of its numerous petals, which compose blooms of lovely, delicate pink with a pale pink stripe in each. Orthographic errors: 'Annetta Franchetti', 'Annetti Franchetti'.

Annette Gehry. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.193, Reg. No.519: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Dr E.L. Gehry, Orangeburg, South Carolina, USA. Growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves are 8-10 cm long by 5-7 cm broad. The anemone form flower is light, lavender pink, shading to a white centre with yellow stamens. Flowers are 11 cm across by 7.5 cm deep. Cold hardy. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1964, facing p.116 and pl.5, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.23. Orthographic error: 'Annette Gray'. Chinese synonym: 'Geli'.

Annette Gray. Gish, 1962, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.23, No.16. Orthographic error for **Annette Gehry.**

Annette King. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Annette (McIlhenny). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953, invalidly as 'Annette': Large size, full pink, petals in centre resemble rabbit ears, interspersed with yellow stamens. A Jungle Gardens seedling. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Annette Wilson. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Medium size, pink formal double. Originated in USA.

Annetti Franchetti. Rollisson & Son, 1875-1876, Plant Catalogue, p.100. Orthographic error for **Annette Franchetti.**

Anni Asiyou. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Anne Askew.**

Annibal. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:19. No description. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.117, 1850, p.2: Imbricated, dark red. Central petals with broad white stripes. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Icongraphie,* Book I, pl.IV: A richly coloured perfection received two years ago from Italy. The blooms, of average size, are a bright poppy red; at the centre only, are broad, pure white stripes, faintly striated with red, stand out. The perfectly imbricated petals are rounded and deeply emarginate. At the centre they are oblong, outspread and streaked. This variety should not be confused with an inferior variety grown for several years.

Annibale. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, p.37. Orthographic error for **Annibal.**

Annie Feast. *(C.japonica),* Feast's Catalogue, 1868, p.16. No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Anne Feast'.

Annie Frost. Manning Catalogue, 1939. Orthographic error for **Anna Frost.**

Annie Gray. *(C.japonica)*, Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948: Cherry red. Medium large, semi-double with upright petals. Upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by the Orton Nursery.

Annie Jones. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2148: A large size, pale pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to late season. Originated by Annie Jones, Colquit, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.118: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 28 petals and yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Annie L. Bell. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.267, Reg. No.415: A 9 year old chance seedling originated by Annie L. Bell, Fort Deposit, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with 8 cm x 3.2 cm, light green leaves. The semi-double, white flowers, 7.5 cm across and 3.2 cm deep, have 13 petals and yellow stamens. Texture, thin and dainty. Flowers mid-season.

Annie Laurie. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1945, *Camellias*, p.20 gives this as a synonym for **Tricolor California;** however SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23 has it as a sport. SCCS, 1946, *Camellias*, p.20: Mauve. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, bushy growth. Sport of **Tricolor California** originated by Hearn, USA. Synonym: 'Mrs Eva Hill'. See black and white photo, p.29, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Annie M. True. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, Nod, p.26: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Sport: **Annie M. True Variegated.**

Annie M. True Variegated. *(C,japonica)*, Gentry, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26 as 'Annie M. True V.': A virus variegated form of **Annie M. True.** Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Annie McDonald. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Eugene Lize.**

Annie R. Cantey. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.218, Reg. No.564: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Rev. S.O. Cantey, Marion, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, medium in rate with 11 cm x 5.5 cm, dark green leaves. The peony form flowers, similar to **Debutante,** 12.5 cm across and 10 cm deep, are purplish pink with pink filaments and have 11 petals and 67 petaloids.

Annie Tee. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.128, Reg. No.963: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by Mrs Annie T. Williams, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm, dark green leaves. The peony form flower, similar to **Daikagura,** is 11 cm across and 6 cm deep. Its colour is ruby red with golden yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Annie Tee Variegated.**

Annie Tee Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1972, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.3 as 'Annie Tee Var.': A virus variegated form of **Annie Tee** - Ruby red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Annie Wylam. (*C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.28: Bright pink, shading to white in centre. Medium, peony form to rose form double with many slender petaloids. Medium, open, upright growth. Blooms early to late. Blooms tend to be rose form double in climates such as England where it received an RHS, "Award of Merit" in 1981. Originated by W. Wylam, California, USA.

Anniversario. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:5: Deep rose, dotted with white. Imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'L'Anniversario', 'La Anniversario'. Originated in Italy.

Anniversary. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.268, Reg. No. 363: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Eagleson Nurseries, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. First flowered 1956. The dark green leaves are 8 cm x 5.5 cm. The bright red, formal double flowers are 8 cm across by 4 cm deep and resemble **Alba Plena** and have about 80 petals. Flowers Mid-season to late.

Ann's Delight. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.544. Originated by H.L. Lane, Melville, West Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1989. A large, deep pink (RHS.CC.64D), peony form flower of 40 petals, and stamens, 13 cm diameter x 7 cm deep. The stamens are displayed loosely within the flower. Flowers freely mid-season on an upright, spreading plant of medium growth. Leaves mid-green, medium sized, keeled. Chinese synonym 'Kuaile'.

Ann's Delight. Some plants of *C.sasanqua* **Ann's Welcome** sold under this name.

Ann's Memorial. *(C.x williamsii).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.131, 1994, p.7, Reg. No.432, colour photo p.2: Originated by Alan Truran, Hornsby, NSW Australia as a chance seedling of **Bowen Bryant.** First flowered 1987. A white semi-double to informal double of 14-30 petals, 11.5 cm wide x 4 cm deep; flowers early to mid-season on an upright, rapidly growing plant. Leaves matt green, elliptic, flat, apices acuminate, margins serrulate, 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals slightly notched, filaments flared. The white flower contrasts with the creamy filaments. Stamens about 350.

Ann's Welcome. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.601-N; Seedling of **Edna Butler**, first flowered 2007. Meium size, white single blooms on a strong growing compact bush with dark green foliage. Originated by Craig Carroll, Carroll's Country Gardens & Nursery, Mt Tomah, NSW, Australia, and released by Flower Power & Arborglen Nurseries. Has sometimes been erroneously sold as 'Ann's Delight'.

Annulata. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.16, p.307. Raised by Dr Sacco of Milan, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Anonima. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue,1953; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.10: Dark red, with white stripes. Imbricated. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Antagonist. *(C.japonica),* Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Antarès. *(C.japonica).* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp. 10, 16, 25, 37; colour plate p.27: Large glowing red semi-double of 10-12 rounded petals and central stamen column of white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apices acute to acuminate. Originated in France.

Antarmetta. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Antarctic Star. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.7, Reg. No.166: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* originated by Mr & Mrs W.H. Peters, Tauranga, New Zealand. First flowered 1978. Growth habit is average with dark green 12 cm x 5 cm leaves. The anemone form flower, 10 cm across by 3 cm deep, has 9-12 petals and an average of 100 petaloids and is white with yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. It shows very few stamens and flowers Mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'Anaric Star'.

Antheropetala. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Anthographa. *(C.japonica)*, Colla, *Camelliografia*, 1843, p.132: Petals all light red with dots and irregular lines of carmine red. Corolla, considerable petals, those exterior round-oval, disposed regularly in 5-6 rows, standing apart; those of the interior, graduating to smaller size, oval-oblong, irregularly folded. It was obtained from the Banker Negri, Milan, Italy in the autumn of 1839. "It belongs to the section 'Punctata Piene' or 'Imperialis' of which it is the most beautiful. Its flowers resemble a carnation which gardeners call 'Script'. I have given it the name **Anthographa** (script flower) instead of 'Agenorea' ". According to Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850 Catalogue, this is a synonym for **Villageoise.**

Antica. *(C.japonica)*, Shirley Hibbert, 1871, The Floral World Garden Guide, vol.6, new series, p.125. No description. (Believed extinct).

Anticipation. *(C.x williamsii)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.III, No.1, p.37, 1962, Reg. No. 14: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Leviathan,** originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Flowers early to late season with dark, green leaves and upright habit. First flowered 1959. Flowers, peony form, 10 cm across with 6 rows of petals and numerous petaloids. Colour Red Purple Group 63B overlaid with Red Group 53C. For Colour photos see: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IX, No.4, between pages 20-21; p.143, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, facing p.143. Awards include: RHS, "Award of Merit", 1974, RHS, FCC 1975. Sport: **Anticipation Variegated.**

Anticipation Variegata. Duncan & Davies (UK) Ltd, 1995, Wholesale Plant List, p.5. Illegal orthography for **Anticipation Variegated.**

Anticipation Variegated. *(C.x williamsii)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.X, No.4, 1978, p.24 Reg. No.133: This cultivar is a virus variegated form of Mr L.E. Jury's saluenensis hybrid, **Anticipation.** All other descriptive particulars are the same as the original cultivar. Originated in New Zealand. Colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XII, No.7, 1982, p.25. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Qiwang'.

Antigone. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings.* p.12, colour photo: A small, soft pink, anemone form with large, ruffled outer petals and an open centre of mixed stamens and small, twisted petals. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Antigoni. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23: Large, red semi-double. Vigorous bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA, by Malbis.

Antique Charm. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.340: Originated in New Zealand by Les Jury. Rose form double, soft pink, (RHS.CC.55C), petal margins paler to almost white on central edge. Flower buds red. Blooms are 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 53 petals. Growth habit upright and dense but very slow with small, light green leaves. Blooms mid-season.

Antoinelli Lomeline. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p32. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antoinetta Bisi. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.32. Orthographic variant for **Antonietta Bisi.**

Antoinetta Lomellini. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.32. Orthographic variant for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antoinette. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.147; Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6: Raised by Mariani, Florence, Italy. Flower, full peony form, irregular. Outside petals in 5-6 rows. Orthographic variants: 'Antonietta', 'Antoniette'.

Antoinette Bisi. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Bisi.**

Antoinette Lomellini. van den Heede, 1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.169. Orthographic variant for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antonella. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Antonelli.**

Antonelli. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.4: Colour, a splendid red, with large, suffused white blotches and lines. Imbricated. Synonym: 'Antonelli di Genova'. Orthographic error: Antonella'. Originated in Italy.

Antonelli di Genova. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Synonym for **Antonelli.**

Antonetta Lomelini. Charles Vuylsteke, 1899-1900, Trade Catalogue, p.7. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antonetti Banco. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. Orthographic variant: 'Antonietta Banco'. (Believed extinct.)

Antonia la Fuente. *(C.japonica),* Galeotti, M. 1855, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique,* vol.13, p.62. No description. Orthographic variant 'Antonio la Fuenta'. Originated in Italy.

Antonia Lomellini. Schneider, 1894, *Revue Horticole*, p.432. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antonia Rosea. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1875-1876, Catalogue, 163:303. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Antonieta Lomellini. van Houte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265s:107: Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antonietta. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.111. Orthographic variant for **Antoinette.**

Antonietta Banco. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.12. Orthographic error for **Antonetti Banco.**

Antonietta Bisi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:19. No description: Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Pure white, regularly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.III: Blossoms above average, formed of oval petals, pure white, tinged with yellow at the centre and regularly imbricated. It is of Italian origin and recommended by Count Lechi of Brescia. Orthographic variants: 'Antoinette Bisi', 'Antoinette Bisi'. Chinese synonym 'Bisi'.

Antonietta Casanova. *(C.japonca),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.10: Raised by Cesare Franchetti, Florence, Italy: Large, flat flower, perfectly imbricated in the form of a spiral. Bright red with some small, white stripes and sometimes with the centre striped. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: The blooms, larger than the average, are composed of numerous petals, regularly imbricated, rounded at the circumference, oval at the centre, where they form a small, open heart. The colouring is a vivid cherry red, more delicate at the centre, where there appears faint, whitish, longitudinal lines. The foliage is small. Orthographic variants: 'Antonietta Casanuova', 'Antoinette Casanovae', 'Antonietta Casa Nuova'.

Antonietta Casa Nuova. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.81. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Casanova.**

Antonietta Casanuova. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic variant for **Antonietta Casanova.**

Antonietta Castelbarco. Padova, 1856, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Synonym for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Antonietta Colnaghi. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1856-1857. No description; van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:5: Very large double, bright rose-pink and dusted with streaks of white and red. Mercatelli catalogue, 1881: Large, spirally imbricated form, vivid rose, with darker veining, light, ashy grey white centre, sometimes with faint, white lines. Originated in Milan, Italy.

Antonietta Gattinelli. *(C.japonica)*, *R. Societa Toscana d'Orticultura Bottellino*, 1878. Originated by Franchetti, Milan, Italy. A bicolour Camellia with white ground, variegated or striped in pink or red. Double.

Antonietta Lamellina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antonietta Lomallini. *Cultures de la Société Horticole*, van Houtte Pere, 1891, No.294. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antonietta Lomellini. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue, p.15, as 'Antoinette Lomellini'. No description: Leguay, 1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.10: Imbricated formal double with numerous petals, concave, deep carmine; van Houtte, 1854-1855, Catalogue, 53:37 as 'Antonietta Lomelini': Imbricated bicolor flower, petals rose-pink, almost entirely covered with white streaks. The petals seem to be like bird's feathers; Verscheffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III: Flower, bicolor, well imbricated, of the largest size, with ample and numerous petals, carmine rose. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Antoinette Lomellini', 'Antonietti Lomellini', 'Antonia Lomellini', 'Antoinette Lommelini', 'Antoinette Lomellini', 'Antonietta Lomallini', 'Antonietta Lamellina', 'Antonieta Lomelini', 'Antoinetti Lomeline', 'Antonetta Lomeline', 'Antonietta Lomelini', 'Antonietta Lomelini', 'Antoniette Lomellini'.

Antonietta Lomelini. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.34. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antonietta Palermo. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: Crimson with many petals and striped with white. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Crimson with many petals striped with white. Originated in Italy.

Antoniette. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Antoinette.**

Antonietti Lomellini. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini.**

Antonina. van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:rr: A perfect double white with dark, salmon red dashes like 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Originated in Italy.

Antonio Allegri. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Antonio Bernardo Ferreira. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, 1883, Catalogue No.19: Double. Satiny rose, sometimes striped with white. Originated in Portugal. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No. 27, 1892, p.56; Formal double. This is the same cultivar which Loureiro originally catalogued as **Bernardo Ferreira**. Because the new name is still in use, it is also allowed valid status.

Antonio Gualdi. *(C.japonica)*, R. Societa Toscana d'Orticultura, Bollettino, 1876: Originated by Santarelli, Florence, Italy, from seed of 'Grand Napoleone'. A very large, cupped double; light, rose pink, striped and spotted white, softly shaded. Orthographic error: 'Antonio Guidi'.

Antonio Guidi. R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura, *Bollettino*, 1878. Orthographic error for **Antonio Gualdi.**

Antonio J'ao. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9: Double. Deep vermilion with some white stripes. Originated in Portugal. Incorrect recording of **Jáo, Antonio.**

Antonio la Fuenta. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. No description. Orthographic eror for **Antonia la Fuente.**

Antonio Perego. *(C.japonica)*, Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardino, giornal d'horticulture*, vol.IV, p.97. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.

Antonio Sevesi. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.167-169: in honor of Dr. Antonio Sevesi, President of the Societa Italiana della Camelie, Mr Charles Puddle named a Camellia on the spot. He found a beautiful, white, semi-double variety in bloom. He prevailed on Miss Anna Maria Treschlin of Berne, to paint the bloom in watercolour. See the black and white plate on p.169.

Antrosanguinea. Trillon Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.3. Orthographic error for **Atrosanguinea.**

Antrowarpiensis Nova. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Antwerpiensis Nova', synonym for **Antwerpiensis.**

Antuerpiensis. Courtois ,1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture.* Orthographic variant for **Antwerpiensis.**

Antverpensis. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.24. Orthographic error for **Antwerpiensis.**

Antverpiensis. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Antwerpiensis.**

Antwerpensis. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15; Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836--1837, p.8. Orthographic error for **Antwerpiensis.**

Antwerpiensis. *(C.japonica)*, Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, l[pt.D]:315, as 'Antuerpiensis'. No description. Introduced by Moens, Belgium. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, 2nd ed., p.212: Semi-double, more than 8 cm across, orange red with broad petals, few in number, slightly ruffled at base, sometimes gleamed with white. Centre petals few, strap-like, spotted white, fertile stamens. Orthographic variants and error: 'Antuerpiensis', 'Antverpiensis', 'Antwerpensis', 'Antrowarpensis Nova', 'Antverpiensis'.

Antwerpiensis Nova. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as 'Antrowarpensis Nova'. Synonym for **Antwerpiensis.**

Anyô. (Place Name). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.16. Small, deep red, tubular single, slender petals, channelled at petal centre, cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, plicate at the centre rib. Selected from wild camellias, Okayama Prefecture, named and released by Siichiro Sasai in 1976.

Anzac. *(C.hybrid)*, SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.157: Deep rose. Medium size, formal double. Originated by H.J. Clark, Auckland, New Zealand from the cross *C.hybrid* **Barbara Clark** x *C.japonica* **Somersby.**

Aobaite Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Petite.**

Aoban Shanhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Kramer's Fluted Coral.**

Aobodun. Gao Jiyin Ltr.25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Grace Albritton.**

Aobula. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Auburn White.**

Aodama. (Blue Jewel), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1696, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Cherry pink with red splashes, medium size, semi-double form. Different reading: 'Seigyoku'. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.112. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aodeng. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Gayle Walden.**

Aohailun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Helen.**

Aohala. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.50. Chinese synonym for **K. O'Hara.**

Aohui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Glow.**

Aoi. (Hollyhock), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.615: Small to medium size, deep red, informal double with a fountain of petals from the centre in a two tiered flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Aoi-no-ue. (Lady Aoi), (*C.*x *hiemalis x C.yuhsienensis)*, Hagiya, 1987, JCS, *Camellia*, No.24. p.13 with a colour photo: A cross between the species *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira** x *C.yuhsienensis*, raised by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan. A peach pink ground with some white graduations on outer petals. Medium sized, slender petals, lotus shaped, semidouble blossoms, mid-season on an erect tree. Aoi-no-ue is the name of Hikaru Genji's wife in the ancient novel *Genji Monogatari.*

Aoi-sangoshô. (Blue Coral Reef), *(C.japonica).* Takii Shubyô Co. Ltd, Kyôto Mail Order Catalogue, Spring 1995, front page: Wild japonica found in forest on Tanegashima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture, Kyûshû, Japan in 1988 by Shigeyuki Iwatsubo. Colour is deep bluish purple as it starts to open. A single of 5-6 cm diameter. Flowers in mid-season. See also: Kairyô-en Co. Ltd, Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture, Mail Order Catalogue, Spring 1995, *Hani-no-engei:* Estimated age of tree – 200 years. Petals thick and firm, blue purple, white filaments, yellow anthers. Its colour is not affected by cultivation or climate. Different reading 'Aoi-sangosyô'.

Aojieni Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Jennifer.**

Aojilian. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Gillian.**

Aokalin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hiemalis* **Paradise Caroline**.

Aokoshimino. (Blue Koshimino), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large, white semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aolan. (Concave Orchid), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.72. Chinese synonym for **Fluted Orchid.**

Aolinda. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Betty Lynda.**

Aolinpike. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428. Chinese synonym for the Germany *C.japonica* **Wingster Olymp**.

Aosika. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Oscar B. Elmer.**

Aotong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Baby Jane.**

Aoxier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Hilda.**

Aoyagi. (Young Willow), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I: Large, semi-double, red ground with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Seiryû'.

Aoyagi. (Young Willow), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.720: Large, white semi-double with reddish streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aozhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Pearl.**

Aozhou Gongzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hybrid* **Wirlinga Princess.**

Aozhou Huang. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C. japonica*, **Gwenneth Morey.**

Aozhou Zhi Guang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Australis.**

Aozora. (Blue Sky), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.146, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, campanulate single, dark pink, channelled. Petals rounded, oval, in 2 rows; outer row tips reflexed. Stamens cylindrical, anthers yellow. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apices long-acuminate, margins finely serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Kikuzuki.** Originated and named by Noboru Nagahama.

Apache. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.218, Reg. No.587: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, of average denseness and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 12.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flowers, 13 cm across and 6 cm deep, are brilliant red, with yellow stamens and have 20 plus petals and 3 or 4 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature* 1968, p.19 has it as a synonym for **Red Giant** previously registered with the ACS, by Shackelford in 1954. Sport: 'Apache Variegated'.

Apache Chief. *(C.japonica),-American Camellia Yearbook-*, 1966, p.83, Reg. No.834: A 7 year old seedling (No.1007) that first bloomed 1962; originated by Albert and Alice Home, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. The leaves are dark green and average 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The plant growth is medium in rate, upright and dense. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), is 13 cm across and has 37 petals and 12 petaloids. Its colour is bright rose pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. As the flower ages it takes on an undertone of purple. Falls intact. Some of the petaloids form trumpets and some flags are purple. Blooms early to mid-season.

Apache Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16 as 'Apache Var.': A virus variegated form of **Apache** - Deep pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Ape's Lips. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Xingchun.**

Aphrodite. *(C.hiemalis).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2005, p.28, colour photo p.29. A seedling of *C.hiemalis* **Mine-no-yuki** which first bloomed in 1999. Originated by Robert Green, Fairhope, Ala, USA and propagated by Green Nurseries. The rose form flower is white, edged with magenta pink, and often has a peach-pink bud centre. Petals are wavy and ruffled edged. Diameter is 9 cm. Plant is upright and dense, and flowers very freely early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.39 and colour photo p.c3. Dark green leaves are 5.7 cm x 2.5 cm.

Apian. Guilfoyle Catalogue, 1866, p.18. Orthographic error for **Appiani.**

Apiani. Le Texnier, 1911, Catalogue, p.35. Orthographic error for **Appiani.**

Apicaeformis. Barral, 1866, *Revue Horticole*, p.63. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Quercifolia.**

Apicia Formica. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Quercifolia.**

Apicoformis. Antofilo, ed., 1866, *I Giardini....* Orthographic error 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Quercifolia.**

Apisiformis. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Quercifolia.**

Apolinia d.Italie. Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Apollina.**

Apollina. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.59, 126: A vigorous shrub, filled with numerous, spreading branches; leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, roundish-oval, sub-cordiform, of a green almost black, veins prominent. Flower, medium size, 8 cm across, full, of a delicate rose; petals of the circumference, rounded and entire, those at the centre, distorted, crenate and depressed. Oudin, Lisieux, Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9 as 'Apollon': Large size, perfectly imbricated flower, transparent, bright soft pink. Orthographic variant: 'Apolline'. Synonyms: 'Apollinae d'Italie', 'Apolinia d'Italie'. Orthographic errors: 'Appollina', 'Apollinae', 'Apollinea d'Italie', 'Appolina', 'Apollon', 'Apolliniana'. According to Le Texnier, 1911, catalogue, p.31: grown about 1831 by Cachet, Anjou, France.

Apollinae. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.163. Orthographic error for **Apollina.**

Apollina Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in France by Cachet. (Believed extinct.)

Apolline. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic variant for **Apollina.**

Apollinea d'Italie. van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:tt. Synonym for **Apollo.**

Apolliniana. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Apollina.**

Apollo. *(C.japonica)*, Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3: Large size, imbricated, transparent pink. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:9. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.122: Full Double. Delicate pink finely tipped with soft carmine. Originated in Italy by Mariani, Florence.

Apollo. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.30: Imbricated, red, strong growth, extra. Originated in Italy.

Apollo (Pauls). *(C.japonica)*, *The Garden*, 1911, p.249 as 'Apollo': Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, pp.111-112: Semi-double, 15 petals, orbicular or oblate, 5 cm wide by 4.5 cm long, central petals smaller, with an irregular central cluster of stamens and a few petaloids. The colour is Turkey Red, (HCC, 721/1) occasionally blotched white.Habit, vigorous, branching and open with elliptical leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm, serrate from the middle to the apex, very shallowly serrate to the base, apex acuminate to long-acuminate, glossy, dark green. This cultivar received a RHS "Award of Merit" in 1956. It was originated about 1900 in a group of single and semi-double varieties introduced by the English nurseryman, William Paul. Both flowers and foliage are sometimes inclined to variegation and the name **Apollo Variegated** has been applied to the predominantly variegated form. It has been confused with another Paul introduction **Jupiter**, which received an Award of Merit when erroneously exhibited as 'Apollo'. It is this confusion that causes some nursery catalogues to list it as "single to semi-double". **Apollo** can be distinguished from **Jupiter** by its deeper red, more numerous petals and its long, pointed leaves which have a slight twist. Synonyms: 'Compton's Brow Cherry', 'Compton's Brow Pink', 'Paul's Apollo'. Orthographic errors:

‘Appollo’, ‘Opollo’, ‘L’Apollo’. See black and white photo, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, No.15, pl.42.

Apollo (McIlhenny). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.2 invalidly as ‘Apollo’: Five petal single. Prolific bloomer. Rose red. Introduced by Bobbink & Alkins, Rutherford, New Jersey, USA.

Apollo Novissima. *(C.japonica),* Desportes, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, ser.3, vol.1, p.217: Flower regularly imbricated, the pink petals traversed by white lines; Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, p.446: Flowers a shade of pink deeper than **Sacco Vera.** The slender, closely packed petals are regularly imbricated in 7 or 8 rows, those in the centre, paler than the outer petals. Mercatelli, 1881, *Catalogo della Camelie:* Large regularly imbricated flower; very broad petals, uniform deep red. Note: This completely red form would appear to be a sport which has taken over the identity of the original variegated pink cultivar.Originated in Italy.

Apollo Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Puddle and Hanger, 1961, RHS *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.112: The name **Apollo Variegated** has been applied to the form showing predominantly variegated flowers. A virus variegated form of **Apollo (Pauls)** - Orient red, heavily blotched white. Originated in England. In Australia this cultivar was confused with **Mars Variegated** and **Amagashita.**

Apollo 14. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.125, Reg. No.1198: An 11 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed, 1966; originated by Mary Alice and Neal Cox, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double flower measures, 12.5-15.5 cm across and 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season. It has good texture and lasting quality, many blooms showing 75-80% white with deep pink, moired and blended throughout the bloom. Synonym: ‘Apollo 14 Variegated’. Chinese synonyms ‘Hua Aboluo’ as ‘Apollo 14 Var.’ and ‘Aboluo’ as **Apollo 14**.

Apollo 14 Variegated. Cannon, 1974, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.1 as ‘Apollo 14 Var.’. As the original registration No. 1198 of **Apollo 14** includes the variegated form, this must be accepted as a synonym.

Apollon. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9. Orthographic error for **Apollina.**

Appiani. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, General Catalogue, p.45. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.96. No description. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:3. No description. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.III: We have lately received this little known variety from Mr F. Mariani, Florence, Italy. It has blossoms of medium size, with large, perfectly imbricated, rounded and emarginate petals, of a vivid, carmine rose colour, with broad, whitish stripes at the centre of each. Synonym: ‘Andrea Appiani’. Orthographic error: ‘Apiani’, ‘Appioni’, ‘Apian’.

Appioni. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Appiani.**

Applause. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.160, Reg. No.1679: A large, salmon pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid, (**Mudan Cha** x **Elizabeth Johnstone**), mid-season to late flowering; originated by Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. (Their No.7131). A 9 year old hybrid seedling, first bloomed 1971. Average flower size 12 cm across. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, l0 cm long by 5 cm broad.

Apple Blossom. *(C.japonica),* RHS, Index 1927, p.282: A single with 7 obovate petals, 3.5 cm wide and long, with a central cylindrical stamen cluster about 1.8 cm long, with golden anthers. The flower is white, flushed Rose Opal, HCC, 022/2, about 6.5 cm across. Leaves, broadly-elliptic, 8 cm long by 6 cm broad, apex shortly acuminate, margins, shallowly crenate-serrulate. Plant habit is upright and compact. This cultivar was introduced by the

Sander Nursery, Bruges, Belgium, about 1915 and named by them 'Joy Sander'. However no prior listing of this name has been located and it thus remains a synonym. Synonyms 'Apple Blossom'(England), 'Joy Sander'. Received a RHS, "Award of Merit", 1933. There are 4 other Camellias which bear the name 'Apple Blosson' but this one would appear to have priority. The Japanese camellia **Furô-an** has been confused with this cultivar in England.

Apple Blossom. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.3: Single pink and white, small. Listed as a *C.williamsii.* Vigorous, open growth. Blooms early to mid-season. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.124: Pink and white. Medium size single. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late. This is now listed by Nuccio's as **Showa Wabisuke** and it is the same as the Domoto form. Reduced to synonym for **Showa Wabisuke.** Chinese synonym 'Pingguohua'.

Apple Blossom. Domoto Camellia List, 1932 as a small, white single, lightly washed rose colour on the petal reverse. Early. Listed under *C.saluenensis.* This now appears to be the same as 'Little Princess', itself a synonym for **Showa-wabisuke.** See black and white photo, p.77, 79, Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America.*

Apple Blossom (Coolidge). *(C.sasanqua), Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.23, invalidly as 'Appleblossom': A lovely single, blush and white, like a glorified apple blossom, with conspicuous yellow stamens. Delightfully scented. Blooms early. Coolidge Nursery Catalogue, 1939, invalidly as 'Apple Blossom'. White flushed pink. Single. Medium size. According to Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol. III, p.274: Developed by Coolidge Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA, from seed imported from Japan about 1921. According to Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, it is a medium size, single white, blushed pink, about 6 cm across. The stamens open in a semi-sunburst shape and filaments and anthers are dark yellow. It is a good pillar plant lending itself to espalier. Fragrant. In the *C.sasanqua* group the name has also been used as a synonym for the Japanese variety **Fukuzutsumi.**

Apple Blossom. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America:* "Dr D.W. McLean advises that a variety of *C.japonica* was propagated from an old plant in the garden of Mr Youtz, Pasadena, California, and named 'Apple Blossom' by him." This has since been found to be the same as **Americana.**

Apple Blosson (England). SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.16. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.12. Synonym for **Apple Blossom.**

Apple Blossom (Fischer). *(C.japonica),* Jutta Fischer, 1994, "Success with Camellias", inside front cover illustration, and text p.64, invalidly as 'Apple Blossom': Medium size pink, hose-in-hose semi-double with 15 large, rounded petals. Centre fascicle of stamens, yellow anthers, white filaments.

Apple Blossom (McIlhenny). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941 as 'Apple Blossom': Pale blush pink, deepening towards the margin; medium sized semi-double. Originated in USA.

Apple Blossom (Youtz). SCCS, 1945, *Camellias,* p.18. Synonym for **Americana.**

Apple Queen. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.301, Reg. No.184: A 10 year old chance seedling; originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1950. Plant growth is of average density and rapid in rate with rather pointed, medium size leaves. Flower buds are long, white with blush pink edges. The incomplete double flowers, white with pink edges, have 18-25 petals with rabbit ears in the centre and are from 10-12.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late.

Appleblossom. Hume, 1947, *National Horticultural Magazine*, 26(3):190. Orthographic variant for 'Apple Blossom', synonym for **Showa-wabisuke.**

Appleblossom (Japan). Manning,1939, *Plant Buyer's Index*, ed.4. Synonym for **Showa-wabisuke.**

Appolina. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Apollina.**

Appollina. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic error for **Apollina.**

Appollinae. Harrison, ed., 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.14, p.20. Orthographic error for **Apollina.**

Appollo. Wall Cottage Nursery Catalogue, 1982, p.2. Orthographic error for **Apollo.**

Apricot Red Pine Cone Shell. Ikeda, 1970 *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Xinghong Songzike.**

April Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.3, "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. Parks and K.M. Parks. A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Dr Tinsley**. 102-F-30-CF-33. A compact slow growing plant with semi-double, shell-pink flowers. Bud set is heavy. Blooms mid-season. ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2341: Large size, rose pink semi-double. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1 with colour photo: A 29 year old seedling. Average size flower is 10.5 cm across x 4 cm deep with 20 petals and 0-10 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

April Dawn. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.3, "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. & K.M. Parks: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Hikarugenji** ('Herme'); 60-L-9-CF-29; Erect habit, vigorous growth rate with shades of shell-pink and white variegated (not virus induced) formal double flowers. Heavy bud set and long blooming period. The pink and white variegation amongst the flowers over the whole of the plant is interesting. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA.

April Kiss. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.9: A seedling of *C.japonicas* **Berenice Boddy** x **Reg Ragland,** originated by Dr. C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill North Carolina, USA. A compact, well formed plant with a moderate growth rate and small, medium red formal flowers, mid-season blooming with heavy bud set. The earliest flowering of the "April" series. SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement* 2014. Pinkish red, small to medium formal double. Cold hardy, Zone 6B.

April Lynn Poe. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.125, Reg. No.1168: A 10 year old chance seedling japonica, first bloomed 1965; originated by W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves measuring 10-12.5 cm long by 7 cm broad. The, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is peach pink with golden anthers and creamy filaments and is 12.5 cm across by 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, facing p.102. SCCS, 1972 *Camellia Nomenclature*, facing p.16.

April Melody. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.15; A compact, erect and moderate grower with single, small, rose red flowers. Early and long flowering. Sturdy grower and very cold hardy. **Berenice Boddy** x **Reverend John Bennett.** Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

April Pink. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.15; Soft pink, small, formal double flowers in mid-season. Petal edges often darker. Plant has survived -9ºF temperature. **Berenice Boddy** x **Kumasaka.** Plant is dense and compact. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

April Remembered. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.3, "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. & K.M. Parks: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Dr Tinsley**; 102-F-6; Vigorous fast growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded flowers; semi-double. Bud

set substantial. Flowers from early to late in the season. Slightly larger and hardier in all respects than **Berenice Boddy.** ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2342: Large size magenta rose semi-double. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. ACS, 1996, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.2 with colour photo. A 29 year old seedling. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 18 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Cold hardy with a long blooming season. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Siyue Huiyi'.

April Rose. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.2; "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. & K.M. Parks: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Kumasaka,** 60-0-CF-31; A compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with rose-red, formal double flowers. Heavy bud set and medium to late season flowering. Very cold hardy. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA.

April Showers. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16: Clear pink. Medium anemone form, with somewhat undulate outer guard petals and petaloids grown together at the base. Medium dense, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in the USA by Marshall.

April Snow. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.3; "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. & K.M. Parks: A seedling of **Triphosa** x **Betty Sheffield Supreme**; 152-1; A compact, medium to slow growing, well formed plant with white, rose form double flowers. Heavy bud set, late blooming, very hardy. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA.

April Tryst. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.3, "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture": Open pollinated seedling 232-NX: Erect habit with medium growth rate, a well formed plant with bright red, anemone form flowers. Heavy bud set over a long period within the middle of the flowering season. Dense clusters of petaloids are easily damaged by cold in the unopened bud stage. ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2343: Medium size, currant red petals with red and white variegated petaloids, anemone form. Seedling of **Yours Truly.** Originated by Dr. C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.2 with colour photo. a 27 year old seedling. Average flower size 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 15 petals, 135 petaloids, yellow anthers and rose pink filaments. Cold hardy. Plant growthis upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Apuaeformis. Verschaffelt, 1865, *Expositor Bruxelles.* Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Apucaeformis. Verschaffelt, 1865, *Expositor Bruxelles.* Annonymous, 1866, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (26):51-52 as 'Apuaeformis'. Synonym for **Kingyo-Tsubaki.**

Apucoeformis. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', Synonym for **Kingyo-Tsubaki.**

Apunga. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 13pt.D4:315. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.106, 107: Leaves about 8 cm long by 6 cm broad, long-oval, a little acuminate, glossy, unequal serrations, dark green. Buds long acuminate, scales green. Flower 8 cm across, sometimes larger, double, cherry red, petals of the circumference are not numerous, broad, well imbricated, those at the centre, unequal, twisted and of a small number, The flower resembles **Reine des Pays-bas.** Makoy, 1839 says that it is a synonym, although Courtois, 1833 lists them as separate cultivars. Originated in Germany. Orthographic error: 'Apunta'.

Apunta. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establihment de la Société d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Apunga.**

Apuseformis. Gadeceau, 1908, *Revue Horticole*, p.61-64. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', Synonym for **Kingyo-Tsubaki**

Aquarius. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.126, Reg. No.1206: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling, first bloomed 1965; originated by Neal Rogers, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow with 11 cm x 5 cm light, green leaves. The formal double, light pink bloom measures 10-11 cm across and 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Aquarius Variegated.**

Aquarius Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1975, vol.30, No.1 as 'Aquarius Var.': A virus variegated form of **Aquarius** - Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Aquifolium. *Useful Plants of Japan*, 1895, colour plate. Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Aquillon. *(C.japonica)*, Graulhie, 1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.67: From seed of **Leeana Superba;** flower larger and firmer than **Triumphans** or **Sophie**. Originated in Belgium.

Ara Jisji. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars* from *Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Arabella. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, p.2; No description; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949, p.240: A chance seedling, grown by Mrs Mary Edinger, Hood, California, USA and named in 1939 for her sister. Although the seedling is old it has only just come into commercial propagation. A light, brick red, incomplete double with folded, upright petaloids mixed with fascicles of stamens, which are predominantly central. The variety is very similar to the garden form of *C.reticulata*, **Captain Rawes** but is deeper in colour.

Arabian Nights. *(C.japonica)*, McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1958: Oriental pink with shadings of deeper pink. Large, semi-double with ruffled petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, California, USA. Sport: **Arabian Nights Variegated.**

Arabians Nights Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19 as 'Arabian Nights Var.': A virus variegated form of **Arabian Nights** - Oriental pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Araboshi. Satomi, 1962, *Supplement to Camellia Varieties in Japan.* Different reading for **Arahôshi.**

Arahi. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Arahôshi. (Warrior Priest), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1957, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama & Futakuchi, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.190, pl.112: A medium size, orange-red semi-double of 20 petals in 2 or 3 rows, with an irregular centre of stamens and 2 or 3 small, twisted petals. Late flowering. Leaves, narrowly elliptical to elliptical, apex acute, medium size, wavy and twisted. Vigorous, erect growth becoming spreading. For illustration see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.200; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14. Different reading 'Arabôshi'. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Said to be a seedling of **Arajishi.**

Arai. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Medium size, white with vivid streaks of red, round corolla. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Arai. (Place name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, [before 1700], Watanabe, 1969, pl.581: Medium size, white, open peony form with spots of red and stamens intermixed with centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Arai-in. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.30. Corruption of 'Arai-inbeni'. Synonym for **Hitosuji.**

Arai-inbeni. Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.29. Synonym for **Hitosuji.**

Arainin. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Arai-in', synonym for **Hitosuji.**

Araiso. (Wind Swept Shore), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya and Ishizawa, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.4, black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.370; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14, colour photo, p.199, description: Flower, crimson, spherical, peony form, informal double, the centre a confused mass of small twisted petals, petaloids and stamens, like a marigold flower, 8-10 cm across. Late flowering. Outer petals 12-20, rather narrow and waved; in the centre, approximately 120 slender, twisted petals, confused with about 120 stamens. Leaves, medium size to small, elliptical, reflexed, stem hairy, mid-green, sharply, shallowly serrate; clearly veined. Vigorous, erect growth. Colour photo p.381, Yokoyama & Kirino.1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Ojiya City, then at the Agricultural Dept. of the Niigata University, Japan by Dr Hagiya.

Araja. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.l8, No.4, inside back cover. No description.

Aragishi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Corruption of Japanese name, **Arajishi.**

Arajisha. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Nursery Catalougue, 1938-1939, Corruption of Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Arajishi. (Fierce Lion), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Very large size, semi-double, 3 tiers of petals, red with large, white spots; flat flower, tubular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: This is not the same as the existing cultivar. See JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.124.

Arajishi. (Fierce Lion), *(C.rusticana)*, Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Dark red, mottled white, large peony form. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.35, p.66; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias* of *Japan*, colour photo No.307, p.155, description, p.182: White blotched form of the variety **Beni-arajishi.** It is a full peony form, 8-9 cm across with obcordate outer petals, emarginate, numerous, small petals and petaloids, variously twisted and irregular, forming a central mass, intermingled with a few stamens. The colour is Currant Red, HCC, 821/2 with scattered white markings. Leaves, dark, glossy green, characteristically narrow-elliptic, long acuminate, with deeply and coarsely serrate or bi-serrate edges. New growth carries easily visable hairs on the petiole and midrib. Early flowering. This cultivar is widely grown. In the West, particularly the USA, it is often the solid red form, erroneously as 'Arajishi'. The solid red form is **Beni-arajishi,** of which the variegated form, **Arajishi** is a sport. Different readings are: 'Arejishi', 'Areshishi'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Aragishi', 'Arajishu', 'Arajisi', 'Arajisha', 'Are Jisji', 'Arijishi', 'Arejeshi', 'Arazishi', 'Arejisji', 'Arejishii', 'Areshishi', 'Arejishi Variegated'. Synonyms: 'Heckla', 'Lady Alice', 'Aloha', 'Arajishi Waratah', 'Arajishi Variegated', 'Arajishifuiri' and, erroneously: 'Akakarako'. See colour photos: See *Encyclopedia Of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.292 & p.334. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Huangshizi'.

Arajishifuiri. Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzue.* See Watanabe, 1965, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127, as 'Arajishi-huiri', Synonym for **Arajishi. Araluen Star.** (*C.pitardii* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.543. Originated by R.H. Campbell, Maddington, West Australia. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* **Prudence.** First flowered 1989. The semi-double, pale to light pink (RHS.CC.65C), flower of 18 petals is hose-in-hose, with stamens arranged in tubular form, and is 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. An erect plant of medium growth rate, that flowers freely mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, glossy, narrow and keeled, 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flower form and shape similar to *C.x vernalis* **Star Above Star**. Mass-flowering.

Arajishi Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.27 as 'Arajishi Var.'. Synonym for **Arajishi.**

Arajishi Waratah. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2 as 'Aragishi Warata'. Synonym for **Arajishi.**

Arajishu. Portland Camellias Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Arajisi. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Araluen Star. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.543. Originated by R.H. Campbell, Maddington, West Australia. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* **Prudence.** First flowered 1989. The semi-double, pale to light pink (RHS.CC.65C), flower of 18 petals is hose-in-hose, with stamens arranged in tubular form, and is 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. An erect plant of medium growth rate, that flowers freely mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, glossy, narrow and keeled, 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flower form and shape similar to *C.x vernalis* **Star Above Star**. Mass-flowering.

Aramusha. (Fierce Warrior), (Wabisuke), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14, colour photo, p.199, description: Flower, light red graduations, single of 7 large, strongly crinkled petals, opening through campanulate to flat, 8-10 cm across. Mid-season flowering. Central stamen tube. Leaves, medium size, narrowly elliptic, apex acuminate, base acute, deep green with clear venation. Growth, erect, not vigorous. Originated in Kawaguchi-shi, Saitama Prefecture, Kantô District, in Japan. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description, see p.72, 73, 74, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, 1982. The colour of the flower, leaves, plant habit etc. resemble those of **Tarôkaja,** of which it is thought to be a seedling.

Aranami. (Fierce Wave), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Carmine red, single, large size, white streaks. Also listed by Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ara-Nico. Haskin's Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.3: Formal double, showing no stamens. Pink with a white bar. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Arai-in', synonym for **Hitosuji.**

Aranin. Huttleston, 1960, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.124, with black and white photo facing p.121, fig.32. SCCS, 1962 *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16. Different reading for 'Arai-in', synonym for **Hitosuji.**

Araragi. (Japanese Yew), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Medium size, anemone double, red with long, slender, pointed petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Araragi. (Japanese Yew), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, pale pink with red spots, 3-4 rows of petals, divided stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Arare. (Hailstones), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Arare-kasuri. (Hailstone Pattern), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.532: Deep red semi-double to peony form, with vividly contrasting white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Arashi. (Tempest), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, Shigetarô, (ca. 1810), *Chinka Hin'i.* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale pink, with red spots, medium size with 3-4 rows of petals and divided stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Arashiyama. (Place name in Kyôto), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, pl.150: Semi-double to informal double white with red stripes. Different reading: 'Ranzan'. (Believed extinct.)

Arashiyama. (Place name in Kyôto), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: White with pink graduations. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Arata. (Personal Name) *(C.hiemalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.64; White, double, medium size, early to mid-season. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.298 with colour photo; Semi-double. Leaves elliptic, somewhat small. Upright but somewhat spreading growth. First distributed in Kurume, Japan around 1990.

Aratama. (New Jewel), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1969, *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai Shinhinshû:* Bowl shaped flower, white, medium small size, 7 cm across, 5 petals, rounded and curved inwards. Stamens about 105, anthers yellow, slightly spreading columnar. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves, medium size, dark green, long-ovate, curved, glossy. Plant habit, erect and vigorous. A seedling from the cross **Shirohassaku** x **Shûfûraku.** Name approved by Chûbu area Tsubaki Kyôkai, New Flowers Registration Committee, Jan. 1969. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14 & 199 for colour photo & description. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Araya-shiro. (Araya's White), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, 1851, *Senkaôden:* White, single, large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct), See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.80.

Arazishii. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue,1974. Orthographic error for **Arajishi.**

Arbutus. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, 1950, p.23: Rose pink. Medium semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by R. Long, Pasadena, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.49, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Arbutus Gum. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.126, Reg. No.1201: A 9 year old chance *C.reticulata* hybrid that first bloomed in 1964; originated by Frank Maitland, Sylmar, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, of average density and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, measuring 7.5 cm in length and 3.2 cm wide. The semi-double flower, light to deep pink, measures 12.5-13 cm across, with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. A variegated form also exists. For colour photo see p.150, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Arcadia. *(C.reticulata x C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980,p.160, Reg. No.1609: A very large, salmon pink, semi-double to loose, peony form, *C.hybrid (C.reticulata*, **Mouchang** x *C.sasanqua*, **Bonanza**). Mid-season to late flowering, originated by Meyer Piet, Arcadia, California. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed in 1974. Average flower size, 13-15 cm across. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. Received the 'Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award' in 1983. Sport: **Arcadia Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Akadiya'.

Arcadia Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.sasanqua)*, Cannon, 1981, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.4 as 'Arcadia Var.': A virus variegated form of **Arcadia** - salmon pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Arch Duchess Augusta. Wicks, W.C., Ltd., Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Arch of Triumph. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook, p.126*, 1972, Reg. No.1171: A 10 year old chance hybrid seedling that first bloomed in 1962; originated by David Feathers, Lafayette,
California USA. Plant growth is upright, relatively dense and rapid, with waffled, green leaves, 13 cm x 8 cm. The loose, peony form bloom is wine red with yellow stamens. It measures up to 17 cm across and 8 cm deep with 15-20 petals and blooms early to

mid-season. Heavy texture and long lasting. Grown from wild Reticulata seed sent by Colonel T. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. Received the "Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award" in 1973 and the "Aubrey Harris Award" of the ACS in 1974. For colour photos see: ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.24, 1966, p.24. *Camellias, A Wisley Handbook*, 1985, p.41. Sport: **Arch of Triumph Variegated.**

Arch of Triumph Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Gentry 1972. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.1 as 'Arch of Triumph Var.': A virus variegated form of **Arch of Triumph** - Wine red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Archdeacon Brown. *(C.japonica),* Durrant, 1962, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.II, No.5, p.15, 16: "In view of the extreme rarity of the spiral form, it is little short of amazing that we also discovered another, this time Neyron Rose, (HCC,623), and having 5 spirals of 8 or 9 petals each....the spirals are present in all the flowers seen and occur both clockwise and anticlockwise....If **Spiralis Rubra** cannot be established as the name for this camellia it will be called **Archdeacon Brown** after one of New Zealand's most worthy and famous missionaries." As it proved impossible to equate **Spiralis Rubra** with this cultivar it now carries the valid name of **Archdeacon Brown.**

Archduc Etienne. William Bull Retail Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Etienne.**

Archduc Jude Cascano. Giles and Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Jude Cascano.**

Archduchess. *(C.japonica),* Giles and Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Archduchess Augusta. *Florist, Fruitist and Garden Miscellany,* 1859. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Archduchess d'Orleans. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.13. Orthographic error for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Archduchess Lindsay de Ceracina. Scott, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1889, p.41. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina.**

Archduchess Marie. Scott, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1868, p.41. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Marie.**

Archduchessa August. The Saville Garden Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Archduchessa Augusta. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.26. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Archduchessa Maria. Azalea and Camellia Society of America, 1933, p.24, 29. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie.**

Archduchesse Augusta. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.96 as 'Archduchesse Augusta'(Puccini). Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Arch-Duchesse Augusta d'Orleans. Guilfoyle Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1883, p.172. A synonym for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Archduchesse Etienne. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Clasification Report.* Orthographic error for **Archiduc Etienne.**

Archduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.13. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina.**

Archduchesse Maria. Baptist & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie.**

Archduchesse Marie. James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.63. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie.**

Archduchesse Marie Rouge. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Marie Rouge.**

Archduke. *(C.japonica)*, Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Archduke Carl. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chroniele*, p.427. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Carlo.**

Archiduc Carlo. von Biedensfeld, 1856, *Praetisehe Grundlehren der Culture von Camelien*, p.32. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Carlo.**

Archiduc Carlo di Toscana. Backhouse, J., & Son Catalogue, 1873, p.36. Orthographic error for 'Arciduca Carlo di Toscana', synonym for **Arciduca Carlo.**

Archiduc Carlo di Toscano. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.32. Smith, J. & Son Catalogue, 1883. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Carlo.**

Archiduc Charles. Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. Orthographic error for **Arciduc Carlo.**

Archiduc de Maximilian. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien.**

Archiduc Etienna. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Etienne.**

Archiduc Etienne. *(C.japonica)*, Lemaire, 1865, *L'lllustration Horticole*, vol.XII, pl.435: Large, well imbricated petals, tender flesh-rose colour. Originated by A Verschaffelt, Belgium. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Archiduchesse Etienne', 'Archduc Etienne', 'Arcduc Etienne', 'Arciduc Etienne','Archiduc Etienna'.

Archiduc Ferdinando. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.23, 29. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Ferdinando.**

Archiduc Giovanni. Jean Vervaene Fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.4. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.23, 30. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Giovanni.**

Archiduc Jude Cascano. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Archica Jude Cascano.**

Archiduc Louis. *(C.japonica)*, Verscheffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: The blossom is of medium size, but of a faultless mathematical conformation, alternatively imbricated. The petals are very numerous, ample, rounded, emarginate, outspread, but with the edges cupped, delicately crenated and bordered with white and streaked in the same colour on a vivid cerise-rose background. It comes from Italy where it has been grown commercially since 1851. Orthographic errors: 'Archiduc Louise', 'Archiduca Louis', 'Archiduce Louis'.

Archiduc Luiza di Toscana. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.36, 1854, p.35. Orthographic variant for 'Arciduca Luiza di Toscana', synonym for **Arciduca Luigi.**

Archiduc Massimiliano. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien.**

Archiduc Maximilien. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.I: A true rose by its perfect form and even by its colouring. We received it from Italy where it was raised from seed. We have thought fit to dedicate it to His Imperial Highness, the Archduke

Maximilian, consort of Princess Charlotte of Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Archiduc Massimiliano', 'Archiduca Maxmillium', 'Archiduc de Maximilian', 'Archiduc Maximillan', 'Archi Duc Maximillian'.

Archiduc Maximillan. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien.**

Archi Duc Maximillian. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien.**

Archiduc Paoli da Toscana. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue,1859, p.27. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Archiduca Carlo. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Carlo.**

Archiduca Carlo di Toscana. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Arciduco Carlo.**

Archiduca Ferdinando. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Ferdinando.**

Archiduca Ferdinando di Toscana. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to the Catalogue Général, p.10. Synonym for **Arciduca Ferdinando.**

Archiduca Giovanni. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Giovanni.**

Archiduca Louis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Louise.**

Archiduca Ludovici. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Ludovici.**

Archiduca Luigi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Luigi.**

Archiduca Luiza di Toscana. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1870, p.49. Orthographic error for 'Arciduca Luiza di Toscana', synonym for **Arciduca Luigi.**

Archiduca Luizi di Toscana. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.18. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Luigi.**

Archiduca Maxmillium. Smith, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1883. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien.**

Archiduce Carlo di Toscana. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Synonym for **Arciduca Carlo.**

Archiduce Ferdinando. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Arciduc Ferdinando.**

Archiduce Louis. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Louis.**

Archiduce Luiza di Toscana. Joseph Baumann, Prix Courant, p.2. Synonym for **Arciduca Luigi.**

Archiduchessa Augusta. Verschaffelt, Catalogue, 1849, p.44. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Archiduchessa Isabella di Toscana. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.24, 29. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana.**

Archiduchessa Izabella di Toscana. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to the Catalogue Général, p.10. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.43. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana.**

Archiduchessa Marie. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie.**

Archiduchesse Augusta. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Archiduchesse Augusta Bonanciana. Lunaret, 1879, *Revue Horticole*, p.168 as seen in the Villa Troubetskoi. Thought to refer to two different cultivars with the semicolon missing; **Arciduchessa Augusta** and **Bonomiana.**

Archiduchesse Auguste. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.128. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Archiduchesse Auguste Marie. Contini Catalogue, 1915. Synonym for **Arciduchessa Augusta.**

Archiduchesse Isabella. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Abbreviation for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana.**

Archiduchesse Isabella di Toscana. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.21. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, No.99, 1964-1965, p.26. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana.**

Archiduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina. *(C.japonica)*, Scott, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1889 as 'Archduchess Lindsay de Ceracina'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Archduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina'.

Archiduchesse Marie. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1853-1854, Catalogue, é0:26: I have acquired from M. Defresne, the entire stock of this camellia, which I have dedicated, with her Royal permission, to our Duchesse de Brabant. The camellia, 'Archiduchesse Marie', is a bright cerise colour, each petal having a wide, marbelized, white stripe of geometric regularity. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Archduchesse Marie', 'Archduchess Marie', 'Archiduchessa Marie', 'Arch Duchesse Marie', 'Archduchess Maria', 'Arciduchessa Marie', 'Achiduchesse Marie'. Originated in Belgium by M. Defresne, Liege. Sport: 'Archiduchesse Marie Rouge'. Synonym: 'Archiduchesse Marie(v.H.). For illustration see *Flores des Serres et des Jardins de l'Europe,* Book VIII, 1852-53, pl.851.

Archiduchesse Marie Rouge. *(C.japonica)*, de Bisschop, Catalogue, 1935, p.11: The solid red form of **Archiduchesse Marie.** Originated in France.

Archiduchesse Marie(v.H.). Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue,1862, p.10. Synonym for **Archiduchesse Marie.** Note: This is the Belgium cultivar released by van Houtte. The (v.H.) was added as there was also an Italian camellia which was sometimes known by the same name, but is correctly **Arciduchessa Marie Isabella.**

Archie Lanier. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.167, Reg. No.1262: A 25 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958; originated by Vivian L. Green, Ocala, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average, medium in rate, with 9.5 cm x 4 cm, dark green leaves. The semi-double, 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is pink, shading darker. It measures 12.5 cm across by 5 cm deep with 16 petals and 8 petaloids. Anthers and filaments are yellow. Blooms mid-season.

Archie McDonald. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.120. Synonym for **Eugene Lize.**

Archie's Angel. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19: Faint pink. Miniature, formal double. Compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by R. Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA in 1975.

Archinda. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Archinto.**

Archinti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:2. Orthographic error for **Archinto.**

Archinto. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2 as 'Archinti': Corrected to **Archinto** in 1842 Catalogue, 9:49. No description. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3: Very full, imbricated, deep crimson lake, tinted azure. Sometimes orange-lake. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:20: Imbricated, crimson tinted. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Imbricated. Graduated crimson. Orthographic errors: 'Archinti', 'Archinda'. Originated in Italy.

Archy McDonald. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Arciduca Carlo. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.11*:* Perfectly imbricated, petals a very deep wine colour, all lined with white. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl. IV as 'Archiduca Carlo': We received this camellia from our Florentine correspondent, who raised it from seed, Its blossom, not quite of medium size, is perfectly formed and of such correct imbrication, as to place it amongst the best varieties. It produces vivid, carmine rose blossoms, fasciated with white at the centre of each petal. Originated at the Petraia Gardens, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants and errors include: 'Archiduca Carlo', 'Arciduca Charles', 'Archiduc Carlo', 'Archduke Carl', 'Arciduca Carlo di Toscana', 'Archiduca Carlo di Toscana', 'Archiduc Charles', 'Archiduce Carlo di Toscana', 'Archiduca Carlo di Toscana'.

Arciduca Carlo di Toscana. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Synonym for **Arciduca Carlo.**

Arciduca Charles. Vuylsteke Catalogue,1891. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Carlo.**

Arciduca Etienne. Roda Catalogue 1885. Orthographic variant for **Archiduc Etienne.**

Arciduca Eugenio. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1863. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Arciduca Ferdinando. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.5: Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy as a seedling. It is perfectly imbricated, rose-red, each petal striped with white, the flower sometimes forming a spiral. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.96 as 'Archiduca Ferdinando': Flower of average size, double, imbricated, outer petals carmine red, the centre of the flower a beautiful pink ribboned with white. See colour pl.IV, Book IV, Verschaffelt, 1854, *Iconographie.* Synonym: 'Arciduca Ferdinando di Toscana'. Orthographic variants: 'Archiduca Ferdinando', 'Archiduc Ferdinando', 'Achiduca Ferdinando', 'Archiduce Ferdinando'.

Arciduca Ferdinando di Toscana. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimento di Horticultura, 1855, Catalogue. Synonym for **Arciduca Ferdinando.**

Arciduca Giovanni. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.11: Very large flower, imbricated, scarlet red with centre petals of varied paler shade and striped with white. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book, VII, pl.I as 'Archiduca Giovanni': Remarkable for the amplitude and oval form of its petals which are perfectly imbricated. It was received from Italy in the spring of 1857 and has given flowers amongst the largest, (10-11 cm) of flawless form and a vivid cherry-red, intersected towards the centre by a few faint white stripes. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Archiduc Giovanni', 'Archiduca Giovanni', 'Arciduca Giovanni di Toscana'.

Arciduca Giovanni di Toscana. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Synonym for **Arciduca Giovanni.**

Arciduca Jude Cascano. *(C.japonica)*, Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881. as 'Archduc Jude Cascano'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Arciduca Louis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Archiduc Louis.**

Arciduca Luigi. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, p.18, as 'Archiduca Luiza di Toscana. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione Di Camelie*, p.11: Perfectly imbricated form, the outer petals red, the centre pink. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: A fiery cherry-red, striped elegantly with white. Von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien..*, p.32, No description. Synonyms: 'Arciduca Luigi di Toscano', 'Loderico'. Orthographic variants: 'Archiduc Luigi', 'Archiduc Luiza di Toscana', 'Arciduca Luigi di Toscana', 'Archiduca Luizi di Toscana', 'Archiduce Luiza di Toscana', 'Archiduca Louis', 'Archiduca Luigi'. Originated in Italy.

Arciduca Luigi di Toscana. Menoreau, Jules, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1856, p.8. Synonym for **Arciduca Luigi.**

Arciduca Luiza di Toscana. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1870, p.49 as 'Arhiduc Luiza di Toscana'. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Luigi.**

Arciduca Stefano. *(C.japonica)*, van Geert Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Arciduchessa Augusta. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:19 as 'Archiduchessa August': Imbricated. Beautiful red. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.IV: Sometimes the petals, by their imbrication, form radiated, almost regular series, sometimes spiral-alternate. The double colouring a rich, vivid crimson, intersected in the middle of the petals by a double, sometimes triple, white stripe at the centre; these stripes join to form one which can be variegated by some purple stripes. As the bloom ages the colouring becomes paler and a lilac coloured or pale violet margin appears on the petals. Burnier & Grilli in the Gardeners' Chronicle, No.6, 1850, gives **Puccini** as identical. The variety was originally raised by M. Jos. Piccioli, Florence, Italy, who offered it to Burnier & Grilli. They rejected it as they found it too similar to their **Puccini.** He then disposed of it to M. Vicenzo Corsi in 1845, who sold it to van Houtte. It was erroneously equated with 'Pecchioliana' by van Huotte in his *Flore des Serres.* This is a synonym for the Burnier & Grilli variety, **Contessa Nencini.** From this history it would seem that **Arciduchessa Augusta** and **Puccini** are not truly synonymous, but very similar. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Archduchess Augusta', 'Archiduchesse Augusta', 'Archduchessa Augusta', 'Archduchesse Augusta', 'Arch Duchesse Auguste d'Orleans', 'Archiduchessa Augusta', 'Archiduchesse Auguste', 'Archiduchesse Auguste Marie', 'Achiduchesse Augusta'.

Arciduchessa Isabella. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.11. Abbreviation for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana.**

Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana. *(C.japonica)*, Gaetano Catalogue, 1849; Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.I as 'Archiduchessa Isabella di Toscana': The blossoms are of the largest size, measuring 11 cm in diameter, composed of numerous large, biform petals, those at the periphery, larger, rounded, slightly emarginate; those following to the centre, in a compact heart, are oval and almost acute, very regularly imbricated, of a vivid, carmine cherry-red. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Archiduchessa Isabella di Toscana', 'Arciduchessa Isabella', 'Archiduchesse Isabella', 'Archiduchesse Isabella di Toscana', 'Archiduchesse Isabella di Toscano', 'Archiduchesse Isabelle di Toscana'.

Arciduchessa Maria. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Marie.**

Arciduchessa Maria Isabella. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.5: Flower, large, imbricated. Colour bright, lacquer-like pink, similar to 'Iride', ('Dryade'). Originated in Italy.

Arconauta. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Argonauta.**

Arcozelo. *(C.japonica)*, Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue, 1968-1969, No.102, p.27: Rose striped with carmine and violet-rose. Originated in Portugal in 1968. Ferreira & Celina, *O Mundo das Camélias*, 2000, p.72 with colour photo; Pink striped with carmine and violet pink, rose form, medium size. Early to mid-season blooming.

Arctic Dawn. *(C.hybrid)*. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2004, p.24 with colour photo; Reg No.2627. A hybrid seedling from *C.x williamsii* **November Pink** x *C.oleifera* **Lu Shan Snow,** first bloomed in 1989, commercially introduced in 2005. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. The anemone to peony form, neon coral pink bloom is 11.5 cm across with 12 petals and 48 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Cold hardy to -10º F. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.90, colour photo p.c1. Plant has average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Ardens. Courtois 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:315; Harrison, ed., 1836, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.4, p.154 under British and Continental red flowered hybrids. Synonym for **Lehmannii.**

Ardens d'Italie. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. Synonym for **Lehmannii.**

Ardens Nova. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. Synonym for **Lehmannii.**

Ardens Nova d'Italie. Rouseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Synonym for **Lehmannii.**

Ardens Superba. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey & Co., Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. No descriphon. Burnett et al. ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening*, vol.3, new ser., p.153: A new French variety. The colour is rosy pink; the guard petals, round and bold, spotted with white; the inner ones proceed from the stamina and are striped with the same colour. Resembles 'Splendens'. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Ardenny Superba'

Ardenny Superba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Ardens Superba.**

Ardeus d'Italie. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14, Synonym for **Lehmannii.**

Ardine Sabine. *(C.japonica)*, Hay Nursery Catalogue, 1891-1892, p.38: Beautiful rose colour. Large, cupped flowers. Originated in USA.

Ardoch. *(C.japonica)*, Merrillees, Shere Camellia List, 1951: The flower is a medium size, incomplete double of delicate pink, with two rows of outer petals and a confused centre of medium size, petaloids and stamens. Imported from Japan by Mr Zuicke, Victoria, Australia, in 1894 as an unknown variety. Orthographic error: 'Ardouch', 'Ardouche'.

Ardouch. Thornburn's Nurseries Ltd., Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Ardoch.**

Ardouche. Thornburn's Nurseries Ltd., Catalogue, 1977, p.5. Orthographic error for **Ardoch.**

Arejeshi. Platt, 1962, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.16, p.58. Corruption of Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Arejishi. Yokohama Gardeners' Association Catalogue, 1891. Different reading for **Arajishi.**

Arejishi Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.30, as 'Are-jishi Var.'. Synonym for **Arajishi.**

Arejishii. Marchants, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, No.6 (ca.1958). Corruption of Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Arejisji. Bransford of Worcester Nursery Catalogue, 1985, p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Arembergiana. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed exhnct.)

Areshishi. Nihon Shokubutsu, Kaisha Ltd., Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27 as 'Are-shishi', Different reading for **Arajishi.**

Arethusa. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III: Mr Van Geersdale of Ghent, Belgium, who sent it to us and informed us it was of Italian origin. The perfect imbricative form of its blooms, larger than average, the numerous, rounded petals which compose them and their ruddy, uniform rose colour are pleasing qualities. Orthographic error: 'Aretusa'.

Aretusa. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1891-1892. Orthographic error for **Arethusa.**

Areyeshi. Catalogue Descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1995, p.28. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Argenta. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.312. Orthographic error for **Argentea.**

Argentea. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1926-1827, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: Sexual organs more or less petaloid flower intermediate between single and double. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.312 as 'Argenta': Bilobed outer petals, thin, infertile petaloids, compacted in the centre, white sometimes marked with pink. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.141: Clear, soft red with rare, irregular white stripes. Corolla of 6 petals in one row, round oval, a little notched, stamens tend to be waratah-like. Originated by J. Rinz, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. Synonym: 'Argentiflora Plena'. Orthographic variant: 'Argentia'.

Argentia. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Argentea.**

Argentiflora Plena. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.142.Synonym for **Argentea.**

Argentina. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthograhic error for **Argentinita.**

Argentina. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.62 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, regularly imbricated, red (RHS.CC.46C). A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Argentinata. Olrich, 1945, *List of Camellias in Capitol Park.* Orthographic error for **Argentinita.**

Argentinita. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. No description. SCCS, 1945, Camellias, p.18: Pink variegated white, semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.10, black and white photo, p.11: Incomplete double,basic colour, white with pink overtones, striping and flecking Neyron Rose, 623/ 1, up to 10 cm across by 4.5 cm deep. Petals about 12 outer, almost obovate, reflexed and fused at the base, up to 4 cm long by 3 cm wide. Centre of flower: an open arrangement of incomplete petals, petaloids and a few stamens in fascicles, white filaments, small golden anthers. Leaves, dark, semi-glossy, green, 7-10 cm long by 4-6 cm wide; serrations broad and shallow. Synonym: 'Faithful'. Originated in USA as a sport of **Bidwell Variegated** at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. Orthographic errors: 'Argentina', 'Argentinata', 'Argentenia'.

Argonauta. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 as 'Arconauta'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Argus-Tyre. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: A soft pink semi-double, 15-18 petals with a centre burst of creamy stamens, including the odd

petaloid,11-12 cm across. A seedling of **Hagoromo.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Ariadne. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:20: Rose, peony form. Produced from seed by Rev Herbert, Spofforth, England. Orthographic error: 'Ariane'.

Ariane. Le Texnier, Catalogue, 1911, p.15. Orthographic error for **Ariadne.**

Ariake. (Place name in Kyûshû), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.541; Iwasaki 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Very faint pink to white, semi-double with rare red splashes, petals very narrow, somewhat irregular. Central column of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ariake. (Place name), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsû-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan, Senkaôden:* Large size. Originated in Japan.

Ariake-no-tsuki. (Moon at Daybreak), (Higo), JCS, Higo List, 1975: Large, light red Higo, with white spots, 6 petals, large, spreading stamen cluster. Synonym: 'Kokka'. Originated in Japan.

Ariana Hall. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.230, Reg. No.1299: A 13 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1969; originated by Houghton S. Hall, Anselmo, California, USA. Plant growth, upright and average in rate with light green, 8.5 cm x 5 cm, leaves. The semi-double, **Finlandia** type, flower is pink tinted with outer edges fading to cream white, with 13 petals, golden anthers and cream-yellow filaments. Average size, 11 cm across by 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Does not shatter.

Ariana Hall Supreme. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2385. Large, cream white fading to pink edges, semi-double chance seedling, mid-season to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 19 year old seedling first flowered in 1981. Average size 11.5 cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep with 13 petals, 10 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. The sweetpea colouring is dusted with tiny specks of dark pink. Plant growth is average and medium, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Arichiyama. (Mt. Arichi), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.7: Light pink. Medium size, double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Arici. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ariel. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie...dalle Semme Roma*, p.5: A large flower with model imbrication, with petals disposed in a novel order, folded rather shell-like. Colour is a splendid flesh-rose with purple reflections. A Camellia originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Ariels Song. *(C.fraterna x C.tsaii)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1990, vol.XVI, No.5, p.42, Reg. No.270: Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, made a controlled cross pollenation of *C.fraterna x C.tsaii* to produce this hybrid which flowered first in 1973. The plant has upright growth but pendulous branches and an open habit with a medium growth rate. The leaves are 9 cm long x 3 cm wide and light green. The single flowers are 4 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 5 petals, white with gold anthers on white filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. Multiple budset in leaf axils.

Ari-enteini. *(C.japonica)*, Try, 1963, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,No.17*, p.141 as 'Arienteni' a corruption of the Japanese name. (From a Garden Arbor). No description. Originated in Japan.

Ariiota. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosta.**

Ari-ishi. Seaforde Gardens Catalogue, 1993, p.2. Orthographic error for **Arajishi.**

Arijishi. Mount Congreve Gardens Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.1. Corruption for the Japanese name **Arajishi.**

Arikawa. Sakata Nursery Catalogue, 1938. Different reading for **Arukawa.**

Arilesley. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Dr. Leslie.**

Arima. (A Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.100, 290. Two different Camellias are illustrated, one a reddish formal double and the other a deep red, informal double. Originated in Japan. (Both are believed extinct).

Arin Beni. Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Arai-inbeni', synonym for **Hitosuji.**

Ari-no-ura. (Arino Bay), *(C.japonica)*, Uekiya Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki, Hyakuro no Zu.* vol.1. No description. Originated in Japan.

Ariodante. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.29. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ariosta. Scott, J. & Son Catalogue, 1868. Synonym for **L'Ariosto.**

Arioste. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.50. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto.**

Arioste d'Italie. van Houtte, 1843, Catalogue, 12:tt. Synonym for **L'Ariosto.**

Ariosti. Anonnymous, 1859, *The Florist, Fruitist and Garden Miscelleny.* Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto.**

Ariosto. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.204. Synonym for **L'Ariosto.**

Arisi. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Arisionii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Arisonii.**

Arisoni. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Arisonii.**

Arisonii. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as 'Arisoni'. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Arisoni', 'Arsionii'. (Believed extinct.)

Arisotto. van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto.**

Arista. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1897. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto.**

Aristo. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1843-1844, p.1. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto.**

Aristo d'Italie. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Synonym for **L'Ariosto.**

Aristocrat. *(C.japonica)*, River View Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.10; Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.79: While this unusual white single has only 6 petals, their arrangement is striking there are three petals in the bottom row and three on the top and they overlap like shingles. The petals are wide and crinkled and there is a large, stamen cluster in the centre. The flower opens with a faint blush and later becomes pure white. The plant has a pyramidal growth habit and blooms midseason. A seedling of **Kamo-honnami,** erroneously as 'Amabilis', raised by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Arlene Ignicio. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.27. Orthographic error for **Arlene Ignico**.

Arlene Ignico. *(C.japonica)*, Wheeler, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.123, 125, black and white photo: This is a 1940 seedling which flowered at 10 years of age. It is a loosely formed, incomplete double, a 12.5 cm flower with lanceolate foliage, varying from small to medium in

size and crenately margined. The petalage is of unusual form and is a lovely shade of red. Named for General R.V. Ignico, Commander of the Warner Robins Material Area. Registration No.84 with the ACS. Orthographic error: 'Arlene Ignicio'. Sport: **Arlene Ignico Variegated.**

Arlene Ignico Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Wheelers Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.3, as 'Arlene Ignico Var.': A virus variegated form of **Arlene Ignico** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Arlene Lee Shepp. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, Dec. 1949. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.301, Reg. No.16: A sport produced on 'Olive Lee Shepp' (**Olive Lee**) in 1944. The plant and flower are the same as the parent, except that the flowers are light pink, shading to white on the edge of the petals. Originated by Paul E. Shepp, USA.

Arlene Marshall. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26: White. Large, semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Marshall, USA.

Arlequin. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1857, p.9. Orthographic error for **Harlequin.**

Arme Brunneau. *Camellias at Wisley List*, 1956. Orthographic error for **Anna Brunneau.**

Armeda. Rollison Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Armida.**

Armedia Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Armida Rosea.**

Armedo Sarti. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1872-1873, Catalogue, 144:371. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Armenia. *(C.japonica)*, Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5: Auguste Van Geert Catalogue, 1848, No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Armida. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. No description. Exterior petals pure white, those in the centre, rosy pink, all the petals slightly striped with carmine; very finely imbricated; from Rollison, Catalogue, 1871. Originated in Italy by Borzoni. Synonyms: 'Armida Brozzone', 'Armida Nova', 'Armida Vera'.

Armida (Macarthur). *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1849, Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report as 'Armida'. Camden Park seedling 31/50, originated by Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Armida Brozzone. van den Heede, 1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.196. Synonym for **Armida.**

Armida Nova. van Houtte, 1859 Catalogue, 77:50 as 'Armida Nova'(Borz). Synonym for **Armida.**

Armida Vera. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3. Synonym for **Armida.**

Armida Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. No description. Spae, 1848, *Annales de Gand*, 4:133, with a color drawing of flower and foliage facing p.133; Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I: A large, rose form double of vivid rose colouring, with poppy coloured tints. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Armedia Rosea'.

Armida Rosea Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Vallon, 1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.187: A beautiful, clear rose, lightly splashed with white; flower of average imbrication. Probably a virus variegated form of **Armida Rosea.** Originated in Italy.

Armida Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44. No description but included on the catalogue with **Armida Rosea**. They are probably both sports of **Armida.**

Armoricana. *(C.japonica),* Gouillon Catalogue, 1834. No description. Originated in Nantes, France by Jean Gouillon. (Believed extinct.)

Armstrong's Hybrid. Shackelford, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4. Renamed **Armstrong Supreme.**

Armstrong Supreme. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS, 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.174: Plant patent No.2668. Currant red. Medium to large, semi-double with wavy margins and occasional folded, upright petal. Medium, spreading, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Orignated by Armstrong's Nursery, USA from a seedling of the cross *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes** x *C.x williamsii* **J.C. Williams.** Synonym: 'Armstrong's Hybrid'. Orthographic error: 'Armstrong's Supreme'.

Armstrong's Supreme. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Armstrong Supreme.**

Arnalda Debresceia. McIlhenny, 1834, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Arnalda de Brescia. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.2. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Arnalda de Bresia. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946 *Camellia Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.

Arnaldi de Brescia. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Arnaldo. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Rose form double. Exterior petals, round, broad, over 4 rows. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Arnoldo'.

Arnaldo Di Martella Orsi. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.63 as 'Arnaldo', with colour photo; Medium to large flower, semi-double, white with red stripes (RHS.CC.47B). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Tricolor de Siebold' **(Tricolor),** first flowered in 2003. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Arnaldo da Brescia. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Abbreviation for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Arnaldo de Bressica. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Arnold Griffin. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1972, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Arnoldi. *(C.japonica),* Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.84: Colour intense red. Corolla of 6-9 petals of the form of 'Roscii'. Originated in Chambery, France, by Burdin and not to be confused with the **Arnoldii** of Berlèse.

Arnoldii. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.90: Leaves, 8.4 cm x 5.6 cm, flat, lustrous, pale green; buds with yellowish green scales. Flowers 10 cm across, double, rose pink. Exterior petals, round, broad, in 3 rows. Those at the centre, are small and intermingled with the stamens. For illustation see Berlèse, 1843 *Iconographie*, p.202. Originated by Harrison, New York, USA. Orthographic error 'Arnoldo'.

Arnoldo. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic error for **Arnoldii.**

Arnoldo da Brescia. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue No.54, 1863-1864, p.32. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Arnoldo di Brescia. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.32. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.

Arnold's Pride. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.542. Originated by Dr John Arnold, Wentworth Falls, NSW, Australia. Registered by John Paddison, Burradoo, NSW. A chance seedling that first flowered 1993. A large peony form, pink (RHS.CC.62B) flower, with stamens loosely mixed among the wavy petals, and 14 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an upright, open plant of medium growth. Leaves typical reticulata, long, narrow and lanceolate, 10 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Aroma. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1963, p.214, Reg. No.609: A 7 year old, hand pollenated seedling from **Ville de Nantes** x **Roosevelt Blues,** that first bloomed 1958; originated by Dr Walter C. Hava, Waveland, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with 9.5 cm x 5 cm, light green leaves. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), are 10 cm across and 5 cm deep with 18 petals and 20 petaloids. The blooms are lavender rose, variegated, with white filaments and have a pronounced fragrance, similar to the Easter Lily. Blooms mid-season.

Aromatica. (*C.japonica* hybrid), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.428. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Scented Sun** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme,** which first flowered in 1998. Flower form is semi-double, stated to sometimes vary to peony, with 10-11 petals and 2-5 petaloids, about 11 cm diameter x 4 cm deep. The petals are variegated pale pink (RHS.CC.56D) with deep flesh-pink radial stripes (RHS.CC.58C). Pollen is bright yellow and the many stamens form a loose mass about 5 cm across. The flower is scented.. The bush is of average height, open form and slow-growing, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Arrabella. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.2: Orange red. Medium size, semi-double with ruffled and notched petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.142; Black and white photo, p.140: **Arrabella,** named for Mrs Edinger's sister is outstanding. It is a compact grower and the flowers reach 14 cm across. The colour is a light brick-red. It is semi-double in form with centre petals twisted and standing up like rabbit ears and it has golden stamens. Synonym: 'Donna Kaye'. Orthographic error: 'Arabella'. See colour photo: p.71, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Sport: **Arrabella Variegated.**

Arrabella Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Williams and Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1: **Arrabella,** a fine orange-red semi-double variety, has now produced a variegated form. This is being distributed by James Rare Plant Nursery, Campbell, California, USA. A virus variegated form of **Arrabella.**

Art Howard. *(C.japonica)*, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.10, black and white photo, p.13: Flower: Incomplete double; Camellia Rose, 622-622/1, fully expanded, 11 cm across by 6 cm deep. Buds globular. Petals: about 15 guard, strongly undulate and channelled, up to 4.5 cm long by 4 cm wide, rounded apices, entire margins, short hefts. Centre of flower: Many folded petals with petaloids of various sizes, intermixed with fascicles of stamens with white filaments having a pink overtone, to 3 cm long, small golden yellow anthers. Leaves, slightly obovate, curved and cupped, dark, dull green, coarsely serrate, apices, short to long pointed, venation light. Habit, upright, open, spreading, fast growing, free flowering. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Fred Bergstrom, Pasadena, California, USA.

Artel. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.24, Reg. No.231: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A sun tolerant chance seedling, first bloomed 1974. The plant has an upright, open habit of growth, with mid-green, 3 cm x 1.5 cm, leaves. The semi-double, 7.5-8 cm, deep red flowers are produced early to mid-season.

Artemise. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Arthemise.**

Artenisa. Joseph Baumann, 1853, Prix Courant, p.1. Orthographis error for **Arthemise.**

Arthemise. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variants: 'Artemise', 'Artenisa'.

Arthur. *(C.japonica),* Vershaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.IV: A pretty English camellia which bloomed for the first time in 1850. Its lanceolate-oblong petals slightly pointed, irregularly imbricated, with a delicate longitudinal groove in the centre, give it a multi starshaped aspect. Its vivid cherryrose colouring is delicately and distinctly veined in the same shade. We acquired it from England where it was obtained from seed.

Arthur Bolton. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS,1967, *Camellia News*, No.28, p.4, Reg. No.83: Originated by Arthur Bolton, Croydon, Victoria, Australia. A sport of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**), which it resembles in the colour of bloom and habit of growth. It varies in having flowers 8 cm across with about 18 reflexed and wavy petals, opening from a formal to an incomplete double flower.

Arthur Gayle. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.20: Dark red. Very large, semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jacksonville, Mississippi, USA.

Arthur Knight. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.260, Colour photo, p.5: Originated by Arthur Knight, Heathfield, South Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1979. The plant has an upright, open habit of growth with 15 cm x 8 cm mid-green lanceolate leaves, heavily veined, coarsely serrate. The 10-12 cm diameter, double white flowers are produced mid-season to late.

Arthur Middleton. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: New Camellia from Middleton Gardens, (Middleton No.4). An exquisite, deep pink flower of formal double type, 10 cm across. When fully opened there are some stamens intermingled with petaloids in the centre. Free in its blooming habit and vigorous in its growth. Foliage, medium green. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Middleton Gardens, South Carolina, USA. See p.52, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, Vol.I for black and white photo.

Arthur Weisner. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea and Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1961; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1963, p.214, Reg. No.615: A 5 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) x **Lindsay Neill** that first bloomed in 1959; originated by John T. Weisner, Fernandina Beach, Florida, USA. Growth is spreading and dense, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 10.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double red flowers resemble 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) in form and are 13 cm across and 5.5 cm deep with 14-16 petals and pink stamens. Blooms early to late.

Art's Ruby. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.17; Small, ruby red semi-double with fluted petals. Open, upright growth, with elongated leaves. Raised in 2003 by Art Landry, Baton Rouge, La, USA

Aruka-kasuri. (Spotted Aruka), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, Utakuni, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Arukawa. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Red spotted white. Large bloom, semi-double, mid-season. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Shirai-Bunko, Higashiyamamura,1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki*

Irohanayose Irotsuki; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Satomi 1956, *Camellias of Japan;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.268, p.330; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.268, p.330; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14, description p.199; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.325: Flower, crimson semi-double to rose form double, with small splashes of white and a small, white, central stamen column. When fully open it is cupshaped,10-11 cm across, about 20 petals with the outer ones reflexed. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves, elliptical to broad-elliptic, medium size, apex caudate, sharply serrate, base obtuse, twisted with occasional yellow spots; petioles hirsute. Spreading habit with pendulous branches. Different reading: 'Arugawa', 'Arikawa'. Originated in Kantô district, Japan. Resembles **Go-ishi, Kasugano**.

Arvinerza. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire.**

Arvinirze. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire.**

Asabenisancha. Different reading for **Senkô-sancha.**

Asaborake. (Daybreak), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.108, colour photo, pl.77: Leaves, elliptical to rhombeo-elliptical, long acuminate, midrib elevated, laterals flat or slightly impressed, 6.5-8.2 cm long x 2.7-4.2 cm wide; petioles, 6-8 mm long, hairy. Flowers, palest pink (paler than rose pink 427/3), formal double, outer petals with hairs, 3-5, normal petals, 45-71, diminishing to the centre. Very rarely a few petaloids with degenerate anthers in the centre, 8-10 cm across. Mid-season flowering. Habit, vigorous, densely furnished, spreading. Also see colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11 & 198. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya. Resembles **Otome.**

Asachidori. Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishu.* Different reading for the *C.sasanqua* **Chôchidori.**

Asagai. Grimes Catalogue, 1958. Corruption of Japanese name **Asagao.**

Asagairi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Asagiri.**

Asagao. (Morning Glory), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan;* Hiratsuka 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.12, 13; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.55 & p.299; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.9, colour photo, description, p.197: Flower, large, soft pink, single Higo type, 7-9 petals, up to 13 cm across, opening flat with a large, central burst of 140-170 stamens, known as the apricot style (ume-shibe) with yellowish filaments. Late flowering. Leaves, elliptic to broad-elliptic, large, shallowly serrate, with some yellow markings. Vigorous, spreading habit. See, p.119, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Similar to 'Bifu'.

Asagao. (Morning Glory), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.259, 470: Two types of flowers are described; one a pale coloured semi-double, stamens intermixed with petaloids; the other, also a pale coloured semi-double but stamens in a central cluster. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.17 with colour photo; Pale pink, flat single, yellow flared stamens, large, fructifying. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to broadly elliptic, medium to large. Spreading, vigorous growth. An old Higo variety, appearing in the *Higo-tsubaki Meikan* in 1912.

Asagasumi. (Morning Mist), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyo Catalogue, 1910: Long, pretty, rosy, 5 or 6 petals closely arranged, forming a 7.5 cm bloom combined with clear, yellow stamens. Flowers profusely. Originated in Japan.

Asagawa. (Morning on the River), *(C.sasanqua)*, Parks et al., 1981, No description. Originated in Japan.

Asagiri. (Morning Mist), *(C.sasanqua)* Wada Nursery, Catalogue, 1941, p.31: Single, peach pink, narrow petalled, medium size. Corrupted name: 'Asagairi'. Originated in Japan.

Asagiri. (Morning Mist), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large size, white with pink graduations. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asagiri. (Morning Mist), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki:* Formal double, pale pink, small size, cup-shaped, finely splashed with red. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Asagiri-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Asagiri-tsubaki. Itô, Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô Furoku.* Synonym for **Asagiri.**

Asagura. Different reading for **Asakura.**

Asahi. (Sunrise), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1664, *Kadan Kômoku;* Okumura, (ca,1810) *Chinka Hin'i; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.210, 326, 472: White with red stripes, double. None of these varieties appears to be the same as the modern cultivar. (All believed extinct.)

Asahi. (Sunrise), *(C.x williamsii)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10 colour photo, p.197, description: Flower, soft pink with fuchsia tones, cup-shaped single, 7 broad petals with creped and fluted margins, central stamen cluster in a ring; medium size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, small, smooth surface, clear venation, sharply and shallowly serrate. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated by Shigeichi Hirano in 1977. Synonym: 'Morning Sun'. A seedling from a *C.saluenensis.* From Kanagawa Prefecture.

Asahi. (Sunrise), *(C.x vernalis)*, Kirino, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.37; Sakata and Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.22. No description. Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50: Medium size, white to light pink, sometimes variegated, single with rounded petals, crinkled at the edges. Originated in the Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of *C.x vernalis* **Kyô-nishiki.** Selected, named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1960. Chinese synonym 'Xu'.

Asahibeni. (Red Sunrise), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, Higashimurayama, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Red, double, magnolia flower form. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asahibeni. (Red Sunrise), *(C.sasanqua)*, Murayama, 1971, *Garden Life*, *Higo sazanka Bunkashi:* A *C.sasanqua* from Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Asahibotan. (Peony at Sunrise), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan; Tokyo Konoen*, 1928: Large, scarlet double peony form, with 12 or more broad petals, some curled. Stout, upright, slow grower. Originated in Japan.

Asahi-dzuru. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.18. Different reading for **Asahizuru.**

Asahigai. (Sunrise Shell), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937: Medium size, white single, 7.5 cm across, colour Solferno-Purple, (RHS,CC,26/1). Margins of the petals red. Petals are round, outwardly curved, and number 8-9 with slightly crêped margins. Stamens spreading, filaments light yellow, anthers golden yellow. Blooms very early. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Ashi-gai'.

Asahigari. (Sunrise Viewing), *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada Nursery, Catalogue, 1941, p.31: Single, red exterior, whitish interior, medium size. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Asahigawa. (Sunrise on the River), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.22, black and white photo & description; *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.180, p.96 & 317; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, red informal double of 25 petals; outer, large, lobed; inner, erect, mingled with stamens; filaments, yellow. Average size, 12 cm across. Leaves, medium size, elliptical with conspicuous venation, sharply roughly serrate and short, hairy petioles. Vigorous, erect growth. Late flowering. Different reading: 'Asahikawa'. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named by Kawamura, Yaichi.

Asahihime. (Dawn Princess). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.19; English translation p.12. A miniature, peach red single, embracing petals, flared stamens, long flower stalks. Flowers profusely, early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright and dense growing. An interspecific cross between *C.vernalis* **Shôwa-no-sakae** x *C.sinensis* 'ZI'. Originated and named by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture.

Asahikage. (Dawn Shadows), *(C.hybrid),* ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia cultivar List*, p.27: Small corolla, pale, peach pink with salmon pink graduations, tubular single. A seedling from the cross *C.japonica* **Tarô'an** x *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess.** Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya..

Asahikai. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1970, *Garden Life*, No.36, p.120. Different reading for **Asahigai.**.

Asahikawa. Different reading for **Asahigawa.**

Asahikirin. (Mount Kirin at Sunrise), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, p.16, colour photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, peach red, rose form double, 8-10 cm across, with a few vertical whitish streaks on the inner petals, 35 petals; outer imbricated, notched, smooth. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, long-oval to elliptical, serrate with hairy petioles. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Similar to **Matsukasa.**

Asahi Nishi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Corruption of the Japanese name **Asahi-nishiki.**

Asahi-nishiki. (Dawn Brocade), (Higo), JCS, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Higo Camellia Varieties;* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.75; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.14, 40; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû, p.1*0, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, single Higo form, crimson markings "like sunlight on snow" on pure, white base, opening flat to 8-10 cm across, with large ring of stamens, having yellowish white filaments. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, narrowly elliptic, sparse. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Corruption: 'Asahi Nishi'.

Asahi-no-hikari. (Light of Sunrise), (Higo), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.60, Colour photo: Medium size, bright red Higo form with 6-7 large, creped and fluted outer petals, surrounding a flared burst of 170 stamens with light yellow filaments. Early to mid-season blooms. There is also a *C.japonica* cultivar of the same name. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Asahi-no-hikari. (Light of Sunrise), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, cup-shaped single, very pale pink background with vertical crimson streaks, and a cylindrical stamen cluster. Average measurement, medium size. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, elliptical; base obtuse, reflexed, shallowly serrate. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated and released by Shunichi Sakuragi in 1973. From Aichi Prefecture. .

Asahi-no-mai. (Dance at Sunrise), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan;* Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.13, 32; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, scarlet, single Higo form, opening flat, with a large ring of numerous stamens, filaments reddish. Average flower size, 10 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Leaves, medium size, narrowly elliptic, apex acute, thick texture, leaf edge turned under. A good seed setter. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Xuzhiwu'.

Asahi-no-minato. (Harbour at Dawn), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan;* Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellias*, p.13, 33, colour photo, p.40; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, scarlet, single Higo type, rarely with a few fine white lines on the scarlet; opening flat to 8-10 cm across, some petals crimped, all waved at the margin, 6-7 petals. Stamens in typical "Apricot", (ume-shibe) burst, filaments pale red.

Mid-season flowering. Leaves, large, elliptical with acuminate apex. Plant growth, vigorous and spreading. Good seed setter. See p.169, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* A sport of **Higo-kyô-nishiki**. Sport: **Jitsugetsusei.**

Asahi-no-nishiki. (Dawn Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1: Medium size, red formal double with numerous petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asahi-no-sora. (Sunrise Sky), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyô Catalogue,1910: Medium size, lilac toned, pink bloom, deepening towards the petal base. Although petals are delicate and weak, very lovely and floriferous. Plant habit upright but weak. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Morning Sky'. For colour plate see Tuyama and Yamada, 1979, *Ishii's Selected Japanese Camellias Including Sasanquas*, pl.125.

Asahi-no-umi. (Sunrise Sea), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Ishii, Yûgi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*, vol.4:636-691. (Illustr.): Very large, dark pink bloom, having 7 or 8 petals. Leaves, long and lustrous; plant habit, spreading, lax, poor resistance to cold. Early blooming. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. For colour plate see Tuyama and Yamada, 1979, *Ishii's Selected Japanese Camellias Including Sasanquas*, pl.99. Corruption: 'Ashi-no-umi'. Synonym: 'Asahi-no-umi'(Edo).

Asahi-no-umi (Edo). Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43. Synonym for **Asahi-no-umi.**

Asahi-no-umi (Kumamoto). (Sunrise Sea at Kumamoto), *(C.x vernalis),* Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47: Medium size, red, semi-double. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Asahi-no-yuki. (Snow at Sunrise), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.165 as a variegated leaf camellia from Niigata Prefecture. Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.6, A-271: Long leaves with white-yellow, central variegation. Originated in Japan.

Asahi-ôdemari. (Morning Handball), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.219, p.221, description p.323: Large size, up to 14 cm across, soft pink, almost white, semi-double, to open peony form about 18 petals; central petals, crinkled and irregular, divided fascicles of stamens. Leaves medium large, elliptical, reflexed. Tree upright and vigorous. See colour photos and description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10 & 198, as 'Asahi-ôtemari', and p.304, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Kamo, Zenji in 1957.

Asahi-ôtemari. Different reading for **Asahi-ôdemari.**

Asahitsuru. Different reading for **Asahizuru.**

Asahiyama. (Mountain Sunrise), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White, rose form double to anemone form, with 5-6 imbricated petals with red petaloids in the centre when fully open. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan. Thought to be a synonym for **Dattan.**

Asahizuru. (Crane at Sunrise), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan;* Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.14, 37; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.108, & p.307; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10, colour photo, p.198 as 'Asahi-zuru': A swirl of white breaks the crimsom surface of this Higo Camellia, 10 cm across, 7-9 petals, about 130 stamens in an open burst, filaments white, anthers yellow. Leaves, medium size. A virus variegated form of **Shintsukasa-nishiki.** Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo, p.247, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* The different reading, 'Asahitsuru'.

Asahizuru. (Crane at Sunrise), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, Hakoneya Nurseries, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31: Red with a white base, large size, single,

opens evenly, narrow petals. Early flowering. For colour photo see pl.10, p.8, Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon.* Different readings: 'Asahitsuru', 'Asahidzuru'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Selected and named by Jisuke Minagawa. Chinese synonym: 'Xuhe'.

Asaji-shiro. (Asaji White). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.18 with colour photo; English translation p.11. White, sake-cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick, slightly recurved. Vigorous, upright, with thick branches. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Izuhara Town, Tsushima Island. Found and named by Kikutoshi Mizokoshi. Nagasaki Prefecture.

Asaka. (Morning Fragrance), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.299, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, semi-double, opening wide, cup-shape with 23 row of irregular, emarginate, overlapping petals and a short, spreading stamen cluster, with large yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, ovate, apices acute, margins coarsely serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Fragrant. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan from the cross, **Hatsu-arashi-Saga** x **Tagoto-no-tsuki.** Originated and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1978.

Asakagari. (Dawn Fires), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.308. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asakahime. (Princess Asaka), *(C.lutchuensis* hybr.) Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.119, colour photo and description: Very small size, irregular, campanulate single, soft pink, 3 inner petals, large, rounded, emarginate, 3 outer petals smaller. Stamen cluster, short, somewhat spreading, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, recurved, margins coarsely serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Fragrant. Seedling of the cross *C.japonica* var *rusticana* **Kazahana** *x C.lutchuensis.* Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya in 1974.

Asakura. (Place name), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.37; SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.185: White, shaded pale red. Large size, semi-double. Early flowering. Different reading: 'Asagura'. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Named by Shunsuke Hisatomi. Synonym: 'Akebono-fuji'. Chinese synonym: 'Zhaocang'.

Asakura-no-sato. (Village of Asakura). *(C.hiemalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.64; Pale pink, bordered red, rose form to formal double, large, very early. From Kurume, a new cultivar.

Asakura-wabishin. (Wabisuke from Asakura), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.216, colour photo and description: Small size, cup-shaped, bright red single with 5 large, rounded, overlapping petals. Stamens spreading, anthers white. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, mid-green, ovate, margins serrate. Originated in Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Found at the castle ruin of the Asakura family, named by Tokuji Ôoka in 1980.

Asama. (Name of Mountain), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Double, red with white spots, pine cone shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asama. (Name of Mountain), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asama-shibori. (Asama Dappled), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.II: Medium size semi-double to open, incomplete double, with two rows of guard petals and a centre of stamens and petaloids. The flower colour is white with red edges to the petals, similar to **Betty Sheffield Supreme.** Originated in Japan.

Asamo. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.15. Corruption of the Japanese name **Asama.**

Asanenotoko. (Bed for Sleeping Late), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Semi-double, large size, red with white splashes on the inner petals. Synonym for **Mino-tsubaki** and 'Akasaka-futae'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asa-no-mai. (Dance in the Morning), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.27: Large size, pale peach pink with light red base, lotus-form semi-double. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, by Kaoru Hagiya from the cross *C.japonica* **Akatsuki-no-kaori** x *C.vietnamensis. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.18 with colour photo; English translation p.11. *C.japonica* parent stated to be **Gyôkô.**

Asano-kasuri. (Splashed Pattern on Light Field), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.136: A semi-double having a soft blush background with a splashed pattern of rose pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Asano-tobiiri'.

Asanomi-katsura-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Asano-katsura-kasuri**

Asanomi-katsura-kasuri. (Asanomi's variegated Judas Tree), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, pl.136: White, with rare red spots; double. Different reading: 'Asanomi-katsura-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asano-tobiiri. Different reading **Asano-kasuri.**

Asa-no-umi. *(C.sasanqua). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation, p.60; Dark red, single with many petals, flat, large, early. From Edo – Saitama (Angyô).

Asasakura. Different reading for **Asazakura.**

Asatsuma. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*. Red with white spots, medium size, cylindrical stamen cluster. Different reading 'Asazuma'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asatsuyu. (Morning Dew), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. White, double, in 4-5 rows, with small, red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asatsuyu. (Morning Dew), *(C.hybrid)*, Ohoka Chinka-en Catalogue, Niigata no Tsubaki, 1983-1984, p.2; Inazawa, Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.7, No. A-344: Pale pink semi-double with paler ornamental border, small, fragrant. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.302.303, colour photo and description: Small size, soft pink, semi-double with pink graduation towards the petal edge. Stamens few and irregular, filaments white, anthers brownish yellow. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apices tapering acute, recurved, margins bluntly serrate, Late flowering. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya, from the cross *C.japonica* var *rusticana x C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess.**

Asawarai. (Morning Smile), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.51 and 1970, No.10, p.113. No description. Originated in Japan.

Asayake. (Morning Glow). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.20 with colour photo; English translation p.12. White mottles on red ground. A small, tubular to trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, slightly wavy. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Nagahama Town, Ehime Prefecture, and named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1975.

Asazakura. (Morning Cherry Blossom), *(C.rusticana)*, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, 1968, p.53, 54, black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.370; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.9, colour photo, p.197, description: Small, 7 cm across, palest pink to white, cup-shaped single of 8-9 petals, compact, central group of stamens, about 77, light yellow filaments; deep yellow anthers. Mid-season blooming. Leaves medium to dark green, ovate, blunt acuminate, margins sharply serrulate, venation somewhat

raised. Petioles hairy. Tree spreading, tending to pendulous. Different reading: 'Asasakura'. Originated in Japan at Kariba Subprefecture, Niigata Prefecture. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.

Asazuma. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Different reading for **Asatsuma.**

Ascapia. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Aspasia', pseudonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Ascona. Eisenhut, Otto, Nursery Camellia List, 1985: Medium size, red semi-double. Originated in Switzerland. Chinese synonym 'Asikana'.

Ase-ishi. (Stone from Ase), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as 'Aseishi': Large size, semi-double, blush pink with red stripes and white petal edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ashby's 19. *(C.japonica)*, Shackelford, 1964, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.5, p.28: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ashi-gai. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69. Corruption of the Japanese name **Asahigai.**

Ashihara-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for **Takigi-no-nô.**

Ashinaka-no-aki. (Autumn in the Reeds), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3: Peach pink, tubular single, very small, early flowering. Originated in the Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.337 with black and white photo: Colour given as red. Leaves elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Toshikazu Iwamoto in 1987.

Ashinaka-no-kaze. (Wind in the Reeds), *(C.japonica)*, ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3: Very small size, peach pink, double with numerous rows of imbricated petals in a whirl form. Late blooming. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture,Japan.

Ashi-no-umi. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.12. Corruption of the Japanese name **Asahi-no-umi.**

Ashitani. (Name of originator), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.156, colour photo No. 221 as 'Ashi-tani': Leaves broadly elliptic, acuminate or cuspidate-acuminate, plicate along the midrib, side veins slightly impressed.; 6.5-8.5 cm long by 3-4.9 cm wide, petioles 3-7 mm long, glabrous. Flowers of peony type, dark rose (Spinel Red 0023/1), petals loosely wavy, 5-8; androceum 1.8-3.2 cm high, filaments creamy or pale pink with small, irregular petaloids; stamens intermixed. Flowers early to late. Originated in the garden of Mrs Tomoko Ashitani, Nishi-machi , Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Ashizuri-gogô. (Ashizuri No.5). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.20 with colour photo; English translation p.12. From Kohchi Prefecture. A red, medium size, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing at Cape Ashizuri, transplanted to Izu-ôshima, and named by Masaomi Murata around 1952.

Ashizuri-ichigô. (Ashizuri No.1). *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.13, B-19: Medium size, dark red, tubular single. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.337; English translation p.225. Medium size, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas transplanted from Cape Ashizuri to Izu. Named and released by Yoshiomi Murata in 1952. From Kôchi to Kanagawa Prefectures.

Ashland Pink. Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias*, p.20. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson.**

Ashley Hall. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2005, p.24 with colour photo. Reg. No. 2633. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1999. Originated by Marion G. Hall, Dothan, Ala, USA. The striped and mottled, rose pink coloured, peony form flower is 11.5 cm diameter with some interspersed yellow stamens. Flowers early and holds well in heat. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.39, dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5 cm. Colour photo p.c3.

Ashley Hardee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.219, Reg. No.548: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Mrs Van Hardee, Madison, Florida, USA. Plant growth is rapid, upright and open with medium size, light green leaves, averaging 10 cm x 3.8 cm. The peony form flower is deep rose with a purple cast and white stamens. The flowers are 10 cm across and 5 cm deep with 12-15 petals and a couple of petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Ashley McComb. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, rear cover with colour pl.: A large size, dark pink, with peony centre of 40 petaloids, surrounded by a skirt of 4 rows of 27 large petals. Blooms early to mid-season. A chance seedling raised by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2196. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.88: A 13 year old seedling that first bloomed in 1980. Average flower size, 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 27 petals and 42 petaloids.

Ashley Variegated. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943: Deep pink, sometimes marked with white. Large, semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Simon's Nursery, Johns Island, South Carolina, USA.

Ashton's Ballet. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2000, p.28 with colour photo, Reg. No.2524.. A cross of *C.japonica* 'Shikishima' (PI 418371) x *C.oleifera* (PI 162561). The rose form double flowers show two-tone pink petals with pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.1, colour photo p.c7. The 19 year old seedling first flowered in 1986. Average flower size is 8.2 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 30 petals and 4 petaloids. Plant growth is upright with medium growth rate. Blooms early and is cold hardy to -10° F. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Ashton's Cameo. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2004, p.24 with colour photo; Reg. No.2628. A cross of *C.hybrid* **Winter's Charm** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**, first flowered in 1994, introduced in 2006. Flower is 8.2 cm across, and is a deep lavender peony form with neon colour quality, 10 petals and 12 petaloids. Cold hardy to -10º F. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. Flowers early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.90, colour photo p.c1. Plant has average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Ashton's High Rise. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2008, p.C11 with colour photo, Regn. No.2713; Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. Propagated by Camellia Forest Nursery and Cam Too Nursery. First flowered in 1994. A 9 cm diameter, medium pinkish red, rose form double flower with separated layers of petals. Central creamy-white filaments and gold anthers. Flowers mid-season. Upright plant with vigorous growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.105 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 9 cm x 4.5 cm.

Ashton's Pink. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2000, p.28 with colour photo, Reg. No.2525. A cross of *C.japonica* **Billie McCaskill** x *C.oleifera* (PI 162561) with lavender pink, semi-double flowers. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.1, colour photo p.c7. The 19 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 8.2 cm across x 3.2 cm

deep, with 14 petals, 3 petaloids, pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and medium, making a symmetrical globular plant without pruning. Dark green leaves are 7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Ashton's Prelude. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, The Camellia Journal, Dec. 2003, p.21 with colour photo, Reg. No.2604. A seedling of *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane** x *C.sasanqua* 'Setsuzan' (**Sessan**), with shell pink anemone form flowers 8.2 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Cold hardy plant to -10° F. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.60, colour photo p.c2. First flowered 1989. Flowers have 12 petals, 78 petaloids, pink anthers and pink filaments. Flowers early. Plant is dense with average growth habit and slow to medium growth rate. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Ashton's Pride. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.10; Pale pink, single flower. Autumn flowering. Plant appearance is unusual with small narrow leaves and slightly weeping branches. Growth is vigorous and somewhat spreading. Offered as a cold hardy selection. *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane** x *C.sasanqua* **Santôzaki.** Raised by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Ashton's Red Sunset. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2010, p.26 with colour photo; Regn 2795. Originator Dr. William Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.73 with colour photo. A 29 year old cross of **Frost Queen** x 'Variety Z', **(Z)** which first flowered in 1990. Propagated by Cam Too Nursery, Greensboro, N.C. Plant is spreading, dense, and low growing with average growth rate. Cold hardy to -15° Far. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 3.8 cm. Medium size, semi-double flower is 9.5 cm diameter x 3.8 cm height, red-purple (RHSCC 58C) with 14 petals and 5 petaloids. Bright yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers early to midseason.

Ashton's Shooting Star. *(C.hybrid)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2010, p.26 with colour photo; Regn 2796. Originator Dr William Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.73 with colour photo. A 15 year old cross of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**, first bloomed in 2000. Spreading, dense plant, with average growth rate. Cold hardy to -10° Far. Dark green leaves average 10 cm x 4.5 cm. Large size single form flower is 12 cm diameter x 4.5 cm height. White background with bright red (RHSCC 54A) radial stripes. Golden yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers midseason.

Ashton's Snow. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2002, p.20 with colour photo, Reg. No.2579. A cross of *C.japonica* **Billie McCaskill** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane,** with white single to semi-double flowers. The plant is cold hardy to -15° F. and flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.126, colour photo p.c9. The 21 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Flowers measure 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 8-12 petals, golden anthers and creamy filaments. Plant is spreading and dense, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Ashton's Supreme. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2003, p.21 with colour photo, Reg. No.2605. Flower has bright lavender pink anemone form blooms, 6.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Plant is very cold hardy to -17° F. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.60, colour photo p.c2. First flowered in 1989. A seedling of (**Bill Wylam** x **Plain Jane**) x (**Narumigata** x **Plain Jane**). Originated by by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. Flower has 21 petals, 34 petaloids, golden yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant is upright, dense, with medium growth rate. Field tested for 20 years. Blooms early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Ashy Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Asikana. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the Switzerland *C.japonica* **Ascona**.

Asinuyovense. RHS, 1958, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.12, p.94. Corruption of the Japanese name, **Usumyôrenji.**

Asitesi. Gao, Jijin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.64, No.511. Chinese synonym for for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Elizabeth Astles.**

Asmode. de Bisschop Catalogue, 1935, p.9. Orthographic error for **Asmodèe.**

Asmodea. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien*, p.33. Orthographic error for **Asmodèe.**

Asmodèe. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV: Of Italian origin, this Camellia bloomed for the first time this year, (1854). Its bloom, above average in size, has perfectly imbricated, numerous, regularly rounded petals, slightly emarginate, outspread, of a delicate pink colour, longitudinal veins of a deeper shade, unite to the margin which is membranaceous.

Asmodèe (Italia). Andrè, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères...*, p.238. Synonym for **Asmodèe.**

Asomurasaki. (Mountain in Kyûshû), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3: No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Asomusume. (Girl from Aso), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, p.126, Colour photo No. 293; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.12, colour photo, p.198, description as 'Asomusume'(Yoshino): Flower, pink single with colour washed out to white towards the centre, 6-7 petals, 7-8 cm across, opening flat; stamens in a large, central group, a little irregular. Blooms mid-season to late.. Leaves, small, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic. Vigorous, upright growth. While similar to a Higo, it does not have the correct stamen cluster. See p.129, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Synonym: 'Asomusume'(Yoshino), Yoshino' by Andô. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Tsugio Ôta around 1965..

Asomusume (Yoshino). Synonym for **Asomusume,** as synonymous with 'Yoshino'.

Aso-no-yuki. (Snows of Aso), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.32: Small size flower, white, single. Blooms early. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

As-otome. McIlhenny 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Sa-otome.**

Aspacia. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Erroneously used as a synonym in America for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Aspasia. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:6: Brilliant carmine pink, petals lined with white at the centre. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.III: The delicateness of this medium sized bloom justifies the name given, that of a famous courtesan of antiquity. Foliage medium size. Petals of the exterior rows are rounded, faintly emarginate or full; the others ovate, acute; the imbrication is perfect and seems to be arranged in spiral, concentric series, all of a vivid, cerise pink colour. Originated by Santarelli, Italy. Note: This name was invalidly used by Macarthur of Camden Park, Australia for one of his seedlings. Synonym: 'Aspasia Rosea'.

Aspasia Macarthur. *(C.japonica)*, *Botanical Society of New South Wales Report*, 1848, invalidly as 'Aspasia': White flushed flesh pink at base of petals and flaked with pink. Large, peony form. A Macarthur seedling from Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. Due to confusion in nomenclature rules on priority, with an Italian cultivar of the same name, Professor Waterhouse, in his *Camellia Trail*, 1952, p.13, proposed that the name should be **Aspasia Macarthur.** In America the names **Aspasia** and 'Aspacia' have been used as erroneous synonyms for **Emperor of Russia Variegated,** whereas, the Camellia **Aspasia Macarthur**

was erroneously equated with **Paeoniaeflora** and **Pomponia.** Synonyms included: 'Pomponia Improved', 'Flore Celeste', 'Aspasia Nova', 'Aspasia'(New). Sports include: **Lady Loch, Otahuhu Beauty, Camden Park, Strawberry Blonde, Can Can, Jean Clere, Margaret Davis, Just Sue.** Orthographic errors:'Asposia', 'Asphasia'. Pseudonym: 'Paeoniaeflora'. Chinese synonym: 'Makade'.

Aspasia (Macarthur). Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.14. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Aspasia Nova. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Aspasia (New). Law Somner & Co. Catalogue, 1884, p.45. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Aspasia (Old). Law Somner & Co. Catalogue, 1884, p.45. Synonym for **Aspasia.**

Aspasia Pink. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Aspasia Rosea. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.5. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Aspasia Rosea. Jean Verschaffelt, 1879, Catalogue, No.21, p.77. Synonym for **Aspasia.**

Aspasia Superba. Vuylsteke, Charles, Catalogue, 1875, p.14. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Aspasia (United States). SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26. Pseudonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Aspasia Variegata. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.14. Synonym for **Camden Park.**

Aspasia Vera. van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:6: Synonym for **Aspasia.**

Asper Hybrid Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Asphasia. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.24, 29. Orthographic error for **Aspasia.**

Asposia. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for **Aspasia.**

Asriota. Searle & Sons Catalogue, 1890, p.51. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto.**

Assamica. Watt, 1907, *Journal of RHS*, 32:74. See species *C.sinensis* var. *assamica* (Masters), Kitamura,1950.

Assimilis. Seeman 1857, *Botanical Herald.* See species, *C.assimilis* Champion ex Bentham 1851 .

Assimiloides. Sealy,1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.4. See species *C.assimiloides* Sealy, 1949.

Astarte. *(C.japonica)*, Shepherd & Co. Catalogue, 1880: Pure white, fine. Originated in Australia.

Astonishment. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.49. Synonym for **Kenkyô.**

Astra. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.102, Reg.No.1566: A large to very large, rose pink, white on inner petals, rose form double, *C.reticulata* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by Herbert H. Smith, Yuba City, California, USA. The 23 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Flower has 50-58 petals, 3-5 petaloids, yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. Average size, 12.5 cm wide by 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with 10 cm x 7 cm dark green leaves.

Astrea. *(C.japonica)*, *Camelie delta semine Romana*, 1851. Delgrande seedling. Large flower, petals numerous, perfectly imbricated, the outer petals rolled back somewhat. A soft rose flesh colour, lined with carmine of varying intensities; the centre petals forming a crater with little rose stripes and some of pale colour. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.

Astro Nova. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2003, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2586. A cross of **Gwenneth Morey** x **Kona**, which has white flowers with red stripes and spots. Semi-double to anemone form, with fimbriated petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated by Ken Hallstone, Lafayette, Calif., USA, and registered by Don Bergamini, Martinez. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.60, colour photo p.c2. The seedling first flowered in 1988. Flowers measure 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10-12 petals and 5-30 petaloids. Plant is upright and dense with average growth rate. Flowers mid-season. The dark green leaves are 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Note: The name is illegal according to the International Code, which prohibits the use of Latin for cultivars.

Astronaut. *(C.japonica),* Select Nurseries Wholesale Price List, 1964, p.69. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue,1964-1965, p.1. No description. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.20: Rose pink. Large, single to semi-double with channelled petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Select Nursery Inc., Whittier, California, USA. For colour plate see frontispiece, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, 1965, vol.26, No.3. Chinese synonym 'Yuhangyuan'.

Astrorubens. Harrison, ea., 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.3, p.186. Orthographic error for **Atrorubens.**

Asuka. (Place name in Nara Prefecture), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.106 & 322, colour photo, No.217; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: A pale pink semi-double, outer petals broad-cordate, a poor stamen cluster broken and intersected by an occasional small, erect petal, size 10-11 cm wide, filaments white. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves, medium size, round-ovate, base acute, reflexed. Plant growth habit, vigorous and erect. See p.306, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* The old name of this cultivar was 'Atoseyama' or 'Atoseyama'(Chûbu), but it was changed in Chûbu in 1971 to avoid confusion between this and the cultivar which had the same Kanji. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Asukagawa. (Asuka River), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.153; Itô, Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki, Hanagata Tsuki Oboechô;* Shirai-Bunka, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Double flower, medium size, 3 rows petals, divided, central stamen cluster. Deep red background with white star-like variegation. Different reading: 'Asukakawa'. Originated in Japan. Not sure that it is the same variety as from the *Kokon Yôrankô*. (Believed extinct.)

Asukagawa. (Asuka River), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309: No description. Originated inJapan. (Believed extinct).

Asukagawashiro. (White Asuka River), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Watanabe, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79: White, large double, Stamens divided by inner petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Asukagoshiki. (Five Coloured Camellia from Asuka), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, Medium to large size, fine red lines and speckles on a base colour varying from white to pale red, occasionally a white flower, semidouble, small, compact column of stamens. Flower very similar to **Tricolor,** ('Ezo-nishiki'),10-11 cm wide, mid-seasom flowering. Leaves, medium to large, elliptical, caudate apex, twisted and wavy. Growth habit vigorous and erect. A cultivar from a private family in Kashiwara City, Nara Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1967.

Asukakawa. Different reading for **Asukagawa.**

Asukayama. (Asuka Mountain), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki*, *Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, single with red stripes, tubular stamen cluster; cup-shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Asuniyovense. Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1956, p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Usumyorenji.**

Ataburo. Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1956: Foliage mottled yellow. Rose form flowers. Corruption of Japanese name **Ama-obune.**

Atago. (Place name). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.143 with colour photo; Small single, tubular to trumpet shape, white spots on purplish deep red ground. Leaves small, elliptic. Upright growth. Breeding unknown, released by Soshin Hirai, Kurume, Saitama Pref., Japan.

Atago-meigetsu. (Bright Moon of Atago), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.3. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.21 with colour photo; English translation p.13. Small to medium, pale pink, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas at Mt Atago, Matsu'e City. Named by San-in Camellia Club in 1983.

Atagoyama. (Mount Atago), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.95, colour photo and description: Small size, soft pink, vase-shaped single with 6 broad, overlapping, rounded petals. Stamens in a central cylinder, degenerated, filaments joined for the lower half, anthers yellow. Leaves light green, elliptic, apices tapering acute, recurved, margins rolled under serrulate. Late blooming. Collected at Mt. Atago, near Matsue-shi, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hiroshi Ibara in 1984.

Atamabura. Colonel Hicks List, 1937-1938. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ama-obune.**

Atamburo. Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.6. Corruption of Japanese name **Ama-obune.**

Ata-no-kimi. (Legendary Warrior from Kagoshima), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.371, colour photo and description: Large size, peony form, incomplete double with 23 rows of large, rounded, outer petals and a convex centre of erect, folded and twisted, small petals with stamens and petaloids intermixed. White ground with streaks of pink and red. Leaves bright, mid-green, elliptic to lanceolate, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. The original tree survives in a private garden in Kôriyama Town. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1980.

Ate-tsubaki. (Noble Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1962, *Supplement to Camellia Varieties of Japan;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* colour photo, No.359, p.182, description, p.196; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.338, p.341; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.12, colour photo, p.198, description: Leaves very broadly elliptic, rounded at base, shortly acuminate, prominent venation, thick texture; petioles glabrous. Flowers, semi-double, white, thinly striped, deep red, (Spinel Red 0023), petals broad, in three layers, slightly emarginate, wavy at apex, separated, 10-11 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Occasionally produces completely white flowers. Vigorous, spreading growth. One of the three famous old Camellias in the grounds of the Honen'in Temple, Kyôto, Japan. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.

Athelyne. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.26: Red. Medium to large size, semi-double with irregular petals. Medium, compact growth, Mid-season blooming. Originated by Bartlett's Nursery, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Athelyne Variegated.**

Athelyne Variegated. Bartlett's Nursery Catalogue, 1958. As 'Athelyne Var'.: A virus variegated form of **Athelyne** - red blotched white. Originated by Bartlett's Nursery, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA.

Athena. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.285, Reg.No.327: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The medium sized, glossy, mid-green leaves are long and oval. The incomplete double flowers, 9-10 cm across, have 3 rows of slightly wavy petals, surrounding a few small, petaloids interspersed with light stamens. The colour of the flower is white, with scattered deep rose pink markings. Flowers are fragrant and open mid-season to late.

Athropurpurea Nova. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.206. Orthographic error for **Atropurpurea Nova.**

Athro-Rubens. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.29. Orthographic error for **Atrorubens.**

Atiflora. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1831, Paintings, pl.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Atila Cavalli. Jean Vervaene Fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.4. No description. Jean Verscheffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.37. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Atkin's Gift. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2614. An 11 year old chance seedling which first flowered 1999. Originated by Ed Atkins, Shalimar, Fla, USA. Flower is a formal double, 11.5 cm across, with 110 pink petals. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.90, colour photo p.c1. Plant growth is spreading and of average rate. Dark green leaves are 10.8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Atlantica. Hastie, Jr., *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.56. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Johns Island, South Carolina, USA.

Atomic Red. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.302, Reg. No.158: A 9 year old chance seedling; originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1950. Plant growth, open and slow. Leaves, small, narrow and dark green. Flower buds, round, brilliant red. Flower, semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Colour brilliant red, 10-12 cm in diameter. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Atomic Red Variegated.**

Atomic Red Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Atomic Red Var.': A virus variegated form of **Atomic Red** - Brilliant red, marbled white. Originated in USA.

Atoniana. Hibbert & Buist, 1834, *The American Flower Garden Dictionary,* p.41. Orthographic error for **Aitonia.**

Atose. Yashiroda Catalogue, 1939. Abbreviation for **Atoseyama.** Different reading: **Nochiseyama.**

Atoseyama. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû.* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.154. Different reading for **Nochiseyama.** This is also the old name for **Asuka.**

Atoseyama (Chûbu). Synonym for **Asuka.**

Atra-Waratah-Nova. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13 as 'Atra-War-ratah-Nova. No description. Originated by Baumann, Bollweiler, France. (Believed extinct.)

Atrococcinea. *(C.japonica),* Camellia, 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.149: Double dark red, white centre, very fine. Originated in England.

Atropurpurea. *Index Seminum University Palermo*, 1827. Abbreviation for **Atropurpurea Plena.**

Atropurpurea Flore Plena. Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.55 as 'Atro-Purpurea Flore Pleno'; ortho-graphic variant for **Atropurpurea Plena.**

Atropurpurea Nova. *(C.japonica),* Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales Société Horticulture de Paris,* 11:15-20, as 'Athropupurea Nova': Flower about 10 cm across, full, irregular, of a vivid cherry-red, with a touch of salmon-orange. The outer petals are horizontal, 4 cm wide by 5 cm long, in

4-5 rows diminishing in size, veined with very intense red, deeply notched, reflexed and imperfectly imbricated. The inner petals are few and very small, in irregular serries, elevating the centre to the appearance of the heart of a peony. Originated in Italy.

Atropurpurea Plena. *(C.japonica)*, Loddiges Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as 'Atropurpurea pl.': Deep red double from China. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Atro Purpureo Pleno'.

Atro Purpureo Pleno. *Catalogue des plants cultivée dans le Jardin de M. Joseph Parmentier*, May, 1812. Orthographic variant for **Atropurpurea Plena.**

Atrorubens. *(C.japonica)*, Parmentier, 1818, Catalogue des arbres et plantes...p.15. No decription. Loddige's 1818, *Botanical Cabinet*, vol.2, pl.170; Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis.* Imported from China by Loddiges in 1809. The flowers are small to medium, averaging 7.5 cm across. The outside petals are of heavy texture and deep crimson in colour, faintly marked by darker veins. The petals are in 2 to 3 rows and the centre of the flower is filled with small, confused petals, varying in size and form. Sometimes a few, elongate petals stand out from between the centre and the circumference, presenting the appearance of a second flower growing from the first. Synonyms: 'Loddige's Red', 'Atrorubens Flore Pleno', 'Flore Pleno Atrorubens', 'Atrorubens Coccinea', 'Double Crimson', 'Rubra Atropurpurea', 'Lord Keer Ancien', 'Paeoniiflora Atropurpurea', 'Double Dark Red', 'Double Crimson'. Orthographic error: 'Atrorubra'. Originated in China.

Atrorubens Coccinea. *Annelen der Blumsterei*, 1825, according to *Index Londonensis.* Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Atrorubens Flore Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9, as 'Atro-Rubens Flore Pleno'. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Atrorubra. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, index with ref. to pl.201. Orthographic error for **Atrorubens.**

Atrosanguinea. *(C.japonica)*, Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.3. No description. Dall Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Orthographic error: 'Antrosanguinea'. (Believed extinct.)

Atrostriata. *(C.japonica)*, Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (believed extinct.)

Atroviolacea. *(C.japonica)*, Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Hortculture*, 1 [pt.D]:315. No description. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.88: Originated in England from seed of 'Rubra Simplex', (**Rubra**). A semi-double cultivar, 9-10 cm across, of an intense red colour, marked with rare, white streaks. The corolla of many petals, the outer disposed alternatively in 3-4 rows, regular, round-oval; those of the interior, few, small, irregular, folded diversely. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, Vol.I: Flower large, regular, well formed, clear red and afterwards deep; petals of exterior rounded, acuminate; those of the centre narrower, elongated, distorted and acute. Synonyms: 'Atroviolacea Rubra', 'Atroviolacea Plena'. 'Atroviolacea Serni', 'Atroviolacea Nova'.

Atroviolacea Rubra. Giardino Inglese di Caserta, 1857. Synonym for **Atroviolacea.**

Atroviolacea Plena. Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.38 as 'Atro-Violacea Plena'. Synonym for **Atroviolacea.**

Atroviolacea Serni. Harrison ed., *Floricultural Cabinet*, 1838, vol.6, p.149. Synonym for **Atroviolacea.**

Atroviolacea Nova. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Synonym for **Atropurpurea.**

Atroviolacea Superba. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.3: Deep purplish red, superb form. Originated in France.

Atrovirens. *(C.japonica,)* Annonymous, 1830, *Annales Société Horticulture de Paris*, vol.7, p.280-281: Raised from seed sown in 1821 in France by M. Noisette and named by him. Baumann, 1841, gives **Purpurascens** as a synonym, but as this is reported to be an English seedling, the synonymy is rejected. Synonym: 'Atrovirens Multiflora'.

Atrovirens Multiflora. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Synonym for **Atrovirens.**

Atsuhime. (Princess Atsu). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.208 with colour photo; Medium size single, colour often split between white and red on the same flower. Tubular stamen ring, gold anthers on white filaments, and slightly pinched at the top. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Somewhat slow growth. A chance seedling of a white flower sport of **Jiun**. Named by Takashi Tanaka, and released by Ichiro Kanetsuki. From Shimane Pref., Japan.

Atsuma-shibori. Different reading for **Azuma-shibori.**

Atsumori. (Ill-fated member of the Taira Clan), *(C.japonica)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, black and white photo, p.3; Seibundô Shinkôsô , 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.12, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, large, very pale pink single of 6-7 petals which are creped and waved and having a central ring of stamens with milk-white filaments. Average size 12 cm across. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves, large, narrowly-elliptic with turned under margins. Vigorous, erect growth. Renamed from 'Juraku-hachigô'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Atsumori of the Taira clan was only 15 years old when he was killed (1180) by Kumagai Naozane, veteran warrior of the Minamoto clan. During single combat, Naozane unwillingly killed the boy under the cold code of the battlefield. Rebelling against the cruel duty of the fighting man, Naozane renounced the world and entered the Monastery of Kurodani, Kyôto as a member of the Buddhist Jôdo Sect and spent his life, until his death in 1208, praying for the happiness in the next world of the short lived Atsumori. Named and released by Kataoka Juraku-en Nursery in 1967.

Attenuata. *(C.japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11: Red anemone flowers. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Atumori. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.15. Corruption of the Japanese name **Atsumori.**

Aubrey Harris. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.268, Reg. No.413: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Ernest Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, which first flowered in 1956. Plant growth is upright, open and slow. The variegated, orange-pink and white flowers, 12 cm across and 5.5 cm deep, are similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) in form and have 20-30 petals and 50-60 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.

Aubrey Mcgill. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood Catalogue, 1947, p.5: Single rosy red, dwarf habit. Medium size. Slow, upright grower. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.15. A chance seedling found in the Rookwood Cemetery, N.S.W., Australia.

Auburn. Hume, 1951, *Camellias, Kinds and Culture, p.99.* Abbreviation for **Miss Auburn.**

Auburn. *(C.sasanqua)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Auburn White. *(C.japonica)*, Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.8: White, large, semi-double with long, yellow stamens. Believed to have been imported from Japan about 1900 and the original plant was in the garden of Mrs Jaffes at Tukivila near Auburn, Washington, USA. Reported to be the same as **Mrs Bertha Harms.** Chinese synonym 'Aobula'.

Auckubaefolia. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia.**

Aucubaefolia. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.314.Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia.**

Aucubaefolia Vera. Burdin, Chamery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. Synonym for **Aucubifolia.**

Aucubafolia. Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, 3rd ed., p.216. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia.**

Aucuba-Leaved. Burnett, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, vol.3, p.153. Synonym for **Aucubifolia.**

Aucubeifolia. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia.**

Aucubifolia. *(C.japonica), Annales Blumisterei*, 1825, colour plate, Loddige's Catalogue, 1826, p.21 as 'Aucubafolia': A British camellia with light, cerise-red flowers. Leaves 12 cm x 7 cm, acuminate, long-oval, dark green with conspicuous venation and yellow variegation similar to the *Aucuba japonica;* buds, oblong with greenish scales. Flower, 8 cm across, cherry red, double, of the 'Coccinea' type. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.314 as 'Aucubaefolia': Leaves ovateoblong, spotted white; light carmine red flowers. Orthographic errors: 'Aucubaefolia', 'Aucuboefolia', 'Aukubaefolia', 'Aucubeifolia', 'Aucubafolia', 'Acubaefolia', 'Auckubaefolia', 'Aukubifolia', 'Aucubaefolia', 'Aucubaefolia Vera'. Synonym: 'Aucuba-Leaved'.

Aucuboefolia. Harrison, ea., *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, 1835, p.186. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia.**

Audiniana. (C.japonica), Burnier Catalogue 1842/43, originator not specified. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.29. No description. Fratelli Roda, 1885, *Delle Camelie, Loro Moltipicazione e Coltivazione…,* p.52: Imbricated, pure red. Volonte Catalogue, 1888: Small, vivid red, double flower. Colour photo; Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.87.

Audrey Buller. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia List, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Audrey Callanan. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32, p.18, Reg. No.103: A chance seedling found growing under a plant of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) in the garden of J.A. Richards, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia. Taken to Canberra in 1962, it first flowered 1967. It produces red, semi-double flowers 10 cm across and is late flowering. Growth, upright and spreading.

Audrey Claire. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2188: Large size, white, formal double *C.japonica*, chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated by Maye Ridley Walker, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.88: Size 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 50 petals. Chinese synonym 'Shilian'.

Audrey Hopfer. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Audusson. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1948-1949. Abbreviation for **Adolphe** Audusson.

Audusson Purple. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.2: Dark red turning purple, form of **Adolphe Audusson.** Originated in USA.

Audusson Red. Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour*, sec.50, p.1. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Audusson Special. Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour*, sec.50, p.1. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated.**

Audusson Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Audusson Var.'. Abbreviation for **Adolphe** Audus**son Variegated.**

August Delfosse. van Houtte, 1857, Catalogue, 67:45. Orthographic variant for **Auguste Delfosse.**

August Del Fosse. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, (ca.1936), Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Augusta. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:315: No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1: Leaves rather large, a little curled, finely serrulate, multi-nerved, of an obscure green; buds oblong, acute, scales calycinal and green; flowers, medium size, irregular, double, of a beautiful cherry red; petals elongate, erect and slightly crenate at the summit; central petals, entire, acuminate and irregularly disposed. Burnett, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, vol.3, p.153: **Augusta** is an English seedling. The flowers dark crimson colour, very full and prominent, much after the style of the old double red. (**Imbricata**). Colour plate as 'Dernii' in J.E.von Reider, 1835, *Collection de Camèlia éléves à Bollweiler* pl.45. Synonyms: 'Dernii', 'Augusta Rubra', 'Rubra Augusta'. Orthographic error: 'Angusta'.

Augusta Delfonse. Rubel, 1937, *Aristocrats since Yesteryear*, Retail List No.75, p.28. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Augusta Delfosse. Shirley Hibbert, 1862, *The Floral World and Garden Guide*, vol.5, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Augusta Delfuss. Kiyono Catalogue, 1933, p.8. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Augusta Equen. *(C.japonica)*, Harris Longview Nursery Retail Price List. 1955-1956, p.12: (Plant Patent No. 1312). Light rose pink. Very large, formal double with petals diminishing in size towards the centre. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Sport: 'R.O. Rubel'. Previously sold as "Lot 300" by Rubel. Colour photo facing p.112, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957. Originated by R.O. Rubel, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Orthographic error: 'Augusta Queen'.

Augusta Evans Wilson. Kiyono Catalogue,1940-1941. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson.**

Augusta Leal. Cannon, 1963, ACS. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover: Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusta Morn. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.193, Reg. No.457:A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by O.J. Faircloth, Pensacola, Florida, USA, that first bloomed 1958. Plant is upright and dense in habit, with dark green leaves, averaging 8 cm by 4 cm. The single, carmine red flowers, 12.5 cm across and 3.8 cm deep, have 7 ruffled petals and 160 petaloids with pink filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season.

Augusta Queen. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Augusta Equen.**

Augusta Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Charles Maupoil & Fils Catalogue, 1853, p.37. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Augusta Rubra. Berlèse, 1840 *Monographie*, ed.2, p.233. Synonym for 'Dernii'.

Augusta Rubra Aurantia. Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellia…,* p.147. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.244, 264. Orthographic error for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.107, 129: Leaves 8cm by 5cm, strongly serrate, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate apex, dull green; bud oblong a little pointed; flower, 8 cm across, double, deep orange-red. Colour, form and dimensions similar to

Corallina. Orthographic errors: ‘Augusta Rubra Aurantriaca’, ‘Augusta Rubra Aurantia’. Synonyms: ‘Aurantiaca’, ‘Augusta Vera’, ‘Aurantia’, ‘Rubra Aurantia’, ‘Nutrata Waratah’, ‘Rubra Aurantia Augusta’. Originated in England.

Augusta Rubra Aurantriaca. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Augusta Superba. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.106: Leaves of average size, oblongovate, slightly acuminate, similar to ‘Hallesia’ with the same veins and serration, of deep green; buds scales blackish at the base and green at the apex. Flower 8 cm across, semi-double, clear cherry red, sometimes dark cerise; outside petals in 3 rows, oblong, well imbricated but not numerous, those at the centre, mixed with stamens and petaloids, short, narrow, reddish, few, leaving an opening in the centre of the corolla. Originated in Italy.

Augusta Venusta. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Augusta Vera. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16, as a synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Augusta Wilson. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1938: "It is our great pleasure to have named this variety **Augusta Wilson** in memory of a famous writer of Mobile, Alabama. She was very fond of this variety and planted it in the garden of her home in Ashland Place, many years ago. The flower is very double and peony type, 9-10 cm in diameter. It is a soft pink, some flowers are marked with faint white spots. Leaves are large, thick and roundish, dark green, acuminate, coarsely serrate, 10 cm x 5 cm. Plant habit, upright and fast growing. Early blooming. Synonyms: ‘Ashland Pink’, ‘St. Elmo’, ‘Cabbage Head’, ‘Augusta Evans Wilson’, ‘Mrs Augusta Wilson’, ‘Mrs A.E. Wilson’. See p.55, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I for black and white photo and a colour plate, p.21 in *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing.

Auguste Delfosse. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: M. Emile Defresne of Liege, Belgium, who obtained this variety from seed from the cross of ‘Weimari’ (**Weymarii**) x **Eximia**, first bloomed it in 1853. According to the desire of the producer it was dedicated to the President of the Belgium Chamber of Representatives, M. A.Delfosse. Besides their star-like arrangement of splendid regularity, the blossoms present an unusual colouring, the vivid shade, recalling **Leeana Superba,** a pure carmine with a tint of cinnibar red and few white stripes. Orthographic errors: ‘Aguste Delfosse’, ‘Alphonse Delfosse’, ‘August Delfosse’, ‘Auguste Del Fosse’, ‘Augustine Delfosse’, ‘Augusta Delfusse’, ‘August Del Fosse’, ‘Augusta Delfonse’, ‘Auguste Delfrosse’, ‘Augusto Delfosse’, ‘Auguste Delfosses’, ‘Auguste Delafosse’, ‘Augusta Delfosse’, ‘Augusto del Fosso’, ‘Auguste De Fosse’, ‘Auguste Deofosse’. Synonym: ‘Auguste Delfosse’(Belgium).

Auguste De Fosse. SCCS, 1942, *The Classification of Camellias*, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Auguste Deofosse. Laing & Co., 1886, Catalogue of Novelties, p.21. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Auguste Delfosse (André). *(C.japonica),* André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de Bruyères*, p.239 as ‘Auguste Delfosse’: Deep red, medium size, peony form with vigorous, compact, upright growth. This is the cultivar known in USA as ‘Auguste Delfosse’. Originated in France.

Auguste Delfosse (Belgium). SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* An American synonym for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Auguste Delfosses. Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1968-1969, p.10. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Auguste Delfrosse. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.47. Orthographic error for 'Auguste Delfosse'(Belgium).

Auguste van Geert. (C *japonica),* Ludemann Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.4 as "Dark Red." Originated in Belgium, breeder unknown. (Believed extinct).

Augustifolia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for 'Angustifolia', synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

Augustifolia Superba. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar. 1856, p.208. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).

Augustina. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.9. Synonym for **Augustiniana.**

Augustina Superba. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Augustiniana Superba.**

Augustina Superb. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Orthographic error for **Augustiniana Superba.**

Augustine Delfosse. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934, p.14. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Augustine Superba. J. Scott & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Augustiniana Superba.**

Augustine Supreme. *(C.japonica),* Macpennys of Bransgore Nursery Catalogue, 1978, P.1: Deep pink double flowers. Originated in England.

Augustiniana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue. Synonym: 'Augustina'. Raised by Freppa and released by Burnier & Grilli. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Augustiniana Superba. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.2. No description. van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.62: Large, perfectly imbricated flowers, soft pink marbled lilac. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV as 'Augustina Superba': This camellia, of Italian origin, came to Belgium in 1843. It forms a regular, pyramidal shrub with brownish bark. Its leaves, 11-12 cm long x 9-10 cm broad, are rounded-oval, pointed, delicately serrate with deep green veining. The bud is large, rounded, with greenish scales. The anemone form bloom opened fully, is 10-11 cm across with imbricated petals, emarginate, of bright, clear rose, veined and mottled with white. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858-1859, 72:6 gives it as a mutation of **Sacco,** while Luscombe Prince & Co Exeter Nurseries Catalogue, 1875, p.28 gives **Sacco Nova** as a synonym of **Augustiniana Superba.** In the Berlèse, 1844 description he says: light rose, similar to **Sacco Vera.** This is probably when the confusion arose between these two cultivars. Orthographic errors: 'Augusta Superba', 'Augustine Superba', 'Augustina Superb'.

Augustissima. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Augusto. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.149: The plant habit is tall and slender. It belongs to the class of perfections with irregular imbrication, the petals changing from rounded, emarginate circumscription to lanceolate form, apiculate or slightly laciniate, towards the centre. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Book VII, pl.II. All are a rose-pink with a few white stripes or splotches at the centre. An Italian seedling raised by Mariani and named for Cesare Augusto. Synonym: 'Cesare Augusto'.

Augusto Del Fosso. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.126. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Augusto Delfosso. G. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Augusto Franchetti. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Brilliant red, small, imbricated flower. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence.

Augusto Gouveia Pinto. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto L.G. Pinto. Haskin's Nursery Ltd., Catalogue, 1964. Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto L. Gouveia Pinto. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1927. Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto L'Gouveia Pinto. SCCS, 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*.Orthographic error for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto. *(C. japonica)*, Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo. Portuense Catalogue, No.33, 1899, p.23. No description, and Catalogue No.40, 1906, p.68; Rose form violet pink, petals bordered with white. A white margined form of **Grand Sultan,** invalidly as 'Mathotiana'. A very narrow border on each petal. Colour, bright carmine, heavily flushed lavender. The bloom takes on a blue hue in some micro-climates. Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.62; Pink bordered with white, rose form. See colour plate in Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia* and back cover, RHS., 1988-1989, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, No.41. Orthographic variant 'Augusto Leal Gouvêa' first mention). Othographic abbreviations: 'Augusto Pinto', 'Augusto Leal', 'Augusto Gouveia Pinto', 'Augusto L. Gouveia Pinto', 'Augusto L'Gouveia Pinto'. For another form of this variety see: **Shepherdess.** See p.111, black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Received RHS, Award of Merit, 1958. Received the "William Hertrich Award", 1953 as 'Jack McCaskill'. Originated in Portugal.

Augusto Leal de Gouvera Pinto. Trewidden Estate Nursery, Penzance, Cornwall. Retail Camellia List, p.2. Orthographic error for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto Pinto. Fendig, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto Scarlatti. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue. 1888: Flower, large, double, perfectly imbricated in the form of a cup, background, white, sometimes rose with a centre of flesh colour, outer petals feathered with pale rose, a few lined a little with deep rose. Originated in Italy.

Aui. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309: No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Afuhi'.

Aukubaefolia. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia.**

Aukubifolia. Burdin Nursery Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic variant for **Aucibifolia.**

Auliaca. Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9. Orthographic error for **Aulica.**

Aulica. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte, 1847-1848, Catalogue, 33:34: White covered with thick veinlets, except as circumference where flower is pure white. Auguste Van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.14: Very beautiful white petals, covered with pink veins, except the curcumference which is pure white. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: This was obtained in England and put to sale by Loddiges last spring. The leaves, which measure not less than 10 cm by 7 cm, are elongated ovals, thick, of a dull green with bold nerves and deep serrations. The blossom, 9-10 cm in diameter, is full anemone shaped, the numerous petals are rounded, of a delicate pink, with deeper pink veining and a whitish pink at the margin with a few deep red stripes. Orthographic error: 'Auliaca'. Synonym: 'Aulica Loddiges'.

Aulica Lodd. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, Supplement. Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus*, p.508. Synonym for **Aulica.**

Aulica Loddiges. Halliday Catalogue, 1880 as 'Aulica Lodiges'. Orthographic variants: 'Aulica'(Loddiges) 'Aulica Lodd'. Synonym for **Aulica.**

Aulica (Loddiges). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Synonym for **Aulica.**

Aumbale. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.51. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Aunt Alma. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.235, Reg. No.1377: A 9 year old chance seedling *C.sasanqua*, first bloomed 1971; originated by Charles R. Phillips, Columbia, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 5.5 cm x 4 cm. The peony form bloom is medium pink. Average size, 6 cm across amd 4 cm deep. Resembles **Jean May** but darker pink. Blooms early. Makes good cut flower.

Aunt Fan. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings*, p.16, colour photo: A seedling of **Yobukodori;** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. A very soft pink, formal double, often of spiral form, 8 cm across, with the petals becoming quite pointed towards the centre.

Aunt Jenny. (C.*japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.17: Large white semi-double. Midseason blooming. Originated in USA.

Aunt Jetty. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1941: This marvellous red camellia has all the good characteristics of the well known **Governor Mouton** and is a solid red sport of that variety. The foliage is smooth, dull green and sharply pointed. The growth is slender and willowy if grown in the shade but more sturdy if grown in the sun. Blooms mid-season to late. The parent plant is believed to be about 170 years old. See colour plates p.23. *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing, 1945, and in Humes, *Camellias in America*, 1946, p.5. Synonyms: 'Red Governor Mouton', 'Hexagonia Rubra'.

Aunt Jetty Variegated. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1 as 'Aunt Jetty Var.'. Synonym for **Governor Mouton.**

Aunt Matie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.43, Reg. No.1155: A 14 year old *C.japonica* seedling, seed parent **Dr Tinsley,** first bloomed 1960; originated by Tom Eagleson, Port Arthur. Texas, USA. Plant growth, upright, average and rapid in rate with 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm dark green leaves. The formal double bloom has 50 petals of rose pink, shading to pink in the centre and measuring 8 cm across by 3.7cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Aunt Mattie'.

Aunt Mattie. Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Orthographic error for **Aunt Matie.**

Aunt Rosalie. *(C.japonica),* Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1978. A pink anemone form from Portugal.

Auntie Clare. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.8, colour photo: An open, informal double, light red, about 10 cm across with large, guard petals with 2-4 irregular, small petals mixed with the stamens. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Auntie May. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.8, colour photo: A seedling of **Lindsay Neill.** A rhodonite pink formal with incurved petal edges about 8 cm across. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Aunty Lola. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.32, Reg. No.323: Originated by Mrs B.E. Simmons, Blenheim, New Zealand. Pure white single *C.japonica* of unknown parentage. First bloomed 1987. The flower has 5-7 petals and golden anthers on filaments fused at the base. The 9 cm wide by 6 cm deep flowers appear from July to late September. Growth habit is upright and medium with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Aurantia. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.233 as a synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Aurantia Rubra. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogue*, p.16. Abbreviation for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Aurantiaca. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, description facing pl.33: **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca,** also known under the name 'Aurantiaca'.

Aurantiaca Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Aurca Marginata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.16. Orthographic error for **Aurea Marginata.**

Aurcana Marginata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Aurea Marginata.**

Aurea Marginata. *(C.japonica)*, Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.171: Leaves margined in yellow. Flowers red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Aurca Marginata', 'Aurcana Marginata'.

Aurelia. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Aurika. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Aurelano Mussotti. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Auréole. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Pere, 1896 Catalogue, 26SP:109: Almost double, flamed carmine, edged white. Originated in Italy.

Aurora. *(C.japonica)*, Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Originated by Floy. Single, beautiful rose scarlet with light shadings. Very prominent stamens. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Horrora', 'Marshall Wilder's Aurora', 'Warratah Aurora'.

Aurora (Casoretti). *(C.japonica), Catalogo Plantarum Cesari Horti Modiciam*, 1844. No description. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848 as 'Aurora': [from] Casoretti. Salmon pink, often marbled white. Charles van Geert, *Annotations Manuscritts*, 1848, p.14, as 'Aurora': Imbricated with a double central cluster, luminous, orange pink. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.28, as 'Aurora Nova' (de Milan): Salmon pink, often marbled white. Originated by Casoretti, Italy.

Aurora (Charlton). *(C.japonica)*, Charlton, A., Nursery Catalogue, 1957, p.11, invalidly as 'Aurora': White. Originated in England.

Aurora Borealis. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Synonym for **Finlandia Variegated.**

Aurora (Comte Guicciardini). van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:20. Synonym for **Aurora Guicciardini.**

Aurora de Guicciardini. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.132. Orthographic variant for **Aurora Guicciardini.**

Aurora dei Guicciardini. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelia*, p.126. Orthographic error for **Aurora Guicciardini.**

Aurora di Guicciardini. Fratelli Roda, 1885, *Delle Camelie, Loro Moltipicazione e Coltivazione…*, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Aurora Guicciardini.**

Aurora del Guicciardini. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.174. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Aurora Guicciardini.**

Aurora Guicciardini. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower a full bomb burst, peony form of a yellow dawn, more splendid than the rose 'Smith's Yellow'. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.132: Peony form flower, 9-10 cm across, basically white with a reflection of yellow and very few nuances of the old tea rose. Exterior petals, large, in 2 or 3 rows, with irregular petals at the centre with tints of pale yellow. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Aurora de Guicciardini', 'Aurora del Guicciardini', 'Aurora'(Comte Guicciardini), 'Aurora di Guicciardini', 'Aurora dei Guicciardini'. Synonyms: 'Lutea del Conte Guicciardini', 'Lutea Guicciardini'.

Aurora Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3, as 'Aurora': Imbricated, soft pink. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.2; Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6; Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.275: Flower 9-10 cm across, white with touches of rose, small. The corolla is almost always peony form; centre broad and full. Sometimes it is a peony form at the base and rose form at the top; in which case the exterior petals are in 3 rows, irregular and badly imbricated, undulate and twisted. The rows that follow are small, numerous, narrow, unequal and petaloid. Those at the centre are in several rows, broad, as large as the exterior petals, well imbricated, well displayed and forming a rose form centre, more or less regular. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.II: White to pale flesh colour, tinged pink, with a few lines of red, rose form double. Originated by Mariani, Italy. Synonym: 'Aurora Nova de Casoretti'. Orthographic error: 'Auroro Nova'.

Aurora Nova (de Milan). Auguste van Geert, Catalogue, 1852, p.28. Synonym for **Aurora (Casoretti).**

Aurora Nova de Casoretti. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.275. Synonym for **Aurora Nova.**

Aurora Rosea. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Finlandia Red.**

Aurora (Scarlatti). *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: White on background of red. Originated by Scarlatti, Florence, Italy.

Aurora's Bluebird. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS, 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.317: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W. Australia. A *C.reticulata* **Balderdash** chance seedling, first flowered 1980. Flower, informal double, 12.5 cm across by 8.5 cm deep, rose pink with distinct lavender overtones, particularly on edge of petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant habit, open and spreading with 10.7 cm x 4 cm, dark green, slightly ovate, reticulate leaves.

Auroro Nova. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic error for **Aurora Nova.**

Ausfega. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ausonia. *(C.japonica)*, Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. No description. Sport: **Ausonia Flore Plena Variegata.** Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ausonia Flore Plena Variegata. *(C.japonica)*, Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Ausonia Fl. Pl. Variegata'. Variegated sport of **Ausonia.** Originated in Italy.

Austell Pink. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for **Austill Pink.**

Austil Pink. Rubel, 1936, *Camellia Culture Under Glass*, p.44. Orthographic error for **Austill Pink.**

Austill Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Kiyono Catalogue, 1934, p.12: Semi-double pink of medium size, stamens often intermixed with smaller petals in the centre. Mid-season blooming. Plant habit, compact, upright, fast growing. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, as 'Austell Pink': Peony type showing stamens, red, large. Orthographic errors: 'Austell Pink', 'Austil Pink', 'Austill's Pink', 'Austills Pink'.

Austill's Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Austill Pink.**

Austills Pink. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Austill Pink.**

Australia. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Australis.**

Australia. *(C.japonica)*, Shepherd Nursery Catalogue, 1841. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Australia. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.10, 16, 60. Blooms mid-season. Salmon pink semidouble.

Australian Hiryo. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1956, p.7. Synonym for **Kanjiro.**

Australian Hiryu. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.19. Synonym for **Kanjiro.**

Australis. *(C.japonica)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1951; Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.30: A seedling from Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives, Sydney. Large, informal double, salmon rose, resembling **Leviathan** but flatter in the centre. Three or four rows of large, outer petals and a confused centre of half size petals, petaloids and stamens. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic error: 'Australia'. Chinese synonym 'Aozhou Zhi Guang'.

Australis Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Vershaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. No description. (Believed extinct).

Austroyunnanensis. Hu, Hsen-Hsu, 1957, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.11, p.107, as the species *Camellia austroyunnanensis* which has not been recognised by Sealy or Chang.

Autonia. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Autonomia dos Açores. *(C.japonica). List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp.10 & 51. From the original manuscript list of Companhia Horticola, ref 1081, without description. Semi-double to anemone form pink, irregularly blotched with pure white. Several petaloids among stamens. Possibly a synonym for **Sophia**. Named for the "Autonomist Movement", which led to the creation of the Autonomous districts. (ref João Forjaz Sampaio).

Autumn Beauty. *(C.sasanqua)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.8: Single, rose pink with mauve tonings, to deep cyclamen. Very early flowering. Attractive, open, upright growth. Strongly scented. Originated at Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives, N.S.W., Australia. Invalidly used in America as a synonym for **Jeff's Watermelon Pink.**

Autumn Beauty. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.35. An invalid synonym for **Jeff's Watermelon Pink.**

Autumn Dawn. *(C.sasanqua)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Advert, ACS, 1994 *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, No.4, p.30; SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.148: Pink with edges toned a deeper pink. Medium sized, loose peony form. Originated in USA By Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena California.

Autumn Delight. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2000, p.5 with colour photo, Reg. No.2517. A white rose form double flower with pink edges, and yellow anthers and white

filaments. Flowers early. Originated by Dr. James Habel, Suffolk, Va, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.2, colour photo p.c8. The 10 year old chance seedling first flowered in 1994. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 21 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Autumn Fragrance. *(C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.426. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between *C.hybrid* **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Scentasia,** which first flowered in 1997. Flowers are single, 10 cm diameter x 3 cm deep, with 6-7 petals. The anther mass is compact, about 2.5 cm across, with bright yellow pollen and yellow-cream filaments. Colour is light pink (RHS.CC.65C) shading to 158D. The flower has a good "honeycomb" fragrance. The plant is upright, open and of medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Autumn Glory. *(C.japonica x C.granthamiana),* Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.37: *C.japonica* **Spencer's Pink** x *C.granthamiana.* Large, size single. Creamy white, delicately flushed soft pink towards the petal margins, with long petals, crimped and slightly waved, surounding a mass of golden yellow stamens, almost spherical in form. Bud sepals, at maturity, are greyish-brown, crinkled and dry in texture. Tall to medium, bushy growth with large, attractive foliage, deeply veined. Originated by Erica McMinn, Camellia Lodge Nursery, Noble Park, Victoria, Australia and is the first *C.granthamiana* hybrid introduced into cultivation. The growth, foliage and flower form being similar to *C.granthamiana* with an added soft pink colouring. Chinese synonym: 'Qiuli'.

Autumn Gold. (C.x *hiemalis),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.28, Reg. No.267, 1981: Originated by Erica McMinn, Camellia Lodge Nursery, Noble Park, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.x hiemalis* **Shishigashira,** first bloomed 1976. The slow growing, spreading, dense plant has 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm, slightly ovate, medium green leaves with gold coloured margins. The 5 cm semi to incomplete double flowers are rose red, shading to darker red on the margins of the petals.

Autumn Herald. *(C.pitardii).* Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1993, p.12: Miniature, white shading to pink at the edges. A *C.pitardii* hybrid similar to the species but very early flowering. Compact shrubby growth. Originated in New Zealand by N. Haydon, Camellia Haven Nursery, Takanini.

Autumn Jewel. *(C.x williamsii).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2575. A chance *C.saluenensis* seedling with salmon pink flowers. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and commercially introduced in their 2000 catalogue. Nuccio's #9137T. Flowers early to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.126, colour photo p.c9. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 7.5-10 cm across with 60-85 petals. Plant is dense and spreading with average growth rate.

Autumn Lantern. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.17; A true autumn blooming japonica, covered in single, medium size, rose red flowers. Flowers tend to open all at once. Good upright form with dark green foliage. **Berenice Boddy** x **Dainty.** Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Autumn Mist. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.17; An autumn blooming japonica. Large, single flowers are pure white early. Later flowers show some pink at the edges, fading into the centre as the flower matures. Stamens in a tight cylinder. Upright plant with rather large leaves. Flowering continues into winter. **Berenice Boddy** x **Daikagura.** Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Autumn Moon. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.219, Reg. No.523: A 12 year old chance sasanqua seedling, that first bloomed 1953; originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nursery, Alabama, USA. Growth habit, rapid, upright and dense. Leaves large, thick textured,

well serrated, averaging 5 cm x 1.5 cm. The single, white flowers are 10 cm across and 2.5 cm deep with 8-9 thick petals. Early flowering.

Autumn Perfection. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.28 with colour photo; Reg. No.2694. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. Originated by V. E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA and propagated by the Camellia Nursery, Lucedale. A 7.5 cm diameter, clear pink formal double with 45 petals. Plant growth is upright and vigorous and blooms early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2007, p.66 with colour photo; Light green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Autumn Pink Icicle. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2472. A medium size, deep pink, semi-double *C.hybrid* (*C.oleifera* x unknown) which flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Bond Nursery Corp., Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 18 petals, bright yellow stamens and bright yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Autumn Rocket. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2000, p.5 with colour photo, Reg. No.2518. A white anemone to rose form double, opening from pink buds. Flowers early. Originated by Dr James Habel, Suffolk, Va, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.2, colour photo p.c8. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 8.2 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 25 petals, 15 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is columnar, dense and vigorous, and with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Autumn Rose. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947:1948, p.2. Synonym for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Autumn Sentinel. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Feb. 1999, p.22, Reg. No.2486. A miniature, clear pink, peony to rose form double chance seedling. Flowers early. Originated by Green Nursery, Fairhope, Ala, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 19 year old seedling first flowered in 1984. Blooms of 3.8 cm diameter are arranged spirally on its branches. Plant growth is vigorous, very upright, and dense. The dark green leaves are 3.2 cm long x 1.2 cm wide.

Autumn Snow. *(C.sasanqua),* McCaskill Gardens advert, SCCS, 1950, *Camellia Review*, vol.12, No.3, p.18. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A white, single *C.sasanqua* seedling, originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.279, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Autumn Spirit. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.9; Small to medium size, peony form flowers of an intense bright deep pink. Very early flowering. Small deep green leaves, and a bushy, moderate to vigorous grower. (*C.oleifera* x *C.sasanqua* F^2 segregate) Offered as a cold-hardy selection. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Autumn Sun. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.5; Rose red semi-double flowers in mid-autumnUpright, compact and dense growth with shiny dark green leaves.. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Autumn Sunrise. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.5; Large, single, cup-shaped white flowers with a red tip. Dense, upright, vigorous growth. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Autumn Surprise. *(C.sasanqua),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1966; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.223, Reg. No.933: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by A. Rester, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. Growth habit is upright and it grows well for espalier work. The leaves are light green, variegated with gold or white flecks and average 2.5

cm x 1.3 cm. The semi-double to peony form flowers are 3.9 cm across by 3.2 cm deep. A delicate pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early.

Autumn Tint. *(C.sasanqua),* Yashiroda Catalogue, 1939. Well formed, large, crimson double. Originated in Japan.

Autumn Twilight. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2659. A chance seedling that first flowered 1994. Originated and propagated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1994. The 12.7 cm diameter, lavender pink, formal double flower has heavy petal texture, and imbricated centre petals. A pale pink stripe extends inwards from the centre edge of each petal. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.39 with colour photo p.c3. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 5 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Ava Maria. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Ave Maria.**

Ava Marie. Feray's Fine Flowers Inc. Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Ave Maria.**

Avalanche. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.46, Reg. No.302: Originated by Les Jury, New Zealand as a seedling of **Fantastic** x **Daintiness.** Creamy white flowers on 6 year old plant in 1987. Dense, weeping plant of medium growth rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers semi-double, 9cm across x 4 cm deep with 21 petals. Blooms mid-season. The plant has a spreading mounded habit of growth with long weeping branches. Colour RHS.CC.155B.

Avalanche. ACRS *Camellia News,* No.131, 1994, p.7, Reg. No.435. Name changed to **Snow Storm** due to the existence of the earlier registered New Zealand variety of the same name.

Avalon. *(C.x williamsii),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962: Rose pink overlaid with cerise. Large, semi-double with notched and irregular petals. A cross between the hybrid, **William's Lavender** and a *C.japonica.* Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Avalon Sunrise. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 7.5 cm, medium pink, single, reticulata type, with ruffled petals. Flowers profusely. Small dark green leaves. Self grooming, compact shrub. {(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x (**Buddha** x **Tiny Princess**)}. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW89).

Avacato Salleri. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Saleri.**

Ave Maria. *(C.japonica),* Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.32: A fully formal double to peony form seedling; originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA. The colour is a shade deeper than 'Pink Perfection', (**Otome**). The petals number 45-50. The plant, which resembles **Debutante**, starts to bloom a little earlier than **Daikagura.** *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.58, Reg. No.270: A 10 year old seedling of 'Paeoniaeflora', (**Aspasia Macarthur**), bloomed for the first time, 1953. Orthographic errors: 'Ava Marie', 'Ava Maria'. See colour photo, No.7, p.23, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Maliya'.

Avener. Townhall Park Nurseries Ltd. Southhampton Catalogue, 1953-1954, p.4. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire.**

Avenir. *Floral Magazine*, 1878. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire.**

Avenire. Leguay, 1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire.**

Averra. *(C.japonica),* Fratell Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12: (from) Negri. Imbricated, beautiful glistening red. Originated in Italy.

Avery Island. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.27 as a suggested name for the rose red sport of **Vittorio Emmanuele II,** but in the following issue of 1956 and on, it has been listed as a synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme Variegated.**

Avis Love. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2830. Regd by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala Fla. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.168 with colour photo; A 21 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1995. Propagated by Erinon Nursery, Fla; Small size formal double flower is soft coral pink, and 7.5cm x 3.2cm with 54 petals. Plant habit is spreading with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 5cm. Flowers midseason to late.

Av'Soleri. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Abbreviation for **Avvocato Soleri.**

Avocado Leaf. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.24 as a synonym for **El Capitan.**

Avocate Saleri. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri.**

Avocato Saleri. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.49. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri.**

Avocato Salleri. Loureiro 1872-1873, Calaogue, No.9. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri.**

Avril Carr. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.123, 1992, No.5, Reg. No.411: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland NSW, Australia. A controlled cross of *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** seed parent, x *C.sasanqua* **Mine-no-yuki** pollen parent. First flowered 1976. A white semi-double flower with a light red tinge on the back of the outer petals, 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with fluted and frilled petals. Flowers prolifically. Plant growth upright and dense. Leaves glossy green, elongate with occasional notch, 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Avvenire. *I Giardini, giornale d'horticulture,* 1855. Abbreviation for **L'Avvenire.**

Avvocato. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875 as 'Avocato'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Avvocato Alessandro. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue 1888: Large, perfectly imbricated flower, petals rounded, snow white with a rare line of rose pink, almost invisible. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti, Florence.

Avvocato Bruschi. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1874 p.28 as 'Avv. Bruschi'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Avvocato Saleri. Auguste van Geert, 1861, Catalogue, No.50, p.32. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri.**

Avvocato Santini. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, p.6 as 'Avocato Santini'. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.32: Glowing red, striped with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Avvocato Soleri. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4 as 'Avv.º Soleri'; van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue as 'Avocato Saleri': Open peony to rose form double, colour rose carmine. Orthographic errors: 'Avacata Salleri', 'Avocato Salleri', 'Avocato Saleri', 'Avvocato Solerio', 'Avvocato Salario', 'Avocate Saleri', Avvocato Saleri'. Originated in Italy by Madoni.

Avvocato Salario. Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri.**

Avvocato Solerio. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de Bruyères...*, p.239. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri.**

Awaji. *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai*, (before 1868): Deep red with 4 rows of petals, with white spots, bamboo whisk-like stamens. Thought to be an error for **Awayuki.**

Awaji. (Island in the Inland Sea), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.118, p.59, description, p.122: Leaves green to dark green, obovate to rhomeo-obovate, curved, apex blunt-acute, shining, upper surface veinlets impressed, 6.2-7.7 cm long by 3.5-3.9 cm wide, petioles 8-9 mm long. Flowers, pink (Rhodomine Pink 527/2-3), semi-double, petals straightly spreading; 3-4 hairy petals, 8-11 normal petals. Androecium, 3.4 cm high, staminal tube short, stamens in 5 groups with 1-3 small petals; filaments creamy. Late flowering. Originated in a private garden, Saka-machi, Niigata, Japan. Collected, named and released by Susumu Ichikawa. For colour plate and description see Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.15 & p.199.

Awajishima. (Awaji Island), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzo Hanamakie*, vol.15: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309 Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* A variety existing for 300 years. White to pale pink striped crimson, medium size, anemone to semi-double, often with a petaloid centre. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, small, wide-oval, apex blunt acute, wavy, mid-green. Plant habit, spreading, weak. For colour photo and description see p.199, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.370, pl.210; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.348, pl.382; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.15 & p.199: Often resembles **Kyôkarako.** An old variety from Edo, Japan. Awajishima is believed to be the island where a piece of aromatic wood was found on the beach and presented to Emperor Suiko, (6th Century). Such wood became used in the incense burning ritual called Kôdô.

Awajishima. (Awaji Island), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* This lists two camellias of this name. One is that above, the other is a small size, white single with rare red spots and protruding centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Awaotobe. (Otobe's Pale Pink). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.15. A small, palest pink, sake-cup-shaped single with pinched cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves widely oval, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected at a wild japonica community in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, named and released by Shigeaki Takano in 1990.

Awake. *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.239: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1972. The upright, open plant has glossy, dark green, 5.5 cm x 2.5 cm leaves. The 10 cm wide flowers are rosy pink, sometimes shading lighter to the centre. Blooms early to mid-season.

Awamori. (Personal name), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* 1710, *Zoho Chikinshô:* A small, soft pink, single, 5 petals with a central column of stamens. Synonym: 'Awamori-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Awamori-tsubaki. Andoh, 1981, *International Camellia Bulletin*, p.47 as being listed in Hôrin's Diary, 1645, *Kakumeiki* and later known as **Awamori.**

Awa-otome. Different reading for 'Usu-otome', synonym for **Otome.**

Awa-sekitei. (Pale 'Sekitei'). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.47 with colour photo; Palest pink single, pinched stamen cluster, medium size. Flowers mid-season. A chance seedling of **Sekitei,** named and released by Yasushi Ihara, Shimane Pref., Japan, in 2004.

Awa-wabisuke. Savige, 1974, *International Camellia Journal*, No.6, p.29. Synonym for **Tarôkaja.**

Awayuki. (Light Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hana-maki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, with snow-white spots, medium size semi-double, large size flower, with stamens like a bamboo whisk. Originated in Japan. (Believed exhnct.)

Awayuki. (Light Snow), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl. No.76, p.38, description, p.108: A very floriferous snow camellia, formal double with flowers of the palest pink (Rose Pink 427/3). Leaves, dark green, ovoid to narrow-ovoid, acuminate; lateral veins and veinlets, impressed, 7.2-8.3 cm long by 3-4.2 cm wide; petiole, 3-7 mm long, very densely hairy. Hairy petals 2-4, normal petals 46-54; oblong, shallowly emarginate, incurved, with nuance of palest yellow at base. Stamens, underdeveloped, 1-1.2 cm high, in 2-3 groups, filaments pale yellow. Late flowering. Originated in Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Awayuki. (Light Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.30, colour photo and description: Small size, white, vase-shaped single of 5-6 broad, overlapping, emarginate petals with a broad, cylindrical stamen cluster, filaments white, joined for lower half, anthers yellow. Leaves bright green, ovate, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chubû District, Japan.

Awayuki. (Light Snow). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.16. White mottles on peach red, semi-double, thick and split stamens, medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Kôki,** found and named by Saneichi Ogawa in Kagawa Prefecture in 1997.

Awenni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **L'Avvenire.**

Axillaris. Loddige's Catalogue, 1820. The species *Gordonia Axillaris.*

Axillaris Vera. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. The species *Gordonia Axillaris.*

Axoniensis. *(C.japonica).* Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces…..camellia,* 1845, pl.63. Originated in England. Leaves elliptic, lanceolate and acuminate. A full flower, cherry red with white splashes on the central petals. Four outside rows of regularly placed petals, smaller central petals cut out and folded.

Ay Ay Ay. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, July 1995, Issue No. 121, vol.XIX, No.2, colour plate p.16, text p.19: ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2574. A sport of **Oo-La-La**, first observed 1992 and propagated true for 5 years. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 1999 catalogue. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, colour photo p.c9. The strawberry pink single to semi-double flower is heavily striped with dark red, and sometimes mottled white. Flowers measure 9-10 cm across x 12.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Jingya'.

Ayabe. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.88, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, campanulate single of 6 rounded, overlapping, long, emarginated petals with tips reflexed. Compact flower. Stamens in a central column, filaments white, joined for the lower half, anthers pale yellow. Occasionally produces pink or red flowers. Leaves elliptic, bright mid-green, apices tapering acute, margins bluntly serrate. Late flowering. Originated in Saga Prefecture, Japan.

Ayagawa. Different reading for **Ayakawa.**

Ayagawa-shibori. Different reading for **Ayakawa-shibori.**

Ayaha. (Place name in Ikeda-shi, Ôsaka), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.97, colour photo, p.96, description: Medium size, soft pink, saucer-shaped single of 5 large, round petals, edges a little irregular. Stamens numerous, in a large, spreading cluster, filaments creamy, joined for lower third, anthers dull yellow. Leaves dark green elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of 'Engei-tarô'an'.

Ayahime. (Female Name), *(C.japonica)*, Kinji Ohara, 1993-1994, *List of Camellias:* Bright red, tubular single, small to medium size. Collected from wild camellia in Kyûshû, Japan.

Ayakawa. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.51 as 'Aya-kawa'. No description. Different reading: 'Ayagawa'. Originated in Japan.

Ayakawa-shibori. (Dappled Ayakawa), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Chûgai Nusery Co., Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.18: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars from Japan*, p.272, pl.157; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.334 & pl.293; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13, colour photo, p.199, description: Flower, informal double red, peony to anemone, with cloudy white blotches, large outer petals with a centre of confused, small petals and petaloids mixed with stamens, 8-10 cm across. Flowers late season. Leaves, medium size, narrowly elliptic, apex caudate, reflexed, finely serrulate. Plant growth habit, vigorous, erect. Different reading 'Ayagawa-shibori'. Resembles **Yokogawa-shibori.** Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Ayakomai. (Traditional Dance in Niigata), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan* p.67; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13, description, p.199: A medium size, cherry red, formal double, often tiered, emarginate petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Kashiwazaki-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named by Ôoka, Tokuji.

Ayakura. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.23, p.4, colour photo and description: Medium to small size, light red, campanulate single, 7 petals, central column of stamens, petals waved and fluted. Originated in Japan.

Ayame. (Japanese Iris), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.402: A semi-double white with large sections of red on its petals and a pinched in stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ayamedori. (Iris Bird), *(C.japonica)*, Ôoka Chika-en, 1983-1984, Catalogue, p.9; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11, A-537: Bright peach pink, single, 5 irregular petals, tubular to campanulate blooms. Medium size. Early blooming. Leaves narrow and long, pointed at apex. See colour photo, p.106, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Shimane, Japan. A seedling of **Hatsukari.** Named and released by San-in Camellia Club in 1977.

Aya-nishiki. (Figured Brocade), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyokan:* White streaked purplish pink, large size, single, Higo form. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Aya-nishiki. (Aya's Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.308, pl.118; Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan.* p.67; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14, coloured photo, p.199, description: Flower, soft fuchsia pink single with deeper stripes and speckles, campanulate to cup shaped, 8-10 cm across, early to mid-season flowering; stamens spreading, petals creped on margins. Fragrant. Leaves, dark green, medium size, elliptical, apex acuminate, base obtuse, venation impressed; petioles hairy. Vigorous, erect growing with spreading branches. Originated in Sifue-chô, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, by Hattori, Ayatarô. Thought by some to be a *C.x vernalis.*

Aya-nishiki. (Figured Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co.Ltd, Catalogue, 1986-1987, A-500: Dark red ground with horizontal, moires white. Flat, semi-double blossom. Originated in Japan.

Aya-nishiki. (Figured Brocade), *(C.x vernalis),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan;* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50: Light red, sometimes variegated with deeper red and white; medium size, single. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Aya-no-yume. (Aya's Dream). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.23 with colour photo; English translation p.14. Pink graduating ti white at the centre, single, acute at petal edges, cylindrical stamens, medium size. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves oval, medium size. Upright, growth a little weak. A chance seedling of 'Haru-chidori', named by Mineko Ôsawa in 1989, and released by Gifu Camellia Club, Gifu Prefecture.

Aya-no-ue. (Lady Aya), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.7: Pure white. Large, double wih round petals. Originated in Japan.

Ayaori-hime. (Woman Textile Worker for Figured Cloth), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinchû,* p.13, colour photo, p.199, description: A medium size, very light pink, anemone centered, semi-double with large rounded, outer petals and a short, compact cluster of mixed stamens and petaloids Mid-season blooming. Leaves oval, apex acute, colour mid-green, twisted towards the apex. Originated in Kansai District. Named by Katayama Juraku-en Nursery in 1979.

Ayasegawa. (Ayase River), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* White, semi-double, with 3-4 rows of petals, medium size, divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Aya-shiro-wabisuke. (Aya's White Wabisuke). (Wabisuke); *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.256 with colour photo; White, very rarely with slight, red radial stripes. Miniature single, flowers early to mid-season. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Upright growth. A sport of **Aya-wabisuke**, found and named by Takeo Ogawa, Izu Oshima, Tokyo, Japan, around 2000.

Ayato. (Personal name) *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.26; A chance seedling selected by Sachie Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan, in 1994 and named by Kazuyuki Yamabe. Large white semi-double. Stamen centre loosely arranged. Vigorous, somewhat upright plant. Leaves medium size, oblong, revolute at margins. Flowers mid-season. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.36 with colour photo.

Ayatori. (Bird's Crest), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.67; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.458, p.180; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13, colour photo, p.199: Medium size, formal double, often tiered in an hexagon star form, with long, outer petals, developing keeled and pointed petals towards the centre. Soft pink with faint veining. Late blooming. Leaves, medium size, oval, flat, minutely serrate, hairy. See p.395, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Kariba Sub-prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Aya-tsubaki. (Aya Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.307. Synonym for **Hinoki-tsubaki.**

Aya-wabisuke. (Figured Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.249, colour photo and description: Small size, vase-shaped single, white with some splashes and peppering of pink; 5-6 somewhat irregular rounded, overlapping petals and a short, abortive stamen cluster. Leaves shining mid-green, long, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Izu-ôshima, Japan. A seedling of **Funatsu.** Originated and named by Takeo Ogawa in 1989.

Ayeka. Different reading for **Aeka.**

Aye Marie. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.1. Orthographic error for **Ave Maria.**

Ayer-Maid. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2049: Medium to large, white semi-double *C.japonica.* Chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Claudia Ayer, Madison, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.79, with colour photo between p.60-61: The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 22 petals and 3 petaloids. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Ayes di Casoretti. Castagnola Catalogue, 1861-1862. Synonym for **Ayez Casoretti.**

Ayes Superba. *(C.japonica)*, Costa 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmpératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ayez. van Geert, Catalogue, 1845. Abbreviation for **Ayez Casoretti.**

Ayez Casoretti. van Houtte, 1845-1846 Catalogue. No description. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.16, as 'Ayez'. Fine imbricated form, enormous size pink with paler centre. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.2: Perfect imbrication, one of the most beautiful forms known, enormous flower, pink with paler centre. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.276: A rose form double 10-11 cm across, of dark, orange-red, blending to vivid rose at the centre. Petals very numerous and symmetrical, cup shaped, veined blood red, 6-7 rows, 70-80 petals, rounded, notched. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Orthographic variants: 'Ayes di Casoretti', 'Ayez', 'Ayez' (Casorretti), 'Ayez do Casoretti', 'Ayez di Casoretti'. It is thought that this camellia was named for the painter Francesco Hayez as some catalogues use the name 'Hayez'.

Ayez (Casorretti). von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.33. Orthographic error for **Ayez Casoretti.**

Ayez di Casoretti. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Orthographic variant for **Ayez Casoretti.**

Ayumi-shiro. (Ayumi's White Camellia). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.108. No description.

Azaleaflora White. *(C.sasanqua)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.17. No description. No valid listing located.

Azarea. Hazlewood Bros Pty Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.5. Orthographic error for **Azurea.**

Azebettô. (Place name in Nagasaki Prefecture), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.25, colour photo and description: Small size, tubular single, white, of 5 overlapping petals. Cylindrical stamen crusted with golden anthers. Leaves bright green, ovate, apices acute, margins broadly crenate. Flowers mid-season to late. A wild japonica collected in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Azitaike. (Large Cone), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.71, No.510. Synonym for the *C.reticulata* **Aztec.**

Azitaikeren. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.516, p.66. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Aztec.** Different reading 'Azitaike'.

Azora. SCCS, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.17: Medium pink. Medium size to large, single with flared stamens which, in some flowers are fully topped with white petaloids. Corruption for the Japanese name **Ôzora.**

Aztec. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.126, Reg. No.1199: A 5 year old hybrid cross, *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica* **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'; originated by Howard J. Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long by 5 cm wide. The rose form double flower is rose madder, 23/1, with yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. The flower measures up to 15 cm across by 8 cm deep with 18-14 petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Colour photos: Macoboy, 1981, *The Dictionary of Camellias in Colour*, p.149; Frontispiece, SCCS, 1973, *The Camellia Review*, vol.33, No.3. Chinese synonym: 'Azitaike'.

Aztec Warrior. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.84, Reg. No. 833: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Alec and Alice Horne, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm light green leaves. The anemone to loose peony form flowers are bright red with yellow anthers and pink filaments and measure 13 cm across by 7.5 cm deep. All petals are somewhat twisted, 28 petals are large and surround 14 smaller ones, curled and intermixed with 12 petaloids and the stamens. All curl outwards and downwards to form a ball. Blooms early to mid-season.

Azuma. Yashiroda Catalogue, 1939. Abbreviation for **Azuma-shibori.**

Azumabeni. (Eastern Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Meikan*, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26 as 'Tôkô'. Crimson double, peony form. Large flowers. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22: Large, deep pink bloom, well formed with some 12 broad, thick petals, some of which are curled and double. One of the earliest to flower. Stout, densely branched growth of upright nature. Different readings: 'Azuma-kurenai', 'Tôkô', 'Azumakô'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Azumabotan. (Eastern Peony), *(C.hiemalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Medium size, dark red, irregular, peony form double. Originated in the Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.292 with colour photo; English translation p.204. Considered to be a seedling of **Egao.** Selected by Yoshikatsu Ueno in 1970s, named by Naotoshi Hakoda. Chinese synonym: 'Dongmudan'.

Azumabotan-nishiki. *(C.hiemalis). Sasanqua*, Shanghai Municipal Gardens, 2007, p.71 with colour photo; Crimson with white patches, peony form, large. A virus variegated form of **Azumabotan.**

Azumakagami. (Eastern Mirror), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* White ground, red graduation, medium size, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan.

Azumakagami. (Eastern Mirror), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, Sadayuki, 1960, Juraku-en Nursery List of Camellias and flowers for Tea Ceremony Catalogue; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.148, p.74, description, p.132: Leaves, elliptical, deep green, minutely serrate; petioles glabrous. Flowers, single, rosy red (Crimson 22), cup shaped, with thick stamenal tube. Flowers mid-season to late. See p.150, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated by Katayama Juraku-en, Kibe-machi, Ikeda-shi, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Azumakazari. (Eastern Adornment), *(C.x williamsii)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.338, colour photo and description: Large size, semi-double, with 3 irregular rows of fluted and twisted petals, white ground with pink and red stripes. Stamens a little irregular, filaments light yellow, anthers gold. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to obovate, mid-green, apices acute, margins serrate. Originated in Izu-ôshima, Japan by Takeo Ogawa, from the cross *C.japonica* **Shokkô-nishiki** x *C.x williamsii* **Margaret Waterhouse.**

Azumakenkyô. (Eastern Astonishment), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Peach pink, formal double like **Kenkyô**. Different readings: 'Azuma-miodoroki', 'Tôkenkyô'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Azumakô. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.32: Large size, light red, single *C.sasanqua* from Tokyo, Japan. Different reading for **Azumabeni.**

Azuma-komachi. (Beautiful Lady from the East), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nissho'en Chabaifu:* White ground, pale pink graduation. Medium size. Originated in Japan.

Azumakurenai. Different reading for **Azumabeni.**

Azuma-miodoroki. Different reading for **Azumakenkyô.**

Azumanishika. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Corruption of the Japanese name **Azuma--nishiki.**

Azuma-nishiki. (Eastern Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344: Variegation on the leaf edge. Synonym: 'Aifukurin'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Azuma-nishiki. (Eastern Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu:* White ground with pink graduation, semi-double, medium size. Yokohama Catalogue, 1891, p.9 as 'Adzuma-nishiki': Pink. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Large, semi-double rose pink flower with a darker border. Weak, spreading growth. For colour photo see p.172, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Corruptions of name: 'Azumanishika', 'Azume-Nishiki'. Received a RHS Preliminary Commendation in 1935. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Dongfangjin'.

Azuma-nishiki. (Eastern Brocade), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan;* Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.14.39: Crimson streaks on a ground from white to light pink, 7-9 cm across, 57 petals, 120 stamens in a circle, filaments white, Leaves large, long oval, deep green, spreading growth. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Azuma-shibori. (Eastern Dapple), *(C.rusticana)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.4: Deep red blotched white. Large size, rose form to formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.80; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.198, p.151, description, p.180; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11 & p.198, left hand photo: medium size, full, rose form double to semidouble, about 30 petals, scarlet spotted white (Rose madder 23/2). Flowers very late. Leaves small, narrowly elliptic to long-oval, impressed venation, tapered acuminate, serrulate, medium green, petioles hairy. See p.326, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Similar to **Hoshiguruma.** In America this name has been erroneously used as a synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.** Corruptions of name: 'Aduma-Shibori', 'Atsuma-shibori', Adzuma-shibori'.

Azuma-shibori. (Dapple of Azuma), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.80 as 'Azuma-shibori-Nagoya'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.112 & p.307; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.65; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description. Note characters are different to one above. A medium size, single, campanulate pink with a dense flicking and striping of crimson and a central stamen column. Early flowering. Leaves medium size, long-oval, waved, sharply serrate, dark green. Plant habit, vigorous and upright. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. See p.282, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Synonym: 'Azuma-shibori-Nagoya'.

Azuma-shibori. (Eastern Dapple), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43: White becoming red at the margins, medium size, single. Raised in 1974 at Kosaki Chinju'en Nursery, Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Toshiaki Kosaki.

Azuma-shibori-Nagoya. Tuyama & Futaguchi, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.80. Synonym for **Azuma-shibori.**

Azuma-uta. (Eastern Song), *(C.x hiemalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, no.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Large size, dark red, formal double. Originated in Tokyo, Japan.

Azuma-wabisuke. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan.* Synonym for **Kochô-wabisuke**.

Azuma-wabisuke. (Eastern Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, p.92, 93, 95 with colour photo and botanical drawings: Very small size, campanulate single of 6 purplish pink, petals, stamens abortive. Leaves mid-green, long elliptic, margins shallowly serrate. A seedling of **Tarôkaja,** originated by Kanematsu Funatsu in 1955, named by Takeo Ogawa in 1960. From Tokyo.

Azume-Nishiki. Hillier's Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Corruption of the Japanese name **Azuma--nishiki.**

Azura. Merrillees, 1951, *Shere Camellia List.* Orthographic error for **Azurea.**

Azurea. *(C.japonica)*, Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1862: Raised from seed by ourselves, a free grower and an abundant bloomer. The flower is of the largest size, peony shaped, the colour is a dark or metallic purple, and is, perhaps, the nearest approach to blue that has yet occured in the tribe Flowers early to late. It has sometimes been confused with **Zambo** which, however, is formal double. Originated in N.S.W., Australia.

B.

B.14. Hume, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.129. Designation for **Hakutsuru.**

B. 34. *(C.japonica),* Riverview Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.11. No description. Originated in USA.

B.C. Goodman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.302, Reg. No.150: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1950; originated by B.C. Goodman, Florida, USA. Plant growth is open and rapid; leaves, dark green, lightly serrated, slightly cupped, smooth, elliptical; apex acute. Flower buds, round. Incomplete double flower with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima.** Guard petals, 11-12 in 3 rows; 15-20 petaloids intermixed with 6 or 7 fascicles of yellow stamens. The colour of the flower is almost white at the outer edge of the petal, to medium pink at the centre, streaked with narrow and wide, rose red stripes; 8-10 cm across by 5-7 cm deep. Early flowering. See also Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.*

B.H. Wright Light Pink. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Classification Report,* p.9 as listed by Thomasville Nurseries, Georgia, USA. No description. Originated in USA.

B.P. Charles. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1952-1953. Abbreviation for **Bonnie Prince Charles.**

Ba Pallena. *(C.japonica),* Milner & Co. Catalogue, 1900, p.50. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Babala. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.408. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* **Barbara Sebire**.

Babala Wudefu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr., 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Barbara Woodroof.** Later changed to 'Wuluofu'.

Baba-no-ki. Different reading for **Bâ-no-ki.**

Babao. *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu 1981, *Shancha Hua.* No description. Synonym: 'Eight Treasures'. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Lichua Babao'.

Babe Harrison. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.302, Reg. No.196: A 10 year old chance seedling originated by Filo H. Turner, Florida, USA, that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is open, upright and rapid in rate. Leaves are dark green, elliptical, tapering acuminate with margins crenate. Flowers, incomplete double with large petaloids, similar to **Gloire de Nantes,** 11-13 cm across by 5-7 cm deep, rose pink. Blooms early to late. Cultivar previously designated 'Turner's No.10'. Sport: **Babe Harrison Variegated.**

Babe Harrison Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Babe Harrison Var.': A virus variegated form of **Babe Harrison** - rose pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Babe Ruth. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.51. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Babelonica. Jean Vervaene Fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Babylonica.**

Babette. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery, 1975, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.30, No.4, p.60: Large, white to blush pink formal double, sometimes semi-double to peony to anemone. Star shaped, incurved petals in the centre. See picture on following page. First bloomed 1970. Flowers midseason. Originated in USA.

Baboto. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, colour photo, No.155, p.74. Synonym: 'White Pagoda'; synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Babs Alsip. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2611: A 15 year old chance seedling which first flowered 1996. Originated by Ed Alsip, Stuart, Florida, USA, propagated by Gordon Eade, Pensacola, Fla. The semi-double flower is 10.8 cm across, with 11-14 white, fluted petals. Some flowers have 2-3 petaloids. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.91, colour photo p.c1. Flowers mid-season. Upright, average growth. Light green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Babs Barnette. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.30, Reg. No.2374. A small, light peachy pink, formal double chance seedling, flowering mid-season. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 22 year old seedling first flowered in 1980. Average size is 7 cm wide x 2.5 cm deep with 71 petals. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide.

Baby Angel. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.22: White, miniature semi-double. Medium size, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by E. Piere, San Gabriel, California, USA.

Baby Bear. *(C.rosiflora x C.tsaii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Nov. 1976, vol. IX, No.6, p.27, Reg. No.127: A seedling of *C.rosaeflora,* the male parent being *C.tsaii;* raised by Neville Haydon, Howick, New Zealand. The plant is notable for its extremely dense, dwarf habit, making it suitable for Bonsai or rockery use. Leaves, dark green, 4 cm x 2 cm. Flowers, single, 6 petals, gold anthers and measure 2 cm x 2 cm. The colour shades from light pink to white. Chinese synonym: 'Ruxiong'.

Baby Blush. *(C.japonica),* Robinson, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56-60: A miniature, blush pink, formal double seedling raised by Dr Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Baby's Blush'.

Baby Brother. *(C.rosiflora x C.tsaii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.281: A seedling of a *C.rosiflora x C.tsaii* hybrid, 12 years old. Originated by N.G. Haydon of Papakura, NZ. Dense grower, rounded and very dwarf, slow grower. Leaves 4.6 cm long x 2 cm wide, dark green. The single, white flowers are 1.5 cm across x 1 cm deep, 5 petals, white filaments, gold anthers. Blooms mid-season to late.

Baby Doll. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1991-1992, #8557: Light, clear pink miniature. Tight centred anemone. Medium size, bushy spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Wawa'.

Baby Face. Waterhouse, 1962, *International Camellia Journal,* No.1, p.72. Synonym for **Tongzimian.**

Baby Face (Fish). *(C.saluenensis.* hybrid), Gentry, 1975, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.30, No.4, p.57 as 'Baby Face'; SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.192: Blush pink to deeper pink edges. A small, rose form double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by H. Fish, Santa Cruz, California, USA.

Baby Pearl. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.160, Reg. No.1683: A small to medium size white, washed and shaded orchid pink, formal double *C.japonica* seedling; mid-season blooming to late; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Nuccio's number N# 7733.

Baby Pink. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Classification Report,* p.9 as from Wight's Nurseries, Georgia. A synonym for 'John Laing', itself a synonym for **Wilders Rose.**

Baby Pink Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* as 'Babypink Var', synonym for **Matosi.**

Baby Ray. *(C.japonica),* Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.1. No description. originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Baby Rhodo. *(C.pitardii),* Valdosta Camellias, Nov.1987. ACS., *The Camellia Journal* vol.42, No.2, p.19. No description. Miniature pink and white *C.pitardii* hybrid. Peony form with interspersed stamens. Originated by Neville Haydon, New Zealand.

Baby Sargeant. Gentry, 1971, ACS, *The Camellia Journal.* Orthographic error for **Baby Sargent.**

Baby Sargent. *(C.japonica),* Rubel, 1936, *Camellias Under Glass,* p.44. Dark red. Full peony form. A boutonniere type resembling **Professor Sargent.** Mid-season flowering. Originated in the USA.

Baby Sis. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., Sept. 1958, *Camellian,* p.29: A small, boutonniere type, white with a pink stripe. A single row of petals with a mass of yellow stamens in the centre. Throws a solid pink sport. Average size, 6.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Baby Sis Pink.**

Baby Sis Pink. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford Nurseries Catalogue, 1966. A light pink sport of **Baby Sis,** originated by Hugh Shackelford, Georgia, USA.

Baby Willow. *(C.rosiflora x C.tsaii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* June, 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.12, Reg. No.195: A seedling raised by Neville Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand from a cross of *C.rosiflora x C.tsaii* hybrid 'Mother Bear', that first flowered 1981 and is dwarf with a weeping habit of growth. Growth rate is medium with midgreen, wavy leaves, 6 cm x 2 cm. The single, miniature flower is white with yellow anthers, small, 1.5 cm across by 1.0 cm deep and 6 petals. Midseason flowering. It has a unique plant form, resembling a miniature tree with weeping branches. Chinese synonym: 'Tongliu'.

Babylonica. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene Fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.4, as 'Babelonica'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Babypink Var. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Orthographic variant for 'Baby Pink Variegated', synonym for **Matosi.**

Baby's Blush. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.18. Orthographic variant for **Baby Blush.**

Baccans. *(C.japonica),* Nairn & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1901, p.57. No description. Originated in New Zealand. (Believed extinct.)

Baccante. *Catalogue General des Plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842. Orthographic error for **Bacchante.**

Bacchanta. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.4. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Bacchante.**

Bacchante. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as 'red'. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.2: Globular, brilliant red, extra fine for colour which is equal to 'Neriifolia Major'. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Bachante', 'Baccante', 'Bacchanta'.

Bacchiocchii. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Bacchus. *(C.japonica),* Gibbons General Catalogue, 1910-1911. No description. Originated in New Zealand. (Believed extinct.)

Bachante. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic error for **Bacchante.**

Bachizuri. (obscure), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.436: Flower, medium size, informal double, with 3 rows of guard petals having a soft pink ground with pencil stripes of crimson and a centre with the stamens in several fascicles, separated by a few small, erect petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Baciocchi. *I Giardini,* 1855, Abbreviation for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Backwards Glance. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.176. Synonym for **Nodami-ushiro.**

Bachong Mei. *(C.sasanqua),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties in Taiwan,* p.6 as 'Pa Ch'ung Mei'. Medium size, soft pink semi-double with spreading stamens. Synonym: 'Eight Layered Plum'.Originated in Taiwan.

Bachongsan. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.76, No.570, Colour photo No.306. Orthographic error for **Bachongxia.**

Bachongxia. (Double Rosy Clouds), Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China,* p.76, No.570, colour photo No.306, erroneously as 'Bachongsan'. Chinese reading for the Japanese sasanqua **Yaegasumi.**

Badgen's Beauty. Badgen's Nursery Catalogue, 1895. Synonym for **Otome** as 'Pink Pearl'.

Badia. *(C.japonica),* Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers,* 1843, p.86. No description. Loddige's Catalogue, 1844, p.36. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Badiana Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Badina. *(C.japonica),* Alexander Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1843, p.14. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. No description. Burdin Catalogue, 1845, p.41. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Badina Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Nursery Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Badinus. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General des plantes cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 184. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Badioli. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli General Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large, blood red peony form flower. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy.

Bafuluowa. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.124. Chinese synonym for **Pavlova.**

Bagby Hall. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.94, Reg. No.1750: A very large, medium red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) x [(*C.reticulata* Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**,) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian', (**Damanao**)], flowering mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size, 16 cm across by 6.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate with 15 cm x 7.5 cm dark green leaves.

Bagroni. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse, Catalogue,1841-1842, p.13. No description. Originated by Baumann, Bollweiler, France. (Believed extinct.)

Bai Shizitou. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Jan 2006, No.2, p.49; Chinese synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Fuji-no-mine.**

Bai Taishenle. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409. Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Shiro-daikagura.**

Bai Xiaweiyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* 'White Hawaii'.

Baiyi Zaotaohong. *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, 2012, p.13 with colour photo. No details. Flower pictured is a very loose peony form, outer petals flat, inner raised and waved. Name denotes red.

Baiban Daikagula. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr., 31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Japanese japonica **Daikagura.**

Baiban Dayilishanbai. Gao Jiyin, Ltr., 31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Elizabeth Dowd Silver.**

Baiban Huangjia Tiane'rong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Royal Velvet Variegated.**

Baiban Huaxianzi. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Flowerwood Variegated.**

Baiban Kangnaixin. (White Spot Carnation). Gao, Jiyin Ltr. 31 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Baiban Ligelan. Gao, Jiyin Ltr., 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Reg Ragland.**

Baiban Meirenmian. (Beautiful Face Blotched White), *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.37 with colour photo; Originated in the Chengdu – Shifang area, Sichuan, China. A sport of the old unpublished Sichuan cultivar 'Meirenmian'. Flowers pink with slightly purple hue, blotched white, semi-double to peony, large and wavy petals, central petals semi-erect, golden stamens, free flowering. Leaves dark green, elliptic and shiny. Plant compact and vigorous. Flowers mid-season.

Baiban Shenfenhong Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Pink Variegated.**

Baiban Tianerong. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.80. Chinese synonym for **Royal Velvet Variegated.**

Baiban Wotehaosi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.139. Chinese synonym for **E.G. Waterhouse Variegated.**

Baiban Xueshancha. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's *C.rusticana* **Itsukamachi Variegated.**

Baiban Yanzhilian. (White Spotted Red Lotus), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.95, colour photo [p.131]: Medium sized, bud centred formal double. Outer petals rounded, becoming pointed towards the centre, channelled, red with white marks and blotches. Leaves bright green, elliptic, acuminate, sharply serrate. Similar to 'Yanzhilian'. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.47, No.274, colour photo No.157.

Baiban Yanzhilian. *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410; A virus variegated form of the China red formal double **Yanzhilian**. Note; There are two recognised red formal double **Yanzhilian.** Not stated from which the variegated version derives.

Baibaota. (Precious White Pagoda), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yu,1981, *Shancha Hua*, Medium sized, white formal double, 7-8 cm across, 8-9 row, opening from a round, fat bud. Late blooming. Similar

to **Alba Plena.** Originated in China. See colour photo, [p.126], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.97. Synonym: 'Precious White Pagada'.

Baibaozhu. (White Pearl), *(C.japonica),* Feng, Shumei, 1930, *Tiannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* A medium size, white, formal double. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias of Zhejiang,* p.60, colour photo [p.128]: White formal double, 5-8 cm across with 100 petals in 5-6 rows. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo No.99, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.38, No.188. Synonyms: 'White Precious Pearl', 'Baizhu Cha'. Different reading: 'Pai-pao-chu'. Originated in China.

Baibian Dakate. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.86, No.209. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Carter's Sunburst Blush.** Former spelling 'Baiban Dakate'.

Baibian Tianjiao. (Variegated Prideful Sky) *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification. ...Outstanding Camellias,* p.169 with colour photo; Originated by Jinhua Feng's Camellia Garden of China. A sport of **Tianjiao** (Nuccio's #9310), introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries, California, USA into China in 1995. Flowers large, orange red to red narrowly edged white, tight peony form, petals 60-80, edges wavy. Leaves pale green, sometimes with yellow spots, obovate-elliptic, deep and sharp serrations, distinct veining. Compact plant, weak growth. Flowers early to late.

Baibian Yinhong Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Silver.**

Baibingzi. (White Pancake), *(C.japonica),* Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal,* p.32. A round, medium size, white formal double. Originated in China.

Baicaixia. (White Coloured Clouds), *(C.japonica),* Bao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.50, No.305: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, red and white, open peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Baichang'e Cai. (White Moon Goddess), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* A white, with a rare pink fleck, peony form. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.46, No.267, colour photo No.151 as 'Bai chang'er cai': Medium size, formal double, 9-10 cm across, with 70-80 petals in 8-9 rows. Late flowering. A sport of **HuaChang´e Cai**. Different reading: 'Baichangocai'. Originated in China.

Baichang'er Cai. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.46, No.267 as 'Bai chang'er cai', different reading for **Baichang'e Cai.**

Baichangocai. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellia,* p.47. Different reading for **Baichang'e Cai.**

Baichahua. Different reading for 'Pai-ch´a-hua', Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Baidongyang Cha. (White Foreign Camellia), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.53. Synonym for **Jinsiyudie.**

Baiduoli. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Doris Hirst.**

Baifei. (White Jadeite), *(C.sasanqua),* Yang, 1965, A *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Pai Fei'. White, single, medium size with crinkled petals. Originated in Taiwan.

Baifu. (Uncertain), (C. *sasanqua),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.31: [White] Red edged; fine variegated foliage, single, very early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Baifurong. (White Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, white, with a slight touch of pink, open informal double, irregular peony form with large, twisted and fluted

outer petals, surrounding a group of smaller, twisted, erect petals, mixed with fascicles of stamens with golden anthers and white filaments forming a convex centre. See colour photo, [p.141], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.67 and colour photos No.107A & B. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.39, 40, No.202. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Hibiscus White'.

Baigents Gift. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol. XIV, No.4, 1985, p.39, Reg. No.229: This chance *C.japonica* seedling was raised by Mr and Mrs R. Baigent, Katikati, New Zealand and first flowered 1983. Plant growth is dense, upright and average in rate with dark green leaves 9 cm x 4.5 cm. The peony form flower measures about 12 cm across and 6 cm deep with 22 petals and about 40 petaloids. The stamens are yellow and the anthers are white. Colour is mid-pink (RHC,CC.65A, Amaranth Rose). The flower has some perfume and opens early to mid-season.

Baige. (White Doves), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.73, No.532 erroneously as 'Bai he'. Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Mine-no-yuki.** Orthographic error 'Baihe'.

Baignoleana. Oudin, Lisieux, Conservatory List, 1845, p.2. Orthographic error for **Baignolliana.**

Baignolliana. *(C.japonica),* Tourres, Macheteaux, Catalogue, 1839, p.21. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error 'Baignoleana'.

Baihe. (White Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1984: Medium size, white, informal double with large outer guard petals. Originated in China.

Baihe Xianzi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lily Pons.**

Baihi. (Plum Queen), *(C.x vernalis),* ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.40. No description. Originated in Japan.

Baihua Feibie. (White Fat Turtle), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.228 with colour photo; An old established cultivar from the Chengdu area, Sichuan, China. Flowers white, slightly yellow at the centre, medium size formal double, outside petals broad and flat, inner petals pointed-rounded and erect. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, thick, arched and shiny. Compact plant with vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season.

Baihua Masetiana. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.12. Chinese synonym for the European *C.japonica* **Mathotiana Alba.**

Baihuanghou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **White Empress.**

Baihudie. (White Butterfly), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.53, No.167, colour photo No.83: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, white, double with 20 petals in 3 rows, broad, rounded, some slightly emarginate, with a centre of 2-3 petaloids and abortive stamens. Leaves dark green, round-ovate, apices blunt-acute, margins variable from widely to finely serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Baijiaxian. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.94. Synonym for **Guaxian.**

Baijinqiu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.565 as 'Baijingqiu'.; A small tree. Dark green leaf, ovate to obovate, 6-7 cm x 4-5 cm, apex acuminate, sunken veins on upper surface, densely serrate. Flower white, yellowish in centre, semi-double, medium to large, over 10 cm diameter. 30 to 40 petals in 4-5 rows, mostly broad and large, some narrow, regular arrangement. Well developed central stamens. Late flowering. From Zhejiang Province, China.

Baijuban. *(C.reticulata),* Chuang Mao-chang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua;* Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144 as 'Paitsueban', ('White Chrysanthemum Petal'). Originated in Kunming, China. Different reading: 'Pai-chü-pan'.

Baijuye. (White Saw Leaf), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.53, No.339, colour photo No.197: Leaves medium green ovate, apices acute, margins sharply, strongly serrate (Saw-like). Flower medium size, 6-8 cm across, white, irregular, open peony form, with large, outer guard petals and a centre of petaloids and stamens intermixed. Flowers mid-season. Originated in China.

Baikô. *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû,* in section on variegated leaves. A small, rose red single with variegated leaves. The name is that of a character from the Kabuki drama. Originated in Japan.

Bailetian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.153. Chinese synonym for **Hakurakuten.**

Bailey Walker. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.24: Delicate pink. Medium size, semi-double. Vigorous growth. Mid-seasom blooming. Originated by W.T. Wood, Georgia, USA.

Bailing. (White Caltrops), *(C.japonica),* Wang, Shimao, 1587, *Xue Pu Za Shu:* Pure white flowers, enduring and prosperous. Tender. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* A Chinese cultivar. Different reading 'Pe Ling'. (Believed extinct.)

Bailing. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.256 with colour photo; Developed by Chen Xingrong, Shifang, Sichuan, China. White semi-double to loose peony. Thin, translucent petals, inner petals crimped, folded and waved at edges. Centre of mixed stamens and petaloids. Flowers mid-season.

Bailiufang. *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki - Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.146 as 'Pai-liu-fang', (White six directions) Small size, white peony. Originated in China.

Bailiujiao. (White Hexagon), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Ti Chi Chung Hua Hui:* A white formal double, often with tiered flowers. Medium size, mid-season flowering. Synonyms: 'White Hexagon', 'White Hexangularis'. Different readings: 'Pei Lu Chio', 'Liujiaobai', 'Bailiujue', 'Balugu', 'Baluga'. Japanese reading: 'Hakurokkaku'. See colour plate No.156, p.74, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978 as 'Baluga'.

Bailong. Shao Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.80, No.404. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **White Dragon.**

Bailu Zhi Rimu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Momoji-no-higurashi.**

Baimanao. Feng, 1930, *Tiannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Different reading: 'Pe Ma Nao'. Synonym for **Damanao.**

Baimianqiu. (White Cotton Ball), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu,1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, white. Semi-double to rose form double, 8-9.5 cm across, with three rows of 30-47 crinkled petals. Late blooming. See colour photo, [p.144], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.32, 52. Synonym: 'White Silk Ball'. This name as also been used as a synonym for **Xueta.** Originated in China.

Baimianzhu. *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1947. No description; Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal,* p.33, colour photo, p.44c: A medium size, soft pearl pink to white formal double with about 6 rows of petals. Different reading: 'Pei Mien Chu'. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Fluffy White Pearl'.

Baimudan. (White Peony), *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, A *Study of the Camellia of Taiwan,* as 'Pai Mou-ta´n': A white semi-double to peony form informal double. 8-9 cm across. Blooms mid-season. . Leaves glossy, medium green, broad-ovate, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.34, No.154, colour photo No.77. Originated in China.

Bainiqu. Chinese synonym for USA C. *japonica* **White Nun.**

Bainisi Baodi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 25-5-90. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Berenice Boddy.** Orthographic error 'Benisi Baodi'. Later changed to 'Bonisi Baodi'.

Bainuobo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410; Chinese synonym for the Belgium *C.japonica* **Nobilissima**.

Baipensha. (White Sprinkled with Sand). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.85. A sport of the highly variable **Pensha.** Widely grown in Sichuan and Zhejiang provinces, China. White, covered with small red spots. Rose form double, medium size. Leaves dark green, leathery, tiny serrations. Strong, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season.

Baiqian Cha. (White Coin Camellia). *(C.japonica),* Xia, Dan, (Ming Dynasty, 1386-1644), *Yao Pu Tong Chun:* Flowers in November, white and elegant with slight perfume. Can be grafted in summer on *C.japonica* stock. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Baisan Xueshi. (White Three Scholars) *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* A medium size, white with a rare pink or red mark, rose form to informal double of 5-6 rows of imbricated outer petals and an inner cluster of small, erect petals. See Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.45, 101, color photo [p.118] and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.48, No.287, colour photo No.167. Sports: **Hongsan Xueshi, Fensan Xueshi, Danzhi.** Originated in China. Synonyms: 'White Three Scholars', 'Chuluyin'.

Baisebeidi. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield White.**

Baisemingtian. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow White.**

Baishan Cha. *(C.japonica),* Wang, Shimao, 1587, *Xue Pu Za Shu:* Flowers big and white. Wang, Hsiang-Chin, 1935, *Kuang Chun Fang Pu.* Originated in China. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'White Mountain Camellia'.

Baishiba Xueshi. (C.*japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949: A medium size, formal double white with some pink stripes. A sport of **Shiba Xueshi.** Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.44, No.246, colour photo No.134A & B. Different reading, 'Bashebo Shushi'. Synonym: 'White Eighteen Scholars'. See colour photo, 3p.1344, Chang, Chao, Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.41, 85.

Baishiyangjin. (White Ten Brocades), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1981, *Shancha Hua.* A white, with rare red streaks, sport of **Shiyangjin**. A rose-form double, about 7 cm across with 22-23 petals rounded, diminishing in size towards the centre, and small, irregular stamen cluster. Leaves, elliptic, short acuminate, shining dark green, 5 cm long, by 2.5 cm wide. Originated in China. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.37, No.179, colour photo, No.93. Synonym: 'Baishiyangjing'.

Baishiyangjing. Wang and Yu, 1989, *Camellia,* p.32. Synonym for **Baishiyangjin.**

Baishizi. (White Lion), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki, Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.146 as 'Pai-shih-tzu': Red, medium to large, double, with narrow, blade-like petals. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.79: Leaves yellowish green, thick, large, 12.5 cm x

7cm elliptic, upper surface bullate, sunken mid-rib, petiole 14 mm long. Flower white, 10 cm across, 18-22 petals in 2 whorls; petaloid stamens, about 200, clustered in the centre, including a few large ones. Pistil degenerate. Buds round, rusty green. Flowers mid-season. Originated in China. Synonym: 'White Lion'.

Baisi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Beth Dean.**

Baisi Wanghou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Queen Bessie**

Baitian'e. *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568. Synonym for **Baitianhui.**

Baitian´e. (White Swan), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.49, No.296, as 'Bai tian er': Chinese synonym for **Elegans Champagne.** Orthographic variant: 'Baitian´er'.

Baitian´er. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.49 as 'Bai tian er', different reading for 'Baintian´e'.

Baitianhui. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.568. Growth medium rate and open. Leaves elliptic, 7-8 cm x 4-5.5 cm, apex acuminate, base cuneate, prominent veining, thick and stiff, serrations sparse and obtuse. Flower semi-double to peony, pure white, petals thin, in 5-6 rows, some stamens dispersed among the petals. Flowers mid-season. Synonym 'Baitian'e'. From Fujian Province, China.

Baitiao Hongliufang. *(C.japonica),* Chang, Chao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.41, 87. A sport of **Hongliufang** - petals white, lined longitudinally with deep pink. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.45, No.254: White, crimson lined, medium size, formal double, sometimes tiered. Originated in China. Synonym: 'White Branch, Red Hexagonal'.

Baitouweng. (First Old man), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.51, No.325, erroneously as 'Baitouwong': Medium size, white, single of 5-7 petals. Blooms early. Originated in China. Orthographic error: 'Baitouwong'.

Baitouwong. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.51, No.325. as 'Bai tou wong'. Orthographic error for **Baitouweng.**

Baiwojin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Baiwubao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.563; A white form of **Wubao.** Leaves elliptic or long-elliptic, 7.5-9.0 cm x 4.0-4.5 cm. Flower semi-double, white, medium size 7-9 cm diameter, 20 petals in 5 whorls, loosely arranged. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Fujian Province, China.

Baiwuse Furong. (White Five Coloured Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.40, No.208, colour photo No.111, 'Bai wu se fu rong': A sport of **Wuse Furong.** Medium size, open, irregular peony form, 10-12 cm across, 30 white petals with a peppering and dashes of scarlet and fascicles of stamens mixed with the centre ptals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in China.

Baixiandi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.409; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Centifolia Alba.**

Baixiangbian. (White Rimmed), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.94, colour photo, [p.146]: Medium size, pink, formal double, veined deeper and with a fine white rim to petals, which are in 6-7 rows, imbricated, outer rows rounded, slightly emarginate, becoming smaller and somewhat pointed towards the centre. Leaves mid-green with yellowish mid-rib, elliptic, apices acute, Margins serrulate. Originated in China.

Baixiuqiu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568; Growth strong, erect and symetrical. Leaf pale green surface, yellowish reverse, ovate, 6-8 cm x 4-5 cm, prominent veins, margins shallowly serrate. Flower semi-double to peony, pure white, 8-9 cm diameter, outer 2-3 rows of petals large, centre petals smaller and curled. Ball shaped flower. Flowers mid-season to late. From Fujian Province, China.

Baixue. Yang, 1965, A *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Translation: 'Snow White'. Synonym for **Fuji-no-mine.**

Baixueji. (Snow White Singer), Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.573 as 'Bai- xue ji': Chinese synonym for the Japanese hiemalis **Shirayuki-hime.**

Baixueshan. (Snowy Mountain), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.88. Synonym for **Liujiao Baota.**

Baiyang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki - Hana to Kino Bunka*, as 'Pai-yang'. Abbreviation for 'Baiyang Cha', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Baiyang Cha. Ikeda, 1978, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.141. The characters for this camellia name have been expressed using, at various times, three different characters for "yang" each with a different meaning. Taking "bai" equal white and "cha" equal Camellia, the three translations are, 'White Foreign Camellia', 'White Poplar Camellia', and 'White Garden Camellia'.They are all synonyms of **Alba Plena.**

Baiye Zipao. (White Leaf Purple Gown), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.52, No.334: Large size, 9-10 cm across, red, double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Baiyi Dahuangguan. (Large Variegated Imperial Crown), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr., 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Betty Sheffield Supreme.**

Baiyilanjiao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.234 with colour photo; A sport of **Yilanjiao**. Formal double, white with red lines.

Baiyingsu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's *C.japonica* **Matilija Poppy.**

Baiyu. (White Jade), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.75, No.55. Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Shiro-kantsubaki.**

Baiyubei. Fang, 1930, *Tiannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Different reading: 'Paiyupei'. Translation: 'White Jade Cup'. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Baiyu Danxin. (White Jade, Red Heart), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, p.51, p.319: Small to medium size, 6-7.5 cm across, white, formal double with 100 petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Baiyunpiao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 16th October 1992. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **White Retic.**

Baiyupian. (White Jade Petals), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.323, colour photo No.187: Large size,10-11 cm across, white, formal double, sometimes tiered, with 9-10 rows of rounded petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in China.

Baizhebian. (White Frilled Petals), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.79, No.612 as 'Bai zhe bian'. Chinese synonym for **White Frills.**

Baizhu Cha. Chen, 1955, *Guanshan Shumaxue*. Synonym for **Baibaozhu.**

Baker. *(C.japonica).* Gentry, 1972, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.27, No.4, back page. No description; SCCS, 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.23: Pink. Large, semi-double to anemone to peony form. Mid-season flowering. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Bakurô-tsubaki. Synonym for **Hajikano-de-benten.**

Balade. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.hybrid* **Keith Ballard.**

Balderdash. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Nov.1967, vol.V, No.4, p.39, Reg. No.40: This is a seedling of the wild form *C.reticulata,* produced by controlled pollination from *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) by Dr Jane Crisp at Tirau, New Zealand, which first flowered 1963. It has a vigorous growth habit with dark green, reticulate leaves, up to 13 cm x 6 cm, keeled and with distinct venation. Flowers, semi-double with large rabbit ears; the 16 petals, veined, creped and folded with notched margins, surround fascicles of bright, gold tipped stamens. Size up to 15 cm across by 7 cm deep. Colour RHS, CC, Red Group 45E - 45D. Black & white photo on p.38.

Baldwin Wood. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.87. Abbreviation for **Mrs Baldwin Wood.**

Balei Huanghou. (Ballet Queen), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.80, No.623. Chinese synonym for **Ballet Queen.** Later changed to 'Balei Wanghou'.

Balei Mingxing. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.80, No.404. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Prima Ballerina.**

Balei Wanghou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Ballet Queen.** Formerly 'Balei Huanghou'.

Balei Yanyuan. (Ballet Performer), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr., 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Ballet Dancer.**

Balemone. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bali Ha´i. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1961; *American Camellia Catalogue,* 1965, p.226, Reg. No.689: SCCS No. 62-11. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA from seed of unknown parents. A semi-double white, sometimes with pink on one petal, yellow stamens, size up to 14 cm by 7.5 cm deep. First bloomed 1953. Sports: **Bali Ha´i Dawn** and **Bali Ha´i Pink.**

Bali Ha´i Dawn. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1969. A sport of **Bali Ha´i.** Soft pink shading to white at the petal edge. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Bali Ha´i Pink. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1969. A sport of **Bali Ha´i.** Pink with deeper veining. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Bali Zhige. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.43. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Song of Paris.**

Ballerina. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949 as 'Ballerina FN': Large, pink semi-double with incurved petals. A seedling originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Georgia, USA. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.14.

Ballet Dancer. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960; Dekker 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.1 with colour plate facing p.48: A medium full, peony form of **Debutante** style, but not so many petals. The outer guard petals are quite wide and taper to a point. the base of the flower is creamy white with margins of pink coral. The deep shading of the petal edges

lend distinction. A non-shattering flower of good keeping qualities. Blooms mid-season on a plant of upright, compact growth. See colour photos: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.VIII, no.6, 1974, p.24-25. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.8, p.25. ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News,* No.24, p.24. Sport: **Ballet Dancer Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Balei Yanyuan'. Received the RHS Award of Merit, 1976 and the Award of Garden Merit, 1993.

Ballet Dancer Variegata. Duncan & Davies (UK) Ltd., Catalogue, 1984-1985. Illegal variant for **Ballet Dancer Variegated.**

Ballet Dancer Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camella Journal,* vol.20, No.l: A virus variegated form of **Ballet Dancer** - Coral pink, blotched white. Originated in USA. Illegal variation: 'Ballet Dancer Variegata'.

Ballet in Pink. *(C.x williamsii),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.20; Large, orchid pink, peony form. Opens flowers at each stem node to give a mass display. Dieback resistant. Spring blooming Upright growth. *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme**. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Ballet Queen. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.180: Salmon pink. Large, peony form. Medium growth rate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Les Jury, New Zealand. See colour photo, frontispiece, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.X, No.1, 1977. Sport: **Ballet Queen Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Balei Huanghou', later changed to 'Balei Wanghou'.

Ballet Queen Variegata. Duncan & Davies (UK), Ltd., Catalogue, 1984-1985. Illegal variant for **Ballet Queen Variegated.**

Ballet Queen Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* Duncan & Davies (UK), Ltd., Catalogue, 1984-1985 illegally as 'Ballet Queen Variegata': A virus blotched form of **Ballet Queen,** a large, salmon pink peony form, blotched with white. Originated in New Zealand.

Bal's White. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *The Camellia Review.* No description. Originated in USA.

Baltazar de Melo. Asociasión Española de la Camelia, *Camelia,* Dec 2005, back cover, photo. Orthographic variant for **Dr Baltazar de Melo.**

Baltimora. Berlèse, 1843, *Inconographie,* Index with reference to pl.263. Orthographic error for **Baltimorea.**

Baltimore. Seidel, 1847 Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Baltimorea.**

Baltimorea. *(C.japonica),* Viola, 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 5:151: Originated by Zebulon Waters, USA. The flower is very large, of delicate white, with a slight stripe of dark red and showing same of a light blush, quite distinct. Also the petals are very large, in the character of the variegated, ('Variegata'), but cup-shaped untill fully expanded; it then becomes revolute, which shows the prominent petals beautifully, with slight tinges on them. Orthographic errors: 'Baltimoria', 'Baltimora', 'Baltimore'.

Baltimoreana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844, 18:8; Harrison ed., 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.14, p.20. Orthographic error for **Baltimorensis.**

Balrimoreana (Feast). van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:20. Synonym for **Baltimorensis.**

Baltimorensis. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* 3:263: Originated by Feast, USA, it is 12 cm across, double, of a rounded form, sufficiently regular and white, peppered with points and pencilling, rarely bands, of red. The petals are large, rounded, funnel shaped, thin, glossy, few in number, fan shaped, notched at the apex. They are largely imbricated and form a cupshaped

corolla. Orthographic errors: 'Baltimoreana', 'Baltimoreana'(Feast), 'Baltimoriensis', 'Baltimorunsis'.

Baltimoria. Rousseau, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Orthographic error for **Baltimorea.**

Baltimoriensis. Prince & Co., Catalogue, p.105. Orthographic error for **Baltimorensis.**

Baltimorunsis. de Bisschop Catalogue, 1935, p.11. Orthographic error for **Baltimorensis.**

Baluga. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* p.26, 27. Taiwanese for **Bailiujiao.**

Balugu. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.156, p.78. Taiwanese for **Bailiujiao.**

Balustrade. *(C.japonica).* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.105. Collected before 1986 as seed from South Korean islands by representatives of the Morris Arboretum, USA. Proven cold hardiness. Narrow upright habit, and strongly upright branch angles. Single flowers are a good scarlet red. Excellent lustrous foliage.

Balzac de Melo. Durrant, 1982, *The Camellia Story,* p.37 and index. Orthographic error for **Dr Baltazar de Melo.**

Bambino. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.62: A coral pink, peony form flower. This is an introduction from McCaskill Gardens Nursery, Pasadena, California, USA and listed by them in their 1959 Catalogue. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.30 describes it as "Coral Rose pink. Miniature peony to anemone form. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Mid-season." See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XVI, No.7, P.26, 1990.

Bamby. (*C.japonica* - putative), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.64 with colour photo; Small anemone form flowers, bicoloured. Outer petals red (RHS.CC.46B). Inner petaloids more or less pinkish. Very oblong leaves. Grown from seed collected in Vietnam. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Bamiana Novella. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Ban Shajin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dusty Variegated.**

Banchô-hatsuyuki. ('Hatsuyuki' from Banchô), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* (Plants with ornamental leaves). Round leaves, yellowish green ground, bluish dots. Different reading: 'Bantyo-hasuyuki'. This cultivar is from the section on "dotted leaved" camellias and the name means "First Snowfall at Banchô," which is a place name in Tokyo, Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.167.

Bancksii. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.131. Orthographic error for **Banksii.**

Bandai. (Eternity), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life,* No.17, p.37, black end white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol. I, 1972, p.41: Seibundô Shinkôsha,1979, *Senchinshû,* p.122, colour photo, p.240, description: A single, small size, dark cinnabar red of 5 pointed petals, with very short, imperfect stamens, 6-7 cm across, mid-season blooming. Leaves, mid-green, defined venation, medium size, elliptical with acuminate apex and fine, sharp serrations; petioles hirsute. Plant habit vigorous with spreading growth. For colour photo and botanical drawings see p.118, 120, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, 1982. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo, p.214, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Named by Kawamura, Yaichi.

Bandana of Kyôto. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.70. Synonym for **Kyôkanoko Variegated.**

Bandi. *Chinka Hini'i,* ca 1810. Different reading for **Yorozuyo.**

Banfi. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bangbangtang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.427; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hybrid* **Lollypop.**

Bangjile. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's *C.japonica* **Oo-La-La.**

Banjixiang. (Dajixiang Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Gao Jiyin, Apr.1990, CSC., Nomenclature Convention, Wusi City, Jiangsu: Large size, double, rich red marbled white from Dajixiang. Leaves green. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Zhejiang Province, China.

Banka. (Late Haze), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* colour photo and description, p.23: Tubular single, deep pink fading to whitish pink at petal base; 7-8 cm across, mid-season blooming and central stamen column. Early blooming. Leaves, dark, lustrous green, broad-elliptical, apex acute, base obtuse, finely serrate, prominent venation. Originated in Inazawa-shi, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.240.

Banks. Leng & Bunyard Catalogue, 1933 as a *C.sasanqua.* Refers to **Lady Bank's .**

Banksiae. Courtois, 1833, *Magasin d'Horticulture,* 13pt.D4:315. Said to be a synonym for **Lady Bank's .**

Banksiana. Wolbert, 1840, Catalogue, p.1; Lindley ex Champion in Hooker, *Kew Journal Bot.* III.310, 1851 as *Camellia banksiana.* See Sealy, 1958, *Monograph,* p.35, 211. Probably **Lady Bank's ,** a form of *C.oleifera.*

Banksiana Alba Plena. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Synonym for **Lady Bank's .**

Banksii. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* edit, p.112. A synonym for **Gray's Invincible** as 'Imperialis'.

Banmondan. Waterhouse, 1956 *International Camellia Journal,* No.3, p.26, 27. Taiwanese for **Baimudan.**

Bankwood Red. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIV, No.8, 1986, p.13. Synonym for **Martin.**

Bâ-no-ki. (Grandmother's Tree), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, colour plate, 259, 1978, p.115: A 5-6 petalled, scarlet red, cup-shaped to campanulate single with a pinched in central stamen cluster, filaments pure white. Size 7-8 cm across, 6 petals. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, elliptical, glossy green, thick, medium sized, apex blunt acute, base rounded, shallowly serrate. Selected from wild japonicas in Tamayu Town, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Tora Iwata, named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1970. Different reading 'Baba-no-ki'.

Bansancha. Ichijima 1906 *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Reprint of Yashiro, 1841. Different reading for the Chinese 'Wanshan Cha' a synonym for **Chiri-tsubaki.**

Banse. (Ages Eternal), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.122, colour photo, p.240, description: A very small size, 5 petalled single with a soft pink background, covered with a peppering and streaks of deep pink, a brush-like stamen cluster, deep yellow anthers. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, small, broad-elliptic, mid-green, apex acuminate, base obtuse, petioles hairy; plant bushy. Different reading: 'Bansei'. Originated in Yamagata Prefecture, Japan.

Banse Qingrenjie. (Piebald Valentine Day), Bao, Jiyin, Ltr., 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Valentine Day Variegated.**

Banshô. (Evening Bell), *(C.rusticana),* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.9, March 1968, special issue, p.55, black and white photo p.53; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, p.122, colour photo, p.240, description: Medium size, deep rose pink, formal double of about 52 petals with some small, irregular petals at the centre when fully open; 7-8 cm across. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, 7-9 cm long, elliptic, blunt apex, twisted. Originated in Takada City, Niigata, Japan. Collected in 1960 by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968..

Bansô. Different reading for **Okushimo.**

Bantyo-hatsuyuki. Different reading for **Banchô-hatsuyuki.**

Banyô. (Fading Sun), (Higo), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan,* p.15: Soft rose pink. Large. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan.

Banyue Zhi Yini. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.426; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.rusticana* **Kochi-no-otome Variegated**

Banzairaku. *Six Flowers of Higo*, 1978, pl.35. Different reading for **Manzairaku.**

Baobei Furen. Chinese synonym for Australian C. *reticulata* hybrid: **Lovely Lady.**

Baobude Aiwu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.,25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Bob's Tinsie.**

Baochunhua. *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different readings 'Pao-ch´un-hua', 'Paochunhua'. No description. Synonym: 'Spring Announcing Flower.'. See Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Originated in China.

Baode. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Pod Mate.**

Baoer. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Paul Jones.**

Baoge. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Bogliasco.**

Baohe. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.rusticana* **Takara-awase.**

Baoji. (Houseki), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.117 with colour photo. Originated in the Nagoya area, Japan, introduced to China 2006. Flowers pink with some red stripes, white petal edges. Medium size semi-double, petals long round and loosely arranged, red veining. Yellow stamens are tubular. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny. Compact plant, vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season.

Baolin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Pauline Winchester.**

Baoli'na. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Paolina Pelas**.

Baoshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Stangate Ruby.**

Baoshihua. *(C.reticulata),* Yü and Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.13: "Crimson, E, Kunming ('Jewel Flowered')"; Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.73, Colour photo and description: Flower, red (RHS,CC,55A), 10-12 cm across, with 15-20 petals, open, informal

double with erect centre petals twisted, mixed with petaloid stamens, pistils rudimentary. Leaves, narrow-ovate, reclinate in a V-shape, margins undulate, apices acuminate to long-acuminate, bases cuneate, 7-13 cm long by 2.5-5 cm wide. Flowers early. A new cultivar selected from open pollinated seedlings at the Kuming Botanical Gradens, Yunnan, China. See also Illustration p.53, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China.* Synonyms: 'Precious Jewel Flowered', 'Precious Stone Flower', 'Jewel Flower'. Different reading: 'Pao-shih-hua'.

Baoshinü. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.reticulata* hybrid **Ruby Girl.**

Baoshiwang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.52. Chinese synonym for **King's Ruby.**

Baoshizhai. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.40. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Jewel Bowden.**

Baota. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.339, p.77. Chinese synonym for Chinese *C.reticulata* **Songzilin** ('Pagoda').

Baotu. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.265, p.72. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ruffian.**

Baowen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C. x williamsii* **Bowen Bryant.**

Baoyuhong. *(C.reticulata),* Yü and Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.12: "Spinel pink. E. Kunming. ('Red Jewel'), Bao, 1980)"; Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua* p.56, 57, colour photo and description: Open peony form to semi-double, 11-12 cm across, 24-28 petals in 5-6 whorls, notched at the apex; centre petals, small, erect, streaked with white, mixed in with stamens and a few petaloids, pistil rudimentary. Colour, RHS,CC,55A, spinel pink, slightly greenish. Leaves elliptic to ovate, flat, margins revolute, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate or slightly broadened, 7-9 cm long by 3-4 cm wide. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Gardens, Yunnan, China. Flowers early. Different reading: 'Pao-yü-hung'. Synonyms: 'Red Jewel', 'Precious Jade Red'. See Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.48 for illustration.

Baozhong. (Treasure Tomb). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China* p.75, No.556. Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Takarazuka.**

Baozhu. *(C.japonica),* Wang Shumao, 1587, *Xue Pu Za Shu.* Li, Shizhen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu.* (Materia Medica). Synonym: 'Precious Pearl'. Originated in China. See Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.149, 150.

Baozhu Cha. *(C.reticulata),* Wang, Xianjin, 1621, *Qunfang pu,* (Thesaurus of Botany); Yü, T.T., 1950, RHS, *Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report* as 'Paochucha'; Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.93, colour plate and description: Leaves large, thick, broad-ovate to oblongovate, apices short-acute or acuminate, bases rounded or broad-cuneate, veins deeply sunken, 7-11 cm long by 4.5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers bright purplish red (RHS,CC,53B), 12-14 cm across. Petals about 30 in 4-5 whorls, outer 2 whorls flat, inner whorls folded or basally connate, forming a spherical corolla. Stamens numerous, divided into 4-6 groups by curved petals. Pistils rudimentary. This cultivar is similar to **Dataohong** but differs in thicker leaves, larger petals, and more raised flower centre. The variety originated in Kunming, Yunnan, China and flowers mid-season. There is a tree at Shidong Temple, Fengqing County with an estimated age of 150 years or over. Western Synonym: 'Noble Pearl'. It received an RHS "Award of Merit" in 1963 under the name 'Paochucha'. Different reading: 'Pao-chu-ch´a'. Sport: 'Noble Pearl Variegated'.

Baptiste Drouard. *(C.japonica),* Prosper Nerriere, 1849. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Bapulowa. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.578, p.66. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Pavlova.**

Bar. Amelie de Paye. Anon., 1830 "Ueber die cultur de Kamelien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.50. Abbreviation for **Baronne Amelie de Paye.**

Bar None. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Synonym for **Dewatairin** as 'Daitairin'.

Barallia. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, p.105; White, pink stripes, very regular imbrication. Abbreviation for 'Anagoa de Venus do Baralha' **(Anagua de Venus)..**

Barão de Massarellos. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.41; Peony form, white to virginal pink with stripes of pink. Originated in Portugal.

Barão de Mogofores. *(C.japonica,* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.6, 1869, p.8, & No.9,1872-1873; A perfectly imbricated formal double of vivid rose red. Originated in Portugal at the Loureiro Nursery. Orthographic variant (1882 translation) 'Baron de Mogofores'; Orthographic errors 'Barón de Mogofores', 'Barão de Mogofôres'.

Barão de Soutelinho. *(C.sasanqua),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Supplement to Catalogue No.13, 1911-12, p.4; Variety obtained by Barão de Soutelinho (Mr. Alfred Tait), from seed imported from Japan. Rose pink with darker edges, single, small. Remarkable. Asociasión Española de la Camelia, *Camelia,* Dec. 2005, p.37 with colour photo, as 'Baron de Soutelhino'. Medium size single flower, 8-9 cm diameter, rose (RHSCC 64C). 6 to 8 waved and notched petals. Stamens spread, filaments cream, anthers gold. Leaves 5 cm x 2 cm, mid-green, lanceolate and elliptic. Strong, upright, spreading growth. An old cultivar, still widely distributed in Galicia and Portugal. *La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, p.187, Register No.124. Orthographic errors; 'Baron de Soutelhino', (translations not now allowable under the Nomenclature Code), 'Barao de Southlinho', 'Barón de Soutelinho'. Originated in Portugal.

Barão de Southlinho. Treseders of Truro Camellia List, 1971, p.6. Orthographic error for **Barão de Soutelinho**.

Barão de Villar. *(C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36; Rose form, cherry to dark pink, striped and spotted white or rose. Orginated in Portugal.

Barbara Anne. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News,* No.115, p.10, Reg. No.386: Originated by Allan B. Raper, 6 George Rd. The Patch, Victoria, Australia. A *C.saluenensis* chance seedling that first flowered 1984. The rose-pink semi-double flowers ('RHS.CC.65B) of 16 petals are produced abundantly over a long period on an upright, rapid growing plant, size 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Leaves dark, glossy green, elliptic, slightly keeled, margins finely serrated, apices acuminate. Petals fluted and tiered, filaments in a column.

Barbara Bedayn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.128, Reg. No.1011: A 7 year old seedling of **John Illges,** that first bloomed 1964; originated by Mrs Pauline Bedayn, California, USA. Plant growth dense, bushy, slow with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm leaves. The semidouble to anemone form flower is 11 cm across and 5 cm deep with 10 petals and 30-40 petaloids. the colour is salmon pink with white stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

Barbara Beeland Rehder. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2382. A miniature, blush pink, formal double chance seedling, flowering mid-season.

Originated by Henry B. Rehder Sr., Wilmington, N.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.1. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1992. Flowers mid-season to late. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep, with 58 petals. Plant growth is upright, with dark green leaves 8.2 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Barbara Botts. *(C.japonica),* ACS, May 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2321: Large white with pink stripes, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.2 and colour photo: The 30 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 21 petals, 4-5 petaloids and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Barbara Butler. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2005, No.167, p.17, Reg. No.556. Seed parent *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered in 2001. A bight coral pink, semidouble flower of 17 petals, 13 cm diameter x 6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a very strong upright plant of medium growth. Leaves dark green, glossy, serrate, rounded at base, apiculate apex, 12.5 cm long x 7 cm wide. Flower is cup-shaped with stamens arranged in a column.

Barbara Carol. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1970, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.27, Reg. No.125: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent is *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes,** pollen parent unknown. First bloomed 1967. Upright, dense, vigorous grower, with mid-green leaves 9 cm x 5 cm, with broad rounded base and coarsely serrate.

Barbara Clark. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata),* Doak, *Camellia Bulletin*, July, 1958, South Auckland Camellia Society: "Named for my daughter and has flowers 8-9 cm across. The colour is rose madder self (HCC.23/2). About 15 petals in hose-in-hose arrangement. Flowers long lasting." Originated in New Zealand. See colour photo, ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News*, No.24, p.25. Orthographic error: 'Barbara Clarke'. Sport: **Barbara Clark Variegated.**

Barbara Clark Variegated. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata).* Mark S Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Barbara Clark Var.': A virus variegated form of **Barbara Clark** – Rose-madder blotched white. Originated in USA.

Barbara Clarke. Anderson's Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.34. Orthographic error for **Barbara Clark.**

Barbara Colbert. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.159, Reg. No.1063: A 9 year old seedling of **Wildwood** and **Jessie Katz** that first bloomed 1964; originated by Ralph E. May, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White,** is 11.5 cm across and 8.5 cm deep. Clear pink with few stamens, having yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to midseason. For colour photo see front cover, ACS, 1969, *The Camellia Journal,* Vol.24, No.1. Sports: **Barbara Colbert Variegated, Barbara Colbert Silver.**

Barbara Colbert Silver. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.9, Reg. No.2158: A large size, white, with a few pink stripes, semi-double, sport of **Barbara Colbert.** Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Alda & K. Boll, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.118: First bloomed 1971. Plant growth upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Barbara Colbert Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Barbara Colbert V.': A virus variegated form of **Barbara Colbert** - Clear pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Barbara E. *(C.japonica),* NCCS, 1949, *Bulletin,* vol.3, No.2, p.7: White striped red. Large, formal double. Originated by Edinger, USA.

Barbara Fisher Hoff. Griffin, ed.,1957, *Camellian,* 8(4):19, 30. Changed to **Barbara Hoff** on registration.

Barbara Fisher Hoff Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1, as 'Barbara Fisher Hoff Var.'. Synonym for **Barbara Hoff.**

Barbara Goff. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.106 with colour photo; Regn No.2751; A chance seedling first flowered in 2005. Originated and propagated by Gordon Goff, Lafayette, Calif, USA. A very large, 17 cm diameter x 8.2 cm deep rose form to formal double, soft pink (RHS.CC. 68B). Yellow anthers and filaments. Petals number 20 plus. Heavy petal texture, very unusual form, with scalloped and blunt edged petals, long lasting, and falls in one piece. Dark green leaves average 12.7 cm x 6.5 cm. Flowers early to midseason or late.

Barbara Grace. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2846; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.105 with colour photo; A 16 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2002. The large size, 12.7cm diameter x 5cm deep, flower is rose form double to formal double. Purple, usually with deep maroon centre shading to dark purple at edges. 30 petals and heavy petal texture. Yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Long-lasting flowers fall whole. Upright growth at average rate. Flowers early to mid-season.

Barbara Harrison. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.18, reg. No.2197: Large size, pale blush pink, anemone form, *C.japonica* seedling, (**Pirouette** x **Mrs Bertha A. Harms**). Blooms early to late. Originated by Woodford Harrison, Berkeley, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.88: A 12 year old seedling which first bloomed 1984. Size 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 40 petals and 5-6 petaloids. Growth upright, spreading, medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

Barbara Hillier. *(C.hybrid),* RHS, 1954, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook;* Hillier, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6: *Camellia x williamsii* **Barbara Hillier.** This plant originated as a seedling in a garden near Romsey, and was selected for its distinctive leaves and habit before the plant flowered. The plant is more lax and open than most plants of this cross, with leaves more distinctly spaced. The flowers as self satiny pink (Rose madder HCC 23/3),10-12 cm across, in size and quality recalling *C.reticulata.* They are a little deeper than 'J.C. Williams' with 6 broadly ovate to ovate petals, cleft at the apex; stamens 2.5 cm long, united for one third their length and arranged in a cylindrical mass. Leaves of firm rigid texture, small serrations, 6-9 cm long by 3.2-4.8 cm wide. Originated in England. Sealy (1958) placed this cultivar in the section *C.heterophylla* which has more recently been placed by Chang (1981) as a cultivated form of *C.reticulata.* It is now considered that this cultivar is not a *C.x williamsii* as first reported, but a seedling of the wild form of *C.reticulata.* Orthographic error 'Barbara Hiller'.

Barbara Hiller. ACS., 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Barbara Hillier.**

Barbara Hoff. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.285, Reg. No.344: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is spreading, of average density, and rapid in rate with very heavy foliage. Leaves average 9 cm x 6 cm. The vivid, rose red, variegated with white flowers are 13-15 cm across and 6.5 cm deep and resemble 'R.L. Wheeler' in form and have 10-12 petals and occasional petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Synonyms: 'Barbara Fisher Hoff, 'Barbara Fisher Hoff Variegated'.

Barbara Jane. *(C.x williamsii),* Tooby, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.48: A new *C.x williamsii* hybrid from the garden of Rupert and Doreen Solley, Middlesex, England. It was bought over 30 years ago from Hilliers as an un-named seedling. It has single, rather trumpet shaped flowers of deep pink in the style of **Bow Bells.** It flowers profusely very early and continuing and is weather resistant.

Barbara Lodge. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.4. Synonym for **Marianna Gaeta.**

Barbara McBride. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.230, Reg. No.1333: a 9 year old *C.japonica,* **Elizabeth Boardman** x unknown, first bloomed 1970; originated by Dr. Walter F. Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. The rose form double bloom is Neyron Rose, 623/1 with deeper pink veining. Average size 11-12 cm across and 6.5 cm deep with white anthers and filaments. Bloom has good substance, falls intact and is a good seed setter. Blooms mid-season. Some blooms are fimbriated.

Barbara Mary. *(C.japonica),* Eagle Height's Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.9; Waterhouse, 1966, ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.21, p.5: Colour blush pink. A large, peony form flower with a delicate scent. Early to mid-season blooming. A seedling from **Cho Cho San,** originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia.

Barbara Morgan. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29; Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, oriental red, incomplete double, sometimes semi-double, 11.5 cm across by 4.5 cm deep; petals crinkled, standing apart, about 5.5 cm in width. Filaments pink, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, oval, 7.5 cm x 4 cm, texture thick, centre vein light green, serrations obscure. Vigorous, bushy growth. A "Tea Garden" import from Europe with a lost label. Named by the proprietor of the Carolina Floral Nursery for his granddaughter. Synonym: 'Nigger Red'. Sport: **Barbara Morgan Variegated.**

Barbara Morgan Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31: A virus variegated form of **Barbara Morgan** - Oriental red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Barbara Ratliff. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.169, Reg. No.1817: A very large, light pink with orchid overtones, semi-double, *C.hybrid ([C.saluenensis x C.japonica]* **Holland Orchid** x *C.japonica* **Angel**), early to mid-season blooming; originated by Ted Alfter, California, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 14-15 petals. Good texture. Blooms fall entire. Plant growth upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves 12.5 cm x 6.2 cm wide. Sport: **Barbara Ratliff Variegated.**

Barbara Ratliff Variegated. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.169, Reg. No.1818: as 'Barbara Ratliff Var.': A virus variegated form of **Barbara Ratliff.** A very large, light pink with orchid overtoned blotched with white; originated by Ted Alfter, California, USA.

Barbara Sebire. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1985, *Camellia News,* No.95, p.20, Reg. No.334: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of **Buddha** that first flowered 1981. Deep salmon pink, very large flowers, blooms mid-season on an upright, open plant with large, lanceolate leaves 15 cm long by 5.5 cm wide, short petiole and small serrations. Chinese synonym 'Babala'.

Barbara Thompson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.285, Reg. No.337: A 9 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1954; originated by R.S. Mauldin, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is medium, rapid in rate and dense with long pointed leaves, 9-10 cm long by 6.5-7.5 cm wide. The deep pink, formal double flowers are 6.5-7.5 cm across by 4.5-5 cm deep with 95-102 petals, with the outer two rows imbricated, the formation of the very pointed, inner petals is star-like. Flowers mid-season to late.

Barbara Whaley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.298, Reg. No.295: A sport of **Candy Stripe** first observed 1947. Originated by Hugh B. Whaley, Alabama, USA. The dark green leaves average 7.5 cm long by 4 cm wide. Flowers average 8.7 cm across with 17-20 petals and 67 petaloids intermixed with yellow stamens, and are somewhat like 'Beauty of Holland' in form. The colour is lighter than carmine rose with darker stripes. Flowers early to mid-season.

Barbara Witten. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1963, *Camellia News,* No.12, p.26, Reg. No.61: Originated by Mrs K.V. Rosenhain, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of **The Czar.** A vigorous grower with a slightly pendulous habit. First bloomed 1960. Incomplete double flower, 11 cm across; colour Carmine HCC,21 /1, veined HCC,21. Mid-season to late blooming. Leaves, mid-green, ovate, acuminate, sharply serrate, 7.5 cm long by 4 cm wide.

Barbara Woodroff. Anthony Huxley, ed. 1992, *The New RHS Dictionary of Gardening,* vol.1, p.482. Orthographic error for **Barbara Woodroof.**

Barbara Woodroof. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.27: A sport of **Elegans Variegated.** Light orchid pink outer guard petals and creamy white centre petaloids, with an occasional rose pink one. Medium to large size. Originated by W.E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California, USA. See colour photo, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.9, p.28. Received a Preliminary Commendation from the RHS, 1961. Chinese synonym: 'Babala Wudefu', later changed to 'Wuluofu'.

Barbara's Own. *(C.pitardii).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.127, December 1993, p.8, Reg. No.422, colour photo p.2: Originated by Kenneth P. Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii,* pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1987. A miniature, white single of 7-9 petals, 4.7 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Flowers prolifically, early to mid-season on an open, medium growing spreading plant. Leaves glossy dark green, flat, lanceolate, apices acuminate, margins serrulate, 8 cm long x 2.6 cm wide. Petals notched and wrinkled with columnar stamens.

Barbarel. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.1, p.33, black and white photo: Flower: complete double formal; Neyron Rose 623/self /1, Crimson 22/self veins, 9 cm across by 3 cm deep, petals approximately 50, obovate, 4 x 3 cm, proportionally smaller towards the centre, conspicuous veining, darkening towards margins. Centre petals proportionally smaller, cupped and edges inrolled into a loose, budlike formation, apical notching; no visible stamens; buds globular. Leaves: broadelliptic, cupped, channelled, about 12 cm long by 6.5 cm wide. Midseason to late flowering. Originated in USA.

Barbra Mitchell. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug.1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2328: Large, light pink, shading to white at the centre, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Melrose, Florida, USA by Ivan J. Mitchell. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.2, with colour photo: The 13 year old seedling first bloomed in 1987. Average flower size is 10.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 75 petals. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves 3.5 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Barchi. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. van Houtte, 1851 Catalogue; de Jonghe, 1851, *Culture du Camellias.* Orthographic variant: 'Barchii'. Synonym for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Barchii. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.2, 1895-1896, p.43. Orthographic variant for 'Barchi', synonym for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Barcii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844 No.50, p.18, also Catalogue, 1846, p.51. Orthographic error for **Barnii.**

Barclayana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12: Imbricated, soft rose, often striped with white. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Barkleyana'. (Believed extinct.)

Bardamenti. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1858, p.27. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Baringhtonia Rosea. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.77. Orthographic error for **Baringtoniana Rosea.**

Baringtonia Rosea. Trillon, Le Mans Catalogue, 1843, p.3. No description. Orthographic variant for **Baringtoniana Rosea.**

Baringtoniana. *(C.japonica),* Alexander Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1843, p.14. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1845, Catalogue. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.12: Imbricated, bright pink, lined with white and paler central petals. Orthographic error: 'Baringtonia', 'Barringtonia', 'Barringtonie Vera'. Originated in Belgium.

Baringtoniana Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Catalogue, 1843, p.3 as 'Baringtonia Rosea'. No description. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.4 as 'Barringtoniae Rosea': Perfectly imbricated, beautiful pink, striped white. Van Geert Catalogue, 1846 as 'Barringtonia Rosea'. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.77: Flower 10 cm across, of charming rose more or less soft. Petals in 6 rows, large and even, clear rose at the base, becoming darker on the main petal, sometimes unicolour, often divided by a line of white. Orthographic variants: 'Barringtonii Rosea', 'Baringhtonia Rosea', 'Barringtonia Rosea', 'Barringtoniae Rosea'.

Barini Vera. *(C.japonica),* Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, p.37. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bariota. Frères Noisette, Nantes Catalogue, 1857, p.34. Orthographic error for **Barrosa.**

Barker College. *(C.japonica),* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2006, No.160, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 565. Originated by by Alan Truran, Hornsby, NSW, Australia and registered by the Council of Barker College, Hornsby. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Sally Fisher** that first flowered in 2000. A semi-double, pink (RHS.CC. 54C) flower of 16-18 petals in 2 rows with variable deeper pink slashes and stripes (RHS.CC. 50-52), 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. Inner petals fluted. Flowers mid-season to late. on a fastigate, upright, bushy plant. Leaves dark green, flat, glossy, elliptic, 8.5cm x 4cm. Stamens columnar.

Barkley Number 5. *(C.hybrid),* MacPenny Catalogue, 1981 as 'Barkley No.5'. Orthographic error for 'Bartley No.6'.

Barkleyana. Jose Maria Serra. Establecimento di Horticultura, 1855, Catalogue, p.4. Orthographic error for **Barclayana.**

Barnabyae. Courtois (1832 or 1833), *Magasin d'Horticulture,* p.311. Orthographic variant for **Barnabiae.**

Barnabiae. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74 as '(Pink) Mrs Barnaby's'. Originated in the UK. Orthographic variants: 'Barnebiana', 'Barnabyae', 'Barnibiana'. (Believed extinct.)

Barnardo Ferreira. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, 1883, Catalogue No.19: Double. Satiny rose, sometimes striped. Originated in Portugal.

Barnebiana. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Barnabiae.**

Barney Diamond. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31: Clear pink. Very large, semidouble with large, wavy, notched outer petals and intermixed, crinkly and twisted petaloids and scattered stamens. Vigorous, open growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by S. Forbes, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Barney Diamond Variegated.**

Barney Diamond Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31 as 'Barney Diamond Var.': A virus variegated form of **Barney Diamond** - Clear pink with white blotches. Originated by S. Forbes, Savannah, Georgia, USA.

Barney Weems. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.24: Dark red. Medium, anemone form. Vigorous, conpact, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Wilson, USA.

Barney's Pride. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1955, *The Camellia Review.* No description. Originated in USA.

Barni. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.109, 226; van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.63: Very beautiful, large flower, bright red with a white band in the centre of each petal. Synonym, 'Barni d'Italii'. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconogaphie*, Book III, pl.IV: This camellia was obtained from seed in Italy a few years ago. The shrub has a vigorous aspect; the leaves are oval, oblong, slightly curved at the apex, with smooth veining and regular serration, 8-9 cm long by 4-5 cm wide; the bud is ovoid with yellowish green scales; the flower is large, full, and quite open; the numerous, regularly imbricated petals are broad, somewhat emarginate, diminishing in size towards the centre and are a bright red with a veining of deeper red and intersected by a white stripe. Orthographic variant: 'Barnii'. Synonyms: 'Barni d'Italie, 'La Barni', 'Barnii d'Italia'. Paillet in Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellias, Rhododendrons...,* p.147 says: Synonym 'Carswelliana'. However, while their descriptions are similar, 'Carswelliana' is a seedling raised in the garden of W.F. Campbell, Lanarkshire, Scotland according to the *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, 1835, p.118.

Barnibiana. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Barnabiae.**

Barni d'Italii. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.31.Orthographic error for 'Barni d'Italie', synonym for **Barni.**

Barnii d'Italia. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Synonym for **Barni.**

Barni d'Italie. van Houtte, Catalogue, 1843-1844, 18:8. Synonym for **Barni.**

Barnieri. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, Catalogue, 1841, 7:2. No description. Cachet Catalogue.1840-1841, p.2 as 'Barnierii'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Barnii. Verschaffelt 1848, *Iconographie* Index. Orthographic error for **Barni.**

Barni Vera. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl. IV as 'Barnii Vera': Blossoms of the largest size, formed of quite numerous and large, petals which are spread out, convex, rounded, faintly emarginate at the summit and imbricated with regularity, all of a vivid rose colour; at the centre they are smaller, concave with curled margins and numerous white stripes. Originated in Italy.

Barnsley Perfection. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.158, Reg. No.1056: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by W.H. Barnsley, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves averaging 7.5 cm long by 3.5 cm wide. The formal double flower is 7.5 cm across by 2.5 cm deep, with 60 petals and blush pink. Early to late season flowering.

Barnswell Ring. *(C.japonica),* Cooper.'s Nursery, 1971, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.26, No.3, p.31. No description. No valid listing located. Originated in USA.

Baron Bleichröder. van Houtte Catalogue, 1887-1888, 224:258. Orthographic error for **Baronne de Bleichröder.**

Baron Ciani. Peer, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.249. Orthographic variant for **Baronne Ciani.**

Baron Cossa. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.4. Orthographic variant for **Barone Cossa.**

Baron de Bleichroeder. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, p.3. Orthographic error for **Barrone de Bleichröder.**

Baron de Bleichröder. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Baronne de Bleichroeder'(United States), synonym for **Otome-shibori.**

Baron de Kalb. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1848, p.19. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Baron de Mogofores. *(C.japonica),* Escuela de Agricultura de Pontavedra, 1882 Catalogue, p.29: Formal double, perfectly imbricated, bright pink. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant (translation) for **Barão de Mogofores.**

Baron de Pronay. Rollison & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.7. No description.Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.276. Abbreviation for **Baron Sigismund de Pronay.**

Baron de Pronay Vera. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12: Imbricated, vivid red, streaked with white. Originated in Italy.

Baron de Soutelinho. *(C.sasanqua).* Asociasión Española de la Camelia, *Camelia,* Dec. 2005, p.37 with colour photo. An old cultivar, still widely distributed in Galicia and Portugal. *La Camelia.....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, p.187, Register No.124. Orthographic error for the Portuguese **Barão de Soutelinho,** (translations now not allowable under the Nomenclature Code.)

Baron de Vriese. Anonymous, 1864, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* (24):8. Orthographic error for **Baron De Vrière.**

Baron de Vrière. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, ed., 1863, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.10, pl.356; *Belgique Horticole,* vol.13, p.4: This variety belongs to the type known as the perfection and was named for Baron de Vrière, Minister of State and former Minister of Foriegn Affairs for Belgium. Flowers of above average size, formed of a number of even petals. rounded, slightly cleft at the apex, very regularly imbricated, of gay rose colour, lighter towards a dense and compact centre. Each petal is marked longitudinally with a band of pale pink. Foliage, large, ovate-lanceolate, of a good green. Originated by Verschaffelt, Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Baron de Vriese', 'Baron Vrièro'.

Baron de Vriero. Linden Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Baron de Vriere.**

Baron Hugel. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.18. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.33. No description. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur non Camellien,* p.33; Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.IV: This Camellia, which we have been cultivating for three years, was sent to us by M.Luzzatti of Florence, Italy. Its blossoms, of medium size, are composed of rather few petals, but of unusual amplitude, ovate-rounded, emarginate at the apex; at the centre they

grow suddenly smaller and form a rose shaped heart; all are a delicate pink with very wide white stripes towards the centre. Orthographic variant: 'Barone Hugel'.

Baron Koroki. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Synonym for **Lady Marion.**

Baron Leguay. Hillier, 1938, Supplementary List, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Baronne Leguay.**

Baron Leon le Guay. Leroy, André, Catalogue,1873, p.135. Orthographic error for **Léon Leguay.**

Baron Leon Leguay. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1873. Synonym for **Baronne Leguay.**

Baron Palinii. Auguste van Geert, 1858, Catalogue, No.45, p.29. Orthographic error for **Baron Patroni.**

Baron Partonii. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Baron Patroni.**

Baron Patroni. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement Catalogue Général, p.10. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.32: Magnificent red. Orthographic errors: 'Baron Petroni', 'Baron Partoni', 'Baron Palinii'. Originated in Italy.

Baron Petroni. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, p.33. Orthographic error for **Baron Patroni.**

Baron Pronay. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. Abbreviation for **Baron Sigismund de Pronay.**

Baron Sig. de Pronay. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44. Abbreviation for **Baron Sigismund de Pronay.**

Baron Sigismond. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Baron Sigismund de Pronay.**

Baron Sigismond de Pronay. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.110. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.13. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1862, p.12. Orthographic errors for **Baron Sigismund de Pronay.**

Baron Sigismondo di Pronay. Burdin Catalogue, 1880-1881. Orthographic error for **Baron Sigismund de Pronay.**

Baron Sigismund de Pronay. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846 as 'Baron Sigis. De Pronay'; *Floricultural Cabinet,* 1846, p.20 as 'Baron Sigism. de Pronay' under 'Descriptive Catalogue of New Camellias': White, tinged cream. Burdin Catalogue, 1856-1857 describes it as a large peoniform, delicate white, changing to a flesh colour. Originated by Baumann Bros., Bollweiler. Berlèse description is: Regular rose form, 10-11cm across, very full, similar to 'Triumphans de Gand'. Orthographic errors and abbreviations: 'Baron Sigismondo di Pronay', 'Baron Sig. de Pronay', 'Baron Pronay', 'Barone Sigism. de Pronay', 'Baron De Pronay', 'Baron Trenay', 'Baron Sigismond', 'Baron Sigismond de Pronay'.

Baron Trenay. Downing Nursery Catalogue, ca.1858. Orthographic error for 'Baron Pronay', synonym for **Baron Sigismund de Pronay.**

Baron Udeckem. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baron von Bleichroeder. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1940. Orthographic error for **Baronne de Bleichroeder.**

Baron von Ketiler. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.19. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Barone Bleihiroveo. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Baronne de Bleichroeder.**

Barone Caza. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.II: Three or four years ago this Camellia was received from Italy. It deserves to be cultivated on account of its blossoms of medium size, of a vivid pink, occupying a middle place between imbricates and peony form. The large petals are somewhat irregular, some oval or rounded, others oblong, all emarginate or sub-mucronate. The effect is a full-bodied bloom set off by the oval, lanceolate bright green foliage. Orthographic variant: 'Baronne Caza', 'Baroness Casa'.

Barone Ciani. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. No description. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.12. Large bloom spotted white from Sada. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.28. Peony form, bright coral pink. Orthographic variants: 'Baronne Ciani', 'Baronessa Ciani', 'Baron Ciani'. Originated in Italy.

Barone Cossa. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.6; de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.96: No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12: Imbricated, very deep red, the centre petals are amply streaked with white. Burdin Catalogue, 1856 has the description: Light red, central petals striped with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Baron Cossa'.

Barone Cram. *(C.japonica),* Carlo Constantine Catalogue, 1886. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Barone d'Udekem. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic variant for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Barone de Pontalba. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, as 'Baroness de Pontalba': Dark pink. Large, peony form with small, irregular, central petals. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Baroness de Paulalba'.

Barone di Vriere. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.48. Orthographic error for **Baron de Vriere.**

Barone di S. Genois. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Isabelle Baronne de St. Genois.**

Barone Sigismondo de Pronay. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Baron Sigismund de Pronay.**

Baronesa de Soutelinho. *(C.sasanqua)*: Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.81, 1947, p.18; Medium size, white single. *La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, Regn No.158, p.188. Single white, 8-9 cm diameter, 6 to 8 elliptic petals with wavy and irregular borders and a central mass of yellow filaments and golden anthers. Fragrant and early. Leaves lanceolate to elliptic, mid-green, acute 5 cm x 2 cm. Strong, hardy shrub, quick growth. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic errors: 'Baroness de Southelino', 'Baroness de Soutelinho' (translations now not allowable under the Nomenclature Code). Invalidly used as a synonym for **Comte de Gomer** in UK.

Baronesa de Villar. Orthographic variant for **Baroneza de Villar.**

Baroness Casa. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Barone Caza.**

Baroness Coli. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Baronessa Colli.**

Baroness de Pontalba. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1948. Orthographic variant for **Barone de Pontalba.**

Baroness de Paulalba. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.25. Orthographic error for **Barone de Pontalba.**

Baroness de Southelino. RHS, 1967 *Journal.* Orthographic error for **Baronesa de Soutelinho.**

Baroness Schroder. RHS, 1976, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.64. Orthographic error for **Baronne de Bleichroeder.**

Baronessa Ciani. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.97. Orthographic variant for **Baronne Ciani.**

Baronessa Colli. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.5. No description. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.IV: A perfection with ample petals, ovate, full or nearly so, outspread and most regularly imbricated, forming blossoms above average in size, of vivid pink, with a few broad bands of white towards the centre. Originated by M. Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Barronnessa Colii', 'Baronessa Cotti', 'Baroness Coli', 'Baronnesso Colli'.

Baronessa Cotti. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.97. Orthographic error for **Baronessa Colli.**

Baronessa de Tschudy. Anonymous, 1879, *R. Societa Toscana di Orticultura, Bollettino,* 4:66-71. Synonym for **Erminia Magnani.**

Baroneza de Villar. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: A rose form double to formal double of pure white, sometimes pink. Orthographic variant 'Baronesa de Villar'. Originated in Portugal.

Baronie d'Udeken. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baronne Amelie de Baye. J.E.Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus Camelien…,* p.218. Orthographic error for **Baronne Amelie de Paye.**

Baronne Amelie de Paye. *(C.japonica),* Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.30, as 'Bar. Amelie de Paye. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Baronne Amelia de Baye', 'Amelie de Baie'. Originated in Germany by Baron de Pronay. (Believed extinct).

Baronne Amelie des Pays-bas. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Originated in Belgium. No description. (Believed extinct). Probably an orthographic error for **Baronne Amelie de Paye.**

Baronne Caza. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1933, Orthographic variant for **Barone Caza.**

Baronne Ciani. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. Orthographic error for **Barone Ciani.**

Baronne d'Akedem. Naudin, 1850, *Revue Horticole,* p.156. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baronne d'Hudekem. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.276. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baronne d'Udecken. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baronne d'Udeghem. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844-1845, p.22. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baronne d'Udekeim. Newman, 1844, *Revue Horticole,* vol.6, No.1, p.3. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Ukedem.**

Baronne d'Udekem. *(C.japonica),* Newman, Apr.,1844, *Revue Horticole,* p.23, also p.19-21 as 'Baronne d'Udekeim'; Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.16: Beautiful imbricated form. Pink with greyish white line in the centre of each petal. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue,

p.14. Imbricated, bronzy salmon with a white metallic bar in the centre of each petal. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.276: Colour "bronzy salmon-red" and later "a white stripe which livens the base which is bright red. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.I: A seedling originated by Baron d'Ukedem, burgomaster of Louvain, Belgium. It belongs to the class of perfections with full bodied, medium size blossoms of pink, streaked with white at the centre of each petal, and veined a deeper pink. The petals, imbricated with regularity, are oval-obtuse, scarcely emarginate, and form, at the centre, a small, compact, unfolded heart. It was originally put out for sale by Jacob Makoy of Leige and was also known as 'Baronne d'Udekem' (Makoy). Orthographic errors and variations: 'Baronne d'Udeken', 'Baronne d'Akedem', 'Baronne d'Hudekem' , 'Barone d'Udekem' , 'Baron Udeckem', 'Baronne de Idekem' , 'Baronne d'Udecken', 'Barrone d'Hudekem', 'Baronne de Udeckem', 'Baronne de Hudeken', 'Baronne d'Udeghem', 'Baronne d'Udekeim'. Synonym: 'Baronne d'Ukeden Makoy', 'Baronne d'Udekem'(Makoy), 'Baronne de Udekem', 'Baronne d'Undekem', 'Bonne Diredighim'.

Baronne d'Udeken Makoy. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baronne d'Undekem. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baronne de Bleichroder. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola, Portuense, 1895-1896, Catalogue, No. 29. Veitch Catalogue, 1903. Orthographic error for **Baronne de Bleichroeder.**

Baronne de Bleichroeder. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1878, p.3 as 'Baron de Bleichröder': The flowers are large, of a perfectly imbricated form, with petals reflexed and rounded, snow-white, finely lined with streaks of flame red. André. ed. 1880, *L'lllustration Horticole,* vol.27, p.54, pl.378: This new variety, recently placed in commerce by the firm of Linden, is characterised as follows: Flowers abundantly, blooms very large, 10-12 cm across, opens freely with petals imbricated, obcordate, rounded, edges slightly scalloped, those at the centre, narrow and tapering, the background is a pure, pale, wash tint of delicate pink, striped with unusual bands of bright rose, both broad and narrow and fairly regular. Named for Baronne de Bleichroeder, wife of the celebrated banker and Queen Victoria's Consul-General in Berlin. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Baronne de Bleichroder', 'Baronne von Bleichroeder', 'Baronne de Bleichröhder', 'Baron von Bleichroeder', 'Baroness Schroder'. The Japanese cultivar **Otome-shibori** is erroneously named 'Baronne de Bleichroeder' in America.

Baronne de Bleichroeder. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, 1939. An erroneous synonym for **Otome-shibori** used exclusively in America.

Baronne de Bleichroeder (United States). SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.22. The affix (United States) was added to the erroneously used name 'Baronne de Bleichroeder' in an attempt to legalize it. However according to the Horticultural code, it remains an illegal synonym for **Otome-shibori.**

Baronne de Bleichroeder Pink. Griffiths Jr., 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.5. Synonym for **Casablanca.**

Baronne de Bleichroeder Special. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.32, black and white photo, p.35: This is 'Baronne de Bleichroeder', (**Otome-shibori**) in all essential respects. Differences are in size and colour of the flower, which is slightly larger in all dimensions and the colour is nearly pure white with only the briefest flecking of Spinel Pink, 0625. It is a formal type of incomplete double, retaining its formal aspect longer in the late stages of unfolding than the other sports of **Otome-shibori.** Originated at Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, USA.

Baronne de Bleichroeder Special White. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.36, 37. Synonym for **Otome White.**

Baronne de Bleichröhder. Linden Catalogue, 1880. Orthographic variant for **Baronne de Bleichröder.**

Baronne de Hudeken. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baronne de Idekem. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Baronne de Kall. *(C.japonica),* Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* ser.3, v.1:447: This camellia has the same origin as the previous one. ('America'). Its flowers are orange red, of a similar shade to **Archinto**; large size, 12 cm across, the outer petals large, arranged in 6 rows, with small petals grouped in the centre. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.80: Originated by Boll. Flower 10 cm across, full, orange red, outer petals in many rows, large, loosely imbricated and notched; to the centre, small, uneven, multiple and forming a boss 4 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Baronne de Wall'.

Baronne de Pronay. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Synonym for **Baron Sigismund de Pronay.**

Baronne de Udeckem. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Barrone de Wall. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.170. Orthographic error for **Baronne de Kall.**

Baronne Isabella de St. Genois. van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878. Orthographic variant for **Isabelle, Baronne de St. Genois.**

Baronne Jeanne de St. Genois. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1874-1875: A peony form of great effect, rose streaked like a carnation, entirely veined, edged with white in all the compass. Originated in Belgium.

Baronne Legay. Catalogue descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1994, p.28. Orthographic error for **Baronne Leguay.**

Baronne Leguay. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1873-1874, 150:391. as 'Baronne Leguay'(Cachet). No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:247: Flower has a white background, streaked deep red. Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1886, p.13: White streaked dark red. Note: The correct form was imported into USA and listed by McIlhenny in 1935. Guichard Catalogue, 1894: Imbricated, rose-cerise, lighter in the centre. Originated in France by Cachet. Orthographic errors: 'Baronne Lequay', 'Baron Leguay', 'Bayonne Le Quay', 'Saron Lequay'. Note: Under the synonym 'Baronne Leon Leguay' this has become confused with **Léon Leguay.** (van Houtte, 1858). Synonyms: 'Baron Léon Leguay', 'Baron Leon le Guay', 'Baronne Léon Leguay', 'Baronne Leguay'(France). André Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.135 listed as 'Baron Leon Le Guay': Imbricated deep red, slight fimbriation.

Baronne Leguay (France). SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.18. Synonym for **Baronne Leguay.**

Baronne Leguay (United States). *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.18: Deep rose pink. Large, semi-double to peony form with irregular, upright, centre petals. Mid-season blooming. Originally imported from France by McIlhenny in 1937, it was erroneously named 'Baronne Leguay' so the affix (United States), was added to distinguish it from the valid form. Krussmann, Gerd, 1976, *Manual of Cultivated Broad-leaved Trees and Shrubs,* p.267, as

'Baronne Leguay': Flowers dark pink, large flowering semi-peony form with irregular, erect petals in the centre. It seems that the author copied the American description as the correct form is still common in Europe.

Baronne Léon Leguay. Curvelier, 1887, *Revue de l'Horticulure Belge et Etrangere,* vol.13, p.35 as 'Bne. Leon Leguay'. Synonym for **Léon Leguay.**

Barrone Lequay. Liss Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for **Baronne Leguay.**

Baronne Separa. *(C.japonica),* Charlton, A., Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Striped. Originated in England.

Baronnesso Colli. Azalea and Camellia Society of America Bulletin, 1933, p.30. Orthographic error for **Baronessa Colli.**

Barring Tonia. Peer, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.249. Orthographic error for **Baringtoniana.**

Barringtoni Rosaea. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* ser.3, vol.1, p.447. Orthographic error for **Baringtoniana Rosea.**

Barringtonia. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* Orthographic error for **Baringtoniana.**

Barringtonia Rosea. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Baringtonia Rosea.**

Barringtoniae Rosea. Thibault, Paris, Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Baringtoniana Rosea.**

Barrintonia Rosea. van Geert Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic variant for **Baringtoniana Rosea.**

Barringtonia Vera. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1846. Synonym for **Baringtoniana.**

Barringtoniana. *Catalogue General des plantes cultivées dans* .... 1842. Orthographic error for **Baringtoniana.**

Barrintonie Rosea. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12. Orthographic error for **Baringtoniana Rosea.**

Barrone d'Hudekem. Peer, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.247. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Barronnessa Colii. Azalea & Camellia Society of America Yearbook, 1933, p.25. Orthographic error for **Baronessa Colli.**

Baronnesso Colli. Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook, 1933, p.30. Orthographic error for **Baronessa Colli.**

Barrosa. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. No description. Originated in Italy.

Bart Colbert. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1971, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.26, No.4, p.21. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.102, Reg. No.1503: A very large, strong pink, rose form to formal double, *C.japonica* seedling of **Adolphe Audusson** x **R.L. Wheeler;** mid-season blooming; originated by Ralph E. May, Georgia, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1968 and has 45 petals, yellow stamens and light yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. Commercially introduced in 1969. Sport: **Bart Colbert Variegated.**

Bart Colbert Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1973, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.4, p.28. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.102, Reg. No.1503: A virus variegated form of **Bart Colbert** - Strong pink with white blotches. Originated by Ralph E. May, Georgia, USA.

Bartholomeu Dias. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9: Peony form. Pale pink with splashes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Bartley. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **Bartley Pink.**

Bartley Number 5. *(C.x williamsii),,* MacPenny Catalogue, 1981 as 'Barkley No.5'. No description. MacPenny of Bransgore Nursery Catalogue, 1991, p.3, as 'Bartley No.5': Medium pink single with yellow stamens. Originated in the UK.

Bartley Form. Reuthe Catalogue No.70, 1951. Renamed **Bartley Pink.**

Bartley Pink. *(C.saluenensis) RHS, 1954, Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.8, P.96; Hillier, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.5-6: Bright cherry pink, decidedly blush, (Rose Madder HCC.23/2), unfolding flowers campanulate, 6.5 cm across; petals usually 5, ovate-oblong, inclined to obovate, about 3, 5 cm long by 3 cm wide; stamens in a cylindrical mass, united at basal half, 1.8 cm across, stigma same height as stamens; sepals orbicular ovate, silvery. Leaves, ovate to elliptic-ovate, closely serrate, dark matt green, paler glossy below, 6-8.5 cm long x 2.5-3.5 cm wide. Petiols 6-8mm long. Originated by Mr Dalrymple, Southhampton, England. Orthographic error: 'Bartley's Pink'. Synonyms: 'Bartley Form', 'Bartley', 'Bartley Rose'.

Bartley Rose. Peer, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.322. Synonym for **Bartley Pink.**

Bartley's Pink. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Orthographic error for **Bartley Pink.**

Bartolini. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, Catalogue, p.36. No description. Originated by Santarelli, Florence, Italy.

Barzoni. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni.**

Bascom Henderson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.27: Red. Medium large, full peony form with mixed petaloids and stamens. Slow, open growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by V. Hardie, Madison, Florida, USA.

Basha. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* No.3, p.26, 28. Taiwanese name for **Baixue.**

Bashful Pat. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia Review.* No description. Originated in USA.

Basilica. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus.* "Red, princely". Originated in UK.

Bassington's. Edwards, 1823-1824, *Botanical Register,* vol.9. First introduced from China by Mr. Bassington of the Kingsland Nursery. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Bassa Chevalier. *(C.japonica),* van Geert 1848, *Annotations Manuscrits:* Imbricated rouge-carmine. Similar to 'Mathotiana'. Charles van Geert, Catalogue No.117, p.3: Large imbricated, bright red, from Tagliabue, Italy.

Bastiana. *(C.japonica),* Jardim Portuense, Apr 1844, No.7, p.103; White with pink stripes. Flowers large, regular. Difficult to open when the flower does not reach a certain stage. Commonly known as 'Anagua de Venus that does not open'. Originated in Portugal.

Bastita. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Batavia. (*C.sasanqua*), André, 1896, *Revue Horticole,* p.264. A variety of Sasanqua. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Bataviae Follis Variegatis. (*C.sasanqua*), Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.171: A *C.sasanqua* from Japan with leaves irregularly marked with white.

Batchelor Girl. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.19. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Batchelor Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.214, Reg. No.630: A 6 year old seedling of Japanese seed that first bloomed 1961; Originated by Dr John B. Anderson, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth, dense and spreading with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 4 cm. The anemone form flowers are 10-11 cm across and 6 cm deep, with 16 petals and 36-38 petaloids. The colour is a strong, pure pink (7.5 RP 7/10 Nickerson-Munsell) with white stamens. Petaloids erect, 2-2.5 cm above the petals. Blooms mid-season.

Battegno. *(C.japonica),* Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Hortii.* Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Batten-tama-no-ura. (Batten's 'Tama-no-ura'), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia,* No.28, p.13, with colour photo: Very small size, single, red, with 5 irregular, lobate petals with wavy edges, a compact stamen column, pinched in at apex, white filaments, joined for the lower third. Leaves small, mid-green, variegated a light, yellowish green, long-elliptic, widely shallowly serrate. Originated in Fukue, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Selected from wild japonicas, discovered and released by Yoshiharu Hirai in 1988. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.172, colour photo and description.

Battleston. *(C.x williamsii),* Outteridge 1962. *1000 Named Camellias in Australia:* Pink, semi-double, large. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the UK.

Baudiniana. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Originated in Belgium. No description. (Believed extinct).

Baudouin Ier. *(C.japonica), Journal d'Horticulture Pratique,* vol.3, No.1, March, 1845, p.24. No description. Results of 78th Exposition. Exhibited by M. van Hove de Caigny. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Baulah Hennly. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.106. Orthographic error for **Beulah Hennly.**

Baumanni. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.68, 127. Orthographic error for **Baumannii.**

Baumanniana. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture, de France,* vol.40, p.277. Synonym for **Baumannii.**

Baumanniana Nova. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:7: Peony form. Deep, velvety red. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.277: A velvety orange red, raised by Casoretti, Florence, Italy. Synonym 'Baumanniana Nova di Milan'.

Baumanniana Nova di Milan. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844. Synonym for **Baumanniana Nova.**

Baumannii. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.68, 127: Flowers, large, cherry red, becoming deeper as the flower opens, several rows of imbricated, exterior petals with a centre of small, twisted petals. Orthographic variants: 'Baumanni', 'Baumanniana'. Synonyms: 'Baumanniana Nova di Milan', 'Baumann's Red', 'Baumann's Special Red'. Note: There may be two camellias involved here. Berlèse gives 'Baumanniana' as originated by Casoretti, Italy while Le Texnier, 1911, Catalogue, p.28 says "**Baumannii** grown in 1834 by Baumann Bros of Bollwieler." However from their description they could be the same.

Baumann's Red. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Synonym for **Baumannii.**

Baumann's Special Red. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Synonym for **Baumannii.**

Baxteri. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16 as 'Baxterii'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839-1840. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.123: Flower, rose red, peony form, full, petals in 3-4 rows, the outer two rows, very large, rounded,

the others elongated. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.2 as 'Baxterii': Large size, peony form, cherry-red shaded with scarlet and more or less washed with white. Originated in Italy.

Baxterii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic error for **Baxteri.**

Bayonii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Originated in Belgium. No description. (Believed extinct). Orthographic error 'Bayonnii'.

Bayonne le Quay. Antony Estates Catalogue, 1979-1980. Orthographic error for **Baronne Leguay.**

Bayonnii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. No description. Orthographic error for **Bayonii.**

Bayou Dream. *(C.sasanqua),* ACS, 1951 *Quarterly,* 6,(2):8: A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Rosea,** first flowered, 1947 at 6 years of age. Originated by J.S. Bradford, Mississippi, USA. Growth, upright, compact and slow with very dark green leaves; buds, oblong, pea-green. Seem to split before opening. Flowers, semi-double, inner petals rabbit eared. Colour Rosine purple, size 6-8 cm across. Early flowering. Registered, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, No.111.

Bazoni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic error for **Bazzoni.**

Bazzoni. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1844, p.9. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845,. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue,1846, p.63. Four rows of imbricated petals clustered in the centre, bright orange scarlet, veined pink; vey bright colours. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.14, as 'Bazzoni d'Italia': Peony form bright coral pink. Synonyms 'Bazzoni d'Italie' and 'Bazzoni d'Italy. Orthographic error 'Bazzonnii'.

Bazzoni d'Italie. August van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Synonym for **Bazzoni.**

Bazzoni d'Italy. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844, 18:8. synonym for **Bazzoni.**

Bazzonnii. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.4. Orthographic error for **Bazzoni.**

Be My Cherie. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS, 1978, *Camellia News,* No.70, p.16, Reg. No.209: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling from *C.sasanqua* **Cherilyn** x *C.sasanqua* **Beatrice Emily** that firsts flowered 1975. Plant is upright and dense with mid-green, lanceolate leaves, 4, 5 cm long by 2 cm wide, with small serrations. The 9 cm, anemone form flowers have deep red edged petals, merging into white at base with petaloides, red at the apex and white at the tease.

Bea Rogers. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, May 1971, *The Camellia Review; American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.126, Reg. No.1207: A 4 year old japonica seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by Neal Rogers, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with light green leaves, 9-10 cm long by 5-6 cm wide. The peony form, alabaster white bloom has gold anthers and filaments with 30 petals and 15-20 petaloids. It measures 15-17 cm across by 5-7.5 cm deep, glasshouse grown; normally 13 cm x 5 cm. It has a high centre, wavy petals and good substance. Blooms mid-season.

Beack's Conspicua. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Orthographic error for **Beck's Conspicua.**

Beacon. *(C.japonica),* Horton Catalogue, 1902: A peony form flower of 8-12 rounded, wavy petals, surrounding a high centre of irregular petals and petaloids, forming a globular flower. Bright salmon rose with an occasional streak of rose-red. Slender, upright growth with glossy, light green leaves, 9.5 cm long by 5 cm wide. Originated in New Zealand.

Bealei. Chandler & Booth, 1837, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camelieae...,* pl.42 as 'Bealeii'. However, as this cultivar had been illustrated and described in *L'Horticuleur Belge, Journal*

Jardiniers Amateurs, 1834, 2:191, pl.40 as **Leeana Superba,** it can only be regarded as a synonym for this latter name.

Bealei des Anglais. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26, as 'Beali des Anglais'. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Bealei des Horticulteurs du Continent. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844, No.18, p.8. Synonym for **Leena Superba.**

Bealei Palmers. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853 as 'Beali Palmers'. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Bealei Rosea. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847 as 'Beali Rosea'. No description. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.IV: It was obtained from seed in England by Messrs Low & Co, London. The uniform, bright pink blossom is composed of a great many small, oval or sub-rounded petals, either full or sub-lobate at the apex; all are quite spread out, except for the heart, where they are erect and somewhat concave. Orthographic variants: 'Bealii Rosea', 'Belea Rosea', 'Beali Rosea', 'Beal's Rosea', 'Bealia Rosea', 'Beallii Rosea', 'Bealy Rosea'. Synonyms: 'Dixie', 'Orton's Pride', 'Vivid Pink'.

Bealei Vera. Anonymous, 1862, *R. Societa Toscano di Orticultura Bolletino,* as 'Beali Vera'. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Beali. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Orthographic error for 'Bealei', synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Beali Belgi Inglese. Burdin Catalogue, 1863. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Beali Palmeri. Shirley Hibbert, 1860, *The Floral World and Gardeners Guide,* vol.3, p.95 Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Beali Rosea. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.14. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1849-1850. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.110. Orthographic error for **Bealei Rosea.**

Bealia Rosea. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887. Orthographic error for **Bealei Rosea.**

Bealiana. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory.* Orthographic error for 'Bealei', synonym for **Leeana Superba**. Orthographic error 'Beliana'.

Bealii. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Orthographic error for 'Bealei' synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Bealii Rosea. Rollisson & Son, 1847, Catalogue, p.1. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1947, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.4. Pseudonym for **Wilder's Rose** as 'Mrs John Laing'.

Bealii Superba. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Bealigano. Hacket Catalogue, 1893. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Beallii Rosea. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1877. Orthographic error for **Bealei Rosea.**

Beal's Rosea. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II.* Orthographic error for **Bealei Rosea.**

Bealy Rosea. Henri Galeotti, 1849, Catalogue Botanique. Orthographic error for **Bealei Rosea**.

Beata. *Beeton's Gardening Book,* 1883, p.111. Orthographic error for **Beati.**

Beati. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1856-1857: Medium size, rose-red, formal double. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Beata'.

Beatrice. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16; seedling No.37/51 from Macarthur's notebook. No description. Originated at Camden Park, NSW, Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Beatrice Bisiach. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2561. A semi-double, carmine red (RHS.CC.46A) splashed white, chance seedling with heavy petal texture. Originated by G.B. Bertolazzi, Ghiffa, Italy, propagated by Piero Hillebrand, Pallanza, Italy. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1995. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 14 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments.. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant is spreading with slow growth. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.93, colour photo p.c13. The dark green leaves are 7.5-10 cm across x 3.8-5 cm wide.

Beatrice Burns. *(C.japonica),* Merrillees, 1951, Shere Catalogue: Shaded rose-pink. Large, semi-double with incurved petals. Originated in Australia.

Beatrice di Gand. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue,1851. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12: Imbricated; white with red spots. Originated in Belgium.

Beatrice Emil. Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie,* fig.27, p.46. Orthographic error for **Beatrice Emily.**

Beatrice Emily. *(C.sasanqua),* Parramore, 1957, ACRS, *Camellia Annual,* p.27: Originated at Brown's Pentecost Nursery, St. Ives, N.S.W., Australia. Unknown seedling. Double white, petal reverse, mauvy pink. See colour plate p.25, ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News,* No.24.

Beatrice Hooper. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1960, *Camellia Annual,* No.6, p.21: Originated by G. Hooper, N.S.W., Parentage unknown. Formal double, opening to informal, white with golden anthers. Growth habit, compact and spreading. Originated in Australia.

Beatrice Hoyt. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.41. Orthographic error for **Beatrix Hoyt.**

Beatrice Hoyt Variegated. Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian,* as 'Beatrice Hoyt Var.' Orthographic error for **Beatrix Hoyt Variegated.**

Beatrice Michael. *(C.x williamsii),* Williams, 1954, RHS, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook.* Received an Award of Merit in 1980 when exhibited by Treseder. "Very similar to **J.C. Williams**, but deeper flower and narrower leaf." Original plant is at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England. Its very pale pink flowers are freely produced and vary in form from single to semi-double with two rows of petals and an occasional petaloid. About 7 cm in diameter. Early flowering.

Beatrice Paul. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.81. Orthographic error for **Beatrice Raul.**

Beatrice Raul. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: Carmine pink colour with darker veins, formal double. Nearly all the petals at the circumference, heavily spotted white. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Franchetti in Italy. Orthographic error 'Beatrice Paul'.

Beatrice Rogers. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.20: Medium size, white, semi-double. Originated in USA.

Béatricz Lansdorf. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; Pink, semi-double.

Beatrix Hoyt. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.25, with photo on p.24. See also black and white photo, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956 facing p.41, erroneously as 'Beatrice Hoyt': Light rose-pink. Large semi-double. Originated by Mrs B. Hoyt, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Beatrix Hoyt Variegated.**

Beatrix Hoyt Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian,* as 'Beatrice Hoyt Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Beatrix Hoyt** - Light rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Beau Brummel. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.18: Red, heavily variegated white. Large, peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA.

Beau de Nantes. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1984-1985, p.1. Orthographic error for **Beauté de Nantes.**

Beau Geste. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.188, Reg. No.1247: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by J.M. Haynie, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, average in rate, medium, open with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. Loose, peony flowers, up to 12 cm across and 6.5 cm deep, rich red with yellow anthers and pink filaments; petals of medium texture, some folded. Mid to late season bloomer.

Beau Harp. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Society Newsletter,* 1949, vol.4, No.3; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.302-303, Reg. No.10: Illges Medal Award 1949. A seedling from the *C.japonica* seed planted 1936, first flowered 1945; originated by G.H. Wilkinson, Florida, USA. It is of very hardy, upright growth. Large, oval buds. The red flowers, incomplete double with large petaloids, open early to mid-season and are 10-15 cm across with 22-30 petals. Leaves, broadly oval, mid-green, 10 cm long by 6 cm wide; apex acuminate, venation prominent, coarse and wide serrations. See colour photo p.131, Feathers, ed.1978, *The Camellia,* facing p.131. Sport: **Dr John Bell.** Chinese synonym 'Shuaige'.

Beau Harp Variegated. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Beau Harp Var.'. A synonym for **Dr. John Bell.**

Beaufi. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.97. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Beaulieu Belle. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.84, Reg. No.880: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Geo.T. Clarke, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is medium in rate. Leaves, dark green, 11.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. The semi-double flowers are 12.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep. Colour is white with yellow stamens. Blooms have 10 petals and 20 rabbit ears. Stamens are in 10 groups of 20 stamens each. Slight pink stripe in each rabbits ear. Blooms mid-season.

Beaumannii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Baumannii.**

Beautis Palmers. Longone Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for 'Bealei Palmers', synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Beauté Parfait. *(C.japonica), Annals of Horticulture* vol.2, 1847: This is a variety that was raised by Mr Hally of Blackheath, England. The flowers are somewhat small, but are well formed with cupped petals of a deep rose-pink colour.

Beauté de Nantes. *(C.japonica),* Jules Ménoreau Catalogue, 1890 as 'Beauté de Nantes'(Heurtin). It was originated by M. Heurtin, Nantes, France, in 1879. It is rose-pink (RHS., 21/1) with a lighter centre. Medium size, about 10 cm across, rose form double with cupped centre petals. Late flowering. Vigorous, compact grower. Leaves broadly ovate, 7.5 cm long by 4.5 cm wide, sharp, abrupt apex, serrations coarse, deeply cut, depressed venation. Synonyms: 'Rose Queen', 'Busch Garden Red', 'Beauty of Nantes', 'Beauty', 'Bush Red' Orthographic error: 'Beau de Nante'. Chinese synonym 'Meijiu'.

Beauté Suprème. *(C.japonica),* Paxton, 1847, *Magazine of Botany,* vol.XIII, p.71: A fine seedling recently flowered by Messrs Lane of Great Berkhampstead, England, of good shape and size and a pale, waxy, rose colour. Synonym: 'Beauty Supreme'.

Beauti of Clapham. Jean Verschaffelt, 1876-1877 Catlalogue No.19, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Beauty of Clapham.**

Beautiful. McIlhenny List of Camellias, 1935, p.2. Synonym for **Concordia.**

Beautiful Cotton Rose. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.311 with colour photo; Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Tamafuyô.**

Beautiful Day. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 9 cm diameter, milky light pink semi-double. Strong upright plant. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA in 2008. SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011; White with blush on outer petals. Medium size, irregular formal double. {(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Forty-Niner**) x ['Crimson Robe' (**Damanao**) x ('Crimson Robe' (**Damanao**) x *C.fraterna*)]}.

Beautiful Gown. Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal.* Synonym for **Xishi Wanzhuang.**

Beautiful Jade. Bao, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Caiyu.**

Beautiful Jewel. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.59 with colour photo; Synonym for **Reigyoku.**

Beautiful Peacock. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Synonym for **Tamakujaku.**

Beautiful Peony. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* p.47. Synonym for **Yumudan.**

Beautiful Pink. Hume, 1946 *Camellias in America* as listed by Longview and Lindo Nurseries. No description. Originated in USA.

Beautiful Singing Bird. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.135 with colour photo; Synonym for **Karyôbin.**

Beauty. Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950. Orthographic error for **Beauté de Nantes.**

Beauty de L'Europe. *(C.japonica),* Hovey & Co., Catalogue, 1857. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Beauty de Nantes. Gerbing's Azalea Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Beauté de Nantes.**

Beauty Grafton. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12: Imbricated, satin red. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.13: Flower imbricated with great symmetry and of an intense red with whitish centre. Synonym: 'Beauty of Grafton'. Originated in Italy.

Beauty of Chatsworth. Newman & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1894-1895. Synonym for **Chats.**

Beauty of Clapham. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.I: As its name indicates, this variety was recently obtained from seed in England. It is remarkable for the uniform, vivid, cherry carmine colouring and the mathmatical regularity of imbrication of its numerous petals of two forms. The exterior are rounded, fully emarginate at the apex, the others at the centre are acute-apiculate. Orthographic error: 'Beauti of Clapham'.

Beauty of Exeter. *(C japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1973, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.20: Bright rosy salmon, semi-double, medium size. Originated in Australia.

Beauty of Grafton. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.20. Orthographic variant for **Beauty Grafton.**

Beauty of Greenoaks. *(C.japonica),* Hunter's Camellia Grove Notebook, 1872. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Beauty of Greenville. *(C.japonica),* Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.47; Stanley, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.279: The name of a camellia plant of local fame was changed from 'Henderson' to **Pride of Greenville.** This bright red, full peony form variety was purchased by W.J. Beeland in 1897 from a nursery in Springfield, Ohio. In time the property was sold to Mr C.C. Henderson, then to Mr Ambrose Reese. As it was a desirable variety, and

not identified, it was finally introduced under the name **Pride of Greenville.** It is thought to be a local seedling, originating in Springfield, Ohio, USA.

Beauty of Grove Hill. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. As Grove Hill was the name of Giles' home, it is believed to be a variety originated by him in South Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Beauty of Guernsey. *(C.sasanqua),* Lort-Phillips, 1970, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.134. No description. Believed to have originated in the Channel Isles.

Beauty of Holland. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1933, p.26, 29: A sport of **Hikarugenji,** ('Herme') which, when it occurred in America, collected such synonyms as 'Herme Sport', 'Herme Sport Number 2', 'Hermesport', 'Light Herme', 'Princess Lucille', 'C.P. Morgan', 'Doris Madalia' and erroneously, 'Jenny Lind'. However they are all synonyms for the old Japanese cultivar **Hikarugenji-yokomoku.** Chinese synonym: 'Helen Zhimei'.

Beauty of Hernesey. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.44. Orthographic error for **Beauty of Hornsey.**

Beauty of Hernsey. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.57. Orthographic error for **Beauty of Hornsey.**

Beauty of Hornsey. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.II: Large blossoms, of vivid carmine colour, variegated with white stripes. Long lasting blooms with rounded exterior petals and lanceolate centre petals, slightly emarginated and forming a full heart. Obtained from seed at Hornsey, near London, England. Orthographic errors: 'Beauty of Hernesey', 'Beauty of Hernsey'.

Beauty of Japan. *(C.japonica),* Searle & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1906. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Beauty of Korea. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II,* p.1. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Beauty of Longview. *(C japonica),* Rubel Catalogue No.79, 1940-1941. No description. Originated at Longview, Crichton, Alabama, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Beauty of Nantes. Lindo Nurseries Price list, 1941-1942. Orthographic variant for **Beauté de Nantes.**

Beauty of Satin. Yoshiroda Catalogue, 1939. Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Beauty of Waltham. *(C.japonica),* Dean., A. Camellias, 1891, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 9:404: Blush, very beautiful formal double. Received a First Class Certificate in 1891 when shown by Paul. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Waltham Beauty'.

Beauty Red, Large Osmanthus Leaf. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Synonym for **Meirenhong Daguiye.**

Beauty Supreme. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.97. Synonym for **Beauté Supreme.**

Beauty Twin. Bao, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Erqiao.**

Beauvoir. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red with a purple cast. Medium large, incomplete double to semi-double with fluted petals. Petaloids mixed with yellow stamens. Buds are dark green, long and pointed. Colour and form of flower are similar to **Mrs Charles Cobb.** Leaves, medium, dark green, elliptic, 12.5 cm long by 5 cm wide; apex long acuminate, margins widely, shallowly serrate. A vigorous, upright grower.

Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mr and Mrs T.S. Clower, Gulf Port, Mississippi, USA, from seed of unknown parentage. First flowered 1944. Named for the Gulf Coast home of Jefferson Davis.

Bebe Woodward. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg No.2333: Large size white, shading yellow at the base of each petal and petaloid, peony to rose form to formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, Florida. ACS, 1985, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.2 with colour photo: The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 43 petals, 8 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and average in rate, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Bebe's Best. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.169 with colour photo; Regn No.2823;A sport of **Adam Grant**, first flowered 2004. Originated and propagated by Marion Hall, Dothan, Ala.; Very large, 12.5cm x 7.5cm, loose peony form flower has 50 petals, colour light pink with rose pink striping. Centre petals are creped. Upright plant of average growth habit. Dark green leaves average 9cm x 5cm. Flowers early to late.

Beccan. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Catalogue, 1866. No description. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error 'Beecan'. (Believed extinct.)

Beccaria. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 as from Mariani. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Purplish red, brighter at the centre, well imbricated. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.6: Imbricated, vivid carmine, large, rounded petals arranged in a spiral. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.97: Large, double flower, vivid carmine. petals rounded and in a spiral. Ample foliage, strong habit. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.III: Italian. This variety has been grown for several years. Its petals, which are regularly imbricated, are distictly ovate-lanceolate, obtusely rounded at the apex, seldomly slightly emarginate. They are somewhat hooded and of a vivid pink with carmine tints. A few rare stripes of white appear at the centre. de Jonghe (1851) lists it as 'Beccaria'(Negri).

Bechong Boer. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.,30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Pearl Maxwell.**

Becket Red. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian.* A large, red semi-double. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Beckett Red'.

Beckett Red. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Orthographic error for **Becket Red.**

Beck's Conspicua. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, p.1; Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.110, 228: Plant habit vigorous with dull green leaves, 10 cm long by 5.4 cm wide, long-oval, sharply acuminate, prominent venation, crenulated margins; buds, large, long pointed with whitish scales. Flower, 10 cm across, double, cherry-red; petals in 4-5 rows, 5 cm across, almost round, slightly notched, regularly imbricated with veins of carmine; in the centre a few upright fertile stamens. Jacquin, Paris, Catalogue, 1845, p.12: Double, transparent pink, veined, edges of petals streaked white. Orthographic errors: 'Buck's Conspicua', 'Beek's Conspicua', 'Beack's Conspicua', 'Buyck Conspicua', 'Conspicua de Beck', 'Buckii Conspiua'. Synonym: 'Imperatrix'(Beck's). . Has been confused with **Conspicua de Loddiges.** Originated in England.

Becky Ann. *(C.japonica),* Buck's Nursery Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.227, Reg. No.671: An 8 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1957; originated at Buck's Nursery, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, medium, upright and open with dark green leaves, 7 cm long by 4 cm wide. The white, anemone form flower is 11 cm across by 6 cm deep, with 10 outer guard petals and 90-100 petaloids. Early flowering.

Becky Sharp. *(C.japonica),* Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947: Cream white. Large, double peony. Vigorous, spreading growth with medium size, mid-green leaves. Mid-season blooming. Synonym: 'Cream Peony'. Originated at the Star Nursery, California, USA, from Camellias imported from Japan in 1930.

Becky Varner. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Quarterly,* 1951, 4(2):8. A seedling of unknown parentage, 8 years old. First flowered 1946. Originated by Mrs C.T. Springer, Alabama, USA. The plant growth is open, upright and slow. Buds ovoid and green. Flowers deep red, turning purple with age; loose peony type with yellow stamens, 9-11 cm across. Mid-season blooming. Registration No.112, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Bedana. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Bedina.**

Bedfordia. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Bedfordiae.**

Bedfordiae. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315 as of Lady Bedford. No description. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Bedfordii', 'Bedfordia', 'Betfordi', 'Bedfortii. Synonym: 'Withinii'. (Believed extinct.)

Bedfordiae Alba. *(C .japonica), Catalogue General des plantes cultivée dans L 'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842 as 'Befordii Alba'. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Bedfordiae Striata. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.286: The flower is a complete, irregular double, 9-10 cm across, white, lightly washed with pale rose, the petals marked with streak of rose-pink. The exterior petals are in 2 rows, keeled and twisted; the others somewhat flat and reflexed, are a mixture of large and small, some regular, others large and irregular; stamens, short and sterile, in fascicles. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variant: 'Bedfordii Striata'.

Bedfordii. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836. Orthographic error for **Bedfordiae.**

Bedfordii Alba. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Bedfordiae Alba.**

Bedfordii Striata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.20. Orthographic variant for **Bedfordiae Striata.**

Bedfortii. Baumann, Mulhouse, Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Orthographic error for **Bedfordiae.**

Bedina. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue,1845. No description.Orthographic errors: 'Badina', 'Bedana'. (Believed extinct.)

Beduino. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:6. No description. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation of 'Il Beduino'. (Believed extinct.)

Beechwood. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Beeli. Don, 1845, *Hortus Cantabrigiensis,* p.465-466. Orthographic error for 'Bealei', synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Beek's Conspicua. van Houtte, Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Beck's Conspicua.**

Begonia. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.5: Light pink, informal double, delicately formed with soft, folding petals. The colour of this smallish flower is at its best in

shade. Ideal for corsage. Fairly slow, compact growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Australia.

Behaw. *(C.japonica),* Mulligan, Brian, *Woody Plants in the University of Washington Arboretum*, 1977, p.30. No description. Originated in USA.

Beidi. Shao, Taichong, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield.**

Beidiluo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Robinson.**

Beidouxing. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Big Dipper.**

Beier Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.407; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mrs George Bell.**

Beihong Boer Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Pearl Maxwell.**

Beijixing. Gao, Jiyin Ltr., 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Polaris.**

Beijixiong. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.81, No.428. Chinese synonym for the Australian *c.japonica* **Polar Bear.**

Beila Dameigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.407; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Nuccio's Bella Rossa.**

Beiqi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.17. Chinese synonym for **Betsy.**

Beishanni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.407; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata hybrid* **Bethany Fatherree.**

Beituoni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.407. Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Enrico Bettoni.**

Beivili Xiaojie. Shao Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.76, No.325. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Miss Bessie Beville.**

Bekkômatsu-hatsayuki-tsubaki. (Bekkômatsu's First Snowfall Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû,* vol.5 in the section on dotted leaves. Bekkômatsu is the name of the originator. Very small, round leaves with fine dots. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Bel Roset. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1832-1833; according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.19. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bel Vogette. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.20. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.). This name is considered doubtful by Schiavione.

Bela d'Eturia. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Etruria.**

Bela de Filaes. Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1955, p.75. Orthographic variant for **Bella de Filaes.**

Bela Portuense. Alfredo Moreira da Silva, 1927 Catalogue No.49, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Bella Portuense.**

Belair. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News,* No.111, p.12, Reg. No.367: Originated by Donal Coe, Albury, NSW., Australia. A chance seedling of **Tiffany** that first flowered 1980. A large

white, informal to peony form flower, 14 cm across x 5 cm deep on an upright, open, medium plant; blooms early to mid-season. Leaves glossy, medium green, round to oval to broad-ovate, apices acute to abrupt acuminate, margins serrate, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The centre of the flower is a mixture of fluted petals, petaloids and stamens. See colour photo, p.2, ACRS., June, 199O, *Camellia News,* No.113. Won best *C.japonica* at the 1990 Albury Camellia Show.

Belardi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1860-1861, Catalogue, 83:40. No description. Originated in Italy by Belardi. (Believed extinct.)

Belardi Vera. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7: Broad petals, perfectly imbricated as a rose, bright flesh colour, all sprinkled with almost white, round spots at the centre, which softens the basic colour. Sometimes self coloured. Originated by Belardi, Rome, Italy.

Belden Page. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Bulletin,* vol.11, No.6, p.4, June 1950. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Creamy white with white stamens. Medium size semi-double to rose form double. Late blooming. Medium. open growth. Originated by R.J. Geimer, San Marino, California, USA.

Belea Rosea. Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.14. Orthographic error for **Bealei Rosea.**

Belezona. *(C.japonica),* Downing Nursery Catalogue, ca.1858. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Belfortia. *(C.japonica*), Jardim Portuense, Apr 1844, No.7, p.105; White, splashed scarlet, a bit similar to **Pomponia Portuensis.** Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Belgian Red. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940:1941. Synonym for **Romany.**

Begium Red. Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Romany.**

Beliana. Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook, 1933, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Bealiana', synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Belicore. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Belie. *(C.japonica),* Downing Nursery Catalogue, ca.1858. No description. Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)

Belinda. *(C.japonica),* Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers,* 1843, p.85. No description. Originated in the UK. (Believed extinct.)

Belinda Carlyon. *(C.hybrid),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Red. Medium size single. Compact growth. Flowers early to mid-season. *C.japonica x C.heterophylla* **Barbara Hillier.** Orthographic error 'Belinda Carylon'. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Parr, Cornwall, England.

Belinda Gail. *(C.japonica).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2010, p.26 with colour photo; ACS Regn 2794; Originated by Melvin Stallings, Chesapeake, Va., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.74 with colour photo. A 20 year old seedling, first flowered 1995. Registered and propagated by Larry Barlow, Chesapeake, Va. Plant habit is upright, and growth rate average. Mid-green leaves are 5 cm x 2.5 cm. Medium size flower is semidouble with 9 petals, 9.5 cm diameter x 5 cm height, red with darker veining. Small column of yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers midseason to late

Belini Major. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.63. Orthographic error for **Bellina Major.**

Belinda Carylon. Costin's Nursery Catalogue, Ireland, 1986. Orthographic error for **Belinda Carlyon.**

Bell Bird. Coghurst Nursery, *Camellias,* 1994, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Bellbird.**

Bell Camp. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Synonym for **William Penn.**

Bell Camp Purple. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941 as 'Bellcamp Purple', Synonym for **William Penn.**

Bell Mouth. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.149. Synonym for **Qingkou.**

Bell Rankin. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Orthographic error for **Belle Rankin.**

Bell Rosea. Southland Gardens Inc. Wholesale Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for **Bealei Rosea.**

Bell' Ermenia. van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:tt. Orthographic error for **Bell' Erminia.**

Bell' Erminia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:3: No description. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.112: Flower light red, double peony form with exterior petals in 5-6 rows. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Bell' Ermenia', 'Bella Ermina', 'Belle Erminie', 'Belle Herminie', 'Belle Erminia', 'Bell's Ermania'. Orthographic variants: 'Belle Erminia', 'Bella Erminia'.

Bell' Irèna. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:20. Orthographic error for 'Bell' Irène', synonym for **Sulcata.**

Bell' Irène. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. This name and **Sulcata** were listed separately. However in Catalogue, 12:tt, 1843 'Bell' Irène' is given as a synonym for **Sulcata.** Orthographic variants: 'Belle Irene', 'Bell' Irèna'.

Bella Amburga. *(C.japonica),* Contini Catalogue, 1915. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bella Ardiglione. Tirocco, *La Camelia,* 1928. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Bella Bresciana. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bella Carlota. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1985-1986, p.44. Orthographic error for **Bella Carlotta.**

Bella Carlotta. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,,* Book II, pl.III: We acquired this variety from one of our Italian correspondents in 1859. The blossoms, rather small, of flawless imbricated form, are white tinged a delicate pink, with a few vivid crimson bands and stripes. The petals are round, full and imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Bella Carlota'.

Bella Compitese I. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.65 with colour photo; Medium to large formal double, Red (RHS.CC.45D). A seedling of 'Tricolor de Siebold' **(Tricolor),** x **Moshio,** first flowered 1987. Original plant later died. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Bella Compitese II. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.66 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, white with pink streaks and blotches (RHS.CC.54B). A seedling of 'Tricolor de Siebold' **(Tricolor)** x **Moshio,** first flowered 1998. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Bella Dardiglione. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue No.43, p.33. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Bella d'Ardiglione. *(C.japonica),* Prof. Attilio Tassi, 1851, *I Giardini giornal d'orticultura.* Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.I: If one considers the flawless imbrication of its

blossoms, this variety is one of the most beautiful of the class called Perfections. Added to this is a vivid, uniform carmine cherry colouring and luxuriant growth. It was obtained from seed by Santarelli in Florence, Italy. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.13: Very large, perfectly imbricated, brick red veined violet, with all the petals lightly edged a constant pallid white colouring. In the 1866-1867 Catalogue, 116:16, van Houtte describes this as: Very large, thickness of petals, tiered imbrication; the outer petals pale cerise, the others, at the extreme centre, lavender pink. Orthographic errors include: 'Bella d'Arlignione', 'Bella d'Arlignone', 'Bella d'Arglione', 'Bella d'Artiglione', 'Bella Ardiglione', 'Bella d'Arglioni', 'Bella d'Ardiglioni', 'Delle d'Ardiglioni', 'Bella Dardiglione', 'Bella d'Ardiglioni'.

Bella d'Ardiglioni. B.S.Williams, 1872, General Catalogue of Plants, p.82. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Bella d'Arglione. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.2. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Bella d'Arglioni. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola, Portuense Catalogue, ca.1904, No.40. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Bella d'Arlignione. *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 1879, vol.12, p.656. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Bella d'Arlignone. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.427. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Bella d'Artiglione. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Bella d'Etruria. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.7: Magnificent flower, imbricated in a spiral, light cherry red, with the circumference a little darker and the centre lined with white. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.97: Said to have originated in Pisa, Italy, 1849. Large double, imbricated flower, outer petals deep red, paler to the centre and shaded with white stripes. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.I: Mr Luzzatti of Florence, Italy sent this drawing of his camellia. It is conspicuous for its large blossoms (at least 11 cm across) of vivid carmine rose colour, with broad, white stripes towards the centre. Petals are numerous, imbricated, outspread, fully rounded, bilobate, at the centre they are lanceolate, obtuse, even acute. The whole blossom forms a covex discus. Orthographic variant: 'Belle Etruria'. Orthographic errors: 'Bela D'Etruria', 'Bella d'Eturia', 'Bella d'Eutruria'. Chinese synonym 'Hongrong Fengche'.

Bella d'Eutruria. Jean Verschaffelt fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.4. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Etruria.**

Bella da Peschiera (Brussoni). van Houtte, 1857, Catalogue, 67:44. Orthographic error for 'Delle Peschiera', synonym for **Contessa Belgioioso.**

Bella de Fiaes. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37 & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Formal double. Colour vivid crimson with splashes of white. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes. Orthographic errors: 'Bela de Fiães', 'Belade Fiães', 'Bela de Filaes'.

Bella de Fierenza. Anderson's Sydney Nursery Catalogue, 1936. Orthographic error for **Bella di Firenze.**

Bella de Firenze. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue No.63, p.25. Backhouse Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic variant for **Bella di Firenze.**

Bella de Notte. Peer, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.249. Orthographic variant for **Bella di Notte.**

Bella de Pergo. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias at Oporto,* p.3. Orthographic variant for **Bella di Pergo.**

Bella de Pisa. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue No.63, p.25. Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook, 1933, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Bella di Pisa.**

Bella de Wilhelmshohe. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.41. Orthographic variant for **Belle de Wilhemshöhe.**

Bella dell'Arno. *(C.japonica),* R. Societa Toscana d'Orticultura Bollettino, April,1862, Special Catalogue, giving the names of a collection of camellias obtained from seed in Tuscany by Signor Cavalier Professore Emilio Santarelli. No descriptions. (Believed extinct.)

Bella dell'Isole Borromeé. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.4. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bella della Colonna. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Beautiful red with some white spotting. Originated in Italy.

Bella Della Peschiera. van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:6, 10. Orthographic variant for 'Della Peschiera', synonym for **Contessa Belgioioso.**

Bella della Petraia. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.13 as 'Bella della Petraja': Imbricated, bright pink, deeper in the centre with some small white splashes on the petals. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Bella della Petraja'. Orthographic errors: 'Bella della Petrazzi', 'Bella della Petrazie', 'Bella della Pietraia'.

Bella della Petraja. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic variant for **Bella della Petraia.**

Bella della Petrazie. August van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.76, 1878-1879. Orthographic error for **Bella della Petraia.**

Bella della Petrazzi. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.78, 1879-1880. Orthographic error for **Bella della Petraia.**

Bella della Pietraia. Besson & Figlio Catalogue, Torino, 1878. Orthographic error for **Bella della Petraia.**

Bella della Schogliato. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.4. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Bella di Ardiglione. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.81. Orthographic variant for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Bella di Chiavari. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68: Carmine pink, veined satiny pink at the circumference, remainder of the flower paler pink; perfect imbrication, often starshaped. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.10: Carmine pink, petals often imbricated star-like, veined and satiny at the circumference; lighter pink at the centre. Originated by Botti, Chiavari, Italy. Chinese synonym 'Chawa'.

Bella di Firenze. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.7: Regularly imbricated, colour deep pink, all petals with a pronounced venation, lessening to the circumference, large white stripes. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12: [From] Guicciardini. Imbricated, carmine pink, veined, ribboned and streaked white. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.III: Deep rose veined crimson, with some centre petals marked white. Large formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Belle di Firenze', 'Belle de Firenze'. Orthographic errors: 'Bella de Feirenze', 'Bella d'Firenze',

'Bella di Fierenza', 'Bella di Firenzi', 'Belle de Frenzii', 'Belle de Fierenza', 'Bella di Tirenze'. Chinese synonym 'Furun'.

Bella di Firenzi. Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook, 1933, p.26, 30. Orthographic error for **Bella di Firenze.**

Bella di Genova. *(C.japonica),* Giardino Allegra, Catalogo General, No.54, 1915, p.56. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bella di Giorni. Le Texnier, 1911, Catalogue, p.37. Abbreviation for **La Bella di Giorno.**

Bella di Giornila. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.33. Orthographic error for **La Bella di Giorno.**

Bella di Giorno. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. Abbreviation for **La Bella di Giorno.**

Bella di Lavorno. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.20. Orthographic error for **Bella di Livorno.**

Bella di Livorno. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.I: A beautiful pink, liberally striped with white at the centre, and composed of numerous, biform petals; those on the exterior, rounded, closely serried, full or slightly bilobate, the others oval, all imbricated with the utmost regularity. The foliage is small and elegant. It was obtained in the city of Livorno, Italy by M. Mazzanti. Orthographic error: 'Bella di Lavorno'.

Bella di Notte. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.14. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.13. Abbreviation for **La Bella di Notte.**

Bella di Pergo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:6: Dark red with the centre striped with white. Imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Bella de Pergo'. Originated in Italy by Nencini, Florence.

Bella di Pisa. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie:* Beautifully imbricated, rose flower with white blotches or streaks. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.II: Mr Luzzatti sent this in 1852, its rather small, though graceful blossoms are streaked with white. Although belonging, by the imbrication of the petals, to the class of perfections, its flowers present a certain disorder with the petals, sometimes rounded, sometimes oval, full or uneven. A cherry red mixed with white enhances the effect. Orthographic errors: 'Belle de Pisa', 'Bella de Pisa', 'Bella Pisa'. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Bella di Pisaro. *(C.japonica),* Shirley Hibbert, 1864, *The Gardeners Weekly Magazine and Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.VI, p.81: A nicely formed flower, white with crimson stripes. A new camellia shown by William Bull, England, 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.4: Elegant rose form, deep crimson.

Bella di Pistoia. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, as 'Bella di Pistoja'. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie:* Large flower with regular imbrication. Colour deep rose. Originated in Tuscany, Italy by Toscane. Orthographic variant: 'Bella di Pistoja'. Orthographic error: 'Bella di Pistola'.

Bella di Pistoja. Burier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Bella di Pistoia.**

Bella di Pistola. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Bella di Pistoia.**

Bella di Ponte. Shepherd Catalogue, 1888. Abbreviation for **Bella di Pontedera.**

Bella di Pont d'Era. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.18. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Bella di Pontedera.**

Bella di Pontedera. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.6: Large formal double pink with white stripes. Originated in Tuscany, Italy by Toscane. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia.* p.97: Double, imbricated flower. deep pink, all petals lined with white. For colour plate see Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, p.III. Orthographic variants: 'Bella de Pontedera', 'Bella di Ponte d'Era', 'Bella di Pontedira'. Orthographic errors: 'Bella di Ponte', 'Bella de Pontadera', 'Bella di Pontedoro'

Bella di Pontedoro. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.12. Orthographic error for **Bella di Pontedera.**

Bella di Pontedira. André Leroy, 1873, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Bella di Pontedera.**

Bella di Quarto. *(C.japonica), R. Societa Toscana d'Orticultura Bollettino,* 1879, 4:66-71. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.11: Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Perfectly imbricated; rosy white, dotted and striped with rose.

Bella di Terenze. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.19. Orthographic error for **Bella di Firenze.**

Bella di Toscana. Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Bella Toscana.**

Bella di Vaprio. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:6: Large size, imbricated, purplish red, often with white stripes. Mercatelli, 1881: Large imbricated flower of beautiful violet red, often with white streaks. Originated in Italy by Burdin, Milan.

Bella di Villa Pamfili. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Catalogued as a new Italian variety. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Bella Diana. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Originated in Europe. No description. Orthographic variant 'Belle Diane'. (Believed extinct).

Bella dos Agras. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.56: Rose form white with an occasional pink stripe. Originated in Portugal.

Bella Eleonora. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.97: Flower, large and full; imbricated, similar to **Incarnata;** colour, dark maroon. Originated by Nencini, Italy. Roda 1885 Nursery Catalogue has this as synonymous with **Contessa Nencini.** However Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928 has Nencini as the originator of **Bella Eleonora** while **Contessa Nencini** was named and released by the nursery of Burnier and Grilli in 1846.

Bella Elisa. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.88. Orthographic variant for **Belle Elisa.**

Bella Enrichetta. *(C.japonica),* Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bella Ermina. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.156. Orthographic error for **Bell' Erminia.**

Bella Erminia. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Bell' Erminia.**

Bella Florentina. *(C.japonica),* Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.4: Elegant rose form, deep crimson. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. No description. Originated in Italy.

Bella Forbes. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.21: Medium size, bright crimson, formal double.

Bella Genovese. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Bella di Genova.**

Bella Geri. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.4. Synonym for **Geri Imbricata.**

Bella Gioia. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Cameliae.* No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:8 as 'Bella Gioja': Type simiar to **Press's Eclipse,** but more beautiful. (Italian). Trillon, Catalogue, 1843, p.3, as 'Bella Gioia': Large pink flower. Oudin, Lisieux, Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9 as 'Belle Gioji': Many Camellia 'Calderari' are sold under this name, however they do not resemble each other. The true 'Belle Gioji' offers the lively variegation of **Tricolor** on a very full, double flower, similar to **Napoleon**. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.225: Flowers peony form, sometimes regular rose form, basically white, striped and dotted with rose. Exterior petals, large, two rows, sometimes 4 or 5, well imbricated with spots of rose similar to **Tricolor.** Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Bella Gioja', 'Belle Gioja'.

Bella Gioja. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic variant for **Bella Gioia.**

Bella Giuditta. de Jonghe, 1849-1850, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.97. Orthographic variant for **Belle Judith.**

Bella Grimaldi. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bella Guiditta. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Orthographic error for 'Bella Giuditta', orthographic variant for **Belle Judith.**

Bella Infanta. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Formal double. Delicate pink striped with white. Originated in Portugal.

Bella Irène. Colla, 1843, *Camelliagrafia.* Orthographic variant for 'Bell' Irène', synonym for **Sulcata.**

Bella Italia. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65, No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bella Jeannete. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.44. Orthographic error for **Belle Jeannette.**

Bella Jeanette. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Belle Jeannette.**

Bella Jeannette. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Medium sized, imbricated, red, cupped, a litle dark with the centre lightly shaded with white. Originated in Italy by Massani. For colour plate see Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.III as 'Belle Jeannette'. Orthographic errors: 'Bella Jeanette', 'Belle Jeanette', 'Bella Jeannete'. Orthographic variant: 'Belle Jeannette'.

Bella Judita. Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic variant for **Belle Judith.**

Bella Lambert. Pepinieres Minier, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1975, p.98; Orthographic variant for **Bella Lambertii.**

Bella Lamberthii. *Camellias at Wisley,* 1956 List. Orthographic error for **Bella Lambertii.**

Bella Lamberti. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12. Orthographic error for **Bella Lambertii.**

Bella Lambertii. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.6: Flower large, perfectly imbricated, red to dark rose, a paler rosy centre. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12: Imbricated in the form of **Bealei,** but a little larger and paler in the centre. Originated in Italy. Orthographic

errors: ‘Bella Lamberty’, ‘Belle Lamberti’, ‘Bella Lamberthii’, ‘Belle Lambert’, ‘Bella Lambert’, ‘Bella Lamberti’.

Bella Lamberty. de Bisschop Catalogue, 1957. Orthographic error for **Bella Lambertii.**

Bella Lisbonense. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Formal double. Colour vivid cherry, striped with white. Originated in Portugal.

Bella Lombarda. *(C.japonica),* Volonte Catalogue, 1888. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bella Milanaise. da Silva Catalogue No.29, 1929. Orthographic variant for **Bella Milanese.**

Bella Milanesa. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.33. Orthographic error for **Bella Milanese.**

Bella Milanese. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.7. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.14: Rosy pink, spotted and streaked with pale carmine. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.II: Received in the Autumn, 1853 from M. Luzzatti, of Florence, Italy, who obtained it from seed. Blooms, larger than average, are regularly imbricated, having a double form, Those of the first rows being rounded, slightly emarginate; those following are lanceolate, at the centre where they are grouped in the form of a rose. Their colouring is a delicate pink, becoming lighter at the margins and variegated with crimson dashes and stripes. Orthographic errors: ‘Bella Milanaise’, ‘Belle Milanaise’, ‘Belle Milanese’, ‘Bella Milanesa’.

Bella Otero. *(C.japonica),* Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia*, No.13, Dec. 2008, p.33 with colour photo; Flower large, 10-12 cm diameter, dark pink (RHS.CC. 45C). Semi-double with 8-11 petals, and 20-40 petaloids, some petaloids with a central white band. Up to 100 dispersed stamens with cream filaments and yellow anthers. A chance seedling originated by Jaime Escofet and Rosa Crespo in Valga, Pontevedra, Spain, in 2000. First flowered in 2004. Leaves dark green (RHS.CC. 147A), 7 cm x 4 cm, ovate-elliptic. Flowers mid-season. Plant is upright, bushy and dense.

Bella Paolina. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower, large; petals long, concave, regular and of a brilliant rose colour. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli, Florence. Orthographic error ‘Bella Paulina’.

Bella Pauline. Alex. Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, Catalogue, p.44. Orthographic error for **Bella Paolina.**

Bella Peschiera. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No. 36, p.33. Von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien...*, p.34. Orthographic error for ‘Della Peschiera’, synonym for **Contessa Belgioioso Nova.**

Bella Peschiere. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.10. Synonym for **Contessa Belgioioso Nova.**

Bella Pinciana. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4: Medium sized flowers, formal double, spherically shaped of the colour of **Fordii.** Originated in Italy at Giardino Borghese.

Bella Pisa. Jean Verschaffelt fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.4. Orthographic error for **Bella di Pisa.**

Bella Portuense. *(C.japonica),* José Marquis Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-73 p.41: Regular rose form, blush streaked and spotted carmine. Duarte d’Oliveira Jr, 1872, *Jornal Horticultura Pratica,* 3:230. …medium size rose form, flesh coloured and the first order of petals with a pink hue. Some petals have light blotches or stripes of carmine; however most and especially the outer petals are splashed carmine. Petals are oboval and some of them

slightly emarginated at the apex, pertfect imbrications. Leaves are elliptic, acuminate, serrate, medium, uppersurface olive green and lower surface yellowish green. Blooms abundantly. Mercatelli Catalogue 1881, p.11: Large flower; rosy white, of perfect form, petals numerous, transparent, sometimes striped red. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant 'Bela Portuense'. Orthographic errors: 'Bella Portuensis', 'Bella Portugesa'. Chinese synonym 'Botusi'.

Bella Portuensis. Veitch Catalogue, 1878. Orthographic error for **Bella Portuense.**

Bella Portugesa. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, p.28. Orthographic error for **Bella Portuense.**

Bella Reschiera. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren de Cultur von Camellien,* p.34. Orthographic error for **Della Peschiera.**

Bella Romana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1856; Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.4; Lemaire, ed., 1863, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.l0, pl.349: Like a huge Flanders picotee, this magnificent camellia, of the class, perfection, was obtained from seed in Italy. It has flowers of the largest size formed of large petals, mostly even and regularly imbricated in rows. A prevailing background of pink is marked with numerous streaks of crimson, with fine marks of the same colour on the petal edges. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Belle Romana', 'Belle de Romana'. In America the names of a number of other camellia cultivars have, erroneously, been applied to **Bella Romana.** According to Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* these include 'Madame de Strekaloff, 'Bella Jeannette', 'Cleopatra', 'Tricolor Imbricata', 'General Lamoriciere', 'Duc de Orleans', 'Marguerite Gouillon', 'Punctata Major', 'La Peppermint'. Sports which have been named are: **La Bella, Bella Romana Red, Bella Romana Pink** and **Tricolor Imbricata Rubra.** Orthographic errors include: 'Bella Romano', 'Bella Romama'. See colour photo, p.71, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* In Rollisson's 1877-1878 Plant Catalogue, p.153 the description is: White striped bright rose. Imbricated. It is possible that this is a sport. Note; *Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.94, "Characterization and differentiation….; Jose Luis Couselo et al". Genotyping of the six cultivars identified as **Bella Romana** revealed that they were 4 different cultivars of *C.japonica.*

Bella Romana Pink. *(C.japonica),* Woodward, 1987, *International Camellia Journal,* No.l9, p.79: Solid pink sport of **Bella Romana.** Originated in Europe.

Bella Romana Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1946, *Camellias,* p.16: A rose-red sport of **Bella Romana.** Synonyms: 'Red Bella Romana', 'Cabrillo', Johnny Bull'. Originated in USA.

Bella Romana Sport. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Tricolor Imbricata Rubra.**

Bella Romania. Charles van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.49. Orthographic error for **Bella Romana.**

Bella Romano. William Bull Nursery Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Orthographic error for **Bella Romana.**

Bella Rosalia. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic variant for **Belle Rosalie.**

Bella Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Gibbon's Catalogue, 1910-1911. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Bella Rosetta. Backhouse & Son Catalogue, 1870, p.35. Orthographic variant for **Belle Rosette.**

Bella Rossa Black Var. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of purplish leaves. No other information.

Bella Rossa Variegated. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.39 with colour photo; Orthographic variant for **Nuccio's Bella Rossa Variegated.**

Bella Sophie. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic variant for **Belle Sophie.**

Bella Sultana. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bella Toscana. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.7: Fully imbricated flower, the form of **Incarnata;** exterior petals brilliant red, the centre tinged light rose, sometimes dark as at the circumference. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.98: Imbricated double flower similar in form to **Incarnata.** Outer petals a vivid red, then pale red, and the centre a delicate pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Bella di Toscana'. Orthographic errors: 'Bella Toscona', 'Bella Toscano', 'Toscana'.

Bella Toscano. Fraser & Langdon Catalogue, 1874-1875. Orthographic error for **Bella Toscana.**

Bella Toscono. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Bella Toscana.**

Belladona. van Houtte Catalogue, 1860. Synonym for **Bicolor de la Reine.**

Bellaria. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bellatrix. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, Medium size, rose form to formal double with upstanding central petals, white with pale flesh pink shades (RHS.CC.49D). A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Bellbird. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS, 1970, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.27, Reg. No.127: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent, Caerhay's hybrid, **Cornish Snow**, pollen parent unknown. The plant habit is dense, spreading and vigorous. First flowered 1968. The small, single, rose-pink, bell-shaped flowers are 7-7.5 cm across and produced profusely in opposite pairs along the stem; 6 petals, numerous stamens with white filamens and yellow anthers. Leaves, 7.5 cm long by 2.5 cm wide, acuminate with few, small serrations. Chinese synonym 'Lingniao'.

Bellcamp Purple. McIlhenny Catalogue 1941, p.2. Synonym for **William Penn.**

Belle Antoinette. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Very beautiful, milk white, forming a regular cup-shaped flower, easily of the first order. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale Botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Milk white. Regular form, cup-shaped, easy flowering. Originated in Italy by Burdin Maggiore.

Belle Climène. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Belle Clymène.**

Belle Clymène. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue,7:2: Formal double, crimson. Originated by Baumann Bros. of Bollwieler, France . Synonyms: 'Belle Clymène'(Baumann's), 'Plenissima Purpurea'. Orthographic error: 'Belle Climène'.

Belle Clymène (Baumann's). van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:tt. Synonym for **Belle Clymène.**

Belle d'Ardiglione. da Silva Nursery Catalogue, 1959-1960. Orthographic variant for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Belle d'Ardiglioni. da Silva Nursery Catalogue, No.99, 1964-1965, p.26. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Belle de Feirenze. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Bella di Firenze.**

Belle de Firenze. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Bella di Firenze.**

Belle de Poitair. *(C.japonica),* Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Belle de Pontadera. Anderson & Co., Nursery Catalogue, 1936. Orthographic error for **Bella di Pontedera.**

Belle de Pontedera. Shepherd Nursery Catalogue, 1894-1895. Orthographic variant for **Bella di Pontedera.**

Belle de Ponte d'Era. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.21. Orthographic error for **Bella di Pontedera.**

Belle de Romana. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Bella Romana**.

Belle de Terenga. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Belle de Wilhelmshahe. Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Belle de Wilhelmshöhe.**

Belle de Wilhelmshöhe. *(C.japonica),* Makoy Catalogue, 1838 as 'Belle de Wilhelmshahe'; Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.228 and facing page: The flower, 10 cm in diameter, is full peony form, irregular, of a scarlet carmine with a touch of orange. The exterior petals are in two rows, very large, rounded, notched, reflexed, those following are diversiform and of different sizes; some are upright, others oblique, a large number grouped in a spherical form of large size. Orthographic errors: 'Belle de Wilhelmshahe', 'Bella de Wilhelmshohe', 'Wilhelmshoehe', 'Belle Wilhemshöhe'. Orthographic variant: 'Belle Wilhelmshöhe'. This is a Trillon seedling.

Belle de Pisa. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.21. Orthographic variant for **Bella di Pisa.**

Belle Diane. Bergami Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for **Bella Diana.**

Belle Elisa. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.95: A regular flower with a rose form corolla; blooms white, sometimes pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Bella Elisa'.

Belle Erminia. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Bell' Erminia.**

Belle Erminie. Trillon, Le Mans, Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Bell'Erminia.**

Belle Etruria. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.1. Orthographic error for **Belle d'Etruria.**

Belle Fleur. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.2: Large Tyrian rose semi-double; petals large and loosely imbricated, with a few stamens in the centre. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic error: 'Belle Fleurs'.

Belle Fleurs. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1952-1953. Orthographic error for Belle Fleur.

Belle Florentine. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.245, No.487: Leaves, 9-10 cm long, 6-7 cm wide, long-oval, acuminate, deeply serrate, dark green; buds slim, long and very

pointed in the winter, becoming oval, obtuse with whitish scales. Flower, 9-10 cm across, full rose form double, of a dark orange-red carmine; petals in 6 rows, long oval, notched, reflexed, channelled, distantly imbricated; those at the centre, the same size, very long, of deep red. Originated by Guicciardini, Florence, Italy.

Belle Gioja. Trillon, Le Mans, Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Bella Gioia'.**

Belle Hèléne. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1849-1850. No decription. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Belle Henrietta. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.67, 127. Orthographic variant for **Belle Henriette.**

Belle Henriette. *(C.japonica),* Courtois 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.67, 127: Leaves of average size, ovate lancolate, with small pores on the surface, dark green. Flowers, double, 6.8 cm across, cherry-red; petals well disposed, imbricated and somewhat numerous. Orthographic variants: 'Henrietta (Belle)', 'Belle Henrietta'. Originated in France.

Belle Herminia. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.328. Orthographic error for **Bell' Erminia.**

Belle Herminie. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Bell' Erminia.**

Belle Irène. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.9; Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.242. Synonym for **Sulcata.**

Belle Italienne. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Belle Jannette. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Bella Jeannette.**

Belle Jeanette. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, General Catalogue. p.45. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale,* p.2: Red and white variegated. Very large, double blossoms. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose red, flecked white. Medium formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Not the variety listed in the old literature which was an Italian formal double red, with the centre shaded white, and is known as **Bella Jeannette.** There has been some confusion with this Italian cultivar. In America the name 'Cleopatra' has erroneously been used as a synonym. It was imported from France to America.

Belle Jeanneatte. Brunnings & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Bella Jeannette.**

Belle Jeannette. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Bella Jeannette.**

Belle Judita. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for **Belle Judith.**

Belle Judith. *(C.japonica),* Longone Catalogue, 1846. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia* as 'Belle Giuditta', p.97: Imbricated, white, yellowish streaks on petals. From Milan. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1908 as 'Belle Judita': White with some pink marks. Medium size, full peony form. Orthographic variants: 'Belle Judita', 'Bella Giuditta'. Orthographic errors; 'Bella Guiditta', 'Belle Juvita', 'Bella Juditha'. Originated in Italy.

Belle Juvita. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1911. Orthographic error for **Belle Judith.**

Belle Lambert. Lytle Ltd Nursery Catalogue 1957-1958. Orthographic error for **Belle Lambertii.**

Belle Lamberti. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1933, p.27, 29. Orthographic variant for **Bella Lambertii.**

Belle Milanaise. da Silva Catalogue, 1927, No.49. Orthographic error for **Bella Milanese.**

Belle Milanese. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.21. Orthographic variant for **Bella Milanese.**

Belle Nanette. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. No description. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* facing pl.89 as 'Splendens Alba' or Nannettiana Alba' or 'Belle Nannette'. If these are accepted as synonyms then 'Belle Nanette' is the prior valid name. (See 'Splendens Alba' for discussion). Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.3. Yellowish white.

Belle Nannette. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* facing pl.89. Orthographic variant for **Belle Nanette.**

Belle Neige. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943; See black and white photo, p.38, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II: Flower: semi-double, self white, to 10 cm broad by 5 cm deep. Petals, about 18, near truncate to spatulate, 5 cm x 3.5 cm wide, narrow central segments. Slender, white stamens, crimped, fused to central segments, 3.5 cm long, dark yellow anthers. Leaves, near elliptic, depressed midrib, medium, yellow green; broad, shallow serrations; apex, short acute; petioles, medium heavy to 10 mm long. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens.

Belle of Orange. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.268, Reg. No.357: A 5 year old chance seedling of 'Gigantea Alba'; originated by R.W. Ragland, California, USA, that first flowered 1956. Plant growth, upright, average density and rapid with mid-green leaves, 7.5-8 cm x 5-5.5 cm. The high built, peony form, white flowers are 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 40 petals and 120 petaloids. There are 30 outer petals, 5 cm x 4 cm and 10 middle petals, folded and surrounding the petaloids, amongst which there are 10 small, fluted petals extending above the petaloids. A few white stamens with golden anthers, Flowers mid-season.

Belle of the Ball. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.23: Rosy salmon. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by V. McCaskill, California, USA.

Belle Paulina. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.). Orthographic variant: 'Belle Pauline'.

Belle Pauline. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Orthographic variant for **Belle Paulina.**

Belle Princess. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.29. Regn No. 2768. Originated by Yong-hong Hu, Jian-Guo Fei and Ya-li Zhang, Shanghai Botanical Garden, China. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.107 with colour photo; A cross of **Kuro-tsubaki** x a Camellia species from *Section theopsis,* first flowered in 1992. The tiny sized bloom is 3.2 cm diameter x 1.8 cm deep, pink to pale pink, semi-double with 9-11 petals. Yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Average upright growth. Dark green leaves average 7 cm x 3.2 cm. New growth is shiny red for the first month. Flowers early to mid-season. The seedling is sterile.

Belle Rankin. *(C.japonica),* Davis Catalogue 1956 according to Fendig 1962. No description. Originated in USA. Light red with some visible veining, darker towards edges. 25 petals and 20 petaloids. Leaf 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Personal communication, John Grimm.

Belle Reine. *(C.japonica),* Charles Vuylsteke, 1875, Price List, p.14. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Belle Romana. Henderson & Son, 1870, No.141, p.18. Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture.* Orthographic variant for **Bella Romana.**

Belle Rosalie. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Catalogue, 1834, p.18. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.67, 127: Leaves curled, slightly acuminate; buds, large, oval, scales yellowish; flower, large, 9 cm across, semi-double, of carmine red; petals, broad, 25-30, mixed with many stamens; petals sometimes appear in the centre, rolled spirally as in a helix. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Bella Rosalia'.

Belle Rose. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1934, List *of Camellia Japonica for Sale,* p.3: Rose-pink, large single. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. McIlhenny, 1935, Catalogue: Deep rose-pink, with prominent strong veins of a darker shade, single, with prominent stamens standing above the flower.

Belle Rosette. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as "red". Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1845, No description. Charles van der Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.2: Imbricated, dark red, very beautiful. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Bella Rosette'.

Belle Sophie. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as "red". Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.96 and facing page: The flowers are magnificent and a pure carmine red, at first brilliant, becoming, later, purplish. The flower is 11 -13 cm across, full and rose-like. The exterior petals are in 4 rows, 5 cm long by 4 cm wide, round-oval, deeply notched, regularly imbricated; those of the interior are narrow, erect or curved and forming a small heart about 3 cm across. Synonyms: 'Sophie d'Italie', 'Sophie (Italie)'. Originated in Italy.

Belle Wilhelmshöhe. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Belle de Wilhelmshöhe.**

Belle Wilhemshohe. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Belle de Wilhelmshöhe.**

Belleformis. Scott & Son Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Belliformis.**

Bellengo. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.4. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Belleza Peregrina. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33 as 'Bellesa Peregrina', & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Formal double. White striped with vivid rose. Originated in Portugal.

Belliformia Nivea. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for **Belliformis Nivea.**

Belliformis. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.7: Clear carmine, regularly imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14: Light carmine, sometimes variegated. Centre whitish, imbricated. See Verschaffelt, 1960, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.II and facing page: A rose pink, formal double. Medium sized. Sometimes marked with white. Orthographic errors: 'Belleformis', 'Bettiformis', 'Belliformus', 'Celliformis'. Originated by Luzzatti, Florence, Italy. Synonym: 'Pink Rosette'.

Belliformis Nivea. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:6. No description. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.II: This variety is disposed like a star with 6 rays. Received from Mr Delgrande, Rome, Italy who obtained it from seed. It has medium sized foliage of vivid green. The whole blossom is pure white with large petals, regularly imbricated, which gradually decrease from the circumference to the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Belliformia Nivea', 'Belliformis Nives'. 'Belliformis Novea', 'Belliformis Nova', 'Bellinervis Nivea'.

Belliformis Nives. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Belliformis Nivea.**

Belliformis Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.21. Orthographic error for **Belliformis Nivea.**

Belliformis Novea. de Bisschop Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Belliformis Nivea.**

Belliformus. Scott, J., & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Belliformis.**

Bellii. *(C.japonica),* Marnock, 1838, *Floricultural Magazine and Miscellaneous Gardening,* 3(25):33. No description. Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)

Bellina. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* index, pl.294.: A small, orange red, rose form double, originated by Casoretti, Italy.

Bellina Major. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as "pink". van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:2: Large size, dark red, clustered centre, streaked white. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.246: Flower, more than 10 cm across, full, rose form, pale orange red with a tint of carmine. Outer petals ovate, broad, entire, thick, separated and irregularly imbricated. Centre petals elongated and slender, somewhat twisted, but arranged like the outer petals and forming a wide, filled out, irregular corolla with some stmens showing. Originated by Casoretti, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Beltina Major', 'Bellini Major', 'Belina Major'.

Bellina Minor. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Bellini Major. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, Orthographic error for **Bellina Major.**

Bellini Novissima Comte Caraccioli. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bellissima. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.28. Synonym for **Tersii.**

Bello Romano. Shirley Hibbert, 1868, *The Floricultural World and Garden Guide,* vol.3, new series, p.356. Orthographic error for **Bella Romana.**

Bello Sguardo. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.6: Flower, large peony form, white with broad streaks of carmine. Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy.

Bellona. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement,* p.368. Synonym for **Porrecta.**

Bellona. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report,* 1849: Crimson scarlet, petals in outer two rows, large and flat; inner, small and crowded with a few amongst them of the larger size. Handsome, round flower. Originated by William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia.

Bellot de Fougere. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.3. Orthographic error for **Belot-Defougères.**

Bellotti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Billottii.**

Bellottiana. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Billottii.**

Bells. *(C.x williamsii),* Eagle Height's Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.12: Single, moderatedly elongated flower. Mauvy pink in colour. Bushy, vigorous growth. Heavy foliage for a *williamsii*. Heavy flowering for a long period. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia.

Bell's Ermania. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. Orthographic error for **Bell'Erminia.**

Bells of Erin. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.149: Deep rose-pink. Medium size, anemone form of trumpet or bell shape when opening. Originated in USA by James.

Bélot de Fougére. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien,* p.36. Orthographic error for **Belot- Defourgères.**

Belot-Défourgere. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic error for **Belot-Defougères.**

Belot-Defougères. *(C.japonica),* Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.4, as 'Belot Defougere': Large, very double, imbricated, carmine rose with a white stripe through each petal. Graulhie, June,1844, *Revue Horticole,* vol.6, No.3, p.67,as 'Belot Défougeres'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:8. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.277: Formal double, deep carmine red crossed with line of white. Exterior petals, large, cup-shaped, slightly notched, rounded; the inner ovoid, some entire, placed with regularity and dividing from apex to base by a line of white. Originated by Pierre Tourrès, Macheteaux, France. Orthographic errors: 'Bélot de Fougére', 'Belot-Défougere', 'Belot Desfougères', 'Belot-des-fougeres', 'Bellot de Fougere'.

Belot-Desfougères. Le Texnier, 1911, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for **Belot-Defougères.**

Belot-des-fougères. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.22. Orthographic error for **Belot-Defougéres.**

Beltina. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, index p.vi. Orthographic error for **Bettina.**

Beltina Major. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la Collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmpératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne.* Orthographic error for **Bettina Major.**

Bem Madoni. *(C.japonica).* Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.33. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.49: Very beautiful pink. Originated in Italy.

Ben. *(C.sasanqua).* Coghurst Nursery, *Camellias,* 1994, p.18: A large, white single flower with yellow stamens. Originated in the UK.

Ben Fatherree. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.160, Reg. No.1652: A very Large, rose, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (**Arch of Triumph** x 5X No.9, ['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), mid-season to late blooming; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 13.5 cm wide x 6 cm deep with yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green, heavy textured, leathery leaves, 12.5 cm long x 8 cm wide.

Ben Franklin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.103, Reg. No.1554: A large, crimson with purple, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by H.B. Franklin, Florida, USA; The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Its flower has 23 petals, 5 petaloids and yellow-red stamens. Average flower size is 11 cm across by 6 cm deep. Plant growth is average density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 4.5 cm.

Ben George. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2008, p.C11 with colour photo, Regn No.2709. A chance seedling, first bloomed in the mid 80s. Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. Propagated by Erinon Nurseries, Plymouth, Florida. The 15 cm single to semi-double flower has a few petaloids, sometimes rabbit-eared. Rose pink striping on a white background. Prominent spray of stamens, heavy petal texture, flowers mid-season. Upright, spreading and vigorous plant. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.105 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 10 cm x 3.8 cm

Ben Lomond. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.17: Dark red with white marks, red petalled. Small size, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by H. Fish, Santa Cruz, California.

Ben Otome. Pennel & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1968-1969, p.10. Orthographic error for 'Beni-otome' as 'Kô-otome', synonym for **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Ben Parker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.335, Reg. No.235: A 30 year old seedling of **Elegans,** originated by Ben Parker, Mississippi, USA, that first flowered 1932. Plant growth is upright, compact and slow. Leaves are large, dark green, medium serrate. Flower, semi-double with 8-16 petals and central stamens with up to 7 trumpet shaped petaloids on thick filaments. Flowers vary from 10-12.5 cm in diameter. Colour is China rose, (5-B-6 Maerz & Paul Chart). Flowers early to mid-season. Sports: **Ben Parker Variegated, Blush Ben Parker.**

Ben Parker Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.32 as 'Ben Parker Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ben Parker** - China rose blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Benaria. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. No description. Large rose coloured, tiered, formal double with petals decreasing in size to the centre, with a few faint, white stripes on the petals. See pl.III, Book X, Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as 'Benaria Nova'. Originated in Italy.

Benaria Nova. Verscheffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.III. Synonym for **Benaria.**

Bendai-no-ten. Inazawa Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981. Probable error for **Benzaiten.**

Benducini. *(C.japonica),* Andrè Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.132: Imbricated pink. Originated in France.

Benegue. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Benhate. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.77, No.343. Chinese synonym for the USA C.reticulata hybrid **Margaret Bernhardt.**

Beneikirin. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.2. Corruption of Japanese name **Benikirin.**

Beneyi. Oriental Importing Co., Catalogue, 1887, p.24. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Beneyii. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1933, p.27, 29. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Beni-akane (Red Madder) (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: Red, single, cupped petals, tubular stamens, blooming in March to April, small. Tree upright growth. Leaves elliptic, medium. A crossing between **Benimyôrenji** and **Oboko**. Originated by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2001.

Beni-akari. (Red Lantern). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.79 with colour photo; A chance seedling, raised by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan, and named by Kairyoen Co. Flower purplish red, medium to large size, lotus form semi-double. Tubular stamen cluster. Plant upright. Leaves large, oblong. Flowers early to mid-season. .

Beni-arajishi. (Red Fierce Lion), (*C.rusticana*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in early flowering section. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Early bloomer. Deep red Peony form. This cultivar is widely grown, often, invalidly as 'Arajishi', which is the variegated form. (See **Arajishi**). Leaves long-oval, large, apices acuminate, margins sharply serrate, petioles hirsute. The name translates as "Red Restive Lion". Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Beni-arejishi', 'Kô-arajishi'. Synonyms: 'Aloha', 'Lady Alice', 'Pompenia Rubra'. Colour photos can be found on p.61, Macoboy, 1981, *The Dictionary of Camelluas in Colour;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.66 and *Camellias of Japan,* 1968, pl.244 & p.164; and in Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.134.

Beni-arashi. (Red Tempest), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.14; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.134 & p.245, colour photo: Crimson, variable

peony to anemone form, 8-10 cm across x 4 cm deep. About 10 large guard petals; centre an irregular mass of variously shaped, twisted petals, petaloids and a few stamens with long, yellow filaments giving a high centre. Very variable; some white marks on the inner petals. Late flowered. Petiole hirsute. Leaves, ovate, lustrous strong green, margins coarsely, sharply serrate and clear venation, 7-8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Plant habit, low, bushy and sturdy. Originated at the Kakizaki Machi, Kubiki Gun, Niigata, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. See p.382, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Benibana-cha. *(C.sinensis),* Creech, 1957, *Plant Explorations of Ornamentals in Southern Japan, U.S.* Dept. Agriculture, ARS,34(1):"Red Tea", so called because of the dark, reddish maroon foliage and small, reddish pink, nodding flower with 5 petals, anthers yellow, becoming brown, filaments reddish. Leaves long-oval, thick, 4 cm x 2 cm. . New rootlets are also pink tinted. Compact habit. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. See: *Camellia sinensis* Linn. var. *rosea.*

Benibato. (Red Pigeon) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a crossing between the *C.hybrids* **Wirlinga Belle** and **Joyful Bells**. Peach red, 4 cm across, bears fruits easily, blooms in early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Tree upright growth. Found by Yaichiro Fujimoto in 1989.

Benibokuhan (Chûbu). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.245. Synonym for **Benikarako** as 'Jikkô'.

Benibana-kakuba-rôgetsu. (Red Flower, Square Leaf, Rôgetsu), (*C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.135, colour photo, p.246, description: Light red, single, 6-7 petals with central column of stamens, shallow cup-shaped, 8-10 cm across, reflexing with age. Leaves, broadelliptic, round base, medium to large, thick, coarsely serrate. Translation: Benibana means "red flower"; kakuba is "angular leaved" and rôgetsu means december, referring to its early flowering. However it has no relationship with **Rôgetsu.** Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Benibokuhan. Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1960, *Tsubaki Meikan.* Different reading: 'Akabokuhan'; synonym for **Benikarako.**

Benibotan. (Red Peony), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in peony form section. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Large, red peony form. The self red sport of **Hikarugenji.** See colour photos p.56, Macoboy, *The Dictionary of Camellias in Colour,* 1981. and p.93, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement.* See also, under the different reading 'Kôbotan' in the following publications: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.26. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.l84. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.171. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1978, *Senchinshû,* p.53. Synonyms: 'Batista', 'Harmonious', 'Majestic', 'Radiant Glow', 'Rosy Dawn', 'Wings', 'Herme Sport No.l', 'Herme Red', 'Herme Rose', 'Pink Herme', 'Red Herme', 'Hikarugenji Pink', 'Hikaru Pink', 'Hikaru Rose', 'Hikarugenji Rosea', 'Pink Hikarugenji', 'Hikarugenji-aka', 'Pink Jordan's Pride', 'Red Jordan's Pride'. 'Powell's Pink', 'Hermi Pink', 'Hermi Red', 'Hermi Red Rose', 'Herme Pink', 'Majestic', 'Jordan's Pride Red', 'Hikarugenji Red'. Originated in Japan. In Japan this cultivar is more generally known by the different reading 'Kôbotan'.

Benibotan. (Red peony), *(C.sasanqua),* Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite Dantairin;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.7: Deep pink. Medium size single. Leaves small and oblong. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan. Same characters as the *japonica* cultivar. See JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.43. Synonym: 'Benibotan'(Higo).

Benibotan. (Red Peony), *(C.sasanqua). Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.574, p.221, description p.395: Early blooming, medium size single, red, 7-8 cm across, of 5-6 petals with 70-85 stamens. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Yawazaki, Sadatsuga. Same characters as the *C.japonica* cultivar. see JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.43. Synonym: 'Benibotan'(Niigata).

Benibotan. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38. Synonym for the hiemalis **Benibotan (Chûbu).**

Benibotan (Chûbu). (Red Peony from Chûbu), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.48: Medium size, red, double. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in the Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Benibotan'.

Benibotan (Higo). Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.43. Synonym for **Benibotan,** sasanqua from Kumamoto.

Benibotan (Niigata). Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.43. Synonym for **Benibotan,** sasanqua from Niigata.

Benichidori. (Red Plover), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in double flower section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, mottled white. Medium sizes semi-double with petaloids and small, divided stamens. Flowers late. Leaves long-obovate, reclined, flat, shallowly serrate, yellowish green. Plant habit bushy and side spreading. See colour photos and descriptions: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.96 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.135 & p.245. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.324. Similar to **Hoshiguruma.** Chinese synonym: 'Hongqianniao'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Benichirimen. Itô, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e.* Synonym for **Chirimenkô.**

Benichirimen. (Red Crêpe), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, Shigetarô, ca.1810, *Chinka hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Benichô. (Red Butterfly), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.4: Medium size, crimson, campanulate single. Originated in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.232 with colour photo; English translation p.161. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Chôchidori.** Originated by Yoshihiko Mishima, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1979.

Beni-chôchidori. (Red Butterfly Plover), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1987, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.168, colour photo and description: Medium size, red, single with 5 ovate petals, like a Chinese bellflower, and a central stamen cluster with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to wide-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate, plant bushy and side-spreading. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1987.

Benichohji. Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyamon,* No.86. Different reading for **Benichôji.**

Beni-chôja. (Red Millionaire). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.232 with colour photo; English translation p.163. Small, deep red, single, slender and channelled petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat oblong, medium size. Upright growth. A cross between **Yuri-tsubaki** and **Eiraku.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1983, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Benichôji. (Red Clove), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: A medium sized, red double. Originated in West Usuhara, Japan. Different reading: 'Benichohji', 'Benichôzi'. A variegated form is called **Shibori-chôji.**

Benichôji. (Red Clove Tree), *(C. rusticana),* Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan,* pl.223, description, p.156: Leaves broad-elliptic, acuminate-cuspidate at the apex, margins serrate, petioles 5 mm long, hairy. Flowers of irregular peony type, deep red, (Currant red 821/2) 5-6 cm across by 3 cm deep; petals incurved at apical margin,13-15, the largest, 2.9 cm x 3 cm; 40-50 small, central petaloids, intermingled with stamens, sometimes anemone centered. Collected in Ojiya-shi, Niigata Prefecture in 1959. See colour pl.372, p.158 & p.347, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972. There is also a white variegated form named **Shibori-chôji.**

Benichôzi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life,* No.17, p.22. Different reading for **Benichôji.**

Benidaikagura. (Great Sacred Shintô Dance, Red), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* Chûgai Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.35, erroneously as 'Daikagura'. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.28; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.32, p.62: One of the largest of all, full double, the type of **Emperor of Russia;** deep red, self coloured. Early blooming. The self red form of **Daikagura.** Petals exceed 30, wavy, mixed up, uneven, large and small, piled up with stamens intermixed. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, thick, recurved, variegated with yellow. Synonyms: 'Shangri-La', 'Daikagura Red', 'Pink Kagura', 'Daikagura Pink', 'Daikagura Rose', 'Daikagura Rosea', 'Daikagura-Kansai'. Different reading: 'Akadaikagura'. Sports: **Daikagura, Benten-kagura.** Similar to **Hoshiguruma.** Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Quimudan'.

Benifubuki. (Red Snow Storm), (Higo), Izu Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1980, p.17. No description. Hayashi, Shigeyuki et al, 1986, *Higo Rokka,* p.32: Red ground with white markings, 10-11 cm across with 8-9 petals. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan as a mutation of **Shintsukasa.** Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society around 1985.

Benifude. (Red Writing Brush), *(C.rusticana),* Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, *Tsubaki,* p.86, pl.110: Small sized, semi-double white with red stripes and central stamen column. Originated in Chôfukuji, Nishi-kyôgoku, Kyôto, Japan.

Benifude. (Red Writing Brush), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.204, colour photo and description: Small size, deep crimson, tubular single with 5 overlapping petals and central stamen cylinder with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves small, broad-elliptic, apices long-acuminate, margins serrulate. Selected from wild japonicas in Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1979. This cultivar seems distinct from the former cultivar.

Benifude. (Red Writing Brush), *(C.sasanqua),* Murayama, 1971, *Garden Life, 12, Higo Sazanka Bunkashi.* No description. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Beni-fukin. (Red Cloth), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1962, *Sazanka Iden 16:* Deep red, formal double, medium size. Originated in Japan.

Benifukura. (Red Fukura), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.201, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, wide campanulate single, with 6 broad, overlapping petals, emarginate and somewhat crinkled around the margins and a central stamen cylinder, with ivory to pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and small yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves bright green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices tapering-acute, margins serrate. Originated in Gifu Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nagaharu Niwa in 1987, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Benifuyô. Yoshimura, 1961, *Higotsubaki Meikan* No.5. Synonym for **Hino-tsukasa.**

Benigasa. (Red Umbrella), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.245: Medium size, red, semi-double with inner petals semi-erect. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium sized,

ovate to long-ovate, conspicuous serrations, mid-green. Plant habit, upright, vigorous, thick branches. A sport from **Ehigasa**. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1982.

Benigiku. (Red Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.217: Red. Small size, double with many petal rows, flowers well displayed. Mid-season flowering. Slender, slow growth. Originated in San'in District, Japan.

Benigiku-gasane. Different reading for **Benikiku-gasane.**

Beniginu. (Red Dress), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List:,* p.27: Large size, deep carmine, semi-double to loose peony form. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **China Lady.** Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Benigishi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* . Corruption of Japanese name **Benijishi.**

Benigôri. (Red Country), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.4: Small to medium size, deep crimson, campanulate single. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.231 with colour photo; English translation p.161. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Collected by Nobuo Sasai in 1983, released in 1997.

Benigoromo. (Red Dress), *(C.sasanqua),* Yamato Nô'en Catalogue, 1952: Red Double. Originated in Japan.

Beniguruma. (Red Carriage), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Different reading for **Kôsha.**

Beniguruma. (Red Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinka Shû;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.121, p.205; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.92, pl.170, description, p.316: Dark red, double flower, 9 cm in diameter with 10-15 petals. Outer petals open evenly and reflex. The centre has numerous, small petals mixed with stamens when flower is fully open. Blooms late-season. Leaves, medium size, oval, shallowly serrate. Plant habit erect. Resembles **Higuruma.** Different reading: 'Benikuruma'. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.245; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.317 as 'Benikuruma'. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan.

Beniguruma. (Red Carriage), *(C.sasanqua),* Taniguchi, Shinkichi, 1918, *Engei no Tomo, Yushutsu yô Kanshô Shokubutsu no Saibai.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Benigyoku. Different reading for **Kôgyoku.**

Benihagoromo. (Red 'Hagoromo'), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.13, B-8: Dark red, medium size, 8 cm across, single of 5 petals, coloured half red. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.316. Flower form resembles **Hagoromo.** A seedling of **Moshio.** Named and released by Kôichi Inoue in 1980. Chinese synonym 'Hongyuyi'.

Benihana. (Red Gorgeous Flower). *(C.reticulata hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.233 with colour photo; English translation p.163. Medium size, red, irregular semi-double. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, dull. Upright growth, dense branches. A cross between *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) and *C.sasanqua* **Crimson King.** Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1996. From Osaka.

Benihassaku. (Red 'Hassaku'), *(C.japonica),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.28: One of the forerunners of Autumn; single red, medium size flowers campanulate, very profuse blooming. Opens out to a flat form with 6-7 petals of irregular size. Slow, leafy grower. The name refers to the first day of the 8th month and indicates its early blooming. A sport of 'Shibori-hassaku'.

For colour photos and descriptions see: Yuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.294; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.4; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.72. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.135 & P.246. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Abbreviation 'Hassaku'.

Benihata. (Red Flag), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.4: Large to very large size, deep crimson, cup-shaped single. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.232 with colour photo; English translation p.163. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, large, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Raised by a private family, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980.

Beni-hatsugama. (Red 'Hatsugama'). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.233 with colour photo; English translation p.163. Small, pale red, flat single Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, glossy, venation not clear. Upright growth, poor cold hardiness. A cross between **Kôgyoku** and *C.irrawadiensis.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1995. From Osaka.

Beni-Hizen. (Red Camellia of Hizen) (*C.japonica*) from Nagasaki Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.78, August 2005: A cross between **Tama-no-ura** × **Iwane-shibori.** Peach red, semi-double, flat, tubular to split stamens. Blooming early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium. Branches and tree upright. Fast growth. Originated by Kaoru Kusumoto.

Benihomare. (Red Glory), *(C.sinensis),* Creech, 1957, *Plant Exploration of Ornamentals in Southern Japan,* U.S. Dept. Agriculture, ARS, 34(1). An ornamental form of the tea plant at the National Tea Experimental Station, Kanoya, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of the name: 'Benji-Homare'.

Benihitoe-kingyoba-tsubaki. (Red Single Goldfish Leaf Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû,* p.136, colour photo, p.246, description: Red, medium size, single camellia, evenly opening almost flat; stamens in central cylindrical column, 8-10 cm across. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves, broad-elliptic with multiple apices (like the tail of a goldfish). Thick, recurved, wavy. Sometimes a small dorsal leaf is attached to one of the apices, when it is called **Ranchûba-tsubaki.** Vigorous, spreading growth. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Benihôshi. (Red Priest). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.234 with colour photo; English translation p.164. Small, deep red, sake cup-shaped single, tea whisk type stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A cultivar at a private family. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989. released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.

Benihôshu. (Red Bud-centred). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.234 with colour photo; English translation p.164. Very large, deep red, formal double with many, thick petals, cylindrical to split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, large, curved outwards. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by Takeo Koyama, named by Saneichi Koyama, released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Benihotaru. (Red Firefly). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.234 with colour photo; English translation p.164. Medium size, deep red, peony, fragrant, profuse. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth, weeping branches. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.drupifera.* Named by Nihon Nôyaku Co., released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Benihyûga. (Red Hyûga, ancient name for Miyazaki) *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1972, P1.371, p.152, colour photo, p.252, description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979,

Senchinshû, p.136, colour photo, p.246, description: Deep red, rose form double with many rows of petals, opening to show a few scattered regressive stamens in the centre. Size of flower, 10-11 cm across x 7 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves, broad-ovate, curved, thick, lustrous dark green, apex acuminate, base round, coarsely serrate; upright, vigorous growth. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.317 for colour photo. The original tree is in Ohira Kiyotaki Machi. Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan, where other huge trees thrive.

Benijirimen. Different reading for **Benichirimen.**

Benijishi. (Red Lion), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the anemone form section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Dark red. Medium sized, anemone form with vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, dark green, oval, 7.5 cm x 4 cm, acuminate, finely serrate, reflexed, venation impressed. Plant bushy and side spreading. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kôjishi'. For colour plates under this reading see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.129. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellia of Japan,* pl.255. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1972, pl.373. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.52. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.382. Except for the original reading by Kasuya, all later authors read this name as 'Kôjishi', and this is now generally accepted in Japan for this cultivar. Synonym: 'Pink Lion'. Corruption of name: 'Benigishi'. Resembles **Ôkarako.**

Beniji-wabisuke. (Red Ground variegated Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Anonymous, ca.1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu,* vol.3, No.27: Small, tubular red with occasional white streaks. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei* No.73.

Benijômanji. (Red Jôman Temple), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.135, colour photo, p.245, description: Red single of cupped shape, 7-9 petals, 8-10 cm across with a central column of stamens. Leaves, large, broad-elliptic, apex, long acuminate, flat, mid-green. Vigorous, erect, vigorous growth. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1977.

Benijuru. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures.* Orthographic error for **Benizuru.**

Benikagami. (Crimson Mirror), *(C.rusticana),* SCCS, 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.161: Crimson, medium peony form. Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.134, colour photo: Crimson. Medium size, open peony form, 10-11 cm across, about 25 petals, with stamens divided into fascicles, filaments dark yellow. Late season flowering. Leaves, medium size, light green, apex acuminate, base obtuse, finely serrate. Vigorous, bushy, spreading growth. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Naka-kanbara Sub-prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.

Beni-kagura. (Red 'Kagura'). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.24; Vermilion, medium size double. An 80 year old tree in Kusano-machi.

Benikamo. (Red Duck), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan,* Vermilion red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Benikamo . (Red Kamo), *(C .japonica),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.4. No description. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. 'Kamo' is the name of a river in Kyôto.

Benikanoko. (Red Fawn), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Kukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie,* vol.15; Watanabe, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.9, p.161 cites this as 'Beni-kanoko'. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, double. Red with large and small white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Beni-kantsubaki. Katz, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.145. Synonym for **Shishigashira.**

Benikarako. (Red Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Vermilion red, medium to small size, anemone form. See colour photo, p.194, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement;* Tuyama 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.38, p.72 as 'Jikkô'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.365 & p.346, and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.134: Five to seven large, outer guard petals, surrounding a tight, compact crown of petaloids with protruding pistil. The flower is 6-7 cm in diameter. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, dark green, Medium size, elliptic to long-elliptic, flat, apex acute; base obtuse, fine, sharp serrations. Vigorous, erect growth. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.359. In America, this cultivar name was erroneously applied to **Kumasaka.** It was also corruptly spelt: 'Beni-karoko', 'Beni-koraka', 'Beni-koroka', 'Beni-ko-roki', 'Benikoroko', 'Beni-koroku', 'Benikuruku', 'Beni-Karashi'. Different readings: Kôkarako'. Synonyms: 'Jikkô, in the Reikanji, Kyôto, 'Nikkô', 'Hibikari', 'Beni-bokuhan' in Chûbu area. Sports: **Bokuhan-nishiki**. **Kifukurin-benikarako** in Kasuya, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotusuki is* believed to be a sport of **Benikarako.** Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Benikarako Variegated. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Benikarako Var.'. Erroneously for **Kumasaka Variegated.**

Benikarashi. Duke of Devonshire, 1969, RHS, *The Rhodendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No,23, p.2 as "as imported from Japan." This would seem to be a corruption for **Benikarako.**

Benikasane. (Red Double). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.230 with colour photo; English translation p.161. Medium size, deep red, semi-double, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, somewhat medium size, flat, thick. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Benimyôrenji.** Named and released by Mamoru Naitô in 1997. From Aichi Prefecture.

Benikikugasane. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Medium size, red formal double with many even, small petals. Different reading for **Kôkikugasane.**

Benikikukasane. Different reading for **Kôkikugasane.**

Beni-kikuzuki. (Red 'Kikuzuki'). *(C.japonica). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.230 with colour photo; English translation p.161. Small, dark red, bellflower-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. A cultivar of unknown parentage. Originated and released by Kimura Shikishima'en Nursery in 1985. From Hyôgo Prefecture.

Beni-Kingyo. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1. Described as a pink single, but this does not match the name – Beni in Japanese means red.

Benikirin. Different reading for **Kôkirin.** See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.58.

Benikirin (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Kôkirin.**

Benikirin (2). *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue;* SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* as 'Benikirin': Light pink, heavily veined darker pink. Medium size, semi-double. Origin unknown.

Benikomachi. (Red 'Komachi'), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.1, A-41: White centered flower of good shape. Originated in Japan.

Beni-koraka. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Benikarako.**

Beni-korako. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937. Corruption of the Japanese name **Benikarako.**

Beni-korako Variegated. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946. Erroneously for **Kumasaka Variegated.**

Beni-ko-roki. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Benikarako.**

Beni-koroko. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca., l945. Corruption of the Japanese name **Benikarako.**

Beni-koroku. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Corruption of Japanese name **Benikarako.**

Benikosode. (Crimson Jacket), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981. No description. Originated in Japan.

Beni-kosode. (Red Sleeves) (*C.japonica*) from Ehime Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.63, August 2000: Dark red, petals relatively long, small, tubular to trumpet, blooms early to mid-season. Leaves with prominent veins. Tree vigorous, spreading growth. Seedling of unstated parentage, found and selected by Kimiko Fujiwara in 1989 at a private garden in Ônishi Town.

Benikosuzume. (Small Red Sparrow), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1972: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.134, Colour photo, p.245, description as 'Benikosusume': Small, single red of open trumpet shape, with 5 large, oval, slightly emarginate petals, surrounding a central cylinder of long stamens; 6-7 cm in diameter. Early to mid-season flowering. Cold resistant. Leaves, long-elliptical to elliptic, medium size, curved, keeled; apex acuminate; base acute; finely serrate. Plant growth habit, erect and vigorous. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.182. Originated with a private family in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nishimura, Hisanaga in 1950.

Beni-kozuchi. (Small Red Mallet). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.231 with colour photo; English translation p.161. Miniature to small, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, round petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Somewhat spreading growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Okayama Prefecture. Coleected by Nobuo Sasai, released in 1997.

Benikujaku. (Red Peacock), *(C.japonica),* Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.245: Black red, petals up to 190, irregular peony form to rose form double. Medium size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, wide-ovate, serrations inconspicuous, flat. Originated at a private family in Nishi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1966. Corruption of name: 'Benikujara'.

Beni-kujaku (Kansai). (Red Peacock). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.230 with colour photo; English translation p.161. Medium size, deep red, semi-double, stamen cylinder somewhat disarranged, filaments reddish. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between **Kuro-tsubaki** and 'Kujaku-tsubaki' (**Hakuhan-kujaku**). Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s. From Osaka.

Benikujaru. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.22. Corruption of the Japanese name **Benikujaku.**

Beni-kuruko. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Corruption of Japanese name **Benikarako.**

Benikuruma. Different reading for **Beniguruma.**

Benimaru. (Red Circle), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.14, description, p.15, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.246: Medium size, 8 cm across, red, open peony form double with large, waved and fluted petals,

scattered stamens, anthers dark yellow. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, long oval, acuminate, hirsute petiole and midrib, sharply serrate. Originated in Ugawa Mura, Kariwa Subprefecture, Niigata, Japan. Named and introduced by the Niigata University. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.234 with colour photo *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.234 with colour photo, English translation p.164.; Note – the correct photo for **Benimaru** is that shown with **Beni-miyakodori**.;

Benimaze. (Red Maze), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya, Kaoru, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.14, description, p.15, black and white photo: Large, 10-13 cm across, crimson, open, irregular, double to open peony to rose form double with about 11 1arge, fluted and creped outer petals, surrounding a centre of a mixture of 20 small, twisted petals and about 100 stamens with light yellow filaments. Late flowering. See colour plate: Seibundô Shinkô, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.136. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, yellowish green, broad obovate medium size. reflexed, channelled midrib, petioles slightly hairy. Plant growth habit, vigorous and spreading. Originated at Yahiko Mura, Nishi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected named and released by Susumu Ishizawa. See also colour plate Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life,* No.5.

Beni-miyakodori. (Red 'Miyakodori'), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.4: Large size, crimson to deep crimson, lotus form semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Shizuo'ka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.234 with an incorrect colour photo (of **Benimaru**): English translation p.164. Leaves narrowly elliptic to ovate, medium size, margins somewhat outwardly curved. Upright growth. The original tree survives in Yaizu City. Named and released by Toshihiro Iketani in 1989.

Benimyôrenji. (Red 'Myôrenji'), (*C.japonica),* Yoshida, Shigekurô, 1933, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.28; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.109, p.184; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.24 & p.294: Single, large, very broadly campanulate, fiery red with beautiful, spreading stamens in a ring form. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.136, colour photo, p.246, description: Five to seven large, creped outer petals, surrounding a central cylinder of 115-120 stamens, cup shaped. Very early flowering to mid-season, 7-10 cm across. Filaments pale yellowish green, anthers large, yellow. Leaves, medium size, dark green, thick, glossy, elliptic; apex long acuminate, tomentose. Plant growth habit, open and erect. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.166, colour photo. Sport **Shibori-myôrenji.** Similar to **Hanadaijin.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.234 with colour photo; English translation p.164. Appeared as 'Myôrenji' in an old Owari Banzuke. Renamed by Minoru Satô in 1968, on the occasion of the foundation of the Chûbu Camellia Society.

Beninagashi. (Red Streaks), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.51, No.1. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.334, p.340; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.135, colour photo, p.246, description: Semi-double form of white with occasional red streak, 11-13 cm across, petals wide and wavy. Stamen cluster sometimes broken by one or two small, erect petals; filaments white. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, dark green, large, elliptic to broad-ellipic; apex long acuminate; base obtuse, twisted. Plant growth habit, rather weak and spreading. Original tree in Tôdaiji Kaizandô, Nara City, Kansai District, Japan.

Beni-natsume. (Red Jujube), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.4. No description. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.323; English translation p.239. Small, vermilion, tubular single, thick petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown, named and released by Tôhei Takahashi in 1973.

Beni-no-ato. (Trace of Red), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Large size, white with pale pink graduations. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Beni-no-tsurugi. (Red Sword). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.114. No details. From Kurume City, Japan.

Beni-oboro. (Hazy Rouge). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.229 with colour photo; English translation p.160. Medium size, pale red with a white border and red stripes, filaments slightly red. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A natural seedling found under a tree of **Hatsu-arashi.** Named by Itsuko Okabe, an essayist, released by Taneo Okada in 1979. From Osaka.

Beni-okesa. (Red Okesa), *(C.rusticana),* Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1980, p.17 as 'Beniokesa'. No description. Ôoka Chinka-en Catalogue, 1980-1981: Red single, small size, tubular flower. A seedling of **Yoi-okesa.** "Okesa" is the name of a local dance in Niigata Prefecture. Originated in Japan.

Beni-osaraku. (Red 'Osaruku'), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyokan:* Rose pink single, Higo form, 6-8 petals, 7-9 cm across. Stamens long and slender, approximately 150 in a spreading cluster, colour light pink and white, pistils pale yellow. Mid-season flowering. Leaves medium size, ovate. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.134 & p.245, also *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.368 and vol.II, 1978, p.117, pl.268. Different reading: 'Kôchôraku'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Beni-no-tsubasa. Synonym for **Benitsukasa.**

Beni-Otame. John Waterer Son & Crisp Ltd. Bagshot Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Beni-otome', different reading for **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Beni-otome. Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.13. Different reading for 'Kô-otome' synonym for **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Beni-rannge. (Red Lotus). *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo, JCR Regn 2013-8, (ser. No.8); A seedling of **Tama-no-ura** x **Black Magic**, originated by Atsushi Itô. Double, loose peony to rose form with stamens interspersed with central petals. Petals cupped. Mid-season to late flowering.

Benirôgetsu. (Red Rôgetsu), (C.*japonica),* Yokoyama, et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.208 black and white photo; colour photo. No.286, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.123, also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.136 & p.246: A reddish, single pink to white at petal base, 6-7 large, creped petals, opening evenly, reflexing with age, surrounding a central column of short stamens. The flower opens flat and is 10-11 cm across. Early flowering to midseason. Leaves, broad-elliptic, large, acuminate apex, base obtuse, finely serrate, reflexed, green with yellow variegation. Plant growth habit, vigorous and spreading. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.152, colour photo. Originated in Takarazuka-shi, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Not related to **Rôgetsu** or **Shibori-rôgetsu.**

Beni-rokkaku. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* No.183, p.143. Japanese reading of the original Chinese characters for **Hongliujiao.** (Red hexagonal).

Beniryômen. (Both sides, Red), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, Higashimurayama, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Red, double, large size, early flowering. Watanabe, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.81. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Benisakura. Tateyama, Nursery List, 1957: Different reading for **Benizakura.**

Benisankô. Different reading for **Kurenai-sankô.**

Benisarasa. (Red Chintz), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Deep red, double flower form in 3 to 4 petal rows with white speckles and moires. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.23. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Benisashi. (Red Tinge), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchishû,* p.245: Vertical marks of pale, peach pink and dark, peach pink on a white ground. The flowers colour changes, one is white, another dark peach red; single, campanulate with cylindrical stamen column. Medium size flower. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves, medium size, wide-oval; apex blunt acute. Plant habit wide spreading, slow growth. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.257, colour photo. A natural "Yabu-tsubaki" from Tabira-chô, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discoveredby Tokio Kozato in 1976, named and released by Zaiki Kajikawa.

Beni-sazanka. Settsu, Raikô-en Co., 1938-1940, *Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.* Synonym for **Kanjirô.**

Beni-sazare. (Small Red Camellia). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.231 with colour photo; English translation p.162. Miniature, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, slender long petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small to medium, somewhat plicate. Upright growth. A cross between **Shiroyabu-tsubaki** (White Bush Camellia) and *C.ssp.rusticana* **Bandai**. Originated and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1985, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Benisekitan. (Red Stone), *(C.japonica),* Angyô Nursery, 1955, *Shokubutsu Shunjû:* Large, snowy white. Originated in Japan.

Beni-shibori. (Red spotted white), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, single, medium size, with vermilion speckles and white edges; medium size, crimson single, opening flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Beni-shibori. (Red Spotted White), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double, red spotted white, opens wide. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Benishidare-tsubaki. (Red Pendant Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* colour photo p.72; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.245: Large size, dark crimson colour, single, cup-shaped, 10 cm across; petals reflexed, medium size, rounded, 5-6 in number, crinkled edges; stamens, numerous, Higo-like. Blooms late season. Leaves, dark green, broad-elliptic with acuminate apex, branches pendant. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki, Inazawa-shi, Aichi Prefecture, Japan in 1973.

Benisi Baodi. Orthographic error for 'Bainisi Baodi'.

Beni-sodekakushi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.233. Synonym for **Tôtenkô.**

Benisudare. (Red Bamboo Screen), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.419: Semi-double to open peony form; white, streaked and peppered carmine. Originated in Japan. (Believed exhnct.)

Benisugata. (Red Appearance), *(C.hybrid),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.184, description, p.185, colour photo: Small size, deep red, tubular single, with 5 irregular petals and a central stamen column with red filaments and bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves small, flat, bright mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Brian.**

Benisumire. (Red Violet), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.200, colour photo, p.201, description: Small size, deep crimson, with a purplish cast, tubular to wide campanulate single, with 5 broad, overlapping, rounded, somewhat reflexed petals of uneven size, and a central stamen column with crimson filaments, joined for the lower half, and

yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves small, narrow-elliptic, apices long-tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Tulip Time** x **Kon-wabisuke.**

Benisumire (Okayama). (Red Violet). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.231 with colour photo; English translation p.162. Small, purplish-red, tubular to trumpet-shaped single, thick and round petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small to medium, somewhat flat. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Kon-wabisuke.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1984, released in 1997.

Benisuru. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.92. Different reading for **Benizuru.**

Beni-surusumi. (Red 'Surusumi'), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.145, colour photo and description: Large size, peach pink, single, with 6 broad, waved, overlapping petals, reflexed, emarginate and a large, central stamen cylinder with ivory filaments, joined for the lower third, and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to very late. Leaves dark green, round-ovate, apices abrupt-acute. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.232 with colour photo; English translation p.161. A cross between **Surusumi** and **Ôshô**. Originated and released by Minoru Satô in 1972.

Benisuzume. (Red Sparrow), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô.1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in single flower section. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Deep pink, small, single. Originated in Japan.

Benisuzume. (Red Sparrow), *(C.x vernalis),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32: Hybrid with *C.japonica*, the habit and leaves showing its influence, the fragrance and detached segments showing the kinship to *C.sasanqua.* A small, 22 petalled flower. Red with white spots and stripes. Leaves dark green, 7.9 cm x 3.6 cm. Listed under "Winter flowering varieties of *C.sasanqua*". Synonyms: 'Yae-wabisuke', 'Chirihime'(Kansai). The original tree is at the Reiganji Temple in Kyoto.

Beni-suzume (Red Sparrow) (*C.japonica*) from Hachiôji, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.82, February 2007: Vermilion, small, cup-shaped single, tubular stamens, blooming in March to April. Tree upright, branches slender, average growing. Leaves long elliptic, somewhat flat, medium. A crossing of **Muromachi-tsubaki** × **Fugen-yabu**. First flowered in 2006. Originated by Hiroshi Okado and named in 2006.

Benitaiheiraku. JCS, 1958, *Tsubaki* as 'Beni-taihei-raku'; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.64, colour photo, p.72, description: Flower, deep pink, 7-10 cm across, 68 petals; stamens, fully opened, blush colour. Leaves, large, broad-ovate. A seedling of **Yamato-nishiki.** Synonym for **Kuni-no-hikari.**

Benitakai. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Beni-takai'. A corruption of the Japanese name **Beni-wabisuke.**

Benitanchô. (Red Head Crane), (Higo), Higo-tsubaki Aikokai, 1977: *Higo Tsubaki Meikan:* Crimson. A sport of **Tanchô.** Hayashi, Shigeyuki, et al., 1986, *Higo Rokka*, p.30: Crimson, 10 cm across, 7-8 petals with about 140 flared stamens. Originated in Japan.

Beni-tarô'an. (Red 'Tarô'an'). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.232 with colour photo; English translation p.162. Small, red, tubular to cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, fast growing. A mutation of **Tarô'an-nishiki.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1979. From Aichi Prefecture.

Beniteiji. Corruption for **Beni-chôji.**

Benitorinoko. (Red Chick), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie,* vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Flower, double, pale red, petals in three rows, rose-pink with red spots and stripes, lotus shape. Stamens, spread like a tea whisk. Sport of **Tori-no-ko.** Originated in Japan.

Beni-tsubaki. *(C.x williamsii).* Brian Mulligan, 1993, University of Washington Arboretum *Inventory*, p.24. No description. Originated in Japan. This is a common Japanese name, meaning 'red camellia'.

Benitsukasa. (Red Lord), (Higo), Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.51. No description. Originated in Japan.

Benitsukasa. (Red Lord), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.178, description, p.179, colour photo: Small size, deep red, tubular single with large, central column of stamens with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep, glossy green, ovate, apices acute, margins serrulate. Selected from wild camellias in Itsuki-mura, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mikio Akashi in 1985.

Benitsukasa. (Red Lord), *(C.hiemalis),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38: Medium size, red, double. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. See Hakoda, 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48: Medium size, red, double. Different reading: 'Beni-no-tsukasa'.

Benitsuru. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Benizuru.**

Beni-urushi. (Red Lacquer), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.230, colour photo and description as 'Beniurushi': Medium size, dark red, campanulate single, of 5 ovate petals of uneven size, and a central stamen column with red filaments, joined for the lower third, and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves lightish green, elliptic,, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Tabira-chô, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Eiraku.**

Beni-wabisuke. (Red Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran;* Note: This describes it as Red, small, with white spots and seems to be a synonym for **Kochô-wabisuke.** Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on early flowers, refers to the modern **Beni-wabisuke.** Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Rose red, small tubular single. Early to midseason flowering. For colour photo see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.224, p.394; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.460, & p.361; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.136: Small column of retrogressive stamens. Leaves long-elliptic, medium to small, dark green, 8-10 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Habit bushy and luxuriant. For colour photo, botanical drawing and description see: Kirino Shûhô, 'Wabisuke Group', 1982, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11, p.35, 37, 39. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.160, colour photo. Synonym: 'Wabisuke Red'. Resembles **Kanzaki-aka-wabisuke.** Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Beniwaraku. (Red 'Waraku'), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.209, colour photo and description: Very small size, brilliant scarlet, campanulate single with 5 emarginate, reflexed petals and a short, central stamen column with red filaments and golden anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, mid-green, apices acuminate, margins sharply serrate, inclined to roll or twist. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.322; English translation p.239. Dwarf growth. A natural seedling of **Benisuzume**. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1980.

Beniyagura. (Red Tower), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.362, description, p.363, colour photo: Large size, red, open peony form with 2 outer rows of irregular, crinkled petals and a centre of stamens mixed with a trumpet shaped erruption of erect, centre petals. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrulate.

Late blooming. Originated with a private family in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino around 1980.

Beniyakko. (Red Clown), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.47, pl.26 & p.295. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.136, colour photo, p.246 description: A wild variety collected in 1961 in the Mishima Subprefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A small size, 6-7 cm in diameter x 3.5 cm deep, single, red, of 5-6 petals, channelled and recurved at apex and forming a star. Stamens about 70, filaments yellow, pistil protruding. Leaves oval, medium size, apices abrupt-acute, pronounced venation, petioles hirsute. Late blooming. Originally published as 'Haru-no-yume' (Dreams of Spring), by Hagiya & Ishizawa in 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.9, p.53; black and white picture "B". Name changed to **Beniyakko** as 'Haru-no-yume' already in use. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.161, colour photo.

Beniyuki. (Red Snow), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957 as a variegated leaf camellia with medium, yellow spots on dark green. Flower, small, red single. Different reading 'Kôsetsu'. Originated in Tokyo, Japan.

Benizakura. (Red Cherry), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery List, 1957, Large size, single, red. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Beni-sakura'.

Benizakura. (Red Cherry), *(C.sasanqua),* Murayama, 1971, *Garden Life 12. Higo Sazanka Bunkashi;* Camellia Forest Catalogue, 1988, p.2: Medium size, rose red, single Higo sasanqua. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.32 as 'Beni-zakura': Medium size, crimson, single. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Benisakura'.

Benizakura. (Red Cherry) (Higo). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.238 with colour photo; Large, pink, occasionally with white blotches, flat open single. Filaments pale yellow, ume-jin (apricot-type stamen ring). Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic. Spreading, vigorous growth. A cross of **Osaruku** x **Hatsuwarai** made by Tomoya Nishimura, Kumamoto Pref., Japan. Recognised by the Higo Society in 1999

Benizome. (Dyed Red), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.195, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, cup-shaped single of 7 petals, rounded and overlapping, and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright mid-green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices blunt-acute, margins serrate, pronounced venation. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Parentage unknown, named and released by Minoru Satô in 1987.

Benizuru. (Red Crane), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan,* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.31 as 'Beni-juru': Red, Medium size, single. Very early flowering. *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.213, pl.530 & p.386: Medium sized, bright pink, single, 8 cm across, early flowering, 5-7 long, narrow, obovate petals with edges reflexed; stamens pale yellow in a spreading cluster. Leaves lustrous, dark green, long and slender, 5-6 cm long x 2-3 cm wide. Similar to **Asahizuru.** Different reading: 'Benitsuru'. Synonym: 'Pink Crane'. Corruptions of the Japanese names: 'Beni-juru', 'Beni-zuru'. Originated in Japan.

Benjamin. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; Red semi-double.

Benjamin IV. ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.l, p.12, erroneously for **Benjamin Thompson IV.**

Benjamin Thompson IV. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2102 as 'Benjamin IV': Medium size, rose coloured, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA.

American Camellia Yearbook, 1989, p.118: 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978; size 10cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 21 petals, 7 petaloids, gold anthers and yellow filaments.

Benji-Homare. Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie,* p.188. Corruption of the Japanese name **Benihomare.**

Benjo. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1979, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.34, No.4, p.21. No description. SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.24: Deep salmon red, veined darker. Medium size, loose, peony form to semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms early to late season. Originated by D.W. Townsend, Brookhaven, Mississippi, USA.

Benjy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.269, Reg. No.393: A chance seedling originated by Mrs Harriet K. Edwards, South Carolina, USA that first flowered 1955. Plant growth is upright and average density and rate of growth, with dark green leaves. The dark red flowers (Nickerson chart 2.R 9/3-2.5R 5/12) are 11-12.5 cm across and 4-5 cm deep with 25 petals and 15 petaloids. Flowers mid-season.

Benkei. (Name of a Warrior), *(C.japonica),* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Benke'. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki,* No.28, p.8.

Benkei. (Name of a Warrior), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.158, p.88; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.137, colour photo, p.246, description: Light red with 2-3 rows of large, rounded, exterior petals, slightly channelled, with a centre of a few, small petals, petaloids and rare stamens, 11-13 cm across. Early flowering. Leaves large sized, elliptic; apex long acuminate, reflexed. Plant habit, vigorous, erect, bushy growth. see p.314, 315, Yokoyama & Kirino, *1989, Nihon no Chinka.* Synonym: 'Oniwari'. Resembles: **Konpira-benkei** in Kagawa Prefecture. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Released by Kanaoka Chinju'en Nursery. The modern **Benkei** is not the same as Kaempfers of 1712, having originated as late as 1967 when listed in Kanaoka Chinka-en, *Tsubaki no Shiori,* No.2. It was also listed as 'Oniwarai' in Tuyama, *Nihon no Tsubaki,* 1968.

Bennegi. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.246. Corrected to 'Benney' in errata. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Bennegii. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.VI. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Bennegii Ball. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Review Horticole,* p.187. Synonym for **Binneyi.**

Benneii. Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.44. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Bennevii. Downing, ca.l854, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Benney. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, errata. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Benney De Boll. Berlèse, 1849, *Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.78. Synonym for **Binneyi.**

Benneyi. Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Benneyii. van Houtte, Catalogue, 1845-1846. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Benneyii de Boll. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1846. Synonym for **Binneyi.**

Bennosuke-kikanmuri. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* 1966, No.7, p.169. Different reading for **Bennosuke-ôkan.**

Bennosuke-ôkan. (Bennosuke's Yellow Crown), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû,* vol.5 in the section on unusual leaves. Leaves round and thick. Flower, small, pink single. Different

reading: 'Bennosuke-kikanmuri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.169.

Bennyi. *List of Sasanquas Growing at Longwood,* 1959. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Benny. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Benny Bool. Fratelli Rovelli, 1874, Catalogue, p.30. Orthographic error for **Binneyi.**

Benodet. Catalogue Descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1994, p.28. Orthographic error for **Bernadette.**

Benomiana. Newman Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116-119. Orthographic error for **Bonomiana.**

Benten. (Goddess of Learning and Wealth), *(C.rusticana),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai:* Light crimson red, small size, wide open trumpet form single, with wide petals, reflexed; deformed and variegated leaves. Synonyms: 'Kifukurin-benten' and 'Benten-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan.

Benten. (Goddess of Learning and Wealth), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* White margined flower, early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Benten. Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinka-shu.* Synonym for **Benten-tsubaki.**

Benten (Hertrich). *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in Huntington Gardens,* p.40, 41, black and white photo as 'Benten': Flower, single, Currant Red, 821/2 and /3 with darker veins, 8 cm broad by 6.5 cm deep. Petals in 5 segments united at the base, erect in a cup-shape; broadly ovate, 6.5 cm by 4.5 cm; outer segments reflexed on full opening; epically notched. Stamens: cylindrical column with creamy white filaments, fused to petal base; light golden anthers. Midseason flowering. Leaves: ovate, base rounded, 9-10 cm long by 5-6 cm wide; apex long pointed; serrations shallow and broad. The origin of this Huntington Gardens 'Benten' is not known but it is not the true **Benten** as it has plain green leaves while the true **Benten** has genetically variegated leaves.

Benten Portuense. *(C.japonica),* Jutta Fischer, 1994, "Success with Camellias", colour plate, p.6. A dark red form of **Benten** with similar variegated and distorted foliage, 5 petals with larger emarginated, single deep red with columnar yellow stamen cluster and protruding style. Thought to have originated in Portugal, possibly as a seedling of **Benten.**

Benten-ichiraku. ('Ichiraku' with Benten foliage) *(C.rusticana), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.214 with colour photo; Miniature white single, sake cup-shaped. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves small, elliptic, dark green with lighter green patches and yellowish margins. A sport of **Ichiraku,** released in 1997.

Benten-kagoshima. (Benten from Kagoshima), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd, Catalogue 1988-1989, p.1, A-35: Medium size, double, red with white spots. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan.

Benten-kagura. (Benten-leaf 'Daikagura'), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa Nursery Catalogue, 1949; Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.5; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.64, pl.33; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.l, 1972, pl.448 & p.359: Red mottled white. Large, double peony form. Early to mid-season flowering. Foliage variegated. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.137 & p.245, coloured photo. Originated in Japan as a genetically foliage variegated sport of **Benidaikagura.** It has irregularly shaped green leaves, finely bordered yellow. Different reading: 'Benten Kagura'. Synonym: 'Shichifukujin-benten'. Chinese synonym 'Biantian Shenle'.

Benten Kagura. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.19. Different reading for **Benten-kagura.**

Benten-kumagai. (Variegated Leaf 'Kumagai'), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki, Meikan,* p.209, black and white photo: Single, deep red, large size with about 200 stamens, spreading in the Higo form. Leaves, irregular in shape, variegated. No serrations. A genetically variegated leaf form of **Chûbu-kumagai.** Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Benten-rogetsu. (Variegated Leaf Rogetsu'), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.4: **Rogetsu** with variegated leaves. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Benten-sazanka. (Benten-leafed Sasanqua). *(C.sasanqua). Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.56. Small, peach pink single. Foliage variegated with yellow. Flowers early. Originated in Japan.

Benten-seiôbo. (Variegated Leaf Seiôbo), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue,1986-1987, p.2, A-104, description and colour photo: Red graduations on a pale peach pink ground. Single, tubular blossoms, medium size with leaves having an ornamental border of yellow. Early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Benten-shiratama. (Benten's White Jewel), *(C.japonica),* Yokohama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.210, black and white photo and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.137, colour photo, p.246, description: A small, 6-7 cm wide, white single, bell-shaped, 7 petals; central stamens in a column, early flowering. Leaves, broad-elliptic, medium size, acuminate apex, yellow variegation of margins; no serrations. Plant habit, vigorous, bushy growth. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.51, colour photo. Originated in Kantô District, Japan by Takahashi, Keizô. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.236 with colour photo; English translation p.165. A mutation of **Meigetsu.**

Benten-shiro. (White 'Benten'). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.236 with colour photo; English translation p.165. Small, white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, clearly bordered in white-green. Upright, vigorous growth. A mutation of **Nukifude.** Discovered and released by Minoru Satô in 1995. From Aichi Prefecture.

Benten-surusumi. (Variegated 'Surusumi'), *(C.japonica),* Ohoka, Chinkaen, 1983, Catalogue: White, large single flower. A sport of **Surusumi.** Leaves with yellow margins. Originated in Japan by Kamiyama, Jirô.

Benten-tsubaki. (Goddess Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in variegated leaves section. Itô, 1879, *Chinkashû:* A small, single rose-red flower. Foliage variegated with yellow; leaves deformed along the edge with no serrations. Mid-season blooming. This camellia has generally been known as "Benten" and exported as such by the Chûgai Nurseries from 1934 and on. However it had been imported into England much earlier and was listed by Veitch in 1864 as 'Japonica Variegata'. Synonyms: 'Japonica Variegata', 'Japonica Folius Variegata', 'Angel'. 'Kifukurin-benten' and Tafuku-benten' have erroneously been used as synonyms, but the *Chinkashû* lists both as separate cultivars. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Benton'. The name 'Benten' was taken from the *Benten Shiranami Kozô*, the name of the character in the popular, ancient story of that name. "Benten Shiranami Kozô" means "White waved young boy". This white wave implies white margined leaves. Thus all camellias which include 'Benten' in their varietal names will be found to have variegated leaves. Originated in Japan.

Benton. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.47. Corruption of the Japanese name **Benten.**

Benton's Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.23: Carmine red. Large single. Medium, bushy growth. Early to late flowering. Originated by Sumter, South Carolina, USA.

Bento de Amorim. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, No.103, 1968-1969, p.27: Large size, vermilion semi-double. Photo on cover back page of da Silva Catalogue No.107, 1972-73. Originated in Portugal. *La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra*, 2004, p.103 with colour photo, Register No.6; 12 cm diameter, RHSCC 51A at centre to 53C at edges, and darker veins. About 30 petals and some white filaments with yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, elliptic with acuminate apice. Orthographic error 'Bento de Amorin'.

Bent-Myorentji. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Benimyôrenji.**

Benvenuto Cellini. *(C.japonica),* Gelli & Figlia Catalogue, 1871-1872: Very large, well imbricated flower, carmine red streaked with white on the petals. Orthographic error: 'Benvenutto Cellini'. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Benvenutto Cellini. Linden Catalogue, 1880, p.97. Orthographic error for **Benvenuto Cellini.**

Benzaiten. (God of Wealth), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co., Catalogue, 1980-1981, No.C.48, p.12: A small single, pale crimson. Prolific and early flowering. Leaves elliptic, flat, coarse serrations. Benzaiten is another name for "Benten" as god of wealth. Selected from wild japonicas in Yu-no-tsu, San'in District, Japan. Collected and named by Minoru Satô in 1977.

Beppu. (Place Name), (Higo), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1980, p.16. No description. Originated in Japan.

Beregama. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Bergama.**

Bérènice. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. No description. Berlèse, 1845 *Monographie*, ed.3, p.151; Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.IV: Flower, 9-10 cm across, with petals oblong, rounded, slightly emarginate, are a bright pink, often streaked with a lighter pink in the middle; while towards the circumference they are a more delicate pink, often striped with white and veined a deeper hue. Originated by Mariani, Italy.

Berenice Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1965: Pale pink with deeper pink towards the margin. Medium to large size, loose, peony form double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. See colour photo No.10, p.25, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Orthographic error: 'Berenice Beautiful', 'Bernice Beauty'. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Berenice Beautiful. *Carolina Camellias,* 1981. Orthographic error for **Berenice Beauty.**

Berenice Boddy. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink with deeper pink under the petals. Medium large semi-double, about 8 cm across with 5 upright petals in the centre forming a cup around delicate white filaments. Leaves, dark green, lanceolate, base round, somewhat leathery. Plant habit, vigorous, rapid, erect and spreading. Originated at the Rancho del Descanso and developed by Jones, Sierra Madre, California, USA. Named for Mrs Manchester Boddy, wife of the publisher of the Los Angeles Daily News. U.S. Plant Patent No.605. (Fendig, 1953). Orthographic errors: 'Bernice Boddy', 'Bernice Bodley'. Sports: **Kathryn Hall, Berenice Boddy Variegated.** For colour photo see: Pl. No.11, p.25, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Bonisi Baodi', formerly 'Bainisi Baodi' and 'Benisi Baodi'.

Berenice Boddy Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Berenice Boddy Var.': A virus variegated form of **Berenice Boddy** - Light pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Berenice Perfection. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1965: Pale pink with deeper pink margins. Medium size, formal double. Vigorous, columnar, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See colour photo, pl.

No.12, p.25, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Orthographic error: 'Bernice Perfection'.

Bergama. *(C.japonica),* Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture des Camélia,* p.98: perfectly imbricated, large formal double. White stripes at the centre. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.14: Imbricated, vivid red. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.I: Petals are concave, cupped at the edges, numerous, regularly imbricated, rounded and faintly emarginate at the apex. At the centre they are so narrow and oblong as to be nearly ligulate. The colour of the medium sized blooms is a slightly deep pink, broken in the centre by a broad, whitish stripe. Orthographic errors: 'Bergamo', 'Beregama', 'Bergama', 'Berghama', 'Bergoma', 'Bergomo'. Originated in Italy by Casoretti.

Bergama (Italy). *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.23. Synonym for **Bergama.**

Bergamesia Nova. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54.No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bergamo. August van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.14. No descxription. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14: Orthographic error for **Bergama.**

Berghama. Dauvesse, 1855-1856, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Bergama.**

Bergoma. Baptiste & Son Catalogue,1871. Orthographic error for **Bergama.**

Berg's Baby Formal. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIV, No.5, 1986, p.10, Reg. No.235: Originated by Mrs I. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand as a chance seedling of **Waiwhetu Beauty**. It was 7 years old when it first bloomed in 1982. A slow grower with an open, spreading habit and dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 3 cm. The miniature, formal double flower, 4-4.5 cm x 2.5 cm, is white with pink stripes. The petals are pointed and it is late flowering.

Berg's Flame. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIII, No.2, April-June, 1983, p.11, Reg. No.188: A seedling originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The female parent is an un-named seedling from *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). The male parent is *C.japonica* **Mahogany Glow.** First flowered 1979. Habit upright with a medium growth rate. The dark green leaves average 10 cm x 7.5 cm. The very large, single flowers have 7 crinkled petals and are up to 15 cm across, flame red with rose coloured stamens. Opens fairly flat. Flowers early.

Berkeley Square. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Berlèse. *Botanical Magazine*, 1:pl.4 tab.2784, 1841. Orthographic variant for **Berlèsiana.**

Berlèsi. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthogrphic variant for **Berlèsiana.**

Berlèsiana. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1831, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 8:337-340: Introduced by Berlèse Apr.20, 1831 and named in his honour at this meeting. Raised by Berlèse from seed from the Caserta camellia in 1819. See illustration pl.17, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.17: Flowers 9 cm across; double, incompletely imbricated, rose cerise; petals, large, round and emarginate. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Berleziana', 'Berlezii', 'Berlèse', 'Berlèsi', 'Burlesiana', 'Berlezeana'. Originated in France from Italian seed.

Berlèsiana Fulgens. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.92, 129: Leaves, close set, of average numbers, ovate, a little acuminate, venation only a little apparent, serration scarcely apparent, similar to **Coccinea.** Buds, large, long, with green scales, opening slowly. Flower

9.5 cm in diametre, double, colour pink; petals rounded, elevated, disposed in a vase-shape, few in number with the stamens little apparent. Originated in Italy.

Berlèsiana Rosea Duplex. *(C.japonica),* Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 11 :15-20. A new cultivar in 88 varieties in the Berlèse' collection. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Berlèsiana Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.67, illustr.pl.17, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* No.63: Leaves average, similar to 'Rubra Simplex', of a deep green; flower, average size, double, rose-cerise; regular form with a small centre tuft of petaloids and small petals; petals round and slightly ruffled. The Society dedicated this camellia to Berlèse who obtained it from seed of **Coccinea** in 1831. Originated in France. Orthographic error 'Berlèsiana Rubro'.

Berlèsiana Rubro. Azalea and Camellia Society of America, 1939, *Yearbook,* p.29. Orthographic error for **Berlèsiana Rubra.**

Berlèsiana Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 11:15-20: New cultivar from the Berlèse collection. Originated in France. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Berleziana. William Prince, 1860, *Selected Greenhouse Plants,* 45th ed., No.13, p.5. Orthographic error for **Berlèsiana.**

Berlèziana. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. Orthographic error for **Berlèsiana.**

Berlezii. Loddiges', 1849, Catalogue, p.33. Orthographic error for **Berlèsiana.**

Bernadette. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, p.187, Reg. No.2087, with colour photo facing p.186: A very large size, pink, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Albert V. Ewan, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 13 cm across with 44 petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5cm.

Bernadette Karsten. *(C. reticulata x C .japonica),* Dekker, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.99 *:* The raiser, Frank Maitland, renamed his hybrid 'Two Ton Tony' for the wife of the Danish Ambassador to Colombia. It is a light pink, large semi-double, 15-17.5 cm across and up to 12 cm deep. A *C.reticulata x C.japonica* hybrid which blooms mid-season to late. Synonym: 'Two Ton Tony'. Originated by F. Maitland, California, USA. Sport: **Bernadette Karsten Variegated.**

Bernadette Karsten Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4, inside back cover as 'Bernadette Karsten V.' A virus variegated form of **Bernadette Karsten** - Light pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Bernadine. *(C.x williamsii),* RHS, 1980-1981, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.71; Wisley Trials 1980. Raised by K.M. White, Axminster, Devon, England. Plant, vigorous, compact and erect habit; free flowering. Leaves 7 cm x 3 cm, dark, glossy green. Flowers, 10 cm across, semidouble with 24 petaloids and numerous stamens, a very pale shade of Red-Purple Group 61D, becoming much paler towards margins, with a fine veining of deeper colour. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in England.

Bernard Litou. Stuart Low & Co. Camellia List, 1939-1940. (1 page). Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Bernard Weiss. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.227, Reg. No.677: Delicate veined pink, shading to white towards the margin. Large, semi-double with upright petals. Mid-sea-

son blooming. Originated by A.C. Harris, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA from a chance seedling of **Berenice Boddy.** It has 16 petals, yellow stamens and rabbit ears. Similar to **Claudia Phelps**.

Bernardii. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle,* No.13, 1st April 1843, p.211. One of six camellias exhibited at the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, 2nd March, 1843. No description. (Believed extinct).

Bernardim Ribeiro. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-73: Formal double, colour a rosy purple clouded purplish pink, white in the centre. Originated in Portugal.

Bernardo Ferreira. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.17, 1881-82, p.69; In later catalogues this was renamed **Antonio Bernardo Ferreira**, and because this name is still in use it has also been given valid status. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.75: Formal double, satin pink, sometimes striped. Originated in Portugal.

Bernhard Lauterbach. Veg. Gartenbau, Dresden, 1956. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson** according to Dr. Wolfgang Korner, letters, 1962.

Bernice Boddy. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. Orthographic error for **Berenice Boddy.**

Bernice Bodly. Barnes Foundation Checklist, 1975. Orthographic error for **Berenice Boddy.**

Bernice Perfection. Stonehurst Nursery Catalogue, 1980. Orthographic error for **Berenice Perfection.**

Bernoni. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1879 Catalogue, No.21, p.76. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Berolinensis. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.33, as grown in 1841 by Kratz. No description. Originated in Germany.

Bert Jones. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS, 1967, *Camellia News,* No.28, p.4, Reg. No.78: The late Mr Bert Jones obtained it as a seedling from Camellia Grove Nursery, St Ives, NSW., Australia in 1958, parentage unknown. The flowers are semi-double, medium size to large, up to 11 cm across, colour pink to silvery pink. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant habit, upright, with large, broad, deep green leaves. Colour photo, frontispiece, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.5.

Berta Giglioli. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68: A form of Paolina Maggi. Soft red, veined a more vivid pink and edged white. A medium sized formal double. Orthographic variant: 'Bertha Giglioli', 'Berta Giglioti'. Originated in Italy by Conte Maggi.

Berta Hamilton. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.2. No description. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.24: Red. Large, semi-double with fluted petals and red stamens. Willowy growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Berta Ravene. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic variant for **Bertha Ravené.**

Berta Sauminier. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68: Ivory white, lightly lined with rose-pink; imbricated. Originated in Italy by Cesar Franchetti, Florence.

Berta Schoeller. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:6: Peony form. Ivory white rayed with carmine. Originated in Belgium.

Bertesiana. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Berlèsiana.**

Bertha. *(C.japonica),* Gelding, 1868, *Horticultural Magazine and Gardeners' and Amateurs' Calendar,* p.234. No description. Originated in Australia.

Bertha A. Harms. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Abbreviation for **Mrs Bertha A. Harms.**

Bertha Faye Howell. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian:* Bright red large, semi-double with thick, wavy, upright petals and red stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by B. Howell, Alabama, USA. Sport: **Bertha Faye Howell Variegated.**

Bertha Faye Howell Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.20 as 'Bertha Faye Howell Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Bertha Faye Howell** - Bright red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Bertha Giglioli. André, ed., 1874, *L'Illustration Horticole,* 21, pl.CLVI. Orthographic variant for **Berta Giglioli.**

Bertha Harm. Los Angeles State & County Arboretum Field *Inventory*, 1993, p.161. Orthographic error for **Mrs. Bertha A. Harms.**

Bertha Harms. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Abbreviation for **Mrs Bertha A. Harms.**

Bertha Harms Blush. *The Plant Finder,* ed.4, 1990-1991, p.87. Synonym for **Mrs Bertha A. Harms.**

Bertha Howell. Feray's Fine Flowers, 1960. Abbreviation for **Bertha Faye Howell.**

Bertha Levi. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.223, Reg. No.920: A semi-double, chance seedling, first flowered 1960 at 9 years. Originated by H.E. Ashby, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright and spreading, very rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flower 11 cm across, opening flat with 15-19 petals. Colour red in cold weather to pink in warm. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Bertha Levi Variegated.**

Bertha Levi Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26 as 'Bertha Levi Var.': A virus variegated form of **Bertha Levi** - Red to pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Bertha Raressi. Leroy, André, 1911, Catalogue No.59: Pure white, formal double. Orthographic error for **Bertha Ravené.**

Bertha Raurier. *(C.japonica),* Baldwin Nursery Catalogue, 1979: Medium sized, crimson semi-double. Originated in the UK.

Bertha Ravane. Giardino Allegra, 1915 Catalogue No. 54. Orthographic error for **Bertha Ravené.**.

Bertha Ravena. Gibbons, H.C., General Catalogue, 1910-1911. Orthographic error for **Bertha Ravené.**

Bertha Ravené. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1871-1872; Carriére, Oct. 1871, *Revue Horticole*, p.526: White with a tendency for delicate yellow at the centre of the flower. Easy flowering. Originated by Rovelli, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Bertha Ravane', 'Bertha Ravena', 'Bertha Ravenne', 'Bertha Raveur', 'Bertha Raomi', 'Bertha Ravenna', 'Bertha Ravini', Bertha Raressi'. Synonym: 'Bertha Ravene Beiten'.

Bertha Ravene Beiten. Grischko e Malskaja, 1949, *Spisok nassinnia ...Botanic Garden, Akad, Nauk. Ukrain, RSR,* p.43. Synonym for **Bertha Ravené.**

Bertha Ravenna. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1965. Orthographic error for **Bertha Ravené.**

Bertha Ravenne. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for **Bertha Ravené.**

Bertha Raveur. Hanger, 1956, *Wisley Camellia List.* Orthographic error for **Bertha Ravené.**

Bertha Ravini. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for **Bertha Ravené.**

Bertina Imbricata. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Bertolini. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Medium size flower, 7.5 cm across, petals obovate, lengthened to the base; 11 external petals of flame red. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy.

Berwick. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1968, *Camellia News,* No.32, Reg. No.95: Originated by Fred Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Frank Gibson,** pollen parent unknown. First bloomed 1964. The 10 cm flowers are a deep flesh pink with a delicate veining of a deeper tone and open mid-season. The informal, incomplete double flower has 4-5 rows of rounded petals. The dark green, glossy leaves are 9.5 cm long by 5 cm wide with acute apex and medium serrations. Habit is vigorous and upright.

Beryl Ball. Savige, 1984 *International Camellia Journal.* Synonym for **Luzhuqui.**

Beryl Hebiton. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1963, *Camellia News,* No.12, Reg. No.52: Originated by W. Hebiton, Floreat Park, West Australia. A chance seedling from near **Lady Loch** and **Hikarugenji.** First bloomed 1958. Vigorous, upright growth. Incomplete double flower, 10 cm across. Colour a blush pink with narrow pink stripes and dots. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves ovate, medium size and pointed.

Beryl's Choice. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News,* No.74, p.24, Reg. No.250: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A *C.reticulata* 'Tali Queen' seedling that first bloomed 1973. Flowers mid-season to late of soft salmon pink, 17 cm across. Plant habit, open and upright with mid-green, 10cm x 5cm lanceolate leaves. See colour photo ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.41.

Besana. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.14. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.7: Large, rose-pink, formal double. Originated in Italy.

Besant's White Csar. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Orthographic error for **Besant's White Czar.**

Besant's White Czar. *(C.japonica),* Besant's Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Large single, white. Originated by Besant, Highett, Victoria. See Sparnon & Waterhouse, 1968, *The Magic of Camellias,* pp.74-75.

Bessie Bellingrath. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Synonym for **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Bessie Bowman. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.19: Rose pink to rose pink and white. Medium sized, semi-double with irregular petals to peony form. Medium, spreading growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by Bowman.

Bessie Dickson. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS, 1982, *Camellia Review,* vol.44, No.2, p.13 and pl. No.5, p.16: **Nioi-fubuki** x ('Aki' x 'Aki Fragrant'). An anemone form white with 7-8 large, guard petals notched at apex, compact, petaloid cushion centre. Fragrant. Originated in USA.

Bessie Dodd. *(C.japonica),* Azalea Glen Nursery Catalogue, 1949: A large to medium sized, white semi-double. Originated in the USA.

Bessie Hortman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.219, Reg. No.559: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Mr Parr, Alabama, USA. Growth habit,

upright and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 9 cm long and 6 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to **R.L. Wheeler,** 15 cm across by 3.7 cm deep, is dark pink with flesh coloured stamens and 11 petals. The stigma branches into four. Late blooming.

Bessie M. Bellingrath. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.24. Abbreviation for 'Bessie Morse Bellingrath', synonym for **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Bessie Macarthur. Orton Price List, 1947-1948. Orthographic variant for **Bessie McArthur.**

Bessie McArthur. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: One of our hybrids. A large, semi-double, deep, clear pink with 3-4 rows of very large petals, prominent stamens with small petaloids intermixed, 12.5 cm across. Low, bushy grower with large, glossy, long foliage. A seedling of unknown parentage raised by G.G. Gerbing, Fernandina, Florida, USA. See illustrations in G.G. Gerbing's 1945 *Camellias,* p.27 and *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950 facing p.26. Orthographic variant: 'Bessie Macarthur', 'Bessie MacArthur.

Bessie Morse Bellingrath. Semmes Nursery Cataogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Bessie Perdue Weaver. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.303, Reg. No.165: A 16 year old seedling of **Lady Saumerez** and an unknown pollen parent, originated by A.C. Weaver, Brewton, Alabama, USA. First flowered 1943. Plant growth average and compact. Flower buds, long and green. The semi-double flowers are similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**); colour rose-pink, 9-11 cm across with 30-40 petals. Flowers mid-season.

Bessie Shearouse. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.129, Reg. No.994: A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1968; originated by George B. Shearouse, Jr., Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green, heavily veined leaves, averaging 11 cm long by 7.5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 15 cm across and 6 cm deep with 49 petals. Light rose-pink colour with yellow stamens. It has 34 even petals and 15 creped petals, erect in the centre; 9 sets of stamens, each of 15. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Betsy Shearhouse'.

Bessie Staring. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.303, Reg. No.167: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Sydney Staring, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1952. Plant growth, average, pendulous and rapid with olive green leaves, 11cm long by 6cm deep with even serrations and acute apices. Flower buds, round and pink similar to **Beau Harp;** pink with 24 heart-shaped petals; 13 outer followed by stamens, then a row of large petaloids mixed with stamens to form a star. Early to mid-season flowering.

Bessie Thurston. *(C.japonica),* Feast Catalogue, 1858, p.16. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Best Bright. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues:,* p.250: Rose pink. Originated in the USA.

Best Pink. Bartley's Nursery Catalogue, 1908, p.15. Synonym for **Bartley's Pink.**

Best Pink Napa. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.328. No description. Originated in USA.

Best Red Napa. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.328. No description. Originated in USA

Best Wishes. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.460. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling from *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* which first flowered in 1996. The flower is 7 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep, rose form double to peony, with 50-55 petals and 3-7 petaloids. The stamens have

gold anthers on pale lemon filaments. The flower colour shades from pale pink (RHS.CC.62C) in the main body of the flower through to almost white in the centre, while the broad and very ruffled petals are tipped with a darker pink (RHS.CC.68A). The plant is of average height, dense structure and slow to medium growth rate with light green leaves 5.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late. The overall effect is of a Victorian petticoat. Champion seedling NZ National Show 2001.

Betegno. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogeu 44:4. Orthographic error for **Bettegno.**

Betelguese. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.68 with colour photo; Medium size, peony form, white with some petaloids streaked deep pink (RHS.CC.53D). Some yellow stamens interspersed. A seedling of **Pomponia Alba** x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered 1984. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Betelnut Paper. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS, *Camellia News.* Synonym for **Pinlangjian.**

Betfordi. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Bedfordiae.**

Beth Dean. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32. Valdosta Camellias scion advert – No description. ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.4, p.27, Reg. No.2305: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.60: Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Very large, red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [CR x L8A]). Blooms mid-season. The 18 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size, chemically treated, 17 cm across x 11 cm deep with 30-35 petals and golden yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Colour pl. between pp.64 and 65. Chinese synonym 'Baisi'.

Beth Lennard. *(C.sasanqua), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1986, vol.XIV, No.7, p.7, Reg. No.241: A chance seedling, originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. It is 8 years old and first flowered 1983. Slow growth with open, spreading habit and light green leaves, 5 cm x 3 cm. The rose form flowers have 9 petals and measure 7 cm x 3 cm and have about 10 petals and some stamens with white anthers and yellow filaments. The petaloids and centre petals are phlox pink (RHS,CC.62B) and the other petals are Fuchsia Purple. (RHS,CC.67B).

Beth Taylor. *(C.japonica),* McDonald Catalogue, 1957, according to Fendig. No description. Originated in USA.

Bethany Fatheree. Valdosta Camellias, Nov. 1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.22. Orthographic error for **Bethany Fatherree.**

Bethany Fatherree. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.160, Reg. No.1653: A very large rose-pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x ['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank V. Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size is 15.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, average, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 8 crn wide. Orthographic errors: 'Bethany Fatheree', 'Betheny Fatheree'. Chinese synonym 'Beishanni'.

Betheny Fatheree. Valdosta Camellias, 1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.4, p.19. Orthographic error for **Bethany Fatherree.**

Bethfortia Witinia. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Betsy. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.1966: Small, shades of pink, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Herbert J. Martin, Sacramento, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed

1978, average flower size, 6-7.5 cm across by 6 cm deep with 32 petals, 15 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading, average with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 4 cm. Note: This was originally described as a *C.reticulata* chance seedling and then corrected, ACS, 1986, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.2, p.24.

Betsy Baker. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.58, Reg. No.249: A 10 year old seedling of **Mine-no-yuki,** originated by Mrs Elizabeth W. Hicklin, South Carolina, USA. First flowered 1952. Plant growth is average and rapid in rate. The oval flower buds, blush to light pink, open in rosebud formation. Fully open the flower is 5-7 cm across by 4 cm deep and shows some stamens. The flowers have about 26 petals and are light pink. Blooms in Autumn. Colour photo, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958 facing p.274. Orthographic error 'Betzy Baker'.

Betsy Blush. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.19; A white to blush pink sport of **Betsy**, propagated in 1997, by H. Martin, Sacramento, Calif, USA. Other details as for **Betsy.**

Betsy Boulware. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.286, Reg. No.349: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs T.H. Symmes, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is medium, upright, rapid and somewhat dense with dark green, pointed leaves, averaging 10 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double flowers, 11-13 cm across have 12-15 large petals of heavy texture with occasional petaloids and a stamen centre. Blooms are pure white in the centre, tending towards a toning of soft pink towards the edge of each petal, resembling **Dr Tinsley.** Blooms mid-season to late.

Betsy Ross. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.2. Synonym for **Mrs Confer** as 'Uncle Sam Variegated'.

Betsy Shearhouse. Cannon.1974, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29. No.1. Orthographic error for **Bessie Shearouse.**

Bette Anne. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.107 with colour photo; Regn No.2765; A chance seedling, first flowered in 1998. Originated and propagated by Richard Hooton, Pensacola, Fla., USA. A medium size, 9.5 cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep, rose form double, light lavender pink, with 65 petals. Long lasting and falls in one piece. Upright, dense plant, of average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 6.5 cm. Flowers early to late.

Bette Jean Daugharty. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* December 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2781; Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.108 with colour photo; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Nita McRae,** first flowered in 2005. Very large, 15 cm diameter x 9 cm deep, semi-double is light to clear pink. Golden anthers and yellow filaments. Heavy textured and frosted petals. Long lasting and fall in one piece. Strong upright growth. Dark green leaves, 11.5 cm x 6.5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Betteano. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Bettegno.**

Bettegno. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845; van Houtte, 1845-1846, Catalogue 23:2: Magnificently imbricated, deep, dark red on the petals with clear red reverse. See Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.III: Blossoms small, rich poppy crimson, delicately veined purple, formal double. Petals lanceolate, emarginate. Originated by Rovelli, Italy. Orthographic errors 'Betteano', 'Betegno'.

Better Sheffield Veined. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Betty Sheffield Veined.**

Better Sheffield Supreme. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Betty Sheffield Supreme.**

Bettie. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.3. Synonym for **Akebono Pink** as 'Akebono'.

Bettie Brinson. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Betty Brinson.**

Bettie Durrant. *(C.saluenensis x C. reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1961 , Vol . II, No. 4, pp.37, 38, Reg. No.2: A semi-double with 15-18 petals, golden stamens intermingled with fluted petaloids. Average size 11 cm across, colour HCC,623/3, Neyron Rose. First bloomed 1959. Dense, spreading habit with medium vigorous growth. Originated by Dr B. Doak, Papatoetoe, New Zealand.

Bettie Krayosky. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.158, Reg. No.1045: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1957, originated by C. Rester, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate, with mid-green leaves 6 cm long by 5 cm wide. The semi-double flower, resembles 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**), is 10-11 cm across, rose-pink with a lighter centre and yellow stamens. Early flowering.

Bettie Mitchell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1985, p.182, Reg. No.1970: A medium size, white, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season flowering, originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size is 8 cm across by 3.8 cm deep with 22 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves measuring 10 cm long by 5 cm wide.

Bettie Patricia. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.298, Reg. No.288: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1952; originated by S.D. Coleman, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid. Leaves average 6 cm long by 4 cm wide. The Persian rose flowers, with 24 petals and 4 petaloids are 8.5-10 cm across. Newly opened flowers have a rosebud centre, but are flat when fully open. Autumn blooming. Orthographic error: 'Betty Patricia'.

Bettie Wells. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.176, Reg. No.1940: A very large, salmon red, loose, peony form *C.japonica,* (**Kramer's Supreme** x **All American Variegated**). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Ted Alfter, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling frst bloomed 1979. Average sized flowers, 15 cm across by 5-7.5 cm deep with 40-50 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5-10 cm long by 6-7.5 cm wide.

Bettiformis. *I Giardini, giornale d'orticultura,* 1855. Orthographic error for **Belliformis.**

Bettina. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.182: Flower sometimes angular, peony form double of a very vivid red; the petals at the circumference are rounded and entire while those of the centre are very long, disposed in a cup and notched at the apex, sometimes stamens are visible. Originated by Casoretti, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Beltina'.

Bettina Major. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.213; colour plate No.294, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie:* Flower of over 10 cm across, double, of a clear red, becoming dark, when fully open, veined with purple. Petals at the circumference are in 10 rows, broad, rounded and regularly placed while those of the interior are very small, formed in fascicles, large and high, lightly striped with white; sometimes stamens in a state of incomplete development, decorate the centre and add to the flower a touch of novelty. Originated by Casoretti, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Beltina Major.'.

Bettino Ricalosi. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bolletino,* 1876: A seedling of **Rosa Sinensis** originated by Franchetti, Italy. A small, compact, formal double of brilliant rose-red,

petals rounded and lanceolate, bordered and striped lightly with white, the centre paler, filled up and disposed in a star shape formation. Said by Roda, 1885, to be originated by Santarelli.

Bettiniana. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.45. Orthographic error for **Bittiniana.**

Bettogna. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.51. Orthographic error for **Bettegno.**

Bett's Supreme. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1986, vol.XIV, No.8, P.13, Reg. No.243: A chance seedling with hybrid characteristics, originated by P.A. Betts, Te Awamutu, New Zealand. It is over 20 years old and tends to spread with average growth and dark green, sharply serrate leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers are widely opening, semi-doubles of 14-18 petals and a centre of stamens with white filaments and yellow anthers. Its size varies from 12-15 cm across and 5-6 cm deep. They open with a pale coloured centre and deepen to an even, soft pink. Flowers early to late. RHS colour chart Red Group 54C. Chinese synonym: 'Chaoji Bidisi'.

Betty. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, ca. 1950, p.2. Synonym for **Akebono Pink** as 'Akebono'.

Betty Anne. *(C.hybrid). Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.26 with colour photo; Pink peony flower, medium to large size. Compact growth. Originated by Boskoop Nursery, South Africa.

Betty Arnott. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1962, *Camellia News,* No.9, p.27: Originated by Mr. G.S Arnott, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) and pollen parent **Spencer's Pink.** The 6 year old plant first flowered 1961. An early bloomer with a white, single flower of 8-9 petals, 10 cm across. Growth habit, pendulous with medium vigor. Leaves 10 cm x 5 cm, acute apex with medium serrations.

Betty Berwick. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1978, *Camellia News,* No.70, p.16, Reg. No.212: Originated by Mrs Betty Berwick, Caringbah, NSW., Australia. Seed parent **Great Eastern,** pollen parent unknown. The upright, dense, vigorous plant flowers mid-season. The dark green, shiny, broad ovate leaves vary from 9.5-14 cm long x 9.5 cm wide with acuminate apex, rounded base and medium serrations.

Betty Blond Superlative. Cannon, 1970, ACS, The Camellia Journal, Orthographic error for **Blond Betty Superlative.**

Betty Boardman. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27: A large, deep pink, semi-double, 9-10 cm across, resembling 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Filaments white with a pink base and golden anthers; buds long and narrow. Leaves, light green, glossy, broad-ovate, 9.5 cm x 5.5 cm, long prominent apex, veins pronounced, serrations shallow. A bushy, compact, vigorous grower. Originated by Alonza P. Boardman, Georgia, USA from a seedling of unknown parents. Not to be confused with the cultivar **Elizabeth Boardman.** Sport **Betty Boardman Variegated.**

Betty Boardman Variegated: *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Cataolgue, 1947-1948, p.30: A virus variegated form of **Betty Boardman** - Deep pink, blotched white. For black and white photo see p.42, Hertrich, 1955, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, vol.2. Originated in the USA.

Betty Boswell. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, July 2006, No.154, p.14, Reg. No. 473. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of *C.japonica* **Tama-no-ura** x *C.henryana*. First flowered 2001. Plant growth is upright, of average density and growth rate, with light green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flower is 10 cm across x 3 cm deep, of peony form, strongly bi-coloured with the main body of the petals and petaloids red (RHS.CC. 61D) and the edges white, with the shift in colour being quite abrupt. Veining is pronounced. There

are about 10 petals and 50 mixed petaloids and anthers, the anthers yellow and the filaments pink. Flowers early to mid-season.

Betty Brinson. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Bettie Brinson'. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Betty Bryant. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Betty Burgess. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.84, Reg. No.882: A semi-double, chance seedling that first bloomed 1961 at the age of 15 years. Originated by Robert V. Burgess, Georgia, USA. Its colour is blush with cherry-red stripes and bright yellow stamens. Size 14.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep. It has 16 petals and 16 erect rabbit ears, interspersed with 10 groups of stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Betty by George. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.156, Reg. No.1866: A large, blush pink, almost transparent, peony form *C.japonica* mutant of **Betty Sheffield**, early to mid-season flowering; originated by George R. Clegg, Florida, USA. Average flower size is 11 cm across by 6 cm deep, with 32 petals, golden anthers and light yellow filaments. The blooms have very few darker pink marks. Plant habit and leaf form the same as the parent.

Betty Chiffon. Gentry, 1971, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.26, No.4. Abbreviation for **Betty Pink Chiffon.**

Betty Cromley. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2114: Large size, deep, salmon red, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brookley, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.118: A 15 year old seedling that first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 22 petals, 4 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Betty Cuthbert. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.6: Pink, informal double, large size. Mid-season flowering. ACRS, 1964, *Camellia News,* No.16, p.28 with illustration on back cover. A seedling of 'Yoibijin', originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. First bloomed 1960. The flower, an incomplete, informal double, sometimes opens as a formal double, 10 cm across with 20-30 petals and some petaloids. Colour Neyron Rose HCC.623/3. Medium sized, spreading growth with large, broad, dark green leaves. Named for Betty Cuthbert, the Australian gold medal sprinter at the Melbourne Olympic Games.

Betty Dream. Charmwood Nursery 1964, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.19, No.4, p.33. Abbreviation for **Betty Sheffield Dream.**

Betty Drews. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.170, Reg. No.1798: A miniature to small, creamy pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Rupert E. Drews, South Carolina, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 6 cm across x 3 cm deep with 50 petals. Outer petals form a cup, inner petals form a rose. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 4 cm wide.

Betty Fleming. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth Fleming.**

Betty Foy Sanders. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1965; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.223, Reg. No.931: A 12 year old chance seedling that first broomed 1959; originated by Fred H. Smith, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, average, medium with dark green leaves, 6 cm long by 3 cm wide, twisted and waved. The semi-double flower has 6 petals in each of 4-5 rows, 11 cm across by 8.5 cm deep. It has 24 petals with occasional petaloids. Its

colour is white with short, radially elongated red splotches. Anthers yellow, filaments white. Blooms mid-season. Named for the wife of the Governor of Georgia of the time. Chinese synonym 'Hongrong Beidi'.

Betty Gabriel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.208, Reg. No.1448: A large, white semidouble *C.japonica,* 18 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1972; originated by Dr, Herbert F. Gabriel, California, USA. The bloom has 13-16 petals, average size, 11 cm across and 4 cm deep. Crinkled, cupped petals, the cupped form displaying distinct, vertical layering. Mid-season blooming. Plant growth, upright, dense, rapid with dark green leaves, 13.5 cm long by 8.5 cm wide. For colour plate see frontispiece, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.42, No.4, 1981.

Betty Goodwin. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1951, *Quarterly,* 6(2):7:- *A* seedling of unknown parentage, first flowered 1947 on a 10 year old plant. Originated by Mrs C.I. Goodwin Sr., South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is rapid and compact. One side of the plant has flowers of white streaked with blush pink, while other parts have solid, blush pink flowers. Buds, oval and blush pink. Blooms, semi-double, 7.5-8.5 cm across, mid-season flowering. Leaves, ovate, medium serrate, thin, mid-green, slightly revolute. ACS, Registration No.107, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook.*

Betty Grandy. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White, slightly blush pink. Large rose form double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Mrs C.R. Grandy, Norfolk, Virginia, USA.ACS, Registration No.57, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Betty Hopfer. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1951; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.304, Reg. No.211: A 12 year old seedling from hand pollenated cross between seed parent 'Purity', (**Shiragiku**) and 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**), originated by Dr O.K. Hopfer, Oakland, California, USA. First flowered 1945. Plant growth, average, slow and compact. Buds like a rose-bud, blush white, pink tinged, opening to an irregular, complete double with colour fading from pink to white. Similar form to **Professor Sargent.** Very late flowering. SCCS, 1956 *The Camellias. Its Culture and Nomenclature* reduces this cultivar name to a synonym for the Japanese variety **Toki-no-hagasane** but this cannot be so if the above registration is genuine. Orthographic error: 'Betty Hopfge'.

Betty Hopfge. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Betty Hopfer.**

Betty Jannock. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.1. Synonym for **Akebono Pink.**

Betty Jo. Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.26. Orthographic error for **Bettye Jo.**

Betty Joe. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.69. Orthographic error for **Bettye Jo.**

Betty Lavender Blush. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1967, ACS,. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.16: A blush lavender pink tinted form of **Betty Sheffield.** Leaves 7.5 cm x 3 cm wide, narrowly oval, apex and base, tapered, margins finely serrate. Synonym: 'Betty Sheffield Lavender Blush'. Originated in the USA.

Betty Lewis. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.5; Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium size, white, variegated with carmine, semi-double to incomplete double; usually white broadly striped with 2 shades of carmine. Occasionally sports a sold pink flower. Stamens, central, numerous. Leaves, small, narrow-ovate, mid-green, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm, finely, sharply serrate on a plant of average, upright growth. Originated by Mrs George Lewis, Tallahassee, Florida, USA as a seedling of unknown parents. Sport: **Betty Lewis Red.**

Betty Lewis Red. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook.* 1950. A carmine red sport of **Betty Lewis.** Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Hong Laiweisi'.

Betty Lewis Red Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.41 with colour photo; A virus variegated form of **Betty Lewis Red..** Chinese synonym 'Hua Laiweisi'.

Betty Lou. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.25: Red variegated white. Large, anemone form. Medium, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by H. Bailey, Plant City, Florida, USA.

Betty Lyon. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.18, Reg. No.414. Registered by Mrs B. Lyon, Whakatane, New Zealand. A chance seedling which first flowered in 1984. Flowers are formal double, 8 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep with about 70 petals. The inner petals are incurved, cupped, small and mid-pink (RHS.CC.62C), with rather darker outer edges (RHS.CC.62B). The outer petals are only lightly cupped, and are dark pink (RHS.CC.58C) blotched with pale pink markings. The plant has an open, upright form and average growth rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Betty M Lee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.161, Reg. No.1068: A 13 year old seedling that first bloomed 1962, originated by Sam Munroe, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The rose form double flower resembles **Lady Kay** in form, 11cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 20 petals, deep red with 60 yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late.

Betty McCaskill. SCCS, 1942, *Classification Of Camellias,* p.3. Synonym for *Camellia maliflora.*

Betty Mitchell *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1984, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.1970: A medium size, white formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season flowering; Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida. USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size, 8 cm across by 3.8 cm deep with 22 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 5 cm wide.

Betty Morris. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep rose pink, with purplish cast. Large peony form with irregular petals. Medium, compact growth. Flowers early to late. Originated by Mrs R. Morris, Yemassee, South Carolina, USA. Registration No.106, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Betty Neild. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.304, Reg. No.185: A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mrs Robert Morris, Yemassee, South Carolina, USA. Growth, average and compact. Leaves, mid-green, smooth with long acuminate apex. Buds, round and open slowly. Blooms long lasting, irregular double of deep rose with purplish cast; large flower. Blooms mid-season to late.

Betty Patricia. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.138. Orthographic variant for **Bettie Patricia.**

Betty Patrick. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974-1975. Orthographic error for **Bettie Patricia.**

Betty Pink Chiffon. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.3, inside front cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.224, Reg. No.916: This sport of **Betty Sheffield** was propagated by Mark Cannon, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 10 cm x 5 cm. The flowers are semi-double, similar to 'Frizzle White', 12 cm across by 7 cm deep. Colour is light pink blush, with an overcast of orchid and slightly waved petals. Flowers mid-season to late.

Betty Pregnall. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.44, Reg. No.1136: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina,

USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate. The dark green leaves are 11.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. The anemone form flower is deep pink, 14.5-15 cm across and 8.5 cm deep with 22-25 petals, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Flowers mid-season.

Betty Ridley. *(C.x williamsii). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.167, Reg. No.1277: A 7 year old hybrid seedling, (**Marie Bracey** x **Felice Harris**) that first bloomed 1969; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is slow, upright and open with dark green leaves 7.5-4 cm long by 5-3.5 cm wide. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type bloom is Tyrian Rose (RHS,CC 24/2 to 24/3) with 73-77 petals. Average size 11 cm across by 3 cm deep. Early blooms tend to open like a rose-bud. Blooms early to late season. Sport: **Betty Ridley Variegated.** Note: **Felice Harris** was registered as a *C.reticulata* hybrid, but this parentage has been found to have no basis. See C. Aust., *Camellia News,* No.180, Winter 2009, p.18, and front cover colour photo. **Betty Ridley** is reclassified as a *C. x williamsii.*

Betty Ridley Variegated. *(C. x williamsii),* SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.170 as 'Betty Ridley Var.': A virus variegated form of **Betty Ridley** - Tyrian Rose blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Betty Robinson. *(C.japonica),* Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25: John Robinson of La Canada, California, USA has a rose red seedling which he has named for his wife. The large, red, peony form flowers have attracted favourable comment. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature:* Dark red. Large full peony to anemone form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason blooming. Chinese synonym 'Beidiluo'.

Betty Sette. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.31, Reg. No.2252: Originated by Dr W. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Frost Queen** x **Variety Z.** The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Pink, medium sized formal double of average, dense growth; late blooming. Cold hardy to -10° F. Flower size, 9 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 40 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Betty Sheffield. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1951; Fendig, 1981, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium to large, white with a few red and pink splotches and stripes, incomplete double anemone form, 10-11 cm across with large, erect petaloids intermixed with stamens. Leaves, glossy, rich green, oval, 10.5 cm by 6.5 cm, apex prominent acuminate, serrations shallow with black pointed tips. A seedling of **Mrs F.L. Gibson,** planted 1944 and grown by Mrs A.B. Sheffield, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. A most unstable camellia with a great number of sports, many often sporting on to other forms. These include: **Betty by George, Betty Sheffield Strawberry,** 'Betty Lavender Pink', **Betty Sheffield Supreme, Betty Pink Chiffon, Betty Sheffield Variegated,** 'Betty Sheffield Baby', **Betty Sheffield Veined, Betty Sheffield Blush, Betty Sheffield White, Betty Sheffield Blush Variegated, Betty Sheffield Coral, Betty Sheffield White Throat, Betty Sheffield Dawn, Betty's Beauty, Betty Sheffield Dream, Betty's Pink Organdy, Betty Sheffield Lavender, Blond Betty, Betty Sheffield Light Pink, Funnyface Betty, Betty Sheffield Light Pink Variegated,** 'Betty Sheffield Peony', **Blush Supreme, Betty Sheffield Pink, Lucky Seven, Betty Shefffield Pinkheart, Betty's Blond Superlative,** 'Betty Sheffield Pink Variegated', **Betty Sheffield Purple, Adrienne's Betty,** 'Betty Sheffield (Ray's Speckled)', 'Betty Sheffield Rose Form', **Betty Sheffield Silver,** 'Betty Sheffield Ruby Red', 'Betty Sheffield Special', 'Blonde Betty'. For illustrations see: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956 facing p.41. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.155. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens* vol.III, p.19.

Betty Sheffield Baby. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.1, p.16. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Betty Sheffield Blonde. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1988, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.4, p.3. Synonym for **Blond Betty.**

Betty Sheffield Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.58, Reg. No.268: A 4 year old sport of **Betty Sheffield** originated by Thomasville Nurseries, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, average and compact. Leaves same as parent. Flowers, light pink with a few deep pink markings; incomplete double with mixed petaloids and 30 stamens, 12.5-10 cm across. Flowers midseason to late. Synonym: 'Blush Betty Sheffield'. Sport: **Betty Sheffield Blush Variegated.**

Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nurseries Catalogue, 1962. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.18: Sport of **Betty Sheffield Supreme**. Light pink with a wide edge of deep pink to red. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Thomasville Nurseries, Georgia, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Hongyi Dahuangguan'.

Betty Sheffield Blush Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1969, *The Camellia Journal*-, vol.24, No.1, inside back cover as 'Betty Sheff. Blush Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Betty Sheffield Blush** - Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Betty Sheffield Blush Pink. Abbott's Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Synonym for **Betty Sheffield Pink.**

Betty Sheffield Charming. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Synonym for **Funnyface Betty.**

Betty Sheffield Coral. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1963-1964; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.227, Reg. No.757: A sport of **Betty Sheffield** originated by A.P. Hjort, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, average, upright and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm by 5 cm. The semi-double to loose peony form flower is coral pink with golden anthers and white filaments. The plant and flower are similar to the parent except for colour. Mid-season to late flowering. Colour plate No.13, p.26, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Shanhuhong Beiti'.

Betty Sheffield Dawn. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966: A dawn pink sport of **Betty Sheffield.** All other characteristics the same as the parent. Originated in USA.

Betty Sheffield Dream. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1965: A pale pink sport of **Betty Sheffield.** All other characteristics the same as the parent. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. See colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *Dictionary of Camellias in Colour,* p.57. Abbreviation: 'Betty Dream'.

Betty Sheffield Funny Face. Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.1, p.16. Synonym for **Funnyface Betty.**

Betty Sheffield Lavender. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.1, back cover, (Advert.): A lavender pink sport of **Betty Sheffield.** All other characteristics the same as the parent. Originated in USA.

Betty Sheffield Lavender Blush. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1, back cover, (Advert.) as 'Betty Sheffield Lav. Blush'. A lavender blush sport of **Betty Sheffield.** All other characteristics the same as the parent. Originated in USA.

Betty Sheffield Light Pink. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2: A light pink sport of **Betty Sheffield.** All other characteristics the same as the parent. Originated in USA. Sport: Betty Sheffield Light Pink Variegated.

Betty Sheffield Light Pink Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2 as 'Betty Sheffield Light Pink Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Betty Sheffield Light Pink** -Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Betty Sheffield Peony. *(C.japonica)* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Betty Sheffield Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.59, Reg. No.266: A 4 year old sport of **Betty Sheffield,** originated by the Thomasville Nurseries, Georgia, USA. Plant and flower characteristics the same as the parent. Flowers, deep pink, incomplete double with 30 petals and mixed petaloids, 12.5-15 cm across. Flowers mid-season to late. Synonym: 'Betty Sheffield Blush Pink'.

Betty Sheffield Pink Chiffon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1966 *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.25: A sport of **Betty Sheffield** - Light, blush pink with orchid overcast. All other characteristics the same as the parent. Originated by Cannon, Dothan, Alabama, USA.

Betty Sheffield Pink Heart. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Orthographic variant for **Betty Sheffield Pinkheart.**

Betty Sheffield Pinkheart. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Blush pink with deep pink centre and white edge. A sport of **Betty Sheffield Silver.** All other characteristics the same as the parent. Originated by the Thomasville Nursery, Georgia, USA.

Betty Sheffield Pink Variegated. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960 as 'Betty Sheffield Pink Var.'. Synonym for **Betty Sheffield Variegated.**

Betty Sheffield Purple. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1966, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21, No.1. A purplish red sport of **Betty Sheffield.** All other characteristics the same as the parent. Originated in USA.

Betty Sheffield (Ray's Speckled). *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon, 1963, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA by Ray Gentry, Louisiana, USA. No valid listing located.

Betty Sheffield Rose Form. *(C.japonica),* Keeton, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.2, p.11, (Advert.). No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Betty Sheffield Ruby Red. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.1, p.16. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Betty Sheffield Silver. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.194, Reg. No.468: A sport of **Betty Sheffield Blush.** Blush pink bordered white with a pinkish sheen. Originated in USA by G.G. Comstock, Texas. See color plate No.14, p.26, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol, II, 1978. Sports: **Adrianne's Betty, Betty Sheffield Pinkheart.**

Betty Sheffield Special. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. Described as having lots of white. However not sufficiently different to **Betty Sheffield** to warrant the standing of a sport. Hence a synonym for **Betty Sheffield.**

Betty Sheffield Strawberry. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21, No.1, back cover (Advert.). No description. No valid listing located.

Betty Sheffield Suprema. Odriozola, 1980, *La Camelia, Variedades y Cultivo,* p.10. Orthographic variant for **Betty Sheffield Supreme.**

Betty Sheffield Supreme. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1957, *Camellian,* 8(4):18; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.269, Reg. No.381: A sport of **Betty Sheffield** originated by Mrs Green Alday, Georgia, USA, first observed in 1956. The semi-double flowers are like its parents in form but are pure white in colour with a narrow band of deep pink on the petal margins. See colour plates *American Camellia Yearbook* 1959 facing p.82; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.57. Frontispiece, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.V, No.6. This cultivar has been awarded the "Sewell Mutant Award" and the "William Hertrich

Award". Orthographic error: 'Better Sheffield Supreme'. Orthographic variant: 'Betty Sheffield Suprema'. Chinese synonym: 'Baiyi Dahuangguan'. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.73; The flower pictured would be classified as **Betty's Beauty.**

Betty Sheffield Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.59, Reg.No.267: A three year old sport of **Betty Sheffield,** originated by Thomasville Nursery, Georgia, USA. Plant and leaves similar to parent. Flowers, deep pink with white blotches, incomplete double with intermixed petaloids. Mid-season flowering. Synonym: 'Betty Sheffield Pink Variegated'.

Betty Sheffield Veined. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. A sport of **Betty Sheffield,** colour light pink, veined deep pink. Plant and leaves similar to parent. Originated by Tammia Nurseries, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Betty Sheffield White. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1972; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.94, Reg. No.1712: A large, white anemone to peony form mutant of **Betty Sheffield.** Mid-season flowering. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 17 year old plant first bloomed in 1965. Average flowers 12.5 cm wide by 6 cm deep. Number of petals and petaloids the same as **Betty Sheffield,** white anthers and yellow filaments. Plant growth, upright, dense and rapid.

Betty Sheffield White Throat. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. A sport of **Betty Sheffield,** pink with a white throat. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'White Throat Betty'.

Betty Sue. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.128, Reg. No.1483: A large, white semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by L.B. Wilson, Mississippi, USA. The flower has 19 petals, yellow anthers, 12.5 cm wide by 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long by 4 cm wide.

Betty Theisen. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951. *American Camellia Catalogue:* A large, light, blush pink shading to a deepening blush at the centre, anemone form. Loosely formed with numerous petals intermixed with yellow stamens. Leaves, mid-green, glossy, rounded, 10.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. Veins noticeably lighter green, serrations prominent and sharp. Growth, bushy, slow and symetrical. Originated by Camellia Nurseries, Florida, USA from seed of unknown parents about 1941.

Bettye Jo. *(C.hiemalis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.224, Reg. No. 953: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Howard E. Burnette, California, USA. Plant growth, spreading, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7 cm long by 4 cm wide. The formal double flower is 8.5 cm across and 2.5 cm deep with 50 petals. The colour is white, no stamens. Petals cleft and slightly incurved. Blooms early to mid-season.

Betty's Beauty. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.27: Sport of **Betty Sheffield Supreme.** White with each petal edged light orchid. Originated by F. Moore, West Covina, California, USA. Synonym: 'Rudy Moore'. See colour photo, front page SCCS, 1986, *The Camellia Review,* vol.47, No.4 and *International Camellia Journal,* No.21, 1989, p.3. Chinese synonym: 'Yumian Beiti'.

Betty's Blond Superlative. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1969, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4, p.16: Clear, light apricot throughout the flower. Originated in USA.

Betty's Coral Candy. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.99 with colour photo; Deep pink to crimson, with some faint white striping, particularly on the outer petals. A sport of the **Betty Sheffield** family. Other details as for the parent. Raised by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Betty's Delight. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News,* No.115, p.11, Reg. No.390: Originated by Mildorrie Camellias, Strong's Road, Jasper Brush, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* hybrid **Brian Variegated,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1984. Coral pink, formal double with 100 petals; RHS.CC.67D, shading lighter at the centre to 73D; 6.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a slow growing, compact, bushy plant. Leaves glossy green, ovate, keeled, acuminate, serrahons almost absent.

Betty's Pink Organdy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.94, Reg. No.1713: A large, blush pink, anemone to peony form *C.japonica* mutant of **Betty Sheffield,** mid-season flowering; originated by Tammia Nursery, Louisiana, USA; first observed 1978. the flower form is the same as 'Betty Sheffield. Plant growth, upright, average and open and medium in rate with light green leaves 8.5 cm long by 5 cm wide.

Betzy Baker. Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie,* fig.27, p.46. Orthographic error for **Betsy Baker.**

Beulah Alphin. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.25, Red. Large, semi-double to peony form with loose petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated by B.L. Alphin, Clinton, North Carolina, USA.

Beulah B. Bobe. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2544. A pink, rose form to semi-double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.93, colour photo p.c13. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 24 petals, white anthers and white filaments. Plant is upright and spreading with average growth rate. The dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Beulah Brown Baxter. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.76, Reg. No.2213: Large, crimson red, single *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Luther W. Baxter Jr, Seneca, S.C., USA. This 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Flowers are 10-11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Higo type with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Flowers have prominent veining and crinkled petals. Plant growth is vigorous and rapid with medium green leaves 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo pp.80-81.

Beulah Hennly. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept.2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2870; Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.106 with colour photo, as 'Baulah Hennly'. Registered and propagated by Ralph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla. A 12 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Large size, 10cm diameter x 7cm deep flower is described as semidouble, (accompanying photo is of a loose peony). Light pink, long-lasting, and with heavy petal texture. Flowers late-season. Plant is upright and open, with vigorous growth. Mid-green leaves average 11.5cm x 6,5cm with low serration.

Bev Piet. *(C.reticulata* hybr.) Withers, 1979, ACRS, *Camellia News,* p.9: "The third seedling was 'Bev Piet' with the breeding **Fire Chief** x **Nuccio's Ruby.** The flowers are 15 cm across, wavy and dark black-red with high rabbit ears and a huge centre of golden anthers. Originated by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California, USA. Sport: **Bev Piet Variegated.**

Bev Piet Variegated . *(C. reticulata* hybr.), SCCS, 1986, *The Camellia Review,* vol .48, No.2, p.7 as 'Bev Piet Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Bev Piet** - Black-red, blotched white. Originated by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Beverly Piet Variegated'.

Bev Piets Smile. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept 2008, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No. 2715; 11.5 cm diameter, semi-double to peony form. Dark red and white. Yellow anthers and light pink to white filaments. Average upright growth. Raised by Meyer Piet, Arcadia, Calif.,

USA in 1995. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.106 with colour photo; Dark grren leaves 10 cm x 5 cm.

Bev Ritter. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Originator Charles D. Ritter, Melrose, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.74 with colour photo. A nine year old sport of **Show Time**, first flowered in 2002. Plant habit is upright and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 12 cm x 6.5 cm. Medium size, clear light pink, formal double flower has 74 petals, and is 9.5 cm diameter x 2.5 cm height. Thick, creped petal texture.

Bevaniana. *(C.japonica), Magazine of Horticulture,* 1841. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Bevereley Caffin. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Orthographic error for **Beverley Caffin.**

Beverley Caffin. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Large, semi-double white with flakes of carmine. Fragrant. Probably a seedling of **Jean Lyne.** It throws a sport, **Beverley Caffin Rosea.** Originated by Professor E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W. Australia. Orthographic error 'Bevereley Caffin'.

Beverley Caffin Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.19: A rose-red sport of **Beverley Caffin**. Originated by Professor E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia.

Beverly L. Baylies. *(C.x williamsii),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue 1986-1987, p.2: A *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* seedling. Originated at the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, USA by Rudy Moore. A medium size semi-double. Medium pink. Profuse bloomer, mid-season, the 15 year old seedling first flowered 1976. Flower size 10 cm. Plant growth, upright and rapid. For colour photo see frontispiece, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.48, No.2, 1986. Registration No. 199O, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.88, 1986.

Beverley Parkes-Davis. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.127, Dec. 1993, Reg. No.427, p.8, colour photo p.2: Originated by Mrs Edna Parkes, East Brighton Victoria, Australia: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1989. An incomplete double flower of 46 petals; deep pink (RHS.CC.54B), 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a dense, slow growing, bushy plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, flat, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Petals fluted with stamens in groups. Orthographic error: 'Beverly Parkes Davis'.

Beverly Parkes Davis. SCCS, 1994, *The Camellia Review*, vol.56, No.4, p.23. Orthographic error for **Beverley Parkes-Davis.**

Beverly Piet Variegated. Valdosta Camellias, Nov. 1987; ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.18 as 'Beverly Piet Var.'. Orthographic variant for **Bev Piet Variegated.**

Bewitched. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.158, Reg. No.1029: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Harold Cawood, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, upright, spreading and open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 6.5 cm long x 2.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 7.5 cm across and 4 cm deep; rose-pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Early blooming.

Bianca. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.18. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue, 1888, p.63. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Bianca Capella. Hovey & Co., Catalogue, 1857, p.9. Orthographic error for **Bianca Capello.**

Bianca Capello. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.98. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Bianca Capella', 'Bianca Cappello'.

Bianca Cappello. Fréderic Bournier, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14. p.249. Orthographic error for **Bianca Capello.**

Bianca Catarina. *(C.japonica)* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.98. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bianca di Gerardini. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianca Fernandez. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.10. No description. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14. Imbricated; concave, ivory white lined carmine red and pink. Originated in Italy.

Bianca Gellardini. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.33. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianca Geraldina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.24. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianca Geraldine. *The Garden,* Apr.24th, 1875, p.310. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianca Geraldini. van Houtte, 1860-1861, Catalogue,83:41. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianca Gerardini. van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue 72:6. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianca Gheradini. Paugam & Blanchard, 1884, *Revue Horticole,* p.450. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianca Gheraldini. van Houtte, 1882-1883, Catalogue, 199:250. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianca Gherardini. *(C.japonica),* Fréderic Bournier, 1853 Catalogue del l'Etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14: A very large flower, imbricated, ivory white, petals very broad and round. Originated by Franchetti in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Bianca di Gerardini', 'Bianca Geraldini', 'Bianca Gerardini', 'Bianca Gheradini', 'Bianca Gerardini', 'Bianca Geraldine', 'Bianca Gheraldini', 'Bianca Gillardii', 'Bianca Geraldina', 'Bianca Gellardini', 'Bioma Geradini', 'Biomi Gerardini', 'Biancha Giraldini'.

Bianca Gillardii. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.4. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianca Ulrich. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.73. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Biancha Giraldini. Joseph Vervaene fils, 1883, Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Bianchi. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.16 as 'Bianchii'. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.154: Buds, very large, round with green scales. Flower about 10 cm across, full, globular in form, of a velvety, dark, cherry-red; the exterior petals, large, rounded, first concave then convex; those of the centre, long, erect, irregular in form . Originated in Italy by Bianchi. Orthographic errors: 'Biankii', 'Bianckii'.

Bianckii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic error for **Bianchi.**

Biankii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic error for **Bianchi.**

Bianselong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* 'Reigyoku', which has been renamed **Lizu.**

Biantian Shenle. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410; Chinese synonym for the China *C.japonica* **Benten-kagura.**

Bianye Kuancaidai. (Margaret Davis Benten). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.147 with colour photo; A sport of **Margaret Davis,** originated by Jinhua Feng's Camellia Garden of China in 2004. Flower as for **Margaret Davis,** occasional red stripes and spots on petals. Leaves dark green edged with yellow, irregular shape, wrinkled surface. Upright plant, slow growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Bice. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Abbreviation for **Bice Rosazza.**

Bice Pacinotti. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893 as "nuova". No description. Originated in Italy by Rovelli. (Believed extinct.)

Bice Rosazza. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, Catalogue, 1858, 72:6: Perfectly imbricated, red and white. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.11: Ivory white with vivid blood red spots, imbricated and cupped. Abbreviation: 'Bice'. Originated in Italy by Dr Vital, Rosazza, Genoa.

Bicentennary Joy. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1987, *Camellia News,* No.103, p.23, Reg. No.356 with colour photo back cover: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, NSW., Australia. A chance seedling from **Doris Hirst** that first flowered 1980. A white, formal double flower, 9 cm across x 4 cm deep, with a soft cream centre and distictive fluted petals. Plant growth is slow and upright. Leaves ovate, flat. glossy green with fine serrations, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The flower occasionally shows petaloids.

Bichonne. *(C.japonica), Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modiciam,* 1844. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bickley's Red. Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China,* Catalogue No.79, p.23. Synonym for **Jarvis Red.**

Bicolor. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* p.74: Single. Rosy and white. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.79: A single flower with a pink ground and white streaks...not as large as many of the single ones. Paxton, 1838, *Magazine of Botany,* vol.4, p.71: Mr Low of Clapton, has a good plant of **Bicolor** which is new, and although perhaps not quite so good as 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), yet deserves a place in every collection. Originated in England.

Bicolor (GS). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias,* p.2, invalidly as 'Bicolor'. Pink and white, equally divided. Large blooms. Petals smooth outside with centre pronounced; peony type bloom. Some flowers are double, light red with centre petals interspersed with a few stamens. McIlhenny gives it as having been obtained from Guichard Soeurs, France.

Bicolor de la Reine. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1859 Catalogue, 77:51: Superior imbrication, petals very large, extremely round, deep rose, very soft, sometimes veined, with the circumference of the flower bordered distinctly with pure white. Van Houtte, 1861, *Flore des Serres et des Jardins de l'Europe,* vol.14, p.17, illustr., 1400. A sport of **De la Reine,** grafted and fixed by M. Dominique Vervaene, of Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Bicolore de la Reine', 'Bicolour de la Reine', 'Bicolore della Regina'. Synonym: 'Belladonna'.

Bicolor Nova. *(C.japonica),* Backhouse & son Catalogue, 1870, p.35. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Bicolore de la Reine. van Houtte, 1861-1862, Catalogue, 98:18. Orthographic variant for **Bicolor de la Reine.**

Bicolore della Regina. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie,* p.145. Orthographic variant for **Bicolor de la Reine.**

Bicolour de la Reine. Nairne & Son, 1906 Catalogue. Orthographic variant for **Bicolor de la Reine.**

Bicordis. van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:ff. Synonym for **Binata.**

Bicsasha. Mount Congreve Gardens Computerised List of Camellias Grown in the Gardens, 1994, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Bihashi Bia', synonym for **Mikenjaku.**

Bids-thesis. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1985, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.13. No description. Originated by Dr T.E. Pierson, N.S.W., Australia. No valid listing located.

Bidwell. *(C.japonica),* Lindo, 1932, Nursery Catalogue: Pink. Medium size semi-double. Midseason blooming. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Bidwell Pink'. A sport of **Bidwell Variegated.**

Bidwell Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.25. Synonym for **Bidwell.**

Bidwell Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2 as 'Bidwell Varie.'. No description. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947: White, splashed and striped with pink and red. Large, irregular semi-double to loose peony. Vigorous, upright growth with medium size, light green foliage. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Fragrant Striped'. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.1 p.65 for illustr. Sport: **Bidwell.**

Biejia Cha. (Turtle Shell Camellia). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 31st January 1993. Sichuan synonym for **Jinxin Dahong.**

Bienvenu Ami. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.94, Reg. No.1697: A medium size, mid-pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated at Tammia Nurseries, Louisiana, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed in 1977. Average flower size is 12 cm across by 6 cm deep with 55 petals and 5 petaloids. Petals somewhat imbricated. Plant growth, upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 4 cm.

Bienville. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.219, Reg. No.576: A 13 year old seedling of **Imura,** (**Miyakodori**) that first bloomed 1955; originated by K. Sawada, Alabama, USA. Plant growth, upright, broad and dense. The leaves, 8.5 cm long by 4 cm wide are medium textured and serrate. The formal, complete double flower is imbricated, 10-11 cm across and 5 cm deep, self-white with 80-90 petals, obovate, smooth, mostly with incurved edges. Early to mid-season flowering.

Bier Dachilun. Gao, Jiyin Ltr. 25th July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Bill Goertz.**

Bier Damudan. Chinese synonym for USA C. *japonica* **Bill Woodroof.**

Biersi Laoxiong. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.273, p.72. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Buddy Bills.**

Biflora. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6,as *C.biflora* Makino, *(Thea biflora* Hayata). These are classed as synonyms for *C.oleifera* by Sealy, 1958, *A Revision of the Genus Camellia,* p.205.

Biflora. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, Catalogue, 1841, 7:3; 1842, 9:8: Red, petals loose, in two central tufts, very beautiful. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4: Very dark red, convex flower. *Floricultural Cabinet,* 1846 as "Red"; Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Red, sparsely petalled with fascicles of stamens in the centre.

Biformis Flore Pleno. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Plants Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Biformis Fl. Pl.'. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Bifû. (Zephyr), (Higo), Kita, Tsuneo, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.80; Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.115 as 'Bihû': Large, pink, single. Sport of **Chôjuraku**. Different reading for **Soyokaze.**

Big Apple. *(C.reticulata* hybr.) Valdosta Camellias, 1986, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4, p.9: Dark red. Large to very large, semi-double to peony form. Medium growth, Mid-season to late flowering. a seedling from *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel.** Originated by F. Pursel, Oakland, California, USA.

Big Beauty. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. p.3: (Jungle Gardens seedling). Large, white, blotched and dashed pink. In the McIlhenny 1948 Catalogue: Very large, dull white, lightly veined, dotted and blotched rose; double; outer petals imbricated, centre petals forming a compact rose-bud. Mid-season blooming. About 12.5 cm across. For other forms see: **Mollie Moore Davis, Tillie Wirth, Sarah R** and **Big Beauty Blush.** Originated by McIlhenny, Louisiana, USA.

Big Beauty Blush. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2: A blush pink form of **Big Beauty.** Originated in USA.

Big Beauty Pink. Griffiths and Strother, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.1, 9. Synonym for **Mollie Moore Davis.**

Big Cup. Macoboy, 1981, *The Dictionary of Camellias in Colour.* Synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Big Daddy. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2. Synonym for **Imperator.**

Big Daddy. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Regn. No.2827; Regd by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.170 with colour photo; An 11 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2002. The medium to large, 10cm x 5cm flower is semidouble, deep pink to light red with 20 petals. Bright gold anthers and cream filaments. Upright, average growth. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 5cm. Flowers midseason to late.

Big Dipper. *(C.reticulata),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.1, p.6, reg. No.2069: Very large, carmine pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid, chance seedling of 'Tali Queen' (**Dali Cha**). Originated in USA by Houghton Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.79 with colour photo, p.60-61: The seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size, 17.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 19 1arge petals, gold anthers, yellow filaments. Blooms early. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. Chinese synonym 'Beidouxing'.

Big Dipper Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellias Scions advert. A white blotched virus induced variegated form of **Big Dipper.** Originated in the USA.

Big Ed. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965. Synonym for **Ed Anderson.**

Big Ed Wilson. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian.* No description. Originated in USA.

Big Jack. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2515. A pink to deep red, peony to formal double seedling of **Eyes of March,** pollen parent unknown. Originated by Ray Bond, Dallas, Tex., USA. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1999. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 1.8 cm deep, with 96 fimbriated petals, sometimes veined. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and average rate, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Big Mo. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.124: Soft pink. Medium size, semi-double with golden stamens. Vigorous, spreading growth. Early blooming. A seedling from *C.oleifera x C.hiemalis,* **Showa-no-sakae** originated by R. Carr, Tulare, California, USA. See colour photo: Macoboy, 1981, *The Dictionary of Camellias in Colour,* p.183.

Big Pink. Nursery name for plant later named **Paradise Diana** by Paradise Plants, Kulnura, Australia.

Big Rainbow. Macoboy, 1981, *The Dictionary of Camellias in Colour,* p.73. Synonym for **Ôniji.**

Big Red Single. *(C.japonica),* Orton Price List, 1947-1949. No descrption. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Big Tiny. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.25: Red. Medium size semi-double. Vigorous, opem, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by D. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Bigetta. *(C.japonica),* Longone Catalogue, 1854. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bigg Al's. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2000, p.28 with colour photo, Reg. No.2526. A very large, semi-double to loose peony seedling of **Lilette Witman** x **Nuccio's Ruby.** Flowers early to mid-season. The long lasting blooms have heavy petal texture. Originated by Jack. L. Mandarich, Salinas, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.2, colour photo p.c8. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1992. The red flowers average 14.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 24 petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with light green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Biho. (Beautiful Phoenix), *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Full double white, large size, blushed with flesh pink. Tall growth, glossy foliage, mid-season blooming. See p.77, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated* for a black and white photo and p.44, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Synonyms: 'Songbird', 'Biho (1)'. This Camellia has no relationship with the modern Japanese camellia of the same name which is a variegated red single. Also the last character of the name is different giving the translation "Beautiful Treasure".There was confusion over these two camellias. The formal double **Biho** is believed to have been an European variety even though Satomi (1956) accurately describes it in *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.5. However the impression is that he copied the SCCS nomenclature description together with the American synonym 'Songbird'.

Bihô. (Beautiful Treasure), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.127, colour photo as 'Biho', p.243, description: Dark red single, variegated white, ball-shaped, 5-6 petals, stamens in a central tube. Flower 8-10 cm across, mid-season blooming. Leaves, narrow elliptic, medium size; plant upright and vigorous. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Thought to be a seedling of **Kyôkosode,** synonymous with **Saifu.** Corruption: 'Biho'.

Biho Light. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.3 as 'Biho'. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II:* Single, cup-shaped, white slightly flushed with pink. This alternative name was selected as valid to avoid confusion with the other cultivars named **Biho.** Originated in Japan.

Biho Pink. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieteis of Camellias,* p.3: A pink form of **Biho,** originated by Pugh, USA as a sport of the formal double **Biho.** See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.20.

Biho White. *(C.japonica),* Doty & Doerner Inc., 1942, Wholesale Price List, p.22. No description. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Single. Mid-season. This seems to be a form of **Biho Light.**

Biho (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Biho.**

Biho (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Biho Light.**

Biho (3). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pl.29. Corruption of **Bihô.**

Biho-no-kan. (Gateway to Enduring Beauty). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1997, No.36, p.58: A small, deep red single of 5-6 petals, inner ones with pointed apices, central stamen column. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acute, bases cuneate, shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season.

Bihû. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tokushû,* p.115. Different reading for 'Bifû', synonym for **Soyokaze.**

Bijou. van Houtte, 1857, Catalogue, 67:43. Synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Bijou d'Italia. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Bijou de Florence. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881. Orthographic variant for **Bijou di Firenze.**

Bijou de la Garza. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:20. Orthographic variant for **Bijou della Garza.**

Bijou della Garza *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:20 as 'Bijou de la Garza': Formal double, deep cerise, all the petals widely blotched with white, and almost striped at the centre by an equally white band. The petals are slightly curled and evenly concave and are cerise on the reverse. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.231: Flower, formal double, a deep carmine red splashed with white. Petals, broad, cupped, rounded, a little notched, numerous, well imbricated, all extensively blotched or striped longitudunally with a ribbon of white. Originated in Italy by G. Ugoni. Orthographic variant: 'Bijou de la Garza'.

Bijou di Firenze. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.1: Of medium size, perfectly imbricated, vivid red at the cicumference, pink at the centre, the petals streaked and lightly edged white. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.I: Jewel.of Florence. The ruddy and variegated colouring of this floral miniature justifies the name. Its irnbrication is flawless, the outspread, rounded-oval petals, a vivid carmine at the circumference, rose-red near the centre, which is also carmine, all intersected and faintly emarginated by white. Leaves, small and elegant. Originated by Cesar Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Bijou di Firinzi'. Orthographic variant: 'Bijou de Florence'.

Bijou di Firinzi. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1933, p.27, 29. Orthographic error for **Bijou di Firenze.**

Bikashi-Bia. Waterer Son & Crisp Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.19. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Bikashi Bir. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.25. Orthographic error for 'Bikashi Bia', synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Bikashi-Bira. RHS, Yearbook, Index, 1955, p.161. Orthographic error for 'Bikashi-Bia', synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Biliu. ICS Journal 2013, p.103. Colour photo of plant.

Bill Arant. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.26: Pink. Large semi-double to full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr A.F. Burnside, Columbia, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Bill Arant Variegated.**

Bill Arant Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1969, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4 as 'Bill Arant Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Bill Arant** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Bill Barnett. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Bill Blount. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.3, inside back cover; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.224, Reg. No.917: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by H.E. Ashby, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright and rapid. The dark green leaves average 11 cm long by 6 cm wide. Flower is semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) and is white with 3 pink stripes and golden anthers. It is up to 15 cm across and blooms mid-season. Other forms: **Bill Blount Pink, Bill Blount Pink Variegated.**

Bill Blount Pink. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4. A self pink form of Bill Blount. Originated in USA. Sport: **Bill Blount Pink Variegated.**

Bill Blount Pink Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon. 1970, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.1 as 'Bill Blount Pink Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Bill Blount Pink** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Bill Boll. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.76, Reg. No.2208: Large white anemone to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Alda Boll, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Size, 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep, with 35 petals and 70 petaloids, bright yellow anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo, pp.80-81.

Bill Colsen. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.3, p.30, Reg. No.2258. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Millwood, Georgia, USA. A chance seedling of **Julia Drayton** ('Mathotiana'). The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Large size, dark, rose-red semi-double, flower size 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals, 7 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm across x 6 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Kaoersong'.

Bill Goertz. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.88, p.20, Reg. No.2020: Large red semi-double with notched, fimbriated and irregular petals and flared stamens. Medium, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. A seedling of *C.reticulata,* **William Hertrich** x *C.japonica*, **Clark Hubbs** by Bill Goertz, Duarte, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1978 and has 11 cm diameter flowers on a vigorous, upright plant. For colour plate see frontispiece, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, 1986, vol.48, No.1. Sport: **Bill Goertz Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Bier Dachilun'.

Bill Goertz Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Valdosta Camellias, Nov.1990, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.22: A virus variegated form of **Bill Goertz** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Bill Hairston. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2824; Regd by Mrs Louise Hairston, Birmingham, Ala. ACS, Yearbook 2012, p.171 with colour photo; The 11 year old chance seedling is a red medium to large size semidouble, 12cm x 7.5cm with 28 petals and 14 petaloids, some mingled with the stamens, which have yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright, average growth. Mid-green leaves average 9.5cm x 4.5cm.Flowers midseason.

Bill J. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.59, Reg. No.263: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by W.R. Johnson, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and open, tall and rangy with leaves, 6 cm long by 4 cm wide. Flowers, 10 cm across by 5 cm deep with 21 petals and 2-4 petaloids, similar to **Blood of China** in colour and form. Blooms mid-season.

Bill Johnston. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.94, Reg. No.1774: A large, red semidouble to loose, peony form, *C.reticulata* 'Tali Queen', (**Dali Cha**) x **Buddha**; early to mid-season flowering; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon. Georgia, USA. The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1978. Average flower size, 18-20 cm across by 10-11 cm deep with 12-19 petals and 57 rabbit ears and white anthers and filaments. Plant growth, upright, spreading and open, medium in rate with 15 cm x 6 cm light green leaves. See colour plate back cover, ACS, 1983, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.38, No.2.

Bill LaRose. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.94, Reg. No.1764: A very large, burgundy red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata,* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *[(C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian'], mid-season to late flowering; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 12 cm across by 7.5 cm deep with numerous petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with heavily serrated, dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long by 7.5 cm wide.

Bill Lee. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Prima Donna Variegated.**

Bill Lee Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Prima Donna Variegated.**

Bill Mcfarland. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.43 with colour photo. Orthographic error for **Billie McFarland.**

Bill Mura. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.21: Light rose-pink. Large semi-double with loose petals to peony form, with yellow stamens and petaloids mixed in with inner petals and occasional upright petals. Originated by H. Mura, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Bill Mura Variegated.**

Bill Mura Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Bill Mura Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Bill Mura** - Light rose pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Bill Pearce. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1985, *Camellia News,* No.95, p.20, Reg. No.324: Originated by Bill Pearce, Tusmore, South Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1979. The formal double white, with a cream centre, 8-9 cm across, blooms mid-season to late on an upright, dense plant with medium size, dark green leaves.

Bill Porter. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1948: White. Large, semi-double with large petals. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Louisiana, USA. Synonym: 'Princess Elizabeth'. Orthographic variant: 'Billy Porter'. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* p.21 for black and white photo.

Bill Quattlebaum. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.224, Reg. No.952: A chance seedling originated by Bill Quattlebaum, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright, dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm. The anemone form flower is 15.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 17 petals and 10 petaloids. Colour, wine red. Its centre consists of erect petaloids and flags with creped ends, intermixed with stamens of pink filaments and yellow anthers. Sport: **Bill Quattlebaum Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Kuate'.

Bill Quattlebaum Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.26 as 'Bill Quattlebaum Var.': A virus variegated form of **Bill Quattlebaum** - Wine red blotched white. Originated by Bill Quattlebaum, South Carolina, USA.

Bill Stewart. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.298, Reg. No.306: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs H.G. Stewart, Mississippi, USA that first bloomed 1951. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate, with very green, heavily serrated, twisted and veined leaves are 7.5-10 cm long by 4-5 cm wide. The deep, rose-pink, semi-double flowers are from 12.5-13.5 cm across and 6-7.5 cm deep with 35-45 petals and 7-10 petaloids with stamens intermixed. Flowers early to mid-season.

Bill Stout. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.170, Reg. No.1799: A small to medium size, white lightly marked with rose-red lines and specks, peony form, chance *C.japonica* seedling, early flowering; originated by Miss Ida Merriwether, Florida, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Its average flower size is 7.5 cm across by 4 cm deep, with over 30 outer petals and more than 20 inner petals, 150 petaloids with white filaments. Plant growth is upright and average, slow in rate with mid-green leaves, 8-11 cm long by 4-5.5 cm wide.

Bill Woodroof. *(C.reticulata* Hybr.*),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.117: Scarlet, occasionally toned lighter. Very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. Chinese synonym: 'Bier Damudan'.

Bill Wylam. *(C.hiemalis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, facing p.242, colour photo. A large, rose-pink semi-double with flushed petals. A seedling of **Shishigashira** originated by the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. For illustr. see p.348, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Billie McCaskill. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.335, Reg. No.237: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA, that first flowered 1952. Plant growth is average, upright and compact. the medium textured leaves are elliptic to ovate, finely serrate. Flower buds, long and tapering. The softly shaded, pink flowers, 7.5-8.5 cm across, are semi-double with 18 petals, deeply fimbriated. Flowers mid-season to late. See colour photo, p.73, Macoboy, 1981, *The Dictionary of Camelluas in Colour* and the *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956 facing p.146. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1958 also incudes a colour photo. It won the "Margarete Hertrich Award" in 1957. Registration No. 237, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.335, 1955. Chinese synonym: 'Maika'.

Billie McFarland. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1963, vol.III, No.4, p.5, Reg. No.19, illustr. p.9: A chance *C.japonica* seedling thought to be from **Spencer's Pink.** The plant is upright, sturdy and dense. The flowers are semi-double, 14-15 cm across by 5-6 cm deep. Their colour is Tyrian Rose, (HCC, 24/3) with gold anthers and white filaments fused at the base. Petals number 14-16. Originated in New Zealand by W.M. McFarland. Chinese synonym 'Maifalan'. Orthographic error 'Bill McFarland'.

Billie Rountree. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2419. A medium size, white striped red, loose peony form chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Charles T. Elliott Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.1. The 15 year old seedling has flowers 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep with 20 petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, open, and average in rate, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Bill's Pink. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.24, Reg. No.213: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Trewithen Pink** that first flowered 1980; originated by E.W.E. Butcher, New Zealand. It has an open, spreading habit with a rapid growth rate, dark green leaves, 9.5 cm by 4.8 cm. The flowers are peony form, light pink and measure 12 cm across by 6.5 cm deep with 25-28 petals and some petaloids. Filaments are light yellow, anthers light gold. Flowers mid-season to late.

Billotii. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:3. Orthographic error for **Billottii.**

Billotte. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. Orthographic error for **Billottii.**

Billottii. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1840 according to Colla, 1843; van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:3 as 'Billotii'; Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.256: The flower is perfectly round, full and regularly imbricated; the colour is vivid carmine-red with tints of scarlet, becoming deeper to the centre. The petals are somewhat round in 8-9 rows, lightly notched, very numerous, close set, inserted with order, proportionately graduated. A few of the extreme rows have marks and lines of white, with edges streaked and stained white. According to Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.30: Imbricated, pink. Originated by Burnier, Turin, Italy. According to van Houtte, 1851, synonyms are 'Burdini', 'Burdiniana' 'Billottii Colla', and "Quadricolor", while orthographic errors include: 'Bilotti', 'Billotii', 'Billotti', 'Billotii', 'Bellotti', 'Bellotiana', 'Burdiana', 'Burdidiana', 'Burdigiana', 'Billotte'.

Billottii Colla. Costa, 1846, Catalogue, p.8. Synonym for **Billottii.**

Billy Cockeye. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.25. Orthographic error for **Billottii.**

Billy Gates. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.159, Reg. No.1394: A *C.japonica,* open pollenated seedling of **Dr Tinsley**, originated by Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and of medium rate, with light green leaves, 6 cm long by 4 cm wide. The anemone to peony form flowers are a fiery red, with 8 petals, 12-16 petaloids, red anthers and filaments. Average size is 5 cm across by 2.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Billy Hardwick. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.30, Reg. No. 2372. A very large, flame red, semidouble, 'Homeyer No.158' x 'Tali Queen' (**Dali Cha**). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 16.5 cm diameter x 11.5 cm deep with 22 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Petals have ruffled edge. Plant growth is upright and vigorous, with leaves 14.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide.

Billy Mann. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.163: Dark pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A reticulata seedling originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Billy Porter. Fendig, 1953 *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Bill Porter.**

Bilotti. Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante che se Trovano nel Giardino,* p,8. Orthographic error for **Billottii.**

Bilobata. *(C.japonica), Magazine of Horticulture,* 1837. No description.Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Biloqua. *(C.japonica),* Rollisson & Son, 1845, Catalogue No.1, p.7. No description. (Believed extinct).

Bimbo. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.21: Rose-pink. Miniature semi-double. Midseason blooming. Originated by Hartman, California, USA.

Binata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1843, Catalogue, 12:tt. No description. Originated by van Hove, Belgium. Synonym: 'Bicordis'. (Believed extinct.)

Binda. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue, No.33, p.24. van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:7. No description; Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.IV: This variety sent in 1857, by M. Cesar Franchetti, Florence, Italy, is a perfection due to the perfect

imbrication of its petals. Its blossoms, of medium size, are cherry pink with a longitudinal stripe. Originated in Brescia, Italy.

Bing Crosby. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink. Small semi-double to rose form double. Medium, bushy growth. Originated in USA by Bradford.

Bingdi Chang'e. (Double Flower Moon Girl), *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.41, *China Flowers & Horticulture,* July 2008, No.14, 46 with colour photo; A bud mutation of a *C.japonica* originated by Hu Xianchong, Foshan, Guangdong, China. Flower shape is special with two centres, fully double, pink, 7-10 cm diameter. Petals 100-120 in 9-11 whorls, outer 5-6 flat, regular arrangement, then forming two small centres, 5cm diameter, with 3-5 whorls. Leaves broad ovate, soft, apices acute, bases broad cuneate, obtuse serrate. Leaf surface flat, 6-9 cm long x 4-5.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Binglangjian. *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980 *Tsubaki, Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.157, as 'Ping-lang-chien'. (Betel Nut Paper). The calyx being green and the flower colour is purple red, it seems to burn like "Betel Nut Paper". Originated in China.

Bingo-shibori-tsubaki. (Variegated Camellia from Bingo), *(C.japonica),* Joshua Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening in Japan,* p.117: No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Bingshan Cha. (Taiyuan Mountain Camellia). *(C.japonica),* Chen, Jingji, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu.* Synonym 'Nanshan Cha'. No description. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Bingshanmei. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 30-6-1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Raspberry Ice.**

Bingshuang Gongzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Frost Princess.**

Bingshuang Wanghou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Frost Queen.**

Binney. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.51. Abbreviation for **Binneyi.**

Binneyi. *(C.japonica),* C.M.Hovey, 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture, 7:257.*: Originated by J.B. Smith, USA. Flower, 11 cm across, full petals, slightly crenated at summit, regularly and gracefully imbricated from the centre, very numerous, Those at the circumference with a few of the adjacent ones, and also several of the rows at the centre, unicoloured a cherry red, those intermedially situated gradually assuming, from near the margin, a lighter tint, approaching a silvery whiteness near the calyx. Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* 5th ed., p.209: Rosy crimson. Very perfect form; luxuriant foliage of free growth and bloom. Amongst the orthographic errors are: 'Bennegii', 'Benneii', 'Bennegii Ball', 'Bennevii', 'Benney', 'Benney de Boll', 'Benneii', 'Benneyii de Boll', 'Benny', 'Benny Bool', 'Bennyii', 'Binneyii', 'Bennyi', 'Beneyi', 'Benneyi', 'Beneyii', 'Binney', 'Benny Bool'. Named for Horace Binney, first and fifth President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

Binôbotan. (Beautiful, dark Peony), *(C.sasanqua),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1970, *Garden Life,* No.36, p.120; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.115, colour photo: Red, medium size, open peony form with a central, spreading, stamen cluster. Originated in Japan by Satô, Chûbyô.

Binoshima. Different reading for **Minoshima** in Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310.

Binse. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal.* Taiwanese for 'Binsi', different reading for **Hinshi.**

Binse. *(C.japonica),* Maupoil Catalogue Generale.1826. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Binsi. *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Pin Sau'. Formal double; white ground with red streaks. Different readings: 'Hinshi', 'Binse'. Translation: 'Guest Officer'. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.194; 3 flowers are illustrated under the name **Binsi.** The original as described, a solid pink sport, and a lighter pink sport with narrow white edging to the petals.

Binshan Cha. (Twin Camellia). *(C.japonica),* Chen Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu:* Very large flower. Originated in China. (Believed eztinct.

Bioma Gerardini. William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Biomi Gerardini. William Bull, 1872, Retail Catalogue, No.83, p.153. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Birasha. Forrest, 1985, *Trees & Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Orthographic error for 'Bikashi Bia', synonym for **Mikenjaku.**

Birdie Rogers. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink and white peony form, medium size. Originated in USA by Katz.

Biro. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Birro.**

Bironi. Herbert 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement,* p.368. Synonym for **Concinna.**

Biroo. van Houtte, 1872-1873, Catalogue,144:371. Orthographic error for **Birro.**

Birov. van Houtte, 1872-1873, Catalogue, 144-s:38. Orthographic error for **Birro.**

Birro. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, 9:8: Dark red. Imbricated rose form. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12: Lombardia. Imbricated; deep pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Biro', 'Biroo', 'Birov', 'Birrou'.

Birrou. *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique Belge,* vol.6, No.10, p.303. Orthographic error for **Birro.**

Birthday Girl. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.119, 1991, p.11, Reg. No.401: Originated by Len Hobbs, Doncaster East, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1981. Single pink (RHS.CC.55C) of 8 petals, 10 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on an upright, free flowering, bushy plant with glossy green leaves, flat elliptic, margins serrulate, apices acuminate, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Birthday Present. *New Zealand Gardener,* Nov. 2009, p.40 with colour photo; No description.

Bisan. (Place Name). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.212 with colour photo; English translation p.148. Medium size, palest pink, tubular to trumpet shaped single thick, slender and plicate petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat oblong, medium size. Somewhat upright growth. A cross between **Chôchidori** and **Tulip Time.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1982, released in 1997.

Bishô. Different reading for **Mishô.**

Bishônen. (Beautiful Boy), (Higo), Yoshimura Catalogue, 1969; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.126, colour photo, p.243, description: Pink background with deeper pink peppering and a few dashes of carmine, edges of petals touched with very pale pink merging to white, large Higo style flower, 11-13 cm across, 7 petals, irregular shapes with creped edges, opening flat; large central burst of stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, dark green with prominent veins, large, elliptical, growth spreading. A sport of **Shintsukasa-nishiki.** Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. **Nanpû** is regarded as being the same sport.

Bishop's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.328, as listed by Griffin's Nursery, Texas, USA. No description.

Bishûtairin. (Large flower from Bishû), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1858, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* A large, red double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Bishû" is the ancient name for the Chûbu district.

Bisi. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Vivid red, sometimes peppered with white. A large tuft. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Vivid red. Sometime a peppering of white. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12: Lombardy. Vivid red, speckled with white; large convex form. Originated in Italy.

Bisi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Antonietta Bisi.**

Bisibi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.44. Chinese synonym for **Harriet Bisbee.**

Bisschop. Middleton Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Abbreviation for **Madame Victor de Bisschop.**

Bit of Red. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.26. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Bitelisi. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.36. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Beatrice Emily.**

Bitiniana. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.112. Orthographic error for **Bittiniana.**

Bittinia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.26. Synonym for **Bittiniana.**

Bittinia Major. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.26. Synonym for **Bittiniana.**

Bittiniana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.IV: Distinguished by the large size of its full-bodied, somewhat convex blossoms, of a crimson rose colour, with a few, sparse, white stripes towards the centre and by its large, rounded, emarginated and outspread petals which form a full, compact, little heart at the centre. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Synonyms: 'Bittinia', 'Bittinia Major'. Orthographic errors: 'Bitiniana', Bettiniana'.

Biwaba. (Loquat Leaved), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* in section on deformed leaves; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Rose red, small single with leaves resembling those of the loquat, leathery, small, sharp serrations, green, strong, waved, keeled, apex twisted. See: Seibundô Shinkôsa, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.243. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Synonym: 'Biwaba-tsubaki'. Different reading: 'Biwaha'.

Biwaba-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.52, as 'Biwa-batsubaki'. Synonym for **Biwaba.**

Biwaha. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Biwaba.**

Bixia. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.89. Chinese synonym for **The Czar**.

Biyu. *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10: Leaves, oblong to broad-elliptic, apices long acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate, margins coarsely and shallowly serrate, blades arched, 10-11 cm long by 5-6 cm wide. Petals flat, rather short, the corolla looks like a trumpet when fully open, petals, 5-7, arch outwards, arranged in 1-2 whorls, outer whorl light pink, inner milky white with slightly reddish tint, (RHS, CC, 55A to

56A), the stamens and pistil well developed, filaments united at the base. A form corresponding to *C.reticulata f. simplex.* Flowers mid-season. For colour plate see Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Chahua,* p.22. Synonyms: 'Flushed Jade', 'Flushed White', 'Flushed White Jade', 'Green Jade'. Different reading: 'Pi-yü'. Originated in Tengchong, China from selected seedlings of wild Reticulata.

Bizan-benten. Different reading for **Miyama-benten.**

Bizan-hime. (Bizan Princess). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.212 with colour photo; English translation p.148. Pale pink, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, recurved. Upright growth. A natural seedling of the white japonica being grown at a temple on the slopes of Mt Bizan, in the vicinity of Tokushima City. Named and released by Hirotake Yasuda in 1989. From Tokushima Prefecture.

Bizantina. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:3. Orthographic variant for **Byzantina.**

Bizarra. von Beidenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.34. Orthographic error for **Bizzarra.**

Bizen. (Old Name of Okayama). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.213 with colour photo; English translation p.148. Medium size, dark red, bellflower shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Somewhat upright growth. A cross between **Yuri-tsubaki** and **Eiraku.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1983, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Bizzana. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete.* Orthographic error for **Bizzarra.**

Bizzantina. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Byzantina.**

Bizzarra. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.33. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15: Of average size, very floriferous, pale pink with all the petals streaked white. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Flower very graceful, small, formed of many petals elegantly disposed in perfect imbrication. Colour, pale rose-red with some petals wholly white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Bizarra', 'Bizzana'.

Blacburniana. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic error for **Blackburnia.**

Black Beauty. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.1. Synonym for **Woodville Red** according to Hume, 1947 or for **Campbellii** according to the Pacific Camellia Society, 1946.

Black Betty. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Black Bird. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.120 with colour photo; Synonym for **Burakku-bâdo.**

Black Boy. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.1. Synonym for **Konronkoku.**

Black Burmania. Whitelegg Catalogue, 1957. Orthographic error for **Blackburnia.**

Black Camellia. Threkeld & Anthony, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.164. Synonym for **Kuro-tsubaki.** Also used as a group name for the very dark red camellias from Ôshima, Japan.

Black Cam. *(C.japonica),* Withers, 1979, ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.71, p.15: A very large, very dark red, incomplete double flower. The name is an abbreviation of "Black Camellia" and originated in Japan, but grown in USA.

Black Domino. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.25: A black-red with dark red stamens. Miniature single. Slow, bushy growth. Late flowering. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA. This is a member of the "black camellia" group. For colour plate see No.15, p.26, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Black Dragon. Jenkin's Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Kokuryû.**

Black Dragon Variegated. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1953-1954 as 'Black Dragon Var.'. Synonym for **Kokuryû-shibori.**

Black Gold. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.170, Reg. No.1829: A medium size, black-red semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Maroon and Gold,** mid-season flowering; originated by Paul Gilley, Florida, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 9.5 cm across and 5 cm deep, with 18-20 petals, red anthers, gold filaments. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves. Chinese synonym 'Heijin'.

Black Hawk. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Originated in USA by Floy. Maroon, forming a ball, very double. (Believed extinct.)

Black Hawk. *(C.japonica),* Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* p.47; SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Dark red. Large, semi-double. Upright, slender growth. Not the variety listed in the old literature. Originated in USA.

Black Heart. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.26: Black red. Small formal double with pointed petals. Medium, compact growth, the new growth with a mahogany red colouring. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA.

Black Jap. (*C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.20, 32: Dark velvet maroon. Small flower but prolific bloomer. Originated in USA.

Black King. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.20: Black-red. Medium size, semi-double. Originated by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Black Knight. *(C.hybrid),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue,1965; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.161, Reg. No.1583: A large black-red, rose form double *C.hybrid* **Philippa Forward** x *C.japonica* **Kuro-tsubaki.** Flowers mid-season to late. First bloomed 1964. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, California, USA. Flower is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright.

Black Lace. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.44, Reg. No.1129: A hybrid seedling cross of *C.x williamsii* **Donation** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**), originated by L.W. Ruffin, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is compact and upright with medium size, dark green, glossy leaves that average 8 cm long by 4 cm wide. The 11 cm by 4 cm flower is rose form to formal double. It never shows stamens. The flower is dark red with a silvery sheen. All 130-140 petals are sharply incurved down and have a small, narrow, picotee edging of real black on each petal. First bloomed 1965. Blooms mid-season to late. Sports: **Black Lace Peony, Black Lace Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Heirongdai'.

Black Lace Benten. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.128, Reg. No. 53. A leaf sport of the complex hybrid **Black Lace.** Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. Leaves have cream to yellow genetic variegation spreading from the midrib, and are slightly smaller than the parent. Other characteristics as for the parent. First observed 1988 and stable propagation since then. Introduced in 1996.

Black Lace Peony. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.170, Reg. No.1816: A medium size, dark red peony form mutant of **Black Lace.** Blooms mid-season to late.

Originated by Robert L. Wines, Ocala, Florida, USA. Average flower size 8 cm across by 4 cm deep. Plant growth, average, upright and a medium rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm. Chinese synonym 'Heirongdai Mudan'.

Black Lace Peony Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32. Valdosta Camellias Scions as 'Black Lace Peony V.'. White blotched virus variegated form of **Black Lace Peony**. Originated in the USA.

Black Lace Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Cannon, 1985, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.13 as 'Black Lace Var.': A virus variegated form of **Black Lace** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Black Magic. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1991-1992, p.3: Very dark glossy red. Medium, irregular semi-double to rose form. Unusual holly-like foliage, similar to **Holly Bright**. Medium, loose upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Heimofa'. Note: No relation to Fendig's **Black Majic.**

Black Majic. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia Review* according to Albert Fendig. No description. Originated in USA.

Black Opal. *(C.japonica* hybr.), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIV, No.1, p.25, Reg. No.226: *C.hybrid* **Ruby Bells** x *C.japonica* **Kuro-tsubaki.** Intense black-red. Miniature to small, 6-8 cm across x 3 cm deep, semi-double. Red filaments and gold anthers. Late flowering. Flower colour RHS,CC, Grey Purple,187A-B. Dense, slow growth. Leaves, small, 7 cm x 3.5 cm. Young growth is red. Won champion seedling at 1984 N.Z. National Camellia Show. Originated by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. See colour photo, front cover, 1987, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.103. Chinese synonym: 'Heisei Danshi', later changed to 'Heidanshi'.

Black Out. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Classification Report,* p.5 as originated by W.P. Huested, California, USA. No description.

Black Pearl. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellua Bulletin,* 1970, vol.VI, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.43: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* 'Amabilis', (probably **Kamo-honnami** as 'Amabilis') grown by Mrs Martha E. Wilson, New Plymouth, New Zealand. First flowered 1967. It is a close peony form, very dark red, average diameter, 10 cm and 7.5 cm deep. The plant is a dense and slow grower with dark green leaves and it flowers mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Heizhenzhu'.

Black Prince. McIlhenny 1936, *600 Camellia Varieties.* Synonym for **Konronkoku** imported from Japan in 1920 by Domoto.

Black Queen. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.3: "(Japan) Has not yet bloomed." No description. (Believed extinct.)

Black Red. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2845, Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss, USA. ACS Yearbook, 2013, p.106 with colour photo; A 16 year old seedling, first flowered 2002. The very large, 15cm diameter x 7.5 cm, flower is semidouble with 9+ petals, deep red, with black trim not caused by weather. Yellow anthers and pink filaments, (photo shows these in tubular form). Flowers early to mid-season. Long-lasting flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 5cm with medium serration.

Black Red Lion's Head. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.139. Synonym for **Heidahong.**

Black Sinensis. *(C.sinensis)* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.133. Dark, maroonish green foliage, small pink blooms with a maroonish tint, and maroon roots. Flowers early to midseason. Rounded, compact growth. Offered by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.

Black Tie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.235, Reg. No.1358: A 12 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by Spencer C. Walden, Jr., Georgia, USA. Plant growth is medium, upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The formal double type bloom is dark red with 60 petals. Average size, 7.5 cm across and 4 cm deep. Resembles a rose-bud. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Black Tie Variegated.**

Black Tie Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1971, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4, p.21 as 'Black Tie Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Black Tie** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Black Velvet. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1997, Issue No.126, vol.XX, No.1, p.19, Reg. No. 378. Originated by Jim and Val Bennet. A chance seedling of **Bob Hope,** pollen parent unknown. It is a very dark red-black (RHS.CC.53B–C), medium to large, rose form double or formal double, notable for the dark colour and darker veining. Flower has 35 petals and is 10 cm in diameter. Flowers hold well on the plant before shattering. A 9 year old plant that first flowered in 1990. Flowers mid-season to late. **Blackwater.** *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.364: Originated by G.W. Clapperton, Gisborne, New Zealand. Dark red, (RHS.CC.45A), semi-double. Few stamens, 16 petals. Flower 6 cm across x 4 cm deep, slightly conical and outer petals have central white streaks. Slow growth rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4.2 cm wide. A chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late.

Blackburnea. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.2. Orthographic error for **Blackburnia.**

Blackburneana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. Orthographic error for **Blackburnia.**

Blackburnia. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie.Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. The most complete description is from Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1 with pl.39 as 'Blackburniana' as deep cherry red to a slightly deeper crimson in colour. Exterior petals, 4 cm in size, are round-oval, considerably cut-out on the margins, creased and channelled, largely imbricated while those following are numerous, smaller, deformed, acuminate, while those in the centre are of many different shapes, in clusters, shortened, upright and forming an anemone-like centre of several centimeters in size. This cultivar is very similar to if not the same as **Althaeiflora.** Synonym: 'Cruenta' according to van Houtte, 1839. Orthographic errors: 'Blackburnii', 'Blackburniana', 'Blakburnia', 'Blackburnea', 'Blackburneana', 'Black Burniana', 'Blacburniana'. Originated in England. Chinese synonym 'Heihuo'.

Blackburniana. Poiteau, 1836, *Revue Horticole*, p.166-170. Orthographic variant for **Blackburnia.** 'Blackburniana' has been almost exclusively used and, at present is regarded as a synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Blackburnii. Backhouse & Son Catalogue, 1871, p.36. Orthographic error for **Blackburnia.**

Blackii. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1: "Red". Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Blackwater. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.364: Originated by G.W. Clapperton, Gisborne, New Zealand. Dark red, (RHS.CC.45A), semi-double. Few stamens, 16 petals. Flower 6 cm across x 4 cm deep,

slightly conical and outer petals have central white streaks. Slow growth rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4.2 cm wide. A chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late.

Blackwell Special. SCCS, 1946, *Camellias,* p.17. Synonym for **Brilliant.**

Blackwell's Special Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Synonym for **Brilliant.**

Blair Brown. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACS, 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.1974: A very large, dark pink, semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel,** which blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Average flower size is 20 cm across by 10 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with mid-green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm. Colour photo see front cover, 1986, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.1.

Blakburnia. Burdin Catalogue, 1934, p.18. Orthographic error for **Blackburnia.**

Blanc Double. André Leroy, Angers Catalogue, 1823, p.10. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Blanc Fimbriata. Frères Noisette, Nantes Catalogue, 1857, p.34. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Blanc Simple. André Leroy, Angers Catalogue, 1823, p.10. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Blanch Maxwell. Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for **Blanche Maxwell.**

Blanche. Eastwoodhill Arboretum, 1982, *List of Trees, Shrubs and Climbers,* p.8. Abbreviation for **Blanche Maxwell.**

Blanche Giraldini. de Bisschop Catalogue, ca.1930. Orthographic error for **Bianca Gherardini.**

Blanche Aurea. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: A new camellia from Middleton Gardens, (Middleton No.25). Four rows of white petals, lemon tinted at the base, make the pleasing structure of this semi-double, white variety. The stamens of this 10 cm bloom are noticeable, wide spreading. Mid-season blooming. Small, round, deep green foliage. Originated in USA.

Blanche de Castille. *(C.japonica),* Galeotti, M., 1854, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique,* vol.12, p.60: Satiny white, with perfectly rounded interior petals of concave form. Obtained from seed by Donckelaer, Belgium.

Blanche Graham. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.194, Reg. No.479: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Julington Nurseries, Inc., Florida, USA. The plant growth is average in habit and medium rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The loose, peony form flowers, 12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep, are a glowing rose, veined with darker rose, petals edged silvery blue. There are 30-50 petals; the exterior, waved and curved; interior, waved and folded, standing high and apart around centre grouped stamens. Mid-season blooming.

Blanche Maxwell. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.42 as 'Blanch Maxwell': This is a pure white sport of **Pearl Maxwell** with all the good qualities of the parent. It is late blooming with flowers from 12.5 cm across and up to 15 cm. This is another new introduction from S. Hjort, Thomasville, USA.

Blanche Truesdale. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.269, Reg. No.391: A 6 year old seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman,** originated by Truesdale Nursery, South Carolina, USA, that first flowered 1954. Plant growth is medium, rapid, open and spreading. The dark green leaves are 9.5 cm long by 5 cm wide. The white flowers vary in form from semi-double to peony and are 12.5 cm across by 6.5 cm deep, with 15 petals and 1-10 petaloids. Stamens white. Texture fine, almost like tissue. Blooms mid-season.

Blanche Ullrich. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Madame Ulrich.**

Blanche Ulrich. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Synonym for **Madame Ulrich.**

Blanchette. *(C.sasanqua),* Coolidge Catalogue, ca.1936. A pure white single, very sturdy and upright with dainty, grey-green foliage. Originated in USA.

Blanda. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus,* pt.1, p.61: 'Blush Waratah from China'. Described by Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1 as clear cherry red. Leaves 7.5 cm long by 3.5 cm wide, roundish-ovate, narrow at the apex, flat, finely serrate, rather thick, of a dull, dark green. Flower, tolerably large, full, of a cherry red; petals of the circumference, broad, expanded, crenate, sometimes striped with white, those at the centre, small and united in a fascicle. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.75: "...or 'Blush Waratah', flower in a shape similar to **Anemoniflora,** rather large and of considerable duration." Orthographic error: 'Blandina'. Originated in China.

Blandida. *Catalogue Général des plantes cultivées dans L'establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842. No description. (Believed extinct).

Blandina. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam,* 1844. Orthographic error for **Blanda.**

Blaze. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1959: Medium size, red single. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in USA.

Blaze of Glory. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Garden's Catalogue, 1965; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.224, Reg. No.909: This brilliant red, anemone form, chance seedling from **Lindsay Neill,** first flowered 1956; originated by McCaskill Gardens, California, USA. Flower formation similar to **Elegans,** 12.5-13.5 cm across and 6 cm deep. Early to mid-season flowering. Plant growth is upright, medium and compact. Chinese synonym 'Rongyao'.

Bleichroeder. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Erroneous synonym for **Otome-shibori.**

Bleichroeder Pink. SCCS Bulletin, Vol.11, No.2, Dec. 1949. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Casablanca.**

Bleichroeder Pink Variegated. Laurel Lake Nursery Catalogue, 1964 as 'Bleichroeder Pink Var.'. Synonym for **Sweetheart.**

Bleichroeder White. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Hakuotome.**

Blessed Peace. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.136. Synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Bleunienn an Trev. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2008, p.120 with colour photos; An open pollinated seedling originated by Fañch Le Moal, Guingamp, France, on behalf of the Camellia Association of Guingamp. First flowered 1992 at circa 20 years. A thick, dense growing shrub which flowers mid-season to late. The semi-double flower is red (RHSCC 53C) and the prominent central stamen group usually has a few intermingled petaloids. 8-11 cm diameter x 4-5 cm deep.

Blind Plover. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.82 with colour photo; Synonym for **Mennai-chidori.**

Blissful Dawn. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1982, p.52, Reg. No.182: A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Donation,** the male parent assumed to be the "Wild Retic". Growth habit is upright with average density and medium rate. The leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm, are dark green. The 12 petalled flower is semi-double, 12-13 cm across and 4 cm deep, white at the base and shaded

pink towards the tips, guard petals darker. Mid-season flowering. Originated in New Zealand by Os Blumhardt.

Blizzard. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 with colour photo; Regn No.611-N; A chance seedling of **Brian Variegated.** Medium size, pure white. Flowers are formal double early season, semi-double later. Bushy, very dense and globular growth. Leaves are palish yellow-green, and narrow saluenensis type. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia.

Blond Betty. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1964: A peach pink sport of **Betty Sheffield.** Medium to large size. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Blonde Betty', 'Boong Betty'. Synonyms: 'Blond Betty Superlative', 'Betty Sheffield Blonde'.

Blond Betty Superlative. Cannon, 1970, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.4. Synonym for **Blond Betty.**

Blond Hibiscus. Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal.* Synonym for **Baifurong.**

Blond Pink Chrysanthemun Petal. Durrant, 1972, ACRS, *Camellia* News, No.45 as 'Bold Pink Chrysanthemum Petal'. Synonym for **Hanhong Juban.**

Blondy. *(C.pitardii x C.fraterna),* ACRS, 1986, *Camellia News,* No.99, p.22, Reg. No.343 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.hybrid* **Snowdrop** that first flowered 1983. The plant has an upright, open growth habit with 6 cm x 3 cm olive green leaves, acute apex and fine serrations. The 5 cm diameter flowers are anemone form and pure white.

Blood Coloured. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.1 facing pl.172, es 'Blood Color'. Synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Blood of China. *(C.japonica),* Rubel, 1938, Brochure, *Camellia Blood of China:* Large size, vivid salmon red flowers. Flowers 10-12 cm across, comprised of many petals, irregularly placed, twisted and curled, of a loose peony rose form. They are a deep, but brilliant, salmon red with reticulated darker veins, occasionally a few petals in the centre are slightly splashed white. When fully open, a short bunch of golden stamens adds to the colour harmony. Mid-season to late flowering. The bush forms a globular type specimen. Colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *Dictionary of Camellias in Colour,* p.190 and on p.309, Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America* as 'Victor Emanuel'. This Camellia, originated from an unknown variety in the Stoutz garden, Mobile, Alabama, USA, was purchased by Henry Stoutz in 1905 from the "Industrial Gardeners' Boy's Home". In 1931 Rubel propagated from it at his Longview Nursery, Alabama. Some plants were sold in 1934 as 'Lot No.17' an unknown variety. In the meantime Bellingrath Gardens bought the original plant where it became verbally known as 'Victor Emmanuel' from a fancied resemblance to **Vittorio Emanuele II.** Kiyono Nursery obtained propagating material from Bellingrath Gardens and erroneously listed it as 'Victor Emmanuel' in their 1938-1939 Catalogue. As 'Victor Emmanuel' is a valid synonym for the old Italian variety **Vittorio Emanuele II** published in the *Agrario Botanico,* 1861-1862, it must be rejected as a synonym of **Blood of China.** Synonym: 'Alice Slack'. Sport: **Blood of China Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Cixuehong'.

Blood of China Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature* p.28 as 'Blood of China Var.': A virus variegated form of Blood of China - Deep salmon red marbled white. Originated by H.W. Steindorf, Greenville, Alabama, USA.

Blood of Christ. Rubel, 1936, Wholesale Price List No.74, p.13. Synonym for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Blood of Cina. Floricultura Hillebrand Catalogo Generale, 1995, p.6. Orthographic error for **Blood of China.**

Bloody Mary. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.159, Reg. No.1398: A 1968 chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1972. Originated by Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5-11 cm long x 6.5-7.5 cm wide. The semi-double to anemone form blossom is brilliant red with varying number of petals and red anthers and filaments. Average size, 11 cm across by 4 cm deep. The flowers vary from loose, wavy semi-double with a dome of stamens with heavy pollen to a full peony centre. It is also variegated. Blooms early to mid-season.

Bloomfield. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011; Velvety red. Large to very large, rose form double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. {'Crimson Robe' **(Dataohong)** x ('Cornelian' **(Damanao)** x **Finlandia**)}. Flowers midseason to late. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Bloomfield (Morris). *(C.japonica).* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.105 as 'Bloomfield'. Collected before 1986 as seed from South Korean islands by representatives of the Morris Arboretum, USA. Vigorous growth, fully branched to the ground, excellent ovate habit. Typical single, scarlet red flowers and excellent foliage. Proven cold hardiness. Top rated plant of the Morris Arboretum seed importations.

Blossom Time. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1974, *Camellia* News, No.55, p.36, Reg. No.163: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* **Buddha,** pollen parent unknown. First bloomed 1970. Plant growth, upright and vigorous, with dull, mid-green leaves 10 cm long by 5 cm wide. The medium pink, 12.2 cm diameter, blooms are incomplete doubles of peony form and are produced mid-season.

Blotched Anemone. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.26: Dusky pink, blotched white, anemone form. Originated in Australia.

Blotched Beauty. *(C,sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.26: Rose pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Blotched Chrysanthemun. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.26. Synonym for **Kikutôji.**

Blotched Comrade. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.26: Virus variegated form of **Comrade** - Bright crimson blotched white. Originated in USA.

Blotched Leaved Camellia. William Prince, 1823, Catalogue, p.99. Synonym for **Maculata.**

Blotched Mammoth. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.27. Synonym for **Gigantea**.

Blotched Peony. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.27. Synonym for **Triumphans.**

Blotched Purple Camellia. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.27: A virus variegated form of **Purple Worenzoff** - Violet rose blotched with white. Originated in Australia.

Blotched Rosita. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.27: Virus variegated form of **Rosita** - Rose pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Blow. Anon., 1830, "Ueber die kultur der Kamelien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.51. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.109, 228. Synonym for **Rosea Plena.**

Blow Rosea (Plena). Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Synonym for **Rosea Plena.**

Blue Angel. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Blue Audusson. *(C.japonica).* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Blue Beauty. *(C.x williamsii),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.27: Blush violet, formal double. Originated in USA.

Blue Beauty (Naidong). *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47 as "Blue Beauty"; Purple cloudy pendent form. Blue-purple flower, cupped corolla.

Blue Blood. Trehane, 1971, RHS., *Magnolia Camellia Yearbook,* No.25, p.124: A 1965 introduction. A 2nd generation *williamsii* hybrid. Orthographic variant for **Blueblood.**

Blue Danube. *(C.x williamsii),* McCaskill Garden's Catalogue, 1960: Medium size. peony form, rose lavender in colour. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Lanse Dounaohe'.

Blue Ridge Sunset. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2660. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1994. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Erinon Nursery, Plymouth, Fla. The 10 cm diameter, rose form double flower is bright lavender pink with a darker centre. Gold anthers and creamy filaments. Layers of petals are raised and separated. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.40 with colour photo p.c3. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Blue Sky. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.8. No description. Originated in USA.

Blue Twilght. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS, *Supplementary List,* 2014. Large semidouble with ruffled petals, blush pink with yellow anthers and pinkish filaments. Flowers late. Vigorous, open growth. Originated by Camellia Forest, Chapel Hill, NC., USA.

Blue Velvet. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; Red single.

Blue Wabisuke. (Wabisuke). Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Red, single.

Bluebird. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1977, vol.X, No.3, p.15, Reg. No.131: a putative hybrid of *C.saluenensis* and *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1974; originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The flowers are semi-double with 14-16 petals and some petaloids. The size is 12 cm x 3.5 cm and the colour deep pink with a blue cast. (RHS.CC.Red-Purple Group 67B-C). The plant has as open, upright habit with mid-green leaves, 7 cm x 2.5 cm. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic variant: 'Blue Bird'. Chinese synonym; 'Lanniao'.

Blueblood. *(C.x williamsii),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1969: Rose-pink with blue overtones. Medium size peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. A seedling of **Philippa Forward** x *C.japonica* originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Blue-Red Prunus Osmanthus Leaf. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Chahua,* p.65. Synonym for 'Qingmeihong Guiye', itself a synonym for **Meihong Guiye.**

Blumenthal's Miniature. *(C.sasanqua),* Foss, 1969, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.31, No.2, p.16: A very tiny sasanqua, very slow growing. A 2 year graft is only 5 cm high. Leaves are oval, 1.2 cm long with tiny flowers. Originated by C. Blumenthal, St. Ives, NSW., Australia.

Blush. *(C.sasanqua),* Kiyono Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.16. Blush pink, medium size single. Originated in USA.

Blush. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis,* 4:235. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Blush Amabilis. Mulligan, Brian, *Woody Plants in the University of Washington Arboretum,* 1977, p.31. University of Washington Arboretum *Inventory,* 1993, p.19. Synonym for **Pink Amabilis.**

Blush Anne. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2648. A chance seedling that first flowered 1980. Originated by Archie Beattie, Bishopville, S.C., USA, and propagated by the Lee County Historical Society, Bishopville. The 9 cm bi-colour pink semi-double flower has heavy textured and notched petals. Vigorous growth and flowers freely late season. Photo shows a pink edged flower shading to white at the centre. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.40 and colour photo p.c3. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 5 cm.

Blush Betty Sheffield. Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian,* 8(4):18. Orthographic error for **Betty Sheffield Blush.**

Blush Camellia. Edward's *Botanical Register,* 1816, vol.2, pl.112. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Blush Ben Parker. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. A blush pink sport of **Ben Parker.** Originated in USA.

Blush Could Be. Rogers, 1974, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29, No.3, p.21. Synonym for **Wylmer Pool Blush.**

Blush Debutante. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1973, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.4: A blush pink form of **Debutante**. Originated in USA.

Blush Diddy. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1: A blush pink form of **Pink Diddy**. The same as the parent except for the colour. Originated in USA.

Blush Edison. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1962: A large, blush pink sport of **Frank Edison.** The same as the parent, except of the colour. Originated by the Thomasville Nursery, Georgia, USA.

Blush Finlandia. McCaskill, 1958, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.19, No.5, p.18. Orthographic error for **Finlandia Blush.**

Blush Gem. *(C.japonica),* Mason's Nurseries Catalogue, 1968: Delicate blush semi-double with petaloids and stamens intermixed in the centre. Medium size. Mid-season flowering. Originated in New Zealand.

Blush Hibiscus. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: A very large single to semi-double flower, resembling the giant Mallow Hibiscus. The colour is white with blush pink at the centre. A vigorous grower with large, dark green leaves. Originated in the USA. For illustr. see p.69, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Blush Mathotiana. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Blush Peony. Savige, 1961, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.II, No.4, p.26. Synonym for **Paeoniflora Pallida.**

Blush Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia:* A single pink with broad petals. Orthographic variant: 'Pink Blush'. Originated in USA.

Blush Plena. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.4: A sport of **Alba Plena.** Blush pink on first opening, fading to white with age. See illustr. p.23, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Garden,* vol.III. Originated in USA.

Blush Purity. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1993-1994, p.4: White to blush pink edge. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA as a sport of **Shiragiku** ('Purity'). Chinese synonym 'Xiujie'.

Blush Rosette. *(C.sasanqua),* ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.4, p.30. Nuccio's Nurseries Advert. No description. Originated in the USA.

Blush Sieboldii. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Synonym for **Tricolor Pink.**

Blush Supreme *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962, p.214, Reg. No.624: A sport of **Betty Sheffield Blush,** first observed 1959, propagated 1960. The plant growth is medium in rate and of average density, with medium size, mid-green leaves. The light pink, peony form flowers, are 12 cm across and 5 cm deep with 20-25 petals. There is a deep pink border on the outside petal. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Blush Supreme Anemone', 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme', 'Blush Supreme Betty'.

Blush Supreme Anemone. Gentry, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Blush Sup. Anemone'. Synonym for **Blush Supreme.**

Blush Supreme Betty. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2. Synonym for **Blush Supreme.**

Blush Tinsie. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2: Blush pink sport of **Bokuhan.** Originated in USA.

Blush Tomorrow. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4: A soft, blush pink form of **Tomorrow**, otherwise the same as its parent. Originated in USA.

Blush (Town's). *(C.japonica),* Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.13. No description. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien....* p.34. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.43, p.33: Small imbricated flower. Petals triangular with poited ends; starry; white and slightly pinkish. Originated in England.

Blush Tricolor. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1957: White blushed pink to blush pink sport of **Tricolor.** Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Xiu Sanse'.

Blush Waratah. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.74. Loudon, ed. 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion,* p.74. Synonym for **Blanda.**

Blush Warrattah. Loudon, 1841, An Encyclopedia of Plants, p.1238. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**

Blushing Beauty. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook.* 1965, p.227, Reg. No.797: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Neal Cox, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright and open, rapid to medium in rate, with light green leaves, 11 cm long by 4 cm wide. The formal double flowers are white, blushed pink. Blooms measure 7.5-8.5 cm across and 2.5-3.5 cm deep and have 60 petals. Blooms mid-season. See colour plate, p.73, Macoboy, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Blushing Bride. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.4. Synonym for **Feastii.**

Blushing Fountains. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS, *Supplementary List*, 2014. Originated by Camellia Forest, Chapel Hill, NC., USA. A seedling of *C.japonica* x *C.tsaii.* A light pink, small single. Moderate upright growth, with arching branches. Flowers late.

Blushing Maiden. *(C.sinensis) Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.28 with colour photos; A form of *C.sinensis* at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, which has red leaves and seedpods, and a section of red at the base of the flowers.

Blushing Maiden. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Suibijin.**

Bianca Geraldine. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Gherardini Bianca**

Bo Morris. *(C.japonica),* Morris, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.114: We have two cold resistant seedlings that have flowered each year for over 20 years. One, a semi-double, rose-pink, we have named in honor of our daughter, Mrs George Pitt Lachicotte. The flowers are about 8.5-10 cm across. It is a mid-seasom bloomer. Originated in USA.

Bo Nadal. *(C.japonica),* Asociasión Española de La Camelia, *Camelia,* Dec. 2004, p.33 with colour photo; Large, 10-12 cm diameter. Semi-double, rose fuschia, (RHSCC 54B), with rays of a more intense colour from the petal bases. 12 to 15 petals with one or more notches at the edges, cream filaments and gold anthers. Leaves lanceolate, elliptic, acuminate, 10cm x 5 cm, dark green. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Leonor Magariño.

Bo Peep. *(C.japonica),* Stromeyer, 1959; Roger, 1974, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29, No.3, p.21, (advert.). SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.20: White, medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA by L. Stromeyer, San Gabriel, California.

Boadicea. *(C.japonica),* D.R., "The Camellia", 1904, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 36:53: A soft pink with an edging of white on the petals. Originated in England.

Boardman's Lotus. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II* p.1. No description. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Lotus Boardman's'.

Boastful Flower. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* p.174. Synonym for **Hanajiman.**

Bob Hope. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1972; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.103, Reg. No.1522: A large to very large, brilliant, dark red, irregular semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Average flower size is 11 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 6 cm long by 4 cm wide. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974 facing p.53; and on p.73, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias;* also on the frontispiece, SCCS, 1973, *The Camellia Review,* vol.35, No.2. Sport: **Bob Hope Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Hebe', later changed to 'Huobo'.

Bob Hope Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1979, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.34, No.4, p.21 as 'Bob Hope Var.': A virus variegated form of **Bob Hope** - Dark red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Bob Mealing. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, Reg. No.43, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.227, Reg. No.706: A chance seedling that bloomed in 1959 at 10 years old; originated by Dr H.G. Mealing, South Carolina, USA. The flower is semi-double, 8.5-10 cm across, colour Neyron Rose, 623/2 on opening and fading with age, to 623/1. Blooms mid-season to late on a vigorous, upright plant. Has large cluster of yellow stamens.

Bob Sansing. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.95, Reg. No.1713: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid of 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) blooming mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first flowered 1978. Average flower size 15 cm across by 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright with average density and rapid rate, with dark green, heavily serrated leaves 12 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Bob Tinsie. Duncan Davies (UK), 1984-1985, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Bob's Tinsie.**

Bob Tinsley. Burncoose & Southdown Nurseries Catalogue, 1988, p.16. Orthographic error for **Bob's Tinsie.**

Bob White. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1971, ACS, *The Camellia Journal.* vol.26, No.4, p.20, (advert.). No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.100 with colour photo; Pale pink semi-double with waved, separated petals. Central cluster of small white petaloids and a few stamens. Diameter 12 cm.

Boban. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405. Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Bokuhan.** Earlier synonym 'Aisou'.

Bobbie Fain. *(C.japonica*), ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. No description. SCCS, Camellia *Nomenclature,* p.20, 1993: Clear, bright red with deep red radial veining and occasional whitish variegation on central petals. Large size, semi-double to anemone form. Average, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Dr. Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA.

Bobbie Fain Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13: Valdosta Camellias Scions as 'Bobbie Fain V.': Bright red, blotched white virus variegated form of **Bobbie Fain**. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Baobiye'.

Bobby Fain Variegated. ACS 1992 *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.29, as 'Bobby Fain Variegated'. Orthographic error for **Bobbie Fain**.

Bobbye Dennis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook* 1986, p.88, Reg. No.2015: A medium to large, very pale blush pink, anemone to peony form; *C.japonica* **Sadie Mancil** x **Evalina.** Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Flower size is 10 cm wide by 5 cm deep with 52 petals. It has 12 outer petals of the same size and 40 others swirled, folded and crinkled with stamens intermixed.

Bobby Guillot. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Winifred Womack.**

Bo-Bo. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.29: Rose-pink. Small, loose peony form. Vigorous spreading growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Novick.

Bob's Tinsie. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1962: A brilliant red. Miniature to small anemone form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. For colour photos see: p.130, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and p.28, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Orthographic errors: 'Bob Tinsie', 'Bob's Tinsley'. Chinese synonym: 'Baobude Aiwu'.

Bob's Tinsley. Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1987, p.11. Orthographic error for **Bob's Tinsie.**

Bocage. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Formal double, colour salmon pink streaked with white. Originated in Portugal.

Boccardi. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bocco. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.69 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, deep purple-red (RHS.CC.45B to 46B). A seedling of 'Latifolia Rubra' **(Latifolia)** x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered 1985. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Bochenme. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal.* Taiwanese name for **Bachongmei.**

Bodaishin. (Buddhist Everlasting Search for Truth). *(C.x williamsii).* Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1992, No.25, p.13, colour photo p.44: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Donation.** Medium sized, 9-10 cm across, semi-double with improved stamen column against 'Donation's' divided one. Flower colour changes from light lavender pink to bright pink as it opens. No fragrance. Blooms mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.240 with colour photo; English translation p.168. Translation of name given as (Praying for the Souls).

Bodeman. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.427. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Elizabeth Boardman.**

Bodnant. Janaki Ammal, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.110, as a hexaploid. Synonym for **Narumigata.**

Boensaide Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.464, p.64. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dr Burnside**.

Boge. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.131. Chinese synonym for **Warwick Berg.**

Bogesi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Jessie Burgess.**

Bôgetsu. (Moon Viewing), *(C.japonica).* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.85, colour photo and description: A pale peach pink, cup-shaped single of 5-6 petals, about 7 cm across with a large, centre cluster of about 120 stamens in a ring somewhat Higo-like. The petals are round with some creping on the margins. Leaves, flat, slightly reflexed, obovate, apex blunt acuminate, finely serrate. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Parentage unknown, originated and named by Sadao Hattori in 1973.

Bogliasco. *(C.japonica),* Ghisleni, Pier, Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie*, fig.15, p.41: Medium size, formal double of 8-9 rows of petals, flesh pink with veining of pale pink. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, margins serrulate. Originated in Italy. Chinese synonym 'Baoge'.

Bogong Snow. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS, 1985, *Camellia News,* No.95, p.20, Reg. No.337: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. Parents *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess** x *C.fraterna.* First flowered 1979. Miniature, anemone form flower with 7-9 outer petals and a centre group of small, spatulate, twisted petals and petaloids; short stamens, filaments white with brownish yellow anthers. Flowers, white with a slight flush of fuchsine pink on the reverse. Blooms early to mid-season. The spreading, weeping plant has mid-green, elliptic, 6 cm x 3 cm, leaves with a tapering base, long acuminate apex and finely, crenate margins.

Bohea. Lettson, 1772, *Natural History of the Tea Tree.* Linnaeus *Thea Bohea,* a form of *C.sinensis* var. *sinensis.*

Bohetang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Candy Mint.**

Bojinsi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA *C. x williamsii* **Tom Perkins.**

Bojô. (Longing), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.15, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.141, colour photo, p.248, description: A pale, peach pink, peony form bloom, very irregular with 7-13 large, irregular outer petals with the centre a mass of about 130 twisted, curled and erect petals and petaloids mixed with stamens. Flower size 7-9 cm in diameter. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, coarsely serrate, elliptic; acuminate apex, mid-green, petioles tomentose. Plant has a bushy, dwarf, spreading habit. Collected in the Kajikawa Village, Kita-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. Different Reading: 'Bojoh'.

Bojoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.217. Different reading for **Bojô.**

Bohan. Domoto Catalogue, 1948. Orthographic error for **Bokuhan.**

Bokuan-tsubaki. (Bokuan's Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Nakayama, Yûhei, 1847, *Senkaôden:* Double, medium size, red with white spots. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.4, p.79. (Believed extinct.)

Bokuban. Different reading for **Bokuhan** in Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.*

Bokuhan. (Personal name), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôekichikinshô,* vol.I as 'Bokuhan-tsubaki'; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e* as 'Bokuhan'; Shirai-bunko, 1789, *Shoshihi Hanagatachô* as 'Bokuban'; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1849, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as 'Bokuhan'; Iwasaki, Tsunemasa,1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Red outer guard petals and a compact, white petaloid centre. A miniature, 5-6 cm across, anemone form. Mid-season blooming. Vigorous, upright growth with long oval leaves, strong green, acuminate and finely serrate, obvious venation. Western synonym: 'Tinsie'. Other synonyms: 'Gakkô', 'Gekkô', 'Bokuhan-tsubaki', Hakushin-bokuhan'. Corruption of Japanese names: 'Bokyhan', 'Bohan'. Different reading: 'Bokuban'. It was described and illustrated in Ishii, 1930, *Illustrated Horticultural Plants of Japan,* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.130, p.224; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pp.155, 156, pl.365 & p.345. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.141 & p.248, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.129; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangements,* p.215 and on the front cover of *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1972, vol.VII, No.5; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.357. Mutations: **Hoshi-iri-bokuhan, Blush Tinsie, Yukimochi-bokuhan.** Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Aisou', later changed to 'Boban'..

Bokuhan-nishiki. (Bokuhan's Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.52. No description. Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, ea., 1960, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.141, colour photo, p.248, description: A red bloom with a compact, anemone centre, some petaloids with an ornamental border of white; medium to small size, 7-8 cm across. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, broad-elliptic, flat, apex long acuminate. Plant habit, erect and vigorous. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. A sport of **Benikarako.** It resembles **Shikibu.**

Bokuhan-tsubaki. Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôekichikinshô.* Considered a synonym for **Bokuhan.**

Bokusai. (Personal name). *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.685: Large, red anemone form with petaloid centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Bokusui. (Poet's Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.239 with colour photo; English translation p.167. Medium size, white striped red, tubular to trumpet-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic,

medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from a wild japonica community on Shiroyama Mountain in Miyazaki City. Named and released by Shiroyama Yabu-tsubaki Lovers Club. From Miyazaki Prefecture.

Bokuzu. *(C.japonica),* Cho, Nisen, (ca 1800), *Chinkafu.* Illustr. p.20. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Bokyhan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Bokuhan.**

Bôkyô. (Nostalgia), *(C.x vernalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50 as 'Bokyo'; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.40: Small size, pink, single to semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, 4.1 cm x 1.8 cm. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Tanaka et al.1986, Cytogenetic Studies on the origin of *C.x vernalis, Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science,* vol.55, No.2, p.210. A pentaploid camellia. Different reading: 'Boukyô'.

Boldini. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue. 1845-1846, p.1. White with red stripes. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bolena. Costa, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmpératrice de toute des Russies et Reine de Pologne,* 1846, p.11. Orthographic error for 'Boleni', synonym for **Chandleri.**

Boleni. Colla, *Camelliografia,* 1843, p.141. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Bolen's Late Tricolor. Lindo Price List, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Tricolor California.**

Bolen's Natchez Red. Camellia Digest, 1943, 1(2). Synonym for **Weatherby Red.**

Bolen's Number 4. *(C.japonica),* Bolen (before 1945) according to Hume, 1956, *Camellias in America,* p.328 as 'Bolen's No.4'. No description. Originated in USA.

Bolen's Number 4 Red. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2 as 'Bolen's No.4 Red'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Chandleri Bolen's Red'.

Bolen's Number 7. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1934, List *of Camellias for Sale,* p.6 as 'Bolen's No.7'. A red and white variegated camellia. Originated in USA.

Bolen's Number 101. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* as 'Bolen's No.101'. Synonym for 'Number 101', synonym for **Lady MacKinnon.**

Bolen's Number 102. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941 as 'Bolen's No.102': Salmon red. Originated by Bolens, USA.

Bolen's Number 104. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942 as 'Bolen's No.104'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Bolen's Number 106. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* as "Bolen's No.106'. Synonym for **Number 106.**

Bolen's Pink Number 4. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Classification Report,* p.9 as 'Bolen's Pink No.4'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Bolen's Pink Number 106. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.9 as 'Bolen's Pink No.106'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Bolen's Pride. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for **Vedrine** as 'Ruby Glow'.

Bolen's Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.27. Synonym for **Annie Laurie.**

Bolen's Shell Pink. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Bollen's Tricolor. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.27. Synonym for **Tricolor California.**

Bolen's Tricolor Late. Vanderbilt 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* Synonym for **Tricolor California.**

Bolen's Tricolor Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Researsch, II,* Synonym for **Annie Laurie.**

Bolero. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Bulletin,* Vol.11, No.2, Dec.1949. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Crimson Red. Medium sized, formal double. Vigorous, low, spreading growth. Imported from Europe by Youtz in 1935 and original name lost.

Bolero. Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Name previously used. Given the valid name of **Heartwood Bolero.**

Bolini. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Oscar Borrini.**

Bolles Jeanerette. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.28. Orthographic error for 'Bolen's Jeanerette', synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Bolles Jeanerette Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* Orthographic error for 'Bolen's Jeanerette Pink', synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Bolongara. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:vv: Peony form. Rose cinnabar. From Isola Borromee, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Bolongaro'.

Bolongaro. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Bolongara.**

Bolta. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:3. Orthographic error for **Botta.**

Boman's Number 81. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2, as 'Boman's #81'. Orthographic error for **Bowman Number 81.**

Boman's Number 227. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2, as 'Boman's #227. Orthographic error for **Bowman Number 227.**

Boman's White. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. Orthographic error for **Bowman's White.**

Bomb Pink Peony. *(C.japonica),* Rubel, 1936, Wholesale Price List, No.74, p.10: Finest shell pink camellia of full peony form, 10 cm across. Mid-season blooming. Large, globular, well rounded flowers. See black and white photo in list. Originated in USA.

Bommerio. *(C.japonica), Horticultural Magazine Gardeners and Amateurs Calendar,* 1869, p.147. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Bo Nadal. *(C.japonica),* Asociasión Española de La Camelia, *Camelia,* Dec. 2004, p.33; Large, 10-12 cm diameter. Semi-double, Rose fuschia, RHSCC 54B, with rays of a more intense colour from the petal bases. 12 to 15 petals with one or more notches at the edges, cream filaments and gold anthers. Leaves lanceolate, elliptic, acuminate, 10 cm x 5 cm, dark green. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Leonor Magariños.

Bon Ami. *(C.japonica),* Griffins Price List, 1940 as 'Bon-Ami'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Bon Bon. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist- Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues-,* p.28.. Orthographic variant for **Bonbon.**

Bon Bon Blush. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.28. Orthographic variant for **Bonbon Blush.**

Bon Bon Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camelia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.28. Orthographic variant for **Bonbon Red.**

Bonanza. *(C.x hiemalis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.214, Reg. No.623: A 6 year old chance *C.sasanqua* seedling of **Crimson Tide** that first bloomed in 1959; originated by Tom Dodd, Jr., Semmes, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 6 cm long by 3.5 cm wide. The deep red, semi-peony form flowers are 9-10 cm across and 3.8 cm deep and have 20-15 petals and 25-30 petaloids. The stamens are yellow. Has similar characteristics to **Sparkling Burgundy.** Flowers early. Received the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award in 1965.

Bonardii. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.218, 237; Illustr. pl.71, Berlèse 1841, *Iconographie:* Leaves, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide, ovate-rounded, thick, prominent venation, sharply serrate, dull green. Buds elongated, scales green. Flower, 8-9 cm across, white with a reflection of flesh-pink just perceptible with a few deep red streaks; outer petals strap-like, on an average, reflexed, notched and imbricated; those following are smaller but of similar shape and likewise imbricated and notched. The corolla is round and rose-like and sometimes irregular. Berlèse 1843, says it was named by M. Paillet, but in his *Monographie*, 1845 says that it was originated by Ridolfi. Paillet, 1844, in his article "Camélias, Rhododendrons et Azaleas" gives himself as the originator. Orthographic variants: 'Bonnardii', 'Bornadii'.

Bonardii Adolpho Striata. *(C.japonica), Magazine of Horticulture,* 1844 as 'Bonardi Adolpho Striata". Orthographic error 'Bonardii Striata Adolphii'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bonardii Lactea Flore Plena. *(C.japonica)* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Bonardii Lactea Fl. Pl.'. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Bonardii Striata Ridolphii. Hovey, 1844, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Orthographic error for **Bonardii Adolpho Striata.**

Bonaria Nova. *(C.japonica),* da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.3: From Italy. A light, carmine formal double.

Bonaroti. Giacomelli Catalogue, 1855. Orthographic error for **Buonarroti.**

Bonarotti. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.33. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Buonarotti.**

Bonararote. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1889, p.41. Orthographic error for **Buonarotti.**

Bonbon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.27: White, splotched red, miniature peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated by Toichi Domoto, California, USA. For other forms of this cultivar see: **Bonbon Blush, Bonbon Red**. Orthographic variant: 'Bon Bon'.

Bonbon Blush. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.29: A sport of **Bonbon.** Deep pink with each petal edged white. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. For colour photo see p.130, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Orthographic variant: 'Bon Bon Blush'.

Bonbon Red. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.44, Reg. No.1162: A sport of **Bonbon** that was first observed 1965 by W.F. Wilson, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate. Except for flower colour, which is solid red, the flower is identical to the parent variety. Orthographic variant: 'Bon Bon Red'.

Bonbori. (Hand Lamp), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.14, colour photo; No.181, p.96, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.141, colour photo: Flower, peach pink, peony form with 8 petal rows, bowl shaped, petals, imbricated, approximately 45, stamens, deep yellow, about 140, in fascicles mixed with small petals, 8-10 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Petals protrude from the buds for a time before opening and can be weather damaged. Leaves, 6-8 cm long by 3-4 cm wide, elliptic, reflexed, serrations shallow and sharp; petiole hairy. Growth vigorous, open, spreading. Collected from Tochio City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1959 by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967.

Bonchamps. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; White, single to semi-double.

Bonesyeboni. Findlay, 1968, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.18. Corruption of the Japanese name **Beni-shibori.**

Bonfire. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, (No.243 Tea Gardens): Dark Red. Very large, loose peony form. Originated in the USA.

Bonisi Baodi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Berenice Boddy.** Formerly 'Benisi Baodi' and 'Bainisi Baodi'.

Bonnardii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.71. Orthographic error for **Bonardii.**

Bonne Chance. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Salmon pink. Medium large, cup-shaped, semi-double. Loose, spreading growth. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error 'Bonnie Chance'.

Bonne Diredighim. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Bonnie Belle. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1989, vol.XVI, No.l, p.28, Reg. No.267: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, NZ., from *C.japonica* 'Tinsie' x **Margaret Davis.** The seedling is 12 years old and first flowered 1980. The plant is of average growth and density and the leaves are light green, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The miniature, red flower measures 5.5-6 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals number 7 with about 80 petaloids, with yellow filaments and white anthers. Flowers mid-season. Flowers are bell-shaped with a tight boss of petaloids in white, yellow and carmine. (RHS.CC.47A-B).

Bonnie Chance. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic error for **Bonne Chance.**

Bonnie Dee. Abbott's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.17. Synonym for **Henry VIII.**

Bonnie Jean. *Camellia Digest,* 1943, 1(3). Synonym for 'Akebono Pink' as **Akebono.**

Bonnie Lassie. *(C.saluenensis x C.cuspidata),* Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.142, illustr. p.39: Large single to semi-double white, edged pink. Early flowering. Originated by James, California, USA from a seedling of the hybrid **Sylvia Mae.**

Bonnie Marie. *(C.hybrid),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960. A seedling from the cross *(C.saluenen*sis *x C.cuspidata)* **Robbie** x *C.japonica*, **Charlottte Bradford,** originated by James Rare Plant Nursery, Aptos, California, USA. Plant Patent 1801. Phlox pink, large, semi-double to anemone form double with fluted petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. For another form of this cultivar see 'FBI'. For colour photo see front page, SCCS, 1960, *The Camellia Review,* vol.22, No.1.

Bonnie Prince Charles. *(C.japonica),* Deutsche, 1950, *Camellian,* (1):35: White centre petals and blush pink outer petals, edges veined a deeper colour. Medium sized, loose peony to anemone form,

10-11 cm across, swirled centre petals mixed with stamens. Originated by McIlhenny, Louisiana, USA.

Bonomia. Sgarvatti Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for **Bonomiana.**

Bonomiana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1858, *Flore des Serres* et *des Jardins de L'Europe,* vol.13, p.9, F.1858: This variety was obtained from seed by Sangalli of Milan, Italy. The flowers are medium sized, formal double, with over 80 petals, pure white background marked with bands and speckles of bright carmine. Also illustrated by Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.3. Sports include: **Doutor Balthazar de Mello, Dona Jane Andresen, Bonomiana Maculata, Bonomiana Nova, La Bonomiana Rubra, Bonomiana Rosea, Bonomiana Extra.** Synonym: 'Fain's Best', 'Bonomiana Alba'. Orthographic errors: 'Bonomia', 'Bononnana', 'Bonsoniana'. Erroneously equated with **Contessa Paolina Maggi** and **Carolina Franzini.**

Bonomiana I. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Erroneous synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Bonomiana II. Scott, J. & Son Catalogue, 1889 as 'Bonomiana No.1'. Erroneous synonym for **Carolina Franzini.**

Bonomiana Alba. Newman & Son Catalogue, 1894-1895. Synonym for **Bonomiana.**

Bonomiana Extra. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1879, Catalogue, No.21, p.68: Superb improvement on the camellia **Bonomiana.** Obtained by M. Tretiakoff, Moscow, Russia.

Bonomiana Maculata. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Rose Amaranth formal double, outer petals marbled with white; centre, clear rose-red. A sport of **Bonomiana** originated in Italy.

Bonomiana Nova. *(C.japonica,)* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Imbricated rose, lined with carmine and feathered with white and with large stripes and dots of blood red. Originated in Italy as a sport of **Bonomiana.**

Bonomiana Pink. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.21 . Synonym for **Bonomiana Rosea.**

Bonomiana Red. Fendig, 1953, *Ameriean Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **La Bonomiana Rubra.**

Bonomiana Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. A solid rose-pink sport of **Bonomiana.** Synonym: 'Bonomiana Pink'. Originated in Italy.

Bonomiana Rouge. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Synonym for **La Bonomiana Rubra.**

Bononnana. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888, p.53. Orthographic error for **Bonomiana.**

Bononri. *(C.rusticana),* SCCS, 1972, *Camellia Nomenelature,* p.61: Pink. Medium sized, rose form double. Originated in Japan.

Bonsai. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.26: Rose red. Miniature, anemone form. Medium sized, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA.

Bonsai Baby. *(C.hiemalis),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1957, "Newest Camellias"; Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.30: The McCaskills also have a small seedling of **Shishigashira** with a dainty foliage and compact growth habits...covered with a profusion of semi-double, bright red flowers, 2.5-3.5 cm across. This seedling can easily be made into a bonsai.

Bonshiratama. Settsu Raikôyen Catalogue, 1938-1939. According to Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan* it is a sport of **Shiratama** and has the synonyms: 'Kakuba-shiratama', 'Seiganji' and **Rôgetsu.** However **Rôgetsu** was listed earlier by Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû* and has priority as the valid name. This name is the local name for **Rôgetsu** in the Chûbu district. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pp.88, 90.

Bonshiratima. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.3. Corruption for the Japanese name 'Bonshiratama', synonym for **Rôgetsu.**

Bonsoniana. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Bonomiana.**

Bonten. (One of Buddha's names), *(C.japonica),* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1969, *Tsubaki Hana to Bunka*, p.39. No description. Originated in Japan.

Bontenhaku-hôshû. ('Hakuhôshu' of Bonten Leaves), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.4: Small size, white, bud centred double. Blooms late. The leaves are the "Bontenba" form. See explanation for **Bontenjiro.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.243 with colour photo; English translation p.170. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan by Toshikazu Iwamoto in 1988, as a natural seedling of **Bontenjiro**.

Bontenjiro. (Bonten White), *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1985, Tsubaki, No.24: Colour photo back page: Large white single of 7 fluted petals and a central column of yellow anthers with white filaments joined for their lower third. Fishtail leaves, some with second round leaf pendant at end of main rib. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.54, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, wide campanulate single, with 5-6 wide, reflexed, overlapping petals with ruffled margins and a broad, central stamen column, with lemon coloured filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves dark green, obolanceolate, apices rounded, margins serrate. "Bonten" is one of Buddha's names. In this case it alludes to the form of a small leaf from the main leaf apex. Some leaves are two tiered, with this small leaf extending from the apex of the mother leaf, which is the extreme form of the 'Kingyoba' or fish tailed camellias. Originated in the Tokyo area, Japan. Parentage unknown, named and released by Uichirô Noda in 1985.

Bonten-tsubaki. Abbreviation for 'Bontenba-tsubaki', synonym for **Ranchûba-tsubaki.**

Bontenba-tsubaki. Hisamoto, JCS, 1976, Tsubaki, No.15, p.24: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1969, *Tsubaki Hana to Bunka,* p.36. Synonym for 'Ranchû-kingyo-tsubaki', synonym for **Ranchûba-tsubaki.**

Bontiana. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846 1847. No description. Originated in Italy.

Boom-a-Loom. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.225, Reg. No.944: A 7 year old chance sasanqua seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by Gary Chitty LeCroy, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate. The upper leaf surface is dark green with raised veins, the underside is lighter. The leaves average 6 cm long by 2.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 10.5 cm across and 4 cm deep with 7-10 petals. Colour is pale pink with the petal edges shading to white; petals crinkled, those in the centre, upright. Stamens yellow. Early blooming.

Boong Betty. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.1. Orthographic error for **Blonde Betty.**

Boozie B. *(C.x williamsii). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.69, colour photo facing, p.70: Originated by F.F.Becker. Brookhaven, Mississippi, USA as a chance seedling of **Creation.** The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Medium to large size, very light orchid pink, with magenta rose stripes, deeper at edges, shading to centre; semi-double. Average size bloom 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 47 petals, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth

is upright, spreading, open and vigorous with light green leaves 10 cm long x 2 cm wide. See also colour photo, p.41, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1.

Bopu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the Belgium *C.japonica* **Prince Eugene Napoleon.** Formerly 'Popu'.

Borbonia Striata. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1843, Catalogue, No.50, p.18. Originated in Belgium. No description. (Believed extinct).

Borde Hill Hybrids. Hillier, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7 as the collective name for hybrids between *C.saluenensis* and *C.reticulata.*

Bordeau. *(C.japonica),* Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17: Semi-double red with white spots. See black and white illustr.27, p.160, Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie.* Originated in Italy.

Bordeau. *(C.japonica),* Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.3. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Bordered Ikkyu. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.57 with colour photo; Synonym for **Fukurin-ikkyû**

Bordered Wabisuke. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.220 with colour photo; Synonym for **Fukurin-wabisuke.**

Borderline Beauty. *(C.hiemalis).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2649. A seedling of *C.hiemalis* **Mine-no-yuki** which first bloomed in 2001. Originated by Robert Green, Fairhope, Ala., USA, and propagated by Green Nurseries. The 5.7 diameter, peony form flower is white, with wavy petals and a narrow magenta-pink picotee border unique among *C.sasanqua* group flowers. An upright, vigorous plant, flowering early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.40 and colour photo p.c4. The dark green leaves are 5.7 cm x 2.5 cm, and new growth is maroon-red.

Bordiniana. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1878, Catalogue, p.42. Orthographic error for 'Burdiniana', synonym for **Billottii.**

Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Gelli & Figlio Catalogue,1871-1872:- Carmine rose with some petals striped with white. Originated in Italy.

Borghese 28. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Borghese 38. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Borghese Don Camillo. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Don Camillo Borghese.**

Borghese Don Felice. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Don Felice Borghese.**

Borghese Don Francesco. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Don Francesco Borghese.**

Borghese Don Gio. Battista. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Don Giovanni Battista Borghese.**

Borghese Don Giulio. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Don Giulio Borghese.**

Borghese Don Paola. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Don Paola Borghese.**

Borghese Donna Agnese. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Donna Agnese Borghese.**

Borghese Donna Anna Marie. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Donna Anna Marie Borghese.**

Borghese Donna Marie. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic Varaint for **Donna Marie Borghese.**

Borghese Novissima. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.4. No description. Originated in the Giardino Borghese, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Borghese Principe Don Marcantonio. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Principe Don Marcantonio Borghese.**

Borghese Principessa Adele. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Adele Borghese.**

Borghese Principessa Teresa. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Teresa Borghese.**

Borghese Rosea Nova. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8: Flower extremely large, (overwhelming) petals numerous, regularly imbricated, some reflexed, colour a bright rose-pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Borghese Rosea Novissima'.

Borghese Rosea Novissima. Medici Spada.1858, Catalogue. Orthographic variant for **Borghese Rosea Nova.**

Borghese Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.4: Medium to large size flower, imbrication perfect as a rose, numerous petals, rather larger than a pink hydrangea, varied in size and of similar colours, but deeper and of blush tint when the flower first opens. Originated in Giardino Borghese, Italy.

Borghesiana. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.108, 228: Leaves long, well serrate, surface irregular, somewhat dark green; buds, oval, pointed, with yellowish scales; Flower, rather large, double, clear, cherry red, often rose-red, exterior petals in 5 or 6 rows, broad, rounded, reflexed, and profoundly notched at the apex; the centre is composed of an indeterminent number of small petals, upright, close packed, uniform, which, together, form a spherical boss similar to 'Waratah'. Obtained from seed by M. Calciati Borghi, Plaisance, Italy.

Borghi. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12. Orthographic error for **Borgia.**

Borghia. van Houtte, 1852-1853, Catalogue, 48:36. Orthographic variant for **Borgia.**

Borgia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18.Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6; illustr.pl.182. p.87, Spae, 1848, *Annals de Gand,* vol.4; Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* p.276: Formal double, 9-10cm across, bright pink, almost cerise with broad white stripes. Petals in 5-6 rows, the outer rounded, the others oblong. Central petals narrow, entire, reflexed and veined red. Imbrication slightly loose. Corolla flat and round: pl.3, Book IV, Vershaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie:* Pale cerise, formal double with broad bands of white in the centre of each petal, the stripes themselves sometimes striated with pink; petals rounded at the exterior becoming almost pointed towards the centre. Van Houtte erroneously gives this camellia as a synonym for 'Empereur de Russie' Orthographic variants: 'Borghia', 'Borghi', 'La Borghia'. Synonym: 'La Borgia'. Originated in Italy.

Borgia Alba. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.45. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Borgia Nova. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1872, p.133. No description. Orthographic error: 'Borsia Nova'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Borgogniana. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bori. (An abbreviation for 'Sanyabori', 'Sacchobori' or 'Funabori'), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Red, double, medium size, white spotted. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) For explanation of name see: JCS., Andoh, 1989, *Tsubaki,* No.28, p.8.

Boriera da Silva. Try, 1966, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.151. Orthographic error for Moreira da Silva **(Alfredo Moriera da Silva).**

Borom's Gem. *(C.japonca). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.156, Reg. No.1890: A large to very large, pink, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late, originated by S.T. Borom, South Carolina, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across and 5 cm deep with 30-34 petals, 4 petaloids, yellow anthers and pink and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, of average density and rapid growth with light green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

Borsia Nova. de Bisschop Catalogue, 1900, p.6. Orthographic error for **Borgia Nova.**

Borsig. William Bull, 1873, Retail Catalogue. Named for A.Borsig, a well known camellia grower of the time. No description. (Believed extinct).

Bortery. *(C.japonica),* Bergami Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Bosetsu. (Evening Snow), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* No.100 colour photo, p.116, description: Leaves, broadly elliptic, tapering at both ends, slightly undulate, finely serrate, lateral veins impressed, 6.6-6.8 cm long by 3.5-4.1 cm wide with glabrous petioles. Flower, peony type, pink (Camellia Rose 622/3), petals 10-31, the largest, 4.5 cm x 3.3 cm wide, oblong, undulate, wrinked at the apex with more irregularly wrinked, inner petals intermixed with petaloids and stamens. Androecium, 2.4 cm high in 4-5 fascicles; filaments yellowish. Late flowering. The name refers to the snow reflecting the evening sunlight. Originated in Kanosechô, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Bôshû-otome. (Bôshû Maiden), *(C.japonica).* Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1980 as 'Boshyuotome'. No description. Originated in Kantô district, Japan. 'Bôshû' is the old name for the Chiba Prefecture.

Boshyuotome. Different reading for **Bôshû-otome.**

Bostonia. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Originated by Floy. Beautiful light rose, very double. Orthographic variants: 'Bostoniana', 'Bostoniae'. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie:* Flower about 10 cm across, cherry red, outer petals in many rows, imbricated, rounded, regularly tiered, those at the centre very small, upright, elongated, sexual organs invisible. Synonym: 'Bostoniana Plenissima'. Originated in USA.

Bostoniae. van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:8. Orthographic variant for **Bostonia.**

Bostoniana. van Houtte, 1845-1846, Catalogue, 23:2. Orthographic variant for **Bostonia.**

Bostoniana Plenissima. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.7. Synonym for **Bostonia.**

Botan. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.117, p.63. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.rusticana* **Botanyuki.** Also known as 'Xuemudan'.

Botan-shibori. (Dappled Peony), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, three rows of petals. Red flower with white spots, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Botan-tsubaki. (Peony Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.242; Hirayama, *Tsubaki Byôbu,* (late 17th century): Crimson. Large size, open peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Botanuki. Piet, 1978, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.40, No.1. Orthographic error for **Botanyuki.**

Botanyuki. (Snow Peony), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.15, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.141, colour photo, p.248 description: Creamy white, but peach-pink in bud, cup shaped, petaloid semi-double to open peony form, 7-8.5 cm across with 13-20 large, outer petals and an open centre of petaloids, with yellow filaments, stamens and a few erect and twisted small petals. Blooms late. Leaves, medium size, long oval, acuminate apex, impressed venation, hairy petioles; spreading, bushy growth. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.294, 295. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Botanuki'. Collected from Yamato-chô, Minami-uonuma-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, in 1958 by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya.

Bothwelliana. *(C.japonica),* A.J., "Camellia Culture", 1866, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 3264:876: This is a Scottish seedling, raised by Mr Turnbull of Bothwell Castle, Scotland. It has much the same character as the **Duchess of Buccleugh.** In fact they are all but identical. A late flowerer. It is a ruby red. In depth and outline it is similar to **Feastii.** There are an enormous number of petals which expand right to the centre.

Botta. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:3 as 'Bolta', corrected to 'Botta' in later catalogues. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.2: Beautiful flowers of the 'Waratah' type. Synonym 'Botta d'Italie'. Originated in Italy.

Botta d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:20. Synonym for **Botta.**

Botta Nova. *(C.japonica),* Alexander Verschaffelt, Catalogue, 1843, p.14. No description. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Originated in Belgium. No description. (Believed extinct).

Botti. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Cup-shaped vivid red. Imbricated. originated in Italy by Botti.

Botusi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the Portugal *C.japonica* **Bella Portuense.**

Boughmanni. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.153. Corrected to **Broughmannii** in the errata.

Boukyô. *(C.x vernalis),* Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* p.19. Different reading for **Bôkyô.**

Bould de Neige. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.1. Orthographic error for **Boule de Neige.**

Boule de Feu. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, Catalogue 1942, p.6: Fiery red. Peony form. Originated in the USA.

Boule de Neige. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varietes of Camellias,* p.4: Peony type. White in the form of a ball. Orthographic errors: 'Bould de Neige', 'Double de Neige'. Originated in the USA.

Boumanni. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1. Orthographic error for **Baumanniana.**

Bouquet. Nicholls Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic variant for **Bouquette.**

Bouquet of Roses. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.28. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Bouquette. *(C.japonica),* Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Bouquet'. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Bour Sait. *(C.japonica),* Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.124. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Bourbon. Curtis's *Botanical Magazine,* 1814. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Bourgarde. *(C.japonica),* Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Originated in France. No description. (Believed extinct).

Boutoniere White. Wilmot's, 1942, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.9. Synonym for **Compacta Alba** as 'Boutonniere Alba'.

Boutonniere. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1953, colour photo facing p.82: Dark red with centre petals streaked white. Miniature, rose form double, 7.5 cm across. Mid-season to late flowering. Slow, wide, spreading growth. See p.29, G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias* for colour pl. Believed to be a lost label variety from Europe. Orthographic error: 'Butanniere'.

Boutonniere Alba. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Compacta Alba.**

Boutonnier White. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Orthographic error for 'Boutonniere White', synonym for **Compacta Alba.**

Bouturlin. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement:* "Grown by Charles Luzzatti of Florence in 1852". No description. (Believed extinct.)

Boven Bryant. Jean Lebihan 1971, *Pas de Jardin sans Camellia,* 2nd ed., p.57. Orthographic error for **Bowen Bryant.**

Bow Belles. Threlkeld, 1962, *The Camellia Book,* p.169. Orthographic error for **Bow Bells.**

Bow Bello. Jean Lebihan, 1971, *Pas de Jardin sans Camellia,* 2nd. ed., .57. Orthographic error for **Bow Bells.**

Bow Bells. *(C.x williamsii),* Buzzard, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.216; Puddle, 1956, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.17, No.8, p.13, as a variation within the species saluenensis: Rose-pink, deeper at the base of the petals with deeper veining. Medium sized, trumpet shaped, semi-double. A scented seedling raised from *C.saluenensis* by W.J. Marchant, England. Orthographic errors 'Bow Belles', 'Bow Bello'. Develops a pendulous habit with age.

Bowen Bryant. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS, 1957, *Camellia Annual,* vol.1, No.4, Reg. No.25: Number 10 in the batch of seedlings raised by E.G. Waterhouse from the one plant of *C.saluenensis* in 1946. A large, semidouble, vigorous growing, free flowering Camellia of intense rose fuchsine, RHS, Red Purple Group, 62C, with silvery overtones. Medium size with an odd inner petal fused with contrasting stamens, amber tipped copper. Distinctive, narrow foliage; upright, open grower. Received an RHS Award of merit in 1981 and a First Class Certificate in 1986. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. Sport: **Bowen Bryant**

Variegated. Orthographic errors: 'Bowen Bryanth', 'Boven Bryant'. Chinese synonym 'Baowen'.

Bowen Bryant Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1966. A virus variegated form of **Bowen Bryant** - Rose fuchsine marbled with white. Originated in Australia.

Bowman Number 81. *(C.japonica),* Fisher, 1958, *Camellian* as 'Bowman #81', back cover. No description. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Bowman's No.81'. Orthographic error: 'Boman's Number 81'.

Bowman Number 227. *(C.japonica),* Fisher, 1958, *Camellian* as 'Bowman #227'. Back cover. No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Boman's Number 227'.

Bowman's No.81. Abbott's Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Abbreviation for **Bowman Number 81.**

Bowman's White. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature:* Cream White. Medium to large peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Late flowering. Orthographic error: 'Boman's White'. Originated by Bowman, USA.

Boyish Face. Bao, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2. p.18. Synonym for **Tongzimian.**

Bozzoni. Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni.**

Brabantii Princeps. Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia,* p.111. Orthographic variant for **Duc de Brabant.**

Braccana. *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique, Belge,* 1848, vol.6, No.10. Orthographic error for **Brockiana.**

Bracarensis. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, 1892, No.27, p.56, & No.29, 1895-1896: Anemone form white, striped and spotted rose. Orthographic variant 'Bracharensis'. Originated in Portugal.

Braceana. Ysabeau, ed., 1848-1849, *Journal d'Horticulture de la Belgique,* vol.6, p.348. Orthographic error for **Bruceana.**

Bracharensis Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No. 48, 1911-1912, p.35; Orthographic variant for **Bracarensis.**

Brachariana. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* Apr 1844, No.7, pp105-106; Beautiful flowers, very pale pink, almost flesh coloured in the centre. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Bracteata. *(C.japonica),* André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyeres...* p.236. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Bradamante. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.287, as 'Bradamanti'; Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Large bright cerise red with white splashes. Imbricated to first order. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.8: The flower is about 11 cm across, often more, and is a regular rose form, full, and perfectly imbricated to the circumference. The colour is a cherry red to clear carmine with nuances of delicate rose. The petals are in 9-10 rows, wide, rounded and notched, thin, close set, veined a deep red, sometimes with stripes of white at the centre. Orthographic variants: 'Bradamanthe', 'Bradmantii', 'Bradamanti'. Originated by Mariani, Florence, Italy.

Bradamanti. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.122. Orthographic variant for **Bradamante**

Bradamanthe. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Bradamante.**

Bradford's Gardenia. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.174, 175: Seed planted 1928, bloomed 1935. Upright and narrow in growth; plant compact, leaves small, light green,

smooth and finely serrate near apex, none at base. Complete double, irregular, small, 8.5 cm across; colour, dull white; base petals protrude a little beyond the edge of the flower. Centre of flower an irregular mass of spatulate, somewhat folded petaloids with occasional stamens. Originated by J.S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA.

Bradford's Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Bradford's Var.': A variegated form of **C.M. Hovey** - Deep red with white spots and margins. Synonym: 'C.M. Hovey Variegated II'. Originated by J.S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA.

Bradley Ford. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.27: Originated by Alice Spragg, N.S.W., Australia as a seedling of **Jean Lyne**. Seed planted 1969, first flowered 1973. The semidouble, deep coral rose blooms are of medium size and produced mid-season. Leaves and habit similar to its parent.

Bradmantii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.28. Orthographic error for **Bradamante.**

Brama del Giannetto. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68. Orthographic error for **Brama del Giarnetto.**

Brama del Giarnetto. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalago nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. [from] Giarnetto. No description. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68 as 'Brama del Giarnetto': Carmine, all the petals streaked with white. Imbricated. Orthographic error 'Brama del Giannetto'. Originated in Italy by Giarnetto.

Brambilla. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Branco. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1969, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4, p.17. No Description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Brandi Barlow. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1975, p.235, Reg. No.1352: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by J.M. Haynie, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, average density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long by 4 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is flesh to light pink with yellow anthers, flesh coloured filaments,14 petals and 3 petaloids; 11 cm across by 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Brandy Wine. Barcock & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1978-1979. Synonym for **Sparkling Burgundy.**

Branzini. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Abbreviation for **Abate Branzini.**

Bras Rouge. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Originated in Italy by Freppa. (Believed extinct.)

Brasiliensis. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beischreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien…,* p.218. Orthographic error for **Brasilliensis.**

Brasilliensis. *(C.japonica),* Anon. 1830, "Ueber die kultur der Kamelien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner* as 'Brassiliensis'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed. 1, No.158. Leaf handsome, shrub well branched, pyramidical, very vigorous, buds with blackish scales. Flowers semi-double, red, small. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variant 'Braxillensis'. Orthographic errors 'Brasiliensis' and 'Brassiliensis'.

Brassenie. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1935: Rose red, marbled white. Large, rose form double. Slow, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic errors: 'Brassine', 'Bressonie', 'Brassoni', 'Brussenie', 'Brassennie', 'Bressene'. Synonym: 'Brassennie Variegated'. Erroneously associated with **Il Tramonto** in the USA.

Brassennie. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Brassenie.**

Brassennie Variegated. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942 as 'Brassennie Var.'. Synonym for **Brassenie.**

Brassiliensis. Anon., 1830, "Ueber die kultur der Kamelien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.51. Orthographic error for **Brasilliensis.**

Brassine. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957, p.11. Orthographic error for **Brassenie.**

Braun's. Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China* Catalogue No.70. Abbreviation for 'Braun's Red', a synonym for **Jarvis Red.**

Braun's Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Synonym for **Jarvis Red.**

Bravo. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), SCCS., Nov-Dec,1990, *The Camellia Review,* vol.52, No.2, colour photo front cover description p.1: Large to very large *C.reticulata* hybrid. Scarlet, often toned lighter towards the centre. Irregular semi-double with crinkled petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms profusely early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Pengchang'.

Bravo Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias – A Photo Dictionary", p.89 with colour illustration: Very large, open peony form, scarlet blotched white, virus-variegated form of **Bravo**. Originated in USA.

Braxilliensis. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, No.158: Leaf handsome, shrub well branched, pyramidal and very vigorous; buds with blackish scales; flower, semi-double, red, small. Orthographic error for **Brasilliensis.**

Braxton Bragg. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 15 cm diameter, bright pink, peony form. Plant is strong and compact, with handsome dark green leaves. {(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Forty-Niner**) x (**Buddha** x **Forty-Niner**)}. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW0006).

Break O'Day. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.76: Seedling of 'Lotus', (**Gauntlettii**). A thickly packed ball of coral pink with large outer petals, notched and waved. The flower is 12.5 cm across. This variety has very distinctive foliage resembling 'Chang's Temple', (**Damanao**), but more compact. For black and white photo see p.24, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Originator: Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Break of Day'.

Break of Day. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2.Orthographic variant for **Break O'Day.**

Breath of Spring. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue; American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.304, Reg. No.190: A 7 year old chance seedling; originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA, that first bloomed 1952. Plant growth is open and slow with dark green leaves, 11 cm long by 5 cm wide. Flower buds are pointed, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) buds in size and form. The flowers are light, dawn pink, (RHS,CC,523/3) in colour, semi-double with 13 petals. The flower is about 12.5 cm across. Flowers from early to mid -season .

Breca. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Mixed colours, imbricated.

Brechiana. Downings Catalogue, (ca.1858). Orthographic error for **Bricchiana.**

Brechini's Pride. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Breschini's Pride.**

Breggi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:4. No description. Originated in Italy.

Brehem's Madonna. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2. Orthographic error for **Brehm's Madonna.**

Brehm's Madonna. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.11: Medium large, rose form double white with a blush pink bud. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Brehem's Madonna'.

Brenda. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1872, p.22: Medium large, formal double; rose red, veined crimson and striped white. Originated in Australia.

Brenda Ann Hart. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.128, Reg. No.1499: A medium size, rose-pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season flowering; originated by Tammia Nursery, Louisiana, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1971. The flower has over 100 petals in 12-14 rows. Its average size is 10 cm across by 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is average in density, upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5-8.5 cm long by 4-4.5 cm wide. For colour photo see back cover ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.1, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Bulinda'.

Brenda Beach. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.30, Reg. No.2368. A large, blush pink mottled with shades of medium pink, semi-double chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Miles A. Beach, Mt. Pleasant, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1991. Average flower size is 12.7 cm wide x 3.7 cm deep, with 18 petals and 8 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.7 cm wide.

Brenda Lee Willbern. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.1, p.36, Reg. No.2285: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.60: Originated by Dr O.V.Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. Large white with narrow rose-red stripes. Peony form. Chance seedling. Blooms early to late. The 23 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 20 petals, 15 petaloids, and yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and average with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 2.2 cm wide. Colour pl. between pp.64-65.

Brenda Griffin. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.28: Blush pink. Large semi-double with fluffy, partly upright, petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by F. Griffin Sr, South Carolina, USA.

Brenda Kay. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2153: Miniature to small size, deep red with wine edges, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms midseason to late. Originated by Lillian C. Schaefer, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.119: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 5-6 cm across x 1.3 cm deep with 96 petals. Plant growth is dense and average with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.8 cm.

Brenda Lee Willbern. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.1, p.36, Reg. No.2285: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.60: Originated by Dr O.V.Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. Large white with narrow rose-red stripes. Peony form. Chance seedling. Blooms early to late. The 23 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 20 petals, 15 petaloids, and yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and average with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 2.2 cm wide. Colour pl. between pp.64-65.

Brenda Tuck. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.84, Reg. No.820: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Dr Albert C. Tuck, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, upright, spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging

9.5 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. The rose form double flowers, similar to 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**), 10 cm across and 8 cm deep, are snow white with light coloured stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

Brendan Fair. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.11, colour photo: A medium size, white peony type informal double with large, notched and fluted guard petals and a large, central mixture of small, irregular, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. A seedling of **Mrs William Thompson.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Breschini's Pride. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.215, Reg. No.622: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960; originated by C. Breschini, California, USA. Plant growth is open and medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 10.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) in form are 11-12.5 cm across by 6 cm deep with 30-35 petals. They have a pink border which fades into creamy white to the centre with yellow stamens. Orthographic error: 'Brechini's Pride'.

Bresley's Victoria. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.64. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Bressenie. G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Brassenie.**

Bressonie. Fendig. 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Brassenie.** Erroneously given as a synonym for 'Lallarook' by Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Garden,* p.210.

Bretagne. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Abbreviation for **Duc de Bretagne.**

Bretti. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Brevistyla. Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):2. *C.brevistyla* (Hay), Cohen Stuart, 1916. A camellia species from Formosa.

Brian. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata),* Griffin, ed. 1957, *Camellian; New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1961, p.38, Reg. No.6: A 10 cm semi-double with 15 petals, pointed and in a hose-in-hose arrangement. The colour is HCC 23/3, Rose Madder, stamens yellow. First flowered 1954. Vigorous, upright growth. A seedling of the cross *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes** raised by Dr B. Doak, Papatoetoe, New Zealand. Synonym: 'Brian Doak'. See colour photo, p.41, Richard & Charles Harrison, 1965, *Know Your Garden Series, Trees and Shrubs.* Sport: **Brian Variegated.**

Brian Anderton. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.16, Reg. No. 454. Registered by Carol J. Anderton, Te Puke, New Zealand. A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered in 1987. The flowers are of anemone to peony form, 8 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with 30-35 petals, 20-25 petaloids and 60-70 stamens. It has a light tea scent. Flowers are a striking red-purple colour, shading from a mid blue-red (RHS.CC.53B) at the inner petal bases to a much darker colour at the tips (RHS.CC.60A). The petals are markedly veined, with the veins so deeply coloured (RHS.CC.79C) that they seem almost black. Petaloid and stamen filaments are light red. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Brian Bohru. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1991, Issue No.119, p.11, Re. No.398: Originated at Mildorrie Camellias, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Brian Doak Variegated** that first flowered 1984 as a 3 year old plant. A semi-double red with 12-14 petals and filaments in a central boss. Size, 8 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a slow growing, dense, spreading bush. Leaves glossy green, keeled,

elongated, margins dentate, apices acuminate, 10 cm long x 2.2 cm wide. Similar to **Brian** but brilliant red.

Brian Doak. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 196~1965, p.2. Synonym for **Brian.**

Brian Gaeta. *(C.reticulata x C.granthamiana),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.117: Bright pink, speckled white. Large to very large semi-double with wavy petals, Vigorous, spreading growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Piet & Gaeta, California from the cross *C.reticulata* hybrid 'Pink Sparkle' x *C.grathamiana.* Sport: **Brian Gaeta Variegated.**

Brian Gaeta Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.granthamiana),* Valdosta Camellia, Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.22 as 'Brian Gaerta V.': A virus variegated form of **Brian Gaeta** - Pink blotched white. Originated by Piet & Gaeta, California, USA.

Brian Variegated. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata),* Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* colour photo, p.150. A virus variegated form of **Brian** - Rose madder flecked with pure white. Originated in New Zealand. Chinese synonym: 'Huanao'.

Brian's Dawn. *(C.japonica).* ACS *Journal,* June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2020; Originated by Brian Dick, Lakeland Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.172 with colour photo; Medium size flower is 10cm x 5cm, light red with darker red stripes, 40 petals and 20 petaloids. Described as semidouble to anemone form, but photo shows a peony form flower. Upright average growth. Early flowering.

Brianta Verva. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.122. Orthographic error for **Briantea.**

Briantana. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam,* 1844. Orthographic error for 'Briantina', synonym for **Brillante.**

Briantana Italica. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for 'Briantina', itself a synonym for **Brillante.**

Briantea. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.51. No description. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Briantea Vera', 'Briantera Nova'. Orthographic errors: 'Brianthea Vera', 'Brianta Verva'.

Briantea Vera. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Synonym for **Briantea.**

Briantera Nova. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.3. Synonym for **Briantea.**

Brianthea Vera. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Synonym for **Briantea.**

Briantian. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Briantina', synonym for **Brillante.**

Briantina. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.II. Synonym for **Brillante.** Orthographic errors: 'Briantana', 'Briantana Italica', 'Briantian'.

Brianza. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy by Giarnetto. (Believed extinct.)

Briar. *(C.sasanqua).* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.10, 15, 22: Very early to early blooming. Single white with pink buds. Originated in France.

Briar Rose. *(C.sasanqua),* Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, (ca.1936): Medium to large, deep pink to purplish pink, 7-8 cm across, with 7 rectangular petals, 3.5 cm long with notched apex and reflexed margins. Leaves, green, elliptic, 3.5-4.5 cm long by 2.5-3 cm wide, blunt apex, rounded base, faintly veined, shallowly serrate. Originated by Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, East Pasadena, California, USA from seed of unknown parents imported from Japan in 1927. Synonym: 'Pink Briar'.

Briar Rose Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1962-1963: Pink. Low, compact growth. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Bricchiana. van Houtte Catalogue,1846-1847, 2-29. Synonym for **Comte Caraccioli.**

Brice. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.31. Synonym for **Stardust.**

Brice Number 4. Wright Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'Brice No.4'. Synonym for **Stardust** according to Hertrich, 1954.

Brickley's Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Synonym for **Jarvis Red.**

Bridal Fragrance.(*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Re. No.373: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. Fragrant, white, peony flowers, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 26 petals and 26 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments with some blooms having an imbricated edging to petals. Plant of average growth type and rapid rate. Dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late. Female parent *C.japonica* hybrid (**Scented Sun** x **High Fragrance**).

Bridal Gown. *(C.x williamsii),* Trehane Camellias Catalogue, 1987, p.5: In California as classic, formal double, but here (Cornwall, UK) a consistent white, peony form with many regular, curved and fluted petals around a few dark stamens. A hybrid between *C.saluenensis* and *C.japonica* **Debutante.** Mid-season to late flowering. Stocky, upright growth with fairly broad leaves. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Bridal Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.159, Reg. No.1061: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by J.M. Haynie, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium, full foliage with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 10-11 cm across, petals stand up 3-3.5 cm high in 23 rows of 14 or more petals, 4-6 petaloids interspersed with small clusters of gold tipped stamens. Translucent pink with orchid undertones. Mid-season to late blooming.

Bridal Veil. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.30: White. Large single of flat form. Vigorous, open growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Bride. *(C.japonica),* Oriental Importing Co. Catalogue, San Francisco, 1887, p.25. "Rose, good". Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Bride of Roses. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere, 1896, Catalogue, 265P:109: Large size, poppy flowered, lively rose colour.

Bride's Boque. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Bride's Bouquet.**

Bride's Bouquet. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, *Bulletin,* Vol.6, No.4, June 1950. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White, large, semi-double to anemone form double, 12.5-13 cm across. The petals, notched and twisted, curve towards the centre. The few stamens intermingle with the centre petaloids. Filaments cream-white, anthers golden-yellow. Leaves are oval, dark green, 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide on the average. Medium, open growth with slender stems. Originated by Harvey F. Short, Ramona, California, USA from seed of 'Lotus', (**Gauntlettii**), male parent unknown. Received the "Margarete Hertrich Award" 1951. See p.47, black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, Camellias in the Huntington Garden, Vol.III. Orthographic errors: 'Bride's Boque', 'Bride's Boquet'.

Bridesmaid. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.29: Sport of **Margaret Wells.** Blush white with each petal edged with a few fine pencil lines of orchid. Large size. Originated by R. Parschall, Sacramento, California, USA.

Brigadoon. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS, 1962 *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.118. Rose-pink medium large semi-double; compact upright growth. Blooms mid-season. *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Princess Baciocchi** seedling, originated by Armstrong USA. Received an Award of Merit from the RHS in 1974 where it was described as having "Flowers 12.5 cm diameter, semi-double with five rows of petals, very pale pink overlaid with Red-Purple Group 62A, veined 61D".

Bright Baby. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua), Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.2. Orthographic error for **Bright Buoy.**

Bright Beauty. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1984, *Camellia News,* No.91, p.22, Reg. No.318: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seed from **Lasca Beauty** planted 1979, flowered 1982. The 15 cm diameter, light red, semi-double to informal double flowers are produced mid-season. The upright, open plant has dark green, 14.5 cm x 9.5 cm, leaves with prominent veining, numerous shallow serrations and an acuminate apex.

Bright Bob. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2005, Issue No.150, vol.XXIV, No.2, p.36, Reg. No.469. Registered by R.J. Macdonald, Waiuku, New Zealand. A 12 year old seedling of **Bob Hope,** pollen parent unknown, which first flowered in 1996. Flower is anemone form, with 11-13 petals and a very variable number of petaloids, 50-110, and some intermingled yellow anthers on cream filaments. Flower colour is bright red (RHS.CC.60B) with faint blackish veining. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Free flowering from very early to late.

Bright Buoy. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.IX, No,1, p.29, Reg. No.106: A cross between the camellia variously known as *C.purpurea* 'Fuyajo'or **Kon-wabisuke** and *C.japonica* **Hassaku,** first flowered 1968. Habit, bushy, spreading, with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The flower is single, colour an exceptionally scarlet crimson with golden anthers. Flowers early to late. Originated by Mr Les Jury, New Zealand, who regarded it as an important breeder plant. Sport: **Bright Buoy Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Bright Baby'.

Bright Buoy Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1979, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.34, No.4 as 'Bright Buoy Var.': A virus variegated form of **Bright Buoy** - Dark crimson spotted white. Originated in USA.

Bright Eyes. *(C.pitardii* var *pitardii* hyb.), ACRS., 1989. *Camellia News,* No.111, p.12, Reg. No.372: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance *C.pitardii* var *pitardii* seedling that first flowered 1978. The semi-double flower has 16 petals of deep pink (RHS.CC.64D),10 cm across x 5 cm deep. The slow growing, spreading, bushy plant, flowers from very early to late. Petals are notched, fluted and folded; filaments are in a central column. Leaves elongate, flat, matt green, margins finely serrate, apices acuminate, 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. See colour pl. Camellia News No.114, Sept. 1990, p.2.

Bright Eyes (Marion Grove). *(C.hiemalis)* C. Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2011, No.185, p.20 with colour photo; Regn No.660-N. Chance seedling of **Showa-no-sakae,** first flowered 2002. Originated by Justin Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia. Small, vivid dark pink to bright red, informal double blooms.

Bright Eyes (Parks). ([*C.saluenensis x C.rosiflora*] x *C.japonica*). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.5 invalidly as 'Bright Eyes': Large deep rose-pink semi-double with bright yellow centre. Very free flowering. Favours its japonica parent. Originated by Dr. C.R.Parks, USA. Chinese synonym 'Huiyan'.

Bright Forecast. *(C.japonica),* Forrest, 1985, *Trees and shrubs cultivated in Ireland.* No description. No valid listing located.

Bright Leaf Pink. SCCS, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.113. Western synonym for **Liangye Yinhong.**

Bright Leaf Spinel Pink. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.20. Synonym for **Liangye Yinhong.**

Bright Pink. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.6. Synonym for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Bright Pink Duc d'Orleans. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Erroneous synonym for 'Stardust', itself a synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon Rose.**

Bright Red Gown. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.20. Western synonym for **Dahongpao.**

Bright Red Nine Hearts. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.9. Synonym for **Yanhong Jiuxin.**

Bright Shadows. *(C.sasanqua),* Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27: Still another of the McCaskill Sasanqua seedlings which are especially adapted to use as ground covers, this is a large flowered white, introduced under the name 'Bright Shadows' because of the masses of brilliant white which cast bright shadows on the foliage. Originated in USA.

Bright Sprite. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.26: Orange red. Miniature semi-double with loose, high folded petals and sometimes, centre petaloids. Early to mid-season flowering. Medium, upright growth. Originated by W. Wylam, California, USA.

Brighton Special. *(C.japonica),* Spencer, 1957, ACRS, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.22: A soft pink, full peony, informal double of unknown parentage. Originated in Australia.

Brigida Rizzini. *(C.japonica),* Torsanlorenzo, Catalogue, 1984-1985: Formal double white with stripes of rose-red. Medium size. Originated in Italy.

Brignole. Prudent Besson Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic error for **Buignoliana.**

Brignoliana. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.29. Orthographic error for **Buigoliana.**

Brilhante. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Anemone form to semi-double, vivid cherry, almost always splashed with white. Originated in Portugal.

Brilliant de Casoretti. Ysabeau, ed., 1848-1849, *Jornal d'Hortkulture Pratique de la Belgique,* vol.6, p.348. Synonym for **Brillante.**

Brillant d'Italie. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:20. Synonym for **Brillante.**

Brillante. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue. 7:3. For illustr. see pl.II, Book II, Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as 'Brilliante'. A brilliant white, large, formal double, 11 cm across, buds, large. rounded, with green scales; leaves, oval elliptic, sharply serrate. Originated by M Casoretti, Italy. Synonyms: 'Briantina', 'Brillant d'Italie', 'Brilliant de Casoretti', 'Brillante Casoretti', 'Alba Briantana', 'Alba Briantea'. Orthographic errors: 'Brilhante', 'Brilliant'.

Brillante Casoretti. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.15. Synonym for Brillante.

Brillante Seconda. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.8 as 'Brillante 2da': Light red with the first rows of petals imbricated like a star while the centre forms a tuft of small petals.

Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15: Cherry red, spotted with white; imbricated. Orignated in Italy.

Brilliana. *(C.japonica),* Ghent Exhibition Catalogue, 1847, p.33, by the trader Jean van Hove-De Caigny, mentioned as follows; First time in flower, coming from **Florida** fertilized by 'Goussonia'. Originated in Belgium, breeder unknown.

Brilliance. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a semidouble floiwer with raised layers of petals. White with a bright red picotee edge. No other information.

Brilliancy. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.39: The colour is the same as **Cleopatra,** bright cherry red, but the flower is large and single. The leaves are narrow and thick, dark shiny green. Imported from Japan in 1933 but found to be incorrectly named so was given the name **Brilliancy** by K. Sawada. See black and white photo, p.281, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Brilliant. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939, Full, double red of a most brilliant colour, unusual shade, with very dark, glossy foliage. A bushy grower. Mid-season blooming. Synonyms: 'Blackwell's Special', 'Blackwell's Special Red', 'Brilliant Red', 'Tutcheria', 'Paloma', 'Poorman's Purple Dawn'. Originated by Blackwell, USA.

Brilliant Bells. *(C.williamsii),* Camellias Aust., *Camellia News,* Spring 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Originator Ian Hinchley, Narrandera, NSW.; A chance seedling of **Waltz Dream**, first flowered 2003. A trumpet shaped miniature to small single with 5-6 slightly ruffled, orchid rose petals, similar colour to parent. Flowers 5.5-7cm x 3-4cm. Divided pistil extends above pale yellow filaments and bright golden anthers, which dull quickly. Upright, spreading plant, medium growth rate. Leaves are flat, glossy, elliptic, mid-green, 8.5cm x 4.5cm. Small, pear-shaped seedpods. Flowers early to late season.

Brilliant Butterfly. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1966, vol.IV, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.26: A hand pollenated seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Wild Form' x 'Butterfly Wings' (**Houye Diechi**). Originated by Dr Jane Crisp, New Zealand. The flower form is open semi-double with 19-12 orbicular petals, notched in the centre. The flower is 10-12 cm across and 8-9 cm deep. The colour is rose-red (HCC Rose-red 724/2), with a brilliant iridescence. Habit, well furnished and vigorous. Foliage is dark green with leaves up to 12 cm long, keeled and with typical reticulata venation and serration. Chinese synonym ''Yanhudie'.

Brilliant Genji. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.56. Synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Brilliant Red. Barrios Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. Synonym for 'Brilliant', itself a synonym for **Brillante.**

Brilliant Review. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.31: Carmine pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Brilliant (South). *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.21: Carmine red sport of **La Peppermint.** Originated in USA.

Brilliant Star. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red. Large semidouble. Vigorous, compact growth. Midseason blooming. Originated by Malbis, USA. Sport: **Brilliant Star Variegated.**

Brilliant Star Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.5: A white blotched and spotted form of **Brilliant Star.** Virus affected. Originated in USA.

Brilliant Variant. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957, p.11. Synonym for **Variegated Brilliant.**

Brilliant Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Variegated Brilliant.**

Briomarotti. Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1890, p.13. Orthographic error for **Buonarroti.**

Bristich Quenn. Ridolfi, 1848, Catalogue Delle Piante, p.7. Orthographic error for **British Queen (Young's).**

Bristish Queen. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic error for **British Queen (Young's).**

Bristol. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No. 50, 1844, p.22. No description. Da Silva Catalogue, 1880: Formal double, bright scarlet from England. (Believed extinct.)

Bristonia. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Bristoniana.**

Bristoniana. *(C.japonica),* Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.2. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.123: Flower, peony form, of a delicate rose-pink with some reflections of white, particularly towards the centre. The external petals are dispersed in 5-6 rows; those internal, numerous, forming an erect cluster with some white marks and sometimes showing stamens. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Bristonia'.

Britannia. *(C.japonica),* Robert Dick, 1842, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 8:223: Originated by R. Dick, Massachusetts, USA. A cherry red with 28 large petals, and 128 smaller ones; about 10 of the large petals interspersed with the smaller ones to form an irregular peony centre. A seedling of Coccinea, which it resembles. Orthographic errors: 'Britania', 'Britiana', 'Britannica'.

Britania. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:4. Orthographic error for **Britannia.**

Britannica. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.29. Synonym for **Britannia.**

Britiana. Alexis Dallierer, 1852 Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Britannia.**

Britisch Queen. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **British Queen (Young's).**

British Queen. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Synonym for **British Queen (Young's).**

British Queen (Young's). *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:3: Imbricated, white, sometimes peony form with dentate edges, white streaked with crimson. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3: Imbricated; fimbriated white with a carmine streak. Originated in England by Young of Epsom. Synonyms: 'Regina d'Inghilterra', 'Heteropetala Alba'. Orthographic errors: 'Bristish Queen', 'Britisch Queen', 'Bristich Quenn'.

Bro Wengamp. *(C.hybrid),* ICS *Gardens of Excellence booklet,* 2012, p.23 – Park ar Brug, Brittany. Colour photo, no details.

Broad Leaf Butterfly Wings. Bao, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Tuanye Diechi.**

Broadus Turner. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.10, Reg. No.1800: A very large, light rose pink, semi-double to anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by J.R. Cantelou, South Carolina, USA. First bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 13.5 cm across by 8.5 cm deep with 17 petals, 50 petaloids and yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid, with dark green, nicely serrated leaves, 12 cm long by 5.5 cm wide.

Broadwater. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.161, Reg. No.1070: An 8 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1875, originated by L.B. Wilson, Jr., Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 12 cm long by 6 cm wide. The peony form flower is 15 cm across by 8.5 cm deep with 30-36 petals and 5-7 petaloids. The colour is deep pink (Nickerson Colour Fan, Munsel Hue 7.5 RP 6/12) with yellow stamens and filaments. Flowers mid-season.

Brocade. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.26: White with some red petals. Originated in USA.

Brocade Gown. Dryden, 1982, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.44, No.1, p.15. Western synonym for **Jinpaohong.**

Brocade Gown Red. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.20. Synonym for **Jinpaohong.**

Brocade of Ancient China. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.140. Synonym for **Shokkô-nishiki .**

Brocade of City. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.150. Synonym for **Miyako-no-nishiki.**

Brocade of old Japan. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.141. Synonym for **Yamato-nishiki.**

Brocade of old Kyôto. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.138. Synonym for **Kyônishiki.**

Brocade Pavilion Spring. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.152. Synonym for **Jinlouchun.**

Brocaded Hiryu. Griffiths, 1953, ACS, *American Camellia Quarterly,* 8(1):7. Synonym for **Hiryû-nishiki.**

Brocchi. Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Brockii.**

Brocchii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Brockii.**

Brocchiana. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. Orthographic error for **Brooksiana.**

Broceliande. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.10, 15, 17, 38, colour photo p.6: Trumpet shaped single, blood red, long paint brush stamens with mauve red filaments. 5-6 petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves glossy green, lanceolate, apices acuminate. Originated in France.

Brochii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Cataolgue, 7:3. Has the form of **Alba Plena,** colour cerise with white lines at the circumference. Orthographic errors: 'Brochi', 'Brocchi', 'Brochii'. Originated in Italy.

Brochsiana. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Brooksiana.**

Brockiana. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie.* Orthographic error for **Brooksiana.**

Brockii. *(C.japonica).* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.213, 236: From M. Lanzeseur, distinguished horticulturalist from Rennes and M. Keteliér, Vice-Director of the gardens of Fromont, give the following description: Flower vivid red, full, with broad rays of white crosing the petals from top to bottom. This camellia was obtained as a seedling from England in 1838. Orthographic errors: 'Brochii', 'Brocchi', 'Brokii', 'Broochii', 'Brochi', 'Broctrii', 'Brokh', 'Brookii'.

Brocking. River View Nursery Catalogue 1957-1958, p.11. Orthographic error for **Brockling.**

Brockioni. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Brooksiana.**

Brockling. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.325: Received an Award of Merit as a seedling at the Camellia Show, Tallahassee, Jan.14, 1950. Truett, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23: The flower is very large, a rose pink with a lavender cast; semi-double with occasional petaloids and stamens. A mid-season bloomer that grows tall and willowy. Originated by Richard Brock, USA.

Brocksiana. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.67, 127. Orthographic error for **Brooksiana.**

Broctrii. Verscheffelt Catalogue, No. 50, 1844, p.22. Orthographic error for **Brockii.**

Brodie's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.28: Similar to **Spencer's Pink** but of a deeper colour, with the petals somewhat crimped and showing an occasional red stripe. It has a marked perfume. This camellia, originally given to Mr. Brodie by Alexander Hunter, was acquired by George Linton from the Brodie estate and restored to its original garden. Originated by Alexander Hunter, Somersby, N.S.W., Australia.

Broeckiana. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Brooksiana.**

Brofferio. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:8 and 1846-1847, 27:20, as from "des Iles Borremées". No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9: A very delicate shade of soft pink, perfect form. Burding Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857: Regularly imbricated, rose pink with deep rose veining. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. Synonym: 'Brofferio d'Italia'.

Brofferio d'Italia. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Brofferio.**

Broggi. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.45, as 'Broggii'. No description.Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.5 as Red, crimson veined, imbricated. Verschaffelt,1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.III: A miniature, 7-8 cm across; originated by Mariani, Milan, Italy. The petals are usually tiered or star shaped, 6-7 rows, rounded, slightly lobate at the apex, of a vivid cherry red, the petals intersected by a wide stripe of white. Orthographic errors: 'Broggii', 'Brogii'

Brogii. Azalea and Camellia Society of America, 1933, *Yearbook,* p.28. Orthographic error for **Broggi.**

Brokeana. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Brooksiana.**

Brokh. Besson & Figlio Nursery Catalogue, 1878. Orthographic error for **Brockii.**

Brokii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Brockii.**

Brokliniana. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Bronacha. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1866, *Catalogue of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens,* p.18: A small white formal double. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Guilfoyle, Victoria, Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Bronachia','Bronchia'.

Bronachia. Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens,* p.172. Orthographic error for **Bronacha.**

Bronchia. Duncan & Davies Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Orthographic error for **Branacha.**

Bronnioni. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Camellia Catalogues,* p.29. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni.**

Bronnoni Nova. Azalea and Camellia Society of America *Yearbook,* 1933, p.28, 30. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni Nuova.**

Bronte. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue 7:3. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845, p.2 as "rose cerise". Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Bronthia'. Synonym: 'Bronte d'Italie'.

Bronte d'Italie. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:20. Synonym for **Bronte.**

Bronthia. Thomas Horton Ltd. Catalogue, (ca.1915). Orthographic error for **Bronte.**

Bronwen May. C.Aust., *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.18; Small, pale pink semi-double..

Bronwyn James. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.336: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. First seen 1989. Light Pink (RHS.CC.68B) margined and shaded to white, semi-double to loose peony form. Blooms mid-season. Flowers 6.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 25 petals and 12 petaloids. Leaves light green, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Plant habit is upright with medium open growth. A sport of **Little Brad.**

Bronzonia. Nairn & Son Catalogue, 1901, p.57. Orthographic error for **Brozzini.**

Bronzzia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.30. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni.**

Broochi. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Brockii.**

Broockiana. Bosse 1840 *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei,* p.443. Orthographic error for **Brooksiana.**

Broockliana. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.51. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Brooke. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2193: Medium size, deep rose-pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Edwin & June Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1990, p.88, colour photo between p.90-91: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 7.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 38-40 petals. Plant growth is spreading, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Brooke Maphis. *(C.reticulata hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2720; Originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga., USA, and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta. A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1994. A 15 cm diameter, light pink, rose form double, with a central group of golden anthers on white filaments. Consistent form, flowering mid-season to late. Upright plant with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.106 with colour photo; Light green leaves are 11.5 cm x 5 cm.

Brooke-Lyn. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS, 1983, *Camellia News,* No.87, p.22, Reg. No.298, with colour plate on rear cover: Originated by Bill Hooper, Camellia Vale Nursery, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of the cross *C.x.williamsii* **Grand Jury** x *C.japonica* **Chô Chô San** planted 1975, bloomed 1980. The formal double flower, lavender pink, 10 cm across, blooms mid-season to late. The dense, spreading plant has broad-elliptic leaves with acute apex and measuring 10 cm x 6 cm.

Brookiana. Jakob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838, p.15. Orthographic error for **Brooksiana.**

Brookii. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Orthographic error for **Brockii.**

Brookleyana. Manning, 1939, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* index ed.4. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Brookliana. *The Horticulturalist,* 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Brooklinia. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.1, p.66. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Brooklyana. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1933. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Brooklyana Variegated. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Matosi.**

Brooklyn. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Brooklynana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.30. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Brooklyni. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Brooklynia. *(C.japonica),* Wilder, 1844, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 10:150. Originated by Smith. Not adequately described. *The American Garden Magazine and Register,* 1844, first listing. Hovey, 1848, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 12:292: One of the very best, a rich dark rose, perfect in form, superbly imbricated; this is a seedling of Mr J.B. Smith of Philadelphia, USA and was accidently found among a lot of plants purchased at his sale some years ago. The variety at present under this name is blotched with white, which is probably a viral infection picked up along the way. It is illustrated and described in Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.66, 69. where it is described as a formal, imbricated double; spinel pink 0625/1, petal margins shading to 0625/2 and /3 with the bud centre, 0625 self colour, splashed white in irregular patterns, 8 cm across by 4 cm deep. Leaves; obovate, tending to cup, 8-10 cm long by 5.5 cm wide, dark glossy green, thick, coarsely serrate, apices abrupt pointed. Vigorous, bushy growth, Late flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Brookliana', 'Brookleyana', 'Brooklinia', 'Brooklyana', 'Brooklyni', 'Brooklyn', 'Brookyniana', 'Brokliniana', 'Brooklynana', 'Broockliana'. Synonym: 'Orton Pink'. SCCS, 1945, *Camellias,* erroneously equates this with a variegated form of 'Barbara Lodge', **(Marianna Gaeta).**

Brooklynia Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.50 with a black and white photo: Flower, complete formal double; outer petals crimson 22/self; margins, veins and inner petals, neyron rose 623/2 and /3 setting the main colour tone. The heart of the flower is a soft rose, 10 cm across by 4.5 cm deep with about 75 petals, near obovate, gently reflexed. Leaves near elliptic, 10 cm long by 5 cm wide, glossy green, heavy leathery texture, coarsely serrate; apices long pointed, venation, light above, pronounced below. Habit vigorous and compact. Note: This cultivar appears unrelated to the original **Brooklynia.**

Brooklyniana. van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:8. Orthographic variant of **Brooklynia.**

Brooks. *(C.japonica),* Lindo, (before 1945) according to Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America.* White and deep pink. Large formal double. Originated in USA by Orton.

Brook's Kyoko. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Brook's Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Lindo, 1940-1941, Price list. No description. Probably the same as 'Brooks'.

Brooksiana. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.67, 127, as 'Brocksiana': Leaves 7.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, round-ovate, barely cordiform, horizontal, sometimes with touches of yellow, prominent venation, dark green. Flower about 6.8 cm across, semi-double, approaching rose form; cherry red, petals broad, not numerous, displayed with grace. The flower is the form of 'Roi des Pays-bas'; sometimes with stamens in the centre. This variety was confused with **Brochii,** which, however, has banded petals. Orthographic error: 'Brockiana', 'Brockioni', 'Brocchiana', 'Brokeaa', 'Broockliana', 'Brookiana', 'Broeckiana', 'Broockiana'. Originated in England.

Brookside. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.85, Reg. No.849: A 6 year old seedling, first bloomed 1959, originated by C.A. Coddingham, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, sturdy and dense with dark green leaves averaging 5.5 cm long by 4 cm wide. The

anemoneform flower is light rosy pink, shading deeper pink on outer petals with bright yellow stamens with trumpet tips. Bloom is 13.5 cm across by 4 cm deep with 12-15 petals and numerous erect petals and rabbit ears. Blooms early to mid-season.

Brooksie Anderson. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature, p.* 113: Light orchid pink. Small double. Slow, compact growth. Early flowering. Originated by R.E. May, USA.

Brooksie's Rosea. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.29: Highly variegated form of **Rosea Superba.** Originated by Mrs B. Anderson, Timmonsville, South Carolina, USA. Synonyms: 'Rosea Superba Brooksie', 'Rosea Superba'(Brooksie), 'Brooksie's Rosea Superba Variegated', 'Brooksie's Rosea Variegated', 'Brooksie's Supreme'. Chinese synonym 'Buluke Meigui'.

Brooksie's Rosea Superba Variegated. Cannon, 1966, ACS, *The Camellia Journal* as 'Brooksie's Rosea Superba Var.'. Synonym for **Brooksie's Rosea.**

Brooksie's Rosea Variegated. Cannon, 1985, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.13 as 'Brooksie's Rosea Var.'. Synonym for **Brooksie's Rosea.**

Brooksie's Supreme. Tammia Nurseries Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.3. Synonym for **Brooksie's Rosea.**

Brooksie's Surprise. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Brooklyniana. van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:8. Orthographic error for **Brooklynia.**

Broom's Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Broteria. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* Apr 1844, No.7, p.106; Very pale pink, with one order of regular petals and a central mass of dispersed small petals and stamens. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Brotero. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9, p.47: Formal double. Vivid scarlet with a few white stripes. Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.21, 1915, p.24, as formal double red. (May be a solid coloured sport). Originated in Portugal.

Brother Rose. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.159, Reg. No.1395: A 10 year old chance seedling *C.japonica,* that first bloomed 1970; originated by Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate, with mid-green leaves,10-11 cm long by 5-6 cm wide. The rose form double 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**) type, bloom is orchid pink with 34-36 petals, white anthers and filaments. Averge size, 10.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Holds its rose-bud centre for several days. Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Meigui Xiongdi'.

Brotzi. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.15. No description. (Believed extinct).

Broucki. van Houtte,1842, Catalogue, 9:50. Synonym for **Carminea.**

Brouckii. Seidel 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Synonym for **Carminea.**

Broughi. *(C.japonica),* The Camellia and Azalea Society of America, 1938, Bulletin, p.19. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Broughmanii. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.328, errata. Orthographic error for **Brugmansii.**

Broughtoniae. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. Named for Lady Broughton. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.232 as 'Brugmanii': Flower 9 cm across, brilliant rose-cerise, two

rows of exterior petals, large, entire, reflexed at the apex, unequal, with the petals towards the centre being smaller, numerous, mixed with sterile stamens to form an irregular mass in the manner of **Paeoniiflora.** Orthographic errors: 'Brugmansii', 'Brugmannii', 'Bruggmani', 'Brughmanni', 'Brughmanii', 'Brugmannii', 'Bougmanii', 'Bruggmannii'. Originated in England.

Broussoniana. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Brovni. Fratelli Rovelli Caralogue, 1852, p.12. Orthographic error for **Brownii.**

Brownii. *(C.japonica), Floricultural Cabinet,* 1838, p.28: Double dark red. Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2: Flower 10 cm across, full, irregular peony form; colour, deep salmon red. Exterior petals in 3-4 rows, broad oval; following, long oval of irregular form, notched at the apex; numerous centre petals with fascicles of petaloids forming a mass of 5 cm diameter. Erroneously believed by some to be synonymous with **Colvilii Rubra.** Originated in England. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.38. Named for Sir Robert Brown, friend of Sir Joseph Banks. Orthographic error: 'Browni', 'Brovni'.

Brownii Nova. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838, p.16.No description. Rousseau Catalogue,1842-1843, p.1: Salmon red. van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:uu, as 'Browni Nova'; Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.247: Flower a full rose form double, sometimes with white markings. Habit of growth, pyramidal. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Brownii Nova Vera'.

Brownii Nova Vera. van Houtte, 1847-1848, Catalogue,31:26. Synonym for **Brownii Nova.**

Brownii Vera. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.235 and facing page: The flower, 11 cm across, is full, regular, rounded, of an orange-crimson with touches of vivid scarlet. The petals are numerous, rounded, slightly emarginate, opening horizontally, imbricated regularly from the circumference to the centre, with occasional white markings. Sometimes the corolla is peony form. There is in commerce, a second camellia named **Brownii.** However this is different and originated in England while **Brownii Vera** originated in Belgium.

Brown's Red. *(C.japonica),* Kiyono Catalogue, 1934, p.12; black and white photo, p.51, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II: Flower incomplete double peony form with about 15 large outer petals and a centre of small, incurved petals and petaloids with rarely visable stamens with red filaments and yellow anthers. Colour is Turkey Red 721/3 with 721/2 veining; slight variegation on petaloids. Flower 9-10 cm across x 4 cm deep. Leaves, broad-elliptic to broad ovate, up to 9 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, dark glossy green, very shallowly serrated; apex short pointed. Habit, upright with a spreading tendency; Mid-season blooming. Sport: **Brown's Variegated.**

Brown's Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.30: A virus variegated form of **Brown's Red** - Turkey red blotched with white. originated in USA.

Brozoni Vera. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.11. Orthographic error for 'Brozzoni Vera', synonym for **Brozzoni.**

Brozzini Nova. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Brozzoni Nuova.**

Brozzoni. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16 as 'Beyzonii'. No description. Jacquin, Paris Catalogue, 1845, p.12: Double, glossy carmine-cerise. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.89: Flower imbricated, very large, bright pink. Originated by

Brozzoni, Italy. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15: Imbricated, pale rose-pink at the centre, deeper colour at the circumference. Orthographic errors: 'Bronzonia', 'Bronzzon', 'Bronnoni', 'Barzzoni', 'Brozzoniana', 'Bronzzoni Vera', 'Beyzonii', 'Bozzoni', 'Bronnioni', 'Bronzzoni', 'Bruzzoni', 'Bruzonnii', 'Brozzonii'. Synonym: 'Brozzoni Vera'. Abbreviation for 'Camille Brozzoni'.

Brozzoni Camillo. Antofilo, ed., 1857, *I Giardini, giornale d'orticultura,* vol.IV, p.97. Synonym for **Camille Brozzoni.**

Brozzoni Nova. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15. Orthographic variant for **Brozzoni Nuova.**

Bronzzoni Nova Vera. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.10 as 'Brozzonii Nova Vera'. No description. Originated by Casoretti, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Brozzoni Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.8: Small size, beautiful camellia. Imbricated; deep crimson, veined and margined white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.15 as 'Brozzoni Nova': Of medium size, imbricated, rosy pink, veined with red and some carmine stripes and the margins of the petals whitish. Verscheffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.IV as 'Brozzoni Nova': A miniature formal double of delicate pink, becoming paler towards the centre. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Brozzoni Nova'. Orthographic errors: 'Bronnoni Nova', 'Brozzini Nova', 'Brunnoni Vera', 'Bronnioni Nova'.

Brozzoni Paeoniiflora. *(C.japonica),* Andre Leroy, 1911, Catalogue, p.47: as 'Brozzoni Paeonifl.'. "Rose spotted". Originated in France.

Brozzoni Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Brozzoni.**

Brozzonia Vera. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Synonym for **Brozzoni.**

Brozzoniana. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. Synonym for **Brozzoni.**

Brozzonii. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni.**

Brucceana. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Orthographic error for **Bruceana.**

Brucciana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.31. Orthographic error for **Bruceana.**

Brucea. Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variété du genre Camellia,* p.117. Orthographic error for **Bruceana.**

Bruceana. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:8: Dark red. see pl.267, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3: Raised from seed by Mr Henderson, London, England. The flower is 11-12 cm across, full and regular, cherry-red carmine, transparent. The petals in 8-9 rows, oval or oblong, close set, margins a delicate rose-pink, notched and perfectly imbricated, 5 cm long x 4 cm wide, sometimes divided vertically by a band of white, sometimes the centre, in place of the imbrication of the circumference, is composed of petals, short, strappy, intersecting and a sort of flared out cup-shape. Orthographic errors: 'Brucea', 'Bruciana', 'Brucceana', 'Brucciana'.

Brucefield's Yellow. Blackburn, J. & W. Nursery Catalogue, 1987-1988, p.15. Orthographic error for **Brushfield's Yellow.**

Bruchiana. *(C.japonica),* Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy by Conte Carraciole. (Believed extinct).

Bruchmanii. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Brugmansii.**

Bruciana. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Bruceana.**

Bruckliana. Azalea & Camellia Society of America *Yearbook,* 1933, p.30. Orthographic error for **Buckliana.**

Bruer. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1849, *Gardeners' Chronicle, 394(9):136* A.H. Your seedling named **Bruer,** is a large and showy flower bearing considerable resemblance to the 'Old Stripe', (**Variegata**). If it be any improvement on that variety, it be in size. Originated in England.

Bruggmanni. Berlèse, 1840 *Monographie,* ed.2, p.228. Orthographic error for 'Brugmansii', synonym for **Broughtoniae.**

Bruggmannii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.30. Orthographic error for 'Brugmansii', synonym for **Broughtoniae.**

Brughmanni. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.109-110. Orthographic error for 'Burgmansii', synonym for **Broughtoniae.**

Brughmanii. Prince & Co Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for 'Brugmansii', synonym for **Broughtoniae.**

Brugmannii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Brugmansii', synonym for **Broughtoniae.**

Brugmansii. Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole,* p.205, 207. Synonym for **Broughtoniae.**

Brugnanni. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for 'Brugmansii', synonym for **Broughtoniae.**

Brunelesca. van Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.34. Orthographic error for **Brunellesca.**

Brunellesca. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.8: Flower the shape of the tree peony, forming a large sphere, full, colour bluish. For illustration see Verschaffelt 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.IV: A maroon red, ball-like mass of numerous, twisted, folded, ruffled petals, somewhat similar to **Madame Picouline.** Originated in Italy by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Brunelesca', 'Brumelliensis'.

Brumelliensis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.30. Orthographic error for **Brunellesca.**

Bronnoni. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia* Cultivars *from Nursery Catalogues,* p.30. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni.**

Bronnoni Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.30. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni Nuova.**

Brushfield. Seaforde Gardens Catalogue, Northern Ireland, 1993, p.2. Abbreviation for **Brushfield's Yellow.**

Brushfield's Yellow. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1970-1971: Antique white guard petals, surround double centre of tightly ruffled, pale primrose yellow petaloids. Medium size. Vigorous, compact, rather columnar growth. Mid-season blooming. Very similar to **Gwenneth Morey.** Originated in Australia by Keith Brushfield, Somersby, N.S.W. For illustration see Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.73 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, No.19, p.28. Chinese synonym 'Huangxiuqiu'.

Bruseliensis. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. Orthographic error for **Bruxelliensis.**

Brusseliense. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Bruxelliensis.**

Brusseliensis. L.L.Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Orthographic variant for **Bruxelliensis.**

Brussenie. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Brassenie.**

Brutus Prolifera. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Vivid red petals, lengthened of half the corolla of over 6 rows of petals wth 6 alternative petals striped with white with some stamens forming a second flower. Originated in Italy from seed by M. Bernice Goutti of Florence.

Bruxellensis. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam,* 1844. Orthographic error for **Bruxelliensis.**

Bruxelliensis. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1835. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.l, p.92, 129: Good foliage, erect, pyramidal habit, vigorous; buds darkish; flowers semi-double, red, small, insignificant. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Bruxellensis', 'Bruseliensis', 'Brusseliensis. Synonym: 'Regina Belgica' according to Baumann, 1841.

Bruzzonii. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.51. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni.**

Bruzonnii. Oudin Nursery Conservatory Catalogue, 1845, p.2. Orthographic error for **Brozzoni.**

Bryam's Seedling. Anonymous, 1943, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, vol.CXIII, p.13. Growing at Muncaster Castle, Cumbria, England. Orthographic error for **Byram Seedling.**

Bryan Doak. RHS, *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Magnolias,* 1986, p.71. Synonym for **Brian.**

Bryan McMahon. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.14 colour photo: A medium size, mid-pink, peony form flower with a few stamens visible in fascicles in the centre. A seedling of **Rosary** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Bryan Wright. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.240: A seedling of **Martha Wright** raised by Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Georgia, USA. Medium large semi-double, to loose incomplete double, light pink, colour between **Incarnata** and **Otome**; golden stamens interspersed with petals. Leaves, medium size, glossy green, round oval, 11 cm long by 5.5 cm wide, texture thin, serrations wide and prominent. American Camellia Society Registration No.22, 1954. Black and white photo, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.95. Colour plate, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error: 'Bryon Wright'.

Bryant White. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2867; Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.107 with colour photo; A 20 year old seedling, first flowered 2000. Registered and propagated by Randolph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla. Large size, 10cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, semi-double flower is flame to dark red. Heavy petal texture. Anthers yellow and filaments pink fading to white (Photo shows these in tubular form). Flowers late. Plant habit is open, and growth rate slow. Dark green leaves average 11.5cm x 6.5cm with low serration.

Bryanna Nicole. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2685. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2001. Originated by by Don Bergamini of Martinez, Calif., USA. The 7 cm diameter, anemone form flower is vibrant pink, washed with lighter pink, and has 8 petals, about 50 petaloids, with the central ones sometimes of petal size. Plant is upright, with average growth, and blooms mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.54 with colour photo. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 5 cm. Some yellow anthers on white filaments are interspersed in the petaloids.

Bryan's Red. *(C.sasanqua).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.1: Medium size, brilliant pink, formal double, fragrant with spreading bushy growth. Early

blooming. Originated in Australia. Note: Fragrance indicates that this is a rose form rather than a true formal double.

Bryon Wright. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1953-1954, p.23. Photo, p.22. Orthographic error for **Byran Wright.**

Buanoretti. André Leroy,1911, Catalogue, No.59. Orthographic error for **Buonarroti.**

Bubbles. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1973, vol.VIII, No.3, p.25, Reg. No.85: An open pollenated hybrid seedling raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The female parent is an unnamed *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) seedling and the pollen parent a *C.reticulata.* The plant has an open, upright habit. The leaves are mid-green, 9 cm x 4 cm. The flower is semi-double with 12-14 petals, gold anthers with white filaments fused at base. The colour is Red Purple Group 58B and size 10-11 cm across by 4 cm deep. Early flowering.

Bubbles Rivett. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, p.4, Reg. No.353: Originated by Mr & Mrs J.B. Rivett, Whakatane, New Zealand. A chance seedling of peony form with glowing red (RHS.CC.51A) flowers with high rabbit ears and outstanding stamens, yellow anthers on salmon pink filaments. The flower is 14 cm across x 7 cm deep with 20 large petals and 12 small ones. Plant is of spreading, open growth of medium rate with dark green leaves 15 cm long x 8 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late.

Buccaneer. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1961, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.2, p.32; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.215, Reg. No.669: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1955; originated by J. Weisner, Florida, USA. Average, upright, dense growth, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long by 5 cm wide. The semi-double, rose-red flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri' ('Masayoshi'), are 12.5-14 cm across and 5 cm deep with 12-14 petals, none too many petaloids and pink stamens. Mid-season flowering. Sport: **Buccaneer Variegated.**

Buccaneer Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964. p.2: A virus variegated form of **Buccaneer** - Rose-red variegated with white. Originated in USA.

Buchiana. André Leroy, Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Buckliana.**

Buckiana. Trillons, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic error for **Buckliana.**

Buckii. *(C.japonica),* Makoy Catalogue, 1838. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Buckii Conspicua. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Beck's Conspicua.**

Buckland Cherry. *(C.japonica),* Campernowne Catalogue, 1968. Small double. Ruby red. Originated at Buckland Abbey, England.

Buckland Red. *(C.japonica),* Campernowne Catalogue, 1970-1971. Medium size, crimson coloured double. Originated at Buckland Abbey, England.

Buckleana. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic error for **Buckliana.**

Buckleyana. Carmienche, Ch., 1862, *Horticulturalist,* 17:320. Orthographic error for **Buckliana.**

Buckliana. *(C.japonica),* Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler,* pl.31 as 'Bukliana': This double flower is of unique beauty as to its colour. It is well formed, of average size and vivid crimson. The outer petals are rounded, indented, the inner petals are of diverse forms and sometimes mixed with pure white petals with crimson on the edge. The flowers have their sexual organs. See also pl.52, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.I: Leaves, 6.8 cm wide by 8.6 cm long, round-oval, apex acuminate, well serrated, dark green. Flowers, full, 6.8 cm across, circumferential petals in three rows, large, cherry-red; those at the centre,

numerous, small, uneven, tight packed, of a soft rose, sometimes with spots of white and sometimes self rose. Orthographic errors: 'Buckleyana', 'Buchiana', 'Bukliana', 'Bucklyani', 'Bucklyana', 'Buckleana'. Originated in England.

Bucklyana. William R. Prince, Linnian Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.5. Orthographic error for **Buckliana.**

Bucklyani. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Orthographic error for **Buckliana.**

Buck's Carminea. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.3. Synonym for **Carminea.**

Buck's Conspicua. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.23. Synonym for **Beck's Conspicua.**

Buck's Cookey. *(C.japonica),* Buck's Nursery Catalogue, 1963; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.228, Reg. No.669: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958, originated by Buck's Nursery, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long by 3 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), are a deep, dark red with yellow stamens. They are 11 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 18 petals. Flowers early to mid-season.

Buck's Dew Drop. *(C.japonica),* Buck's Nursery Catalogue, 1964; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.228, Reg. No.670: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Buck's Nursery, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, upright, average in density, medium in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long by 4.5 cm wide. The white, peony form flower, similar to **Debutante**, is 10 cm across and 5 cm deep with 6 petals and 80-90 irregular petaloids. Flowers early.

Bucksiana. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.110, 228: Flower about 8 cm across, double, light carmine, petals not very numerous, oblong, well imbricated, notched. Those in the centre are reflexed, small, not numerous, mixed with some stamens. The flower is a flattened rose form. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Bucktiana'. For illustration see Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.52.

Bucksii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.228. Synonym for **Bucksii Vera.**

Bucksii Vera. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.109: Leaves 4-5 cm wide by 9 cm long, lanceolate, very acuminate, surface rough, obscure serrations, of a dark green, similar to **Woodsii;** bud, large, obtuse with whitish scales; flower over 10 cm across, full. orange-red; exterior petals 2.7 cm wide, round, in four rows, veined a vivid dark red, the others reflexed, well notched, and imbricated with more or less regularity; those at the centre are short, numerous and twisted into various forms, fasciculate and forming a depressed rosette. Originated in England. For illustration see pl.47, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.1.

Bucktiana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.228. Orthographic error for **Bucksiana.**

Bud Mancill. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.126, Reg. No.1167: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by E.N. Mancill, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 2.5 cm wide. The formal double bloom is shell pink with rose stripes and is 10 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late.

Budda. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.89. Orthographic error for **Buddha.**

Buddah. American Association of Nurserymen Inc.1957, p.30. Plant Patent number 1215, granted Sept. 1st, 1953, Walter E. Lammerts, California, organiser, assigned to Descanso Distributers Inc. La Canada, California, USA. Orthographic error for **Buddha.**

Buddha. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), NCCS, black and white photo, p.4, *The Yunnan Reticulatas,* vol.8, No.1, Oct. 1954: Rose pink. Very large, irregular semi-double with erect, wavy petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. One of two new reticulata hybrids originating with Professor Tsai, Kunming, Yunnan, China which were sent to Descanso Gardens as seedlings. It is believed to be a cross between *C.reticulata* and *C.pitardii* var *yunnanica.*Orthographic errors: 'Budda', 'Buddah'. Plant patent No.1215, 1953. RHS Award of Merit, 1962. For colour illustrations see: p.150,146, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias;* p.52, Sharp's, 1957, *Camellias Illustated;* Frontispiece, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VI, No.1.

Buddha's Child. *(C.hybrid),* Parks,1982, *International Camellia Journal,* No.14, p.31: A few crosses were made to combine the primary *C.sasanqua* x *C.reticulata* hybrid with *C.reticulata.* The plant texture and habit favours *C.reticulata* but the *C.sasanqua* grandparent contributes a marked improvement in texture and growth. We have one of these back-crosses with a markedly fastigate growth habit and a tendency to bloom heavily that is derived from the *C.reticulata* cultivar **Buddha.** Because of its general similarity to its mother, **Buddha** it has been named 'Buddha's Child'. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.170. Reg. No.1816: A medium large, phlox-pink semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* **Buddha** x [*C.sasanqua x C.reticulata* **Show Girl**]), originated by Dr Clifford Parks. The 15 year old seedling has flowers 10 cm across x 4 cm deep with 12 plus petals, a few petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Originated in USA.

Buddha's Crown. Peer, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.174. Synonym for **Foding Cha.**

Buddie Billups. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Catalogue, 1962, p.4. No description. SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.23: Medium red. Very large, semi-double with stamens interspersed among the petals. Originated by E.E.Puls, Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Sport: **Buddy Billups Variegated.**

Buddie Billups Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'Buddy Billups Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Buddie Billups** - Medium red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Buddy. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.2. No description. Stowe, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.283, The seedling named **Buddy** was originated by H.L. Windbigler, Azalea Glen Nursery, USA. The nearest flower to it is 'Magnoliiflora'. It is 7.5 cm across by 5 cm deep. It is a semi-double with the 4 inside petals of the flower coming to points at the tips of the petals and forming a collar around the stamens. The other petals are round at the tips. The flower has three rows of petals that stand apart. It is pink with a purplish cast and also very fragrant. The plant is a slow and bushy grower. See black and white photo facing p.288. Chinese synonym 'Xiongdi'.

Buddy Benz. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.44, Reg. No.1154: A 13 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Tom Eagleson, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 4.5 cm wide. The anemone form, dark red with purple cast, flower measures 15 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with about 50 petals, variable number of petaloids and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season.

Buddy Bills. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.95, Reg. No.1733: A very large, rose-pink semi-double to loose peony form, *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**). Mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size is 14.5 cm across by 5.5 cm deep with 10-14 petals, yellow anthers and filaments.

Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green, heavily textured leaves, 13.5-15 cm long by 8.5 cm wide. Sport: **Buddy Bills Variegated.**

Buddy Bills Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Gentry, 1984, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34, No.4, p.17 as 'Buddy Bills V.'. A virus variegated form of **Buddy Bills** - Rose pink marbled white. Originated in USA.

Buddy Billups. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Buddie Billups.**

Buddy Billups Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'Buddy Billups Var.'. Orthographic error for **Buddie Billups Variegated.**

Buddy Boy. *(C.japonica),* Mealing, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.131: Name given to our son by an old coloured family retainer. The camellia first bloomed 1946 on a 7 year old plant, size 11-12.5 cm across. Its form is an incomplete double with large petaloids and is coloured deep red. Blooms mid-season. Growth is strong and upright with rounded, deep green, thick foliage. See black and white photo on p.127. Originated by H.G. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina, USA.

Buddy English. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May, 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2448. A very large, deep pink, semidouble cross of 'Homeyer #23' x **Jean Pursel.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 19 year old seedling first flowered in 1986. Average flower size is 16.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 30 petals and white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and average withleaves 15 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Buddy Garrett. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), SCCS, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.113: Light pink. Large rose form double. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. A *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel** originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA.

Buddy Pregnall. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.127, Reg. No.1193: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by Earl O. Kline, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is open, spreading and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double blooms measure 13 cm across and 7.5 cm deep. It is pale pink, striped deeper pink with yellow anthers. It has a solid pink sport: **Buddy Pregnall Rosea.** Blooms early to mid-season.

Buddy Pregnall Rosea. *(C .japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.31: Rose-pink sport of **Buddy Pregnall.** Originated in USA.

Buddy Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.26 with colour illustration: A white-blotched, virus-variegated form of **Buddy.** Light red and white, hose-in-hose semi-double. Originated in USA.

Buerxue. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.161. Chinese synonym for **Fuji-no-yuki.**

Buff. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis,* 4:235. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Buff-carnea. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, ca.1942..Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Buff Incarnata. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Buff Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Buignoliana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.213. Orthographic error for **Baignoliana.**

Buisson Romantique. *(C.japonica),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. To be further propagated by a nursery. A

4 year old plant, first flowered 2014, parentage unknown. Plant has spreading growth at average rate. The flower is a semidouble, 9cm diameter x 5cm deep, colour pink, stamens columnar with yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves mid-green, keeled, 8.5cm x 4cm. Flowers early.

Buist's Beliana. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Synonym for **Beliana.**

Bukan. Different reading for **Mukan.**

Bukkôji. (Temple of the Light of Buddha), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû,* as 'Bukkôji-tsubaki', synonymous with 'Wagamama'.; *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.22: Hirayama, (Late 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu:* Five fuchsine pink guard petals, broad, emarginate, surrounding a central burst of petaloids and stamens, anemone form; small to medium size flower. Different reading: 'Bukkohji'. Synonyms: 'Wagamama', Bukkôji-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Bukkôji-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for **Bukkôji.**

Bukkohji. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal,* p.46. Different reading for **Bukkôji.**

Bukliana. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler.* Orthographic error for **Buckliana.**

Buk's Conspicua. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Beck's Conspicua.**

Bulan Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.536, p.67. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Dr Brian Doak.**

Bulinda. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.409. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Brenda Ann Hart.**

Buliqidun. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Brigadoon.**

Bullata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:21. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.89: Imbricated, red, widely streaked with white. Originated in England by the Rev. Herbert.

Bullocks. *(C.japonica),* Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.47. No description. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Bullock's Pink'.

Bullock's Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.31. Synonym for **Bullocks.**

Bulls Eye. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1993, p.22: Dark red with white or light pink centre. Small to medium size semi-double of average upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Piet and Gaeta, California, USA.

Buluke Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Brooksie's Rosea.**

Bulukesi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Clara Brooks.**

Bulukexi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.152. Chinese synonym for **Brooksie Anderson.**

Bumble Bee. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.188, Reg. No.1229: A 4 year old hybrid cross *(C.japonica* **Debutante** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe'), first flowered 1970; originated by George Priest, Bakersfield, California, USA. Plant growth is upright,

open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 6 cm wide. The anemone to loose peony form bloom is fluorescent pink with 12-15 petals and 25-30 petaloids. It measures 10.5 cm across by 7.5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Has deeply serrated foliage. Sport: **Bumble Bee Variegated.**

Bumble Bee Variegated. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.170, Reg. No.1804 as 'Bumble Bee Var.': A medium to large, fluorescent pink blotched white, anemone to loose peony hybrid *C.japonica* **Debutante** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) originated by George Priest, Bakersfield, California, USA. Form and habit similar to **Bumble Bee.**

Bunan. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Light pink. Medium size blooms, single and full double on the same plant. The double looks like 'Kikutoji'. Synonym for **Nanzezare.**

Bunan-no-homare. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1978, vol.II, p.153. Synonym for **Tsubakiyama.**

Bunbu-no-michi. (Pen & Sword), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Deep pink. Large double with narrow petals. Originated in Japan.

Bundle of Fortune. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.294. Synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Bungo. Synonym for **Bungo-shibori.**

Bungo-shibori. (Bungo dappled), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyu, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Nakayama, 1847, *Sendaôden:* as 'Bungo-shibori-tsubaki'; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Four or five rows of petals. White variegated red stripes and spots. *Sendaôden* describes this as a flower which often varies on a branch. Originated at Bungo, Kyûshû, Japan. Different reading: 'Bungo-shibori-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Bungo-shibori-tsubaki. Nakayama, 1847, *Sendaôden.* Different reading for **Bungo-shibori.**

Bungo-tsubaki. (Bungo Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zulu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.257: A medium sized, 6 petalled single, waved, crimson with the colour fading towards the petal edges. Central column of stamens. Synonym: 'Bungo'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Bunii. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.28. Synonym for **Sweetiana** as 'Sweetii Vera de Colvill'.

Bunmei. (Civilisation), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chaibaka Meikan.* Very large, white ground, pink margined inner curved petals. Originated in Japan.

Bunny Ears. (C.hybrid). *Camellia Nomenclature,* 2006, p.171. A miniature to small, pink semi-double with rabbit ears. Chance seedling of *C.rosiflora* introduced in 1999 by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. Vigorous, upright, bushy growth. Flowers mid-season to late.

Bunny Girl. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1984, vol.VI11, No.6, p.23, Reg. No.209: O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand, presents a hybrid cross between **Dream Girl** and *C.oleifera* **Jaune.** The 7 year old plant first flowered 1980 and has an open, upright, average growth habit with 8 cm x 2.5 cm dark green leaves. The pale pink, loose, semi-double flowers reach 11 cm x 2.5 cm and have 20 petals with yellow anthers and cream filaments. The blooms sometimes have a boss of stamens with petaloids and some fragrance. Early flowering.

Bunsei-tsubaki. (Camellia of Bunsei Era), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Tada'aki, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû,* vol.5: White variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Bunshikai. (Obscure), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Deep pink. Large double with long, round petals. Originated in Japan.

Bunzô-wabisuke. Savige, 1974, *The International Camellia Journal*, No.6, p.29. Synonym for **Tarôkaja.**

Buonaroti. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic.error for **Buonarroti.**

Buonarotti. Andrè Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.135. Waterhouse, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.31. Orthographic variant for **Buonarroti.**

Buonarroti. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853: Large rose pink formal double with white marks to the centre. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15: Imbricated, cupped, bright pink with central petals streaked with white. Orthographic errors: 'Buonaroti', 'Buonarotti', 'Briomarotti'. Originated in Italy.

Burakku-bâdo. (Black Bird). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.227 with colour photo; English translation p.159. Small, deeply purplish dark red, semi-double, somewhat slender petals, profuse, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers late. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, small. Upright, dense branching, slow growing. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1994. From Tokyo.

Burceana. Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1890, p.11. Orthographic error for **Bruceana.**

Burchelii. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. Orthographic error for **Burchellii.**

Burchella. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Burchellii.**

Burchelli. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:44. Orthographic error for **Burchellii.**

Burchellii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. van Houtte,1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:uu as 'Burchelli': Rose coloured, peony form. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9: Large size, beautiful form, pink with darker veining. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.3: Rose form, superb red, often streaked with white. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.88. Orthographic errors:, 'Burchelii', 'Burckelli', 'Burchella', 'Burchelli'.

Burch's Garden Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Orthographic error for 'Busch Garden Red', a synonym for **Beaute de Nantes.**

Burch's Garden White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.31. Orthographic error for 'Busch Garden White', synonym for **Queen of the Acres.**

Burch's White. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Orthographic error for 'Busch Garden White', synonym for **Queen of the Acres.**

Burcii. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General des plantes cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Burcii Striped. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.193: Flower, 10-11 cm across, occasionally larger. The corolla is peony form, irregular, pale red, almost delicate rose, veined deep red. The exterior petals in many rows are 4-5 cm broad, rounded-ovate, the other are rather long, more or less notched, reflexed, the others shell-like, deep rose with numerous veins of red and very showy. Orthographic error 'Bureii Striped'.

Burckelli. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.303. Orthographic error for **Burchellii.**

Burdiana. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for 'Burdiniana'. Synonym for **Billottii.**

Burdidiana. Lichtenthal, 1852, Catalogue. Orthographic error for 'Burdiniana'. Synonym for **Billottii.**

Burdigiana. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for 'Burdiniana'. Synonym for **Billottii.**

Burdiniana. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modiciam,* 1844. Synonym for **Billottii** according to van Houtte, 1857, Catalogue, 67:43.

Burdinii Vera. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Burdiniana', synonym for **Billottii.**

Bureii Striped. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. Orthographic error for **Burcii Striped.**

Bureikô. (Informal Party), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama, Catalogue, 1957: Red. Medium sized double with white spots. Originated in Japan.

Burgdorf Beauty. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Otome.**

Burgundy and Gold. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2008, p.34 with colour photo, Regn No. 2737; A 10 cm diameter, burgundy red anemone form with numerous bright gold stamens interspersed with the petaloids.. Upright, open, average growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Raised by Clarence and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla, USA and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.107 with colour photo; Light to medium green leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Burgundy Boy. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1986, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41,, No.4, p.23: Very dark red. Small to medium semi-double. Slow, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by H.B. Cave, Wanganui, New Zealand.

Burgundy Gem. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1992, Issue No.111, Vol.XVII, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.290: Originated by Les Jury, New Zealand. First bloomed in 1987 and now 13 years old. A seedling of **Kon-wabisuke** crossed with **Zambo.** It is of average habit and growth rate; dark green leaves 9 cm wide x 4 cm wide. The anemone to peony form flower is small, from 6 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 25 petals and about 67 petaloids, of dark cardinal red (RHS.CC.53A) with lemon yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season.

Burgundy Queen. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1970, *Camellia News*, No.40, p.27, Reg. No.124: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent, *C.reticulata* 'Tali Queen', pollen parent unknown. Seed sown 1963, first bloomed 1967. The plant is an upright, open, vigorous grower. It produces 13.5-15 cm diameter semi-double, deep red blooms with 10-12 large petals in mid-season. The deep green, lanceolate leaves are about 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide with fine serrations.

Buri. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10. p.115. Corruption for **Bori.**

Burlamacchi Francesco. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68. Orthographic variant for **Francesco Burlamacchi.**

Burlesiana. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.24. Orthographic error for **Berlesiana.**

Burkleyana. Burdin Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic error for **Buckliana.**

Burma Baby. *(C.hybrid),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.133: *C.japonica* (unnamed pink semi-double seedling) x *C.irrawadiensis*, originated by Dr Hilsman, Georgia, USA. White, washed and veined pink. Small single. Vigorous, open growth. Early blooming. Chinese synonym 'Miandianying'.

Burma Beatnik. *(C.hybrid),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.133: *C.japonica* (unnamed pink semi-double seedling) x *C.irrawadiensis,* originated by Dr Hilsman, Georgia, USA. Red. Medium sized anemone form. Vigorous, open growth. Early to mid-season blooming.

Burnam Beeches. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. Orthographic error for **Burnham Beeches.**

Burncoose. *(C.x williamsii),* Burncoose and Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1985: Pale pink single of 7-9 petals. Medium size. Compact growth. Originated at Caerhay's Castle, Cornwall, England.

Burncoose Apple Blossom. *(C.x williamsii),* Burncoose and Southdown Nursery Catalgue, 1986: A light, buff coloured pink single. Profuse bloomer. Originated at Burncoose, Cornwall, England by Arnold Dance, Head Gardener.

Burneyville. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *Quarterly,* 6(2):9, 1951: A seedling of unknown parentage, 15 years old that first bloomed 1944; originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA. Upright, compact growth with leaves, dark green, rounded, serrated. Flowers are anemone form incomplete doubles with small petaloids. Colour, light rose (2-H-4, Maerz & Paul Chart), 8-11 cm across. Mid-season blooming.

Burnham Beeches. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.18: The Camellia, **Countess of Orkney** has produced two sports, one a large, informal pink with white edges and petaloid centre, somewhat in the manner of **Lady Loch,** for which it is sometimes mistaken. This I have named **Burnham Beeches** from the property in Victoria, Australia where it was first observed.

Burns Bennett. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1975, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.30, No.4. (Advert.) No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Burn's Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II,* p.1. Synonym for **Concordia.**

Burnt Orchard. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.5. Synonym for **Lady St. Clair.**

Burtiane. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1968, *Camellia News,* No.32, p.17, Reg. No.91: Originated by I.D. Burt, Killara, N.S.W., Australia. Parentage unknown. 10 year old plant. Dense, vigorous, upright plant. Flowers, light pink, single, 6 petals. Measures 10 cm across with a large bunch of golden stamens. Leaves, tending to dark green, 10-12.5 cm long with pointed apex. Blooms mid-season.

Burwell's Perfection. *(C.x williamsii),* Loder, 1982, *International Camellia Journal,* No.14, p.41. No description. Originated in New Zealand by Harry Burwell, Inglewood.

Burwell's Primus. *(C.x williamsii),* Loder 1982, *International Camellia Journal,* No.14, p.41. No description. Originated in New Zealand by Harry Burwell, Inglewood.

Busca. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Busch Garden Red. Coolidge Rare Plants Garden Camellia Catalogue, (ca.1936). Synonym for **Beauté de Nantes.**

Busch Garden White. Hearn Nursery Catalogue, (before 1945) according to Hume, 1946. Synonym for **Queen of the Acres.**

Bush Hill Beauty. Stuart Low Catalogue ca.1930. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Bush Garden Red. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Busch Garden Red', synonym for **Beauté de Nantes** as 'Rose Queen'.

Bush Red. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Busch Garden Red'. Synonym for **Beauté de Nantes.**

Busô. (Incomparable), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.1; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e* as a peony form with stamens intermixed with centre petaloids; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* An eight-fold flower, small and red in colour, mixed with white spots. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Musô'. (Believed extinct.)

Buster. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No. description. Originated in USA.

Buster Bush. *(C.reticulata). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.76, Reg. No.2200: Very large, medium pink, veined darker pink to light red, semi-double to loose peony form C.reticulata (**Buddha** x [**Buddha** x **Trewithen Pink**]) that blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average size is 16 cm across x 9.5 cm deep with 12-14 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 7,5 cm wide.

Buster Lewis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.85, Reg. No.869: A semi-double flower, similar to 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**), 13-13.5 cm across and 6 cm deep with 26 petals and 6 petaloids. Its colour is deep pink with golden anthers and white filaments. Dark green leaves averaging 10.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. Originated by Carl E. Morgan, South Carolina, USA.

Buster Newman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.286, Reg. No.343: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs W.J. Beasly, South Carolina, USA. The deep red flowers, 11 cm across and 6 cm deep, resemble **Debutante** in form and have 42 wide petals, folded, giving a loose, peony look, with 8-10 petaloids and short stamens intermingled. Flowers mid-season to late.

Butchie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2476. A very large, rose pink, anemone to peony form chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by W.T. Shepherd, N. Charleston, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 12.7-14 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 40 petals, 20 petaloids, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Blooms have stamens intermixed among petals. Plant growth is upright, spreading and average with dark green leaves 9-10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Butler's Beauty. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2003, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2587. Plant is upright and vigorous. Flowers early. Originated by Robert W. Butler, Hilton Head Island, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.61, colour photo p.c2. The 9 year old *C.sasanqua* chance seedling first bloomed in 1997. The pink to lavender pink semi-double flowers are darker at the edges and have 15 petals and 2 petaloids. Flowers measure 9.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Dark green leaves are 6.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Note: Given as different species in the two ACS publications.

Butonnaire. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. Orthographic error for **Boutonniere.**

Butter Scotch. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.31. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Buttercup. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.171. Fruitland Nursery. Colour, crimson rose with a cluster of golden yellow stamens, 2.5 cm across, 8-10 petals. Growth habit, upright, slightly arching. Foliage dark green, 2.5 cm long by 2 cm wide, dense and pointed. Originated in USA.

Butterfly. Portland Camellia Nursery, Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **White Butterfly.**

Butterfly. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Fanny Bolis.**

Butterfly. *(C.japonica),* Sander Catalogue, (before 1914). No description. (Believed extinct.)

Butterfly Girl. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 2000, No.154, p.18, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.535. Originated by Dr. R.M. Withers, Donvale, Vic., Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers,** seed parent, x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel.** First flowered 1995. A semi-double to peony form flower of 30 petals, with a large central boss of stamens split by several petals. Pale pink, fading towards the centre of the flower (RHS.CC.68D to 69B), 14 cm diameter x 7 cm deep. Flowers mid-season on an open, upright, rapid growing plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, flat, elliptic, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Butterfly Peony. NCCS, 1954, *The Yunnan Reticulatas, Bulletin,* vol.8, No.1, p.7 as 'Butterfly x Peony'. Synonym for 'Professor Tsai' now considered the western synonym of **Maye Taohong.**

Butterfly Pink. SCCS, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.113. Western synonym for **Fenhudie.**

Butterfly Style. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.22. No description. Originated in USA.

Butterfly Wings. Peer, 1949, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* 11(2):11. Western Synonym for **Houye Diechi.**

Butterfly Wing Peony. Peer, 1951, RHS, Journal, 76(9):303. Synonym for 'Professor Tsai' now considered the western synonym for **Maye Taohong.**

Butterfly Wings Reticulate. Peer, 1954, NCCS, Bulletin, *The Yunnan Reticulatas,* vol.8, No.1, p.7, 9. Synonym for **Maye Diechi.**

Buttermint. (*C.kissii* hybrid). SCCS, 1996, *The Camellia Review,* vol.53, No.4, colour illustration front cover, text p.1: White, irregular loose peony form with yellow centre. Heavy bud set. Originated in California, USA, by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena.

Button's Bows. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Orthographic error for **Buttons'n Bows**.

Buttons'n Bows. *(C.x williamsii),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.21; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.89, Reg. No.2021: The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average size of flower, 8 cm across with curved and fluted petals. Small formal. Light pink shading to deeper pink at edge. Early to mid-season flowering. Plant habit, compact and very bushy, dense and medium in rate. Orthographic error: 'Buttons and Bows'. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Niukoujie'.

Buttons and Bows. Valdosta Nurseries 1986, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.9. Orthographic error for **Buttons'n Bows.**

Buttons and Bows. SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.6, June 1950, p.9: "At the SCCS Directors meeting a request was received to withdraw the registration of 'Buttons and Bows' to permit its registration by the new owner under a different name. In 1985 Nuccio's released a different cultivar under the name **Buttons'n Bows.**

Buttons and Gold. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; Orthographic error for **Buttons'n Bows.**

Buxii. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Buzhihuo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Shiranui.**

Buzôji-no-ôtsubaki. (Buzôji Large Camellia), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.367: A particular name for the old camellia in Chinkazan. Buzôji is in Buzô, Ôaza, Chinkushi-gun, Chinushino-shô, Fuku'oka Prefecture, being an old temple, said to be a relic of Hannyaji, Kyôshû's oldest temple. (7th Century). This camellia is actually the old cultivar **Kumagai** and has a trunk of 80 cm girth, 50 cm above the ground and is considered to be over 500 years old.

Buzz Aldrin. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.127, Reg. No.1223: A 10 year old hybrid seedling, *C.japonica* **Reg Ragland** x *C.granthamiana,* that first bloomed 1964; originated by Dr.R.K.Womack, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth average in rate and medium in density, with dark green leaves, 8.4 cm long by 4 cm wide. The anemone form, light pink bloom has 12 petals and 125-150 petaloids, 12.5 cm across and 2.5 cm deep. Blooms early.

By Line. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.80: An unusual flower in that, although semi-double, it is competely devoid of stamens. Originated at Shady Acres Nursery, South Carolina, USA.

Byakko. (White Tiger), *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.27. Medium size, white ground with red variegation. Lotus form semi-double, with cherry-like leaves. Late blooming. Seedling of *C.japonica* **Goshokiyae-chiri-tsubaki** x *C.reticulata* **Daotaohong.** Originated in the Kyôto prefecture, Japan.

Byakko. (White Tiger). (*C.reticulata x C.japonica*). Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1987-1988, *Seibu no Tsubaki,* No.728: Variant colours; white striped red single. Seedling of **Goshiki-chiri-tsubaki** x **Shizetou** ('Otani-tôtsubaki'). Originated by Seibu Maizuru Nursery. Note: "Byakko" is one of the four guardian gods of heaven and guards the West. .*Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.219 with colour photo; English translation p.153. Named and released by Katsuyoshi Yoshikawa in 1979. From Kyoto.

Byakugôji-goshiki-tsubaki. (The 5 Coloured Camellia from the Byakugô Temple), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, No.333, p.147 & p.340; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.235: A semi-double white with some crimson steaks. The flower colour varies in many ways. The original tree is in the precincts of the Byakugôji, Nara City, Japan. Synonym: 'Nara-shichifukujin'.

Byakugôshi. (No relation to Byakugôji Temple, meaning unknown) *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en Niigata Retail List, 1994-1995, colour photo, desc. p.2: Very small, campanulate single. Originated in Japan.

Byakuran. (White Orchid), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.27: Large size, double white. Seedling of *C.japonica* **Silver Chalice** x *C.granthamiana.* Originated in Osaka Prefecture Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.219 with colour photo; English translation p.152. Medium size, white, flat single, thick petals, degenerated anthers. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, glossy, clear venation. Upright growth. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980.

Byc. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; White, imbricated.

Byram Seedling. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), The Garden,* vol.67, 1905, p.100: Mr G. Taylor sends from Byram Gardens, Ferrybridge, flowers of a seedling camellia, a cross between 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), and *C.reticulata,* the latter being the pollen parent. The seed was sown in 1894 and the plant now covers a space of 4 feet wide x 6 feet high. The habit is like 'Donckelaeri', not the straggly growth of *C.reticulata.* It flowers freely in mid-season. The flowers are a warm, self-crimson. Orthographic error: 'Byron Seedling', 'Bryam's Seedling'.

Bryom Seedling. Camellias Grown at Kew, 1956 List. Orthographic error for **Byram Seedling.**

Byro. *(C.japonica),* Naudin, 1852, *Revue Horticole,* p.153. No description. Exhibited in a collection of Camellias by M. Remont of Versailles, at the 20th Exposition de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de la Seine, Mar 26-28, 1852. (Believed extinct.)

Byronii. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74 as 'Lord Byron's'. Rose coloured. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12, as 'Lord Byron': Beautifully formed, daybreak rose, globe-shaped centre. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Lord Byron', 'Lord Byron's'. Orthographic errors: 'Lady Byron', 'Lord Biron'.

Byron's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Griffins Nursery Catalogue, (before 1945) according to Hume, 1946. No description.

Bysanthina. van Houtte, 1843, Catalogue, 12:uu. Orthographic error for **Byzantina.**

Bysantina. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Byzantina.**

Byxantina. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.12. Orthographic error for **Byzantina.**

Byzanthina. van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, 9:50. Orthographic error for **Byzantina.**

Byzantina. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 3:7 as 'Bizantina': Formal double, 9-10 cm across, rose coloured, average petal numbers, round-oval almost to the centre, imbricated towards the circumference, marked with lines and splashes of white. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue,1846-1847, p.50 as 'Bysantina': Formal double, 9-10 cm across, dark rose coloured. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:8 gives **Hendersonii** as a synonym, but this is a solid rosepink according to the description. It is possible that **Byzantina** is the variegated form of **Hendersonii.** Orthographic errors: 'Bizantina', 'Bizzantina', 'Bysanthina', 'Byzanthina', 'Bysantina', 'Byxantina'. Originated in England.

Byzantina. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.7: Not **Hendersonii.** Perfect imbrication. Pale pink with silver edges to petals.

C.

C.C. Crutcher. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2414. A large, dark red, semi-double cross of **Pirates Gold** x **San Dimas.** Flowers mid-season. Originated by Dr Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 6 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 38 petals and widespread groups of stamens with yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium rate, with dark green leaves 3.2 cm long x 1.8 cm wide.

C.E. Baumann Special Red. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Progress Report,* p.9. No description. Cultivar from C.E. Baumann Inc., New Jersey, USA. (Believed extinct).

C.E. Hovey. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.173. Orthographic error for **C.M. Hovey.**

C.F. Coates. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948 p.V. No description. Ralph Peer, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.90: "We were quite interested in a curious hybrid 'C.F. Coates' *(C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Kingyo-tsubaki**) that had many double and triple pointed leaves." A small rose-pink single flower, 6.5 cm across with medium green, 'fishtail' leaves; the main portion being 8-11 cm long by 34 cm wide, divided at the apex, into 2 or 3 points, finely serrate. The plant has a bushy, spreading habit. Originated by C.F. Coates in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. The cross was made in October 1935. From the RHS Wisley Trials, in 1977 it received a Highly Commended Certificate and was described as: Leaves 8.5 cm long by 4 cm wide, dark glaucous green with flowers, 8 cm in diameter, single with one row of petals, Red Purple Group 65D very slightly flushed with Red Group 55B, veins slightly lighter colour than Red Group 55A. Flowers from Mid-season. See colour pi. p.87, Fischer, 1986, *Kamellien.*

C.H. Hastie. Ackerman, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Orthographic error for **C.H. Hovey.**

C.H. Hovey. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, *The Garden,* Nov.1878: The colour is entirely new, resembling, as near as possible, a 'Lord Raglan' rose. The shape is perfect, the petals are as round and circular as if cut with a compass. The variety is a dark crimson formal double about 9 cm across. Leaves are dark green, glossy, rounded oval, 8.5 cm long by 5.5 cm wide and the plant is of compact, upright growth. Raised by C.M. Hovey, Massachusetts, USA in 1847. Colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.73. Orthographic variant: 'Hovey C.H.'.

C.M. Gordy. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2896; Regd. by C.M & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.107 with colour photo; A 10 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. Large size, 12.7cm diameter x 5.7cm flower is deep pink, with creped and ruffled petals. Stamens with gold anthers and cream filaments splayed out to the edges of the petals. Flowers fall whole. Plant has a dense, vigorous habit. Dark green leaves average 9.5cm x 6.5cm, with medium serration. Flowers early to mid-season.

C.M. Hovey. *(C.japonica),* Haggerston, 1850, *Magazine of Horticulture,* p.141, 142: "From Hovey and Co. a seedling camellia; form of flower rounded to the centre and full; petals broad and smooth, generally perfect; colour a bright crimson scarlet; size of flower, large." It was exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as Seedling I in 1853 and awarded the Society's large gold medal. Their description was as follows: "Leaves, large, 12.5 cm long by 5 cm wide, ovate acuminate, deep green, glossy, finely nerved, slightly wavy, large and coarsely dentated. Flower buds, obtusely ovate with clear greenish scales. Flower, very large,

11 cm in diameter, full and perfectly double to the centre and of great depth. Colour; rich, vivid crimson scarlet. Petals; large, bold, imbricated, symmetrically arranged and nearly entire to the edge. Habit Very robust and vigorous, flowering freely." Hovey offered the variety for sale in 1878 at Covent Gardens, London. It was described with the name **C.M. Hovey** in the Gardeners' Chronicle, 2nd ser.11:422, 1879 with the announcement that it had received a First Class Certificate from the RHS. Orthographic variants of the name that have been published include: 'Charles Mason Hovey', 'Hovey C.M.' and 'Charles Hovey'. Orthographic errors: 'C.E. Hovey', 'C.N. Hovey', 'C.M. Hovez'. Synonyms include: 'Colonel Firey', 'Firey King', 'William S. Hastie', 'Mississippi Hastie', 'William S. Hastie'(Miss.), 'Solaris', 'Colonel Fyrie', 'C.M. Hovey Number 66'. In America the names **Duc de Devonshire, Anne Lindberg** and **Rubra Plena** have been erroneously applied to this cultivar, while the name **C.H. Hovey** has been erroneously used for 'Pauline', the variegated form of **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana Variegated' or 'Mathotiana Rubra Variant'. For Colour illustrations: Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America* facing p.16; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.73; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, facing p.83. It produces variegated forms known as **Scarlett O'Hara** and **Bradford's Variegated.** The Chinese synonym is 'Huowei'.

C.M. Hovey Benten. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.128, Reg. No. 54. A leaf variegated sport of **C.M. Hovey.** First observed 1994, and stable propagation since then. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. Leaves have very uniform 'Benten' genetic variegation. Other characteristics as for the parent.

C.M. Hovey Number 66. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.8 as 'C.M. Hovey No.66'. Synonym for **C.M. Hovey** as 'Colonel Firey'.

C.M. Hovey Variegated I. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'C.M. Hovey Var.I'. Synonym for **Scarlett O'Hara.**

C.M. Hovey Variegated II. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'C.M. Hovey Var.II'. Synonym for **Bradford's Variegated.**

C.M. Hovez. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.45. Orthographic error for **C.M. Hovey.**

C.M. King. RHS, Journal, 1937, Index, p.281. Possible error for **Gigantea** as 'Magnolia King'.

C.M. Loder. Platt, James, RHS, 1961, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.15, p.108 as a pink peony camellia. Orthographic error for **C.M. Wilson.**

C.M. Raymond Lemsinier. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.44. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

C.M. Wilson. *(C.japonica),* NCCS, Apr.1948, *The Camellia Bulletin;* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue,1949-1950, p.27; Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large silvery white on the outer petals, shading to a beautiful shade of pink in the centre, incomplete double, (anemone form) 10-12.5 cm across by about 4.5 cm deep. Petaloids are silvery white mixed with golden stamens in the centre, sometimes showing a strawberry red immediately around this cluster. Usually each petal has 2-6 mm white margin. Leaves, dark green, oval, 9 cm x 5 cm, tending to twist and curl. Serrations shallow and medium. The bush is compact and slightly pendulous. A sport of **Elegans** produced by Mrs Ada E. Wilson, Florida, USA in 1936. It is registration No.11 with the ACS as published in their July 1949, Newsletter. The sport also appeared in other locations which brought the synonyms: 'Grace Burkhard', 'Grace Burkhart', 'Mrs Grace Burkhard', 'Mrs Burkhart', 'Lucille Farrell', 'William B. Smythe', 'Lucille Ferrell', 'San Rafael', 'Bernhard Lauterbach'. Sports include: **C.M. Wilson Variegated, Shiro Chan, Hawaii, Elegans Splendor** and 'Pale Chandleri'. Received an RHS "Award of

Merit" in 1956. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.54; Nuccio's Catalogue, 1951-1952; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.31, p.31.

C.M. Wilson Splendor. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, Reg. No.1116. The name was subsequently changed to **Elegans Splendor** in 1972.

C.M. Wilson Variegated. *(C.japonica),* James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. No description. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.31 as 'C.M. Wilson Var.': A virus variegated form of **C.M. Wilson** - Light pink shaded white. Originated in the USA.

C.M. Wilson White. New Orleans Show Report, 1958. Synonym for **Shiro Chan.**

C. Michael. Arnold-Foster, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Abbreviation for **Charles Michael.**

C.N. Hovey. Otto Eisenhut Nursery List, 1985. Orthographic error for **C.M. Hovey.**

C.N. Hastie. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea and Camellia Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: A camellia from Magnolia Gardens. Dark red, peony-like flower, measuring 10-12.5 cm across, distinguish this outstanding variety. Round, glossy and dark green foliage. Tall, symetrical growth. Listed in the catalogues of Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, 1942 to 1952 as their original variety. Illustrated on p.137 of Sharp's 1957 edition of *Camellias Illustrated.* Sport: **C.N. Hastie Variegated.**

C.N. Hastie Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945 as a variegated form of **C.N. Hastie.** Dark red and white. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

C.N. Madsen. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.31. Synonym for **Mrs Baldwin Wood.**

C.N. Number 14B. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1944, p.8 as 'C.N. No.14B'. No description. Originated at Camellia Nursery, Florida, USA. (Believed extinct.)

C.N. Number 69. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia* Variety *Classification Report,* 1943 as 'C.N. #69'. Synonym for **Gloire de Nantes.**

C.N. Number 109X. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.9 as 'C.N. No.109X'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

C.N. Number 141. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1946, p.26 as'C.N. #141'. Synonym for **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana'.

C.N. Number 275 Red. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue.1944, p.8 as 'C.N. No.275 Red'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

C.N. Number 275 Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue 1944, p.8 as 'C.N. No.275 Var.'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

C.N. Number X25. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.9 as 'C.N. No.X25'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

C.N. Porter. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.44, Reg. No.1144: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by C.N. Porter, Talladega Springs, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 4 cm wide. The loose, peony form (similar to **Daikagura**) bloom is dark red with yellow anthers and pale pink filaments. It has 33 petals and 7 petaloids and measures 13 cm across by 7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

C.P. Morgan. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.

C. Rester. *(C.japonica),* SCCS,1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40: Red. Large to very large, semi-double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Early blooming. Originated by C. Rester, Mississippi, USA.

C.S. Baby. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a loose anemone form flower, white with red radial stripes. No other information.

C.S. Beautiful Life. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of variegated leaves. No other information.

C.S Blazing with Color. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated leaves. No other information.

C.S. Buddha's Hands. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated leaves. No other information.

C.S. Colorful Jade Loyal. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated leaves. No other information.

C.S. Davis. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a white, full peony form flower with waved petals. No other information.

C.S. Doraemon. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of variegated leaves. No other information.

C.S. Dream Mary. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated leaves. Also photo of a formal double flower with large bud centre, white with fine pink markings on the petal edges. No other information.

C.S. Ever Happy. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated leaves. No other information.

C.S. Ever Perfect. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a white formal double with large bud centre, and separated layers of petals. No other information.

C.S. Ever Wealthy. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated and slightly contorted leaves. No other information.

C.S Flamenco's Skirt. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photos of a red formal double, later maturing to a rose form double with raised layers of petals. No other information.

C.S. Gin Ji. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a dark red semidouble flower with very rounded petals and a central cylinder of stamens. No other information.

C.S. Lia Little Princess. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a pinkish-red formal double, with a fine white edge to most petals. No other information.

C.S. Monarch. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated leaves. No other information.

C.S. Myth. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a white single with very strong central column of stamens. No other information.

C.S. No. One Super Scholar. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a loose anemone to peony form flower, red, with a mixed centre of petaloids and stamens. No other information.

C.S. Phoenixes Flying Together. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a formal double, light pink with short radial stripes, mainly in a slightly darker pink. No other information.

C.S Pink Cat. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a white to very pale pink rose form double with upstanding central petals. No other information.

C.S. Princess Consort. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a wide open pink semidouble, with tubular stamen ring. No other information.

C.S. Professional Plutocrat. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of variegated leaves. No other information.

C.S. Purple Dragon Ball. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a purplish-red formal double flower. No other information

C.S Purple Nile. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a pink to red semidouble, with a very prominent central column of stamens. No other information.

C.S. Red Scholar. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a red formal double with oval to rounded petals. No other information.

C.S. Red Jade. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a peony form flower. Stamens mixed with the central petals. No other information.

C.S. Shangrila. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated leaves. No other information.

C.S. Summer Romance. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of an unusual red loose peony form, petals varying from rounded to notched to pointed, giving an irregular shape. Stamens prominently spread between separated layers of petals. No other information.

C.S. Tait Sr. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

C.S. The Spring of Fukushima. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a semidouble of irregular shape, white splashed with red. Large, sprayed group of stamens. No other information.

C.S. Treasure of Black Gold. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a red peony form flower with many stamens interspersed with the petals. No other information.

C.S. Victoria. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a wide open red semidouble with a few petaloids mixed with the stamens. No other information.

C.S. Wind Chime Falls. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a cupped semidouble, white with fine pink markings on most petal edges. No other information.

C.W. Swann. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2005, Issue No.150, vol.XXIV, No.2, p.35, Reg. No.466. Registered by M. & L. Mangos, Tauranga, New Zealand. A 12 year old seedling of **Bob Hope,** pollen parent unknown, which first flowered in 1997. Flower is semi-double, with 3-4 rows of flat, separated layers of petals. Flower size is 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with 21 petals and gold anthers on pinkish-white filaments. Colour is dark red (RHS.CC.60B) with prominent black-red veining on the outer two-thirds of each petal. Plant is upright, of average density, and of slow growth rate, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers early to late.

Cabbage Head. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson.**

Cabernet. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2010, p.7; Rich burgundy wine, formal double, small size, Flowers late. Nuccio's Catalogue 2011-2012, p.4. Medium, compact, upright growth. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.

Cabeza de Vaca. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.14: Variety originated in Jungle Gardens. Medium sized, smooth rose colour, semi-double with large, fluted petals. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium sized, pink variegated, semi-double, 10 cm in diameter. The colour is medium pink with occasional white blotches. It has large, fluted petals which tend to bend downwards. Stamens are in a tight, central tube. Filaments cream, anthers light yellow. Leaves, large, glossy apple-green, oval, thick apex, veins recessed, serrations shallow, medium pitch. Plant growth, medium and spreading. Originated at McIlhenny's Nursery, Jungle Gardens, Louisiana, USA.

Cabeza Sunburst Pink. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No .4, p.17. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Cabeza Sunburst Pink Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1969, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4, p.17 as 'Cabeza Sunburst Pink Var.'. A virus blotched form of 'Cabeza Sunburst Pink'. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Cabinet. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.32. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Caboose. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.215, Reg. No.645: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1952; originated at Wheeler's Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is compact and upright. Foliage heavily serrated, pointed and twisted. The semi-double flowers are 10-11 cm across and have 15 petals. Similar to **Lady Vansittart** in growth habit, flower size and colour except that it is last to bloom as a Caboose is at the end of the train. Flowers are predominantly white with pink marks. Sports readily.

Cabrillo. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Bella Romana Red.**

Cacti Flora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Cactiflora.**

Cactiflora. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1833, *Horticulture Belge, Journal Jardin Amateur* 1:82: M. Negri is a distinguished amateur to whom the seedlings of camellias give the most success. He possesses about 300 seedlings, 8 of which have flowered. The most notable are **Fasciculata** and **Cactiflora.** Later Berlèse describes **Cactiflora,** 1837, *Monographie*, edit, p.108, 130: Leaves 6 cm wide by 9.5 cm long, oblong-oval to lanceolate, very acuminate, large serrations, prominent venation, buds oblong, scales yellowish; flower semi-double, deep orange-red, petals well imbricated, not numerous, broad and regularly disposed, those at the centre are very small, twisted and mixed with stamens. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Cacti Flora'. Orthographic errors: 'Cactifolia', 'Cadiflora'.

Cactiflora Epiphylliflora. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Cactiflora Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Franco Agostoni, 1844, Catalogo Plantarum as 'Captiflora Perfection'. No description. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 as 'Castiflora Perfecta'. No description. Orthographic error: 'Cadiflora Perfecta'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cactifolia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Cactiflora.**

Cadet Reilly. *(C.japonica),* de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1957 as 'Cdt Relly'. No description. Originated in France.

Cadiflora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. Orthographic error for **Cactiflora.**

Cadiflora Perfecta. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. Orthographic error for **Cactiflora Perfecta.**

Cadro. Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens,* p.127. Orthographic error for **Cadroe.**

Cadroe. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1866, Catalogue, p.18: Rose red, large, formal double. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error: 'Cadro'.

Caelestina. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Coelestrina', synonym for **Hendersonii.**

Caelistina. Paillet. In Lemaire, p.149, 1844. Orthographic error for **Celestina.**

Caelistina Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogie, 1849-1850, p.45. Orthographic error for **Coelestrina Vera**.

Caelistrina. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Celestina.**

Caerhayes. Drake, 1974, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.378-379. Orthographic error for **Caerhays.**

Caerhays. *(C.x williamsii),* Puddle, 1958, NCCS, *The Camellia Bulletin,* vol.12, No. l, p.23: "Of these newly named hybrids, the one most generally noticed by visitors is one of the *C.saluenensis* and 'Lady Clare' (**Akashigata**) crosses known as **Caerhays** - a large anemone to peony form, bright rosy mauve, free flowering, spreading habit.". The original plant is at Caerhays, Cornwall, England where it originated. Received an RHS "Award of Merit" April 29th 1969. Colour photo, p.168, 1970, RHS, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook, No.24.*

Caerhays' Best. *(C.x williamsii),* Fortesque Garden Trust Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.10 as 'Caerhayes Best': Mid-pink, single. Originated at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England.

Caerhays Hybrids. Hillier, 1954, RHS, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.8, p.95. The collective name for the hybrids arising from the cross between the species *C.saluenensis* and *C.cuspidata.*

Caesare Arici. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.114. Orthographic error for **Cesare Arici.**

Caidan. (Colourful Red), *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.53, *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Aug. 2009, No.16, p.50 with colour photo; A fourth sport of **Fendan** (see also **Chidan**, **Fendan** and **Yudan).** Flowers formal double, sometimes hexagonal, deep pink with darker pink and red stripes in varying widths. Medium size, 8-10 cm diameter. About 70 petals, thick and shiny, apices round and shallowly concave. Late flowering. Plant average growth rate. Leaves pale green, 9.5 cm x 3.5 cm, apices acuminate, buds pale yellow.

Caidi Shanhu.(Coloured Coral Flute). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.x williamsii* **Kramer's Fluted Coral Variegated.** Later changed to 'Hua Aoban Shanhu'.

Caidiewu. *(C.reticulata), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.247 with colour photo; Pink semi-double from Tengchong County, China. Diameter 12-14 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Caigi. (Colour Flag). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.81, No.629. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C. x williamsii* **Glad Rags.**

Caihong. (Coloured Rainbow), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia* in *China,* p.79, No.66: Large size, single, white with red margins and reverse. Originated in the Jiangxi Province, China.

Cailiu Cha. (Pomegranate Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu* according to Bartholmew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.155. (Edible pomegranate Camellia). It is similar to **Zhizhu Cha.** The colour is bright red. Yashiro in the *Kokon Yôrankô,* 1841, says it resembles the mountain Rhododendron. Different reading: 'Ts'ai Liucha'. Originated in China.

Caimiya. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Cara Mia Variegated**. Later altered to 'Micaiya'.

Caise Niukou. (Coloured Buttons). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Buttons'n Bows.**

Caishen. (God of Wealth). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 16th October, 1992. Chinese synonym for USA *C.hiemalis* **Bonanza.**

Caitlin Olivia. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2005, No.167, p.17, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.558. Originated by John Butler, Cabarlah, Qld, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered in 2000. The semi-double, cup-shaped flower of 24 petals is mid-pink in colour, with stamens arranged in tubular form, and is 14 cm diameter x 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season on an open, spreading, upright plant of medium growth. Leaves dark green, rounded at base, apiculate apex and serrate margins, 11 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Caity. *(C.japonica),* Sewel & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.125. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Caixia. (Rosy Clouds), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* vol.2, No.75, p.4, colour photo, [p.138]: Petals in 5-6 rows, formal double, pink, with radiating red stripes like a colourful "morning glow". Stamens mixed with petaloids. Pistil undeveloped; flower 10cm diameter. Originated in Fujian Province, China.

Caiye Hongluzhen. (Variegated Leaf Hongluzhen), *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.8. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Nov 2006, No.22, p.49 with colour photo; A sport of **Hongluzhen** first found in 1997 by He Jianjun, Jinhua, Zhejiang, China. Differs from **Hongluzhen** by having yellow margined leaves. Heat hardy up to 40°C.

Caiyu. (Beautiful Jade), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16: Spinel pink. Early. Tengchong. Feng et al. 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua,* p.43 and 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.39 with colour photo: Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, dark green above, blades slightly arched, 6.5-10 cm long by 2.2-4.7 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.62B), diameter 6-9 cm. Petals more than 10, flat. Stamens numerous, around pistil to form a ring. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* Sealy in Tengchong. The flowers of this cultivar are rather small, but 3-4 flowers can be produced at the branch terminals so the cultivar is rather impressive. Different reading: 'Ts'ai Yu'.

Caiyun. (Yunnan Cloud) *(C.reticulata),* China Regn No 21. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Feb 2008, No.4, p.46 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of **Damanao,** originated at the Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan, China, and named by Xia Lifang. Flowers rose form double, peach red (RHSCC 66C), 10-11 cm diameter. Petals 20-25 in 4-6 whorls, flat but slightly incurved. Most stamens are in petaloid form. Leaves long ovate, bases cuneate, apices acuminate, 7.8-8.8 cm long and 3.5-4.8 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Cajun King. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.30: Red. Large, loose peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Cajun Queen. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.29: Pink. Large, anemone form. Originated in USA. Sport: **Cajun Queen Variegated.**

Cajun Queen Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1965 as 'Cajun Queen Var.': A virus variegated form of **Cajun Queen** - Pink marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Calciali. Wm. Prince, Linnean Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1860, p.5. Orthographic error for **Calciati.**

Calciata. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic error for **Calciati.**

Calciate. Camellia Society of America, 1939, p.18. Orthographic error for **Calciati.**

Calciati. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.113, 228: Plant habit, vigorous, erect and tapering; leaves large, elongated, well serrate, prominent venation, of a dark green; buds oval, acuminated with yellowish scales. Flower about 8 cm across, double, cherry-red, approaching bright, becoming flesh pink; exterior petals rounded, not numerous, well set out in a cup shape; those of the centre, innumerable, even, small, erect in a spherical group similar to 'Waratah'. From the same cross as **Borghesiana.** In fact Berlèse believed it to be the same as **Borghesiana**. Illustration: Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.243. Orthographic errors: 'Calciate', 'Calciatti', 'Calconie', 'Calciata', 'Calciali'. Synonym: 'Calciati d'Italie'. Originated in Italy by Calciati at Piacenza.

Calciati d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue,1846-1847, 27:21. Synonym for **Calciati.**

Calciati Nova. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.35. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Vivid red, lightly striped with white. Regular. Lichtenthal,1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Vivid red, lightly striped with white. Regular. Originated in Italy.

Calciatti. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* p.243. Orthographic error for **Calciati.**

Calconie. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Calciati.**

Calderara. *(C.japonica),* Shneiderff, Enrico, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8: Rose coloured. Flower of medium size, anemoniform. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.3 as 'Calderari': Large size, very full double, very soft pink, exterior petals rounded and imbricated, those of the centre in very elegant clusters. Synonyms: 'Anemone Calderara', 'Anemonae Calderara', 'Calderari', 'Grand Calderara', 'Althaeiflora Rosea', 'Calderariana', 'Grand Calderari', 'Althaeflora Rosea'.

Calderari. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.3. Orthographic error for **Calderara.**

Calderariana. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum.* Orthographic error for **Calderara.**

Calder's Treasure. *(C.japonica),* Feathers, 1962, NCCS., *The Camellia Bulletin,* vol.16, No.1, p.13: **Calder's Treasure**, (a fine new pink). Flowers pink. Large anemone form raised by J. Calder, Victoria, Australia.

Caldwell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1947, p.126. No description. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture* and *Nomenclature:* Light pink. Medium full peony form. Originated by Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, USA.

Caldwell Red. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonicas for Sale,* p.6. No description. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camelias,* p.3: Imbricated. Medium size. Rose red. Originated in USA.

Caldwell Variegated. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonicas for Sale,* p.6. No description. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.3: Peony type. Pale flesh pink to pure white, splashed red. Originated in USA.

Caldwell Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Caldwell Var.': Pink to white marbled red. Medium sized, formal double. Note: This is a virus variegated form of **Caldwell Red,** and not the peony form first listed by McIlhenny.

Caldwell White. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonicas for Sale,* p.6. Synonym for **Compacta Alba** according to Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.76.

Caleb Cope. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1854, *American Flower Garden Directory,* ed.6, p.213: Originated by Ritchie. Pale rose, centre blush, flower medium size, perfectly imbricated, quite distinct. Foliage, long-oval, reflexed, of a pale green; grows and blooms freely. Late flowering. A fuller description is given with illustration by Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium size formal double, imbricated pale-rose flower with small rose-bud centre. It will average 7.5 cm across and 3.7 cm deep with approximately 60 petals. The inner petals, which are smaller than the outer petals, are cup shaped. The leaves are also slightly cupped, thick, leathery, dark, glossy green, with broad, coarse serrations and short, pointed tips. The plant is bushy, loosely branched and slow in growth. James Ritchie, in May, 1851, was awarded the prize of the season for the best American seedling exhibited between Dec.1850 and May 1851. He named it for Caleb Cope, the 6th President of the Pennsylvanna Horticultural Society. (1842-1851). Synonym: 'Mathilda'. **Madame Faucillon** has been used as a synonym but appears to be the variegated form. Colour illustrations: *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing, 1945, p.31. Black and white photos: Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.54.

Caleda. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Caledo.**

Caledo. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1968, *Camellia News,* No.32, p.17, Reg. No.96: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. The seed parent was *C.reticulata* **Confucius** and pollen parent 'Willow Wand' (**Liuye Yinhong**). The seed was sown, 1961 and first bloomed 1965. It has semi-double blooms of good quality, 13.5 cm across, of a light orchid pink colour, produced early to mid-season. It is a vigorous grower and blooms freely. Leaves, 10 cm long by 5 cm wide, dark green, lanceolate with medium size, sharp serrations. It was awarded the Merrillees Memorial Medal as best seedling in 1965. See colour photo, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, P.19. Orthographic error: 'Caleda'.

Calico. *(C.japonica),* Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948, No decription. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White, striped dark pink. Medium large, formal double. Compact, upright growth. Late blooming. The name has erroneously been used as a synonym for the

Japanese cultivar **Sarasa.** Originated by Orton Plantation Nursery, Winnabow, North Carolina, USA.

Calico. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.1, p.318, 321. Erroneous synonym for **Sarasa.**

Calico Queen. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.31: White, striped rose-red. Medium size, semi-double. Slow, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, California, USA.

California. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.1; Pink semi-double, 12.5cm across. Mid-season blooming. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946; Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour plate: A large, light rose-red, incomplete double, 10-11 cm in diamter. Petals broad and thick. Stamens central, occasionally interspersed amongst semi-erect petals and petaloids. Filaments, light cream to pink, anthers golden. Mid-season blooming. Foliage, large, round, heavy and dark green, 11.5 cm x 7.5 cm. Midrib recessed, edges turned down, apex stubby, serrations shallow and broad about 4 mm pitch. Medium, compact growth. The original plant was purchased by Harlem Cate, in 1888 at Redondo Pier, Los Angeles, California, from a sailor on a Japanese tramp steamer. It took a name from Durfee Road, Pico, California where the original plant grew until purchased by Ralph Peer and moved to his property, "Park Hill", Hollywood, California where it still grows. It was originally introduced to the trade under the name **California** by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California. Synonyms: 'Durfee Road', 'Durfee Road Pink'. Black and white photo: Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.1, p.72 and in Sharp's *Camellias Illustrated,* 1948, p.142. Colour photo: Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour,* 50:2.

California Amabilis. (*C.japonica),* Phelps, *Camellia Notebook,* (Before 1959), p.53. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

California Centennial. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List of Camellia Cultivars in Australian Nursery Catalogues.* No description. Originated in USA.

California Dawn. *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1987-1988, p.22: A *C.sasanqua x C.reticulata* hybrid. A Large size, light pink, semi-double to loose peony double. Petals crinkled like crepe paper. Vigorous, upright, bushy growth; sun tolerant. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. ACS., May 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2130; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.119: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Plant growth is upright, bushy and rapid. See colour photo, [p.131]. Chinese synonym: 'Jiazhou Fuxiao'.

California Donckelaari. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

California Donckelaari Red. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.22. Synonym for **Shusugasane** as 'Monjusu Red'.

California Donckelaari Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.22. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

California Donckelari. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.22. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

California Donckelari Red. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Shusugasane** as 'Monjusu Red'.

California Donckelari Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.22. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

California Doncklaeri. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.2. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

California Donkilari. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, 1948, p.6. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

California Fantasy. *(C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.31: Originated by H. Hall, San Alselmo, California, USA; A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Carl Tourje** x unknown. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Colour a glowing pink; very large, semi-double to loose peony form with upright petals. Average flower size 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 12 petals, gold anthers and cream filaments. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 6 cm wide.

California Kumasaka. Semmes Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.20. Synonym for **Kumasaka.**

California Number 8. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.2: as 'California No.8': Very large, light rose-pink, loose double with stamens interspersed with petaloids in the centre. Late blooming. Originated in USA.

California Number 671. *(C.japonica),* Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948 as 'California #671'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

California Paeoniiflora. Harn, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.54, 55 as 'California Peoniaflora'. Synonym for the Australian cultivar **Aspasia Macarthur**.

California Snow. *(Caerhays hybrid),* Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* black and white photo, p.38, text, p.142: Chance seedling of the *C.hybrid* **Sylvia May.** Small, profuse blooming white. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.269, Reg. No.426: A 5 year old hybrid seedling of *C.cuspidata x C.saluenensis* **Sylvia May** and unknown pollen parent; originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Plant growth is dense, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves averaging 6 cm in length and 2.5 cm in width. The single, white flowers, 5 cm in diameter and 2 cm deep, have 5 petals and bronze stamens. Flowers mid-season.

California Snowdrift. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27: Beautifully formed water lily type flower. Much larger than 'Snowdrift' from Alabama. Originated in USA.

California Sunrise. *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.22: #8431. Medium to large size, blush pink. Rabbit eared, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, somewhat open growth. Early blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. ACS., May 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2129. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, .116: A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed 1984.

California Sunset. *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.22: #8157. Large size, semi-double, deep rose-pink, wavy petals and flared golden stamens. Medium, open growth. Early blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. ACS., May 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2131. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.119: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid.

Caline Carnea. Linden Catalogue, 1880, p.98. Orthographic error for **Celine Carnea.**

Caline Rosea. Linden Catalogue, 1880, p.98. Orthographic error for **Celine Rosea.**

Calini. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.38. Abbreviation for **Contessa Calini.**

Caliope. Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.36. Orthographic error for **Calliope.**

Calipso. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Calypso.**

Calipso Nova. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1878, Catalogue, p.42. Orthographic variant for **Calypso Nuova.**

Calipso Vera. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for **Calypso Vera.**

Callie. SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.30. Synonym for **Beni-arajishi** erroneously as 'Arejishi'.

Callimorpha. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7. Dark red with large cluster, and out-spread. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Callini. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851. Abbreviation for Contessa Calini.

Calling Card. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.3. No description. SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.29: White. Large semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Ashby, USA.

Calliope. *(C.japonica),* Ludham's Nursery Catalogue, 1865: White with crimson stripes and splashes. In Macarthur's notebook he says it is "quite double in the manner of **Imbricata Alba** but fuller. Originated in New Zealand. (Believed extinct.)

Calliope (Fiaes). *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31 & No.9, 1872-1873, p.41: A regular rose form double. Bright cherry red with deeper coloured veins. Orthographic variant 'Caliope'. Originated in Portugal.

Calphurnia. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16: A cultivar listed in Macarthur's notebook of 1852. Bright crimson. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Calusant. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Calusaut'. Abbreviation for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Calusaut. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.32. Abbreviation for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Calvalcade. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.22: Orthographic error for **Cavalcade.**

Calveri. *(C.japonica),* Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Calvieri', 'Calverti'.

Calveri Nova. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Calvieri Nova'.

Calverti. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Calveri**

Calvieri. Shneiderff, Enrico, ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino.* Orthographic error for **Calveri.**

Calvi. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.3. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.4: Althaeiform (peony form), red. Orthographic variants: 'Kalv', 'Kalvi', 'Calvii'.

Calvii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Calvi.**

Calvin Entrekin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.89, Reg. No.1999: Deep pink, miniature formal double. Medium, spreading growth. Midseason blooming. Originated by C. Entrekin, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed in 1982. Average flower size, 6 cm across by 2.8 cm deep with 60 petals and 62 petaloids. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 3.8 cm wide.

Calvisi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:21: Pretty, deep pink. Orthographic variant: 'Kalvisi'. Originated in Holland.

Calycina. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.33. No description. Originated in England. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Calypso. *(C.japonica),* Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae and Supplement,* p.367. Very large and very double; white with a few pink stripes and occasionally one or two anthers. . Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.75: Leaves, long-oval, inclined downwards; buds, obtuse with whitish apex; flower, about 10 cm across, white, double, petals of the circumference in two rows, very broad, a little twisted, notched, unequal; those following are very numerous, mingled, compact, irregular, some erect, others recumbent, some long and strap-like, others short and erect and forming an irregular and unusual centre. Synonym: 'Maculosa'. Orthographic variant: 'Calipso'. Originated by Mariani, Italy.

Calypso Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.9: Magnificent flower, imbricated, clear rose with all petals stamped with white. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.IV as 'Calypso Nova': A ruddy, delicate pink colouring, more vivid at the centre, a regular and perfect imbrication, floral dimensions of medium size...received from Italy, its native country about two years ago. Its blossoms, of medium size (more than 10 cm across), are formed of small petals, rounded or oval, full or lobulate at the apex and imbricated with great regularity; at the centre, which is a deeper shade, they are smaller and form a serried heart. Orthographic variants: 'Calipso Nova', 'Calypso Nova'.

Calypso Nova. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15. Orthographic variant for **Calypso Nuova.**

Calypso Vera. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:7: Very Large, peony form, white and red petals. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.12: Peony form; petals white and red of striking effect. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Calipso Vera'. Chinese synonym 'Wola'.

Cam. Brozzoni. Von Biederfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur van Camellien...,* p.35. Abbreviation for **Camille Brozzoni.**

Camareira Mór. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.41: Regular rose form. Pure white with a fine speckling of carmine. Orthographic variant 'Camareira-Mor'. Originated in Portugal.

Cambellia. *Popular Flowers,* 1844. Orthographic error for **Campbellii.**

Cambelli. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Campbellii.**

Cambellii. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Campbellii.**

Cambli. *(C.japonica),* Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine,* 3(32):258. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cambria. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.X, No.4, 1978, p.24, Reg. No.137: This is a seedling of *C.reticulata* which was raised by H.J. Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant has rapid growth, medium density, dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide and first flowered 1975. The blooms are semi-double to loose peony with 20 petals. The colour is rose-red (RHS,CC.58B-C) and measures up to 17 cm x 7.5 cm. Flowers early.

Cambridge Red. A local name given to an old camellia in Cambridge, New Zealand which has now been identified as the old Japanese variety, **Ama-obune.**

Cambyi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Varieties from Nursery Catalogues,* p.32. Orthographic error for **Campbellii.**

Cambyli. Société Anonyme Horticole, van Houtte Pere, 1930, No.366. Orthographic error for **Campbellii.**

Camden Park. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.14, 17: The third sport of **Aspasia Macarthur,** and an uncommon one, is a large variegated bloom, with colour and mottling somewhat similar to 'Elegans', (**Elegans Variegated**), but with a raised centre of crowded and twisted petals. In *Camellia Quest,* 1947, it was named 'Aspasia Variegata', but now that the name for its parent is Aspasia Macarthur and it is not a sport of the true Aspasia; the Australian and New Zealand *Camellia Research* Society has renamed it **Camden Park.** Originated in Australia. See colour plate: ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.2. Chinese synonym: 'Kamuden Gonguan'.

Camdenii. *(C.japonica), Horticultural Magazine and Gardeners'and Amateur's Calendar,* July, 1869, p.221. Exhibited by Saxby of Botany, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Camelia delle Peschiere. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15. Synonym for **Contessa Belgioioso**.

Camellia à fleurs Jaune. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.16. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Camellia Bicolore de la Reine. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.33. van Houtte, 1872, Catalogue, p.358. Synonym for 'Bicolore de la Reine'.

Camellia Canova. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Canova.**

Camellia City. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.95, Reg. No.1746: A very large, rose red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid, ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Purse**l), midseason to late blooming; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Average flower size, 15.5 cm across by 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Camellia Country. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.33. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Camellia de la Force. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.34. Synonym for **De la Force.**

Camellia de la Reine. van Houtte Catalogue,1846-1847, 27:21. Synonym for **De la Reine.**

Camellia de la Reine à Fleurs Roses. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858-1859, 72:7. Synonym for **De la Reine Rosea.**

Camellia de la Reine Rosea. Auguste van Geert, 1858, Catalogue, No.45, p.29. Synonym for **De la Reine Rosea.**

Camellia du Roi. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue, No.40, p.32. Synonym for **La Reine Rosea.**

Camellia Flora Plena Folius Variegata. Henderson, E.G., Catalogue, 1867. Synonym for **Flore Plena Folius Variegata.**

Camellia Galli. de Jonge, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.112. Synonym for **Galli.**

Camellia Ingram. Goertz, 1970, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Orthographic error for 'Camilla Ingram'.

Camellia of Daizaifu. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.33. Synonym for **Dazaifu-no-tsubaki.**

Camellia Reine Victoria. Anonymous, 1845, *Annals de Gand,* 1:355-356, pl.33 facing p.354. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Camellia Rosacea. Curtis, 1819, *A Monograph on the Genus Camellia.* Synonym for 'Carnea' as **Middlemist's Red.**

Camellia Reticulata. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Captain Rawes.**

Camellia Sasanqua Rosea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Maliflora.**

Camellia sinensis var. *rosea.* Makino, 1905. A pink flowering form of *C.sinensis* var. *sinensis.*

Camellia T. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.*, p.31. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

Camellia theifera. Anonymous, 1874, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Synonym for *Camellia sinensis.*

Camellia hiemalis. Nakai in *Journal of Japanese Botany XVI,* 695 1940. Group name for collection of hybrids between *C.sasanqua* and *C.japonica* primary hybrid, back crossed to *C.sasanqua.*

Camellia Thea Rosea. K. Wada Hakoneya Nurseries Catalogue, 1935, p.27. Synonym for *Camellia sinensis* var. *rosea* Makino, 1905.

Camellia x vernalis. Makino, 1918 *in Journal of Japanese Botany*, I. 40 (1918) as *C.vernalis.* Group name for a collection of hybids and back crosses between *C.sasanqua* and *C.japonica* primary hybrid and *C.japonica.* Ref. Kondo, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.102.

Camellia x williamsii. Smith, 1947, Journal of RHS, LXXIV:347. Group name for hybrid cultivars arising from crosses between species *C.japonica* and *C.saluenensis.* The name was given in honour of Mr. J.C. Williams of Caerhays Castle, Corwall, England who was one of the first to raise these hybrids.

Camellian. SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.28. Synonym for **Pink Champagne.**

Camello Galli. Scott, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1889, p.41. Orthographic error for **Cammillo Galli.**

Camelot. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1976, *Camellia News,* No.62, p.21, Reg. No.185: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* **Buddha**. Sed planted 1970, first bloomed 1973. The upright, open, vigorous plant produces 12 cm, rose-pink flowers, midseason. The 11 cm x 5.5 cm, dark green, lanceolate, acuminate leaves are concave with small, sharp serrations. Sport: **Camelot Variegated.**

Camelot Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Cannon, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.34, No.4 as 'Camelot Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Camelot** - Rose-pink marbled white. Originated in USA.

Cameo. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1940-1942 erroneously as a sport of 'Mrs Abbey P. Wilder'. A synonym for **Cameo Pink.**

Cameo Gem. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.36: Soft, light pink. Small peony form with mixed petals and petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Cameo Pink. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Variety of Camellia;* Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: A full double, light pink, flower, 8.5-10 cm across, when fully open shows golden stamens in the centre. A slow, bushy grower; foliage light green, medium large, an extremely profuse bloomer. Blooms mid-season. Sport of 'Lilyi' originated by Pugh, USA. Abbreviation: 'Cameo'. For colour plate see G.G. Gerbing's *Camellias,* 1945, p.33. Ref. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.55.

Cameo Queen. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.95, Reg. No.1753: A large, white semidouble *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by Hugh

Shackelford, Georgia, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 11 cm across. Commercially introduced 1980. Plant growth is of average density and rapid rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long by 2.5 cm wide.

Cameo Rose. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.7, Reg. No.295. Originated by Les Jury, New Zealand. First bloomed in 1988 and is now 11 years old. It is a seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Fantastic** x **Elsie Jury,** and is a semi-dwarf plant of average growth rate, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. The rose form double flower is 9 cm across x 4 cm deep with 60 petals. It is China rose pink (RHS.CC.58D) of symmetrical form, deeply notched petals. Flowers mid-season.

Cameron Cooper. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.160, Reg. No.1401: A 7 year old hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**), that first bloomed 1971; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Plant growth, upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves averaging 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. The peony to rose form double type flower is vivid pink, deeper veined, with 20 petals, 12 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Average size, 15.5 cm across x 8 cm deep. Heavy textured, long lasting blooms. Early to late flowering. Colour photo, p.151, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym 'Kubo'.

Camila Ingram. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.30: Red with white variegation. Miniature, formal double. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth, Mid-season blooming. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Camilla Ingram'.

Camile. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.26; Orthographic error for **Camille.**

Camile Brozzoni. Anderson & Co. Catalogue, 1897, p.79. Orthograhic error for **Camille Brozzoni.**

Camilio Galli. Anderson & Co. Catalogue, 1897, p.79. Orthographic error for **Cammilla Galli.**

Camilla Brozzoni. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Camille Brozzoni.**

Camilla Galli. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Originated by Burdin Maggiore & Co. A form of **Madoni** with ribbons and dots of carmine. Luzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.9: Imbricated, in the form of **Madoni,** ivory white striped rose and ribboned carmine on top of the petals. Sport; **Lombarda.** Orthographic variants: 'Cammillo Galli', 'Camillo Galli', 'Camilio Galli', 'Cammilla Galli', 'Galli'.

Camilla Hebert. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859; Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Pure white, centre, straw yellow. Large, cupped flower. Originated by D'Aste, Genoa, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Camilla Herbert', 'Camillo Herbert'. Chinese synonym 'Kamila'.

Camilla Herbert. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Camilla Hebert.**

Camilla Ingram. SCCS, 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Camila Ingram.**

Camille. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2672. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. Originated and propagated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. A 10.8 cm diameter, rose pink, formal double to rose form double flower with heavy petal texture. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.54 with colour photo. Plant growth is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 6.5 cm.

Camille Aguillon. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1847, Catalogue, 30:13. No description. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.4: Very double flower, peony form, deep cherry red. Originated by Tourres, France.

Camille Bradford. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink, semi-double, Late. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Salmon pink with two shade suffused. Large, semi-double with fimbriated petals. Medium dense, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Camille Brozoni. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Camille Brozzoni.**

Camille Brozzine. van Houtte, 1851-1852, *Flore des Serres....* Orthographic error for **Camille Brozzoni.**

Camille Brozzoni. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte,1845-1846, Catalogue, 23:2 as 'Brozzoni'. No description. Berlèse, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, 1849, p.276: Formal double bicolour, 10-11cm across, outer petals ample, rounded at the apex, some indented, others entire. Cup-shaped, bright cherry-red, regularly marked with white on some petals and symmetrically imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl. I: This pretty Camellia has been in commerce for some years and its flowers, with their ruddy, peach colouring, white margins and perfect imbrication, have a peculiar arrangement of petals with their upturned edges, giving a cupped form. It was obtained from seed in Brescia, Italy by Mr Camille Brozzoni, whose name it bears. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Bronzonia', 'Brozzon', 'Brozzoni', 'Camillo Brozzoni', 'Camille Brozxoni', 'Camile Brozzoni', 'Camille Brozzine', 'Cammillo Brozzoni', 'Brozzoni Vera', 'Brozzoni Camillo', 'Camilla Bronzzoni', 'Bronzoniana', 'Cammillo Brozzoni', 'Cam Brozzoni'.

Camille Galli. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.33. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Camilla Galli.**

Camillia Beasley. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.2, Reg. No.2289; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.60, p.40: Originated in the USA by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia. Medium to large, pink semi-double *C.sasanqua* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 11 petals and white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and dense, and vigorous in rate with dark green leaves 6.3 cm long x 3.7 cm wide. Colour plate between pp.64-65.

Camillo Aureliano. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, 1881-82, Catalogue No.17, p.69; Formal double, light pink splashed white. José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1883: Double. Bright rose, spotted white. Originated in Portugal.

Camillo Brozzoni. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia, p.99.* Orthographic variant for **Camille Brozzoni.**

Camillo Galli. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.22: Red and White. Large, formal double. Originated in the USA.

Camillo Galli. von Beidenfeld, 1855, *Practische Grundlehren, der Culture von Camellien,* p.35. Orthographic error for **Cammilla Galli.**

Camillo Herbert. Jean Vervaene & fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.4. Orthographic error for **Camilla Hebert.**

Cammilla Galli. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.9: Orthogaphic variant for **Camilla Galli.**

Cammillo Brozzoni. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.9. Orthographic variant for **Camille Brozzoni.**

Cammillo Galli. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.36. Orthographic error for **Cammilla Galli.**

Camöes (João José Gomes). *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* Apr 1844, No.7, p.106; Regular flower, outer petals vivid scarlet getting gradually lighter towards the centre, where they become pale pink. Originated in Portugal by João José Gomes.

Camöes (Marques Loureiro). *(C.japonica)* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Formal double. Brilliant cherry red flaked with white. Orthographic error 'Camoens'.

Camoens. Catálogo del Establecimiento de Agricultura de Pontevedra – La Caeira, undated, p.28. Orthographic error for **Camöes.**

Camozzi. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa a Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Campanella. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.30: A light pink single, campanulate form, raised by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia from seed of **Suibijin.**

Campanulata. *Floricultural Cabinet,* 1838, p.149: Synonym for 'Fairley'.

Campanulata. Yashiroda, 1938. This name is an erroneous abbreviation for the early botanical classification *Thea reticulata* var. *campanulata* f. *bicolor.* The prior valid name is **Wabisuke.**

Campanulata Bicolor. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* An abbreviation for *Thea reticulata* var. *campanulata* f. *bicolor.* The prior valid name is **Wabisuke.**

Campanulata Subuvidula. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* An abbreviation for the early botanical classification, *Thea reticulata* var. *campanulata* f. *subuvidula.* Prior valid name is **Shibenashi-wabisuke.**

Campanulata White. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A small, single, campanulate bloom. Synonym for **Shiro-wabisuke.**

Campari. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31: Plant patent applied for. Pink, striped and flecked crimson. Medium to large formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms midseason to late. Sports: **Campari White, Campari Rose.** Originated by Armstrong, USA. Colour photo, p.73, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Campari White. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.161, Reg. No.1637: A medium size, white, formal double *C.japonica* mutant of **Campari,** blooms mid-season to late. Originated by R.A. Sansing, Florida, USA. Average flower size is 8.5 cm across by 5.5 cm deep, with 76 petals. Flower characteristics the same as **Campari.** Plant growth is upright, vigorous and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm.

Campari Rose. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.24; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.89, Reg. No.2026: Rose-red sport of **Campari.** Originated by Vi Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Flowers mid-season. The mutant was first observed 1981. Average size of flower, 8 cm across by 2.5 cm deep. Petals rolled at edges and are darker, shading to lighter inside each petal. Growth is average with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.8 cm.

Campbell. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940:1941: Deep pink, double, irregular form showing stamens. Large, profuse, dense shrub. Originated in USA. The Pacific Nursery, San Francisco, 1895-1896, listed a cultivar as **Campbell** as dark crimson. This would seem to be

an abbreviation for 'Lady Campbell'. Lindo, in 1948, equated this variety with **Covina** which, however is semi-double to rose form double.

Campbell. Seidel, 1870 Pflanzen Catalog, p.12. Thought to be an error for **Campbellii.**

Campbell Ashley. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: A new camellia from Middleton Gardens (Middleton No.13). A loosely formed peony type flower of the deepest red with petals of crepe-like texture. The petaloids of the 10 cm flower are intermingled with stamens. Growth is tall and the deep green leaves are noticeably long. Late flowering. A chance seedling discovered at Middleton Gardens, South Carolina, USA by Campbell Ashley after whom it was named. Registration No.42 with the ACS. See black and white photo, p.73, Hertrich,1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. Sport: **Campbell Ashley Variegated.**

Campbell Ashley Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: A striking form of **Campbell Ashley.** Large, red and white form of the variety. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charlston, South Carolina, USA.

Campbelli. L. Levavasseur Nursery Catalogue, 1971, p.7. Synonym for **Campbellii (Guichard).**

Campbellia. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers,* p.85. Loddige's Catalogue, 1844. p.6. Orthographic error for **Campbellii.**

Campbellii. *(C.japonica), Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, 1835, p.118 as. *C.j.* 'Campbelli' *'Campbell's Hybrid'* a seedling from 'Middlemist's Blush'. The flowers are very large, of a fine white, striped and spotted pale red. Rousseau, 1842-1843, Catalogue: White base striped rose. Originated by Walter Fredrick Campbell, MP., Woodhall, Lanarkshire, UK. Orthographic errors: 'Campbellia', 'Cambellii'.

Campbellii. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1937. Pseudonym, as 'Campbelli', for **Margherita Coleoni** and 'Tokayama'.

Campbellii (France). The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.7: Synonym for **Campbellii (Guichard).** This is given as coming from Guichard, France but does not match the description in the Guichard Catalogues which, in 1984, still list 'Campbelli' as "Fleur, semidouble, rouge". McIlhenny listed this cultivar as 'Dobreel' in 1935 and Overlook Nurseries gave it as a synonym for 'Dobreel' in 1954, but as this is an orthographic error for **Dorbrielle** it is rejected as a prior valid name for the cultivar.

Campbellii (Guichard). *(C.japonica),* Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1894, erroneously as 'Campbelli': Red semi-double, extra good, flowers well. Blooms late. Hillier & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.116: "Single to semi-double, full rose." Many varieties are grown in Europe as 'Campbellii'. It is sometimes double, sometimes semi-double, self coloured or variegated, but is not related to the original valid **Campbellii.** In the USA it has been called 'Campbelli'(France): Semi-double, rose-pink. W.J. Marchants Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.33: Forms a round, compact bush and is decorated with single or semi-double, well formed, rose-pink flowers. Late flowering. Orthographic error: 'Campelli'. Synonyms: 'Lady Campbell', 'Black Beauty', 'Goddess of Fire', 'Margharita'.

Campbellii (Jackman). *(C.japonica),* Jackman & son, 1958-1959, *Planter's Handbook,* p.18 invalidly as 'Campbellii': Produces an abundance of medium sized carmine semi-double flowers. Dense and shapely in habit. Originated in England.

Campbellii (L). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale,* p.2 as 'Campbelli'(L): Deep rose-pink blooms, having large petals throughout. Full peony double blossom with stamens showing amongst the centre petals.

Campbellli Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Erroneous name for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Campbellii Variegated. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. as 'Campbelli Var.' Erroneous name for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Campbellii (II). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Synonym for **Campbellii (Guichard).**

Campelli. Pepinieres Lepage, Catalogue, 1980-1981. Orthographic error for **Campbellii (Guichard).**

Campfire. (*C.rusticana* hybrid). Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.32; Small, flat single, orange red, golden stamens. Medium, bushy, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Camplerii. Helye, 1855, *Revue Horticole*, p.358, 359. Orthographic error for **Campbellii.**

Campo Carlo. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.9: Large double peony form with the colour of **Maria Teresa.** Originated in Italy by Lanzi.

Campo di Flora. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy by Giarnetto. (Believed extinct.)

Campo-Melendina. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum*. Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campo-Melendina Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.23. Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campo-Melendidi Vera. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.3. Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campo-Melendinii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campo-Molandini. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campo Moledina. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9: Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campo Molendina. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:21. Orthographic variant for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campo-Molendina. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.77: Flower about 12 cm across, full, regular, and of cherry-red with nuances of carmine similar to **Wallichii.** Petals rounded, numerous, compact, equal, notched; closely serried from the circumference to the centre with regularity. The central part of the flower is regularly lined or banded with white, dividing the flower into equal parts. Originated from the same sourse as **Perucchini,** the garden of Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. Named after the birthplace of Berlèse. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Campo Molendina', 'Campo Molindini', 'Campo Molendini', 'Campomolendina', 'Campo Moledina', 'Campsii-Molendina', 'Campo Melendini', 'Campomolendini', 'Campo-Molendini', 'Campo-Molendinii'. Sport: **Campo-Molendina Rubra.**

Campo-Molendina Alba. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.97: Originated from the variety **Campo-Molendina Rubra** which sometimes has white flowers, imbricated, petal rows apart. Orthographic variant: 'Campomolendina Alba', Originated in Italy.

Campo-Molendina Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.319: Solid red sport of **Campo-Molendina**. Originated in Italy. Sport: **Campo-Molendina Alba.** Orthographic error: 'Campomolendini Rubra'

Campo-Molendina Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. Synonym for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campo Molendini. van Houtte, 1845-1846, Catalogue, 23:2. Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campomolendini. Berlèse, 1842, *Iconographie,* pl.113. Orthographic variant for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campomolendidi Alba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.33. Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina Alba.**

Campomolendini Rubra. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972. *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.33. Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina Rubra.**

Campo Molindini. van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:9. Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina.**

Campsa Alba. RHS, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.22, p.236, 1968, as receiving a Preliminary Commendation on Feb. 7th. 1967. Orthographic error for **Campsii Alba.**

Campsii. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.74: Flower full, about 8 cm across, pure milk white, petals in 7-8 rows of average size, rounded, close set and imbricated regularly from the circumference to the centre. Sometimes, on the same plant, the centre is not so regular and the exterior petals not well irnbricated, and those at the centre, twisted, elongated and erect. The corolla is rose-like, perfectly round and regular. Originated in Italy.

Campsii Alba. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,*. vol.1, pl.76: The flower is full, spherical, regular and formed like a perfect rosette. The colour is pure, milk white. The petals, disposed in 7-8 rows, are of average size, rounded, close set, regularly imbricated from the circumference to the centre. Very early flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Campsa Alba', 'Campsit Alba'. Originated in Italy. Awarded an RHS., P.C., Feb.7th. 1967 as 'Campsa Alba'.

Campsii-Molendina. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* index ref. pl.113. Orthographic error for **CampoMolendina.**

Campsit Alba. West End Nurseries Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Campsii Alba.**

Camptoniana. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Comptoniana.**

Camura. Loureiro, 1884, *Jornal Horticultura Pratica,* 15:128. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Camurça. Asociasión Española de la Camelia, *Camelia,* Dec. 2004, p.19. Synonym for **Incarnata**

Can Can. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1961, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.25: A sport of **Lady Loch** that originated at Camellia Grove Nursery, St Ives, N.S.W., Australia in 1956. It is a strong, upright grower, similar to the parent except for the colour of the flowers, soft rose, veined deeper rose, showing pale pink striations at the base, occasionally, small bright rose splashes and irregular, very pale pink to white bordering, edged by a narrow band of bright rose. Centre petals, fluted and swirled amongst off-white edged, rose petaloids, and inconspicuous stamens. A light silvery pink flower. See colour plate p.2, ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.66, 1977 and pl.20, p.88, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Kenken'.

Canadian Capers. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.171: Light mauve pink. Medium size, semi-doule. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated by V. Shuey, Temple City, California, USA.

Canary. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.30: White. Small, anemone form with yellow petaloids. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Rogerson Nursery, Florence, South Carolina, USA.

Canary Queen. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, Frank, ed., 1955, *Camellian.* No description. Originated in USA.

Cancranate. *(C.japonica),* da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.5. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Candadissima. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers,* p.85. Orthographic error for **Candidissima.**

Candeur. Henrincq, 1849, *Revue Horticole,* p.461 -467. Orthographic variant for **Candor.**

Candiansii. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840 *Monographie,* ed.2, p.114: Flower of average size, full, regular, of a carmine rose-cerise; petals close set, borders a little reflexed, disposed with elegance in a manner to form a corolla, round and regular. Originated in France by Lanzes.

Candida. *(C.japonica), House and Garden,* 1940: Bright crimson with a few white markings. Originated in the USA.

Candida. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castanola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Abbreviation for **Candida Borghese.**

Candida Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5: Flower, small to medium size, petals forming a shell-like shape, imbricated, pure white. Originated in Italy at the Giardino Borghese. Abbreviation, 'Candida'.

Candida Borghese Nova. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1859, Catalogue, 77: 52. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Candida Borghesi. Stefan Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. Orthographic error for **Candida Borghese.**

Candida Elegantissima. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.4. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Candida Elegantissima Superba. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.1. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Candida Nova. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:1. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Candida Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16: Imbricated. Ivory white. Beautiful. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Candida Perfetta'.

Candida Perfetta. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic variant for **Candida Perfecta.**

Candida Plenissima. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Regular rose form. Pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Candida Superba. van Houtte.1839, Catalogue,1:1. Synonym for **Alba Londonensis.**

Candidens. *(C.japonica),* Backhouse & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1870, p.35. No description. Originated in England. (believed extinct.)

Candidessima. Rubel, 1936, "New Profits for Florists", Wholesale Price List, No.74, p.14. Orthographic error for **Candidissima.**

Candidisma. Rubel, 1928, Azaleas and Camellias Catalogue, p.5. Orthographic error for **Candidissima.**

Candidissima. *(C.japonica),* F. Amatuer, Correspondance des Plantes, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture* 1 [pt,E]:41: Louvain 1st Dec.1832. The camellia **Candidissima,** which is described in your journal, was introduced directly from Japan by Dr Siebold. This camellia, together with 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), **Ochroleuca** and **Tricolor** ('Ezo-nishiki'), arrived in Holland from Japan in 1829 and were first grown by Donckelaer and was the second of this group to flower. On pp.4, 5: This variety is remarkable for its leaves which resemble those of **Welbankiana**, except that they are thinner and supple to touch, with fine, acute serrations. The flower of 8 cm in diameter, is very double with regularly arranged, oblong, snow-white petals, exactly resembling a dahlia. It is mid-season flowering, pure white, formal double of about 65 petals, medium size, about 8 cm across, petals acuminate and can be imbricated to form a tiered or star shape. Leaves, light green, ovate, 6 cm long by 2.5 cm wide. Growth slow. Orthographic errors: 'Candadissima', 'Candissima', 'Candidessima', 'Candidisma', 'Candidissimia'. Synonyms: 'Louise Centurioni', 'French Pearl', 'Effie B. Youtz', 'White Star', 'Palmeria Alba', 'Louise Centruioni', 'Sieboldii', 'Candidissima Plena', 'Alba Candidissima'. Black and white photos: Hume, 1955, *Camellias in America*; Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.75. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym 'Xuedi'.

Candidissima Imperfect. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Candidissima Parlatore. Salas, Clauda, 1985, *Armonie di Colori,* p.30. Synonym for **Professore Filippo Parlatore**.

Candidissima Pink. *(C.japonica),* E.B. Champernowne Catalogue, 1975-1976, p.3. No description; 1966 Catalogue, p.2: Pale pink, single. Originated in England.

Candidissima Plena. Metropolitan Nursery Catalogue, 1886. Synonym for **Candidissima.**

Candidissimia. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine,* 3(32):208. Orthograhic error for **Candidissima.**

Candissima. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.31.Orthographic error for **Candidissima.**

Candle Glow. *(C.cuspidata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.161, Reg. No.1685: A small to medium size, white with light pink throat, single, *(C.cuspidata x C.japonica)* early to mid-season blooming. Average flower size is 7.5-8.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 5 cm long by 2.5 cm wide. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Candle Light. Stewart's Florists & Nursery Catalogue, 1964, p.1. Orthographic variant for **Candlelight.**

Candlelight. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.219, Reg No.588: A 9 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1959; originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, of average density and rapid in rate. The leaves average 13 cm long and 5 cm wide, are dark green with some variegation. The flowers are white with yellow stamens and have more than 25 petals and 5-6 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. According to SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature,*1966, this name is a synonym for **Angel,** however the original descriptions are different. Orthographic variant: 'Candle Light'.

Candleri Elegans. William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.73. Orthographic error for 'Chandleri Elegans', synonym for **Elegans**.

Candolleana. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.184: Leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide, oval-lanceolate, coarsely serrate, a

little spoon shaped, often with marks and splashes of clear yellow. Buds, medium size, obtuse, yellowish scales. Flower 7 cm across, orange-red carmine, with a little vermilion, double; petals in 4-5 rows, oval-obtuse, well imbricated with distinct marks or lines of dark red, lightly scalloped at the apex, a central heart of small, twisted, elongated, numerous, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. The flower is a flared cup shape, regular and well developed. Synonym: 'Pomponia Candolleana'. Orthographic errors: 'Candoleana', 'Candollei', 'de Candolle', 'de Candollei', 'de Candolleana', 'Decandolli', 'Decandolleii', 'Candollei, 'De Candollei', 'de Candollii'.

Candollei. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Candolleana.**

Candollii. Seidel 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Candolleana.**

Candor. *(C.japonica),* Chandler & Son, "On the Culture of the Camellia", 1842, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 324(8):123: An English seedling raised by the Reverend Herbert, described by van Houtte as "finely imbricated, petals extremely thin and delicate, of the purest white, one petal only reflecting a light rosy tint." It was illustrated by van Houtte in the *Flore des Serres,* vol.5, Aug. 1849, F.501. Orthographic variant: 'Candeur'. Synonym: 'Candor Nevius'.

Candor Nevius. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. A synonym for **Candor.**

Candy Apple. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1991, p.4, #8428: Dark red, medium to large semi-double to loose peony form. Dark green foliage. Bushy, upright medium growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Chinese synonym: 'Tianpingguo'.

Candy Cane. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963: White striped red. Mediun size, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Candy Flame. *(C.japonica),* Camellias Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.666-N. Originated by Craig Carroll, Mt. Tomah, NSW. A chance seedling of **Moshio**. Small to medium size, pale pink single blooms with deep pink flecks, streaks and marks.

Candy Floss. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XII, No.5, 1982, p.7, Reg. No.176: A chance seedling of **Aspasia Macarthur,** raised by B.R. & T.G. Healy, Wanganui, New Zealand, it first flowered 1969. The plant is of upright, open growth habit with medium growth rate. The dark green leaves average 7.5 cm x 6 cm. The white, striped pink flowers with their prominent stamens and petaloids are semi-double. They measure 12.5 cm across by 5 cm deep and have 20 petals and 7 petaloids. Anthers are white with cream filaments. Flowers early to late.

Candy Mint. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1987-1988, p.4: Miniature to small anemone form; pink heavily striped red. Petaloids the same colours but turning creamy at the base. Blooms mid-season. Originated at the Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. ACS, May 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2119. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.119: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Plant growth is upright and dense. Chinese synonym 'Bohetang'.

Candy Mountain. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; a 12-7-15 cm diameter, peony form, medium pink marbled with white. Strong, somewhat spreading growth. A hybrid incorporating **Buddha, Forty-Niner** and *C.pitardii.* Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW0005).

Candy Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Candy Reiter. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as "Shell pink. Single sasanqua". Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.282, black

and white photo, p.283: Flower single, margins rose pink, 427, fading through 427/1, 427/2 and 427/3 at centre and base; 10 cm across. Buds; elliptic; petals, 5-7, variable in shape, lax, 4 cm long x 2.5 cm wide, tapering to haft, margins notched. Stamens; spreading, incurved, light green filaments, 2 cm long; small, light brown anthers. Leaves; lanceolate, channelled, medium, glossy green, 4.5 cm x 1.7 cm; serrations fine; apices tapering; petioles stout; venation obscure. Plant habit, dense, upright, medium rate growing. Early blooming. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Candy Stick. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.335, Reg. No.241: A 12 year old seedling of **Finlandia Variegated;** originated by Earl D. Hudson, California, USA. First flowered 1949. Plant growth, open and upright in type, rapid and compact in manner; similar to its seed parent. Flower buds, ovoid, light green. The flower varies from 8.5-12.5 cm across and its colour is white striped dark red. In form it is incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima.** It usually has a row of guard petals with tufts of stamens and petaloids. The edges of the petals are fimbriated. Mid-season flowering.

Candy Stripe. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942, p.6: White striped pale rosaline purple. Medium sized semi-double with petaloids intermixed with the stamens. Medium, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Louisiana, USA. Sport: **Barbara Whaley.**

Candy Stripe (Waterhouse). *(C.japonica),* Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.9: A seedling of **Doris Tagg** originated by Professor E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia and invalidly named 'Candy Stripe' by Gordon Waterhouse, Kurrajong, N.S.W. A single, white ground with red flecks and stripes. Slightly scented. Compact, bushy growth.

Candyball. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.594-N.; A seedling of **Jennifer Susan,** first flowered 2001. Medium size flowers which open formal double and age to informal double. Upright, bushy growth. Originated by Justin O'Malley Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia.

Canebiensis. *(C.japonica),* Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.4. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Câneishon-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.30. Erroneous orthography for **Kânêshon-tsubaki.**

Cangwu Huanjing. (Cangwu Fairyland), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Apr.1990, CSC., Nomenclature Convention, Wusi City, Jiangsu Province: Large semi-double to anemone form, red, white and pink in various combinations, mottled white, red and pink, blotched, striped, marbled etc. with up to 25 different combinations. Originated in Lianyungang City, Shandong Province, China.

Canoli Superba. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Canon Boscawen. *(C.japonica),* Falmouth, RHS, 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* pp.6, 8, 225: A medium sized, white, peony form. Originated in England.

Canonico Galli. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Similar to **Latifolia Macrantha** with more petals; large flower, full and of a beautiful carmine red. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy.

Canova. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. No description. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9: Superb regular form. Colour flame red changing to violet. Originated in Italy.

Canpingchun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.419; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Sanpei-tsubaki.**

Cantaneo. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.100. A large, rose coloured double, originating in Italy.

Cantelou. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

Canterbury. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.366: Originated by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. Dark Red (RHS.CC.46A). with black veins, peony form with golden anthers and pink filaments; the flowers are 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 40 petals and 45 petaloids. Upright, dense, rapid growth with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of **Eiraku** x **Bob Hope.** Chinese synonym 'Kantebolei'.

Cantonese Pink. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Orthographic variant for 'Kwantonfen', synonym for **Otome.**

Cantoneana. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.111. Orthographic error for **Cantoniensis.**

Cantoniana. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:2. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.74. Orthographic error: 'Cantoneana', synonym for **Cantoniensis.**

Cantoniana Vera. Charles van Geert Catalogue, No.101, 1847, p.7. Synonym for **Cantoniensis.**

Cantoniensis. *(C.japonica),* Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London,* 7:560. Van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:2 as 'Cantoniana': Large flower dotted darkly. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.4 as 'Cantoniana: Beautiful double, cherry red with some stamens. As this camellia was imported from Canton it takes its name from that place. Orthographic errors: 'Cantoniana', 'Cantoneana'. Synonym: 'Cantoniana Vera'.

Cantonniana. Jacob Makoy & Co. Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic error for **Cantoniensis.**

Caohanling. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.68, No.206. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Chow's Han-Ling.**

Caozhixi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.419; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Sôshi-arai.**

Capeliano. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.33. Orthographic error for 'Capellano', abbreviation for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Capellana Geovanini. de Bisschop Catalogue, 1937, p.7. Orthographic error for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Capellano. de Bisschop Catalogue, 1934, p.11. Abbreviation for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Capellano Giovani. Jean Verscheffelt Catalogue, 1867-1869, p.38. Orthographic error for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Capellano Giovanini. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Capellano Giovanni. van Houtte, 1869-1870, Catalogue, 129:163. Orthographic error for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Capellano Giovannini. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:7: Brilliant lacquer red with veins of deeper colour. Perfectly imbricated. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.159: Perfectly imbricated red flower streaked white. Note: Probably mutated or virus affected. Orthographic errors: 'Capellana Geovanini', 'Capellano Giovani'. 'Capellano Giovanini',

'Capellano Giovanni', 'Capellano Giovanini', 'Cappellano Giovannini', 'Cappellano Giovanni', 'Cappellana Giovani'. Abbreviation: 'Capellano'.

Capitalina Odero. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68: Very large size, imbricated, almost always a vivid red with white stipes and a pale white tint on the apex of each petal. Originated in Italy by Pagano. Orthographic errors: 'Capitolina Odero', 'Capitalina Oelero'.

Capitan. *(C.reticulata),* Kramer's Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Light Crimson. Large semi-double with upright petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Kramer's Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Capitano Lorenzo. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.70 with colour photo; Medium to large flower formal double, outer petals reflexed, inner incurved. Deep re (RHS.CC.45B to 46B). A seedling of **Moshio** x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered 1976. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Capitol City. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as "Rose red. Medium single". A camellia similar to **Mihata.** An unidentified Japanese camellia from the Old Camellia City Nursery, Sacramento, California, USA, named and introduced by Camellia Hall, Sacramento, in 1947: A fire red single, with yellow stamens in the centre, 7.5-8 cm across. It is also said to be the sport of **Miss Sacramento.** There is also a variegated form. See black and white photo: Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.76.

Capitol City Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* A white, variegated form of **Capitol City.** Originated in USA.

Capitol City Spring. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.139. Synonym for **Miyako-no-haru.**

Capitol of China. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.17. Synonym for **Shina-no-miyako**.

Capitolina Oelero. Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870; Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Large flower. Almost always vivid rose with lines of white. Orthographic error for **Capitalina Odero.**

Capitolina Odero. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Capitalina Odero.**

Capitolina Vanzi. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68: Ivory white, perfectly imbricted. Originated in Italy by Cesar Franchetti.

Capitoline. *(C.japonica),* Joseph Vervaene fils, 1875, Price List No.1, p.6, No description. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue, 1888, p.63. No description. Originated in Odero, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cap'n Brooks. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1972, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.27, No.4. Rose pink. Medium sized, formal double, with incurved petals. Flowers early to late. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Ref. *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1974, p.32.

Caponiana. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Capponiana.**

Capparini. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Cappelano Giovannini. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Orthographic error for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Cappellana Giovani. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Cappellano Giovanini. de Bisschop Catalogue, ca.1931. Orthographic error for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Cappellano Giovanni. *Notiziero della Societa Italiana della Camelie*, 1970. Orthographic error for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Cappellano Giovannini. Backhouse, J. Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Capellano Giovannini.**

Cappellano Peregalli. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16. Formal double, imbricated, pink; paler in the centre. Originated in Italy.

Capponiana. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower, full, regular; external petals lined and striped rose white; internal petals, some formed from abortive stamens. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Caponiana'.

Cappy Durden Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.77, Reg. No.2224: Originated by Dean's Nursery, Lucedale, Mississippi, USA, and commercially introduced in 1990. A large, dark red, variegated white, semi-double chance seedling. The 17 year old seedling first bloomed in 1973. Average flower size is 11-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals, yellow anthers and red filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves 10 cm across x 6 cm wide. Registered erroneously as 'Cappy Durden Var.'. Colour photo pp.80-81, 1991 *American Camellia Yearbook.*

Capricci. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2554. A peony form chance seedling, white with occasional pink stripes, gold anthers and creamy white filaments. The plant has vigorous upright growth and flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Clarence Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.93, colour photo p.c13. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Can also throw solid pink flowers, or pink with rose stripes. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. The dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Capricciosa. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.3 as 'Capriciosa'. No description. Ibid. Catalogue,1848, p.4: Cherry red peony form, first class. Orthographic variant: 'Capriciosa'. Originated by Del Grande, Rome, Italy.

Caprice. *(C.japonica),* Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, 1930; McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* A double creamy white, from 10-12 cm across. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Creamy white. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason flowering. Black and white photo, p.77, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. Of a somewhat uncertain origin, but grown for many years by the Coolidge Rare Plants Garden, Pasadena, California, USA. Said to have some fragrance. Not to be confused with the large semi-double grown in the South of America as **Caprice (South).** Listed by Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Caprice (2)'. Synonym: 'Ilegemann White'. Orthographic errors: 'Legerman White', 'Ilegerman White', 'Ilegmann White'.

Caprice de la Reine. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene fils, 1864 Price List, No.1, p.4. No description. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.15. No description. Originated in France or Belgium.. (Believed extinct.)

Caprice (South). *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White, medium size semi-double. Origin credited to C.S. Tait, Georgia, USA who developed it from seed planted in the mid 1920's. Originally known as 'Caprice', the name of **Caprice (South)** was given to it to distinguish it from the peony form. Synonym: 'Caprice (1)'.

Caprice (1). Fendig,1953,American *Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Caprice (South).**

Caprice (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Caprice.**

Capriciosa. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.3. Orthographic error for **Capricciosa.**

Capricious. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.230, Reg. No.1319: An 8 year old hybrid 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Ville de Nantes** seedling, that first bloomed 1970; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 10-11 cm long x 5-5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to loose peony form flower is rose bengal with 14-20 petals and white anthers and filaments. Size, 15-16 cm across x 5-6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Capricious Variegated.**

Capricious Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Gentry, 1977, *ACS., The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4, as 'Capricious Var.': A virus variegated form of **Capricious** - Rose bengal marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Capriola. Volonte, 1888, Catalogue, p.117. Orthographic error for **Caprioli.**

Caprioli. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.13. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16: Average size, perfectly imbricated, pale pink streaked with white. André, ed. 1873, *Illustration Horticole,* vol.XX, p.181, pl.145: Flower of average size, regularly imbricated, petals oblong, strongly indented at the apex, colour, light carmine, each petal having a longitudinal white band in the centre with a regularity which gives the aspect of a star. Originated in Italy by Ugoni.

Captain A. Selby. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.* No description. Originated in Australia. Abbreviation: 'Captain Selby'. (Believed extinct.)

Captain Alexander Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian.* No description. Orthographic variant: 'Capt. Richard Alexander Var.' Originated in USA.

Captain Blood. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1948-1949: Peony type bloom, medium sized**,** outer petals turned down and curled under at tips, inner petals, irregular, upstanding; lemon tipped stamens; rose-red blossom washed pomegranate purple. A seedling from Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. See p.29, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Captain Call. *(C.reticulata).* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.40; Probably an orthographic error for **Curtain Call.**

Captain Edwin Folk. Walter Allen Nursery Catalogue, 1949 as 'Capt. Edwin Folk'. Synonym for **Captain Folk.**

Captain Edwin Folk Variegated. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Capt. Edwin Folk Var.' Synonym for **Edwin H. Folk Variegated.**

Captain Folk. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27: Bright rose-red, large, loose semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Flower 10 cm in diameter, some petals occasionally marked with white, cup-shaped, white filaments, yellow anthers, mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Flechtman, superintendent of the Tea Gardens, South Carolina, USA from seed of unknown parents. Synonyms: 'Edwin H. Folk', 'Captain Edwin Folk', 'Edwin Folk', 'Colonel E.H. Folk'. See p.109, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Awarded the RHS, P.C., 1962 as 'Edwin H. Folk'. Sport: **Edwin H. Folk Variegated.**

Captain Harrison. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.33. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Captain Ike Davis. *(C.japonica),* Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948 as 'Capt. Ike Davis': Rose-red. Medium sized, loose peony form with large, ruffled petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-

season blooming. See, p.57, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntigton Gardens,* vol.II. Originated by Orton Nurseries, USA.

Captain Jack. *(C.japonica),* NCCS, 1949, *Bulletin,* vol.3, No.2, p.7: A seedling raised by Mrs F. Edinger of Rosebud Farm, California, USA. White striped red to solid red. Medium sized, semi-double. Seedling of **Tricolor.** Sometimes throws a red sport.

Captain John Smith. *(C.japonica),* Funchess, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.21. No description. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-red, sometimes spotted white. Medium sized, peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Synonym: 'Captain John Smith Red'. Sport: **Captain John Smith Variegated.** Originated by Wildwood Nursery, South Carolina, USA.

Captain John Smith Red. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.3 as 'Capt. John Smith Red'. Synonym for **Captain John Smith.**

Captain John Smith Variegated. *(C.japonica),* McDonald Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955 as 'Capt. John Smith Var.' A virus variegated form of **Captain John Smith** - Rose-red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Captain John Sutter. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Captain Kidd. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: Deep rose shading to red. Large, semi-double with irregular petals. Originated at Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Captain MaCall. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia* Cultivars *from Nursery Catalogues,* p.33. Orthographic error for **Captain Mackall.**

Captain Mackall. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1853, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.21, p.148: The flowers are very large, ranunculus-formed and of a shining, rich, purple-crimson colour with irregular patches of white. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Captain Macall'.

Captain Martin's Favorite. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: A medium sized, 8-9 cm across, light, rosy-red on white, formal double, symmetrical, imbricated and does not show stamens. The petals are incurved. Some blooms are deep pink, splotched white. Long flowering, early to late. Leaves, medium sized, 6 cm x 3 cm, light green, acuminate. A slow grower, compact and symetrical. Origin as given by Mr C. Norwood Hastie Jr. of Magnolia Gardens: Captain Martin was the Captain of a boat which used to bring visitors to the gardens. He was somewhat of a dude, always wearing a tall plug hat. After his visits the family noticed many flowers missing from a particular plant. One day my grandmother (Julia Drayton) met the Captain in the garden, face-to-face. He tipped his hat with a flourish and flowers cascaded to the ground. From that day the plant was known as 'Captain Martin's Favorite'. The name has been used in Magnolia Gardens from about 1860. See colour plate p.37, *Camellias,* 1945 by G.G. Gerbing. Its actual origin is uncertain. It is either a seedling from the gardens or an unknown European import. It is somewhat similar to **Vittorio Emmanuele II.**

Captain of Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.54 in a list of camellias growing in the glasshouses of the King of Belgium at Laeken. No description.

Captain Parks. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Cardens,* vol.II, black and white photo, p.59, description, p.56: Flower, complete double, formal type, near-imbricated. Colour camellia Rose 622/self (rose-pink), 622/1, lighter towards haft, 10 cm across by 4 cm deep. Petals; 50 major size, obovate, 5 cm long x 4 cm wide, single apical notch, conspicuous venation, firm texture; petaloid segments pale green in centre with petal coloured margins. Centre of flower progressively smaller petals to bud-like centre. Mid-season flowering. Leaves; broad-lanceolate,12 cm long by 5-6 cm wide, dull medium green, lighter, glossy green

beneath, leathery, serrations broad and shallow; apices long acuminate, venation light. Plant habit, upright, open branched. Originated in the USA.

Captain Rawes. *(C.reticulata),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus* as **Captain Rawes;** Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London,* 7:519-562 as 'Captain Rawes' Camellia'. A very large semi-double to incomplete double flower, 14-17cm across. Bright rose madder, lighter towards the centre. Petals about 15 in two rows, waved and undulated. Anthers, first bright yellow, darkening with age. Leaves, dull green above, light, glossy green below, distinctive veining, broad-elliptic, 8.5-9.5 cm long by 3.5-6 cm wide, blunt apex, finely and sharply serrate. Open growth habit, forming a small tree up to 10 meters in height. The first introduction of *C.reticulata* was made by the East Indiaman skipper, Captain Rawes, in 1820, who brought back from China an unnamed camellia, which he gave to Thomas Carey Palmer of Kent, England, where it flowered in 1826. In 1824 a further import was made by John Dampier Parks which flowered in 1827 and a description and illustration was published in the *Botanical Register* (t.1078), 1827 by John Lindley who gave it the botanical rank of *C.reticulata.* In the same year an illustration of Captain Rawes' plant was published in the *Botanical Magazine,* (t.2784) but exhibited differences to the plate of Park's plant. As pointed out by Robert Sealy in a letter to Kew 26/2/63, the illustration of the plant imported by Parks has a well developed gynoecium while that of Rawes' importation does not. It would thus appear that a fertile and an infertile form may have been introduced. This would seem to be borne out by the fact that the camellia generally known as 'Captain Rawes' has proved to be a most infertile triploid. On the other hand there have been reports from time to time of seedlings from what is nominally this camellia. The first name given, that of *Camellia reticulata, is* regarded as a species name and not applicable as a cultivar name. Other names applied, such as 'Semi-duplex' and 'Semi-plena' are invalid as 'Semi-duplex' was used for a *C.japonica* in 1810 and 'Semi-plena' also in 1822. The name 'Captain Rawes' Camellia' was also applied to the *C.japonica* cultivar **Rawesiana,** making it invalid for the *C.reticulata.* Earlier reports than 1830 of names in Japanese literature, have been 'Tô-tsubaki' and 'Kara-tsubaki', These translate as "Chinese Camellia" and appear to refer to *C.reticulata* as a group, rather than a cultivar. No Chinese name has been located in that country for the cultivar and it has recently been re-introduced to the land of its origin where it has been given the synoym 'Guixia' or 'Returning Cloud'. Jane Taylor in *The Milder Garden* 1990, p.206 erroneously states: "introduced (by Robert Fortune) in 1820". The plant introduced by Robert Fortune is 'Pagoda' (**Songzelin**). Further synonym: 'Chinese Peony-Flowered'. Orthographic error: 'Captain Rowes'. For colour illustations see Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia,* pl.XXI; and Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.152; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1947, p.119 and 1975, p.149. Received RHS, F.C.C., 1963. Originated in China.

Captain Rawes' Camellia. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.* Orthographic variant for **Captain Rawes.**

Captain Rawes Reticulata. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Orthographic variant for **Captain Rawes.**

Captain Rawes' Striped Waratah. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register.* Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Captain Rawes' Variegated Waratah. Burnett, 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening...,* vol.3, new series, p.145. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Captain Reeves. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1834-1835 as 'Capt. Reeves'. Synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Captain Richard Alexander. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.36: Crimson and white. Large, semi-double. Slow, compact growth, Mid-season blooming. Originated at

Middleton Gardens, USA. Abbreviation: 'Capt. R. Alexander'. Sport: **Captain Alexander Variegated.**

Captain Richard Alexander Variegated. Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* pp.241, 250, as 'Capt Richard Alexander Var.'. Synonym for **Captain Alexander Variegated.**

Captain Richard Rawes. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.221 with photographed painting. Synonym for **Captain Rawes.**

Captain Rowe's Camellia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue Index.* Orthographic error for **Captain Rawes.**

Captain Selby. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Captain Welbank's. Burnett, 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening,* vol.3, new series, p.145. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Captain Welbank's Camellia. Burnett, 1837, *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening...,* vol.3, new series, p.145. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Captain Welbank's White. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and descriptions of plants....* Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Captain Welbeck's White. Burnett, 1837, *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening...,* vol.3, new series, p.153 as 'Capt. Welbeck's White'. Orthographic error for "Captain Welbank's Camellia", synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Captura. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Captured Enriches. *(C.rosiflora x C.fraterna),* SCCS, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.139: Pastel pinkish white. Miniature semi-double with flowers clustered on branches. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. A seedling of *C.rosiflora x C.fraterna* raised by A.H. Krueger, California, USA.

Cara Mia. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.228, Reg. No.695: 3SCCS. No.62/314. A 12 year old seedling of unknown parents, first bloomed 1955 in Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Colour is blush pink, shading to pink at the centre. Stamens are gold, interspersed amongst undulating petals of a semi-double flower that opens to 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season on a vigorous, upright plant. Sport: **Cara Mia Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Cara Maria'. For colour plates see frontispiece, SCCS, 1961, *The Camellia Review,* vol.22, No.5 and pl.21, p.28, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Miya'.

Cara Mia Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963, as 'Cara Mia Var.': A virus variegated form of **Cara Mia** - Pink marbled white. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Californa, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Caimiya', later altered to 'Micaiya'.

Cara Maria. Mount Congreve Gardens Catalogue, 1974-1975. Orthographic error for **Cara Mia.**

Caraccina. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857: Red, full, regular, with a small tuft. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error for 'Caracina'.

Caraccioli. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue,1841, p.10, as 'Caracciolii': Medium sized, regular double, pink striped lengthwise with yellowish white stripes. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843: Pink striped yellowish white. van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:9: Carmine stripes on a soft rose ground.

Semi-double. Originated by Baumann. Orthographic errors: ‘Cararollii’, ‘Caraniolii’, ‘Carocciolii’, ‘Caractioli’, ‘Caracciolii’, ‘Carraccioli’.

Caraccioli Nova. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13 as ‘Carraccioloii Nova’. No description. Originated in France by Baumann. (Believed extinct.)

Caraccioli Vera. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5: Camellia with carmine stripes on rose ground. Berlèse, 1847, *Annales de la Société Centrale d’Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.278: There are in commerce 3 camellias named ‘Cariccioli’, of which two of the varieties are semi-double red or pink and of little importance, but the third is of merit. Flower ranunculiform, 10 cm across, clear salmon red on exterior petals while at the centre it is rose. Petals in many rows, forming a cup, reflexed, broad and rounded. Imbrication a little loose, corolla round, sometimes entirely red, at others, red and rose. Synonym: ‘Caractioli de Milan’. Orthographic error: ‘Caractiolii de Milan’. Originated in Italy.

Caracina. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1856-1857 as ‘Caraccina’: Orthographic variant: ‘Caraccina’. Synonym for **Sericea.**

Caracina Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la Collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L’lmpératrice...,* p.6. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy.

Caractioli. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. Orthographic error for **Caraccioli.**

Caractioli de Milan. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55.Synonym for **Caraccioli Vera.**

Caractiolii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Caraccioli.**

Caractiolii de Milan. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Caraccioli Vera.**

Cara-Lan. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.27; Orthogrpahic error for **Caro-Lan.**

Caranioli. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic error for **Caraccioli.**

Carapphyllaeflora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic error for ‘Caryophylliflora’; synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Carbescens. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Carbonara. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:uu: Almost black, very double. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.30: Dark violet red, early flowering. (under irregular flowers). Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic error: ‘Carbonaro’.

Carbonara Nova. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Culture du Camellia,* p.99. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower, large, full, tender rose colour; exterior petals rounded and imbricated, while those of the centre are elegantly charming. Originated in Italy.

Carbonaro. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Carbonara.**

Carcaddon Red. *(C.japonica),* Lanhydrock Catalogue, 1980: Medium size, dark red double. Abbreviation: ‘Carcadon’. Originated in the UK.

Carcadon. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1981. Abbreviation for **Carcaddon Red.**

Cardinal. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Bright red, full peony. Originated in the USA.

Cardinal. Nuccio’s Nurseries Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for **Carter’s Cardinal.**

Cardinal Antonelli. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book.XI, pl.I. Orthographic variant for **Cardinale Antonelli.**

Cardinal Antonnellii. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue No.38, p.25. Orthographic error for **Cardinale Antonelli.**

Cardinal Corradini. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cardinal Feretti. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Cardinale Ferretti.**

Cardinal Ferretti. *I Giardini, giornale d'orticultura,* 1855. Orthographic variant for **Cardinale Ferretti.**

Cardinal Franzini. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cardinal Giorgio Haulik. Sevesi, 1973, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.178. Orthographic variant for **Cardinale Giorgio Haulik.**

Cardinal Gizzi de Dumort. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1848, *Annotation Manuscrites:* Perfectly imbricated, of beautiful cherry-red, the centre is very light coloured. Originated in Italy.

Cardinal (Marchants). *(C.japonica),* C.J. Marchants, Keeper's Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.14, invalidly as 'Cardinal': Single, cardinal red. Originated in England. Sport: 'Cardinal Variegata'.

Cardinal Richelieu. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Of rose-red hue, this flower blooms well in mid-season when many others are ruined by snow. One of our original varieties. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large rose-red, incomplete double, (anemone form), 8.5-10 cm in diamter with large and small petals intermixed with stamens. Filaments, white, anthers yellow. Outer petals are about 3.5 cm wide and turn down. Leaves, medium green, elliptic, 8 cm x 4 cm, glossy, thin, acuminate apex, raised venation, serrations shallow and broad. Growth, vigorous, tall but compact, hardy. Sport: **Cardinal Richelieu Variegated.** Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. See coloured illustration, p.39, Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias.*

Cardinal Richelieu Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A virus variegated form of **Cardinal Richelieu** - Rose-red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Cardinal Stuart. *(C.x williamsii),* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 , Regn No.614-N; A chance seedling of **Jamie.** Semi-double, with 2 more rows of petals than parent, and petals opened more widely. Bright scarlet colour. Slow, bushy growth, with glossy dark green leaves. Flowers mid-season to late. Named for the younger brother of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jaspers Brush, NSW, Australia.

Cardinal (Marchants) Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Stonehurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1980, illegally as 'Cardinal Variegata': Virus variegated form of **Cardinal (Marchants)** - Cardinal red blotched with white. Originated in England. Note: Such latin forms as "variagata" are illegal for new cultivars after 1958.

Cardinal Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.36 as 'Cardinal Var.': A virus variegated form of **Carter's Cardinal** - Bright red marbled white. See pl.22, p.29, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* Vol .II, 1978. Originated in USA.

Cardinale Antonelli. *(C japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Culture du Camellia,* p.99: Large, full, imbricated form, bright pink, with broad bands and streaks of white. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.13: Tuscany. Imbricated. Brilliant pink with broad blotches and suffused white lines.

Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie* Book XI, pl.I as 'Cardinal Antonelli': We received this Camellia from Italy in 1853...Its very large blooms belong to the class of perfections by the perfect imbricaton of their petals. They are delicate pink, more vivid to the circumference, taking on a purplish tint to the centre. The numerous petals are small, rounded, emarginated, delicately veined and form a compact, upright heart at the centre. Orthographic variant: 'Cardinal Antonelli'. Orthographic error: 'Cardinal Antonnellii'.

Cardinale Ferretti. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.9: Pink with a whitish centre. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Cardinal Ferretti'.

Cardinale George. van Houtte, 1873-1874, Catalogue, 150-y:39. Orthographic error for **Cardinale Giorgio Haulik.**

Cardinale Georgio. van Houtte, 1874-1875, Catalogue, 157:27. Abbreviation for **Cardinale Giorgio Haulik.**

Cardinale Giorgio Haulik. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5: Flower, large, regularly imbricated rose form double. Petals numerous, dense, rounded, lobulate and of a light vermilion colour. Originated in Italy at the Villa Quiete Gardens.

Cardinalis. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315; Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.118: Leaves large, a little curled, borders very serrate, venation apparent, surface uneven. Buds oblong with yellowish-green scales. Flowers semi-double, rather large, of a deep cherry red; the petals of the centre intermixed with fertile stamens; calyx divided into 4 segments as in **Sophiana**; the style protruding from the bud before it is open. Synonym: 'Moensii'. Originated in Belgium by M. Möens.

Cardinal's Cap. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.219, Reg. No.585: A 12 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1955; originated by Andrew Surina, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 8.5 cm x 4.5 cm. The anemone form flower, 5-6 cm across and 2.5 cm deep is Cardinal red and has 5 petals and 105 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late.

Cardo. *(C.japonica),* Newmans Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116-119. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Cardinia. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1962, *Camellia Annual,* No.9 incorrectly as 'Cardenia'. Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of **Hikarugenji,** pollen parent unknown. The plant first flowered in 1959. The flower is an incomplete double with an attractive sheen. Inner petals and large petaloids, very erect with numerous stamens intermingled. Colour, blood red, RHS, 820/1. Flower, 8-10 cm across and 5-6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, narrow, elliptical, 10 cm x 5 cm, dark, glossy green. Plant habit, vigorous, upright and bushy. See colour plate No.24, ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News,* p.24.

Care Free. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.194, Reg. No.460: A 9 year old chance seedling originated by George Demetropolis, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is average and medium in rate. The dark green leaves average 11 cm x 6 cm. The deep salmon rose-pink flower, 12.5-13 cm across by 5 cm deep, is semi-double to peony in form with 10-12 petals, 31 petaloids and 5 rabbit ears. Stamens are golden yellow. Blooms early to mid-season.

Carega Superba. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16; Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Rosy flesh coloured, all veined and striped with carmine, petal margins diaphanous; imbricated. Originated in Florence by Franchetti, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Carego Superba'.

Carego Superba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic variant for **Carega Superba.**

Carini. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845: Rose coloured with stripes of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Rosani.

Carini Conte. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.30. Orthographic variant for 'Conte Carini'.

Carillon. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.6: Red and white, single, large. Mid-season flowering. Seedling of unknown parentage, originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia.

Carina. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; No details.

Cariofiliflora. Sacco, 1832-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.57. Orthographic variant for 'Caryophylliflora', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Cariofilifolia Major. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1832 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.54. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Caryophyllaeflora'. (Believed extinct.)

Cariollii Superba. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23, as 'Cariolli Superba'. No description. (Believed extinct).

Cariophyllae Flora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Caryophylliflora'.

Cariophyllaeflora. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.72, 82, 117. Orthographic error for 'Caryophylliflora'.

Cariophyllia. Dr E. Regel, 1860, *Catalogus Plantrum Quae in Horto Aksakoviana Coluntur Autore,* p.25. Orthographic error for **Cariophylloides.**

Cariophilloides. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Caryophylloides.**

Cariophylloides. Leguay, 1853, *RevueHorticole,* p.30. Orthographic error for **Caryophylloides.**

Cariophylloides Paeoniflora. Leroy, 1911, Catalogue. Orthographic error for 'Caryophylloides Paeoniiflora'.

Carl de Grosse. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Orthographic error for 'Carl Der Grosse', Orthographic variant for **Charlemagne.**

Carl der Grosse. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.130. Orthographic variant for **Charlemagne.**

Carl der Groser. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16.Orthographic variant for **Charlemagne.**

Carl M. Allen Jr. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2000, p.5 with colour photo, Reg. No.2519. A rose red, sometimes with white variegation, anemone to peony form chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Henry Rehder, Sr, Wilmington, N.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.2, colour photo p.c9. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1995. Average flower size is 8.2 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 24 petals, 14 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is spreading and average with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Carl Rosenquist. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.2. Synonym for **Madame Lebois.**

Carl Rosenquist Variegated. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Carl Rosenquist Var.'. Synonym for **Admiration.**

Carl Tourje. *(C.pitardii x C.reticulata),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue;* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature:-* Soft pink with shadings of deeper pink. Large semi-double with wavy petals. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling from the cross *C.pitardii* var *yunnanica x C.reticulata* **Damanao** erroneously as 'Chang's Temple'; originated at the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, USA. See colour plate, frontispiece, SCCS, 1959, *The Camellia Review*, vol.20, No.4.

Carles-quint. Jose Marie Serra, 1855, *Establecimento de Horticultura,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Charles Quint.**

Carlo Alberto. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Beautiful red lined with white. Petals ruffled elegantly and curled. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.99: Irregular flowers, red, bordered with white. Petals ruffled and indented. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.9: Red lined and bordered with white; perfectly imbricated. According to Franchetti, 1855, 'Sacco di Lainate' is a synonym. However this is an orthographic variant for 'Sacco Lainatensis'. (Burnier & Grilli, 1846-1847), which would give this name priority. A check of the original descriptions indicates that they are independent varieties. Originated in Italy by Burdin. Orthographic variants: 'Charles Albert', 'Karl Albert,. Orthographic error: 'Charlo Alberto'.

Carlo Augusto. *(C.japonica),* Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.113: Flower semi-double, rose form; petals broad, marbled with white, external petals reflexed towards the calyx. Some stamens in the centre. Listed in the light red group. Originated in Italy.

Carlo Bonaparta. de Jonghe, 1851, *Culture du Camellia,* p.119. Synonym for **Prince de Canino.**

Carlo Bonaparte, Prince di Canino. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:21. Synonym for **Prince de Canino.**

Carlo Bonaparte, Principe de Canino. Joseph Baumann, 1853, Prix Courant, p.2. Synonym for **Prince de Canino.**

Carlo Bonaparte, Principe de Cannino. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.14. Downing Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for **Prince de Canino.**

Carlo Cattaneo. Burnier Catalogue, 1853-1854. Synonym for **Cattaneo.**

Carlo Magno. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4 as 'Carlomagno': Imbricated; clear pink, striped white. Originated in Italy.

Carlo Marx. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.71 with colour photo; Medium size, peony to anemone form, Red (RHS.CC.50A). A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)** x 'Latifolia Rubra' **(Latifolia),** first flowered 1983. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Carlo Mercatelli. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Carlo Morlacchi. *(C.japonica),* Sevesi, 1971 *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.71. No description but included in a list of Camellias raised by Conte B. Lechi, Brescia, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Carlo Rosenquist. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.13. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.34. Orthographic variant for 'Carl Rosenquist', synonym for **Madame Lebois.**

Carlo Santarelli. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875, p.21 with no description. However the Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888 has: Large flower, spiral form, petals large and numerous of the colour luminous red. Originated in Italy.

Carlo Schmitz. (*C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65: Pearl white with some rose stripes. Imbricated., Originated in Italy by Schmitz. Synonym: 'Cavalier Carlo Schmitz'.

Carlomagno. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic varaint for **Carlo Magno.**

Carlos Ferdinando. *(C.japonica),* Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Carlos Van Zeller. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.57; Formal double, vivid pink with white stripes. Very large. Orthographic variants 'Carlos van Zeller', 'Carlos Van-Zeller' Originated in Portugal and identified at Fiães.

Carlota Grisi. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.44. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Grisi.**

Carlota Nencini. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie* Book II, pl.II. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Nencini.**

Carlota Papondoff. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias at Oporto,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlota Pelozo. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias at Oporto,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Pelosa.**

Carlota Pisani. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias at Oporto,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Pisani.**

Carlotta Corday. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Carlotta Crisi. McIlhenny, 1934, *Import List.* Orthographic error for **Carlotta Grisi.**

Carlotta Franzini. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Carlotta Gervasi. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Carlotta Grisi. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.15, as 'Carlotte Grizi'. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Culture du Camellia*, p.99: Imbricated; light red, striped white at the centre of the petals. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.III: A perfect imbrication of geometric regularity, a vivid, dark red colouring with a few white stains. Average in size, composed of a mass of rounded, convex petals, slightly bilobate at the apex. Obtained from seed in Italy and grown commercially for some time. In America this cultivar has been erroneously confused with **Pie IX** as 'Pope Pius IX', **Prince Eugene Napoleon** and **Rubra Plena.** It has no relationship with any of them. Orthographic errors: 'Carlotta Crisi', 'Carlotti Grisi', 'Carlotta Grissi', 'Carlotta Grissie', 'Charlotta Grissi', 'Carlota Grisi', 'Carlotte Grizi', 'Carlotta Grizi'. Carlotta Grisi was a famous Italian ballet dancer.

Carlotta Grissi. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Grisi.**

Carlotta Grissie. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Grisi.**

Carlotta Grizi. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic variant for **Carlotta Grisi.**

Carlotta Meucci. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:7. Imbricated. Beautiful Red. Originated in Italy.

Carlotta Nencina. Camellia Society of America, 1939, *Bulletin,* p.19. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Nencini.**

Carlotta Nencini. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.9: Large imbricated flower. In the centre and at the circumference, bright rose-red, with the petals in the middle shaded lighter. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.II: Blossoms of the largest size, formed of numerous, large, rounded petals, with slightly recurved margin, imbricated with regularity, with a compact, full heart of carmine red. Received in 1853 from Mr Luzzatti, Florence Italy. Originated by Nencici, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Carlotta Nencina', 'Carlota Nencini', 'Carlotta Neucini', 'Carlotte Nencini'.

Carlotta Neucini. Morren & de Vos, 1887, *Index Bibliographique del'hortus Belicus,.* Orthographic error for **Carlotta Nencini.**

Carlotta Papadoff. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Papendoff. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Papidoff. Camellia Society of America, 1939, *Bulletin.* p.19. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Papidorff. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Papondoff. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.63. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Pappoudoff. Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870. Joseph Vervaene fils, 1875, Price List, No.1, p.6. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Pappudof. *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino* No.2, p.107, 1877. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Pappudoff. Waterhouse, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.31. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Pappuodorff. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Papudoff. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1863, *Florist & Pomologist,* 2:89 with colour plate; Hovey, 1863, *Magazine of Horticulture;* No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1871-1872, Catalogue No.16, p.63: Petals pink and white, sometimes white edged bright pink for the whole of their circumference, others with bright pink tips. van Houtte, 1873, *Flore des Serres,* vol.19, p.17: An Italian variety. Its flowers are imbricated and tricoloured. They are composed of petals, white and red, interspersed intermittently. Sometime the petals are pure white bordered with bright rose and intermingled with other petals of bright rose. The plant has spreading, open growth and flowers mid-season to late. It was originated by Melenchini, Leghorn, Italy as a sport of **Amalia Melzi.** Its many orthographic errors include: 'Carlotta Papadoff', 'Carlotta Papidoff', 'Carlotta Papidorff', 'Carlotta Papondoff', 'Carlotta Papoudoff', 'Carlotta Pappuodorff', 'Carlotta Pappudoff', 'Carlotta Papuadoff', 'Carlotta Pappudof', 'Carlota Papondof', 'Charlotte Papudoff', 'Charlotte Papidof', 'Carlota Papondoff', 'Carlotta Pappoudoff', 'Carlotta Papendoff'. There is a colour photo on p.74, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Sport: **Carlotta Rosea.**

Carlotta Papoudoff. Stefano Pagliai Catlogue, 1867, p.68. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Carlotta Pelosa. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1867, *L'lllustration Horticole,* vol.XIV, pl.527: A vivid carmine with broad white bars. B.S. Williams, 1869, *Choice Stove and Greenhouse Flowering Plants,*

p.204 as ‘Carlotta Polosa’: Flowers of average size with somewhat pointed, imbricated petals. Colour a rosy red, striped down the centre of each petal with blush. An Italian variety. Orthographic errors: ‘Carlota Pelozo’, ‘Carlotta Peloso’, ‘Carlotta Polosa’, ‘Carlotta Peluso’, ‘Carlotta Pelozzo’, ‘Carlotta Poloso’.

Carlotta Pelozzo. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.58. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Pelosa.**

Carlotta Peluso. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Pelosa.**

Carlotta Polosa. B.S. Williams, 1869, *Choice Stove and Greenhouse flowering plants,* p.204. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Pelosa.**

Carlotta Poloso. Shirley Hibbert, 1867, *The Floral World and Garden Guide,* vol.2, New series, p.318. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Pelosa.**

Carlotta Pisani. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17: Perfect imbrication, bright pink with the apex of the petals incurved. Verschafelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.II: Blossoms of largest size of uniform pink; perfectly imbricated, with an upright, full heart; very numerous petals which are oval lanceolate and somewhat acute. Originated by Negri, Milan, Italy.

Carlotta Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist- Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.34. A rose pink sport of **Carlotta Papudoff.** Originated in Australia.

Carlotte Grizi. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.15. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Grisi.**

Carlotte Nencini. Auguste van Geert, 1854 Catalogue No.36, p.34. Orthographic variant for **Carlotta Nencini.**

Carlotti Grisi. McIlhenny 1945, Rutherford paintings. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Grisi.**

Carlton Maryott. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2494. A red, semi-double chance seedling with creamy yellow anthers and pink filaments. Originated by Arthur A. Maryott, Gaithersburg, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 18 petals. Plant growth is average and dense with a medium growth rate. The dark green leaves are 8.2 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Plant is very cold hardy.

Carmel. *(C.japonica),* Camelliana Nursery Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.161, Reg. No.1082: A 13 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Dr. John D. Lawson, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average density and slow in rate with medium size, light green leaves. The formal double bloom is blush pink with no anthers. It measures 8.5 cn across and 2.5 cm deep with 60-65 petals. Flowers mid-season.

Carmela. *(C.japonica) Camelia,* La Sociedad Española de la Camelia, No.17, Dec. 2010, p.35 with colour photos; Large formal double, white (RHSCC 155D) with bud centre showing cream. 9-11 cm diameter and 2.5-3 cm deep. Occasional flowers have 30-40 stamens, filaments greenish white, anthers yellow. Flowers fall complete. Observed in 1991 by Carmen Salinero Corral for the Estación Fitopatolóxica do Areeiro, Pontevedra, Spain. A sport of **Sweetheart.** 30 plants propagated in 2007 by graft have bloomed 100% true. Leaf 9 cm x 4.5 cm, elliptic, denticulate, pointed. Plant growth slow, upright, medium density. Flowers midseason to late.

Carmelita. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1845-1846, Catalogue, 23:2: Ivory white with petals streaked rose pink. Originated by Lechi, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: ‘Carmelite’.

Carmelita (Edinger). *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, p.138, invalidly as ‘Carmelita’. Black and white photo. A pink semi-double with some petaloids in the centre. Originated by Mrs Mary Edinger, California, USA.

Carmelita Lechi. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17: Very large, imbricated. Rosy red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant 'Carmelita Lecchi'.

Carmelita Lecchi. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic variant for **Carmelita Lechi.**

Carmelite. Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue No.33, p.24. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.34. Orthographic error for **Carmelita.**

Carmen. Hearn Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Synonym for **Shusugasane** erroneously as 'Monjisu Red'.

Carmen. (Carmen). (*C.reticulata* x *C.granthamiana* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.66 with colour photo; English translation p.44. Large, deep red, semi-double to peony form. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, dull. Upright, somewhat weak growth, less cold hardiness. A chance seedling of **Promises,** named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s. From Osaka.

Carmenette. *(C.japonica),* Donard Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.5: Double red. Originated in the USA.

Carmengi. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Carmeptre. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Carpenteri.**

Carmine Embroidered Ball. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.22. Synonym for **Yanghong Xiuqiu.**

Carmine King. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13: Medium size, carmine throughout; peony type; outer petals imbricated, inner petals swirled, with an occasional petaloid amongst small petals. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Carmine Osmanthus Leaf. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.160. Synonym for **Meihong Guiye.**

Carminea. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.150: "Double, carmine". According to van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, 9:50, synonyms are 'Lady Brougham', 'Brouchi' and 'Broughi'. A further synonym is 'Buck's Carminea'. Originated in England.

Carminea de Loddiges (Karmosina) Palmer's. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2. Synonym for **Kermesina.**

Carminea Maculata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1849-1850, Catalogue, 38:36. Living flesh colour, sometimes with patches of white, others unicolour. Originated in England.

Carminetta. (*C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Rose-pink sprinkled with white. Medium size peony form. Slow, upright growth, Mid-season flowering. Originated at the Tea Gardens Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Carmoisina Parmentieri. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei,* p.443. Orthographic error: 'Carmosina'. Synonym for **Parmenteria.**

Carmosina. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic error for 'Carmoisina Parmentieri', synonym for **Parmenteria.**

Carnata Chandleri. *(C.japonica), Société de Flore Trente Deuzieme Exposition Publique Catalogue,* Mar.1838, p.12. No descriphon. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Carnation. *(C.japonica),* Purchase, Samuel, Nursery Catalogue, 1893. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Carnation. Kiyono Catalogue, 1934-1935. Synonym for **Rose Anemone** as 'Rose Enemy'.

Carnation. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**

Carnation. *(C.x williamsii),* Penheale Nursery Catalogue, Cornwall, 1990-1991, p.2: Peony form, carmine pink. Spreading growth. Originated in the UK.

Carnation Blush. *(C.japonica),* Wendchuch, 1834, *Anleitung zur...,* p.22: Flesh pink semi-double with small reflexed petals, medium size. Flowering lightly and frequently. Originated in England.

Carnation Pink. Eastwoodhill Arboretum, 1982, *A List of Trees, Shrubs and Climbers.* Synonym for **Rose Anemone.**

Carnation Red. *Camellia Digest* 1 (2),1943. Synonym for **Rose Anemone** as 'Rose Enemy'.

Carnation Striped. Michael Floy, 1823, Catalogue, p.27. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Carnation Tsubaki. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.5, A-213; See also p.381, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Synonym for **Kânêshon-tsubaki.**

Carnation Waratah. Loudon, 1825, *Greenhouse Companion,* p.74. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Variegata.**

Carnation Warrata. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.72. Orthographic variant for 'Carnation Waratah', synonym for **Anemonifora Variegata.**

Carnation Warratah. Buckingham & Chandler, 1825, *Camellia Britannica,* p.15. Orthographic variant for 'Carnation Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora Variegata.**

Carne. André Leroy, Angers Catalogue, 1823, p.10. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Carnea. Loddiges Catalogue, 1818, pt.11, p.13. This name has been used for **Middlemist's Red** and, invalidly, as a synonym for **Incarnata.** It is regarded as a synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Carnea. Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellia élevés à Bollwieler,* pl.6, pp.6, 7. Invalid synonym for **Incarnata.**

Carnea Baumannii. *Annelen der Blumsterei,* 1832. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Carnea (Blush). Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des Abres et Plantes Cultivées...,* p.15. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Carnea Buff. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.8. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Carnea Middlemist. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch Blumengartnerei,* p.446. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Carnea Nova. Jacob Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.D]:293.Synonym for 'Rosacea'.

Carnea (Palmer). Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Carnea', synoym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Carnea Plena. Loddiges Catalogue, 1811, as 'Carnea pl.'(fawn). Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Carnea Rosea. L.L.Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.106, pl-p.109. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.70. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Carnea Stella. Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Carnea Stellata. Camellia Society of America Yearbook, 1939, p.19.Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Carnea (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Carnea (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Carnee. Vibert, Apr.1845, *Revue Horticole,* p.127, 131. Orthographic error for 'Carnea', synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Carneo Plena. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis.* According to Loudon, 1825, a synonym for **Middlemist's Red** as 'Middemist's Blush'.

Carneria. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* Apr 1844, No.7, p.105; Dark pink, opening regularly, with petals striped white in the centre; petals seem full of dew and make an extraordinary 'bend' over the stalks. Bred by M. Carneiro and commonly known as 'Carneiro's Imperial'. Originated in Portugal.

Carnescens. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74: Single. Pale red. Originated in England. Nicholson, 1900, *The Century Supplement of the Dictionary of Gardening,* p.188. Single or semi-double, rose, large flower.

Carnival. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink striped red. Large, irregular semi-double to anemone form, 9-10 cm across by 7 cm deep with 27-30 petals. Leaves apple green, elliptic, 7.5 cm long by 4 cm wide, thin texture, acuminate, raised venation, finely serrulate. Plant habit upright, compact and rapid in rate. First flowered 1948. Originated by Richard Brown, Sacramento, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.305, Reg. No.75.

Carnival Prince. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1971; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.103, Reg. No.1525: A large to very large, rose-pink semi-double with irregular petals, to full peony. A *C.japonica* mutant of **Carnival Queen**. Mid-season flowering; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Mutation first observed 1964. Average flower size, 11-12.5 cm across. Plant growth upright, average in density and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm long by 5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Kuanghuan Wangzi'.

Carnival Princess. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1971; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.103, Reg. No. 1524: A large to very large, pale pink bordered white, semi-double with irregular petals to full peony form *C.japonica* mutation from **Carnival Queen.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Mutation first observed 1964. Average flower size, 11-12.5 cm across.

Carnival Queen. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1969. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.103, Reg. No.1521: A large to very large, white with occasional stripes of rose-red and pale pink, semi-double with irregular petals to full peony form *C.japonica,* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1962. Average flower size 11-12.5 cm across. Plant growth upright, average in density and rapid in rate with 10 cm x 5 cm light green leaves. Colour photo, frontispiece, SCCS, 1960, *The Camellia Review,* vol.31, No.1. Sports: **Carnival Prince** and **Carnival Princess.** Chinese synonym 'Kuanghuan Wanghou'.

Carnosa. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. No description. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Carnosa Nova'. (Believed extinct.)

Carnosa Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.45. Synonym for **Carnosa.**

Carocciolli. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic error for **Caraccioli.**

Carol Betts. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.85, Reg. No.831: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Julington Nurseries, Florida, USA. Plant growth, upright and dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 6 cm long by 2.5

cm wide. The formal double flower is light peach pink, 7.5 cm across by 2.5 cm deep with 60 petals in 12-15 rows of small, round, slightly cupped petals. Flowers mid-season.

Carol Coleman. *(C.japonica),* Pyron, Joseph H., "Georgia's Camellia Varieties", Mar.1956, *Camellian,* p.22: "A deep pink, peony form". Originated by D.S. Coleman, Georgia, USA.

Carol Compton. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Kokuryû.**

Carol Dickerson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.24, Ivory white. Medium size, formal double with tiered, incurved petals. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Reg Ragland, California, USA.

Carol Duchess. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for 'Coral Duchess', synonym for **Claudia Phelps.**

Carol Holland. *(C.reticulata),* ACS., Nov.1988, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2096 with colour pl. opposite p.186: A semi-double *C.reticulata* seedling of **Buddha.** Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the USA by Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, California. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, p.187: The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Average flower size 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Carol Humphery. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.176, Reg. No.1943: A large, medium red, rose form double to formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Lady in Red,** blooms mid-season. Originated by Ted Alfter, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size is 12.5 cm wide by 5 cm deep with 30-35 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10-11 cm long and 5-6 cm wide. Sport: **Carol Humphery Variegated.**

Carol Humphery Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Valdosta Camellias, Nov.1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* Vol.42, No.4, p.19: A virus variegated form of **Carol Humphery** - Medium red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Carol Lombard. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Carol Lynn. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.8: White striped red. Large semi-double with loose, slightly waved petals. Medium growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Carol Lynne'.

Carol Lynne. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.37. Orthographic error for **Carol Lynn.**

Caro-Lan. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2677. A chance seedling that first flowered 1994. Originated by Harold Haeffele, Hampstead, N.C.,USA. The 9 cm diameter, dark pink, formal double bloom has a lighter coloured centre. The bloom is incurved, star-shaped and tiered, with heavy petal texture. Plant is open with average growth rate and dark green leaves. Flowers mid-season to late.

Carole Lombard. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.7. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Carolina. *(C.japonica),* P. Verleeuwen, Catalogue, 1835-1836, p.12. No description. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azalenn, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.213. No description.van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue 12:uu as "Delicate pink". Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* with erroneous reference to pl.214 named 'Carolinea'. Baumann Mulhouse Catalogue,1841-1842, p.13. No description. An American variety listed by Prince & Co.

Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Sport: **Carolina Foliis Variegatis.** Synonym: 'Carolina Imbricata'. (Believed extinct.)

Carolina. *(C.japonica),* Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.4: Similar form to **Triumphans.** Vermilion red. Treseder's Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.3: Small size, crimson, anemone form. Originated in the UK.

Carolina. *(C.japonica), Beeton's Gardening Book,* 1883, p.111: Double white. Originated in England.

Carolina Araldi. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.18. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellia,* p.17; Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: A large, imbricated flower, light red, veined a deeper shade. Originated by Conte B. Lechi, Brescia, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Carolina Avaldi', 'Caroline Avaldi'.

Carolina Avaldi. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Carolina Araldi.**

Carolina Barton. van Houtte, 1880-1881, Catalogue, 189:237. Orthographic error for **Cora L. Barton.**

Carolina Beauty. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.269, Reg. No.382: A 7 year old chance seedling originated by Robert Holmes, North Carolina, USA, which first flowered 1958. Plant growth is of average density and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 7.5 cm long by 3 cm wide. The light, shell pink flowers, 13 cm across and 4.5 deep, resemble **Reg Ragland** in form. There are 15 petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Carolina Beauty Variegated.**

Carolina Beauty Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover, as 'Carolina Beauty Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Carolina Beauty** - Light shell pink marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Carolina Celesia. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17: Imbricated formal double with numerous petals; pure white, splashed light red for half petal length, some petals half red and half white. Originated by Borzone, Italy. For illustration see Book VII, pl.III, Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Orthographic errors: 'Carolina Celsia', 'Carolina Celesis', 'Carolina Celezia', 'Caroline Celesia'.

Carolina Celesis. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Carolina Celesia.**

Carolina Celezia. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Carolina Celesia.**

Carolina Celsia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Carolina Celesia.**

Carolina d'Amerique (Smith). de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.99. Synonym for **Carolina.**

Carolina de Filippi. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.18 as 'Carolina di Filippi'. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17. Peony form, white; widely and clearly striped with vivid carmine. Originated by Schmitz, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Carolina di Filipi', 'Caroline di Filippi', 'Carolina di Filipsi'.

Carolina de Montell. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.13: Tuscany. Large, imbricated, carmine red with a paler centre, blotched and lined with white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17: Large size, formal double, in the form of 'Rosa Centifolia'. Outer petals carmine red, becoming a little paler towards the centre, with splashes and bands of white. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.IV: An enormous anemone or a hundred petalled rose, composed of numerous, up-turned, hooded petals, closely grouped at

the centre. They are of a pink colour with whitish bands and stains. Orthographic errors: 'Caroline Demontel', 'Caroline de Montel', 'Caroline de Monteil', Carolina de Monteil', 'Carolina de Monthel'. 'Carolina di Montel'. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy.

Carolina de Monthel. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.9.* Orthographic error for **Carolina de Montell.**

Carolina de Monteil. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.34. Orthographic error for **Carolina de Montell.**

Carolina di Filipi. van Houtte, 1861-1862, Catalogue 89:18. Orthographic error for **Carolina de Filippi.**

Carolina di Filippi. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Carolina de Filippi.**

Carolina di Filipsi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Carolina de Filippi.**

Carolina di Montel. Burdin Maggiore & Cie Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Carolina de Montell.**

Carolina Foliis Variegatis. *(C.japonica),* Henderson, E.G., Catalogue, 1868, p.70, es 'Caroline Fol. Var.'. A foliage variegated sport of **Carolina** that originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Carollina Foliis Variegatis'.

Carolina Francina. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3.Orthographic error for **Carolina Franzini.**

Carolina Francini. Camellia Society of America, 1939, *Bulletin,* p.20. Orthographic error for **Carolina Franzini.**

Carolina Franzini. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Ivory white, lined and splashed with carmine, imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II: Its blossoms are very large, of numerous rounded petals, nearly full, imbricated with regularity; pure white with a yellowish tinge at the centre and rare, delicate pink stripes. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.127: Vivid coral red flower, rarely striped with white. Probably a red sport of the original cultivar has usurped the name. Originated by Madoni, Brescia, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Carolina Francina', 'Carolina Francini', 'Carolina Franzoni'.

Carolina Franzoni. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Carolina Franzini.**

Carolina Gentili. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17. Imbricated, white, splashed vivid pink. Originated in Italy.

Carolina Imbricata. Peer, "Belgium's Royal Camellias", 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Synonym for **Carolina.**

Carolina Krèdyck. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.72 with colour photo; Medium to large peony form with irregular petals, pinkish white with deep pink streaks and splashes (RHS.CC.52A and 52B). Slightly perfumed. A seedling of **Tricolor Florentine** x 'Latifolia Rubra' **(Rubra),** first flowered 1976. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Carolina Legnani. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.9*:* Soft rose with marks of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Carolina Leguani', 'Carolina Legnanii'.

Carolina Legnanii. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.32. Orthographic error for **Carolina Legnani.**

Carolina Leguani. de Jonghe, 1851, *Culture du Camellia,* p.99. Orthographic error for **Carolina Legnani.**

Carolina Lera. *(C.japonica),* Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardini, giornale d'orticultura,* vol.IV, p.97. No description. Originated in Italy by Brozzoni. (Believed extinct.)

Carolina Masso. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Carolina Musso.**

Carolina Moon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.32: White. Large rose form double to semi-double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.189, Reg. No.1243: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1961, originated by Dr H.G. Mealing, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate. The semi-double, very white bloom, has yellow anthers and it blooms mid-season. It measures 11 cm across and 5 cm deep.

Carolina Moonmist. (*C.oleifera* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May 1997, p.21. A medium size, salmon pink, single hybrid between *C.oleifera* and *C.sasanqua* which flowers early. Originated by the NCSU Arboretum, J.C. Raulston, Raleigh, N.C. USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 25 year old seedling first flowered in 1976. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 6 petals, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and average in rate, with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Carolina Mussa. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.38. Orthographic error for **Carolina Musso.**

Carolina Musso. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1862-1863, p.44. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct). Orthographic errors: 'Carolina Masso', 'Carolina Mussa'.

Carolina Patroni. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Carolina Redi. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Carolina Selma. *(C.japonica),* Peer, "Royal Camellias of Belgium", 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Carolina Smith. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846. Orthographic error for **Caroline Smith.**

Carolina (Smith). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic variant for **Caroline Smith.**

Carolina Smith's. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic variant for **Caroline Smith.**

Carolina Sorelli. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881, p.13: Beautiful imbricated form. Large, red petals, lined with white. Originated by Bouturlin, Florence, Italy.

Carolina Stagnoli. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68: Beautifully formed flowers of a perfect coral-red colour, petals streaked and speckled with white. Imbricated. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy.

Carolina Sunrise. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.127, Reg. No.1165: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by Mrs James Luker, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 5 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, flower is deep pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep with 32 petals, 3 rabbit ears and 7

petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Long lasting and falls complete. See colour photo p.200 in above Yearbook. Chinese synonym: 'Xuri Dongsheng'.

Carolinae. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie du Genre Camellia* pl.165 and facing page. Synonym for **Sckrynmakersii** as 'Sckrimakersii'.

Caroline. *The Florist's Journal,* vol.2, 1841, p.272. Johnson & Landreth, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening,* p.114. Abbreviation for **Caroline Smith.**

Caroline Avaldi. Morren & De Vos, 1880, *Index bibliographique de l'hortus Belicus....* Orthographic eror for **Carolina Araldi.**

Caroline Browne. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.59, Reg. No.262: A 7 year old chance seedling originated by Bob Holmes and Sam Hutaff, North Carolina, USA. First flowered 1954. Growth, spreading and open. Leaves, 11 cm long by 5 cm wide. Flowers - red, soft tint to rich tint (Am. Colorist - Faber Birren), 6 cm deep by 12.5-15.5 cm across. loose, incomplete double with 20 plus petals and 3 plus petaloids. Blooms mid-season. See photo p.55, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated.* Sport: **Caroline Browne Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Kaluolin'.

Caroline Browne Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.37 as 'Caroline Brown Var.': A virus variegated form of **Caroline Browne** - Red marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Caroline de Monteil. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Carolina de Montell.**

Caroline de Montel. van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:7. Orthographic error for **Carolina de Montell.**

Caroline Demontel. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for **Carolina de Montell.**

Caroline di Filippi. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien,* p.35. Orthographic error for **Carolina de Filippi.**

Caroline Leonard. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2189: Large size, pink and white variegated, formal double, *C.japonica,* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Glen Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1990, p.88, colour photo between pp.90, 91: The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size 11 cm across. Plant growth spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Caroline Mikell. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.20: One of our new seedlings. A light pink, tight peony type of good size. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Caroline Morton. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1970, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.26, Reg. No.116: Originated by Mrs Lenore Ridley, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling found growing under *C.japonica* 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**) in 1963. First bloomed 1968. the 11-12.5 cm wide light blush pink semi-double, with hose-in-hose flowers, are produced mid-season on a vigorous, upright plant. there are 14-16 petals with an occasional petaloid. The bright green, acuminate, lanceolae leaves are 8 cm x 6 cm with distinct veining.

Caroline Rehder. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1975, p.236, Reg. No.1370: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by Henry B. Rehder, North Carolina, USA. The plant growth is upright, of average density and slow in rate with light green leaves. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is white, lightly striped pink, 5 cm across and 3 cm deep. Flowers are long lasting with a hard bud centre. Late flowering.

Caroline Salmist. Peer, "Belgium's Royal Camellias", 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for **Caroline Smith.**

Caroline Schmidt. Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914. Orthographic variant for **Caroline Smith.**

Caroline Schmitt. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, ca.1937. Orthographic variant for **Caroline Smith.**

Caroline Simpson. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1996, No.139, p.9, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.463. Registered by Mrs Caroline Simpson, Bellevue Hill, NSW, Australia. A sport of **Lady Vansittart White** which first appeared 1970, and has remained stable. Originated by Professor E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW. A single flower of 9 petals, broadly white, centre heavily and extensively veined pink (RHS.CC.65A) to the centre of each petal, 10 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep. Flowers over a long season on a medium, spreading bush. Leaves deep green, glossy, flat, acute apex, elongate, occasionally oval, serrate margins, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Flowers shed whole, petals occasionally fluted.

Caroline Smith. *(C.japonica),* Three cultivars of this name were distributed in Europe; one proved a synonym for **General Lafayette**, another was named **Carolina Smith d'Amerique.** The third is as follows: Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.5: Six or seven rows of bright, cerise pink petals and the centre variegated like a Flemish carnation (red stripes). Berlèse, 1845, 'Monographie', ed.3, p.207: Flower, full ranunculus form (Formal double), 9-10 cm across, sometimes more, intense cherry red around the circumference, bright rose intermediately and light rose in the centre, regularly imbricated to the centre; the centre petals are marked with dark red stripes. The corolla appears like a number of flowers superimposed. Orthographic variants: 'Caroline Schmidt', 'Caroline Schmitt', 'Caroline (Smith)', 'Carolina Smith', 'Caroline Smith's'. Abbreviations: 'Carolina'. 'Caroline', 'Caroline Smith's'.

Caroline Smith. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.IV. Synonym for **General Lafayette.**

Caroline (Smith's). Oudin, Catalogue of Plants for the Conservatory, 1845. Synonym for **Caroline Smith.**

Caroline Smith d'Amerique. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 19:9: Superior imbrication, very large size, delicate pink. Originated by J.B. Smith, USA, according to *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1844, 10:7 and named 'Carolina Smith'.

Caroline Tuttle. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Carolyn Tuttle.**

Caroline Williams. Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Carolyn Williams.**

Caroline Willis. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Carolyn Willis**.

Carolinea. *(C.japonica),* André Leroy, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1833, p.13. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie du Genre Camellia,* pl.214: The flower, about 10 cm in diameter, is very full and round like a rose, dense and irregular. The colour is light red, almost rose, with touches of delicate carmine. The petals, disposed in 6-7 rows, are broad, rounded, lightly notched, imbricated. The first petals form a separate serries while the interior ones are small, lengthened, upright, also red like the others and forming a centre apart from the circumference. The flower has some resemblance to **Florida.** Originated by Dr Sacco, Italy.

Carolinian. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Carollina Foliis Variegatis. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1863 as 'Carollina Fol. Var.'. Orthographic error for **Carolina Foliis Variegatis.**

Carollus. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.51. Orthographic error for **Carolus.**

Carol's Katie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2894; Registered and propagated by Carol Comber, Pensacola, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.108 with colour photo; A 12 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Medium size, 9.5 diameter x 2.5-3.8cm deep, fragrant, semi-double flower is pink to rose pink, Bright yellow anthers and white filaments (photo shows a hose-in-hose form semidouble with stamens both above and between the layers of petals). Plant is described as both dense and open, with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 9-9.5cm x 3.2cm with low serration. Flowers mid-season to late.

Carolus. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 10:310-317: As presented by Berlèse but not specified if new or grown by him. However in his 1837 *Monographie,* ed.1, p.71.127 it is described as: Leaves, 3 cm wide by 7.5 cm long, round-oval, prominently veined; bud oval, depressed at apex, scales green. Flower, small, almost double, cherry red. Synonym: 'Carolus X'. Orthographic error: 'Carollus'. Synonym for **Charles X.**

Carolus X. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Synonym for **Charles X.**

Carolus de Morilet. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* vol.12, new series, p.817. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Carolyn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.23: Light salmon pink with a few lighter veins and a few petaloids intermingled with white stamens. Large semi-double. Slow willowy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs L. McDaniel, Mississippi, USA.

Carolyn Adams. *(C.x williamsii),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Soft pink, medium size, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA from a cross between *C.saluenensis* and *C.japonica* **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'. Colour plate inside back cover ACS, 1975, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.1.

Carolyn Anderton. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.357: Originated by C. Anderton, Tauranga, New Zealand. White flushed pink, (RHS.CC.56C-54B) semi-double with about 158 golden yellow anthers with cream filaments, 18 petals and 10 crinkled petaloids. The flowers are 10 cm across x 5 cm deep and growth habit is spreading and rapid. Leaves dark green, 7 cm across x 3 cm wide. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of **Weeping Maiden** x **Jury's Joy.** Strong perfume and floriferous.

Carolyn Bourke. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.37, Reg. No.159: Originated by G.W. Hooper, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Seed planted 1967, flowered 1971. The plant has a dense, upright growth habit and blooms mid-season to late. The pink, 11 cm, semi-double flowers are produced abundantly. The deep green, 8.5 cm x 5 cm, obovate leaves have no secretions at their base, but sharply serrate at the apex.

Carolyn Coleman. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.32: Blush pink with orchid underside base petals. Medium size, formal double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA.

Carolyn Dickson. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2502. A deep rich red semi-double chance seedling with clustered stamens and some ruffled petals. Originated by Lucile Dickson, Hephzibah, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 7 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Average flower

size is 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with 12 petals, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 4.8 cm wide.

Carolyn Felkel. *(C.japonica),* ACS, May 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.9, Reg. No. 2364. A large, white with pink edges, rose form double chance seedling, late flowering. Originated by Bruce M. Haniford, Fountain Inn, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1980. Average flower size is 10-11.5 cm wide x 5-7.5 cm deep, with yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide.

Carolyn Louise. *(C.x williamsii).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.8, Reg. No.421, colour photo p.2: Originated by Alan B. Raper, Rhodoglen Nursery, The Patch, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent Chapman's Nursery form *C.saluenensis* hybrid, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1987. Semi-double of 14 petals, soft pink (RHS.CC.49C) fading to white at the petal base, size 9.5 cm across x 5.3 cm deep. Free flowering, early to mid-season on an upright, rapid growing, open plant. Leaves olive green, glossy, flat, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate, 9.5 cm long x 5,3 cm wide. Stamens columnar, petals notched.

Carolyn Luce. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.25: Peony form sport of **Eleanor Hagood.** Originated by E.C. Luce, California, USA.

Carolyn Maree. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.27, Reg. No.192: Originated by G.W. Hooper, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling, planted 1969, first flowered 1974. It has a dense, spreading growth habit with lanceolate leaves, averaging 12.5 cm long by 4.5 cm wide, pointed apex, tapered base, finely serrate. Flower, soft pink, medium sized semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season.

Carolyn Phillips. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.137. Dark rose pink. Very large semi-double to loose peony. **Valley Knudsen** x **Jean Pursel**. Vigorous, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Carolyn Raborn Rankin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.159, Reg. No.1026: A 9 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1963; originated by Mrs S.J. Raborn, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is of average density, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The semidouble flower is 11.5 cm across and 6 cm deep and has 14 petals. Deep pink with yellow anthers and filaments. The stamens form a circle with the pistil extending above them. Blooms midseason.

Carolyn S. Sharp. 1948, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.31. Orthographic error for **Carolyne S.**

Carolyn Showdon. SCCS., 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.117. Orthographic error for **Carolyn Snowdon.**

Carolyn Snowdon. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.142, Reg. No.11: Originated by Dr J.A. Smart, Barnstaple, North Devon, England, from the cross *C.reticulata* **Buddha** x *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes.** First flowered 1978. The flower is a large semi-double, size, 12 cm x 6 cm with 16 slightly notched petals in 2 rows, standing apart and 1-2 petaloids. Its colour is RHS Red Group 53B-C, stamens in fascicles, anthers yellow, filaments white. Flower shatters. Leaves, glossy, medium green, keeled, elongated elliptic, moderately serrate, acuminate,13 cm long by 6.5 cm wide. Petioles 10 mm long. Habit, upright and rapid grower. Orthographic error: 'Carolyn Showdon'. Received the RHS "Award of Merit" in 1986.

Carolyn Tuttle. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.4 with illustration: Rose opal pink. Medium large, full peony form. Compact, upright growth. Blooms early to late. Nuccio's catalogues for 1955 to 1958, include a colour photo. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias* in *the*

Huntington Gar*dens,* vol.II, p.62, black and white illustration. Originated by Tuttle Bros. Nursery, California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Caroline Tuttle'.

Carolyn Williams. *(C.x williamsii),* Treseders, Truro Nursery Catalogue, 1972-1973, p.6: Large size, rose pink with deeper streaks, opening flat. Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1973-1974. No description. Treseder & Hyams, 1975, *Growing Camellias,* p.110: An unusual bicolor, which arose as a self sown seedling at Caerhays, with large, flat flowers, carried, almost entirely, face downwards with broad, pink petals, being boldly streaked with carmine. Orthographic errors: 'Carowyn Williams', 'Cy Williams', 'Caroline Williams'. Originated at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England.

Carolyn Willis. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1959, *Camellian,* p.16, in an advert. for Wheelers Central Georgia Nursery; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.298-299, Reg. No.299: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by Wheelers Central Georgia Nursery, Georgia, USA that first bloomed 1954. Plant growth is upright and open with mid-green leaves, 10 cm long by 4.5 cm wide. The flowers are white with light rose pink stripes, and average 11.5 cm diameter and 5.8 cm deep, with 15 petals and 15 petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error 'Caroline Willis'. Black and white photo, p.82, Sharp, 1957, *Camellia Illustrated.*

Carolyn Winifred. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1970, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.26, Reg. No.119: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling from *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes** with unknown pollen parent. Seed planted 1962, first flowered 1966. The vigorous, upright, dense plant produces 11 cm, formal double, medium pink blooms in mid-season. The bright green leaves are 8 cm long by 5 cm wide with serrations about 3 mm pitch.

Carolyne S. *(C.japonica),* Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated,* colour photo p.31 as 'Carolyn S'; SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Medium large, red semi-double to peony form. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Ore, California, USA.

Caronation Blush. Longone Nursery Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Carnation Blush.**

Carousel. *(C.hybrid),* James, 1958, NCCS., *Bulletin,* 12(1):13; SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature, p.99:* Pale pink, striped orchid. Medium size, (10 cm) semi-double. A seedling of **Sylvia May.** Originated by V.R. James, California, USA.

Carowelliana Alba. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40. Orthographic error for 'Carswelliana Alba', synonym for **Tumida.**

Carowyn Williams. Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1973-1974. Orthographic error for **Carolyn Williams.**

Carpenteri. *(C.japonica),* Glen St. Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1936, p.24, as 'Carpentri': Medium pink. Medium size peony form. Originated at Glen St. Mary Nursery, Glen St. Mary, Florida, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Carpentre', 'Carpentri', 'Carpinteri', 'Carpentrii', 'Carmeptre'.

Carpentre. Glen St. Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.28. Orthographic error for **Carpenteri.**

Carpinteri. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Carpenteri.**

Carp's Eye. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Liyuzhu.**

Carquefou. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16. No details.

Carraccioli. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.7. Orthographic error for **Caraccioli.**

Carraccioloii Nova. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Orthographic error for **Caraccioli Nova.**

Carradino. William Bull, Catalogue, 1870, p.75. Orthographic error for **Corradino.**

Carrea. van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:14. Synonym for **Lovely Rose.**

Carrie Mack. *(C .japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. No valid listing located.

Carrier's Queen. *(C.japonica),* Florida Nursery & Landscape Co. Catalogue, 1948. No description. Originated in USA.

Carrier's Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.328 as originating in Griffin's Nursery, Georgia, USA before 1945. No description.

Carroll Gale. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1958; SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.37: Light pink. Medium size, rose form double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms Mid-season. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, California, USA.

Carroll Leonard. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.356: Originated by T.Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. Dark Red (RHS.CC.46A) formal double with 30 petals, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Spreading, open growth with light green leaves 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. A chance seedling that blooms mid-season.

Carroll Waller. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.168, Reg. No.1256: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by Helmuth Scholl Jr. and L.B. Wilson Jr., Mississippi, USA as Scholl & Wilson No.20 seedling. Commercially introduced, 1972. Plant growth average in density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. The peony form, **Daikagura** type, bloom is pale pink (Nickerson Color Fan 7.5 RP 8/5) with 36 petals and yellow anthers and filaments. It measures 11cm across and 7.5cm deep. Large, heavy textured petals interspersed with petaloids of pastel pink colour giving a fluorescent quality. Received 2 ACS Provisional Seedling Certificates of Merit for chemically treated flowers. Exceptionally cold hardy. Colour plate front page ACS, 1974, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29, No.4 erroneously as 'Carroll Waller'.

Carroyphylloides. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **Caryophylloides.**

Carr's Circus. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.23: Pink and white. Medium size semi-double to peony form with fluted petals. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by R.G. Carr, Tulare, California, USA.

Carry Back. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.5, p.28. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Carson. *(C.japonica),* Hillier's Arboretum, 1987, Hampshire County, Council File. No description. No valid listing located.

Carsvelliana. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic variant for **Carswelliana.**

Carsvelliana Alba. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* Orthographic variant for 'Carswelliana Alba', synonym for **Tumida.**

Carswalliana. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.7. Orthographic error for **Carswelliana.**

Carsweliana. Arnaud Nursery Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Carswelliana.**

Carsweliana Rubra. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Carswelliana Rubra.**

Carswelliana. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet and Florist's Magazine,* vol.III, p.118: Descriptions of Camellias raised in the gardens of Frederick Campbell esq, MP, Woodhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland: No.8 *C.j.* var. 'Carswelliana'. 'Carswell's hybrid'. A

seedling from the semidouble red. (**Rubra Plena**) A very fine, regularly formed flower of a deep red colour, striped with white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2: Brilliant flower, salmon pink, formal double, a white stripe on each petal from the centre to the circumference. Illustrated in Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.241. Also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.26. Synonym: 'Carswell's hybrid'. Orthographic errors: 'Carsvelliana', 'Carsweliana', 'Carwelliana', 'Karswilliana', 'Karlswilhelmina', 'Carswalliana'. Van Houtte, in his 1846 Catalogue, gives 'Lord Kerr' as a synonym, and Frères Noisette Catalogue, 1857, p.34 gives 'Lord Kerr Nouveau' as a synonym.

Carswelliana Alba. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.9. No description. van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:ee as 'Tumida' syn. 'Carswelliana Alba'. In his 1846-1847 Catalogue he reversed this making 'Tumida' the synonym. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.117, 1850, p.7: Medium sized flower, rounded petals, completely imbricated, pure white streaked with carmine. Rounded foliage. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, notes that 'Carswelliana Alba' is known under the name 'Tumida' while von Biedenfeld, 1856, gives them as alternative names. However, under the rules of priority, **Tumida** is the valid name.

Carswelliana Rubra. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, under "Foreign Camellias" as 'Carsweliana Rubra'. A red sport of **Carswelliana.**

Carter Sunburst. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - a Propos de Camellia,* p.45. Orthographic error for **Carter's Sunburst.**

Carter's Abundance. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS, *Nomenclatural Crossreference List,* p.2. Synonym for **Yaeshiratama.**

Carter's Cardinal. *(C.japonica),* Wylam, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.27: "Another excellent red is **Carter's Cardinal** which Nuccio's Bros. Nursery at Altadena, are introducing for Elvin H. Carter, Monterey Park, California. The rich, clear red peony form flowers average 10-11.5 cm across and have good substance and texture. This seedling of **Aspasia Macarthur** is characterized by a strong, compact, upright growing habit and large, bold foliage". Unfortunately Nuccios invalidly released this in their 1958 Catalogue as 'Cardinal', a name previously used by Hovey in 1838. There is a variegated form known as **Cardinal Variegated.**

Carter's Carnival. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.23: White striped pink and rose. Large semi-double. Slow, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Quaker Lady.** Carter, writing in the *American Camellia Yearbook* of 1953, p.73 says: "In addition I have several good seedlings of **Aspasia Macarthur...**One plant in particular produces a rather flat bloom with broad, curling centre petals and few stamens. The large blush-white flowers have scattered, wide, gay stripes of pink. I had intended to call this variety 'Carnival' but some other variety has prior claim".

Carter's Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.35. Abbreviation for **Carter's Sunburst Pink.**

Carter's Starburst. *(C.japonica),* Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.22. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Carter's Sunburst. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.269, Reg. No.367: This seedling hybrid (japonica x reticulata) was originated by E.H. Carter, California, USA. First flowered 1951. The leaves are large and medium green. The flower averages 13.5 cm across and is pale pink, striped deeper pink. They vary in form from semi-double, through peony form to formal double on the same plant. Flowers mid-season to late. This cultivar is now considered to be a straight *C.japonica* with no *C.reticulata* in its breeding. It has produced a family of sports

including: **Carter's Sunburst Blush, Carter's Sunburst Pink, Carter's Sunburst Pink Variegated, Carter's Sunburst Variegated, Chow's Han-Ling, Han-ling Raspberry, Han-ling Snow, Carter's Sunburst Sweetheart.** Synonym: 'Carter's Sunburst Regular'. Orthographic error: 'Carter Sunburst'. Chinese synonym: 'Dakate'. For colour photos see p.74, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and on p.21, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.V, No.2, 1967. This Camellia has received the ACS. "National Camellia Hall of Fame Award" for 1978, the SCCS. "Margarete Hertrich Award" for 1963, and 'John Illges Award" for 1964 and the RHS, "Award of Merit" 1977.

Carter's Sunburst Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.208, Reg. No.1444: A very large, pale pink striped a deeper pink with a 4 mm white border on each petal. This semi-double to peony form japonica is a mutant of **Carter's Sunburst Pink** and blooms early to late. First observed 1971 and originated by Hulyn Smith, Georgia, USA. Average size is 13.5 cm across and 5.5 cm deep. Plant growth is average in density and medium in rate with light, medium green leaves 11 cm x 5.5 cm. See colour plate p.25, ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News,* No.24. Chinese synonym: 'Balbian Dakate'.

Carter's Sunburst Pink. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.3. No description. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966; Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1965-1966; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.85, Reg. No.870: This sport of **Carter's Sunburst** was first observed by Otto Lochen, San Gabriel, California, USA in 1960. Plant growth and blooms are identical with the parent, except that the colour of the flower is pink. It won the "Sewell Mutant Award" for 1968 and the "William Hertrich Award" for 1970, then the RHS "Award of Merit" in 1977. For colour illustrations see pp.59, 75, Macoboy, 1871, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and on p.21, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.V, No.2, 1967. Chinese synonym 'Fenkate'.

Carter's Sunburst Pink Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Kramers Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1962 as 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.': A virus variegated form of **Carter's Sunburst Pink** - Deep pink marbled with white. Originated at Kramer Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA. See colour plate No.24, p.29, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Fenkate'.

Carter's Sunburst Regular. Stewart's Florists and Nursery Catalogue, 1964, p.1. Synonym for **Carter's Sunburst.**

Carter's Sunburst Sweetheart. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.171, Reg. No.1814: A large, blush pink with real small red spots and stripes, semi-double to peony to formal double *C.japonica* mutant of **Carter's Sunburst.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Robert L. Wines, Ocala, Florida, USA, who first observed the mutation in 1975. Average flower is 12.5 cm wide by 6.5 cm deep with yellow anthers. Texture, long lasting, abundance of flowers. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Qingren Dakate'.

Carter's Sunburst Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.32 as 'Carter's Sunburst Var.': A virus variegated form of **Carter's Sunburst** - Pale pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Carter's Sunburst (White). *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions: A white sport of **Carter's Sunburst.** Orthographic variant: 'Carter's Sunburst White'. Originated in USA.

Cartionne Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Cartlotta Papidoff. de Bisschop Catalogue, ca. 1937. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Caruza. *(C.japonica),* José dos Santos Laranjeiro, Catalogue No.13, 1942-1943, p.8. No description. Originated in Portugal.

Carvain's Silk Moire. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.127, Reg. No.1212: An 8 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1969; originated by Jon Laird Carvain, Fort Worth, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 6 cm long by 3 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is coral pink, heavily variegated white, giving a moired appearance. Anthers and filaments, yellow. It has 18-22 petals and 4-6 petaloids and measures 9 cm across by 5.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. See colour illustrations: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, facing p.148 and on front cover, SCCS., 1973, *The Camellia Review.* vol.34, No.6.

Carweliana. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole,* p.187. Orthographic error for **Carswelliana.**

Caryophiloides. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Caryophylloides.**

Caryophilliflora. Maupoil & Figlio, 1842, Catalogue. Orthographic error for 'Caryophylliflora', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Caryophilloides. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1910. Orthographic variant for **Caryophylloides.**

Caryophylla. Schomurgk, Catalogue Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, 1878. Orthographic error for **Caryophylloides.**

Caryophyllaeflora. Cels, Paris, Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. Orthographic variant for 'Caryophylliflora', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Caryophylliflora. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. According to Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.236, this name is a synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Caryophylliflora Major. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris, Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, as 'Caryophyllaeflora Major'. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Caryofiliflora Major'. Originated by Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Caryophylliflora Novissima. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue 7:4 as 'Caryophyllaeflora Novissima'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Caryophylliflora Striata. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Culture du Camellia,* p.100. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Caryophylloides. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1848, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.16. A seedling of the English Nurseryman, Hugh Low, Clapton, England; Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.I: In the absense of foliage a bloom could be mistaken for a Flemish Carnation, due to the imbricative arrangements of the petals and its poppy coloured stripes. The blossom, of medium size, but perfect form, is a delicate pink with the poppy coloured stripes. Orthographic errors: 'Caryophilloides', 'Carroyphylloides', 'Caryophhoides', 'Caryopylloides', 'Caryphilloides'. Synonym: 'Caryophylloides Paeoniiflora', 'Caryophylloides Nova', 'Low's Caryophylloides'.

Caryophylloides Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.35. Synonym for **Caryophylloides.**

Caryophylloides Paeoniiflora. Andre Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.47 as 'Cariophylloides paeonifl.'. Synonym for **Caryophylloides.**

Caryophylloides Rose. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914: White with pink stripes. Originated in England.

Caryopylloides. Jules Nemoreau, Nantes, Nursery Catalogue, 1886, Orthographic error for **Caryophylloides.**

Caryphilloides. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1910. Orthographic error for **Caryophylloides.**

Casa Blanca. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic variant for **Casablanca.**

Casa d'Angeles. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 7.5 cm diameter, bright rose flower with angel-winged petals. Smallish dark green leaves with dark stems. Upright, open growth. A hybrid incorporating 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**), **Tom Knudsen,** *C.pitardii* and *C.fraterna.* Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW0306).

Casablanca. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1945, p.7; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.24: The self, soft rose-pink sport of **Otome-shibori** as 'Huntington'. Medium size. Blooms mid-season. Sports to **Sweetheart** and **Otome Rosea Variegated.** Synonyms: 'Bleichroeder Pink', 'Huntington Pink', 'Otome Pink', 'Pink Bleichroeder', 'Otome Rosea', 'Anne Galli' and, erroneously, 'Baronne de Bleichroeder Pink'. Note: The synonym 'Bleichroeder Pink' is the name retained in USA.

Casablanca Variegated. Laurel Lake Nursery Catalogue, 1964 as 'Casablanca Var.'. Synonym for **Sweetheart.**

Casactiolis. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846 Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. No description. (Believed extinct).

Casati. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1950, Catalogue Général, p.46. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Culture du Camellia,* p.100: Imbricated, broad petals, pink blotched. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione de Camelie,* p.10; Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.IV: As dainty by its delicate foliage as by its regular blossoms of uniform pink colouring, this Camellia was sent us from Milan three years ago by Mr F. Mariani. It produces, in early spring, its floral miniatures, formed of numerous, rounded petals, outspread and imbricated, the central ones turned up to form a small, full rose. Very small white maculae appear at the apex of the petals.

Casatti. *(C.japonica),* Glen St Mary Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1933, p.23: White. Medium size, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Orthographic errors: 'Casetti', 'Cassati', 'Cassata', 'Cassetti'. Synonyms: 'Churchwell', 'Perugiana', 'Church White', 'Churchwell White'. Originated in the USA.

Cascade. *(C. rosiflora.)* Anthony Huxley, 1992, *The New RHS Dictionary of Gardening,* vol.1, p.483: Branches pendulous. Flowers small, pale pink. Trehane Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1995. A *C.rosiflora* seedling with a weeping habit.

Cascading White. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News.* No.111, p.12, Reg. No.369: Originated by Kenneth P. Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia, seed parent **Wirlinga Princess,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1985. Small size, white, semi-double to peony form flowers, 4 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, produced over a long season, on a medium growing, upright plant with long pendulous branches. Leaves lanceolate, semi-gloss, flat, sparsely serrate, apex cuspidate, 5 cm long x 2.4 cm wide. Very pendulous, flowers in clusters along branches and at tips. Flowers fall whole.

Casetti. SCCS.,1949, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Casatti.**

Casila. Shirley Hibbert, 1862, *The Floral World and Garden Guide,* vol.5, p.89. Orthographic error for **Casilda.**

Casilda. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.III: Blossoms of the largest size, numerous and large rounded petals, outspread, bilobate, imbricated, a snow-white colouring, striped purplish pink, more vivid towards the centre. It was obtained from seed in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Casilla'. Synonym: 'Casilda (2)'.

Casilda. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* Bright flame pink. Large single. Slow, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. It has red stamens and irregular fluted and twisted petals. There is also a variegated form. This cultivar bears no relationship to Verscheffelt's **Casilda** and was given this name in America where it is still in use. However it was renamed **Flaming Star** by McCaskill in 1950 and this must be regarded as its valid name. Orthographic error: 'Casilla'. Synonym: 'Casilda (1)'.

Casilda Variegated. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1957 as 'Casilda Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Flaming Star** as 'Casilda' - Bright flame pink, marbled white. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Casilda (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Flaming Star** as 'Casilda'.

Casilda (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Casilda.**

Casilla. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Casilda.**

Casimir. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2004, pp.74 with colour photo, Reg. No.47: Originated in Carquefou, France by M. Aldred LeMaître. An open pollinated seedling of the Higo camellia **Yamato-nishiki.** First flowered 2000 at 4 years. A prostrate, bushy shrub of rapid growth rate. Young foliage may show brown stripes or spots. Blooms mid-season. A white and red (RHS.CC.46D) single, somewhat Higo-type, with about 150 stamens. Flower is similar to, but distinct from Higo **Daikanhô.** First flowered March 4th, the feast day of St. Casimir.

Casino. *(C.japonica),* Brisbane Botanic Gardens List, 1867. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Casoretti. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Casoretti Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cassandra. *(C.japonica),* Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report, 1849 without a description. A seedling raised by Macarthur of Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. The description from his 1850 notebook is: "Scarlet crimson, four rows of outer petals, inner petals small and crowded with a few white amongst kernel. Pretty flower with few anthers. Very large size. Waterhouse in *Camellia Quest,* 1947 says: "This description identifies a camellia growing at Camden Park. Its blooms are 12.5 cm in diameter and corresponds to the details given above". Synonym: 'Chandleri Magniflora'. See colour photo, p.75, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Cassata. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Casatti**.

Cassati. Manning, 1939, *Plant* Buyers *Index,* ed.4. Orthographic error for **Casatti.**

Casselii. *(C.japonica),* Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838: Irregular double white, waratah type from Belgium. Obtained from seed before 1831 by Frans Van Cassel, Ghent, Belgium. See illustration pl.24, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* as Cassellii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.75, 225: Plant vigorous, leaves 4.5 cm wide by 8 cm long, lanceolate, very acuminate, reflexed, large and irregular serrations; buds average, obtuse with greenish scales; flower about 8 cm in diameter, double, white, petals not numerous, of average size, elongated, obtuse, a little notched, well displayed, separated; sometimes 2 or 3 are marked with small

medial lines of soft rose, nearly invisible. The centre is a small group of petals, erect and narrow, of a yellowish white. Orthographic error: 'Cassellii'.

Cassellii. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.15 as 'Casselli'. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.75, 225. Orthographic variant for **Casselii.**

Cassetti. Fruitland Nursey Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.22. Orthographic error for **Casatti.**

Cassiopea. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.73 with colour photo; small to medium size, anemone to peony form, white. Flower centre has a yellow orange tinge due to interspersed stamens. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Tricolor de Siebold' **(Tricolor),** first flowered 1976.

Cassoni. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticulture Bollettino,* 1895 of 2nd series, p.320-328. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Casta Diva. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *An Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* colour photo, p.5: An 'Elizabeth Boardman' seedling, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. A white, with a touch of blush towards petal apices, open, peony form. Medium size.

Castabile. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Costabile'.

Castable. Camellia Society of America Yearbook, 1939, p.27. Orthographic error for 'Costabile'.

Castagnola. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli, Rovelli Catalogue, 1852: Imbricated, deep transparent pink, all the petals with wide, white bands. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole,* p.30: Very new in 1853. Imbricated. Vivid rose coloured petals, each ornamented with a large ribbon of white. Orthographic variant: 'Castagnuola', 'Castagnolo'. Originated in Italy by Rovelli.

Castagnolo. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.49, p.32. Orthographic error for **Castagnola.**

Castagnuola. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. Orthographic variant for **Castagnola**.

Castelbarco. van Houtte, 1859, Catalogue, 77:52. Abbreviation for **Castelbarco Nuova.**

Castelbarco Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Petals broad, of a splendid rose, all veined with a violet tint and striped with white from the centre to the circumference. Superbly imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.8: Large petals, bright rose, veined with a violet tint, and striped white from the centre to the circumference. Imbricated. Abbreviation: 'Castelbarco'. Orthographic variant: 'Castelbarco Nova'. Originated in Italy.

Castelbarco Nova. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.18. Orthographic variant for **Castelbarco Nuova.**

Castella. *(C.japonica),* Longone Nursery Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Castellum Antwerpiense. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:9. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.274: Flower, 9-10 cm across, regular rose form, of a pale, cherry red, sometimes deeper in shade, similar to 'Floy Virginica'. Petals in several rows, rounded, channelled, notched, few, and forming a flat, rounded flower. Originated in Belgium by Moens.

Castelvecchio. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Abbreviation for **Contessa Castelvecchio.**

Castiflora Perfecta. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Cactiflora Perfecta.**

Castiglioni. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16. as 'Castiglionii'. No description. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:4: White, double, centre yellowish. van Houtte Catalogue,

1846-1847, 27:21: White, formal double; centre yellowish, lightly striped with green. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.278: Flower, 9-10 cm across, rose form or peony form, white. Petals numerous, channelled, full, sometimes twisted, notched, close set, sometimes abortive stamens are displayed in the centre. Originated in Italy.

Castilho, o Poeta. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31 & No.9, 1872-1873, p.41: The form of a regular rose, colour light red, lighter in the centre. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviations: 'Poeta', 'Castilho'.

Castille. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Nursery, Nantes Catalogue, 1962, No.357: Single, trumpet shaped, vermilion red with beautiful stamens. Large, rounded leaves are strongly veined. Originated by Guichard Nursery, Nantes, France. Synonym: 'Clairon'.

Castle Grace. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1962. An old variety growing at Tauranga, New Zealand. No description.

Castro. Alfredo Moreiera da Silva, Catalogue No.139, 2005-2006, p.4;

Cataneo. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.100. Orthographic error for **Cattaneo.**

Catarin Longhi. Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1901, p.57. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Catarina Longhi. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellias.* Orthographic error for 'Caterina Longhi', an orthographic variant for **Catherine Longhi.**

Caterina Conti. Luzzatti Catalogue 1853. Synonym for **Contessa Balbani.**

Caterina de Montel. *(C.japonica),* Bournier, Fréderic, 1853, Catalogue de l'establissement Agraire Botanique. Originated in France. No description. (Believed extinct).

Caterina Fortini. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 1876: A self coloured, dark red Camellia. Large, full flower, perfectly imbricated. Originated by Santarelli, Florence, Italy.

Caterina Hossi. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.48. Orthographic error for **Caterina Rossi.**

Caterina Longhi. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Catherine Longhi.**

Caterina Longo. Lichenthal, 1852, *Manuele botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Caterina Lungo. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Caterina Magnani. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue 1881, p.13: Ivory white with yellowish stripes on central petals and some spots of rose. Perfectly imbricated. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.42: Imbricated, full, white with pale yellow centre. Originated by Magnani, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Catorina Magnani'.

Caterina Ridolfi. *(C.japonica),* Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.112. Light red with dark red veins. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Florence, Italy, in 1885.

Caterina Rossi. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, ed., 1868, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.15, pl.561: (Italian Seedling), The flowers of this variety have special distinction with myriads of extremely fine flecks of crimson on a soft pink ground, interrupted rarely by a larger fleck of a more pronounced colour. It is imbricated geometrically with petals of average size, generally rounded and notched. Orthographic variants: 'Catherine Rossi', 'Catherine Rossi'. Orthographic errors: 'Caterina Hossi', 'Catterina Rossi'

Catharina Longhi. Charles van Geert Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.105. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Catharine Longhi. Anonymous, 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Catharinii Longhii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Cathelineau. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16. Red single..

Catherina Longhi. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.45. Orthographic variant for **Catherine Longhi.**

Catherine Catchart. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, ca.1950. Orthographic error for **Catherine Cathcart.**

Catherine Cathcart. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Late flowering, full double pink, marbled with white. Round, light green foliage, slow growth. Early blooming. Synonyms: 'Leila', 'Lord Darby', 'San Antonio', 'San Antonia'. Black and white photo, p.31, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Coloured illustration Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias,* p.41. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Georgia, USA. Orthographic error: 'Catherine Catchart'. Synonym: 'Catherine Cathcart Variegated'.

Catherine Cathcart Variegated. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* P.18. Synonym for **Catherine Cathcart.**

Catherine Hall. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2007, P.C3 with colour photo; Reg. No.2708. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1998. Originated and propagated by Marion Hall, Dothan, Ala., USA. The 13.5 cm diameter, light pastel pink, anemone form flower is described as a prissy, frilly bloom with bright interspersed yellow anthers. Fimbriated petals and flowers early to mid-season. Plant is upright and vigorous with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2007, p.67 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Catherine Jane. (C.*japonica).* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.24: White, miniature, formal double. Slow, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in New Zealand by J. Mortinson, Hamilton.

Catherine Longhi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, 9:8: Perfect form, 12 cm or more across, deep carmine. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.IV: Carmine rose, growing lighter towards the centre. Large, formal double. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Caterina Longhi'. Orthographic errors: 'Catherine Longhi', 'Caterina Longo', 'Catterina Longhi', 'Catherine Longi', 'Catherine Longhii', 'Catherine Longli', 'Catherina Longhi', 'Catharina Longhi', 'Catherine Longli', 'Catherine Loughi', 'Caterina Lungo', 'Catherini Longhe', 'Catharinii Longhii', 'Catherine Longhii'.

Catherine Longhii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.23. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Catherine Longi. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.79. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Catherine Longli. Gexplant Nurseries Catalogue, 1984. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Catherine Loughi. Oudin, Catalogue of Conservatory Plants, 1845, p.2. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Catherine Mayott. Stewart's Florists and Nursery Catalogue, 1964, p.1. Orthographic error for **Katherine Maryott.**

Catherine McCown. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature;* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950, p.4: A light pink sport of **Eleanor McCown.** Originated by Paul Shepp, California, USA. For another form of this cultivar see **Margaret McCown.** *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.305, Reg. No.73. The sport appeared in 1945. Growth is

compact, rapid in rate, but pendulous. The 11-13 cm flowers vary from semi-double to incomplete double with small petaloids. They are light pink and bloom early.

Catherine Rossi. Camellia Society of America Yearbook, 1939, p.20. Orthographic variant for **Caterina Rossi.**

Catherine Stimson. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1964, *Camellia News,* No.16, p.28, Reg. No.67: Originated in 1950 by W.A. Stimson, Cheltenham, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1956. The flowers are semi-double, 12.5 cm across, flowering early to late. Colour, crimson. Upright, dense habit of growth, with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long by 5 cm wide, apices sharply pointed. Colour plate, back cover, ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News,* No.24.

Catherini Longhe. Veitch, James Jr., 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Cathy. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink, blotched white. Small formal to rose form double. Vigorous, compact growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by M. Anthony, San Gabriel, California, USA.

Cathy Becher. *(C.japonica),* ANZCSR., 1956, *Camellia Annual,* No.3, p.6, Reg. No.5: Raised by Mrs D.M. Andrew, Lindfield, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling from Constance that first flowered 1954. An informal double, large, deep rose colour, 12.5 cm across. Leaves, deep green, apices pointed. Orthographic error: 'Cathy Beecher'.

Cathy Beecher. Oldfield Nursery Catalogue, 1976, p.20. Orthographic error for **Cathy Becher.**

Cathy Jones. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2007, p.C15 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2707. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2002. Originated by Dr Luther Baxter, Clemson, S.C., USA, and propagated by Dr Baxter and Jack E. Jones, Anderson, S.C. The 7.5cm – 10 cm flower is salmon pink at the base, fading to lighter pink at the edges. Formal double to rose form double with yellow stamens and white filaments. Flowers mid-season. Plant growth is upright and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2007, p.67 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 5 cm. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.128; Flower measurements are corrected to 9.5-10 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep.

Cathy Smyre. Cannon, 1970, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4. Orthographic error for **Kathy Smyre.**

Catina Rodocanacchi. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Catlin's Itsy. *(C.japonica), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.103 with colour photo; Peony to anemone form, 8 cm diameter, scarlet with some white mottling, petaloid centre. Leaves 8-9 cm x 5.5 cm, dark green, obovate, tips somewhat recurved. Slow upright growth with spreading branches.

Catorina Magnani. van Houtte, 1882-1883, Catalogue, 199:256. Orthograhic error for **Caterina Magnani.**

Cattanea. Auguste van Geert, 1858, Catalogue, No.45, p.30. Orthographic error for **Cattaneo.**

Cattaneo. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. No description. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.III: Of Italian origin. The perfectly regular imbrication of its rounded and faintly emarginate petals, its bright pink colouring with reddish tints, its delicate veining, render it worthy of selection. It occasionally carries rare white or variegated petals in the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Cattanio', 'Cottaneo', 'Cattanea', 'Cataneo'. Synonym: 'Carlo Cattaneo'.

Cattanio. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.35. Orthographic error for **Cattaneo.**

Catterina Longhi. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias, présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Catterina Longo. Burdin Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Orthographic error for **Catherine Longhi.**

Cauellia. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.3. No description. Originated in USA.

Caudata. *Camellia caudata* Wallich Catalogue No.978, 1829. A wide-spread species, occuring in Assam, Burma, Vietnam, China and Formosa. Its Japanese name is 'Taiwan-hime-tsubaki'. Ref. *A Revision of the Genus Camellia* by Sealy, 1958, p.105.

Caudata (False). (Unknown), Nuccio's Nurseies Catalogue, 1987-1988, p.16: Small semi-double. Narrow petals. White, toned light pink. Narrow leaves. Medium, bushy, upright, somewhat spreading growth. Unknown origin. This has been renamed by Nuccio's Nurseries as a *C.sasanqua* **Frosted Star.**

Cav. A. Colla. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1970-1871. An abbreviation for **Cavaliere A. Colla.**

Cav. Carlo Schmitz. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. Abbreviation for 'Cavalier Carlo Schmitz'.

Cav. Matteo Nicolay. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. Abbreviation for 'Cavalier Matteo Nicolay', synonym for **Puccini.**

Cavagnini. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cavalcade. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, previously as 'No.240 Tea Gardens': Dark red splotched white. Large, bell shaped single. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error: 'Calvacade'.

Cavaleriana. Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):2 as *Camellia cavaleriana,* synonym for *Camellia pitardii.*

Cavalier. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Catalogue,* 1970, p.161, Reg. No.1085: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by G.Stuart Watson, Albany, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average with rate, medium to slow. Leaves are large, dark green. The rose form double, 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) type, bloom is dark pink or light red, 12.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep. Sometimes opens to show stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

Cavalier Busca. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.18. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cavalier Carlo Schmitz. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875 as 'Cav. Carlo Schmitz'. Synonym for **Carlo Schmitz.**

Cavalier de Burger. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:8: Clear red with small spots of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Cavalier di Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Cavalier Matteo Nicolay. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875 as 'Cav. Matteo Nicolay'. Synonym for **Puccini.**

Cavaliere A. Colla. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Cie Catalogue 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Cavaliere Arnoldo Colla'. (Believed extinct.)

Cavaliere Arnoldo Colla. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1878 Catalogue, p.42. Orthographic variant for **Cavaliere A.Colla.**

Cavaliere Puccini. *(C.japonica),* Andre Leroy, 1867, Catalogue, p.132: Imbricated red, lined with white. Jules Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.8: Imbricated, red lined with white. Originated in Italy.

Cavalier's Lady. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.215, Reg. No.621: A 10 year old sasanqua seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by Charles J. Hayes, Virginia Beach, Virginia, USA. Growth habit, upright and dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves. The rose form double flower is lavender pink, 6-6.5 cm across and 2.5 cm deep with 20-25 petals and yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Cavandesii. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:15. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Cavandishii. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Cavendishii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.186.Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Cavifolia. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* Apr 1844, No.7, p.105; Very similar to **Carneria,** slightly darker and without "dew" on the petals; leaves are concave, like a spoon, and very dark green. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Cay McKenzie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.44, 45, Reg. No.1140: A 5 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by Linton Baggs, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. The anemone form bloom is a light, clear pink, with yellow stamens and white filaments. It has 10 petals and numerous spoon-shaped petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Colour plate, inside back cover, ACS, 1976, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.31, No.1.

Cdt. Relly. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Abbreviation and orthographic error for **Cadet Reilly.**

Cecelia. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1948; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.169: Seedling No.116. This semi-double, rose form blossom is soft, salmon rose in colour, 10 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. First flowered 1943. The habit of growth is vigorous, bushy and upright with medium green leaves, elliptic, acute and slightly serrate, 8 cm long by 5 cm wide. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated in USA by the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. See black and white photo, p.31, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Orthographic error: 'Cecella'.

Cecella. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.23. Orthographic error for **Cecelia.**

Cecil Beard. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 1997, p.87. ACS, November 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.4, p.33: Very large, red semi-double. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA.

Cecil Beard Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50 No.1, p.2, Reg. No.2306: Very large red and white variegated semi-double *C.japonica* (**Ville de Nantes** x **Granada**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.2 and colour photo: The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 10 cm deep with 43 petals, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green, fimbriated leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Cecil de Voltaire. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellua Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for 'Cecile de Voltange'.

Cecil Brussard. May Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Cécile Brunazzi.**

Cécil Rogers. *(C.japonica), Camellia Nomenclature,* 1968, p.33: Pink. Large formal double of tiered form. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel Jr., Suffolk, Virginia, USA.

Cecile. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1986, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.33: Soft pink with a lavender cast. Medium size, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth, Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by F.W. Maitland, Sylmer, California, USA.

Cecile Brunanzii. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.136. Orthographic error for **Cécile Brunazzi.**

Cécile Brunazzi. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.299, Reg. No.300: A 15 year old chance seedling originated by Wheelers Central Georgia Nursery, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1949. Plant growth, upright, open and rapid in rate. Leaves average 10 cm long by 6 cm wide. The medium size, light pink flowers average 10 cm across by 6 cm deep with 25 crepe textured petals, curled and twisted. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic errors: 'Cecile Brunanzii', 'Cecil Brussard'. See colour photo, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.37. Sport: **Cécile Brunazzi Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Saixili'.

Cécile Brunazzi Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature* as 'Cecile Brunazzi Var.': A virus variegated form of **Cécile Brunazzi** - Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Cécile Crézé. *(C.sasanqua).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; No details. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.40; Rose fuschia semi-double.

Cécile de Vallonge. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.3. Orthographic error for **Cécile Voltange.**

Cecile de Valtange. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.100, 114. Orthographic error for **Cécile Voltange.**

Cecile de Voltagne. Camellia Society of America Yearbook. 1939, p.20. Orthographic error for **Cécile Voltange.**

Cecile de Voltange. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.35. Orthographic error for **Cécile Voltange.**

Cécile Voltange. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.I: Mr Bélot de Fougére, Maulines, France obtained this variety from seed. It forms a vigorous shrub, with strong, elongated-oval leaves, slightly pointed, of a deep glossy green, smooth nerves, and numerous, deep serrations. The blossom is perfectly imbricated, with numerous, rounded petals, of a deep red colour at the centre and circumference, with a white zone occupying the intermediate third of the corolla. Orthographic errors: 'Cecile de Valtange', 'Cecil de Voltaire', 'Cecile de Voltagne', 'Cecile de Voltage', 'Cécile de Vallonge'.

Cecilia. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.5; Small pink formal double. Long flowering, early season. Moderate grower, bushy habit, with small leaves giving the plant a neat appearance. Note; Not to be confused with the 1954 *C.japonica* **Cecelia.**

Cecilia Pirlo. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ceineray. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; No details.

Celebration. *(C.x williamsii),* Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Light orchid pink. Medium sized semi-double. Medium, bushy growth. *C.saluenensis x C.japonica.* Originated in England. Received the RHS Preliminary Commendation in 1959. Chinese synonym: 'Qingzhu'.

Celebrity. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1961; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.215, Reg. No.616: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by John T. Weisner, Fernandina Beach, Florida, USA. Upright, open, rapid growth with dark green leaves, averaging 10 cm long by 5 cm wide. The semi-double, white to blush flower, resembles Frizzle White and is 12.5-13 cm across by 4.5 cm deep with 14-16 petals, none too many petaloids, white stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Celesiana. Giacomelli Catalogue, 1879. Orthographic error for **Celestina.**

Celeste G. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.194, Reg. No.498: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Mrs O.Henry Wienges, St. Matthews, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average in density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5-10 cm long by 3.5-5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 10 cm in diameter and 5 cm deep, are pale pink in the centre, deepening to rose on the ruffled edges and have 23 petals with occasional petaloids interspersed amongst yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Celeste Olivia. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News,* No,87, p.22, Reg. No.305: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling first flowered 1982. It is pink, RHS Red Group, 52C with fine veining to 52A. Flowers, 10.5-14 cm in diameter with 60-70 petals, outer rows orbicular, inner graduating to obovate and slightly channelled. Blooms early to mid-season. The upright, open plant has 8 cm long by 4 cm wide dark green leaves, narrowly obovate, shortly acuminate with average serrations. Colour photo p.13 above *Camellia News.*

Celestial. *(C.japonica),* Buist Nursery Catalogue, 1968, p.9 as "pink". Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue* describes it as a "rose form, complete double, imbricated, medium size, 8 cm in diameter by 5 cm deep. Rose pink with a purple cast. Petals fold downwards. Flowers extremely variable in form. Leaves, thick, waxy, olive green, oval, 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm. Hardy, compact, vigorous shrub." Fendig thinks that it is possibly identical with **Celestine.**

Célestin Rortais. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.40; Synonym for 'Magnoliaeflora Alba' (**Miyakodori).**

Celestina. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, Mar.1832, *Revue Horticole,* p.203-204: Double. Light rose, fine form. Originated by Cunningham, England. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.10, p.7: Good imbrication. Soft pink blotched with white. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.107: Imbricated with broad petals, soft pink blotched with white. Synonym: 'Celestina Vera'. Orthographic errors: 'Celestine', 'Cunningham's Caelestrina', 'Coelestrina', 'Caelestina'.

Celestina de Francfort. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Hendersonii.**

Celestina Vera. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.79. Synonym for **Celestina.** Orthographic error: 'Celestine Ora'.

Celestine. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3; Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1941, erroneously as 'Celestina': Rose pink, sometimes spotted white. Large, rose form double. Vigorous growth. For black and white photo see p.67, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. From the descriptions it is unlikely that it is synonymous with **Celestial.** Synonym: 'Christmas Red'.

Celestine Ora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.36. Orthographic error for 'Celestina Vera'; synonym for **Celestina.**

Celia. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. A Macarthur seedling 53/52, from Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Celina Daly. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1991, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.77, Reg. No.2217: Very large, rose-pink peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Dazzle;** blooms mid-season. Originated by O.L. Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Florida, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 12.5-15 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant growth medium in rate with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo pp.80-81.

Celina Vaughn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.270, Reg. No.386: A chance seedling, originated by James A. Vaughn, Columbia, South Carolina, USA which first flowered 1954. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate. The dark green leaves average 7.5 cm long by 3.5 cm wide. The rose form, double flowers, white and red, candy striped, are 11 cm in diameter and 3.5 cm deep with 25 petals and white filaments. Flowers mid-season. It sports a solid red form known as **Celina Vaughn Red.**

Celina Vaughn Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.38: A red, semi-double sport of **Celina Vaughn.** Originated in the USA.

Cèline. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.II: It was obtained from seed in Belgium and the uncommon arrangement of its large bloosoms with their orange-rose colouring at the centre, becoming paler towards the margin, contrast with the monotonous regularity of the cogeneric varieties. The petals of the first two rows are very large, rounded, full, outspread, the following ones are smaller, rumpled, ruffled, and close set, recalling that of certain peonies.

Celine Carnea. *(C.japonica),* Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.8. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Caline Carnea'.

Celine Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.8. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Caline Rosea'.

Celliformis. Shirley Hibbert, 1862, *The Florist's World and Garden Guide,* vol.5, p.89. Orthographic error for **Belliformis.**

Cellini. *(C.japonica),* Hay, D. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1893-1894, p.43. No description. Originated in New Zealand. (Believed extinct.)

Celsia. *(C.japonica),* Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 11:15-20. A new cultivar out of 88 in Berlèse's collection. No description. Orthographic error: 'Celsii'. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Celsiana. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.63, 70, 127: Leaves large, lanceolate, dispersed, curled inwards; bud, large, oblong, acute; flower, single, large, red. Orthographic errors: 'Celsisana', 'Celsiona'. Synonym: 'Lutetiana'. Berlèse confused this cultivar with **Spectabilis.** See note under this cultivar.

Celsiana Nova. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux, Nursery Catalogue, 1844, Full double, bright cerise pink. Originated in France.

Celsiana Rosea de Fion. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris, Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1836, p.9. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Celsiana Spectabilis. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté...* Synonym for **Spectabilis.**

Celsiona. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Celsiana.**

Celsisana. Berlèse, English copy of *Monography of the Genus Camellia* p.59 and index, as reprinted by McIlhenny. Orthographic error for **Celsiana.**

Celtic Rose. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.3, p.48. Orthographic error for 'Celtic Rosea', synonym for **Semi-double Blush.**

Celtic Rosea. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Synonym for **Semi-double Blush.**

Cemerentola. F.Delauney Nursery Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.26. Orthographic error for **Cenerentola.**

Cencranata. Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Cencrantata.**

Cencrantata. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, as "ordered from France" & No.9, 1872-1873, p.50 No description. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No. 29, 1895-1896. Double, scarlet with white markings. Orthographic error: 'Cencranata'.

Cenerentola. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23.Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1845, p.41. No description. van Houtte, 1845-1846, Catalogue, 23:3: Imbricated, full, rose coloured. Franchetti 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.18: Brick red, centre striped with white. Imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Cemerentola'. Originated in Italy by Negri.

Ceng Ceng Lou. (Double Petalled Pomegranate). The original name, later corrupted, for **Shicenglou.** (Ltr Y.C. Shen).

Cenomana. *(C.japonica),* Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuele botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Small, delicate rose, striped and finely dotted with carmine. Imbricated. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.13: Madoni. Imbricated, delicate rose, lined and splashed with carmine. Originated in Italy by Madoni.

Centenary. *(C.japonica),* Chandler, Bert & Sons, Rare Shrubs Catalogue, 1946, p.8, 9: A medium size, pink peony camellia originated at the Chandler's Nursery, Victoria, Australia.

Centennial. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.220, Reg. No.583: A 9 year old seedling of **Lady Vansittart,** ('Edo-nishiki') that first flowered 1955; originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright columnar, very dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, averaging 9 cm long by 4 cm wide, undulate, heavily serrate. The semidouble flower, similar to **Finlandia**, is 10-11.5 cm across and 4 cm deep with 15-17 petals and 12 petaloids. The petals are almost round with some creping and ruffling. The bloom contains 60 - 70 filaments, 4-5 cm long, with yellow anthers. The flowers are watermelon pink, (Maerz & Paul CC 29F-4).

Centifoglia. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuele botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Orthographic variant for **Centifolia.**

Centifoglia Alba. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuele botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Orthographic variant for **Centifolia Alba.**

Centifoglia Carnea. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalog nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic variant for **Centifolia Carnea.**

Centifoglia Rosea. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic variant for **Centifolia Rosea.**

Centifolia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1845-1846, Catalogue, 27:21: Crimson red, spotted with white, imbricated, very large, formed like the hundred-leaved rose, flowers slightly tilted, leaves warty and reticulated, appears to be an original species from China or Japan, flowers profusely. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales...* p.273, says "originally from China" but it is believed to have been originated by Hugh Low of Clapton, England and owes its name to its resemblance to *Rosa centifolia.* See illustrations pl.95, Morren, 1846, *Annales de Gand* 2:443, also pl.III, Book IX, Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Leaves, briefly petiolate, are large elongated-ovate, pointed with deep serrations, 9-10 cm long by 6-7 cm wide with prominent

venation. The bud is large and round. The blossom, 10-11 cm across, is rose shaped with wide, emarginate petals with rounded lobes, diminishing gradually to the centre where they are erect in the form of a rosebud. They are of a deep carmine-red, sometimes with one or two white stripes. Orthographic errors: 'Centifoglia'. Synonyms: 'Centifolia di Low', 'Centifolia Low's', 'Low's Centifolia', 'Centifolia'(Lows). Chinese synonym 'Xiandi'.

Centifolia (Portugal). *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* Apr. 1844, No.7, p.105 as 'Centifolia'; Very full double flower, pink, similar to *Rosa centifolia.* Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Centifolia Alba. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: A large, full form similar to *Rosa centifolia* of a pure white. An original release by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.II: Pure white blossoms of the largest size, composed of numerous and ample petals, perfectly rounded and imbricated outspread, remarkably slender and transparent. An Italian camellia originated by Bouturlin. Sports: 'Comtesse Woronzoff', 'Lavandel'. Chinese synonym 'Baixiandi'.

Centifolia Carnea. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853; Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.II: It came to us from Florence in 1853. Its blossoms, larger than average, are composed of large, rounded petals, upright, imbricated, hooded, entire or slightly emarginate, of a delicate flesh pink colour with pale carmine stripes here and there, the central petals more compact, ruffled and arranged like a tea rose.

Centifolia di Low. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.159. Synonym for **Centifolia.**

Centifolia (Lows). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Synonym for **Centifolia.**

Centifolia Low's. Franchetti 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.18. Synonym for **Centifolia.**

Centifolia Pale Pink. *(C.japonica),* Darlington Hall Nurseries Catalogue, 1966, p.2. No description. Originated in the UK. No valid listing located.

Centifolia Rosea. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.100: Large size, imbricated, pink striped white. Flower the form of **Centifolia Alba.** Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.10: Rose colour, stained white, equal in form to **Centifolia Alba.** Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.II: Cherry red, striped white. As in the hundred petalled rose, the petals of the first rows are very ample, outspread, curved in; the others are upright and grouped in a compact heart. A few white stripes interrupt the uniformity of the general colouring. Originated by Bourturlin, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Centifoglia Rosea'.

Centifolia Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.18: Very full. Perfectly imbricated, outer petals dark red, centre a little paler. Originated in Italy by Bourturlin.

Centifolia Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.34. No description. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875, p.21. No description. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.26, 1890-1891: Double, imbricated, vermilion spotted white.

Centinaria di Dante. *(C.japonica),* Contini & Nava Nursery Catalogue, 1900. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Centonia. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* p.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).

Centrifolia. *(C.japonica),* Carter's Nursery Catalogue, South Africa, 1962-1963, p.110: Large, anemone formed, white flushed pink blooms. Originated in South Africa.

Centurion. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni'.

Centurioni. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1934, p.5. Abbreviation for 'Elisa Centurioni'.

Centurioni Novissima. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.13: Very large, white imbricated flower, sometimes striped rose. Originated by Bourturlin, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Centurioni Nuovissima'

Centurioni Nuovissima. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic variant for **Centurioni Novissima.**

Cerasina. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.218. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cerberi Alba. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cere. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Ceres.**

Cerea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.51. Orthographic error for **Ceres.**

Cereixa de Tollo. *(C.japonica),* Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia,* July 2008, p.33 with colour photo. Originated by Viveiros Rio Tollo, Goián, Pontevedra, Spain, in 1994. Rose form double, 7.5-10 cm diameter. Rose cerise (RHSCC 35C) with 43-50 petals and 0-10 petaloids. 20 to 40 stamens intermingled with the petaloids. Leaves 8-9 cm x 5 cm, dark green, elliptic and slightly convex. Plant shrubby, upright and rapid growing. Late flowering. Sterile..

Cerere. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23, as 'Cerrere'. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Crimson red, part of the petals white, feathered with red. Rose form double. Similar to Chandleri. According to Berlèse, 1849 **Cerere** and **Ceres** are synonymous, but this is rejected as they are different colours.

Ceres. *(C.japonica),* Colla 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.97: Flower has 9-12 petals, regularly disposed in 3-4 rows, opening almost flat, a little waved, ovate, slightly emarginate. A milk-white semi-double, 10-12 cm across. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.75: White at the circumference, becoming off-white to the centre. Corolla somewhat ample, irregular roseform. Exterior petals large, small in numbers; those of the interior, elongated and various intermingled with numerous stamens. Very floriferous. Obtained from seed by Negri, Milan Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Cere', 'Cerea'.

Ceres (Paul). *(C.japonica),* Paul, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* vol.12, new ser. p.469 invalidly as 'Ceres'. A pink semi-double. Originated by William Paul, Cheshunt, England.

Cereus Gardeners. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2332: Medium size, pale pink with deeper pink outer petals, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the USA by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, South Carolina. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.3 with colour photo: The 19 year old seedling first flowered 1983. Average flower size is 8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 63 petals. Blooms occasionally will have a small red dot or stripe, and outer petals stand up, creating a cup form. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Cericca. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.3. Bright red. Originated in France.

Cericea. Trillon, Le Mans, Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Sericea.**

Cericea Striata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic variant for **Sericea Striata.**

Cerise. *(C.x williamsii),* Hillier Arboretum, 1987, Hampshire County Council List. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Cerise des Vosges. *(C.japonica),* de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.5 as "red". Originated in France. Orthographic variant: 'Cerise de Vosges'.

Cerito. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.98. Orthographic variant for **Cerrito.**

Cerito d'Italie. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue,27:21. Synonym for **Cerrito.**.

Cernuschi. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.100. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* p.18: Imbricated, red, soft violet veins. Originated in Italy.

Cerrere. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p23. Orthographic error for **Cerere.**

Cerrito. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:4. No description. Rousseau, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.1: Imbricated, white streaked pink. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:8: Imbricated, white with rose-pink streaks. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1845-1846: Imbricated. White striped red. Originated in Italy, raised by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Cerito', 'Cerryto'. Synonym: 'Cerito d'Italie'.

Cerruti. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1872 as a fresh introduction. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cerryto. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. Orthographic error for **Cerrito.**

Ceruba. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.17. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Cesare-Areni. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.23. Orthographic error for **Cesare Arici.**

Cesare Aricci. Isola Madre Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Cesare Arici.**

Cesare Arici. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842 as 'Cesare Arini'; Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.278: Flower, 10-11 cm across, anemoniform, of a dark, orange red colour. Exterior petals in 2-3 rows, large, rounded, notched; those at the centre, numerous, short, even; petaloids grouped in clusters and forming a concave centre, similar to **Santiniana.** Orthographic variant: 'Caesare Arici'. Orthographic errors: 'Cesare Aricci', 'Cesare Arini', 'Cesare-Areni'. Originated in Italy by Brozzoni.

Cesare Arini. van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Cesare Arici.**

Cesare Augusto. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue 1848, p.15. Synonym for **Augusto.**

Cesare Franchetti. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19: Imbricated, double, bright pink with the central petals streaked white. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Vivid rose with the petals in the centre marked with wide stripes of white, full, imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Cesare Morandini. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Nursery Catalogue, 1885. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cesari Superba. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cesarini. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1845-1846, Catalogue, 23:3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cezanne. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.35, Reg. No.147: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick. Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Dali Cha,** erroneously as 'Noble Pearl'. Seed sown 1965, first flowered 1969. The plant has an upright, open growth habit and produces blooms to 12 cm diameter, rose madder, HCC 23/1 to 23/2 in mid-season. The semi-double flowers are hose in hose with the inner petals flushed and rabbit eared. The 15

cm long by 5 cm wide, olive green, reticulate leaves are slightly concave, narrowly elliptic with acuminate apex and fine serrations.

CF.21. *(C.sasanqua x C.oleifera).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.7: A seedling of **Narumigata** x *C.oleifera* originated by Dr. Clifford R. Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA, and selected because of its hardiness, vigour and floral display. It makes a heavy bud set and produces large, white, single blossoms with pink markings over a long period, early to mid-season. It is a sister seedling to **Survivor.**

CF.30. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.10: Large size, medium red peony. Blooms mid-season. Considerable flower bud hardiness. Cold hardy with an excellent floral display. Originated by Dr Clifford R. Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

CF.37. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.11: Originated by Dr Clifford L. Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA as a seedling of *C.japonica* x *[C.saluenensis x C.rosiflora*]. A single, shading from pink to white. Early flowering, floriferous, vigorous, erect grower with fine delicate foliage.

CF.38. *(C.x williamsii x C.rosiflora).* A seedling of *C.japonica* 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) x [*C.saluenensis* x C.rosiflora], originated by Dr Clifford L. Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA. Deep rose pink, single flowers, floriferous. Blooms early to late. A very strong grower with a fastigate habit.

CF.42. *(Wabisuke).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.8: A seedling of **Sukiya,** raised by Dr Clifford L. Parks, Chapel Hill N.C., USA. Very hardy. Small pink single flowers, delicate foliage.

CF.44. *(C.japonica x C.lutchuensis).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1994, p.11: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes** x *C.lutchuensis.* A white, single miniature flower with very vigorous spreading growth, fragrant and free flowering. Originated by Dr Clifford L. Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Cha Xiang Piao Piao. (Tea Breeze), *(C.sinensis). Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p. 29 with colour photo; A form of *C.sinensis* at Nuccio's Nurseries with purplish coloured leaves.

Chabana. Japanese name for the Camellia flowers which are used in the tea ceremony. Chinese reading is 'Chahua'.

Chabashira. (Tiny stalks floating vertically in cup of tea), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya & Ishigawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû,* No.9: "Description of New Snow Camellias" with black and white photo p.7: A dark red single of 5-6 petals, 5-6 cm across with twisted and creped petals, cup form. Stamens about 100, filaments dark yellow. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves pendulous, obovate, 7 cm long. Long petioles. Collected in the wild from the mountains of the Mishima Sub-prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, 1961 by Susumu Ishizawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.95 & p.230. Note: The chance phenomenom of 'chabashira is adored among Japanese as an omen of good luck.

Chachahime. (Tea Princess), *(C.hybrid),* ICS, 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.27: Very small size, very soft pink ground with red stripes, single with incurved petals. Blooms early to late. *C.japonica* var *rusticana,* 'Donchô' (**Tôyô-no-hikari**) x *C.sinensis* 'Cha Z.1'. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980.

Chahua. Chinese name for the camellia flower. Japanese reading 'Chabana', particularly referring to the flower arrangement used in the tea ceremony.

Chahua Shangren. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Elegans.**

Chahua Wangguo. (Camellia Kingdom). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.37. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Camelot.**

Chahuajie. (Flower Festival). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.39. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Fortieth Anniversary**.

Chaieyii. *(C.japonica),* Forrest, Mary, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs cultivated in Ireland'.* Origin unknown. No valid listing located.

Chalice. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.12. Synonym for **Hanafûki.**

Chalin. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.136. Chinese synonym for **Charlean.**

Chalisi Beitesi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Charlie Bettes.**

Chalisidun Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Miss Charleston.**

Chalisi Kebe Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.25-5 1990. Chinese synonym for **Mrs Charles Cobb.**

Chalk Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.85, Reg. No.888: A chalk pink sport of **Tricolor** that was first observed, 1955 by Mrs Lucy Rigsdill, Ruston, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense, rapid in rate with dark green, serrated leaves. The edges of the leaves turn under and they measure on an average, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower has all the characteristics of its parent except for the colour. It has a white wash that melts into pink. The flower averages 8.5 cm across by 5 cm deep with 20-26 petals, the anthers are yellow and the filaments white. It has a thick, waxy texture and blooms mid-season.

Challenger. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Light pink. Medium size, peony form. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Chalmeri. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.156: Large size, rose form double, cherry red, rounded and imbricated petals. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Chamleri'.

Chalmeri Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Philadelphia Correspondent, 1842, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 8:173 as 'Chalmerii Perfecta': Originated by Peter Raabe. Leaves thick, about 11 cm long and 7 cm broad, ovate, slightly acuminated, serrated, veined and of a dark, glossy green; flower very double, full to the centre, of a beautiful cupped form, colour a clear cherry red, petals oval, cupped, imbricated and numerous, texture delicate. Buist, 1845, *American Flower Garden Directory,* 3rd ed., p.216: An American seedling in the possession of Mr Wm Chalmers, gardener to George Pepper esq. Abbreviation: 'Chalmeri'.

Chalmer's. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:21, 29, as a synonym for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Chalmer's Perfecta. van Houtte, July,1846, *Flore des* Serres,...vol.2, p.125, pl.V. Orthographic variant for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Chalmer's Perfection. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:21, 29; and *Flore des Serres,...* vol.2, p.125, pl.V as 'Chalmer's Perfecta': Imported from the USA to Europe by Louis van Houtte. The bush is erect, well branched from the top to the bottom, leaves quite small, ovate sublanceolate, acuminate, of a good green with veins of a paler tint and wide spaced serrations. The buds are ovate-spherical, solidly attached, with scales of greenish brown. The flowers, 9-10 cm in diameter, have numerous petals, imbricated with regularity and decreasing in size from the circumference to the centre and are of a bright rose with tenuous veins of a deeper colour. Sometimes, on opening, they are a pale rose bordered with bright rose which dims with the age of the bloom. The flowers are technically called a "perfection". Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19 describes it as "dark red and pale pink, small petals, rounded, often those at the circumference, cherry red, and those of the

centre almost white, very beautifully imbricated." while van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 29:21 has "Perfectly imbricated, very slender petals, sometimes dark rose, sometimes very soft rose, rounded and overlapping, graceful and unusually spotted white. During the second flowering period, the centre petals open quite white while the outer petals remain a vivid cerise." According to Rubel, 1957 *Camellian*, 8(4):21: This was originated by Chalmers, gardener to Mr George Pepper, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, USA and seen by C.M. Hovey of Boston in 1830. Van Houtte also says it bears the name of its originator. Therefore, for all its similarity, it appears to be a different cultivar to **Chalmeri Perfecta** which was said to have been originated by Peter Raabe. Orthographic variants: 'Chalmer's Perfecta', 'Perfecta'(Chalmer). Synonyms: 'Perfecta', 'Chalmer's', 'Perfetta Chalmers'. Orthographic errors: 'Perfetta Calmer', 'Perfection' (Palmer's), 'Perfection Palmer's'.

Chalmer's Perfection. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.28: Light pink. Medium formal double. Compact growth. Early to mid-season. Although it is given as Raabe's Camellia, priority name **Chalmeri Perfecta,** its description of light pink does not conform to any of the earlier listings which are "cherry red"; "bright rose" so it is included as probably a different cultivar.

Chamei. (Camellia Plum), *(C.sasanqua)* , Gao & Zhuang, 1988, *The Camellia in China,* p .73, No .527, colour photo, No.303: Medium size, white, becoming red at the petal apex, with 6-7 crinkled, incurved petals. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shallowly serrulate. Originated in China.

Chameleon. *(C.japonica),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1974; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.103, Reg. No.1537: A large, multicolour, from rose red to pink and variegations of white, sometimes speckled, semi-double, *C.japonica,* chance seedling, late blooming; originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. See colour photo, p.75, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Chamil. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.5. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Chamleri. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.24. Orthographic error for **Chalmeri.**

Chamlerii. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch Blumengartnerei,* p.443. Orthographic error for **Chalmeri.**

Champ. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.1. Synonym for **Debbie.**

Champagne Music. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.168, Reg. No.1281: An 8 year old japonica chance seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by Mrs Jim Luker, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves. 9.5 cm in length and 5.5 cm wide. The peony form, **Debutante** type, bloom is deep pink with about 80 petals and 26 petaloids, golden anthers and cream filaments. Average size 11.5 cm aross and 6 cm deep. Heavy texture, long lasting, falls complete. Blooms mid-season to late.

Champagne Sorbet. *(C.sasanqua).* C.Aust, *Camellia News* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.596-N.; A seedling of **Marie Young,** first flowered 2001. Small to medium size flowers, single, soft pink. Flowers from mid-autumn. Compact, tight, upright growth. Very narrow leaves. Originated by Justin O'Malley Jones, Marion Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia.

Chamyiolof. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Chamzota. Lemaire, 1869, *L'Illustration Horticole,* 16:sub. pl.581. An error for *C.chamgota* Buchan ex Wallich, a synonym for *C.kissi* Wallich, (1820).

Chancelor. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.329. Orthographic error for **Chancellor.**

Chancellor. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941; Peony type, medium to deep pink, flecked with white, large size. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.3: Rose pink, blotched white. It is now considered to be the deep pink sport of **Concordia.** Synonym: 'Sophia'.

Chances Are. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2381. A very large, magenta rose seedling of **Pink Sparkle**, pollen parent unknown, flowering early to mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 17 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide.

Chancler's Victory. Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. Orthographic error for **Chandler's Victory.**

Chandelarii. McIntosh, 1840, *Practical Gardener and Modern Horticulturalist,* vol.2, p.1054. Orthographic error for **Chandleri.**

Chandelerii. *The Practical Gardener and Modern Horticulturalist,* vol.2, 6th ed., 1840, p.1054. Orthographic error for **Chandleri.**

Chandelerii Elegans. Thibauld, Paris, Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandeleri Nuova. Shneiderff, ed.1841, *Catalogo delta piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandelerri Elegans. Jan Duytschaever Export Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandelery Elegans. Longone Nursery Catalogue, 1846. Synonym for **Elegans**.

Chandlers Elegans. Camellia Society of America Yearbook, 1939, p.21. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandlearii. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Chandleri.**

Chandler. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.8. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.20, 26, 29. Orthographic error for **Chandleri.**

Chandler Elegans. Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.125, 126. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandler Elegans Rose. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandler Elegans Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Elegans Variegated.**

Chandleri. *(C.japonica),* Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica,* with plate; Curtis, 1825, *Botanical Magazine* with plate; Edwards, 1825, *Botanical Register* with plate: Originated by Chandler in 1819 and first published with illustration in Edward's *Botanical Register,* 1825, where it was stated to be the product of the 'Waratah', (**Anemoniflora**) with the 'double striped', (**Variegata**). The flowers are large and very regularly formed, measuring up to three and a half inches (8.5 cm) in diameter. They are a deep, almost crimson, red colour. The petals, although not numerous, are comparatively large, of a roundish form, a little divided at the extemities and incurved at the edges. The whole are marked with dark coloured veins. Sometimes the flowers vary...with the petals marked with white. Synonyms: 'Mr Chandler's Camellia', 'Chandler's Red', 'Chandleri Elegans Rubra', 'Chandleri Red', 'Chandleri Rubra', 'Chandleri Crimson', 'Chandleri Pulcherrima', 'Boleni', 'Pride of the Emperor's Garden', 'Chandler's Superb Striped Waratah', 'Chandleri Striata', 'Chandlerii'(Australia), 'Striata Chandleri'. Orthographic errors: 'Chandlerii', 'Chandelery', 'Chandlearii', 'Chandelarii', 'Chandelerii', 'Chandeleri Nuova', 'Chandlerri', 'Chandlreri', 'Chandlery Rubra'..

Considerable confusion was caused by the use of synonyms for the companion seedling, **Elegans** which incorporated the words 'Chandler' or 'Chandleri" and in some cases the name **Chandleri** has erroneously been used for **Elegans.** See illustration p.73, Paxtons, 1836, *Magazine of Botany,* vol.2, and Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.60 . 'Versicolor' erroneously given as a synonym.

Chandleri Alba. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.3, with the synonym 'Madge Miller'. As the name 'Chandlerii Alba' was previously used by Berlèse for an unknown variety, it is rejected here in favour of **Madge Miller** as a valid name.

Chandleri Alba. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Shiro Chan.**

Chandleri Alba (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* White form of **Elegans,** synonym for **Shiro Chan.**

Chandleri Alba (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Madge Miller.**

Chandleri (Australia). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandleri Bolen Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.37. Synonym for **Bolen's Number 4 Red.**

Chandleri Crimson. Hillier & Sons Large Specimen Trees, 1966-1967, p.12. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandleri Elegance. Paul, Lawrence, 1935, "Camellias in the South"; *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 39(3):67. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandleri Elegans. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:2. This name has been used variously, for both **Elegans** and **Elegans Variegated,** over a period of time but has no validity for either.

Chandleri Elegans Improved. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.4: Growth sport of **Elegans**. Blossoms and leaves are larger than parent and growth is more vigorous. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Meihong Damanao'.

Chandleri Elegans Pink. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.45. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandleri Elegans Pink Variegated. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.54. Synonym for **Elegans Variegated.**

Chandleri Elegans Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II.* Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandleri Elegans Rose Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandleri Elegans Rosea. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandleri Elegans Rubra. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandleri Elegans Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

Chandleri Elegans Variegated. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.18. Synonym for **Elegans Variegated.**

Chandleri Francine. Hearn Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945 according to Hume. 1946. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandleri Magniflora. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Cassandra.**

Chandleri Magnoliiflora. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.34 as 'Chandlerii Magnoliaeflora', orthographic error for 'Chandleri Magniflora', synonym for **Cassandra.**

Chandleri Pink. Fendig, 1948, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandleri Pulcherrima. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.141 as 'Chandlerii Pulcherrima', as a synonym for **Chandleri.** However, from the description it would seem to be a synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandleri Punctata. Poiteau, 1836, *Revue Horticole,* p.166-170 as 'Chandlerii Punctata', Synonym for **Punctata Chandleri.**

Chandleri Red. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandleri Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23, as 'Chandlerii Rosea'. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandleri Rubra. Bahuaud-Litou, Nursery Catalogue, 1914 as 'Chandelery Rubra', a synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandleri Shell Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.37. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

Chandleri Striata. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.121, 132. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 66. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandleri White. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.4. Synonym for **Madge Miller.**

Chandlerii. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Chandleri.**

Chandlerri. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.67. Orthographic error for **Chandleri.**

Chandlerri Elegans. Ludemanns Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for 'Chandleri Elegans', synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandler's. Burnett, 1837, *Magazine of Botany,* 3:145. Orthographic error for **Chandleri.**

Chandler's Albertus. Floricultural Cabinet, 1843. Synonym for **Albertii.**

Chandler's Augusta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.38. Synonym for **Augusta.**

Chandler's Centenary. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover. Synonym for **Centenary.**

Chandler's Elegans. B.S. Williams, 1869, *Choice Stove and Greenhouse Flowering Plants,* p.205. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandler's Elegans. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.15. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandler's Elegant. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias...,* p.34. Synonym for **Concinna.**

Chandler's Eximia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.37. Synonym for **Eximia.**

Chandler's Gloriosa. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* 1859, p.291. White, perfectly striped and mottled rosy pink. Originated in England by Chandler.

Chandler's Magnificans. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Chandler's Magnificent. van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:19. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Chandler's Nitida. Savige, 1961, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.4, No.2, p.36. Synonym for **Nitida.**

Chandler's Red. Synge, 1955, "Camellias and Rhododendrons at Leonardslee", RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.9, p.9, 12. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandler's Rustic. Helga & Klaus Urban, 1995, "Schöne Kamelien", pp.30, 76. Synonym for **Elegans.** Believed to be a cold hardy clone to -20°C (-5°F). See "International Camellia Register", p.541.

Chandler's Rustique. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. An abbreviation for 'Effendee Chandler Rustique', synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandler's Sasanqua. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Chandler's Special Pink. Parramore, 1957, ACRS., *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.26. Synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Chandler's Splendid. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias....* Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Chandler's Striped Waratah. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:313. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandler's Superb Striped Waratah. Prince 1828, A *Short Treatise on Horticulture,* p.167. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandler's Victory. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.30: Raised by B. Chandler, nurseryman, Bayswater, Victoria, Australia from seed that came from Japan. A large coral pink of the peony type. First announced by the Melbourne Herald, 15/7/47 with photographs and account of its origin. The name 'Victory' given to it by its owner was changed to **Chandler's Victory** when it was discovered that there was already a camellia 'Victory' of an earlier date. See colour plate p.21, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66. Orthographic error 'Chancler's Victory'.

Chandler's Victory Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Camellias Victoria, *Newsletter* 473, Oct. 2009, p.18. A virus variegated form of **Chandler's Victory.**

Chandler's Waratah. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.37. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Chandler's White. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Madge Miller.**

Chandlery Elegans. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* Synonym for **Elegans.**

Chandlery Rubra. Onillon, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1837, p.2. Orthographic error for **Chandleri.**

Chandlreri. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.78. Orthographic error for **Chandleri.**

Chandu. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Large, rose-red, irregular double (Peony form), 11-12.5 cm in diameter by 6-7.5 cm deep. Colour soft carmine rose (RHS,CC.,621). There are 12-15 slightly fluted, outer petals in two rows. Inner petals and petaloids form a ball shaped mass in the centre. Stamens are few and hidden, filaments white and anthers yellow. Petals are 4-5, 5 cm, obovate with notched apex and tapered base. Leaves, medium green, oval, 12.5 cm x 5.5 cm, texture stiff. Apex cuspidate, recurved, base tapered,

veins raised, serrations fine and shallow. Originated by Mervin R. Culbertson, Rex Rd., Rivera, California, USA from a seedling of **Elegans** that first bloomed 1949.

Changban Songzilin. (Long petalled Pine Cone), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.57, 58, No.382, colour photo No.240: Medium size, 8.5-9.5 cm across, spinel pink, semidouble to open peony form with 30-34 ovate, channelled, emarginate petals, with a central stamen group broken into 4-5 fascicles by erect centre petals. Leaves elliptic, 9-9.5 cm long x 4.5-5.5 cm wide, mid-green, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Chang Chia Ch'a. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchich.* A different reading for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Changchiacha. Ikeda, 1975, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.153. A different reading for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Changchiatiechih. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, p.111. Synonym for 'Chang Chai Ch'a' which is a different reading for **Zhangjia Cha**.

Changchatiechih. Peer, 1949, SCCS, *Bulletin,* vol.11, No.2, p.9, 11. Corruption of 'Changchiatiechih', synonym for 'Chang Chia Ch'a', a different reading for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Changchiahung. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, p.111. Different reading for 'Zhangjiahong', synonym for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Change of Day. Camellias Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2013, p.28. Early sales name for **New Day Rise.**

Changeable. Prince, William, 1828, A *Short Treatise on Horticulture*, p.170. Synonym for 'Mutabilis'.

Changeable Lady. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Changecai. (Change's Elegance), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.58 with colour photo; A famous ancient cultivar from Zheijiang and Fujian Provinces, China. Flowers white, pink or red or with mixed colours or spots. Formal double, 80-100 imbricated petals, Leaves dark green, broad-ovoid. Plant somewhat spreading and pendulous, vigorous growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Individual flowers are usually named as follows; white as 'Bai Changecai', pink as 'Fen Changecai'', red as 'Hong Changecai', and those of mixed colours as 'Hua Changecai'.

Changrui Jinxin. (Long Stamens Gold Heart), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China,* p.32, No.134: Medium size, semi-double with long stamen column and gold anthers. Originated in China.

Chang's Camellia. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Chang's Family Camellia. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.9. Synonym for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Chang's Crimson. Feng et al., 1981, Yunnan *Shanchahua.* Translation for 'Zhangjiahong', synonym for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Changsheng Jiangjun. Shao, Taichong, 1992 *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.71, No.257. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Winner's Circle.**

Chang's Temple. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin,* vol.11, No.2, p.11. Western synonym for **Zhangjia Cha.** It has been argued that as 'Chang's Temple' was published earlier than **Zhangjia Cha** it should have priority. However, as Bartholomew points out on p.16 of the 1980, *American*

Camellia Yearbook, it has been shown that it was originally applied incorrectly to what was in fact **Damanao** or 'Cornelian'. Therefore 'Chang's Temple' has no priority over **Zhangjia Cha.**

Changxue Jinxin. *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1984. A white, semi-double with prominent, yellow stamens. Translation is 'Eternal Snow, Golden Heart'. Originated in China.

Changyumao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr,31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Feathery Touch.**

Chankô. (extinct), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-bunko, (ca,1800), *Korai Tsubaki Nayose:* Red flower. See Suzuki, JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.144. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Chanleri Elegans. E.B. Campernowne Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Chandleri Elegans', synonym for **Elegans.**

Channa. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, Utakuni, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan,* vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chanshanchu. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* No.3, p.26: Different reading for 'Ch'ao-hsien Ch'a', synonym for **Chôsen-tsubaki.**

Chansonette. *(C.hiemalis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.286, Reg. No.320: A seedling of **Shishigashira**, originated by Marjorie Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth is rapid in rate, open and spreading. The leaves are 7.5 cm long by 2.5 cm wide. The imbricated, formal double flowers, average 7.5 cm across by 2.5 cm deep with 46 petals. The colour is a strong, brilliant pink. Petals become ruffled as the flower ages. Blooms early. It won the Ralph Peer "Sasanqua Award" in 1958. Colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.176 and Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.172. Chinese synonym 'Zili'.

Chantal. *(C.sasanqua).* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.40; No details.

Chantelonii. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.21. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Chantilly. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.15: Bright, rose-pink. Medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.79, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Chao Tien Hung. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed.1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* reprint of Yashiro Kôken, 1841. Different reading for **Zhaotianhong.**

Chaocang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.160. Chinese synonym for **Asakura.**

Chao-hsia. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Zhaoxia.**

Ch'ao-hsien Ch'a. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Chaoxian Cha', synonym for **Chôsen-tsubaki.**

Chaoji Ailinuo. (Supreme Eleanor), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Eleanor Martin Supreme.**

Chaoji Alan. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.79, No.381. Chinese synonym fro the USA *C.japonica* **Mark Allen Supreme.**

Chaoji Baoer. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Paul Jones Supreme.**

Chaoji Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.20. Chinese synonym for **Blush Supreme.**

Chaoji Bitisi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Bett's Supreme.** Later spelling 'Chaoji Beite'.

Chaoji Ligelan. (Supreme Ragland), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Ragland Supreme.**

Chaoji Mandi Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Miss Mandie Supreme.**

Chaoji Masetiana. (Supreme Mathotiana), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme.** Later changed to 'Chaoma'.

Chaoji Nantian Wushi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.73, No.280. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica,* **Dixie Knight Supreme.**

Chaoji Saimudan. (Supreme Peony), Ga, Jiyin, Ltr 31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Elegans Supreme.**

Chaoji Situerde. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.195, p.67. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **June Stewart Supreme.**

Chaoji Zhaohe. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hiemalis* **Showa Supreme.**

Chaoma. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427. New Chinese synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme**, replacing 'Chaoji Masetiana'.

Chaoxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Superscent.**

Chaoxin Cha. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Chôsen-tsubaki.**

Chaoxing. Shao, Taichong, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.71, No.247. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C. x williamsii* **Super Star.**

Chapel Bells. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965: White, medium to large peony form. Originated by Tammia Nurseries, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Chapelle de Lucs. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.10, 17, 39; colour photo p.5: Semi-double white, slightly scented. Some petaloids, petals emarginated. A plant of little vigour. Leaves small, dull deep green, ovate to elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in France.

Chapman's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Silver Birch Nursery Catalogue, 1956. Small, soft pink, semi-double. Originated in Australia.

Chaqu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.162. Chinese synonym for **Interlude.**

Chardonneret. *(C.japonica),* Thoby, 1975, Ancienne Maison, Guichard Soeurs Catalogue: Flower, imbricated, flesh pink dusted with carmine. Mutates frequently. Originated in France.

Charisma. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.35: Bright to deep red. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A renaming of the ACRS Reg. No.210, 'Panache' as the name had previously been used for another Camellia.

Charity. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.lX, No.l, p.29, Reg. No.104: Originated by L.E. Jury, New Zealand, Vigorous, spreading habit. Leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm,

light, dull green. Flowers, 11 cm across, semi-double with 5 rows of petals and some petaloid stamens; brighter and pinker than RHS,CC., Red-Purple Group, 62C, delicately veined 62A-B. Late flowering. Seedling from *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty.** Received RHS "Award of Merit", 1986. Synonym: 'Jury's Charity'.

Charlean. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.215, Reg. No.639: An 8 year old hybrid seedling of **Donation,** backcrossed to 'Donckelaeri' originated by William Stewart, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and spreading, rapid in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi double flowers, 13 cm across and 7 cm deep, are medium translucent pink, with faint orchid overtones, pink filaments and lemon yellow anthers. Flowers have about 30 petals with scattered stamens. Cold hardy. Blooms mid-season to late. Received the Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award of the ACS, 1945. Sport: **Charlean Variegated.**

Charlean Variegata. Stonehurst Nursery Catalogue, 1987. Orthographic error for **Charlean Variegated.**

Charlean Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.3. No description. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'Charlean Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Charlean** - Translucent pink blotched white. Colour photo, back cover, ACS., Aug.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.3. Orthographic error: 'Charlean Variegata'. Originated in USA.

Charlemagne. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Baumann, Mulhouse, Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture,* vol.40, p.130: Flower formal double, 10-11 cm across, carmine red with touches of rose. Petals fan shaped, wide, lightly notched, in 6-7 rows, close set and imbricated from the circumference to the centre. When the flower is fully open the centre sometimes displays aborted stamens. Originated in Germany by Gruneberg. Orthographic variants: 'Karl der Grosse', 'Carl der Grosser', 'Carle der Grosse'. Orthographic errors: 'Charlement', 'Chaulement', 'Carle de Grosse'.

Charlement. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Charlemagne.**

Charlene. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions. Orthographic error for **Charlean.**

Charlene Enot. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, Bulletin vol.17:6, p.4, June 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Very dark red anemone form flower. Medium, open growth. Late blooming. Originated by C.S. Robbins, Altadena, California, USA.

Charlene Lee. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.36: Medium pink. Medium size, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Haynie, Alabama, USA.

Charles A. Newman. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.28, Reg. No. 276: Originated by C.A. Newman, Bayswater, Western Australia. A chance seedling planted 1970, first bloomed 1975. Plant is upright, dense, with dark green foliage with medium size, ovate leaves. The formal double, dark red with deeper veining is 7.5 cm in diameter. Flowers mid-season to late. Abbreviation: 'Charles Newman'.

Charles Albert. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:6. Orthographic variant for **Carlo Alberto.**

Charles August. Anon., 1830, "Ueber die cultur der Camellien", in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.51. Orthographic variant for **Charles Auguste.**

Charles Auguste. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.70, 127: Leaves, 5 cm wide by 7.5 cm long, round-ovate,

venation very apparent, of a dull green; buds elongated with green scales. Flower, 7.5 cm in diameter, semi-double, cherry red; petals broad, rounded, spotted with white, the first row reflexed, the others elevated and curled. A few stamens in the centre. Orthographic variant 'Charles August'.

Charles Augustus Jones. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No. 2635. A chance seedling originated by Charles A. Jones, De Ridder, La, USA. First flowered before 1990. The semi-double flower is 9 cm diameter, edged light pink, shading to white in the centre. A tight central group of yellow/orange anthers and cream filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.40, colour photo p.C4. Plant is upright with vigorous growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Charles Bettes. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.1. Orthographic variant for **Charlie Bettes.**

Charles Blard. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Abbreviation for **Madame Charles Blard.**

Charles Blaard. R.C. Notcutt Nursery Catalogue, 1963-1964. Orthographic error for **Madame Charles Blard.**

Charles Butler. *(C.japonica),* Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Charles Cobb. Thoby et al. 1988, *Tsubaki. A Propos de Camellia,* p.45. Orthographic error for **Mrs Charles Cobb.**

Charles Colbert. *(C.x williamsii),* Savige, 1959, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.3, No.1, p.13: Amaranth rose. Medium size semi-double with incurved petals. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia as a chance seedling from a plant of *C.saluenensis.*

Charles Cole. *(C.japonica),* Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Red. Medium size, rose form flower. Originated by T.C. Cole, Canterbury, Victoria, Australia.

Charles de Schwarzenberg. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Charles di Ghirlanda Silva. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1869-1870, Catalogue, 129:163: (Ch.Mauri). Almost imbricated, vivid red, bluish, centre butterfly wings shape. Originated in Italy by Moïsi Mauri.

Charles Duell. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: A medium large, deep pink semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated at Middleton Gardens, Charleston, South Georgia, USA.

Charles Enke. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.III: Independently of its large floral dimensions, of the perfect imbrication of its numerous petals, of its charming, small foliage...it is a pinkish red, transparent, glossy, with vivid, satiny tints. It measures 10-11 cm in diameter and formed of numerous ovate-oblong petals, slightly emarginate at the apex. It was obtained from seed in Ghent, Belgium. We have dedicated it to Charles Enke, Chief Gardener to Prince Troubetskoy of Moscow.

Charles F. Holden. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.270, Reg. No.369: A 7 year old chance seedling originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA, which first bloomed 1956. Plant growth is upright, dense and strong with dark green leaves, 11-12.5 cm long by 5.5-6 cm wide. The deep, dark red, rose form double flowers are 8-10 cm across and 5 cm deep and have about 50 pointed petals of good substance. Flowers mid-season to late.

Charles F. O'Malley. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2154: A large size, flesh pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by by Marge O'Malley, Woodside, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.119: Flower size, 11 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 100 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with light green leaves.

Charles Favre. *(C.japonica),* Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue, No.1, p.7. Originated in France. No description. (Believed extinct).

Charles Havery. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Orthographic error for **C.M. Hovey** as 'Charles Hovey'.

Charles Henty. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News,* No.28, p.5, Reg. No.87: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. It was an **Esther Henty** x **Gauntlettii** seedling, planted 1957 and first flowered 1963. It produces in mid-season, a 11-12.5 cm diameter by 6 cm deep flower on an open, upright, vigorous plant. The colour of the bloom is HCC., China Pink, 024/3 at the base, veined deeper and fading to white on petal edge with an odd fleck of 024/1 shade. The dark green leaves are 11 cm long by 6.5 cm wide, long acuminate, coarsely serrate. See colour photo, p.76, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Charles Hovey. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Charles Kahn. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.282, with black and white photo, p.288; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.59, Reg. No.276: An 11 year old chance seedling originated by J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida, USA. First flowered, 1950. Plant growth, upright and rapid with medium green leaves, elliptic, acuminate and serrate. Flower buds are round and pinkish white. The incomplete double blooms, similar to **Gloire de Nantes,** are pinkish white with spots and streaks of red, average 9 cm across and have 25 petals. Flowers Mid-season.

Charles Le Fevre. *(C.japonica),* Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Charles Malmo. *(C.japonica),* Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1945-1946. No description. Originated in USA.(Believed extinct.)

Charles Mason Hovey. *Camellia Digest,* 1943, 1(3). Synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Charles Maxwell. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature; American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.305, Reg. No.23: A 10 year old seedling of **Enrico Bettoni,** grown by Mrs C.O. Maxwell, Cairo, Georgia, USA. It is of rapid, upright growth. The 10-11 cm diameter flowers are complete formal double, imbricated, rose red in colour, slightly darker than **Prince Eugene Napoleon**. It is superior to **Brilliant** in that there is no tendency for the petals to reflex with age.

Charles Michael. *(C.x williamsii),* Williams, 1951, RHS. Journal, 76(11):398: "There are two or three other really good pinks, the best is called **Charles Michael** and this had the largest flower of all. The petals are long and not quite so regular in size as some of the others and the flowers are not as flat until fully opened, but the quality of the flower and the clearness of the pink is the best of all. However it is not really early." The earliest record of this cultivar is in Arnold Foster's *Shrubs for the Milder Counties,* 1948, p.202 where he used the abbreviation 'C. Michael', but this was not acceptable to the raiser. Further confusion was caused by the cultivar being listed by Hilliers as 'Michael', when this name had previously been applied to a **Cornish Snow** hybrid at Caerhays. Originated by Mr. Julian Williams, Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England and named for his head gardener. Received the RHS., "Award of Merit", 21 April 1987. Plant, vigorous, fairly erect, spreading, free flowering. Leaves 8.2 cm x 3.5 cm,

slightly glossy, fairly dark green. Flower 8 cm across, single with 2 rows of petals; inner petals very pale pink, outer lightly flushed with RHS Red Group 56A.

Charles Newman. Cannon, 1985, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.13. Abbreviation for **Charles A. Newman.**

Charles Minarik. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.77, Reg. No.2219: Medium sized white single, *C.japonica* seedling, late blooming. Originated by Dr Charles E. Minarik, West Harwich, Maryland, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 8-10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 6 petals and 4 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo pp.80-81.

Charles O'Malley. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Charles F. O'Malley.**

Charles Quint. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:9; Burnier & Grilli Catalogue,1846-1847: Salmon violet, unique form with petals extremely complicated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Carles-quint'. Synonym 'Charles V.'.

Charles R. Butler. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.43, Reg. No.1960: A large to very large cerise pink semi-double, *C.hybrid* chance seedling, originated by the Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. The 7 years old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average size, 17 cm across by 10 cm deep with 14-18 petals, high and crinkled. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is open and medium with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long by 5 cm wide.

Charles R. Grandy. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White blushed pink. Large rose form double. Medium size, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Mrs C.R. Grandy, Norfolk, Virginia, USA.

Charles Sargent. Coolidge Rare Plants Gardens Ltd. Catalogue, 1936. Synonym for **Professor Sargent.**

Charles S. Reid. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *An Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.5, colour photo: A chance seedling of **Elizabeth Le Bey** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. Medium size, crimson informal double with a large, anemone centre consisting of a tight mass of small, irregular petals and petaloids surrounded by large, guard petals.

Charles S. Tait Sr.. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, incomplete double, medium pink with white blotches, 12.5 cm across by 7.5 cm deep. Petaloids semi-erect and with a tendency to rosette. Filaments white, anthers brown. Leaves mid-green, wide-ovate, 8-10 cm long by 5-6 cm wide; shallowly serrate, thin and stiff. Plant habit erect, compact, Vigorous and hardy. Originated by C.S. Tait Sr. Brunswick, Georgia, USA, from seed planted in early 1920's, thought to be that of **Elegans.** The cultivar was called 'Tait's Masterpiece' for many years, but this name was not published. To avoid confusion with the Californian variety 'Masterpiece' it was renamed in honor of the originator.

Charles Simon. *(C.japonica),* List. Nantes Collections, 1977. No description.. No valid listing located.

Charles Thiébaut. *(C.japonica),* Schneider, Sept.1894, *Revue Horticole,* p.432. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Charles Thomas. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2465. A small, rose, rose form double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Charles T. Elliott, Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 44 petals, golden anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.2-3.8 cm wide.

Charles Turner. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.281, black and white photo, p.289: "The **Charles Turner,** named for his brother, is a fine semi-double, measuring 12.5 cm across and 5 cm deep. The flower is a shade of dark red with a group of yellow stamens in the centre. It is a fast, tall grower and heavy bloomer, starting in mid-season and continuing over a long period." Raised by Filo Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA from seed of unknown parentage, first bloomed in 1949. The petals are wedge shaped with noticable veining; filaments pink, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, oval, 8 cm long by 4 cm wide, short cuspidate apex, tapered base, prominent venation, shallow serrations. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, Reg. No.200.

Charles V. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Synonym for **Charles Quint.**

Charles X. *(C.japonica),* Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.51. No description. Synonym 'Carolus' under which name Berlèse gives the description: Leaves 3cm wide x 7.5cm long, round-ovate, prominently veined, bud oval, depressed at apex, scales green. Flower small, almost double, cherry red. Synonyms: 'Carolus', 'Ludwig Philip I'. Orthographic error: 'Carollus".

Charles Zerkowsky. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.156, Reg. No.1919: A very large, soft, medium pink, with white flecks, peony to rose form double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size, 15.5 cm across by 12.5 cm deep chemically treated. It has 32 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant growth, upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. See colour photo on front cover, ACS, Aug.1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.38, No.3.

Charlesii. Puddle, 1956, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.10, p.75 as a synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Charley V. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2773; Originated by Hal Vanis, Henderson, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.108 with colour photo; A 12 year old chance seedling, first flowered in 2000. Medium size, 9.5 cm diameter x 6.5 deep, loose peony form with upstanding petals, red splashed with white, and with yellow anthers. 16 petals and 14 petaloids. Plant is upright and vigorous. Dark green leaves average 9 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers mid-season. SCCS, Supplementary List 2011, name given as Charlie V.

Charlie Adams. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2863; Originated and registered by Robert. A. Stroud, Slidell, La., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.108 with colour; A 15 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2001. Propagated by Jim Campbell, Covington, La. The medium to large, 11.5cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is bright red with white genetic variegation. Semi-double (photo shows a loose peony form), yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright and open, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 5cm x 2.5cm with low serration. Flowers mid-season to late.

Charlie Bettes. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.194, Reg. No.459: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Charles Bettes, Jacksonville, Florida, USA, that first bloomed 1957. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves, averaging 10.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The white semi-double flowers, 13.5 cm across and 6 cm deep, are similar in form to **Hikarugenji,** with 54 petals and many petaloids, with deep yellow stamens intermingled. Early blooming. Awarded the "John Illges Medal" in 1971. For colour illustrations see front covers of the ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.26, No.2, 1971 and SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.33, No.5, 1972. Orthographic variant: 'Charles Bettes'. Chinese synonym: 'Chalisi Beitisi'.

Charlie Bush. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.13, Reg. No.457: Originated by John Hunt, Montrose, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrids **Arch of Triumph** x Las**ca Beauty.** First flowered 1991. An informal double pink flower shading to light pink (RHS.CC.55B-C) on petal edge with 23 petals, 16.5 cm across x 8 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on a slow growing, upright, bushy plant. Leaves are dark green, matt, elliptic, flat, margins serrulate, apices acuminate, 11.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. Petals fluted. Filaments in groups. Flowers shed whole. Very thick petal texture with heavy veining. A large, high flower. Chinese synonym 'Fenchali'.

Charlie Forte. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.194, Reg. No.464: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs W.J. Beasley, Hartsville, South Carolina, USA, that first bloomed 1954. Plant growth is upright and open with bright green, serrated leaves, 11.5 cm long by 4.5 cm wide. The brilliant red, semi-double flower, 12.5-13.5 cm across by 5.5 cm deep, has 7-8 petals and 3-4 petaloids, with a tight cluster of upright, deep pink stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Charlie Hoak. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1955, *The Camellia Review.* No description. Originated in USA.

Charlie Manship. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.228, Reg. No.775: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958, originated by Mrs W.J. Beasley, Hartsville, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.8 cm. The flower is semi-double, similar to **Finlandia** and is a bright rose pink with pink-yellow anthers, 7 layers of petals, 33 in number and measures 10.3 cm across by 5 cm deep. Usually 5 half size petals stand upright in the centre, intermingled with stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Charlie Mason. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.161, Reg. No.1660: A large pink peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Dr J.M. Habel, Suffolk, Virginia, USA. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1966. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across by 6 cm deep with 20 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms late. Plant growth is spreading, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves measuring 11 cm x 6 cm.

Charlie V. SCCS, Supplementary List 2011. Variation of spelling for **Charley V.**

Charline Preston. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.26: Reddish pink. Large semi-double. Medium size, upright growth. Originated by L.C. Preston, Walnut Creek, California, USA.

Charlo Alberto. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.3. Orthographc error for **Carlo Alberto.**

Charlotta Grissi. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.16. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Grisi.**

Charlotte. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.18. Originated in Australia. No description. Synonym 'Charlotte Guilfoyle'. (Believed extinct).

Charlotte. Platt, James,1970, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.24, p.159: Class for single flowered cultivars of *C.japonica.* Mr Edmund de Rothschild of Exbury, took first prize with a charming little cup-shaped flower named 'Charlotte'. Abbreviation for **Charlotte de Rothschild.**

Charlotte. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.40; A seedling of **Gloire de Nantes.** Formal double, rose-pink, petals raised and wavy. Strong growth.

Charlotte Blount. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.95, Reg. No.1773: A large, strawberry red semi-double to peony form *C.japonica,* (**Dixie Knight** x **Tomorrow**), originated by W.F. Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size 12.5 cm wide by 5 cm deep with 85-94 petals. Anthers and filaments are white.

Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. Sport: **Charlotte Blount Variegated.**

Charlotte Blount Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4 as 'Charlotte Blount Var.': A virus variegated form of **Charlotte Blount.** Strawberry red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Charlotte Bradford. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, p.148 as "pink and white". SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia Its Culture and Nomenclature:* "Sport of **Mrs Baldwin Wood.** Phlox pink variegated white in varying degrees." Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, pink variegated, incomplete double, 11 cm across by 5 cm deep. The colour is phlox-pink with white spots or blotches. Petals are fluted. Central petals are golden in colour. Leaves are dark green, oval, 7 cm x 4.5 cm, with thick texture and coarse serrations. Plant habit, upright with loose, open growth. Orthographic error: 'Charolette Bradford'. Originated by Bradford's Wayside Nursery, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA, from a sport on **Thelma Dale**, which is itself a pink sport of **Mrs Baldwin Wood.** Synonym: 'Carlotte Bradford (Light). See black and white photos, p.71, Hertrich, 1957, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II and p.95, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated.*

Charlotte Bradford (Light). Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. A virus variegated form of **Thelma Dale.** It is not considered sufficiently different to **Charlotte Bradford** to warrant valid status. Synonym for **Charlotte Bradford.**

Charlotte Corday. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.15. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.34: Very large, imbricated, ivory white, lined with pink. Originated in Belgium.

Charlotte de Rothschild. *(C.japonica),* Stonehurst Estate Catalogue, 1964-1965; Gorer, 1968, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.28, p.172, erroneously as 'Charlotte Rothschild'. No description. Trehane Camellias Catalogue, 1980, "(England, circa 1930) Six petalled, charming white, opening flat with a column of white stamens and pale gold anthers. Neat, round bush, slow growing, glossy leaves; buds very freely. Flowers mid-season". Sunningdale Nurseries Catalogue, 1968-1969, p.10: Huge single white with wavy petals. Seedling of **Alba Simplex** x **Gloire de Nantes.** Abbreviations: 'Charlotte', 'Charlotte Rothschild'. Colour illustration: Bloms, Watford, 1975, Catalogue.

Charlotte Guilfoyle. Guilfoyle's Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1883, p.172. A synonym for **Charlotte.**

Charlotte Hoak. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.33: Porcelain white. Large single with irregular, fluted petals and unique stamen formation. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Charlotte Holman. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.33: Faint blush pink with deeper pink flecks and dots. Medium size, formal double. Originated by Allan, USA.

Charlotte Johnson. (*C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.161, Reg. No.1636: A large black-red semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, female parent, **Midnight,** originated by Melvin & Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 11 cm across and 7 cm deep with 14-18 petals. Some have a 'Tinsie' centre; others have some petaloids; others have a centre like **Midnight.** Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. Sport: **Charlotte Johnson Variegated.**

Charlotte Johnson Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.95, 96, Reg. No.1740 as 'Charlotte Johnson Var.': A large, black-red, variegated 50-60% white - A virus variegated form of **Charlotte Johnson.** Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA.

Charlotte Menca. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error: 'Charlotte Meuca'. (Believed extinct.)

Charlotte Meuca. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.38. Orthographic error for **Charlotte Menca.**

Charlotte Papidof. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Charlotte Papudoff. Guilfoyle, 1883, Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, p.173. Orthographic error for **Carlotta Papudoff.**

Charlotte Petherick. *(C.x williamsii). Camellias, The Gardener's Encyclopedia,* 2007, Jennifer Trehane, p.271 with colour photo; Neat and very floriferous. 8-9 cm diameter, single with a wide centre of incomplete stamens. Soft pink. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves 8 cm x 3.5 cm, dark green, glossy, no serrations. Dense, vigorous, bushy growth. Originated by Charlotte Petherick, Cornwall, England, 2005.

Charlotte Rothschild. Sunningdale Nurseries Catalogue, 1969-1969, p.10. Orthographic error for **Charlotte de Rothschild.**

Charlotte Walker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.228, Reg. No.735: 3SCCS., No.62-244. Originated by Stephen L. Walker, Sacramento, California, USA. A 14 year old seedling from the female parent 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**), male parent unkown. First bloomed 1955. Flowers are white, semi-double with pale yellow stamens. Best desribed as a pure white 'Magnoliiflora'. Maximum size, 10 cm x 5 cm. Blooms mid-season. Plant is medium growing, compact, upright.

Charmer. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White, edged pink. Large single. A seedling that originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Colour illustration facing p.178, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956 and black and white photo, p.284, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Charmer. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1985, p.182, Reg. No.1983. A *C.japonica* seedling originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselm, California. Renamed **Piquant,** ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.2, p.24 due to the name having been already used for a *C.sasanqua.*

Charming Appearance. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.313 with colour photo; Synonym for **Enishi.**

Charming Betty. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.33. Abbreviation for 'Charming Betty Sheffield' now considered a synonym for **Funny Face Betty.**

Charming Betty Sheffield. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.216, Reg. No.578. In the same Yearbook, p.218, Reg. No.608 is the cultivar **Funny Face Betty,** both given as sports of **Betty Sheffield.** As they proved too similar to be regarded as separate cultivars, **Funny Face Betty** was acepted as the valid name as it had been listed in the Tammia Nursery Catalogue in 1961, one year earlier.

Charming Red. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Zuijiaohong.**

Charming Snow. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.104 with colour photo; Pale pink, loose formal double, deeper colour at base of rounded petals. Diameter 9 cm. Leaves elliptic, dark green. Upright growth.

Charmingly Drunk Red. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.53. Synonym for **Zuijiaohong.**

Charolette Bradford. Wheelers Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. Orthographic error for **Charlotte Bradford.**

Charter. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, white, semi-double to incomplete double (anemone form) 10 cm across. Several rows of petals and the small, central petaloids are intermixed with yellow stamens, which are small and numerous. Buds are round. Leaves are medium green, elliptic, 8 cm long by 3.8 cm wide with slender, acuminate apex, tending to recurve, texture stiff and leathery with shallow, coarse serrations and raised venation. Plant growth is slow and spreading. Originated by Mrs Reynolds Flournoy, Columbus, Georgia, USA, from a seed of 'Leucantha', (**Tricolor White**) planted about 1940 and named for the Charter Garden Club of Columbus.

Chasen. (Tea stirring whisk used in tea ceremony), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Suketatsukyôki;* Hirayama, (late 17th century), *Tsubaki Byôyu; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe,1969, pl.654: A dark red, peony type bloom with a coronet-like centre. A possible synonym is **Shizuya-no-chasen** in the *Hyakuchinshû,* Sakuden, 1630. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chasen-bako. (Box for storing tea whisk), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.102: A small, deep red bloom with a centre row of standing petals surrounding a stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chasen-kagura. (Tea whisk - Shinto dance), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.239, p.162: Leaves rhombo-oblong to rhombo-obovate, olivaceous green, wavy, impressed on lateral margin; veinlets, flat or slightly elevated, serrulate, 7-8.1 cm long by 3.8-4.3 cm wide; petioles, 5-8 mm long, glabrous. Flowers, rosy red (Rose opal 022 to 022/1), petals wrinkled and recurved above half, stamens numerous, long and spreading, hairy petals 3, normal petals 8-11, largest 4.2 cm x 3.4 cm. Androeceum 4 cm high, divided into groups mixed with petaloids. The faint yellow pistil and bright yellow stamens, long, large and divided, protruding beyond the petals, have the appearance of a Chasen (Tea whisk). Late flowering. Originated at Jôritsuji Temple, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeda Pharmataceutical Company in 1968. See colour photo, p.95 & p.230, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* and p.313, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Chastity. *(C.japonica),* Woodroof 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin,* vol.8, No.6, p.4; Valley Garden Supply Catalogue,1946-1947: White with a cream centre. Large, double peony. Vigorous, compact, upright growth with twisted, light green, medium sized, serrated foliage. Flowers early to mid-season. See black & white illustration, p.80, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.1. Originated by Valley Garden Supplies Co. California, USA.

Chatam. Charmwood Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.1, p.35. Orthographic error for **Chatham.**

Chateau de Gaujacq. *(C.sasanqua).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16. No details. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.40; Single flower, soft rose, can tolerate a high ph soil level.

Chateau de la Foltiere. *(C.japonica),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, parentage unknown, first flowered 2014. To be further propagated by a nursery. A single flower, white, 8cm

diameter x 3.5cm deep. Stamens columnar, anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with medium growth rate. Dark green leaves, flat, 9cm x 5cm. Flowers early.

Chateau de la Moglais. *(C.japonica),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, parentage unknown, first flowered 2014. To be further propagated by a nursery. Single flower (resembles a butterfly), 11cm diameter x 3.5cm deep, colour pink. Stamens tubular to columnar, anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with rapid growth. Clear green leaves, 12cm x 6cm. Flowers early.

Chateau de Trevarez. *(C.japonica).* Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A 24 year old seedling of **Gloire de Nantes,** pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2000. Plant is upright and fast growing, with mid-green elliptic leaves, 8cm x 5cm. Flower is a loose rose form to informal double, 10-12 cm diameter x 3-4 cm deep, with stamens dispersed among the inner petals. Flower colour rose, anthers yellow and filaments white. Long flowering mid-season, and flowers fall whole.

Chateaubriand. *(C.japonica),* Galeotti, M., 1853, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique,* vol.11, p.140: Imbricated, deep carmine, each petal bordered with light carmine rose.Anonymous, 1853, *Floricultural Cabinet,* "Notes on new or rare plants", vol.21, p.148. Imbricated form, a bright carmine, with each petal edged with white. Originated in France.

Chatillionii. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.51. Orthographic error for **Chatillonii.**

Chatillonii. *(C.japonica),* Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.5: Double, glossy vermilion. van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:9. No description. Orthographic error 'Chatillioni'. Originated in Belgium.

Chatham. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.228, Reg.No.766: A 6 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1962, originated by J.M. Jones, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is of average density, medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging, 9 cm long x 3 cm wide. The semi-double to anemone form flowers are Turkey red with yellow anthers and red to yellow filaments. they are 15.5 cm across and 6.5 cm deep with 13 petals and 3-15 petaloids. Early Flowering. Orthographic error: 'Chatam'.Sport: **Chatham Variegated.**

Chatham Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Dunn, 1968, *ACS., The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.4, p.27 as 'Chatham Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Chatham** - Turkey red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Chats. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.9: "Brilliant rich rose, free bloomer." The name "Chats" would appear to be an abbreviation for "Chatsworth", the name of Shepherd's Nursery at Rooty Hill. Originated by Shepherd, N.S.W., Australia.

Chatsworth. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.23. Synonym for **Chats.**

Chatsworth Belle. *(C.x williamsii). Camellias, The Gardener's Encyclopedia,* 2007, Jennifer Trehane, p.272 with colour photo; Flowers 9-10 cm diameter, formal double, sometimes in tiered hexagon form. Mid-pink, shading a litlle darker at petal edges. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves 10 cm x 4.5 cm, serrate, glossy dark green. Vigorous, upright, bushy growth. Originated by David Feathers, Calif., USA, 1996, and named for the estate of the Duke of Devonshire.

Chawa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Bella di Chiavari.**

Chaya-no-hoshi. (Star of Teahouse), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.5: Very small size, tubular to campanulate, single, vivid red with white spots. Originated in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Cheap Frills. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011; Medium size, light pink, semi-double to peony form with very wavy petal edges. Strong compact growth. **(**((*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Forty-Niner**) x {*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x [(**Zipao** 'Purple Gown' x **Damanao** 'Crimson Robe') x (**Damanao** 'Crimson Robe' x *C.fraterna*)]}**)**. Originated in 2007 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Cheapside. *(C.x williamsii),* RHS., 1990, *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Magnolias,* p.67: Semi-double, bright rose-pink, seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Gloire de Nantes.** Originated by R.F. Winton, Ascot, Berks., England.

Chee Chew. Inazawa Nurseries Whole Sale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Orthographic variant for 'Chi Chiao', different reading for **Qiqiao.**

Cheeky. *(C.japonica),* C.Aust, *Camellia News,* No.193 Spring 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.684; A cross of **Bokuhan** x **Mini Pink.** Originated by Donal R. Coe, Albury, NSW, first flowered about 1997. Registered by Desmond Klemke, Albury. Anemone form similar to **Bokuhan,** with 5 or occasionally 6 soft pink guard petals surrounding a tight upright mass of pure white petaloids. The upright plant has an average to fast growth rate. Leaves are flat, mid-green, glossy, finely serrate, 8cm x 5cm with acute apex. Petiole about 1cm long. Flowers midseason.

Cheer Leader. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.39. Orthographic variant for **Cheerleader.**

Cheerful. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny 1934, *List of Camellia Japonicas for Sale,* p.7: Dark pink. Full double, medium sized blossom. Centre holding tightly until fully open. Originated by S. Quin, McComb, Mississippi, USA about 1883. Synonyms: 'Cheerfulness', 'Lucinda', 'Otome Red', 'Ulrick Brunner Rose'. Erroneous names invalidly given to this cultivar include: 'Hi-otome', 'Beni-otome', 'Ko-otome', 'Kyobotan'. For black and white photo see, p.73, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. In America this cultivar was confused with the old Japanese, small formal double red **Kô-otome** and its various readings.

Cheerfulness. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as 'Cheerfull Ness'. In Catalogue, 1940-1941 this was corrected to 'Cheerfulness', a synonym for **Cheerful.**

Cheerfulness (I). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Cheerful.**

Cheerfulness (II). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Kô-otome.**

Cheerleader. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1965. A virus variegated form of **Touchdown** - Deep rose-pink, marbled white. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Cheer Leader'.

Cheerio. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White striped or flecked with red to solid pink and ocasionally half red and half white. Medium large, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A white variegated flower, varying in form from semi-double to incomplete double, 8-11 cm across. Colour variable, having as many as five different colour combinations, ranging from white, flecked and streaked with light, clear pink, to self chrysanthemum-crimson but characteristically variegated red, pink and white. The anthers are yellow. Leaves are dark green, stiff, glossy, oval and turn downwards, 8-11 cm long by 5-5.5 cm wide. Venation obscure, serrations shallow and apex acuminate. Plant is tall and compact of average growth

rate. Originated by John S. Armstrong, Ontario, California, USA. For black and white photo see p.35, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Orthographic error: 'Cheero-o'.

Cheero-o. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Cheerio.**

Cheery-o. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Cherry-O.**

Cheeryo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Cherry-O.**

Cheery Ripe. ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.34, Reg. No.133. Orthographic error for **Cherry Ripe.**

Chekiangensis. Sealy, 1958, *A Revision of the Genus Camellia,* p.58, as *C.cuspidata* var. *chekiangensis.*

Chekiangoleosa. Sealy, 1958, *A Revision of the Genus Camellia,* p.232 as *C.chekiangoleosa* Hu.

Chelsea Anne. *(C.japonica),* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2009, p.7; Red informal double with white edging. C.Aust,. *Camellia News,* Spring 2012, p.26 with colour photo, Regn No.662; Chance seedling of **Tama-no-ura**, first flowered 2006; Originated by Steve and Anne Holland, Lavington, NSW.; A miniature to small elegans type bloom, 6-8cm x 3-4cm, red petals with white stippling, mainly on the edges. A few yellow stamens. Leaves are flat, matt, elliptical with acute apex, and finely dentate, average size 7.5cm x 3.7cm; Growth habit weeping, ideal espalier. Flowers early to midseason.

Chemin de la Tendresse. *(C.japonica),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, parentage unknown, first flowered 2014. To be further propagated by a nursery. Flower is single, pale pink, sometimes with whitish pink petaloids mixed with the upright stamens, Anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers early. Flowers fall whole. Plant upright with medium growth rate. Leaves dark green, flat, 9cm x 4.2cm.

Chen Chu. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed.1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* reprint of Yashiro Kôken, 1841. Different reading for 'Zhenzhu', synonym for **Zhenzhu Cha.**

Chen Chu Hua. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.9. Different reading for **Zhenzhuhua.**

Chenchuhua. Ikeda, 1976, *America Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Different reading for **Zhenzhuhua.**

Chengdu Yanzhilian. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.567 as 'Chengduyanzhilian'; Slow growth rate, formation of new branches weak, thick trunk, red-brown twigs. Leaf obovate to elliptic, juvenile leaves curved inward to boat shape, dark green, 7.5-9.5 cm x 4.5-6 cm. Petals flat in several rows, apex concave, outer petals reflexed, some petaloid stamens when fully open, inner petals do not open. Deep red flower, 8-9 cm diameter. Late flowering. Synonym 'Zhushalian'. From Sichuan Province, China.

Chenhui. (Morning Glow), *(C.reticulata).* CSC. 1989, *Report on the Camellias of China:* Rose form, silvery pink. Petals slightly spoon shaped. 9-11cm across, 20-28 in 4-5 whorls. Stamens few, adnate basally to petals, singly or several, mingled with petals. Pistil degenerate, style thin and twisted. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Chensi. (Meditation). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.pitardii x C.japonica* **Contemplation.**

Chenyungfen. Liu, Tzi-Ming, 1959, *Chung kuo chu ming ti chi chung hua hui.* Different reading for **Zhenyunfen.**

Cheng Kung Fen. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed. 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.306, reprint of Yashiro Kôken, 1841. Different reading for **Zhenggongfen.**

Chenshuang. (Morning Frost), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.70, No.506, colour photo No.300: Large size,11-11.5 cm across, red, semi-double with 22-25 large, rounded, emarginate petals, inner irregular, mixed with fasciciles of stamens. Leaves dark green, ovate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Chenxi. (First Rays of the Sun), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.49: Small size, 6-7 cm across, white, single of 6-7 petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.33, No.141.

Cheops. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS, Dec.1990, *Camellia News,* No.115, p.11, Reg. No.389: Originated by Mrs Hilda Rahn, Strong's Road, Jasper's Brush, N.S.W., 2535, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1988. An informal double (peony) to formal double flower of 40 petals, of pale lavender rose-pink, RHS.CC.75D (or METH 12 A3), 10 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. A rapid growing plant, upright, pyramidal and dense. Leaves deep, glossy green, ovate, keeled, dentate, 6 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Chep Marisson. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. Orthographic error for **Chep Morrison.**

Chep Morrison. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.34: Dark Red. Large, semi-double to semi-peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by T. Clower, Florida, USA. Orthographic error: 'Chep Marisson'.

Cherie. *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* as pink, semi-double, early. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pale pink. Semi-double to rose form double. For black and white photo see p.285, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Cherie Shirah. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No.2636. A chance seedling that first flowered 1991. Originated by John W. Shirah, Lakeland, Fla, USA, and propagated by Shirah's Camellia Nursery. The 10 cm diameter, formal double flower is pink, and the photo shows attractively incurved petals. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.41, colour photo p.C4. Plant is spreading with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 3.2 cm.

Cherilyn. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1959, *Camellia Annual,* No.6, p.21, Reg. No.37: Originated by Mrs A.S. McCloy, Pymble, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from the garden of Dr Ducker, Lindfield, NSW. A flower with up to 80 petals and petaloids, of a pink colour fading to pale pink. A vigorous grower.

Chernobyl. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, Medium size semi-double with yellow stamens dispersed among centre petals. Red with purple shades (RHS.CC.46A). Stated to come from seed of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** irradiated by the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. First flowered in 1993. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Cherohee. Van der Vis, Boskoop, Special Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Cherokee.**

Cherokee. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale,* p.4: Rose madder and Alizarin-crimson, exceptionally fine, five petalled single, perfectly formed blossom with prominent stamens of the largest size. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Georgia, USA. Synonyms: 'Hibiscus', 'Red Hibiscus', 'Variegated Hibiscus'. Orthographic error: 'Cherohee'.

Cherokee Rose. *(C.japonica),* Kiyono Nurseries Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.19. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Cherries Jubilee. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1983; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.176, Reg. No.1950: A large, burgundy red with red and white petaloids, intermingled with stamens, semi-double to rose form double, originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average size, 10.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 2 cm. Nuccio's No. 8206. For colour illustrations see frontispiece, SCCS., 1984, *The Camellia Review,* vol.46, No.1 and on the back cover ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.1, and p.4, *International Camellia Journal,* 1989, No.21. Sport: **Cherries Jubilee Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Yingtaojie'.

Cherries Jubilee Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32: Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Cherries Vubilee V.': A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Cherries Jubilee**. Originated in USA.

Cherry. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. No description. Originated in USA.

Cherry Blossom. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.172: Colour white, edge tinged pink, 9 petals, ruffled, irregular. Diameter of flower, 5-6 cm; foliage 3.5 cm long x 1.3-2.0 cm wide; medium green. Habit of growth, upright, Compact. Originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Cherry Blossom. SCCS. 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.37. Synonym for **Sakuraba-tsubaki.**

Cherry Blossom Palace. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.137. Synonym for **Gôshôzakura.**

Cherry Bounce. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.162, Reg. No.1118: A sport of **Mathotiana Supreme** first observed 1960. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, averaging 7.5 cm long by 5 cm wide. The rose form, double bloom resembles **Shiragiku** as 'Purity' and averages 10.5 cm across by 5 cm deep. It is a dark, cherry red with 40 - 45 wavy petals, 3-4 petaloids, pale yellow anthers. The flower is loose and deeply creped or fluted. Blooms mid-season. Originated by G.E. Carver Jr., Houston, Texas, USA.

Cherry Frost. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2066: Miniature red with red and white petaloids, anemone form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Don Bergamini, Martinez, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.79 with colour photo facing p.60: The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size, 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 5-6 petals and many petaloids. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Cherry Glow. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1970, *Camellia* News,No.40, p.26, Reg. No.121: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**), pollen parent unknown. The plant is an open, upright, vigorous grower. It produces in mid-season, 15 cm across, double to incomplete double blooms with 18 petals, of a glowing red colour. The 10 cm long by 5 cm wide, lanceolate leaves are deep green, reticulate, with shallow serrations. Sport: **Cherry Glow Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Yingtaohong'

Cherry Glow Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Cannon, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.4 as 'Cherry Glow Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Cherry Glow** - Glowing red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Cherry Leaf Camellia. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.115. Synonym for **Sakuraba-tsubaki.**

Cherry-O. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.5: Large semi-double. Carmine, shading to pink, blotched white. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Cherryo'.

Cherry Red. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Cherry Ripe. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.34, Reg. No.133 erroneously as 'Cheery Ripe'. Originator, Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. First flowered 1966. It has a spreading, open, typically reticulata growth habit. It produces in mid-season, a cerise, 15 cm diameter single bloom of 7-9 petals, veined and slightly crinkled. The leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm, are uniformly elliptic, dark green, semi-glossy with small serrations.

Cherry Viewing. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Synonym for **Sakuragari.**

Cherub. *(C.x williamsii),* RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.19, 1965, p.162: Grown by Sir Giles Loder and granted a Certificate of Preliminary Commendation on trial at Wisley. *RHS., Rhodendrons 1987 with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.97. Award of Merit, 9 April 1987. Raised by Sir Giles Loder, Ockenden House, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, England. Plant vigorous, erect, slightly spreading, very free flowering. Leaves 6 cm x 3.2 cm, fairly dark green. Flower 7.5 cm across with 2 rows of petals; Red-Purple Group, RHS.CC.62A-B, very delicately veined deeper than 62A. Blooms mid-season.

Cheryl Drinkard. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.168, Reg. No.1282: A 13 year old Japonica chance seedling that first bloomed 1967, originated by B.V. Drinkard, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is rose on outer petals, shading lighter towards the centre with 85 petals. It measures 11 cm across by 4 cm deep. Sports develop from this cultivar, one speckled, another speckled and variegated. Blooms early to mid-season.

Cheryl Hunter. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2875; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.109 with colour photo; A 17 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2001. The very large, 15cm+ diameter x 7.5cm+ deep flower is semidouble, light red, 25 large, wide petals, outer petals sometimes edged darker red. Yellow anthers and pink filaments (photo shows the stamens dispersed outwards). Heavy petal texture and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright, dense, with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 5cm, with medium serration. Flowers early to late.

Cheryl Lynn. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.29. Orthographic error for **Cheryll Lynn.**

Cheryll Lynn. *(C.japonica),* Keeton, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.68: "**Cheryll Lynn** is available for the first time this season, originated by Howard Collier, Chowchilla, California, USA. This very striking, light pink, formal double has created much attention. The flower is 10-11 cm across, with large petals; it opens well and blooms mid-season. It has won first award in the seedling class in several shows." Orthographic error: 'Cheryl Lynn'. See colour illustration, frontispiece, SCCS., 1967, *The Camellia Review*, vol.28, No.4. Sport: **Cheryll Lynn Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Queli'.

Cheryll Lynn Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.4, p.8 as 'Cheryl Lynn V.' A virus blotched form of **Cheryll Lynn** - Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Chevena. *(C.japonica),* Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.51. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Chi Hsin Hung. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1959. Different reading for **Qixinhong.**

Chi Huziniao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Aka-yobukodori.**

Ch'i P'u. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306, reprinted from Yashiro Kôken, 1841. Different reading for **Qipu.**

Chiamoutan. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Synonym for **Saimudan.**

Chia Mu Tan. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Saimudan.**

Chiang's Temple. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Chang's Temple'.

Chiao E. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306, reprinted from Yashiro Kôken,1841. as 'Chiaongo'. Different reading for 'Jiao-e'.

Ch'iao-e-mu-tan. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki* Hana to Kino Bunka-, p.147. Different reading for **Qiaoe-mudan.**

Chiao E Pei Pao Chu. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306, reprinted from Yashiro Kôken, 1841, as 'Chiao Ngo Pe Pao Chu'. Different reading for **Jiao-e Baibaozhu.**

Chiao Ngo. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306, Different reading for 'Jiao-e'.

Ch'iao-yü-lan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Different reading for **Qiaoyulan**.

Chibagiku. (Chiba Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica),* Angyô Nursery, Shokubutsu Shunjû, 1955, p.5: White stripes on Red. Double. Originated in Japan.

Chiba-goshiki-tsubaki. (Five-Coloured Camellia from Goshiki). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.164 with colour photo; English translation p.113. Medium size, white, pale pink, purplish red, red stripes on pale red, etc., blooming on one tree. Single with tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. A natural seedling found on the Shimofusa Plain. Named and released by Kan Utsugi in 1985. From Chiba Prefecture.

Chibakô. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Different reading for 'Senyôkô', synonym for **Higuruma.**

Chibakô. Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu.* Different reading for 'Senyôkô' as synonym for **Karajishi.**

Chibahaku. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Different reading for 'Senyôhaku' as synonym for **Shiratama.**

Chibahaku. Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu.* Different reading for 'Senyôhaku', synonym for **Kagiri.**

Chiban Guliao. Shao, Taichong, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.78, No. 357. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated.**

Chicchisola. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardina a Villa Quiete,* p.5. Orthographic error for 'Chichizola', synonym for **Olivetana.**

Chichester. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose pink. Medium size, peony form with twisted, curled, long, narrow petals. Open spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. See black and white photo, p.36, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Orthographic error: 'Chidester'.There is also a variegated form.

Chichester Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.38 as 'Chichester Var.': A virus variegated form of **Chichester** - Rose- pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Ch'i Ch'iao. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Cultivars of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Qiqiao.**

Chichifukijin. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1957, p.24. Orthographic error for **Shichifukijin.**

Chichi-kômachi. (Beautiful Chichi), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu.* vol.2, pl.18: Large size, semi-double, white with red streakings, 2 to 3 rows of rounded petals and a central group of short stamens with yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.73, p.21.

Chichizola. van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:8. Synonym for **Olivetana.**

Chichizzola. Mercatelli Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.13. Orthographic error for 'Chichizola', synonym for **Olivetana.**

Chichu. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* p.26. Taiwanese for **Qiqiao**.

Chico. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* as Lindo Nursery Catalogue, before 1945: Light pink, flecked rose. Medium size formal double. Originated by Lindo Nursery, Chico, California, USA about 1935.

Chidan. (Loyal Red), *(C.japonica),* Huang's Nursery Catalogue, 1949: A medium size, formal double deep red with 7-8 rows of rounded petals, sometimes tiered, outer emarginate and channelled. Leaves mid-green, elliptic apices acute, margins obscurely serrulate. See colour photo [p.130] Chang, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* and colour photo No.136, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellua in China,* p.44, No.248. Synonym: 'Liujiao Dahong'. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chih Tan'.

Chidang. *(C.japonica),* Bao, 1984, "Old Camellias in China", *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.86: An old tree, 150-200 years at Heifeng Temple, Louqing County, Zhejiang Province, China. No description.

Chidester. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.6. Orthographic error for **Chichester.**

Chidori. (Plover), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Yashiro, 1841, *Kôkon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Semi-double red, opening evenly. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chidori. (Plover), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.167: Medium size, single of 6-7 petals, centre of petals, pale fuchsine pink, fading to white at petal edge. Centre column of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chidori. (Plover), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsuen, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, white with a pink edge. Originated in Japan.

Chie Tarumoto. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.208, Reg. No.1450: Medium size, blush pink, formal double, blooms mid-season to late. A 6 year old *C.japonica,* (**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Moonlight Sonata**) that first bloomed 1976. Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon Georgia, USA. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is blush pink with 120 plus petals. Average size is 9.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth is upright

and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 6 cm long by 4 cm wide. See colour illustration No.26, p.30, *Encyclopedia* of *Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Xiuqi'.

Chief Arnold. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2776; Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.109 with colour photo; A seedling of **Edna Campbell,** pollen parent unknown, first flowered in 1998. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery and Erinon Nursery. Large semi-double flower is 12.7 cm diameter x 3.8 cm deep, and colour deep red. Yellow anthers and yellow-red filaments. Heavy petal texture with a waxy sheen. Vigorous, upright growth. Dark green leaves average 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Chief Slack. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.280: "Mr & Mrs G.J. Slack, Pensacola, Florida, USA are proud of their seedling **Chief Slack,** which is a white, incomplete double with a few golden stamens in the centre of the bloom. One side of the flower has a few bright red streaks and blotches. The centre petals are smaller than the outer petals and stand up more. The flower measures 10 cm across by 6 cm deep. The plant is a medium-fast grower and blooms mid-season". See black and white photo, pp.288-289 same Yearbook.

Chien Ch'a. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Reprinted from Yashiro Kôken, 1842. Different reading for **Qiancha.**

Chien Hung Shan Cha. Chinese reading for 'Senkôsancha' as synonym for *C.sasanqua* in Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344. Different reading: 'Qianhong Sancha'.

Chien-yeh Yin-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24. Different reading for 'Jianye Yinhong'.

Chien Yeh Hung. Ono, Ranzan, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimd.* Different reading for 'Jianyehong'.

Chien Yeh Pail. Ono, Ranzan, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô.* Different reading for 'Jianyebai'.

Chiffon. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.4: Cupped centre. Two rows of large, heavy, rose coloured petals. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature:* Rose pink. Medium size semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Coolidge Rare Plants Gardens, East Pasadena, Californa, USA.

Chiffon. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.8. Synonym for **Akebono Pink.**

Chigo. (Baby), *(C.japonica),* Mainichi Shinbun, JCS, ed., 1971, *Tsubaki,* p.140, pl.226. Deep pink. Semi-double to open informal double with fascicles of stamens mixed with semi-erect, centre petals. From the Kiyomizu Temple, Japan.

Chigo-asobi. (Many Children Playing), *(C.sasanqua),* Nagao Sôsei-en Catalogue, 1959; Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô,* No.6, p.38: Pale pink flowers. Originated in Japan.

Chigo-geshô. (Children's Make-up), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chigosakura. (Baby Cherry). (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia,* No.49, p.10 with colour plate: Shading of finely dotted pattern of deep pink on a very pale pink base with some small, deep red spots. A single form, tubular to cup-shaped with 6 petals. Tubular stamen cluster with gold anthers. Blooms late autumn to early spring. A seedling of 'Harushokô' (**Shunshokô**), from Kyôto, Japan. Alternative transliteration of **Chigo-zakura.**

Chigo-zakura. (Tiny Cherry Blossoms), (C. *hiemalis), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.220, pl.570: Medium size, formal double white with soft pink on petal reverse, size, 6-9 cm across with 25-30 petals. Filaments, pale yellow-white. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves

elliptic to long-elliptic, mid-green. Resembles **Fuji-no-yuki** in form. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Chigo-zakura. (Small Cherry Blossoms) *(C.japonica),* Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en Catalogue, 1991-1992, No.573. A seedling of **Shunshokô,** raised by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan. A small size, soft pink single. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.163 with colour photo; English translation p.112. Small, pale pink finely splashed patterns on white ground, graduating more to white at the centre, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. lea medium size. Spreading growth.

Chiguan. (Red Crown), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.76; Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.42, No.223: Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Flower large size, red, 7-9 petals, single, with large, central centre of about 100 stamens mixed with some small petals. Originated in China.

Chih Chu Cha. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ea., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Reprint of Yashiro Kôken, 1841. Different reading for **Zhizhu Cha.**

Chih Chu Hua. Chang & Chang, 1867, *Pen Tsao Kang Mu.* Different reading for 'Zhizhuhua'.

Chihan-no-beni. (Red Pond Margin), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.165, colour photo and description: Medium to large size, red, wide campanulate single, with 6-7 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for lower half, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves bright green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins obscurely crenate. Branches are pendular. Originated at Jôritsuji Temple, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takuo Iwazumi in 1980.

Chih-hsing-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki - Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.146. Different reading for 'Zhixinghong'.

Chihime. (Many Princesses), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1987-1988, p.7, A-348: Different reading for **Senhime.**

Ch'ih Sung Tzu. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Chisongzi.**

Ch'ih Tan. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Chidan.**

Chihô. (Named after wife of originator). *(C.japonica),* Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1992, No.25, [5], p.3 colour plate: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Matoba-nishiki.** Size is 10 cmacross, hose-in-hose semi-double like Hagoromo. Colour a pale delicate pink darker at the edge of the petals. Stamens a cylindrical tube, sometimes divided. Freesia type fragrance.

Chih-tzu-pai. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki - Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.147. Different reading for **Zhizibai.**

Chikuba-Goromo. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Chikubu-goromo.**

Chikuba Island. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Chikubu-shima.**

Chikubajima. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Chikubu-shima.**

Chikuba-shima. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Chikubu-shima.**

Chikubu-goromo. (Clothes from Chikubu Island), *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Chikuba-Goromo': Pale pink with shades and stripes of deeper pink. Single. See Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôohô,* No.6, P.38.Originated in Japan.

Chikubu-jima. Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.31. Different reading for **Chikubu-shima.**

Chikubu-shima. (Chikubu Island), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White with red stripes. Synonym: 'Takeshima-kasuri'. Different reading: 'Chikubu-jima'.(Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Chikubu-shima. (Chikubu Island), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1897, *Chabaika Taishû;* Ishii, Yugi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu:* Pink with shades and stripes of whitish pink; slender petals, often marginate, single. Medium size. Upright grower. Different readings: 'Chikubu-jima', 'Chikuba-shima'. Originated in Japan.

Chikubu-shima. (Chikubu Island), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.646: Deep red, large size, single, with an anemone, petaloid centre. Different reading: 'Chikubu-jima'. Thought to be a sport of **Takeshima-kasuri.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chikugo-shibori. (Ancient Fukuoka dappled), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.229: Red, vertical variegation on a white background; white double, peony form blooms, medium size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, elliptic, medium size, acuminate, curved, sharply serrate. Plant habit, erect and vigorous. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Province, Japan. "Chikugo" is the ancient name for "Fukuoka".

Chikushi-akebono. ('Akebono from Chikushi) *(C.hybrid). "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.101; An amphidiploid of **Minato-no-akebono**, produced with colchicine treatment by S. Hisatomi, Kurume, and T. Kage, Fukuoka, Japan in 2006. Peach pink, small size, cup-shaped single. Tubular stamen cluster. Fragrant. Growth vigorous and upright, with somewhat few branches. Leaves small, broadly elliptic and undulate. Flowers mid-season.

Chikushi-hagoromo. ('Hagoromo' from Chikushi). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.47 with colour photo; Peach pink, medium size formal double. Upright growth. Leaves medium size, long elliptic. Apex acute and base obtuse. Late flowering. An 80 year old tree in a private garden in Kusano-machi, Japan. Named by Kazue Hisatomi in 2001.

Chikushi-no-haru. (Spring in Chikushi), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, Kyôto Engei, Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû,* No.10, 1970, p.115. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, p.103, pl.207 & p.321: Medium size, 11 cm across, pale pink, semi-double to peony form, with 8-9 petals, each having a fine peppering of pink dots, large and round. Flower somewhat bellshaped with a central column of stamens, filaments pale yellow. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves, medium, glossy, dark green, slightly keeled, sharply serrate, prominently veined. See colour photos and descriptions, p.94 & p.229, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* and p.374, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Named by Murata, Teruo, Kurume Horticultural Research Dept., of a seedling raised by a citizen of the Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Yuba-shibori.**

Chikushi-no-homare. (Glory of Kyûshû), *(C.rusticana),* Watanabe, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki, Tokushû,* No.10, p.115. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1972, vol.II, p.170, pl.427; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.94 & p.229: A very pale pink, semi-double to open peony form bloom, with large outer petals intermixed with greenish-yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. For colour photo see p.366, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Leaves, pale yellowish green, elliptic, small to medium size, finely serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan by Senkaen, Kurumeshi. This cultivar is a sister seedling to **Gyôzan.**

Chikushi-no-musume. (Kyûshû Girl), *(C.japonica). Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.6; Faint pink, medium size single. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan by Y. Tajiro, named by Y. Toyofuku.

Chikushi-shibori. (Variegated Camellia from Chikushi). (*C.japonica* hybrid). *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.112 & 126. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Chikuzenkô. (Fukuoka Red), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jyukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie.* Small, single, red with curved inner petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Chikuzen" is an ancient name for part of the Fuku'oka Prefecture.

Child of Grace. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.14, Reg. No.400. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of **Nicky Crisp,** pollen parent unknown. Flower is a miniature formal double, 7 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep, with about 65 petals which are slightly cupped and bilobed. The overall colour impression is (RHS.CC. 65B) with the outermost petals lighter (RHS.CC. 69B) and the inner petals darker (RHS.CC. 62A). Flowers have good weather hardiness. The plant, which first flowered in 1995, is dense and of average height and growth rate, with mid-green leaves 6 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Childe Harold. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.27: White. Large, semi-double to peony form with a satin sheen on the petals. Originated in Portugal.

Childsi. W.C. Weeks Lid Nursery Catalogue, 1964, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Childsii', synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Childsii. Hillier's Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Chile's Big Red. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. No description. Orignated in USA. No valid listing located.

Chimes. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1955, *The Camellia Review;* Puddle, 1958, NCCS., Bulletin, vol.12, No.1, p.24: Deep rose red. Medium size single, 8 cm across, campanulate form. Mid-season to late blooming. Marchant, Keeper's Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.16: Flowers 8 cm, across, rose-red and bell-shaped. Originated by Keeper's Hill Nursery, England.

Chimonji. (Thousand Letters), *(C.japonica),* Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27: "Pink striped with white". Originated in Japan.

Chimuka. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310. Reprint of Yashiro Kôken, 1841. Different reading for **Chinka.**

China. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.107, 130: The branches, leaves end wood resemble those of **Rubra Plena,** buds large, oval, with apple green scales; flower, 7.5 cm across, full, of a deep orange-red, petals elevated, numerous, compact and arranged as in **Atrorubens** but of a more globular form. Originated in China. Synonyms: 'China de Tat', 'Rives Nova', 'Perfection Carminea', 'China (Tat)', 'Reeves Nova'.

China Clay. *(C.x williamsii),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Medium semi-double, white, open growth. Gallagher, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.123: "Amongst her next batch of seedlings resulting from a cross between *C.x williamsii* **J.C. Williams** and *C.japonica* **Marjorie Magnificent,** a pure white, semi-double camellia emerged. As one of the local resources is **China Clay,** the name stuck". It received an 'Award of Merit' from the RHS in 1976. For colour photo see facing p.113 of above *Yearbook.* Originated by Miss Gillian Carlyon, Cornwall, England.

China de Tat. Berlèse 1843, *Iconographie,* description facing pl.224. Synonym for China.

China Doll. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39: Blush white edged, coral pink. Large, high centred, peony form with loose, fluted petals. Mid-season blooming. Compact growth, medium in rate. See colour illustration, pl.27, p.30, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Originated by H. Shackleford, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Zhongguo Wawa'.

China Festival. (*C.granthamiana x C.reticulata* hybrid). Seibu Maizaru Institute of Botany, 1993-1994, *Seibu no Tsubaki.* No.6: Dark pink, peony form. Large size. A seedling of *C.granthamiana x C.reticulata* hybrid **Dr Clifford Parks.** Originated at the Seibu Maizuru Farm, Japan.

China Girl. *(C.sasanqua x reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.171, Reg. No.1778: A very large, pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid; *(C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.reticulata* **Damanao**), flowering late autumn; originated by Dr Clifford Parks, North Carolina, USA. The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1968. Average flower size is 10 cm wide by 4 cm deep with about 12 petals and 1-2 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is open, upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves.

China Lady. *(C.reticulata x C.granthamiana),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1968; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.104, Reg. No.1511: Nuccio No.6207. A very large, rich, orchid pink semi-double with irregular petals, *C.hybrid,* a cross between *C.reticulata* **Buddha,** and *C.granthamiana;* originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1962. Average flower size, 13-15 cm across. Flowers early to late. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with mid-green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Hannü'.

China Large. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.107, (as 'Chine Large', p.130): Leaves, long, narrow, reflexed, of a green similar to **Rubra Plena;** flower about 7.5 cm across, full, of the form of the preceding (**China**) and a similar colour, petals of the interior, imbricated, entire, rounded at the apex, borders recurved, a few small petals in the centre, unequal, slightly spotted white. Originated in England.

China Maid. *(C.japonica),* Harrison's Master Catalogue, 1955-1956: Single. Pale, shell pink flowers of open, trumpet form. A delicate and lovely colour. Originated in New Zealand.

China Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.251. No description. (Believed extinct.)

China Red Chrysanthemum Petal. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.140; Tsui Wah Garden, 1974, *Chungkuo Shangtung Moutan, Yunnan Chahua Chanlan,*. Synonym for 'Hanhong Juban'.

China Rose. Loddige's Botanical Cabinet, vol.XV, 1828, folio 1455: Synonym for **Rosa Sinensis.**

China Rose Flowering. Prince, William, 1828, *A Short Treatise on Horticulture,* p.168. Synonym for **Rosa Sinensis**.

China Striped Waratah. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.79. Synonym for 'Speciosa', (**Rawesiana**).

China Tat. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* facing pl.295. Orthographic variant for **China.**

China Tates. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10. Orthographic error for **China,** synonym 'Palmer's Carminea'.

Chincho. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ea., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310. Reprint of Yashiro Kôken, 1841. Different reading for 'Jinzhuo'.

Chin'en. (Pen name of Originator), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.140, pl.277 as 'Chin'en': Leaves, lanceolate-elliptic, apex, long-acuminate, veinlets flat or slightly

impressed, remotely crenate at margin, 7.7-8.7 cm long by 3.6-4.4 cm wide; petioles, 9-12 mm long, glabrous. Flowers, single, rosy red (Spinel Pink 0023), with small, white blotches. Number of petals, 9-11, the largest, 6 cm x 4.2 cm. Androecium, 3.2-3.5 cm high, simple, filaments creamy pink, style pale pink. Flowers mid-season to late. "Chin'en" is the pen name of Mr Ono, Dazaifu, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan, who originated the plant.

Chinensis. Booth, 1830, *Transactions, Horticultural Society of London,* 7:559 as *Thea sinensis* a synonym for *Camellia sinensis.*

Chinensis f. *bohea.* Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16,(12):13. Synonym for *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis.*

Chinensis var. *assamica.* Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):13. Abbreviation for *Camellia sinensis* var. *assamica.*

Chinesis var. *cantoniensis.* Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):14. Synonym for *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis.*

Chinensis var. *viridis.* Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):14. Synonym for *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis.*

Chinensis Variegata. *(C.sinensis),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. A form of *C.sinensis* var. *sinensis* with genetically variegated leaves. Originated in Japan.

Chinese Beauty. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.58 with colour photo; Synonym for **Karabenten.**

Chinese Child. Synonym and translation for **Karako.**

Chinese Lanterns. *(C.japonica), American Camellua Yearbook,* 1973, p.189, Reg. No.1241: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The rose form double, light pink bloom has golden anthers and about 20 petals. It measures 5 cm across by 5 cm deep. The bloom resembles an enormous buttercup in shape. The corolla retains its globular shape with 5 rows of incurving petals. A sparse bloomer.

Chinese Peony-Flowered. *The Garden,* vol.71, 1906, p.215. Synonym for the *C.reticulata,* **Captain Rawes.**

Chinese Rose. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum et Fruticeum Britannicum,* 1:382, 392. Synonym for **Rosa Sinensis.**

Chinese Striped. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Chinese Striped Waratah. Buist, 1845, *American Gardeners' Dictionary,* ed.3 as 'Chinese Striped Waratah'. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Chinese Thread. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.114. Synonym for **Kara-ito.**

Ching-an Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Different reading for **Jingan Cha.**

Ching-hsin-pai. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki - Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.147. Different reading for **Jingxinbai.**

Ch'ing-kou. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News.* Different reading for **Qingkou.**

Ch'ing-kou Ch'a. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Reprint of Yashiro, Kôken, 1841. Different reading for **Qingkou.**

Ching Pien Shan Cha. Different reading for 'Qingbian Shancha'. Chinese name for *Camellia tsingpiensis.*

Chingmeihungkueiyeh. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.138. Different reading for 'Qingmeihong Guiye', synonym for **Meihong Guiye.**

Chingmei Hung-Kueiyeh. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, colour plate facing p.117 as 'Chingmei Hung-Keuiyeh'. Different reading for 'Qingmeihong Guiye', synonym for **Meihong Guiye.**

Chin-hsin Ta-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Different reading for **Jinxin Dahong.**

Chin-hsin Pao-chu. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24. Different reading for **Jinxin Baozhu.**

Chin-jui Fu-jung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Different reading for **Jinrui Furong.**

Chinjû. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: White, large size, double, red spots, white at petal edge, smart flower form. For this see Watanabe,1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû*, No.10, p.115. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chinka. (Rare flower), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* White double, red splashes. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Lotus form flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chinka. (Rare flower), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl. 139, 182, 468: Large, semi-double with 2-3 rows of imbricated outer petals and a centre of a few petaloids and stamens. Colour white with some red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Shirai-Bunko,1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* describes a variety of this name as stamens intermixed with centre petals. This may be the same as the above **Chinka.**

Chin-lou-chun. Watanabe & Andoh 1980, *Tsubakii - Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.158. Different reading for **Jinlouchun.**

Chi-no-tsubaki. (obscure), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.322: A large, semi-double with about 4 layers of large petals, having a pale pink to white background with streaks and dashes of rose-pink. A central column of stamens. Originated in Japan.

Chin-p'ao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Different reading for **Jinpaohong.**

Chin-pien Mou-tan. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different reading for **Jinbian Mudan.**

Chinpienmoutan. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Different reading for **Jinbian Mudan.**

Chin Shang Hua. Liu, 1959, *Chung kuo chu ming ti chi chung hua hui.* Different reading for **Jinshanghua.**

Chinshin. (Kyûshû Fidelity), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.99, colour photo, p.231, description: Pure white single, 6-7 petals, 7 cm across, campanulate, central column of stamens with white filaments and light yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, elliptic, smooth, dark green, with raised midrib and obscure venation. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.53. Originated in the Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by the staff of the Agriculture Section of Hirado City Office in 1975. Named and released by Saburô Kumazawa. Note: Name also translated as "Personal Name".

Chinshô-kingyo. (Smiling Fishtail Camellia) *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan*), 2010, p.226 with colour photo; Red radial strips on white

ground, small semi-double, can throw solid red or solid white flowers. Leaves fishtailed. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected by Tetsuro Ito around 1990 from seedlings produced by Kenichi Suzuki. Named and released by Toturo Nakamura. From Kanagawa Pref., Japan. Estimated to be a seedling of 'Kari-goromo'.

Chinshû-nishiki. (Chinshû Brocade), *(C.japonica).* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.231: Large and small white variegation on a deep red ground, campanulate single; pinched yellow stamens, small. Late blooming. Leaves, small, long-elliptic, acuminate apex, recurved, finely serrate. Plant habit spreading and variable. This flower resembles **Kochô-wabisuke.** Originated in Kurume-shi, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tadashi Hisatomi in 1960. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.240, 241.

Chin Tai Chiu Hsin. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different reading for **Jindai Jiuxin.**

Chintz. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in theHuntington Gardens,* vol.1, p.318. Synonym for **Sarasa.**

Chin Yeh Ta Hung Chiu Hsin. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different reading for **Jinye Dahong Jiuxin.**

Chinyehtahungchiuhsin. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Different reading for **Jinye Dahong Jiuxin.**

Chioma di Berenice. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.75 with colour photo; Medium size, loose anemone form, white with pink variegations (RHS.CC.55B and 55C). Some visible stamens among the central petaloids. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Giorgia Bianca', first flowered in 1980. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Chipmunk. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.120, Rose-pink. Medium large, semi-double, with golden stamens and petaloids intermixed. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of **J.C. Williams** raised by R. Carr, Tulare, California, USA.

Chippewa. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Like **Wardii.** Scarlet and double. Originated by Michael Floy, Harlem, New York, USA.

Chi-pu. Yashiro, 1841. Different reading for **Qipu.**

Chire. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Red Hots.**

Chirifurei-sanhô. (Scattered Marks Sanhô), *(C.japonica),* Kaoru, Hagiya, 1979, *Tsubaki no Sazanka,* p.27, No.3: Leaves elliptic, dark green with creamy variegation in streaks, spots and freckles. Originated by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan.

Chirihakama. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû,* No. 1, p.52 and ibid No. 10, p.115 as 'Chiri-hakama'. Orthographic error for **Fujibakama.**

Chirihime. (Scattering Princess), *(C.x vernalis),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran;* Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd., Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27: Rose-pink, flecked white, miniature double. Petals fall scattered. Pale red, meagre, scattered stamens and pistil. Small size. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves elliptic, small, acuminate, coarsely serrate, prominent venation, pale green. Plant habit, low growing and wide spreading. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Synonym: 'Chirihime'(Kansai), 'Benisuzume'. A possible synonym for **Yae-wabisuke** of Reikanji, according to Andoh.1971.

Chirihime (Kansai). Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50.Synonym for **Chirihime.**

Chirihime (Kantô). (Scattering Princess from Kantô), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, Nôkôdai, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô,* No.6, p.38 as 'Chirihime'; Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.48: Light red colour, medium size, irregular double flower. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Chirimen. (Dust of Cotton), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Deep red, double of 8-9 rows of petals, a cluster of stamens, mixed with degenerated white stamens like the dust from cotton. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.103. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chirimen. (Crêpe), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 331, 497. Deep red, double, medium size, cup-shaped. Hirayama, (late 17th century), *Tsubaki Byôbu;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.309. No description. It is not confirmed that these ancient **Chirimen** are the same as the modern clone. A colour photo and description of the modern variety of this name can be found in *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.88, pl.157 & P.314: A medium size, red, rose form double, with dark red stripes and a few white streaks and scattered stamens in the centre when fully opened. Leaves, dull, mid-green, obovate, coarsely serrate, suddenly acuminate. Originated in Japan.

Chirimen. (Crêpe), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* True red, single with tea whisk stamens. Note: It is not known if the **Chirimen** in *Kôken Yôrankô* or *Tsubaki Byôbu* are the same as this. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chirimen-kasuri. (Crêpe Dappled), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.484: Medium size, red camellia with a group of erect centre petals having white blotches. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Chirimen-tobi'iri'.

Chirimen-kô. (Red Crêpe), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Red, medium size. Synonym: 'Beni-chirimen'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chiri-nishiki. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû,* 1960, p.52. Orthographic error for **Chirimen.**

Chirimen-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Chirimen-kasuri.**

Chiriranka. (Scattered Petals), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, Higashimurayama, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Deep red, double, petals fall one by one. Watanabe, 1963, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû,* No.5, p.82 as 'Chiri-ranka'. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Chiri-tsubaki. (Petal Scattering Camellia), *(C.hiemalis),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1628, *Sukekatsukyôki,* 1628; *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.269; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on early flowering. Described by Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.5: Pale pink. Small to medium size double. Mid-season blooming. See colour illustration, p.76, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Kitamura, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.17 uses the name for the Camellia 'Goshikino-tsubaki', which is now called **Goshikichiri-tsubaki,** but this is different to the **Chiri-tsubaki** in the *Chinka Zufu.* This tree was the type for Makino's *Camellia japonica* f. *polypetala, Journal of Japanese Botany,* vol.46, 1928. Orthographic error: 'Chiro-tsubaki'. Synonym: 'Umegaka'. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, pl.556 & p.391 which lists it as 'Umegaka'.

Chiri-tsubaki. (Petal Scattering Camellia), *(C.hiemalis),* Chûgai, 1936-1937, Descriptive Catalogue, p.26: Light pink. Double. Dwarf. Sport of **Shishigashira.** Synonym: 'Pink Shishigashira'. Originated in Japan.

Chiri-tsubaki. (Petal Scattering Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, Kan'en, 1829, *Honzô Zufu:* Red with a flower form like the wild camellia, single. Petals fall one by one. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki,* No.20, p.102.

Chiri-tsubaki. (Petal Scattering Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Ono, Ranzan, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô,* vol.32; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Described as planted in Jizô-in Temple,

Kyôto. Synonym for **Goshikichiri-tsubaki.** For detailed description see Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*:, p.346. Originated in Japan.

Chiri-tsubaki-Reikanji. (Petal Scattering Camellia from Reikanji), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.149, pl.195: This is the falling camellia or "petal scattering camellia" and the name appears to have been applied to a number of camellias with this habit. The type would seem to be the old plant in the grounds of the Buddhist Temple, Reikanji, Shishiga-tani, Sakyô-ku, Kyôto-shi, Japan. Leaves rather small, lanceolate to broadly-lanceolate, rarely narrowly elliptic, veinlets a little impressed, petioles glabrous. Flowers semi-double, deep pink, Rhodamine 527, sometimes pink and white variegated, petals narrowly obovate. Petals completely falling after flowering. Late blooming. Originating in Japan. This plant is reputed to be over 380 years old.

Chiriwata. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Medium size, semi-double red with tubular stamen cluster. Different reading for **Chirimen.**

Chiro-chan. Domoto Nursery Price List, 1954-1955. Orthographic error for **Shiro Chan.**

Chisato-no-aki. (Autumn in Villages), *(C. hiemalis),* Hakoda, 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.48: White, irregular peony form. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38: Medium size, white, irregular peony form. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Chishanghong. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.154. Chinese synonym for 'Ikegamiko'.

Chishukô. Different reading for **Chisome.**

Chisome. (Thousand Dyed), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Red, semi-double, medium size, opens wide. Synonym: 'Chisome-beni'. Different reading: 'Chishukô'. Originated in Japan. Believed extinct.

Chisome-beni . Synonym for **Chisome.**

Chisongzi. *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949, according to Liu, 1959. Different reading: 'Chih Sung Tsu'. Synonym: 'Red Pine Cone'. No description. Originated in China.

Chisyu-kiku. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1942. Orthographic error for **Chitosegiku.**

Chita-hagoromo. (Hagoromo from Chita), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* No description. Originated in the Aichi Province, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.163 with colour photo; English translation p.112. Medium size, pale pink, lotus-form semi-double, tubular to split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick. Upright growth, vigorous dense branches. The original tree grows in a convent in Chita District. Named by Minoru Satô in 1979.

Chita-no-homare. (Honor of Chita), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.94, colour photo, p.229, description: Small, soft pink, finely dotted a deeper pink with occasional streaks; open, informal double. Blooms early. Leaves, wide elliptic, wavy, prominent venation. Plant habit vigorous and erect. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Chita-tarô-an. ('Tarô-an' from Chita), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.139, colour photo and description: Large size, bright pink, saucer-shaped single, of 5 broad, emarginate petals and a spreading cluster of stamens with pale yellow filaments and gold anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A seedling of **Tarô'an.**

Chitose. (Eternity), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, large size, double with red dots. Originated in Japan. (Believed exinct). Different reading: 'Chiyo'.

Chitose. (Eternity), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, Shigetarô, ca,1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chitose. (Eternity), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.229: Pale pink, peony form to formal double, with about 20 thick, fleshy petals, gathered up in waves with stamens intermingled, filaments yellow. Size, medium large; mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, elliptic, apex acute, prominently serrate, petioles hirsute. Plant habit, side spreading, variable. Of snow camellia lineage, originated in Higashi Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Chitosegiku. (Eternal Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1858, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* in the section on new flowers; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinka Shû:* Crimson, lined and spotted white. Medium formal double. For colour plates see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.1, 1972, p.178, pl.428 & p.355 and also Tuyama. 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.366, pl.208; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan,* p.199, pl.392: Blooms mid-season. Leaves, long-oval to obovate, large, acuminate, flat, dark green, prominent venation, shallowly serrate. Plant habit, erect and vigorous. Late blooming. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.402 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.94 & p.230 as 'Chitosegiku'. Different reading: 'Chitosekiku'. Corruption of names: 'Chitosigibu', 'Chitose Siguba', 'Chisyu-kiku'. Resembles **Orandakô, Momijigari** & **Hitosuji.** Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Chitose-giku. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.2; White single.

Chitosekiku. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Different reading for **Chitosegiku.**

Chitose-nishiki. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia.* Orthographic error for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Chitose Siguba. Masons Nurseries Catalogue, 1968. Corruption of Japanese name **Chitosegiku.**

Chitosigibu. Synge, 1957, RHS,. *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.11, p.123. Corruption of the Japanese name **Chitosegiku.**

Chittacong. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.5. Orthographic error for **Chittagong.**

Chittagong. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.45, Reg. No.1142: A 13 year old, chance *C.reticulata* seedling, first flowered 1961 and originated by Mrs M.I. Peer, Los Angeles, California, USA. Plant habit is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long by 4 cm wide. The semi-double bloom, (similar to **Frizzle White**) is sweet pea red and measures 12.5-13 cm across and 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error 'Chittacong'.

Chiu Ch'u. Liu, 1959, *Chung kuo chu ming ti chi chung hua hui.* Different reading for **Jiuqu.**

Chiu Hsin Shih Pa Pan. Waterhouse, 1970. ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.6. Different reading for 'Jiuxin Shibaban', synonym for **Shizitou.**

Chiuhsin Shipaban. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Magnolia and Camellia Conference Report.* Different reading for 'Jiuxin Shibaban', synonym for **Shizitou.**

Chiubsinkueiyeh. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, p.114. Different reading for 'Jiuxin Guiye'.

Chiuhsintzepao. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, p.113. Different reading for **Jiuxin Zipao.**

Chiuhsin Tsu-p'ao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Different reading for **Jiuxin Zipao**.

Chiusan-shipadan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Chiu Hsin Shih Pa Pan', different reading for 'Jiuxin Shibaban', synonym for **Shizitou.**

Chiusin-Shipaban. Urquhart, ed., 1960, *The Camellia,* vol.2, inter. pl.XXV & XXVI. Different reading for 'Jiuxin Shibaban', synonym for **Shizitou.**

Chiuszn-shipaban. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.352. Corruption of the Chinese name 'Chiu Hsin Shih Pa Pan', different reading for Jiuxin Shibaban', synonym for **Shizitou.**

Chiwaki-shiratama. (White Camellia of Chiwaki), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.5 as 'Chiwaki-Shirotama': Small to medium size, white, tubular to campanulate single. Originated in Suzuka-shi, Mie Prefecture, Japan. Note: "Chiwaki" is the name of the god of the "Tsubaki Ohkami" Shrine in Suzuka-shi. Named by Ikutaka Yamamoto, the chief priest of the Shrine.

Chiyecha. (Saw Leaved Camellia). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.429, p.81. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Nokogiriba-tsubaki.**

Chiyo. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.116; Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Different reading for **Chitose.**

Chiyo. (Thousand Ages), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyu, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* White, semi-double, medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chiyo. (Thousand Ages), *(C.japonica),* (Higo), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.117, pl.269: Red, single with 6-7 large, rounded petals with a central, higo-like ring of stamens with pinkish filaments and golden anthers. Leaves, long, flat, dark green. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.206, description, p.207, colour photo: Medium size, deep red, Higo style, single of 6-7 large, irregular sized, overlapping petals with the stamens in a spreading circle, pinkish filaments, yellow anthers. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate, slightly rolled, shining deep green with long petioles. See colour photo p.97 and description, p.231, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* This is not the old *Kadan Chikinshô* cultivar but recently discovered as a natural Yabu (Bush Camellia) mutation. Different reading: 'Sendai'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.165 with colour photo; English translation p.114.

Chiyoda-fukurin. (Bordered 'Chiyoda'), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.98, colour photo, p.231, description: A soft pink, campanulate single with the colour softening to white at petal edge and with large, red streaks. A central column of stamens slightly pinched in at the top. Leaves, elliptic, apex blunt, flat surface. Originated in Chûbu, Japan as a sport of **Chiyoda-nishiki.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1977. Note: "Chiyoda" is a place name in Kyôto which includes the Royal Palace.

Chiyoda-kagami. (Chiyoda's Mirror), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan,* p.5: Red. Large double. Petals pointed. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.

Chiyoda-nishiki. (Chiyoda's Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai, 1934-1935, Descriptive Catalogue, p.32: Crimson splashes on snow white. Single. Early flowering. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Soft pink, marbled white. Large single to semi-double. Vigorous, low, spreading growth. In America it received many synonyms and erroneous names

including: ‘Chitose-nishiki’, ‘Nana-Lomachi’, ‘Princess Nagaskie’, ‘Marlott’s Variegated’, ‘Mallot Variegated’, ‘Mallott’, ‘Princess Bacahachie’, ‘Nana-Romachi’, ‘Killarney King’, ‘Sacamento Pink’. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Chinese synonym ‘Qiandaijin’.

Chiyoda-nishiki. (Chiyoda’s Brocade), *(C.japonica),* For colour photo see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.78, pl.126 with description by Sato: Red streaks on white ground, campanulate bloom; medium size, number of petals, 5. Dark and pale red, large and small vertical stripes. Stamens tubular to “tea whisk” form, filaments white; stamens about 110. Flowers midseason to late. Leaves are medium elliptic and thick. It originated at Tôju-en, Chiyoda Mura, Old Nakajima Sub-prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Shûfûraku.** See p.98 & p.231, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* and p.262, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Sport: **Chiyoda-fukurin.** Note: There is often confusion between the above and below cultivars.

Chiyoda-nishiki-Kansai. (Chiyoda Brocade Kansai), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1962, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.292, pl.168: A campanulate single of pinkish white with streaks and dots of crimson. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves small, long, apices pointed, strongly waved, venation impressed, petioles hirsute. Synonym: ‘Chiyoda-nishiki’ Takarazuka’. Note: The name was taken from the address of the originator, Tôju-en, Chiyoda Village, Nakajima-gun, Aichi Prefecture, Japan and propagated at Takarazuka, Hyôgo Prefecture.

Chiyoda-nishiki-Nagoya. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.292. Synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Chiyoda-nishiki-Takarazuka. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.186, pl.320: Leaves narrowly elliptic to elliptic, cuneate at the base, gradually acuminate at the apex, strongly wavy, minutely depressed, serrulate. Flowers, palest pink, splashed with small pink lines and dots, campanulate. Flowers mid-season to late. Sato, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.50 as ‘Chiyoda-nishiki’. According to Minoru Satô, this is different from the genuine ‘Chiyoda-nishiki’. Originating from a plant at Yamamoto, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan. It is a synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki-Kansai**.

Chiyoda-no-hiki. Camellia Society of America, 1939, p.21. Corruption of Japanese name **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Chiyo-Dzuru. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Different reading for **Chiyozuru.**

Chiyogiku. (Myriad Ages Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.231: White lines on red, multiple double, medium-small size, Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, elliptic, acuminate, curved on a plant of erect, vigorous, bushy habit. Resembles **Orandakô.** Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Chiyohime. (Eternal Princess), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.98, colour photo, p.231, description: Small, campanulate, soft pink single of 7-9 petals, large, slightly rounded, somewhat crinkled, flushed a deeper pink. Late flowering. Leaves, small, long-elliptic, acuminate, mid-green, venation obvious, waved, sharply serrate. See p.93, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Synonym: ‘Senhime’. Resembles **Momochidori, Hamadayama.** Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Named and released by Saburô Yokoyama around 1974, released by Masaomi Murata.

Chiyoji-guruma. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Chôjiguruma.**

Chiyo-kagami. (Eternal Mirror), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Dark pink, large, single with round petals, with occasional petaloids. Originated in Japan.

Chiyo-no-hanagata. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Erroneous synonym for **Chô-no-hanagata.**

Chiyo-no-haru. (Eternal Spring), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.99, colour photo, p.231, description: Soft pink, medium size, formal double of open form, emarginate petals. Leaves, elliptic, medium size, acuminate, prominently veined, sharply serrate. Plant habit, vigorous and erect. Originated in Tenri City, Nara Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.167 with colour photo; English translation p.115. A cross between **Miura-otome** and **Yae-shiratama**. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1967.

Chiyo-no-homare. (Eternal Honor), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.12: A higo-like single, of 8-9 cm across, with 6-7 ruffled and distorted petals, white with red dots and streaks and a large, open burst of stamens, Early flowering. Flowers sometimes have a pink background. Leaves, medium size, elliptic, thick, even, prominent venation. Plant habit, erect and vigorous. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A seedling of **Shûfûraku** x **Hanamiguruma.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1949.

Chiyo-no-tama. (Jewel of Thousand Ages). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.167 with colour photo; English translation p.115. Medium size, vermilion, bud-centred formal double, scattered stamens appearing at the last stage of blooming. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright growth. An old camellia at a private family, but origin details obscure. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.

Chiyo-no-tsuru. Hosaka, 1937, *Kômoku Zufu.* Different reading for **Chiyozuru.**

Chiyorozu. (Ten Million). *(C.saluenensis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.167 with colour photo; English translation p.116. Miniature, purplish red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, slender petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of *C.saluenensis.* Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1985.

Chiyozuru. (Long Lived Crane), *(C.sasanqua),* Serizawa, 1877; Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshi'en Chabaifu:* White. Large single with long petals. According to Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.18: White with a suspicion of pink; blooms up to 15 cm across, with notched thin, creped petals; narrow, long greenish leaves; upright, fast growth. Yamazaki, *1972, Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, p.210, pl.514, description, p.382: White, slender petals, 7-10, flower diameter 10-15 cm, early flowering. Petals obovate, deeply notched, apices crinkled. On the apex a little pink colour remains. Stamens in a spreading group. (ume). Leaves, dark green, lustrous, lightly serrate, 5-6.5 cm long by 2.5-3.5 cm wide. Different readings: 'Chiyo Dzuru', 'Chiyo-no-tsuru', 'Tiyozuru'.

Chiyozuru. (Long Lived Crane), (Higo), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.169, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.98 & p.231: Large, white Higo camellia, 10-11 cm across with 6-7 petals with crinkled edges and a large burst of about 180 golden stamens. Leaves, long elliptic, to obovate, sharply serrate, venation depressed. Different readings: 'Chiyo-tzuru', 'Chiyo-juru'. Originally imported to Tokyo from Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Daisetsuzan.**

Chizhu Cha. Ichijima, Kenkichi, ed., 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Reprinted from Yashiro Kôken, 1841. Flowers look like azaleas. Different reading for 'Chih-chu-cha' as synonym for **Zhizhu Cha.** Originated in China.

Chizu. (Personal Name), (Wabisuke), Kirino, Shûhô, Wabisuke Group, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11, pp.116, 118, 119, colour photo, botanical drawings and description: Small size, campanulate single of Wabisuke form with 6 spinel pink petals and a small stamen

cluster. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.166, description, p.167, colour photo: Small size, deep pink, open campanulate single of 6 rounded, concave petals with a small stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apices blunt acute, margins serrulate. Originated near Kôtoku Temple, Fukumitsu-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Takasaka in 1979, named and released by Takeo Ogawa.

Chizu. (Longevity). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.163 with colour photo; English translation p.112. Small to medium size, dark red, long tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves lanceolate, medium size. Somewhat spreading growth, vigorous. A natural seedling of **Benikujaku**. Named and released by Yoshihiko Mishima. A seedling sibling to **Kuroyuri.** From Hyôgo Prefecture.

Chô-asobi. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.31 as 'Choasobi'. Different reading for **Chô-no-asobi.**

Cho-chi-deri. Fendig, *1953, American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Chôchidori.**

Chôchidori. (Butterfly Plover), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* in the section on new cultivars; Itô, Ko'emon, *1879, Chinka Shû:* White. Medium size, single, magnolia form. There are many Japanese camellia books which contain colour plates of this camellia beginning with Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangements* where 'Chôchidori' is shown in four flower arrangements on pp.163, 171, 189, 211. It is also illustrated in Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.57 & p.102, and 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.86, description, p.6; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.64, p.58 & p.300; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.97 & p.231: Flower, pure white, slender, normal petals, 6-8, arcuate but margins incurved, apex slightly outcurved, channelled. Staminal tube simple, tending to be irregular, opened at the apex. Late flowering. Leaves, narrowly elliptic, gradually undulate, thin in texture. Different readings: 'Chohchidori', 'Cyôchidori'. An old variety from the Edo period. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Chôchidori. (Morning Plover), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Medium size, white. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Asachidori'. (Believed extinct.)

Chô-chô-san. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Bulletin,* vol.11:1, p.17, 1949. No description. As Cho Cho San. McCaskill advert. in SCCS, 1950, *Camellia Review,* vol.12, No.2, p.18. No description. Sunningdale Nurseries New Zealand Catalogue, 1964, p.16: A delicate, dainty, shell pink with a long tube of golden stamens. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 19501951, p.4: Light pink. Medium size, semi-double to occasional anemone form. Medium, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Imported from Japan to USA by Domoto, California, about 1936 and named in California for the heroine of the opera "Madame Butterfly". Synonyms: 'Madame Butterfly', 'Palmerston'. Chinese synonym: 'Qiaosang'.

Chocolate Ball. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.90 with colour photo; Synonym for **Chokorêtobôru.**

Chôgashima. (Chôgashima Island), *(C.japonica),* Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* p.21 as 'Cho-Ga-Shima'. No description. Sakata et al. Mar.1981, Studies in the Flower colour in Camellias, II; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture* Kagoshima University, Vo.XVII, p.91. Originated in Japan.

Chôhanagata. Hosaka, 1937, *Kômoku Zutu.* Different reading for **Chô-no-hanagata.**

Choh-chidori. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.217, pl.83. Different reading for **Chôchidori.**

Chohjuraku. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to* Saibai, p.217, pl.163. Different reading for **Chôjuraku.**

Choh-no-hanagata. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.216, pl.101. Different reading for **Chô-no-hanagata**.

Choice Camellia. Burnell, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening,* vol.3, p.152. Synonym for **Eximia.**

Choice Fragrance. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.429. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between an unnamed hybrid seedling (**Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Salab**) x *C.japonica* **Erin Farmer,** which first flowered in 1988. Flower is of anemone form, 10 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep, with about 10 bright pink (RHS.CC.52A) petals and 60-80 petaloids of the same colour. The flower is fragrant. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Chôji-akerena. (Clear Anemone form), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Deep red, inner petals incurved, large size, anemone form. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Choji-bu-rawa. Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957. Corruption of the Japanese name **Chôjiguruma.**

Choji-gurma. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8. Orthographic error for **Chôjiguruma.**

Chôjiguruma. (Wheel of Anemone), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, Higashimurayama, Kichi'emon, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô,* as 'Kin-no-zai'. Tokyo Nursery Catalogue, 1896: Single with many central petaloids. Pink. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.390, pl.553 as **Chôjiguruma:** Light red, graduated colour on small, anemone form flower, 6-7 cm across, early blooming, 7-9 outer petals with central stamen group almost completely metamorphosed to long, curved, petaloid flags. Leaves, yellow-green with little lustre, long and slender, 5-6.5 cm long by 2-3 cm wide, long-acuminate, conspicuous venation, serrations, irregular but prominent. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879 lists it as 'Kin-no-zai', then in 1886 Minagawa has 'Chôji-guruma' and finally Fukui, 1895, *Nihon Engeikai Zasshi* records it as 'Ki-no-ma'. Corruptions of name: 'Chojigurma', 'Chouiguruma', 'Coji-guruma', 'Chiyoji-guruma'. Different readings: 'Chûjikuruma'. Synonyms: 'Kin-no-zai', 'Kin-no-sai', 'Kin-no-ma', 'Cloves Wheel'. Chinese synonym: 'Dingziche'.

Chôjikuruma. Different reading for **Chôjiguruma.**

Chôji-myôrenji. (Anemone form Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.* Rose-red, anemone form. Large size, opens flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chojiraku. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974-1975. Corruption of Japanese name **Chôjuraku.**

Chôjishiro. SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.38: White. Medium size single Higo. Synonym for **Chûjôshiro.**

Chôju. (Longevity) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref,. *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society in 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Osaraku**, pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Pink, yellowish in the center, single, flat, medium size, petal shapes unequal, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Cold hardiness relatively low. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1997.

Chôju-no-haru. (Long Life's Springtime), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1972, vol.I, p.364 and vol.II, 1978, pl.382, description, p.253: Medium size, soft, pale pink

semi-double, cupped, 14-16 petals, surrounding a short central, cylindrical bunch of stamens with yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season. Leaves, small, dark green, long-elliptic, acuminate, shallowly serrate. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.301 and 1984 *Chabana Koyomi Vol.1, Tsubaki* p.52 as 'Kazukiyama'. Synonym: 'Kazuki-yama'. Originated by Mrs Kurihara, Nerimaku, Tokyo, Japan.

Chôjuraku. (Pleasure of a Long Life), (Higo), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan:* Light cherry pink, 11 cm across, 7-8 petals, flat form single. Stamens open wide, white. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, medium size, elliptic, dark green. See colour illustrations: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, p.55, pl.52 as 'Higo-chôjuraku' and Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellias,* p.11 & 12; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.98 & p.231 as 'Chôjuraku-higo'; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.117. Different readings: 'Choh-juraku', 'Chôju-raku'. Corruption of name 'Chojiraku'. Synonyms: 'Higo-chôjuraku', 'Chôjuraku-higo'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Osaraku.**

Chôka. (Butterfly Flower), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with a pink tinge, double with 4-5 rows of round petals apices, lotus shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chôka. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chôka. (Name alludes to Adachi, Chôka), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.97, Colour photo, p.231 description: Small dark crimson single, 5-6 petals, campanulate. Compact central column of filaments, filaments pure white, anthers golden. In the early stages the blooms are almost black, becoming deep red later in the season. Mid-season flowering. Leaves elliptic, apex short acuminate, veins inclined to be prominent. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.229. Note: This is not the original Okumura Camellia. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.166 with colour photo; English translation p.114. The original tree is growing in Meiji Shrine.

Chôkai. (Name of mountain), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.97, colour photo, p.231, description: Small size, cup shaped, simple single of 5 petals, white, with a spreading group of lemon yellow stamens with deep yellow anthers. Leaves, elliptical, apex bluntly acute, recurved, sharply serrate; petiole hirsute. Originated in Chôkai Town, Yuri Sub-prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1980.

Chôka-wabisuke. (obscure), (Wabisuke), Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be a corruption of **Kochô-wabisuke** but not confirmed.

Chokorêtobôru. (Chocolate Ball). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.166 with colour photo; English translation p.115. Miniature, dark red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, lightly waved. Spreading, weak growth. A natural seedling of **Kuro-tsubaki.** Leaf buds, petioles and flowering buds are red. Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1994. From Tokyo.

Chö-Mo-Longma. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.76 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone form, white. Inner petaloids assume yellowish shades. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex),** first flowered 1983. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Chonchiflora. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Conchiflora.**

Chonchiflora Magno Major. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Conchiflora Magno Major', synoym for **Conchiflora Major.**

Chongbai. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p. 133. Chinese synonym for **Adorable.**

Chongjie. (Adoring Pure) (*C.reticulata* hybrid) China Regn No.18. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Oct 2007, No.20, p.46, with colour photo; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Kona,** originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA. Flowers semi-double, about 13 cm diameter. Colour a very light purple when opening, becoming almost pure white when fully open. About 19 petals in 2-3 whorls, inner petals incurved in a V shape, and lighter colour than the outer petals, which are flat with round or emarginated apex. Leaves broad and thick, 11.5-12.5 cm long and 6.5-7 cm long Flowers mid-season.

Chongjing. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Ace High.**

Chonglang. (Charging Waves), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.55, No.367, colour photo, No.223. Chinese synonym for *C. japonica* **Oki-no-nami.** Later changed to 'Chongzhilang'.

Chongningpao. (Chongning Gown), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.60 with colour photo; A rare cultivar, originated in Sichuan, found at present only in the garden of Mr Xu Yongcai, Shifang City, Sichuan, China. Flowers red to deep red, peony to rose form double, large, wavy petals with concave tips. Yellow stamens and petaloids mixed. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, shiny. Slow, spreading growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Chongshan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, The World's Best Camellia Cultivars, p.162. Chinese synonym for Kasane-ôgi.

Chongzhilang. (Charging Waves), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.55, No.367, colour photo, No.223. Chinese synonym for *C. japonica* **Oki-no-nami.** Previously as 'Chonglang'.

Chongqinghong. (Chonqing Red), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.52, No.332, colour photo No.191: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, deep red, formal double, with about 60 rounded petals, some emarginte, in 7-9 rows. Leaves small, mid-green. Late blooming. Originated in China.

Chô-no-asobi. (Playing of Butterflies), *(C.sasanqua),* Serizawa, 1877; Saitama Engei, 1911 as 'Chio-no-asobi'. Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* as 'Choasobi': Single pink spotted white. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.214, pl.540, colour photo, p.388, description: Medium size, 5-6 cm across, pink single, spotted white, 6-7 petals, deeply cleft at apex; spreading group of stamens in the centre. Early flowering. Leaves, dusky green slender and long, 5 cm x 2 cm, acuminate, recurved, coarsely serrate. Based on the same characters as 'Chô-asobi'. Chinese synonym: 'Feidie'.

Cho-no-gata. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Chô-no-hanagata.**

Cho-no-hagasane. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.30. Synonym for **Hagoromo**, ('Magnoliiflora').

Chô-no-hanagata. (Butterfly Flower form), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô.1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section on peony form flowers; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.109, pl.223, colour photo, p.323, description: A soft pink, shading to white, large incomplete double, open peony form, 11 cm across by 5 cm deep with 18-25 petals. Two outer rows of guard petals are large and flat, centre petals, erect and crinkled, folded over and intermixed with anthers when fully open. Anthers golden and

filaments white. Late flowering. Leaves, flat, glossy, medium green, elliptic, 8-10 cm long by 4-5.5 cm wide, edges almost not serrated, reflexed downwards. Loose, vigorous, upright growth. A Japanese variety from Kantô area, imported to USA by McIlhenny in 1941. Listed by Chûgai Nursery, 1938-1939. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.98 & p.231; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.298, 299. Corruption of name: 'Chiyo-no-hanagata', 'Cho-no-Hanegata', 'Cho-no-gata'. Different reading: 'Choh-no-hanagata'. Synonyms: 'Dorothea Blanche', 'Heart's Desire', 'Robinson 56'. Resembles **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Cho-no-Hanegata. Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Chô-no-hanagata.**

Chô-no-hige. (Butterfly's Antennae), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.136, pl.162: Leaves, dark green, rhombo-elliptic to broadly elliptic, dull surface, flat, veins slightly impressed, 6.7-7.7 cm long by 3.7-4.2 cm wide; petioles 5-7 mm long, glabrous. Flowers, widely opened, deep red, (Cardinal Red 822/2) petals wide, wrinkled and slightly recurved, 5-7 in number. Largest about 4.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Androecium, small, 2.5-3 cm high, stamens scanty, filaments pinkish. Late flowering. Originated in the garden of the Buddhist Temple, Jiganji, Ogure-dani, Fukui Prefecture, Japan.

Chô-no-mai. (Dancing of Butterflies), *(C.x williamsii),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.27: Small size, very pale pink, single, opening flat. Late blooming. Seedling of *C.japonica* 'Goshikiyae-chiri-tsubaki' x *C.saluenensis.* Originated by Katsuyoshi Yoshikawa, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan in 1969.

Chô-no-mai. (Dancing of Butterflies), *(C.sasanqua),* Satô, ed. 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.115: Pinkish white, medium size with pink base, single of 5-6 widespread petals. Early blooming. See JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.43. The original tree is growing in Nishio City, Aichi Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1974. Chinese synonym: 'Youdie'.

Chontelle. *(C.sasanqua),* Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Lid Catalogue, 1986, p.22: Deep pink, semi-double. Originated in New Zealand.

Choo Choo. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), Gentry, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.34, No.4. No description. SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.171: Large to very large, semi-double red. Medium, open, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. A seedling of reticulata hybrid **Buddha,** raised by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. Sport: **Choo Choo Variegated.**

Choo Choo Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), Gentry, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.4 as 'Choo Choo Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Choo Choo** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Chôraku. Different reading for **Osaraku.**

Chôrenge. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei* No.73, p.21. Different reading for **Tobirenge.**

Chôryô. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.* White blotched rose-red. Large with three rows of petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chôseiden. (Place Name in China), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.131, colour photo and description: Medium to large size, pink, single, of 5 large, overlapping petals and a pinched central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves green, elliptic, margins serrate. apices abruptly acute. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Chôchidori.** Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1979.

Chôsen. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Watanabe, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.9, p.161 as 'Cyôsen'. Synonym for **Chôsen-tsubaki** in the *Kadan Chikinshô.*

Chôsen-tsubaki. (Korean Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1733, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.3. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Single, very large, crimson, large, spreading stamen cluster. Late flowering. According to Yokoyama, JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki,* No.22, p.132, this ancient **Chôsen-tsubaki** is thought to be the same as the modern **Kumagai.** Originated in Japan.

Chôsen-tsubaki. (Korean Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.182, pl.108; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.132, pl.149: Slow growing cultivar with thick branches and dense foliage. Leaves, dark green, rhombeo-elliptic to broad-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, minutely serrulate, veins slightly impressed, petioles glabrous. Flowers single, bright red, (Cardinal Red 822/2) petals strongly wavy at margin, stamen tube normal, filaments reddish, anthers small, yellow. Flower 9-10 cm across with 5-6 petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Tuyama says that though the name means "Korean Camellia" it has no relationship with Korea. Different readings: 'Chohsen-tsubaki', 'Cyôsen'(tsubaki). Originated in Japan. Note: Although Tuyama describes this cultivar as the same as the ancient **Chôsen-tsubaki,** it has now been generally accepted that the modern **Chôsen-tsubaki** is different. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.14 & p.292 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.98 & p.231.

Chôsen-kotsubaki. (Korean Small Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Deep red, very small, blooms thickly. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Chô Shinji. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.5. Different reading for **Chôshinji.**

Chôshinji. (Chôshin Temple), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.198, colour photo and description: Small size, billiant, deep red, open, cup-shaped single, with 6 overlapping, channelled petals, some margins incurved, and a central stamen cylinder with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. An old tree thrives in a temple in Fukumitsu Town. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979. Different reading: 'Chô Shinji'.

Chôshô. (Derisive Smile), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyokan;* Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Tsubaki,* p.14 & p.41, pl.70: White splashed pink. See also colour photo Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic arrangement,* p.58 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.98 & p.231: Linear red spots on white background. On outside of petals there is an irregular red line. The flower opens evenly. Stamens spreading, filaments white, pistil pale green, Size, medium small. Midseason flowering. Leaves, medium size, long-elliptic. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Chôshun. (Long Spring), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.157, pl.225: Leaves, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, olivaceous green, loosely undulate, dull-shining, veins flat, manifestly serrate, 7.9-8.8 cm long by 4.1-4.3 cm wide, petioles, 5-9 mm long, hairy. Flowers, peony type, deep rose, (Crimson 22/1), paler on periphery; petals, 12-16, the largest, 6.1 cm x 5.1 cm, emarginated, arcuated outwards; packed with many irregular petals and petaloids in the centre. Androecium, 2.2-2.5 cm high, stamens scanty, filaments pink. Gynoecium lacking. Flowering period short, late. Originated in Mr Usujima's private garden, Makiyama, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Chôshun. (Long Spring), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, 1987, JCS, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.48; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38: Medium size, peach pink, informal peony form.

Blooms early to mid-season. Discovered by Katsuhiro Maeda in Hanamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan in 1972, named by Fusako Yamasaki..

Chou Fou. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for 'Chou Fu', different reading for 'Zhoufu'.

Chou Fu. Rubel Catalogue, 1939 as 'Chow Fau'. Different reading for 'Zhoufu'.

Chouiguruma. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Chôjiguruma.**

Chow Fau. Rubel, 1939, *Winter Hardy Camellias,* p.25. Orthographic error for 'Chou Fu', different reading for 'Zhoufu'.

Chow's Han-Ling. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.127, Reg. No.1183 as 'Chow's Hang-Ling': A *C.japonica* sport first observed by Dr L.E. Chow in 1966 on 'Carter's Sunburst'. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower form ranges from semi-double to formal double. Colour, white with blush pink centre and an occasional petal slightly striped pink. It measures 11 cm across by 6.5 cm deep with yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms early to late. Orthographic error: 'Chow's Hang-Ling'. Originated in USA. Sport: **Han-ling Snow.** Chinese synonym: 'Caohanling'.

Chow's Han-Ling Snow. Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4. Synonym for **Han-ling Snow.**

Chôyô. (9th day of 9th Lunar Month), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki, Irohanayose Irot*-suki: Red. Three or four rows of petals. Medium size. Early blooming, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Choyo-no-nishiki. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink striped red. Medium size, semi-double. Slow, compact growth, Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Chôzaemon. (Name of a nurseryman), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* A camellia with marble-like variegated leaves, very large, dark green and lustrous. Also called 'Gingyoku' ('Silver Jewel'). A large, white double. Originated in Japan.

Chrenlent. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description.

Chrichton. Katz & Strother, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.260, Orthographic error for 'Crichton', synonym for **Tricolor California.**

Chris. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.86, Reg. No.886: A peony form, light pink chance seedling, originated by Owen D. Edge, Columbus, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading and average in rate with light green pointed leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.The flower is light pink, blending to a lighter pink towards the centre. It is 11 cm across by 6 cm deep. Anthers are yellow. Bloom formation is similar to **Spring Sonnet.**

Chris Bergamini. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov.1999, Reg. No.2508. Details given incorrect. Originated by Don Bergamini, Martinez, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.5, colour photo before p.1. An anemone form chance seedling. Colour is white with varying and very prominent stripes and patches of pink and red. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1995. Flowers are 5.7-8.2 cm across x 1.2-1.8 cm deep, with 12-16 petaloids and 50-70 petaloids. Flowers profusely. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 7.5-9 cm long x 3.8-5 cm wide.

Chris Jubilee. *(C.japonica), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.105 with colour photo; Anemone form, 7-9 cm diameter, white outer petals boldly striped with burgundy red, central petaloids a mixture of burgundy and white.

Chris Lee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.31, Reg. No.2251: Originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. The 30 year old seedling first flowered in 1970. A large bright red, anemone form chance seedling, blooms early to late. Flower size 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 40 petals and 7-8 petaloids, yellow anthers on white filaments. Petals heavily veined, petaloids streaked with white. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.80-81.

Chrissie. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953; Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, semi-double to incomplete double, pure white, 10 cm across by 4 cm deep. The flower is cup shaped. The petals are large and crinkled around the top margins. More than 200 fragile stamens with golden anthers. Similar to **Gauntlettii.** In the incomplete double formation, erect petals in the centre, mix with fascicles of stamens with creamy filaments, anthers dark yellow. Leaves, lanceolate, medium dark green, 7.5 cm long by 4 cm wide. Serrations, holly-like, turned down. A seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) probably fertilized by **Gauntlettii,** named for Mrs Christine Holland. Originated in USA.

Chrissie's Retic. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XV, No.5, P.24, 1988, Reg. No.249: Originated by Neville Haydon, Auckland, New Zealand. An 8 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1984 on a typical plant, upright, dense and average in rate. Leaves average, 11 cm x 5 cm, dark green. The peony form flowers have about 22 petals and the odd petaloid, yellow anthers, white filaments. In size they are 13 cm across x 7 cm deep, white in the centre, shading to pale pink at the edge (RHS.CC.Red Purple 57D). Chinese synonym: 'Kelixi'.

Christian Claude. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Red single.

Christian McSween. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.216,Reg. No.593: A chance seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), first bloomed 1959, originated by Mrs S.J. Raborn, Andalusia, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is dense, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double flower, 12.5 cm across by 5-6 cm deep, is deep pink with yellow stamens and 15 petals. It has a ruffled inner row of petals. The centre petals divide the stamens into fascicles. One petal variegates. Mid-season flowering.

Christian Pink. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1996, No.139, p.9, Reg. No.461. Registered by K.Strudwick, Crafers, South Australia. Originator F. Melville. A sport of **Ochroleuca** which has remainded stable since 1970. The elegans-form flower has pink centre petaloids, pale pink petals, with deep pink striations on all petals (RHS.CC.65B-D). Diameter 11 cm x 6.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an upright bushy plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, oval, elliptic serrated margins, pointed apex, 12 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers shed whole.

Christian Timmons. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.229, Reg. No.776: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958, originated by Mrs H.J. Beasley, Hartsville, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10.3 cm x 4 cm. The peony form flowers, similar to **Daikagura**, measure 10.5 cm across and 4 cm deep with 30 petals. The colour is dark red with golden anthers and pink filaments. Flowers mid-season.

Christiana Vanzener. van Houtte Catalogue, 1880-1881, 189:237. Orthographic error for **Christiano Van- Zeller.**

Christiano Vanzener. van Houtte, 1880-1881, Catalogue, 189-H:17. Orthographic error for **Christiano Van-Zeller.**

Christiano Van-Zeler. da Silva, 1955 Catalogue, p.75. Orthographic error for **Christiano Van-Zeller.**

Christiano Van-Zeller. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, as **Christiano Van-Zeller**, & No.9, 1872-1973, as 'Christiniano Van-Zeller.': Delicate pink coloured, formal double. Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.83, 1882-1881, p.93 as 'Christina Vanzener': Deep pink, edged white, streaked red. Imbricated. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic errors: 'Christiano Vanzener', 'Christiano Van-Zeler', 'Christiniano Van-Zeller', 'Christiana Vanzener', 'Christina Vanzener', 'Christiano Wanzeller'.

Christieline. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2618. First flowered in 1970. Originated by Lionel Worthy of Gainesville, Fla., USA. Flower is 9 cm across, a blush pink rose form double, with white anthers and filaments, and heavy petal texture. *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.91, colour photo p.c1. Flowers early to late. Upright, vigorous and dense growth. Dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. SCCS, Supplementary List 2014, Name given as 'Christeline'.

Christina Vanzener. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.83, 1882-1883, p.93. Orthographic error for **Christiano Van-Zeller.**

Christine. Hazlewood & Jessep.1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.40: Abbreviation for **Christine Lee.**

Christine Ann. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.316: Originated by Myrtle T. Kennedy, Whangarei New Zealand. An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1989. The plant is of average growth and habit, and the leaves are mid-green with good serrations and measure 9 cm x 4 cm. The flower is anemone form with a large boss of petaloids and 6 wavy petals. Average flower size is 10 cm across and coloured wildwood pink (RHS.CC.58C). The anthers are yellow with pale pink filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. Holds well, having firm textured petals that stand up through the centre.

Christine Collins. *(C.japonica)* ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.139 with colour photo; Regn No.2816. A 25 year old seedling, first flowered 1996. Originated by James P. Taylor, Quitman, Ga., USA, and registered by Christine T. Collins. Propagated by Mark Crawford, Loch Laurel Nursery. Medium to large flower, 10 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep with 50 petals. Semi-double to loose peony form is blush pink, and has a slightly flared ring of stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Slow, upright growth. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 6.5 cm.

Christine Dodd. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2511. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.5, colour photo before p.1. Originated by Tom Dodd, Semmes, Ala., USA. A semi-double chance seedling with deep pink outer petals and light pink to white inner petals. Flowers mid-season The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 13.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 24 petals (the outer folded petals give bloom its star shape), 4 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and spreading, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Christine G. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.161, Reg. No.1627: A large, medium rose-red peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season flowering, originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across by 6 cm deep with 40 plus petals and yellow filaments. Flowers long lasting and good texture.

Christine Gonos. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.3, p.34, Reg. No.2301; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.60: Originated by Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mouchang** x (**Mrs D.W. Davis** x **Estella d'Ancona**). Large to very large; flowers pink. Blooms mid-season to late. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1983. Average size bloom is 12.5 cm across x 6.2 cm deep. with

50+ petals. Plant growth is upright and spreading, open and average inrate with dark green leaves 8.7 cm long x 6.2 cm wide. Colour pl. between pp.64-65.

Christine Lee. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Large, semi-double pink flower with stamens in centre, 10-12.5 cm across, late flowering. Small, glossy foliage, tall, upright grower. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.83. Originated from a seedling of unknown parentage by Dr W.G. Lee, Macon, Georgia, USA and named for his first wife. Sports: **Christine Lee Variegated, Christine Red Sport.** Not to be confused with the variety **Enchantress,** which was distributed under the name 'Christine Lee'. Synonym: 'Enchantress'(South), 'Christine Lee Number 2'.. Abbreviation: 'Christine'.

Christine Lee (Ala). The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.8. Synonym for **Enchantress.**

Christine Lee Number 2. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.3. Synonym for **Christine Lee.**

Christine Lee Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Orton Price List, 1947-1948 as 'Christine Lee Vg.'. A virus variegated form of **Christine Lee** - Pink, marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Christine Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.40: Abbreviation for **Christine Red Sport.**

Christine Red Sport. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1942. A light red sport of **Christine Lee.** Originated by Lindo Nursery, Chico, California, USA. Abbreviation: 'Christine Red'.

Christine Marie. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.27: Light pink. Small to medium size semi-double. Originated by M.J. Anthony, San Gabriel, California, USA.

Christine Schreiber. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.104, Reg. No.1568: A large, bright pink, formal double chance seedling *C.japonica.* Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Homer A. Schreiber Jr., Lafayette, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. The flower has 102 petals and is average size, 10 cm across by 6 cm deep. The petals are strong textured and the bloom does not shatter. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 9 cm long by 6 cm wide.

Christine Smith. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.2. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.229, Reg. No.665: An 8 year old chance seedling of **Elegans,** that first flowered 1960, originated by Twin Pines Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, of average density and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, averaging 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The rose-pink flowers are 11 cm across by 8.5 cm deep, with yellow stamens. They vary in form from semi-double to anemone to peony and have from 50-150 petals and 20-50 petaloids. The bloom has long lasting qualities and falls complete. Flowers mid-season to late. There is also a variegated form.

Christine Smith Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.2. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.229, Reg. No.750: A virus variegated form of **Christine Smith** - Rose-pink, marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Christmas. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1985, p.5. Abbreviation for **Christmas Beauty.**

Christmas Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1959: Bright red. Large, semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Early bloomimg. Originated by V. Howell, Pelahatchie, Mississippi, USA. Sport: **Christmas Beauty Variegated.** Abbreviation: 'Christmas'.

Christmas Beauty Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39 as 'Christmas Beauty Var.': A virus variegated form of **Christmas Beauty** - Bright red blotched white. Originated by V. Howell, Pelahatchie, Mississippi, USA.

Christmas Bells. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,*1960, p.195, Reg. No.458: A 14 year old chance seedling, originated by Jon C. Campbell, Natchez, Mississippi, USA, that first bloomed in 1949. Plant growth is of average density and medium rapid rate. Dark green leaves average 12.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. The dark red, single blooms are 10 cm across and 2 cm deep with 6 petals and creamy-red stamens. Flowers early to mid-season.

Christmas Candles. *(C.hiemalis),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. No description; Threlkeld, 1962, *The Camellia Book,* p.186: Bright red, large, semi-double, originated by the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA as a seedling of **Shishigashira.** The plant has a growth habit with the branches borne in tiers. The bright red flowers average 12 petals and are borne upright like Christmas candles. Chinese synonym 'Shengdan Lazhu'.

Christmas Cheer. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: A peony form, fluffy, deep red flower of medium size, dull green foliage and fast, bushy growth, late flowering. Originated in USA.

Christmas Cheer Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* invalidly as 'Christmas Cheer': Rose-pink. Medium size single. Early flowering. Originated by Doty & Doerner, Portland, Oregon, USA. Orthographic error: 'Christmas Cherr'

Christmas Cherr. Thoby et al. 1988, *Tsubaki. A Propos de Camellia* p.45. Orthographic error for **Christmas Cheer Pink.**

Christmas Daffodil. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.128, Reg. No.1179: An 8 year old hybrid cross, *C.japonica.* **Elizabeth Boardman** x *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess,** that first bloomed in 1968, originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid in rate with dark, dull green leaves, 5 cm long by 2.5 cm wide. The amenone form bloom is white, tinged with blush pink as the petal tips, with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measure 7.5 cm across by 4 cm deep and blooms mid-season. The flower resembles a daffodil as it opens, with a narrow trumpet of petals and stamens, topped by petaloids, surrounded by a corolla of wavy petals, recurved outwards. In *Growing Your Favourite Plants,* Readers Digest, 1991, p.136, this is erroneously described as a *C. x williamsii.*

Christmas Eve. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.6; Large, bright pink flowers in mid-autumn. Very vigorous growth, becoming a small tree. New growth is bronze red changing to a deep glossy green. Originated by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA, as a seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**).

Christmas Flame. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Flame red. Medium size, semi-double. Originated by the Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia, USA.

Christmas Glory. Thomasville Nurseries Catalogue, 1935, p.7. Synonym for **Rose Anemone** as 'Rose Emery'.

Christmas Glory. *(C.japonica),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.28: Flowers, bright carmine, broadly campanulate with broad undulate petals. Blooms from early to late. Originated by Wada in Japan.

Christmas Morning Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.5. No description. Originated in USA.

Christmas Peony. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.1, p.82 & 84, black and white photo: Flower, incomplete double, anemone form, Turkey red 721/2 and /3; 7cm across by 4 cm deep. Petals obtuse to retuse, about 18 guard segments, deeply notched, firm substance. In the centre of the flower is a tight cluster of numerous, erect petaloids; stamens scarse. Buds elliptic. Leaves, elliptic to ovate-elliptic, 7-8 cm long by 4.5-5 cm wide, light green, thin texture, broad and shallow serrations, margins inclined to roll under, apices variable, short to long pointed, recurved. Habit: A loose, spreading shrub early blooming. A seedling originated by Mrs Staley, Riverbank, California, USA.

Christmas Pink. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Christmas Red. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.5: Single, uniform, light rose-red. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA. This name has been used erroneously as a synonym for **Celestine.**

Christmas Rose. *(C.x williamsii x C.hiemalis),* Camellia Forest Catalogue, 1988, p.2: Rose pink to light red, full semi-double. Blooms mid-winter (Very early). Opening buds are rose-like at Christmas in the Northern hemisphere. Originated in USA.

Christmas Star. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39: White. Large, semi-double with the outer petals producing a star formation, with shorter, inner petals and petaloids intermixed in the centre. Medium growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Camelliana, California, USA.

Christmas Tree. *(C.japonica),* NCCS., 1949, *The Camellia Bulletin,* vol.3 No.2, p.7: White, streaked light red. Medium sized semi-double. Compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Mrs Mary Edinger, Rosebud Farm, Sacramento, California, USA.

Christoforo Colombo. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. No description. Andrè Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.91: Imbricated, bright red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Christiforo Colombo', 'Christophe Colomb', 'Christopher Columbus', 'Christoforo Columbo Nuova'.

Christoforo Columbo Nuova. Linden's Special Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.21. Synonym for **Christoforo Colombo.**

Christophe Colomb. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873, p.135: Synonyms: 'Christopher Columbus', 'Christoforo Columbo Nuova'. Orthographic variant for **Christoforo Colombo.**

Christopher Columbus. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Synonym for **Christoforo Colombo.**

Christopher Holman. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.156, Reg. No.1887: A very large, clear red, peony form *C.reticulata,* chance seedling of **Pharaoh,** originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 13 cm across by 7.5 cm deep, with 20 petals, 2-3 petaloids, creamy filaments, yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, of average density and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long by 4 cm wide.

Christopher Shuman. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2107: Large size, light red, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.119: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average bloom size, 10.5 cm across, 6 cm deep with 32 petals, yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm.

Christy. *(C.japonica),* Pyron, 1968, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.123: "Several years ago, Mrs James Moon, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA, named a seedling 'Papillon'. She gave a scion to Neil Rogers of Belle Fontaine Nursery. Neil, in turn, gave the late Les Richards a scion. Evidently this sported the variety which Mrs Richards tentatively designated as **Christy.** This is a large, loose peony form with petals of decreasing size towards the centre. The colour is unusual basically white to blush with cloudy pink patches near the margins."

Chrotenka. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56, No description.

Chrysandra. *(C.japonica),* Anthony, 1956, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.17, No.5, p.24. Description not available. Originated in USA.

Chrysantha. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.3. The species *Camellia chrysantha* (Hu) Tuyama.

Chrysantha Variegated. *(C.chrysantha),* Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.3. A form of the species *C.chrysantha* with variegated foliage. Originated in New Zealand.

Chrysanthemiflora. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.76, 225: This plant resembles, entirely in form and foliage, the Camellia 'Pomponia Plena'; buds small, long, with green scales. The flower is 7 cm across, double, flat white. The outer row of petals numbers 9, large, rounded, displayed irregularly; those of the interior resemble those of the old white chrysanthemum, the same form and disposition but shorter. Originated in France.

Chrysanthemum. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.10: Double, mauve, cupped. Originated in Australia.

Chrysanthemum Petal. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10. Western synonym for the Yunnan *C.reticulata,* **Juban** as 'Tsueban'.

Chrysanthemun Season. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.118. Synonym for **Kikutoji.**

Chu Hung Ping. Liu, 1959, *Chung kuo chu ming ti chi chung hua hui.* Different reading for **Zhuhongbing**.

Chu Hung Chiu Hsin. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading for **Zhuhong Jiuxin.**

Chu-hung Chü-pan. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading for **Zhuhong Juban.**

Chü Pan. Fang, 1930, *Tiannan Chahua Xinozhi.* Different reading for **Juban.**

Chu Ting Hung. Chen, 1955, *Guan Shan Shumuxue.* Different Reading for 'Zhudinghong'.

Chuan Chu. Chang & Chang, 1867, *Pentsao Kangmu.* Different reading for **Juanju**. The Japanese reading is 'Kushitama'.

Ch'uan-chu Ch'a. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki, Hana to Kino Bunka,* erroneously as 'Huan-chu-cha'. Different reading for **Chuanzhu Cha.** Japanese reading: 'Kushitama-cha'.

Chuan Chu Hua Shu. Old Chinese name for Camellia. Synonym for *Shan Cha Hua.*

Chuandanzi. (String of Beads), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Garden's List, 1985. No description. Originated in China.

Chuandiaozhong. *(Enkianthus cinque* flowers), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Garden's List, 1985. No description. Originated in China.

Chuanfurong. (Sechuan's Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.52, No.333, colour photo No.192: Large size, 8-11 cm across, crimson, semi-double of 10-20

petals, with a brushlike stamen cluster with small, golden anthers. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Sechuan Province, China.

Chuangzhongyue. (Moon in the Window), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.78, No.600. Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Mado-no-tsuki.**

Chuanmanao. (Sechuan's Agate), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.52, No.331, colour photo No.190: Medium size, 6-9 cm across, deep red with white variegation, formal double. Leaves deep green, broad-ovate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Sechuan Province, China.

Chuanmudancha. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.570; Robust plant with horizontal branches. Leaf elliptic, yellowish green, 7.5-10 cm x 4-5.5 cm. Flower spinel red, 11-13 cm diameter. About 10 petals, flat in 2-3 rows, bases joined, large and thick, veins obvious, irregularly arranged. Some petaloids and stamens. Flowers early to late. From Sichuan Province, China.

Chuan Pan. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for **Juanban.**

Chüan-pan Mou-tan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Different reading for **Juanban Mudan.**

Chüan-pan Tieh-ch'ih. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Juanban Diechi.**

Chuanzhu Cha. (String of Pearls Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Li, Shizhen, 1590, *Benceo Gangmu;* Fang, 1930, *Tiannan Chahua Xiaozhi*, according to Bartholomew, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, pp.147-155: The petals are fragmented and piled up and the colour is pink. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.48, No.290. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Ch'uan-chu-ch'a'.

Chûbon. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.116. Different reading for **Chûhon.**

Chûbu-benibotan. *"Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.65; Synonym for **Benibotan (Chûbu).**

Chûbu-chûjôhaku. (Chûjô's White from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.96, colour photo, p.230, description as 'Chûbu-chûjyôhaku': White, single, medium size flower, opening evenly, 8-10 cm across, 6-7 large, crinkled and creped petals, a large number of stamens, spread out like a Higo, with an occasional anemone centre. Leaves, wide elliptic, undulate, medium size, acuminate apex, dark green. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Chûbu-goshiki-tsubaki. (Five Coloured Camellia from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan:* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.96, colour photo, p.230, description: Single, campanulate bloom of 5-6 petals, inner curved, large, rounded with a deep pink throat fading to a broad, white border on petal margins, or white with pink stripes or solid pink or pure white. Leaves, ovate, dark green, size, medium small, apex acuminate. shallowly serrate, flat. See colour photo, p.59, Katei Gahô, ea., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi Vol.1, Tsubaki.* Synonym: 'Owarigoshiki-tsubaki'. Often used for the tea ceremony. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Chûbu-hakubotan. (White Peony from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.294, colour photo and description: Medium to large size, white, semi-double, opening through a spherical shape, 2-3 rows of emarginate, concave, overlapping petals and an irregular, central stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves deep green,

broad-elliptic, flat, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. see Sato, 1973, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.103 erroneously lists this as 'Hakubotan'. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Chûbu-hakutaka. (White Hawk of Chûbu), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972 p.62, pl.77, description, p.302: A white, single campanulate to cupped flower with 5-6 large, waved petals and a splayed centre of about 125 stamens, filaments milk white, Flower reaching about 10 cm across. Blooms early to late. Leaves, dark green, long-elliptic, thick, dull surface. Discovered in Sufu'e Machi, Nakajima Sub-prefecture, Aichi Prefecture Japan, by Satô and named by him.

Chûbu-hakutsuru. (White Crane of Chûbu), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.82, pl.142, description, p.313; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.112 & p.237 as 'Hakutsuru-Chûbu': A white with fine, dark red lines, campanulate single of 5-7 large, rounded petals with reflexed apices. A large, central column of about 120 stamens with dull, yellow anthers and whitish filaments, becoming brush shaped. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, broad-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, glossy, dark green, obscure venation, serrulate margins with reflexed apex. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.22, erroneously lists this as 'Hakutsuru'. Synonym: 'Hakutsuru-Chûbu'. The original tree was planted in the garden of Nagoya Castle and called one of the three castle camellias with **Daijôkan** and **Chûbu-tamatebako**, but destroyed in World War II. Originated in Japan.

Chûbu-hanafûki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.229: This was the old name for the present day **Dainagon,** but was also used as a synonym for **Chûbu-tamadare.**

Chûbu-hanamiguruma. (Chûbu Flower Viewing Carriage), (Higo), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in* Colour, vol.I, 1972, p.74, pl.116, description, p.308 as 'Chûbu-hanami-guruma'; Yokoyama et al. 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.167: A medium size, 5-6 petalled single about 7.5 cm across, white, with streakings and pepperings of pink and red. Flowers open evenly, with large, rounded petals and a typical Higo burst of about 130 stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves, wide-elliptic, medium size, thick, flat, dull, light green. There is a mutation with a white, ornamental border. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.96 & p.230. Resembles **Hanamiguruma** but leaves are smaller and undulate, and flower colour paler. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Chûbu-hatsugasumi. (First Mist in Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon No Chinka,* p.106; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia* Cultivar List, p.5: Medium size, pale pink, bowl-shaped single with embracing petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Chûbu-hatsukari. ('Hatsukari' from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu* no *Tsubaki:,* p.12 lists this as 'Hatsukari' but the name was changed later to 'Chûbu-hatsukari' to avoid confusion. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.50, colour photo, p.51, description: A white, medium size, campanulate single, with 5-7 reflexed petals with irregular margins. Large, central column of about 120 stamens with milk white filaments, joined for the lower half and yellow anthers. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves, broad-ovate, coarsely serrate, apices abrupt acute, dark green. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Synonym for **Hatsukari (Chûbu).**

Chûbu-higurashi. (Chûbu Twilight), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.97, colour photo, p.230, description: Large, semi-double, 14-16 petals in 2-3 rows standing apart, white with streaks and marks of crimson and, sometimes a white border. Large, slender, elliptical leaves with shallow serrations and veins slightly raised. Sport: **Momoji-no-higurashi.** Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Chûbu-hinazuru. (Crane Chick from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.71, colour photo and description: Small size, white, cup-shaped single with thick, compact petals and a central stamen column, pinched in at top, filaments white, joined for lower half, with yellow anthers. Blooms early to late season. Leaves dark green, broad-elliptic. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Chûbu-kaguyahime. (Kaguya Princess in Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.279. colour photo and description: Medium size, soft pink with red splashes, campanulate single with 6 petals, and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, apices abrupt acute, margins shallowly to obscurely serrate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A seedling of **Tatsuta-nishiki.**

Chûbu-kamakura-shibori. (Chûbu Kamakura Dappled), *(C.sasanqua),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1970, *Garden Life,* No.36, p.119: Medium size, single of 5 petals. Light red, heavily marked white. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. This is a possible synonym for 'Kamakura-shibori' as a synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Shokkô-nishiki.**

Chûbu-kanbotan. (Winter Peony from Chûbu). *(C.hiemalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.320. English translation p.242. Medium size, deep peach red, double. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, somewhat small. Spreading, vigorous growth. Origin unknown, has been sold in Shizimu City on the northern bank of Lake Hamana as 'Benibotan'. Considered to be a natural seedling of **Shishigashira.** From Shizuoka Prefecture.

Chûbu-kimigayo. ('Kimigayo' in Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.95, colour photo, p.230, description: A white, open, informal, incomplete double, large, 10-11 cm across, with thin, translucent petals, particularly towards the edges, which are fluted and waved. The stamens are broken into fascicles by small, erect, creped, centre petals. Leaves, medium size, mid-green, shallowly serrate, margins twisted, reflexed with impressed venation. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. See colour photo & description in Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.88 which erroneously lists this cultivar as 'Kimigayo'. There is also a cultivar of the name **Kimigayo** from the Kantô District which has a cylindrical stamen cluster.

Chûbu-kyôkosode. Synonym for **Saifu.**

Chûbu-kumagai. (Kumagai is a hero in a Kabuki Drama), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.95, colour photo, p.230, description: A crimson, single to semi-double 9 cm across, with 9-11 large, round, fluted petals. The flower is a higo-like form with a large, rounded, central boss of 200 stamens with yellow anthers, late blooming. See Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.112 which erroneously list this cultivar as 'Kumagai'. Resembles **Higo-hagoromo**. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Chûbu-kusudama. Synonym for 'Kusudama' as synonym for **Yuba-shibori.**

Chûbu-manazuru. (Flying Crane in Chûbu), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972 p.82, pl.140, description, p.311; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.248 as 'Manazuru-Chûbu'. A medium size, 7-8 cm across, cup shaped, white bloom with rare, fine crimson lines on 6-7, large, rounded petals, reflexed and wavy at the apex. A central column of stamens of large diameter with creamy white filaments and golden anthers. The pistil protrudes before opening. Blooms mid-season. Leaves, glossy, dark green, wide-elliptic. A red striped variegation of **Kamohonnami.** Different reading: 'Manazuru-Chûbu'. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Chûbu-meigetsu. (Full Moon in Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.97, colour photo, p.230, description: A medium size, 7-8 cm across, white, campanulate, single

flower of 7-8 irregular petals; outer, recurved; central column of stamens with yellowish filaments and deep golden anthers. Early flowering. Leaves, elliptic, tapered acuminate apex, prominent venation, margins finely serrulate. Sometimes erroneously marketed as 'Haku-myôrenji'.

Chûbu-moshio. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.252. Synonym for **Yae-hime.**

Chûbu-murui-shibori. ('Murui-shibori from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundo Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû,* p.251. Resembles **Murui-shibori.** Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Synonym: 'Murui-shibori-Chûbu'.

Chûbu-myôjô. ('Myôjô' from Chûbu), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.242: White moires on red ground, single, tubular form, medium size. A seedling of **Iwane-shibori.** Originated in the Chûbu district, Japan.

Chûbu-senbazuru. ('Senbazuru' from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.64, description, p.65, colour photo: Small sized, vase-shaped single of 5 rounded petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for lower third, and light yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves glossy, dark green, slender, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. A bushy plant. Originated in the Chûbu district, Japan.

Chûbu-setsugekka. ('Setsugekka' from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.96, colour photo, p.230, description: An average size, 6-7 cm across, 5 petalled, saucer-shaped single, pale pink ground, peppered with pink dots and small dashes. Central ring of stamens, filaments creamy, anthers light yellow. Leaves, dull green, wide-elliptic, medium size, acute apex, wavy with prominent venation. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.254 colour photo. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Resembles **Setsugekka,** but which has white ground and occasionally produces a pure white flower, and its leaves are strongly twisted compared to **Chûbu-setsugekka.**

Chûbu-shikainami. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol. I, 1972, p.145, pl.328, description, p.339: A semi-double to open, incomplete double peony form, with 2-3 rows of large, imbricated outer petals, 10 in number, and some small, erect centre petals breaking up the stamen cluster. Bloom is 10 cm across, very pale pink to white, colour deepening in the throat and venation, some streaks of crimson. Filaments milk white. Blooms mid-season. Leaves, wide-elliptic, thick, lustrous green, sometimes showing yellow variegation. Plant habit side spreading and vigorous. See Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.372, colour photo. Synonym for **Shikainami-Nagoya** by Tuyama, 1968, *Camellia of Japan,* p.187, pl.368. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.66 & p.219, 'Shikainami-Chû', resembles **Shikainami** but the flower is larger and the plant more vigorous. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.73 erroneously lists this cultivar as 'Shikainami'. Sport: **Shikainamibeni.** Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Chûbu-shirodaikagura. (White Daikagura from Chûbu), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.230: White, in the initial period of opening it is minutely marked with pink, an open peony form with scattered fascicles of stamens intermixed with the central petals. Large size. Early blooming. Leaves, long-ovate, medium size, acuminate apex, slightly keeled at midrib, otherwise flat, petioles hirsute. Has some resemblance to **Shiro-daikagura** even in flowering periods. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Chûbu-taiyô-nishiki. (Brocade of the Sun - Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Sakata et al., 1981, "Studies in the Flower Colour of Camellia, II"; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University,* vol.XVII, p.89. Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* p.20. No description. Originated in Japan.

Chûbu-tamadare. (Chûbu Pedant Gems), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.155, pl.378, description, p.253; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.96 & p.230: A bowl shaped, deep pink, double, 16-20 petals, large, rounded, outer rows embracing a centre of some erect petals, intermixed with stamens. Leaves, wide-elliptic, large, thick on a spreading tree. Flowers early to mid-seasom. The stamens are cylindrical, though of irregular length, with occasional petaloids. It resembles the Kantô **Hanafûki** but flowers earlier, its colour is darker and the leaves larger. It is an ancient specimen which existed in olden times in Inazawa, the Aichi Prefecture where it was called 'Tamadare'. Synonym: 'Chûbu-hanafûki'.

Chûbu-tamanokoshi. Synonym for 'Tamanokoshi-Chûbu' as synonym for **Tama-nokoshi.**

Chûbu-tamatebako. (Treasured Cabinet from Chûbu), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.1, 1972, p.148, pl.337, description, p.341; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.96 & p.230: A large, white with rare slender crimson lines, globe shaped semi-double of about 18 petals in three layers, enclosing a somewhat irregular stamen cluster with white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves, broad-ovate to broad-elliptic, thick with a short rounded apex, raised midrib and obscure venation. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.385, colour photo. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Resembles **Tamatebako** which has pure white flowers without any crimson marks as **Chûbu-tamatebako.** Note: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* erroneously lists this cultivar as 'Tamatebako' which is a different cultivar. The original tree was in the garden of the Nagoya Castle, Nagoya City as one of the three "Goten Tsubaki", the castle camellias, with **Daijôkan** and **Chûbu-Hakutsuru.**

Chûbu-tônishiki. (Chûbu Chinese Brocade), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.1, 1972, p.154, pl.361, description p.345: A medium size, loose, informal double of soft pink, fading to white at the petal margins, with the petals veined deeper pink towards their base. Two rows of large, rounded guard petals, 120 in number, enclose groups of erect, ruffled petals, forming the stamens into 5 fascicles with milk white filaments. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium sized, broad-elliptic, light green. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Note: The Kantô cultivar reading **Kara-nishiki,** (same characters) is a different variety. Resembles **Hikarugenji.** Synonyms 'Kurume-genji' from Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.96 & p.230, and 'To-nishiki' in Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.383, & p.203 & Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.87.

Chûbu-tsukimiguruma. (Chûbu Moon Viewing Carriage), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.1, 1972, p.50, pl.38, description, p.296; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* p.96 & p.230; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.74, erroneously as 'Tsukimiguruma': Medium size, 8-9 cm across, single pink, with colour softening to white towards the centre; 5-7 large, rounded, reflexed petals with their tips becoming deep pink, surrounding a large, spreading stamen cluster, in a ring form, with yellow filaments and anthers. Blooms mid-season. The flower is somewhat Higo like in form. Large, lanceolate to ellipic, flat, dark green leaves with well defined venation, long tapered apex and serrulate margin. Habit is erect and bushy. An old variety grown at the Higashiyama Botanic Gardens, Nagoya City, Japan, believed to be synonymous with the old Edo cultivar, 'Tsukimi-guruma', (Kamegorô, 1859), which is one of the 'Sanzuma" *three spouses* with **Yukimiguruma** and **Hanamiguruma,** implying that these varieties were loved as if they were wives, by the ancient camellia growers. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.128, 129, colour photo. Synonyms: 'Goshozakura' and 'Tsukimiguruma-Nagoya'.

Chûbu-tsurikagari. (Hanging fire basket - Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.96, colour photo, p.230, description: Large, 10-11 cm across, semi-double crimson, moired and figured with white. Three rows of petals around a small, cylindrical

stamen cluster, lotus form, sometimes divided by 1 or 2 small, twisted, centre petals. Leaves, medium size, lanceolate-elliptic, dark green with defined venation, undulate, margins serrulate, apex acute; petiole hirsute. A variegated form of **Yae-hime.** Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Chûbu-yatsuhashi. (Chûbu Eight Bridges), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.97, colour photo, p.223, description: Medium size, single flower, almost triangular in shape with 3 large, reflexed petals and 2 or 3 small petals, a large ring of hooded stamens with light yellow anthers. Flower colour is white with streaks and peppering of pale red or pink with red streaks, or pure white. Mid-season flowers. Leaves, medium size, long-elliptic, reflexed, dull, dark green, apex blunt acute and margins serrulate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Chûbu-yobukodori. (Chûbu Cuckoo), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.97, colour photo, p.223, description: small size, 6-8 cm across, 5 petalled, campanulate, palest pink single with a solid stamen cluster, a little pinched in at the top, white filaments, golden anthers. Blooms early. Leaves, small, long-elliptic to lanceolate, long tapering apex, reflexed and waved, light green. Synonym: 'Owari-yobukodori'. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Resembles **Yobukodori** which blooms mid to late season and has larger flowers.

Chudie. (Chuxiong Butterfly), *(C.reticulata),* Feng Guomei, 1989, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue, with colour illustration: Large, 11-13 cm across, open peony form bloom, with wavy erect petals. Light red colour. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Chuxiong, Yunnan, China.

Chueh Chueh Hua. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.9, Different reading 'Quequehua'. (Speckled Flower). Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* says that this is a missreading of the characters of Chuang's *Yunnan Shancha Hua,* 1959 for 'Kuai Kuai Hua' which is a different reading for **Guaiguaihua,** (Broken Pieces Flower). It is probably a synonym for **Damanao**.

Chuguang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.160. Chinese synonym for *C.hiemalis* **Hatsuhikari.**

Chûgûji. (Chûgûji Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.165 with colour photo; English translation p.113. Pale pink, tubular stamens, cupped petals in early stages of blooming, cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, margins bent outwards. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Hatsu-arashi.** Named by Saikô Nishino, the head priest of Chûgûji Temple, released by Taneo Okada in 1977. From Osaka.

Chûhaku. Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol. 2: Medium size, twofold red with white spots. Points of corolla are sharp. Different reading for **Nakajiro.**

Chuhkyoh-bijin. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai.* Different reading for **Chûkyôbijin.**

Chûhon. (Medium Quality), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.I; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Single, white flower, daubed with pretty red freckles. Tubular stamens. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Small size, white single. Resembles **Asukayama.** (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Chûbon'.

Chuhuang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.hybrid* **Shokô.**

Chu-hung Chü-pan. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchan Hua.* Different reading for **Zhuhong Juban.**

Chuhungtsueban. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Different reading for **Zhuhong Juban.**

Chui Hsin. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading for 'Juixin'.

Chuishangjiao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Fukiage-shibori.**

Chuizhi Jinxin. (Weeping Branch - Gold Heart), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Single red with golden stamen cluster. Originated in China. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.33, No.139.

Chûjôhaku. (Chûjôhime's White), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1934, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.13, pl.25, description, p.92; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.230: Pure white bush camellia, occasionally anemone form. Petals.8-10, laxly wavy, wrinkled, incised at apex. Stamen cluster, broad and short; stamens numerous and scattered. Flowers early to late. Leaves, ovoid-elliptic, suddenly tapered apex; petioles glabrous. Chûjôhime is a famous princess from a Kabuki drama and in this case it probably means a "White Silk Dress". 'Chôjô' is also an ancient name for the Imperial Guards who wore white silk uniforms. Different readings: 'Chûjôjiro', 'Chûjôshiro'. Originated in in the Kansai District, Japan.

Chûjôhaku (Chûbu). (Chûjohime's White). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.165 with colour photo; English translation p.114. Medium size, white, flat single, circular stamens with occasional creamy petaloids. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, large, waved. Spreading growth. Appeared in *Chûbu Tsubaki Meikan* in 1933.

Chûjôhime. (Chûjô Princess), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.27: Small size, pale pink, imbricated double from Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Blooms early to late. Fragrant. A seedling of *C.japonica* var. *rusticana* **Tsuzumi-oka** x *C.lutchuensis. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.165 with colour photo; English translation p.114. Parentage stated to be **Tsuzumi-oka** x *C.hiemalis.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1987.

Chûjôjiro. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan.* Different reading for **Chûjôhaku.**

Chûjôshiro. (Chûjôhime's White), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White, medium size, single Higo camellia. The same characters as **Chûjôhaku** but a different cultivar. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Chôjishiro'.Different reading: 'Chûjôhaku'.

Chûkan. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Hirayama, Tokuo, (Late 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* No description. See Watanabe, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, P.48. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Nakakan'. (Believed extinct.)

Chûkei-no-kaori. (Aroma of Devotion), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.5: Large size, white, peony form. Originated in the Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Chûkin. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Single, large, dark red, with 7 petals, margined light pink with small pinkish petaloids in the centre. Different reading for **Hiru-no-nishiki.**

Chûkyôbijin. (Beautiful Nagoya Woman), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsub*aki *Tokushû,* No.10, p.116; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.82, pl.141, description, p.312; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû,* p.95 & p.230: A medium size, cup formed, white single, with one or two large splashes of vermilion, 5-6 large, rounded petals with some frilled edges. Stamens about 110, spreading and short. Anthers dull gold, filaments creamy white. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, elliptic, dark green, slow acuminate, reflexed apex, margins serrulate. Different readings: 'Chuhkyoh-bijin', 'Cyûkyô-bijin', 'Chyûkyô-bijin', 'Chuh Kyoh Bijin'. Margined flower sport: **Nagoya-obi.** Originated by Asai, Shinichi, Hachikai-mura, Ama-gun, Aichi Prefecture, Japan in 1968. Registered by the Chûbu Camellia Society. Flower form resembles **Shûfûraku.** Sport: **Chûkyô-reijin.**

Chûkyô-musume. (Daughter of Nagoya), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1962: Dark red single. Bell shaped. Originated in Nagoya, Japan. Different reading: 'Chuhkyoh-musume'.

Chûkyô-nishiki. (Nagoya Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe. 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.116; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.230: Red perpendicular streaks on a white ground, campanulate single. Stamens a compact, central cylinder. Medium size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, elliptic, medium size. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A chance seedling, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki.

Chûkyô-reijin. (Nagoya's Beautiful Woman), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.264, colour photo, p.265, description: A sport of **Chûkyôbijin.** Medium size, light pink, margined white, wide campanulate, single with 5-6 broad, overlapping, emarginate petals, with a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves elliptic, dark green apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrulate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Chûnagon. (A High Court Official of the Heian Era), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.95, colour photo, p.230, description: White, medium size, campanulate single of 5-6 long petals, cleft at apex. Stamen cluster, compact, central, cylindrical; anthers yellow, filaments pale cream. Leaves obovate, long acuminate, recurved apex, margins strongly, sharply serrate. Somewhat resembles **Kaga-hassaku.** See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.50, colour photo. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.165 with colour photo; English translation p.114. Stated to be a seedling of **Kaga-hassaku.** Originated by Torao Kaneko, named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1950.

Chunchihlien. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.165. Different reading for **Chunzhilian.**

Chung Cho Yang. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature: A* sport of 'Eighteen Scholars'. White with central portion sulphur yellow and flecked pink. It was sent from Taiwan to Ralph Peer, Hollywood, California, USA in 1954. The name in Chinese Pinyin is 'Zhongzhuoyang'.

Chung's Temple. Yang, 1965 *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Orthographic error for 'Chang's Temple', synonym for **Zhangjiacha.**

Chunhua. (Spring Flower), *(C.reticulata).* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.58, No.388: Large size, spinel pink, 10-11 cm across, semi-double of 19-20 petals. Leaves medium green, elliptic, 7.2-8.5 cm long x 3.3-4 cm wide. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Chunhui. (Spring Sunlight). (*C.reticulata). Collected Papers,* 8-11th January 1994, International Symposium on C.chysantha, p.171: "Selecting and breeding new varieties of C.reticulata": Rose form with 25-30 petals in 5-6 rows. Petal margins crimson and centre spinel pink. Diameter of flower 8-10 cm. Stamens few, single or severally from base of interior petals. Pistil degenerate and divided to base. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves long, ovate, 8-9 cm long x 3.1-3.4 cm wide and keeled. Branched brittle. Originated in China.

Chunjiang Haoyue. (Chunjiang's Moon) *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.7. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Sept 2006, No.18, p.48, with colour photo; A sport of **Betty Foy Sanders** found in 2000. Pure white with occasionally one or two red stripes on the petals. The Chujiang is the longest river in Zheijiang province, a branch of the Yangtzie.

Chunjiang Hongri. (Chunjiang Red Sun), *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.5. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Sept 2006, No.18, p.48, with colour photo; A seedling of **Royal Velvet**, with male parent **Mark Alan.** Originated by Li Jiyuan, Fuyang, Zheijiang, China. Cold hardy. Flower colour red, intermediate between the parents. About 40 petals, which are pink at the base and have a radial line. Red styles, yellow stigma.

Chunjiang Jinlan. (Chunjiang Broche Orchid), (*C.polyodonta* hybrid). China Regn No.43. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Mar 2009, No.6, p.42, with colour photo; A seedling of *C.polyodonta* with **Mark Alan** as pollen parent. Originated by Li Jiyuan, Ni Sui and Fan Zhengqi from Ningbo University and the Institute of Subtropical Forestry, Zhejiang, China. Flowers double form, 11-12 cm diameter, imbricated, deep red. Petals obovate. About 80 stamen/petaloids. Leaves elliptic to obovate, bases cuneate, apices acuminate, 5.2- 6 cm long and 3.5-4 cm wide. Flowers late season.

Chunjiang Lidai. (Chunjiang Beautiful Belt), *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.44. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Mar 2009, No.6, p.42 with colour photo; A cross of 'Zhaicaidai' (**Margaret Davis Picotee**) with **Mark Alan** as pollen parent, originated by Li Jiyuan, Ni Sui and Li Xinlei from Ningbo University and the Institute of Subtropical Forestry, Zheijiang, China. Flowers double form in 3-4 whorls, 11-12 cm diameter. White with red dots or stripes White filaments with a pink line, anthers gold. Leaves elliptic, bases cuneate, apices acuminate, 8.2 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Late flowering.

Chunjiang Suizi. (Chunjiang Fringed), *(C.japonica),* China Regn No. 45. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Mar 2009, No.6, p.43 with colour photo; A cross of 'Maoyuan Daheihong' (**Clark Hubbs**) with **Midnight Magic** as pollen parent, originated by Li Jiyuan and Ni Sui from Ningbo University and the Subtropical Forestry Institute, Zheijiang, China. Flowers red, double form in 9-10 whorls, 8-9 cm diameter, imbricated. Petals about 60, outer 30 circular and fimbriated, inner petals obovate and shorter. Leaves elliptic, bases cuneate, apices acuminate, margins serrate, 8.2 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Late flowering.

Chunjiang Xiumin. (Chunjiang Nimble Delicate), (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid), China Regn No.46, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Mar 2009, No.6, p.43 with colour photo; originated by Li Jiyuan, Ni Sui and Tian Min of Ningbo University and the Subtropical Forestry Institute, Zheijiang, China. A cross of *C.chekiangoleosa* with *C.japonica* 'Zhaicaidai (**Margaret Davis Picotee**) as pollen parent. Flowers peach red double form in 9-10 whorls, 11-12 cm diameter, imbricated. Petals about 65. Leaves elliptic, bases cuneate, apices acuminate, 9.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Late flowering.

Chunjiang Zhixia. (Chujiong's Summer), *(C.azalea),* China Regn No.6. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Sept 2006, No.18, p.48, with colour photo; A bud mutation of the species *C.azalea* found by Li Jiyuan, Fuyang, Zhejiang, China in 2004. Young shoots glabrous, light purple. Leaves dark green, thick, obovate to obolanceolate. Flower bud erect, upright. 9-11 petals, more than the species type. 78-91 filaments, 2.3 cm long. Style 1.4 cm, 4-fid with arms 5 mm. Synonym; 'Chun-River Summer'

Chunjie. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.82, No.646. Chinese synonym for **Spring Festival.**

Chunmei. (Spring Charm), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.72, colour photo [p.125]: Double hibiscus type, medium size, 8-9 cm across x 3-5 cm deep with 2-3 rows of large, imbricated petals, 60-70 in number, and a centre of small, semi-erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Colour is pale pink with pink and red streaks; petals creped. Leaves 7.8-8.1 cm long x 4.5-5.2 cm wide, elliptic, margins serrulate, mid-green and curved, apex blunt acute, base broad-cuneate, veins prominent. Buds ovate, yellowish green. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989,

The Camellia in China, p.41, No.217. Originated in the Xinchang Prefecture, Zhejiang Province, China.

Chunmimang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Spring Daze.**

Chunnüshen. (Spring Goddess), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.567. Chinese synonym for the vernalis **Saohime.**

Chun-River Summer. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.41 with colour photo; *Camellia azalea* in its Habitat, You Muxian; Synonym for **Chunjiang Zhixia.**

Chunriye. (Sunny Fields of Spring), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.54, No.357, colour photo, No.215. Synonym for the Japanese cultivar **Kasugano.**

Chunshi. Chinese synonym for USA C. *japonica* **Spring Sonnet.**

Chunshuguang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.83. Chinese synonym for **Shunshokô.**

Chuntian Yelifu. (Spring Evening Dress), Gao Jiyin Ltr. 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Spring Formal.**

Chunü Xiumian. Gao Jiyin Ltr.30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Virgins Blush.**

Chunwu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.419; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Spring Mist.**

Chunyan. (Colourful Spring), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.60, No.406, colour photo No.263: Large size, 10-12 cm across, peony form of 23-30 petals, outer large and waved, inner semi-erect and fluted. Leaves mid-green elliptic, 8-8.5 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Chunyulin. (Melting Silver), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.101. Synonym for **Baisan Xueshi.**

Chunyujin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.419 Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Harusame-nishiki.**

Chunzhilian. (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.80, 165: Leaves obovate to sub-rotund, apices bluntly pointed, bases rounded, 7-10 cm long by 4-7 cm wide. Flowers pink, diameter about 14 cm, petals about 26; outer whorls undulate, recurved, inner whorls folded, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into fascicles amongst petals. Flowers mid-season. Synonym: 'Spring Love'. Different reading: 'Chungchihlien'. This cultivar was selected from open pollinated seedlings of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* at Tengchong, Yunnan, China.

Chunzhitai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.419; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Haru-no-utena.**

Chunzhou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Spring Frill.**

Ch'ü-pan T'ao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24. Different reading for **Quban Taohong.**

Chü-pan. Fang, 1930, *Tiannan Chahua Xinozhi.* Different reading for **Juban.**

Church Pink. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941: Pink. Medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.82, 85, black and white photo: Flowers, semi-double, Rose-Pink, 427/2 and /3, to 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. Petals about 12, broad at apices, tapering to heft, folded and wavy,

multiple irregular notching, firm substance. In the centre of the flower is a glistening burst of stiff, 3 cm long, white stamens tipped with golden anthers. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves, broad-elliptic, dark, glossy green, 8-9 cm long by 4.5 cm wide, coarsely serrate, apices variable, long to short pointed.

Church White. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Casatti.**

Churchwell. Gerbings Azalea Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939. Synonym for **Casatti.**

Churchwell, Edith. Camellia Society of America, 1939, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Edith Churchwell.**

Churchwell White. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.273. Synonym for **Casatti.**

Churchwell's White. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Casatti.**

Chûrin. (Medium Flower), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubabi, Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale pink, double, with 3-4 petal rows, large with white spots or red markings. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Churston. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News,* No.12, p.26, Reg. No.62: Originated by Mrs J.R. Anderson, Toorak, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of unknown parents. Bushy, spreading, vigorous habit of growth. First bloomed 1958. The flower is single with 8-9 crimped and waved petals, slightly cupped. Colour a pale pink ground, minutely speckled and unevenly striped Carmine rose, 10-11 cm across. Leaves, dark, glossy green, elliptic, shallowly serrate, twisted, 10 cm long by 6 cm wide.

Chushuhung. Yü, 1964, *Camellian* - "The Garden Camellias of Yunnan", p.14 as a synonym of **Hedinghong** as 'Hotinghung'. A different reading: 'Zhushuhong'.

Chu-sha-lien. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki, Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.147. Different reading for **Zhushalian.**

Chu-sha Tsu-p'ao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Different reading for **Zhusha Zipao.**

Chushatzepao. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, p.145. Different reading for **Zhusha Zipao**.

Chushuang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Hatsushimo.**

Chutinghung. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.141. Synonym for **Hedinghong** as 'Hotinghung'.

Chuxiao. (First Smile), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.75, No.551. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C. sasanqua* **Kasane-ôgi.**

Chuxiong Cha. (Chuxiong Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Feng Guomei, 1989, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue, with colour illustration. Light red, rose form double with 5-6 rows of rounded petals and a centre of small irregular petals. Medium size, 11-12 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chuxiong, Yunnan, China.

Chuxiong Dali Cha. (Chuxiong Dali Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Feng Guomei, 1989, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue, with colour illustration: Very large, 13-15 cm across, bright red peony form with 4-5 irregular rows of wavy, erect petals with a broken centre of stamens and small irregular petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chuxiong, Yunnan, China.

Chuxiongjin. (Chuxiong Gold), *(C.reticulata).* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.245 with colour photo; Collected in Yunnan by Bob Cherry, Paradise Plants,

Australia, and re-introduced to China by Gao, Jiyin in 2004. Flowers deep pink with soft light purple tone, gradually becoming lighter pink towards the edges. Very large peony form, over 15 cm diameter, petals semi-erect, twisted and waved, a few central stamens. Leaves dark green, elliptic, slightly rough surface, prominent main and lateral veins. Vigorous, spreading plant. Flowers early. Note; A legend has it that a yellow edged flower once existed, and changed hands at a huge price, hence the name now given.

Chûya. (Day and Night), *(C.sasanqua),* Takii & Co. Ltd. Nursery Catalogue, 1955: Red spots an white. Large. Originated in Japan.

Chûya-nishiki. (Day and Night Brocade), *(C.sasanqua),* Takii & Co. Ltd, Nursery Catalogue, 1956: White with red graduations when in full bloom; a medium sized single. Originated by Kanaoka, Hyôgô Prefecture, Japan. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias* of *Japan),* 2010, p.319 with colour photo; Leaves elliptic, medium size, very glossy.

Chuya-shibori. Chûgai Nursery Co, 1935-1936, Catalogue, p.26. Orthographic error for **Chûyû-shibori.**

Chûyû-shibori. (Loyalty and Bravery Variegated), *(C.sasanqua),* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26 as 'Chuya-shibori'; Satomi, 1956, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: White streaked red, Small single. Originated in Japan.

Chyûkyô-bijin. Different reading for **Chûkyôbijin.**

Ciberii Alba. Rousseau, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. No description. Orthographic error for **Cirberi Alba.**

Cicada. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Grove Nursery, Sydney, Catalogue 2002, p.22; Large informal double, white with petaloid centre. Average, spreading growth. Long lasting blooms. Flowers early to mid-season.

Cicogna. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture des Camélia,* p.101: Flowers white or variegated. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1845, p.41. No description. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Red, sometimes white, sometimes variegated. Originated in Italy.

Cidade de Narón. *(C.japonica) Camelia,* La Sociedad Española de la Camelia, No.17, Dec. 2010, p.36 with colour photo. Formal double, imbricated and tiered, red (RHSCC 45C), 8-10 cm diameter. Flowers fall complete. Leaf dark green, 7.5-8.5 cm x 4.5-5 cm, lanceolate to elliptic. Upright, bushy growth, slow to medium rate. A seedling of **Bob Hope**, pollen parent unknown, first flowered in 2007. Originated by Eusebio López Redondo, A Coruña, Spain. Flowering season late.

Cidade de Vigo. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1985-86, p.17, incorrectly as 'Cipade de Vigo'; No description. Also Catalogue 2005-06, p.4; pink and white; Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.77 with colour photo; Pink, spotted and marbled with white, medium to large semidouble. Flowers mid-season, strong growing plant. *La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, p.107 with colour photo; Semidouble, sometimes peony form. RHSCC 55B. Originated in Portugal 1987-88. Orthographic errors 'Ciudad de Vigo', (illegal translation). 'Cidadade de Vigo', 'Cipade de Vigo'.

Cidade do Porto. *(C.japonica),* Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* as 'Cidade de Porto' with colour photo; p.77; Red semi-double with some central petaloids, medium size, flowers midseason. Armando Oliveira, letter, Semi-double, pink with deeper veining, last inner petals lightly twisted, bright yellow stamens, medium size. Leaves slightly serrate, not very dark grren with yellowish veining. Originated in Portugal.

Cile Mitchell. *(C.x williamsii). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.32, Reg. No.2249: Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Georgia USA; Large light orchid pink, rose form double to formal double hybrid of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica.* Blooms early to late. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with up to 74 petals, some folded, and 30 petaloids, with yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.40-41. Chinese synonym 'Xili'.

Cile Stanaland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.45, Reg. No.1145: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1968, originated by Clyde R. Stanaland, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate, with light, green leaves, 7.5-8.5 cm long by 4 cm wide. The peony form bloom is white with bright yellow anthers. It has 26 petals and up to 125 petaloids and measures 10.3 cm across and 6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season. Good texture and lasting qualities.

Cile Watford. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2777. Propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.109 with colour photo; Originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga. A white, medium size, 9 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep, rose form double. Heavy petal texture and falls in one piece. Upright, dense and vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Cilie Sutton. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.31; White with pink tinges at the petal edges. Medium size single. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. **Rebel Yell** x **Omega.** Raised by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga, USA, in 2008.

Cimarosa. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book.III, pl.III: Obtained from seed by Mr Santarelli, Florence, Italy. The blossoms, larger than average, are white tinged a delicate pink and banded here and there with a vivid red and composed of oval, imbricated petals arranged in a form of a star of 6 rays. The leaves are large, lanceolate, acuminate. Orthographic errors: 'Cima Rosa', 'Cima Rosea', 'Cinna Rosea', 'Cinia Rosea', 'Cimea Rosea', 'Cinnea Rosea', 'Clima Rosea'.

Cimarosa Extra. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1879, Catalogue, No.21, p.68: Charming variety obtained by Mr. Tretiakoff… A white base, washed with more or less salmon pink bordered with white. Originated in Russia.

Cima Rosea. Henderson & son, 1867, Catalogue, p.33. J. Linden Nursery Catalogue, No. 99, 1878-1879, p.8. Orthographic error for Cimarosa.

Cimea Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.41. Orthographic error for Cimarosa.

Cincinnato. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bollettino,* 1876. A seedling from 'Borzoniana' raised by Santarelli. Large spiral formed flower, vivid red, centre streaked with white. Originated in Italy.

Cinctia. *(C.japonica),* Charles Vuylteke, 1877-1878, Catalogue, p.9. No description. (Believed extinct).

Cinderella. *(C.sasanqua),* Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951: White shading to pink at edge. Single. Originated in USA.

Cinderella. *(C.japonica),* Plant patent No.1281 granted May 1954, John R. Lodge, Altadena, California, assigned to Edward B. Arneson, California Camellia Gardens, San Fernando, California, USA. A sport of 'Fred Sander'. White with streaks, veining and blotches of rose madder. Medium size, semi-double with irregular, cupped petals, the edges deeply lacinated, fimbriated and wrinkled. Colour photos *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, facing p.242 and

in the Nuccio's Catalogues of 1957 and 1958. Sports: **Raspberry Ice, Robert Strauss.** Chinese synonym: 'Huiguniang'.

Cindy Ann. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.28: White dashed pink. Large semi-double with petals incurved, partially covering yellow stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Early flowering. Originated by Ashby, USA.

Cindy B. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.159, Reg. No.1035: A 12 year old seedling that first bloomed 1957, originated bt T.E. Herrin Sr, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and average in rate with dark green leaves, 7.8 cm long by 5 cm wide. The semidouble flower is 12.8 cm across and 6 cm deep with 17 petals. White with rose stripes and yellow anthers. Long lasting. Blooms mid-season.

Cindy Kendrick. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.137. Soft pink, very large semi-double. **Valley Knudsen** x **Jean Pursel**. Vigorous, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Cindi Mint. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.106 with colour photo; Red to crimson with some narrow white stripes, anemone to peony form, 6-7 cm diameter.

Cinearea. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. Orthographic error for **Cinerea.**

Cinerea. *(C.japonica),* Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42 as 'Cinearea'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:6: Red, variegated with lilac. Imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Cinearea'.

Cinerea (Negri). *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19, as 'Cinerea': Imbricated, pale rose-red, colour deeper at the circumference. Originated by Negri, Italy. Synonym 'Cinerea'.

Cinna Rosea. Harris Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Cimarosa.**

Cinnabar Crown. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.141 as a translation for 'Chutinghung' a synonym for **Hedinghong.**

Cinnabar Purple Gown. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.22. Synonym for **Zhusha Zipao.**

Cinnabar Red. Yü, 1964, *Camellian,* p.14 of "The Garden Camellias of Yunnan". Translation of 'Chushahung', different reading 'Zhushahong', synonym for **Hedinghong.**

Cinnamon Candy. Pioneer Camellia News, 1984. Orthographic error for **Cinnamon Cindy.**

Cinnamon Cindy. *(C.japonica.x C.lutchuensis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.230, Reg. No.1321: A 10 year old hybrid [*C.japonica* 'Ken'yôtai' (PI,231859) *x C.lutchuensis* (PI.226756)] that first bloomed 1967, originated by Dr W. Ackerman, Glendale, Maryland, USA. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with light green leaves, 5 cm x 2.8 cm. The peony form bloom has a white centre, (petaloids) and rose pink outer petals with 18 petals and 22 petaloids, with orange anthers and white filaments. Average size, 5.3 cm across by 2.5 cm deep. Deep cinnamon fragrance. Blooms early to late.

Cinnamon Scentsation. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, Sept. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.4, p.28, Reg. No.2362: Small size, rose pink to white mutant of *C.hybrid* **Cinnamon Cindy.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.3, with colour photo: The mutant was first observed in 1982, and propagated in 1983. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. with 5 petals, yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Blooms are higly fragrant. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate with light green leaves 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Cinnea Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.41. Orthographic error for **Cimarosa.**

Cinnia Rosea. Giles & son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Cimarosa.**

Cinzia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845 P.3. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:3: Full anemone form, salmon pink, finely whipped with white. Originated by Conte Caraccioli, Italy. Synonym: 'Cinzia Anemoniflora'

Cinzia Anemoniflora. *Floricultural Cabinet,* 1846, as 'Cinzia Anemonaeflora'. Synonym for **Cinzia.**

Cirberi Alba. *(C.japonica),* Catologue Generale la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge, 1842, p.21. No description. Originated in Belgium. Synonym 'Cirberi Flora Alba'. Orthographic error 'Ciberii Alba'. (Believed extinct.)

Cirberi Flora Alba. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6, as 'Cerberii Flora Alba'. Synonym for **Cirberi Alba.**

Circe. *(C.japonica),* Rev. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae and Supplement,* p.367: 'Pumila' or **Circe,** regularly formed, double white, dwarf myrtle-leaved. From seedlings impregnated by the **Pompone** raised from the common single red by the 'striped', (**Variegata**) by the Rev. Herbert. Van Houtte listed it in his 1851 Catalogue, 44:6, as "Imbricated. Cream white, small central group of petals." In his 1859 Catalogue 77:53, he equates it with 'Myrtifolia Alba', which he had first listed in 1841. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.II supplies the information that 'Myrtifolia Alba', synonym 'Myrtifolia Albicans' was raised by Rev. Herbert. Synonyms include: 'Albicans', 'Myrtifolia Alba', 'Myrtifolia Albicans', 'Myrthifolia Alba', 'Pumila', 'Princess Royale de Frankfort', 'Princesse Royale de Gruneberg', 'Schachkoenigin', 'Schachkenigin', 'Schachkoeniginn de Frankfort', 'Schachkönigin' (Herbert), 'Circe Pumila'.

Circe (Franchetti). *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19, invalidly as 'Circe': Imbricated; bright rose. Originated in Italy.

Circe (Macarthur). *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1849 invalidly as 'Circe': A scarlet, formal Camellia raised by Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W. Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Circe Pumila. van Houtte Catalogue,1846-1847, 27:22. Synonym for **Circe.**

Circuit Rider. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.168, Reg. No.1272: A 7 year old *C.japonica* seedling (**Dr Tinsley** x **Tomorrow**), that first bloomed 1968; originated by E.P. Atkin, Shreveport. Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The peony form bloom is pale pink outside to white in the centre. It measures 11 cm across by 4.5 cm deep with 32 petals and several petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season to late.

Circus Girl. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1958: Multicolor and every colour combination from red to pink and variegations of white, pink and red. Large semi-double. Originated by H. Shackelford, USA.

Cisello Lombardo. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cissy Purvis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.161, Reg. No.1598: A large, orchid pink, anemone form, *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by George Stewart, Sacramento, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size is 11 cm

across by 4 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm long by 6 cm wide.

Citation. *(C.x williamsii),* Puddle, 1958, NCCS., *The Camellia Bulletin,* vol.12, No.1, p.23: This variety, long grown under the dubious name of 'Semi-double'...the flower size is as large as any and it has immense vigour. The pink buds open pale silvery blush, forming a large, semi-double flower of irregular shape. It has a tendency towards doubling of the flowers and on an established bush there may be single, semi-double and irregular flowers. The leaves are pale green. Originated in England. It came to Bodnant in 1933 under the name Williamsii semi-double. Received a RHS "Award of Merit" in 1960. Chinese synonym 'Jiajiang'.

City Slicker. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ciudad de Vigo. Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia*, 2003, p.25. Orthographic variant for **Cidade de Vigo.** Translation illegal under the Nomenclature Code.

Cixuehong. Gao, Jiyin, ltr. 31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica,* **Blood of China.**

Claintonia. Cels, Paris, Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.28. Orthographic error for **Clintonia**.

Clair Gothard. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.32, Reg. No.2241: Originated by C. Comstock, Beaumont, Texas, USA. A cherry red, medium sized, formal double. The 21 year old seedling first flowered 1970. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 4 cm deep with 60+ petals, completely imbricated. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.40-41.

Clair Jenny. *(C.japonica),* Sanlando Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Claire Bull. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.283: An 8 year old seedling of chance parentage, originated by David Bull, Auckland, New Zealand. A dense, upright grower of medium rate, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Flowers light pink with a white fleck, formal double, showing a few cream filaments with gold anthers. Size 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with about 73 petals. Blooms mid-season to late. RHS. Colour Chart 58D.

Claire Hannah. *(C.x williamsii),* ICS *Journal,* 1996, p.28 with colour photo**,** Reg. No.28. A cross of **St. Ewe** x **Blood of China.** An irregular semi-double of 26 petals, 8-10 cm across x 5-6 cm deep, tending to open peony form, coral red with folded petals and golden anthers and filaments. Originated by Bernard B. Jones, Sidmouth, Devon, UK, and first flowered 1995. Plant has the vigorous upright growth of **St. Ewe** with denser foliage, while the flowers are akin to **Blood of China** and **Guilio Nuccio.**

Claire Louise. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* July 2006, No.154, p.14, Reg. No. 474. Originated by Peter Matthews, Titirangi, New Zealand. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1981. Plant is upright, open in structure and of medium growth rate. Mid-green leaves are 9 cm long x 4.5 cm across. Flower is of anemone form, 9 cm wide x 4 cm deep, with about 16 petals and an inner mass of petaloids and anthers (almost orange stamens and cream filaments). Young flower has creamy centre petals (RHS.CC. 158C) with touches of pink, while the outer petals are pink (RHS.CC. 55B). Older flowers have a much bigger area of a deeper pink on the petals (RHS.CC. 55D), and the colour darkens in full sunlight. Flowers early to late. Flowers keep well.

Claire Maxwell. *(C.reticulata hybrid),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.114: Pink. Large semi-double to rose form double. Medium, spreading growth. *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x

C.reticulata hybrid **Jean Pursel.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA.

Claire Renee. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed.1958, *Camellian:* Dark pink. Large to very large anemone form. Vigorous growth. Originated by Shackelford, USA. Sport: **Claire Renee Variegated.** Orthographic variant: 'Renee Claire'.

Claire Renee Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.3. as 'Claire Renee Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Claire Renee** - Dark pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Claire Thompson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White, slightly blushed pink, occasionally blotched deep pink. Large semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. First flowered 1947. Originated by Dr O.R. Thompson, Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, Reg. No.69.

Clairon. Guervel Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Synonym for **Castille.**

Clairvoyant. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1986, vol.XIV, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.238: Originated by Colin Spicer, Feilding, New Zealand from *C.saluenensis* No.12 x *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Supreme.** Spreading form with average density and growth and dark green leaves. The flower is a loose, peony, 10-14 cm across and 5-6 cm deep. The colour is pale pink, deeper towards the outer edges. (RHS,CC.Red Group D-C). Flowers mid-season to late. Petals, stamens and petaloids are mixed.

Clar Mae. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **John Barber.**

Clara. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1847. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Clara Brooks. *(C.japonica),* Bayou Nursery Catalogue, 1950: White, with rare pink spot. Medium size, semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Malbis, USA. Sport: **Clara Brooks Pink.** Chinese synonym 'Bulukesi'.

Clara Brooks Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40: Pink sport of **Clara Brooks.** Originated in USA.

Clara Cunninghami. *(C.japonica),* Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853. No description.. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Clara Echols Mann. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.36: Rose pink with white variegated centre petals. Medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by E.A. Mann, Danielsville, Georgia, USA.

Clara G. Myrick. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.17: Imbricated double. Distinctive with its twisted petals. Colour deep rose. Formal to rose form double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Abbreviation: 'Clara Myrick'. Originated by Mrs Myrick, Mobile, Alabama, USA.

Clara Gil de Seabra. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2003, p.100 with colour photo, Reg. No.42: An open pollinated seedling originated by Clara Gil de Seabra, current ICS Director for Portugal, of Porto, Portugal. First flowered in 1996 at circa 8 years. The plant forms a bushy shrub of rapid growth rate. Blooms mid-season. Magenta ageing to purple, a semi-double 10 cm across x 6 cm deep. Petals slightly undulated. Leaves wide, dark green, oval, acuminate, slightly serrate.

Clara Green. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Deep rose pink. Large peony to anemone form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms early to

mid-season. Originated by R.E. Greene, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p,37.

Clara Linda. *(C.japonica),* d'Almeida, 1892, *Fiaes Eden das Camellias,* No description. Orthographic variant for **Claralinda.**

Clara Myrick. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.48. Abbreviation of **Clara G. Myrick.**

Clara O'Brien. Metcalf, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.234. Orthographic error for **Clare O'Brien.**

Clara Pieter. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1986, *The Camellia Review*, vol.48, No.2, p.7: A seedling of **Lady in Red.** An anemone flower, 12.5 cm across, reddest red colour, vigorous growth habit. Originated by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California, USA.

Clara Story. *(C.japonica),* Allen Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. No description. Originated in USA.

Claralinda. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30; Pure white, rose form; regular, semi-regular or irregular rose; Orthographic variant 'Clara Linda'. Originated in Portugal.

Clare O'Brien. *(C.japonica),* Metcalf, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.234 erroneously as 'Clara O'Brien'. No description. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.25: Pink sport of **Dearie Mealing.** Originated by D. Strothers, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. Orthographic error: 'Clara O'Brien'.

Clare Tomlinson. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2864; ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.109 with colour photo; Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Ga., USA, Registered by Claire Dodd, Macon, Ga., propagated by County Line Nursery, Byron, Ga. Flower is large to very large, 13.3cm diameter x 6.5cm deep, semidouble to loose peony, pink with a strong lavender cast. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers fall whole. (photo shows many petals to be distinctively rabbit-eared, and the spray of stamens to be unusually wide). Plant is upright and open, with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 9.5cm x 6.5cm with medium serration. Flowers mid-seaon to late.

Clarence Hearn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.129, Reg. No.971: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by Josephine M. Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The anemone form flower is 11-12.5 cm across and has 12 petals and 110-165 petaloids. Its colour is deep rose red. The centre forms compact rosettes of wavy petaloids. Blooms early to late.

Clarence O. Neighbors. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.35: Rose pink with the margins of the petals bluing as the flower ages. Large, full peony form. Medium, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by H.L. Neighbors, Alexander City, Alabama, USA.

Clarice Carleton. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.34. Orthographic error for **Clarise Carleton.**

Clarice Carlton. Pyron, 1958, *Camellian,* vol.9, No.l, p.23. Orthographic error for **Clarise Carleton.**

Clarise Carleton. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.34 as 'Clarice Carleton'; Nuccio's Nuseries Catalogue, 1958: Red. Very large, loose semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Carleton, USA. Sport:

Clarise Carleton Variegated. Orthographic errors: 'Clarise Carlton', 'Clarice Carlton', 'Clarice Carleton'. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Kalaidun', later corrected to 'Kalaidun'.

Clarise Carleton Variegated. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40, as 'Clarise Carleton Var.': A virus variegated form of **Clarise Carleton** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA. See colour photo, No.29, p.30, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Orthographic error: 'Clarise Carlton Variegated'. Chinese synonym 'Kelalisi'.

Clarise Carlton. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. Orthographic error for **Clarise Carleton.**

Clarise Carlton Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2 as 'Clarise Carlton Var.'. Orthographic error for **Clarise Carleton Variegated,**

Clarissa. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1: White. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Clarissa. *(C.japonica),* ANZCRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.7, Reg. No.15: Originated by Mrs Hume Turnbull, Toorak, Victoria, Australia. A seedling from **Spencer's Pink** planted 1947. Flower, single, pale pink with rose stripes, 11 cm across. Vigorous grower.

Clarissa Alba. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.41. White sport of **Clarissa**. Originated in Australia.

Claretas. Warrens Descriptive Catalogue,1844, p.37. Orthographic error for **Claritas.**

Claridas. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Claritas.**

Claristo. Frères Noisette, Nantes, Nursery Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for **Claritas**.

Claritas. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1836, *L'Horticulteur Belge Journal...,* 1836, vol.3, p.94: Amongst the camellias that received a "Mentionuées honorablement" was camellia **Claritas** of M. Moens. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.76, 98, 225: Leaves 4.8 cm wide by 10 cm long, lanceolate, twisted, similar to the camellia **Conspicua;** buds, ovate-obtuse, large, scales yellowish; flower, 8.5 cm across, double, white; exterior petals in many rows, well displayed and imbricated; those of the centre are anemone form, numerous, short and forming a broad equally centre simiar in type to **Nobilissima.** Illustrated in Berlèse, *Iconographie,* pl.155. Synonyms: 'Alba Nova', 'Alba Elegans', 'Elegans Alba', 'Claritas Alba Elegans'. Orthographic errors: 'Claridas', 'Claretas','Claristo'. Originated in Belgium.

Claritas Alba. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as a Magnolia Gardens original variety. White, medium size, semi-double. Loose, upright growth. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Georgia, USA.

Claritas Alba Elegans. Vallon, 1858, *Revue Horticole,* p.187. Synonym for **Claritas.**

Clark Red. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale,* p.3.Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Clarke Red. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.2. Steffek, 1937, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.48. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Clarke's Red. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Clark Hubbs. *(C.japonica),* Dryden, 1963, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.25, No.1, p.20, with colour photo on front cover: "A brilliant, rich red, large to very large, full semi-double to loose, peony form flower, with the petals beautifully fimbriated...it blooms mid-season to late on a vigorous plant". *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.229, Reg. No.686: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960, originated by Milo Rowell, Fresno, California, USA. Plant growth, upright, dense and rapid. The peony form flower, 12.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep, is brilliant, dark red with fimbriated petals. Formerly known as Rowell No,585. Blooms

mid-season. Named in honour of Dr Hubbs, Glendale, California. For colour photo see *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1964 facing p.244 and p.77, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Received the SCCS, "Margarete Hertrich Award" for 1966. Synonym: 'Clark Hubb's Red'. Chinese synonym: 'Maoyuan Daheihong'. Sport: **Clark Hubbs Variegated.**

Clark Hubbs (Bush). ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.4, inside back cover, Valdosta Camellia Scions. This is a special clone of **Clark Hubbs Variegated,** but as the variegation is due to virus it is not stable and the name is regarded as a synonym.

Clark Hubb's Red. ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*:, vol.46, No.6, p.22. Synonym for **Clark Hubbs.**

Clark Hubbs Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966; SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.35 as 'Clark Hubbs Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Clark Hubbs** - Dark red and white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Maoyuan Damanao'.

Clark's Red. Manning, 1931, *Plant Buyer's Index,* ed.3. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Clar-Mae. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.8. Synonym for **John Barber.**

Clarrie Fawcett. *(C.x williamsii),* ANZCRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.7, Reg. No.21: No. 9 in a batch of seedlings from *C.saluenensis* raised by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia in 1946 and given to W.G. Hazlewood, Epping, N.S.W., in 1948. Semi-double, amaranth rose, mid-season, free flowering and in a type similar to **Margaret Waterhouse.** Chinese synonym 'Kelali'

Clartonii. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.5 a 'Clartoni'. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Classic Pink. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.15; (Plant Patent #12,614). Pale pink, medium size, formal double flowers very late in the season. Cold hardy. Very shiny, narrow foliage. Slow growth rate, but branches freely, developing into an upright rounded shape without pruning. **Berenice Boddy** x **Kumasaka**. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Classique. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.619-N; A prostrate cultivar which flowers from late summer to winter. Single to semi-double flowers are two toned pink with prominent yellow stamens. New growth has a bronze tinge. Originated by Coachwood Nurseries, Somersby, NSW, Australia, and released by them in 2000.

Clauda Lea. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.35. Orthographic error for **Claudia Lea.**

Claude de France. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.2; Pink, semi-double.

Claudia Lea. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, erroneously as 'Claudia Lee'. "A chance single flowered seedling named for Mrs Sheffield Phelps. The original plant of this variety was found by Dr H.M. Wilds and transplanted to his garden" Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* black and white photo, p.41. The variety is described as a delicate pink, medium size single of 5 petals, 7-7.5 cm across, with vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Claude Lea', 'Claudia Lee'.

Claudia Lee. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Claudia Lea.**

Claudia Phelps. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.27: SCCS., 1949, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* sport of the 'Duchess of Sutherland'. Large semi-double, delicate pink but shades to white towards the edge. Sometimes splashed with

white. Synonyms: 'Coral Duchess of Sutherland', 'Coral Duchess', 'Tillie Rice'. Possibly the same as **Ruth Royer.** Black and white photo, p.87, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.1. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Claudia Phelps'.

Claudia Vanis. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1999, p.5, Reg. No.2509. A hot pink, rose form double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Yellow anthers, bright yellow filaments. Originated by Dr Tom Dodd, Semmes, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 64 petals that may be crinkled or lightly streaked with lighter pink. The heavy textured petals also have a sheen. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves about 9 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Clautii. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Clawesiana. Jakob Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.91 . Believed to be an orthographic error for **Clowesiana.**

Clawsiana. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.136, ph. f. p.13. Orthographic error for **Clowesiana.**

Clayton Classic. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2326: Large formal double, pink outer petals shading paler in the centre. A chance seedling of **Elsie Ruth Marshall**. Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Oregon. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.3 with colour photo: The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1990. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 90 petals. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with light green leaves 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Clemence. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.45. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Clemenza'. (Believed extinct.)

Clemencii Vera. *(C.japonica),* Jose Maria Serra, *Establecimento de Horticultura,* 1855, p.4. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct).

Clementiana. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Clementine.**

Clementina. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Clementine.**

Clementina Altaras. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.18, p.68: Rose carmine with stripes of rosy white shading to the extremities of the petals. Perfect imbrication. Originated in Italy by Cesar Franchetti.

Clementina Chiari. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana d'Oricultura Bollettino* 4:99-102. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Clementina Indelicato. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bollettino* 4:99-102. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Clementina Maggi. Linden Catalogue,1875, 99:8. Orthographic error for **Clementina Magnani.**

Clementina Magnani. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.III: From our Florentine correspondent, Mr Santarelli, who obtained it from seed and put it for sale about 3 years ago. The blossoms are quite large, formed of numerous, ample, rounded petals, faintly lobed at the apex and imbricated with precise regularity. They are of a delicate pink, regularly edged with white. Originated by Ugoni, Florence, Italy. Similar to **De la Reine** according to Mercatelli, 1881 catalogue, p.13. Orthographic errors: 'Clementino Magnon', 'Clementine Magnani', 'Clementine Magnoni', 'Clementina Magnanni', 'Clementine Maggi', 'Clementini Magnani'.

Clementina Magnanni. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Clementina Magnani.**

Clementina Malenchini. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue,1909-1910: Flower of a beautiful dark red, stained with white. Originated in Italy.

Clementina Nova. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Clementina Patroni. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.III as 'Clementine Patroni': Its blossoms of a medium size, imbricated form, elegantly stelliform, are pink with rounded, ample petals, outspread and intersected at the centre by a broad, pale pink band. Originated in Italy by Ugolini. Orthographic variant: 'Clementine Patroni'.

Clementina Vignola. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1875. No description. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, 244:20 as 'Clementina Vignoli': Large peony form, bright cherry red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Clementina Vignoli', 'Clementine Vignola'.

Clementina Vignoli. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, 244:240. Orthographic error for **Clementina Vignola.**

Clementine. Anonymous, Aug.1843, *Revue Horticole,* p.376-378. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.IV as 'Clementina': It is an acquisition we have obtained from seed ourselves. Its blossoms, of medium size, belonging to the "perfections", are a vivid cherry-red with a few faint, white stripes at the centre. The form of the petal is oval without emargination. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error 'Clementiana'.

Clementine Maggi. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Clementina Magnani.**

Clementine Magnani. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.III on page facing plate. Orthographic variant for **Clementina Magnani.**

Clementine Magnoni. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.47. Orthographic error for **Clementina Magnani.**

Clementine Patroni. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.42. Orthographic error for **Clementina Patroni.**

Clementine Vignola. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, p.107. Orthographic error for **Clementina Vignola.**

Clementini Magnani. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Clementina Magnani.**

Clementino Magnon. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Clementina Magnani.**

Clemenza. Jose Maria Serra, 1855, *Establecimento de Horticultura,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Clemence.**

Cleo. (*C.sasanqua*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Cleo Atkins. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb. 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.1 , p.12, Reg. No.2103: Dark red semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.119: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed in 1978. Average size bloom 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals, 3 petaloids, yellow anthers and light pink filaments. Blooms have 5 separate

sections of stamens. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Colour photo [p.131].

Cleo Gliddon Arras. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept 2008, p.30 with colour photo, Regn No. 2746; A chance seedling originated by Frances Arras Ashcraft of Mobile, Ala., USA. The 9.5 cm diameter, deep rose, formal double flower has incurving petals. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.107 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm

Cleo Tyson. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Cleo White. SCCS., 1942, *Classification* of *Camellias,* p.3. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Cleo Wittie. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.35. Synonym for **Vedrine** as 'Ruby Glow'.

Cleolua D. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Cleopatra. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.8. Invalid synonym for **Belle Jeanette** as 'Belle Jeannette'.

Cleopatra. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: A seedling of Floy, this name was subsequently invalidly applied to a *C.japonica* by Macarthur in Australia and to a *C.sasanqua* by Sawada in the USA. It has also been used erroneously as a synonym for **Moss Point Variegated** and **Belle Jeanette** in the USA. In 1858, van Houtte erroneously gave it as a synonym for **Leda.** Charles van Geert Catalogue, No.117, 1850, p.4.: Anemone form, blood red. Orthographic error 'Cleopatre'.

Cleopatra (Anthony). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.29. Synonym for **Moss Point Variegated.**

Cleopatra (Macarthur). *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1849, invalidly as 'Cleopatra': A seedling of Macarthur of Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. Crimson, three rows of outer petals, large and well shaped, good substance, inner smaller and more crowded.

Cleopatra (MA). The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.8. Synonym for **Moss Point Variegated.**

Cleopatra Nova. *(C japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:8: Roseate white, dotted and striped with pink, imbricated. Originated in Belgium.

Cleopatra (Sawada). *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias for Sale,* p.9, invalidly as 'Cleopatra': A medium size, rose-pink shading to lighter pink at the centre, semi-double, 6-7.5 cm across. It has 5 large petals and 2 smaller ones; petals irregular in shape with edges turned under and deeply vee'ed.. Stamens are numerous with yellow anthers. Leaves, elliptic, dark green, 4.3 cm long x 2 cm wide; apex blunt, base tapered, shallowly and finely serrate. Very compact, vigorous and free flowering. It was imported from Japan to the USA about 1929 by K. Sawada, Overlook Nursery, Alabama. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.288 and in Hume, 1951, *Camellias. Kinds and Culture,* p.63. Sports: **Cleopatra's Blush, Cleopatra White.**

Cleopatra White. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.69: White, semi-double. Originated in the USA as a mutation of **Cleopatra (Sawada)** as 'Cleopatra'.

Cleopatra's Blush. *(C.sasanqua),* Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24: A delicate, soft pink sport of the well known sasanqua, 'Cleopatra'. **(Cleopatra (Sawada).** Originated by

McCaskill Gardens Nursery, Pasadena, California, USA. See black and white photos, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.289.

Cleopatre. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue No.40, p.32. Orthographic error for **Cleopatra.**

Clertonia. L.L.Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Clertonii. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.5. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Clestina. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. Orthographic error for **Celestina.**

Cleve James. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.231, Reg. No.1332: A 9 year old seedling, (**Simeon** x **Tomorrow**) originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5-10 cm long x 6-6.5 cm wide. The semi-double to peony form to rose form double, is deep rose purple after cold weather. Average size, 13-16 cm across and 5.5-6 cm deep with 13-16 petals and petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Cleve James Variegated.**

Cleve James Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.22: A virus variegated form of **Cleve James** - Deep rose and white. Originated in USA.

Cleviana. Poiteau, Jan.l836, *Revue Horticole,* p.166-170. Orthographic error for **Cliveana.**

Cliff Harris. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed. Nov.1958, *Camellian*, p.30: Introduced by Mr Harris of Long View Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA.(Plant Patent No,1351) A variegated form of **Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.** White and salmon rose-pink. Medium to large. Flowers mid-season. See colour photo, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.30, pl.30. Chinese synonym: 'Halisi'.

Clima Rosea. Guilfoyles Nursery Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Cimarosea.**

Climax. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.128: Flower 10-11 cm across, formal double, blush, petals very broad, firm, rounded, numerous, entire, curled and imbricated with great regularity. Corolla cup-shaped, similar to 'Americana de Dunlop'. Received a medal at the Frankfurt exhibition when exhibited by Gruneberg. Note: This name has also been used as a synonym for **Maria Morren.**

Climax. Paul J. Howard's Horticultural Establishment, 1935, Catalogue, p.15. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.8. Invalidly as a synonym for **Ella Drayton.**

Clinton K. Cooper. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *An Adventure in Camellia seedlings,* p.8, colour photo: A crimson semi-double to open, peony form, seedling of **Letitia Schrader** about 10 cm across with large, irregular outer petals in 2-3 rows: centre with some petaloids intermingled with irregular stamens. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Clintonia. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1831, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 8:50, 51: Presented by Floy of the New York Horticultural Society, Dec.21.1829, named in honor of ex-Governor Clinton, from seeds of the 'Warratah' (**Anemoniflora**) fertilised by double **Variegata**; seeds produced in 1822 and flowered 1826. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.83: The flower has a single row of exterior petals which are stiff, thick, very broad, a dark cherry red; the centre of the flower is composed of narrow petals, striped white and rose, sometimes stamens and rudiments of pistils are seen. Michael Floy & Sons Catalogue, 1832: Scarlet and white striped waratah camellia. Synonyms: 'Cruenta', 'Clintonia Vera', 'Clintoniae de Knight', 'Clintoniae Nove de Knight', 'Crueta de Knight', 'Cruenta Nova', 'Cruenta Nova de Knight'. Orthographic variants:'Clintonii','Clintoniae','Claintonia'.

Clintonia Vera. Berlèse, 1945, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.206. Synonym for **Clintonia.**

Clintoniae. Jacob Makoy's Catalogue, 1833. Orthographic variant for **Clintonia.**

Clintoniae de Knight. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Clintonia.**

Clintoniae Nova de Knight. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.15. Synonym for **Clintonia.**

Clintonii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.24. Orthographic error for **Clintonia.**

Clio. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieau, Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10: Medium size, delightful form, soft pink. Harrison, ed., 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.14, p.43: "Rose, double". Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.77: Flower 9-10 cm across, irregular double, rose-form, or peony form. Exterior petals in 3-4 rows; those of the centre in a bouquet. Resembles **Althaeiflora.** Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.IV: A pink floral colouring, edged with white. Blossoms, larger than average, are formed of oval or full petals, either rounded or sub-bilobate, imbricated but not regularly. The pink ground is veined a deeper shade and bordered with white, which extends towards the longitudinal centre of the petal. Originated in Italy.

Clio (Macarthur). *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1849, invalidly as 'Clio'. *Macarthur's notebook,* ca.1852: Deep rose colour. Small size like **Paeoniiflora** but darker. Middling. Very abundant flowerer. Originated By Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Clisson Glob. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic error for **Clisson Globe.**

Clisson Globe. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 as 'Clisson Glob': Large, full scarlet red of spherical form. Synonyms: 'Sloane', 'Globe Crimson'. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Clisson Glob'. Reduced to synonym for **Globe Crimson.**

Cliveana. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus* ed.2, p.74, with 'Lady H. Clive's' as a synonym: "red". Loddige's Catalogue, 1830, p.21. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.68, 75, 127 as "Cliviana": Leaves 5.4 cm wide by 8 cm long, ovate-oblong, acuminate, serrulate, erect and dull green; buds very large, oval, obtuse, scales green; flower very large, 11 cm across, double, cupped, sometimes rose-red, often cherry-red, more or less brilliant according to the season. The petals of the first row, 6 in number, are 3.8 cm broad and 5 cm long, concave or channelled, forming a star and crennate at the apex; those at the centre tufted as in the **Anemoniflora** and forming an elevated and irregular heart, about 3.8 cm across, some of these last are striped with white. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Lady H. Clive's', 'Lord Clives', 'Cliveana de Knight'. . Orthographic errors: 'Cliviana', 'Cleveana', 'Cleviana', 'Cliveiana'.

Cliveans de Knight. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. Synonym for **Cliveana.**

Cliveana (Gerbing). *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Catalogue, 1935, p.7, with colour photo on p.6; Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1939: Semi-double, light pink flowers of large size; round, dull green foliage; mid-season bloomer. Very fast, upright growth. This appears to have originated in USA and the name has sometimes also been spelt 'Cliviana'. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellia in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.72, 75 with the description: Flower: semi-double, to incomplete double predominantly; Spinel Red 0023/self-/1 (rose red), darker venation; 9 cm broad by 4 cm deep. Petals up to 12 sub-cordate segments, 4.5 cm long x 4.2 cm wide, firm substance, tendency to incurve or, towards the centre, to inroll, shallow, if any, notching. Centre of flower, a few incomplete petals and small petaloids intermingled with stamens, white filaments, yellow anthers, Buds, near globular. Leaves, elliptic-lanceolate to elliptic-ovate, tending to cup towards underside, 7-8 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide, dark, glossy

green, thin, leathery texture, broad, coarse serrations; apices long pointed. No relationship with the European cultivar of the same name.

Cliveana Vera. *(C.japonica),* Rousseau, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Very large pink flowers. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Cliveiana. Shattuck, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.47. Orthographic error for **Cliveana (Gerbing).**

Cliviana. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.68, 75. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 75. Orthographic variant for **Cliveana.**

Cliviana Angresii. *(C.japonica),* Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. No.20, p.71. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Cliviata. Lecoq Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.138. Orthographic error for **Cliveana.**

Clodia. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1866, *L'Illustation Horticole,* XIII, pl.473: The camellia **Clodia** was obtained as a seedling from Italy. The flower is of the largest size, of a deep cochineal pink, ornamented occasionally with vague, whitish streaks and formed of numerous petals, more or less rounded, bilobate, symetrically imbricated and netted with veins of intense rose. The centre is rose formed, compact, elevated with small pointed petals.

Cloe. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.23. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cloe Anderton. *(C.japonica).* NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.14 with colour photo. Regn No.497. A chance seedling, first flowered 2007. Plant is of average habit, density and growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 4.5 cm. Flower is single, 7 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep, with 7 petals. Colour is an unusual strong lilac purple (RHSCC 74D) with darker veins to 74A. Stamens are in a column and have pale yellow filaments and yellow anthers Flowers midseason to late. Scented. Oiriginated by Carol Anderton, Te Puke, NZ

Cloisonné. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.27: Soft pink with heavy, opaque petals, delicately outlined with white. Medium size, semi-double. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth, vigorous, upright. Originated by McCaskill's Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Jingtailan'.

Clorinda. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:37 as 'Clorinde': Similar to **Paeoniiflora.** Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.7: Imbricated; ivory white, lined with rose-pink. Orignated in Italy.

Clorinde. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38-37. Orthographic error for **Clorinda.**

Clorine Bowen. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.74, Light pink, striped and dashed deeper pink. Miniature, formal double, Mid-seasom blooming. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Close Frientship. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.42: White with pink stripes. Originated in USA.

Closed Chrysanthemum. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.136 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kikitôji.**

Clothide. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.3. Othographic variant for **Clotilde.**

Clothilde. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Orthographic error for **Clotilde.**

Clotildae. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.74. Orthographic variant for **Clotilde.**

Clotilde. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. p.41. No description; Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.8: Perfect imbrication, white delicately lined with red. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.74 as 'Clotildae': Flower 9-10 cm across, bright pink. Full, formal double, petals numerous, cupped, imbricated with regularity from circumference to centre, colour bright pink. van Geert Catalogue, 1848: Imbricated, soft pink, finely striped rose. A seedling raised in Italy by Casoretti and named for Princesse Clotilde, (1843-91) daughter of Vittorio Emmanuelle II and wife of Prince Napoleon. Orthographic variants: 'Clothilde', 'Clotildae'. Synonyms: 'Principessa Clotilda', 'Principessa Clothilde', 'Princess Clotilde', 'Princess Clothilde', 'Princesse Clothilde', 'Principessa de Clothilde', 'Principessa Clotilde', Principess Clothilda'. Note; Hillebrand and Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.311 states that the cultivar they recognise as 'Principessa Clotilde' was raised by Rovelli about 1850. All descriptions are fairly similar, and it is not possible to say with certainty if there were one or two cultivars.

Clotilde de Milan. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.101. Imbricated, beautiful red streaked with white at the centre of the petals. Originated in Milan, Italy.

Clotinia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.45. No description.

Cloud Dragon of Kii. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.68 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kishû-unryû.**

Cloud Nine. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No. 111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.307. Originated by Nancy Turner, Feilding, New Zealand. A sport of **Ecclefield,** first observed 1987. Average growth with dark green leaves 14 cm long x 8 cm wide. Flower anemone form, 14 cm across x 6.5 cm deep with 20 petals, 11 large petaloids and about 145 smaller ones. Colour pale flesh pink (RHS.CC.56D). Blooms mid-season.

Clover Girl. Shackelford Catalogue 1969. Orthographic error for **Cover Girl.**

Clove's Wheel. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.286. Synonym for **Chôjiguruma**.

Clovesiana. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...* Orthographic error for **Clowesiana.**

Cloweana. *(C.japonica),* McIntosh, 1838, *The Greenhouse;* Harrison, ed.1839, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.7, p.56: Double, red with white stripe. Originated in England.

Clower Number 1. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1951, p.21, as 'Clower No.1'. No description. Originated by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Clower Number 2. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, p.116, black and white photo as 'Clower No.2': A medium size, white semi-double to loose informal double. Originated by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA.

Clower Red. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, rose-red with orange tinge, flat, irregular double, 11 cm across. The 2 or 3 rows of guard petals are practically obscured by the central mass of petaloids. A few stamens are intermixed in the centre. Leaves, dark green, 8.5 cm long by 5 cm wide, texture thin, tip blunt, veins numerous and raised, Serrations shallow and fine. Originated by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA from seed of **Jarvis Red** x **Reverend John Bennett.** Orthographic error: 'Clower's Red'. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.305, Reg. No.133. Sport: **Clower's Red Variegated.**

Clower White. *(C.japonica),* Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.243: From seed produced by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA by pollinating **Gloire de Nantes** with **Nobilissima** in 1937. First flowered 1943. The plant has vigorous, heavy foliage and growth. The flowers are pure white, loose, incomplete double, with high, upright, inner petals interspersed with stamens. The anthers turn black with age. Orthographic error: 'Clower's White'. Registered No.32 by American Camellia Society in their Quarterly, vol.5, No.1, 1950.

Clower's Red. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Clower Red.**

Clower's Red Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Clower's Red Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Clower Red** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Clower's Number 2. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Clower's #2'. Orthographic error for **Clower Number 2.**

Clower's White. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.29. Orthographic error for **Clower White.**

Clowesiana. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.15. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.189: Flower about 10 cm across. The corolla is full, irregular, very packed, cupped, flared, convex, white becoming rosy, flesh pink in the centre. The first 2 or 3 rows of petals are broad and long, displayed horizontally, a little reflexed, sometimes notched, sometimes with lines and bands of pink; those following are unequal, deformed, large as those preceding, but confused; the others of lesser dimensions, grouped irregularly in fascicles and forming a kind of cup; finally those in the other rows are large, concave or channelled, close set, numerous, imbricated vertically and forming a centre of a kind of vase, hollowed out, and at the heart a glimpse of 2 or 3 petaloids, erect and greenish. Synonyms: 'Marochetti', 'Fanny Essler', 'Fanny Essler de Gand', 'Fanny Eslers', 'Fany Esler Vera'. Orthographic errors: 'Clovesiana', 'Clovvesiana', 'Clawesiana', 'Clawsiana'. Originated in Belgium or England.

Clown. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.195, Reg. No.508: A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling, first bloomed 1957; originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The dark green leaves average 12.5 cm long. The peony form flowers are 7.5-10 cm across and 4-5 cm deep. The petals vary from rose-red, clear red to dark red and white. The colours are in fine stripes. The centre is composed of many small petals and petaloids with short stamens intermingled with large petals to ones curved like rabbit ears, which surround the centre. Stamens light yellow, Mid-season flowering. Sports include **Clown Red** and **Clown Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Huaji'.

Clown. (Cattolica). *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.77, as 'Clown' with colour photo; Medium size, semi-double, white with streaks and blotches of pink-red variegation (RHS.CC.67C). A seedling of **Madoni** x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered 1974. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Clown Red. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.1: A self red form of **Clown**. Originated by Tammia Nurseries, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Clown Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.1 as 'Clown Var.': A virus variegated form of **Clown Red** - Red blotched white. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Cluscii. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Clusii', synonym for 'King of the Camellias'.

Clusia. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Synonym for **Kingii.**

Clusii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:1. Synonym for 'King of the Camellias', synonym for **Kingii.**

Clusiana. Paxton, 1840, *Magazine of Botany,* vol.7, p.92. Synonym for 'King of the Camellias', synonym for **Kingii.**

Cluster Flowering. Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica.* Synonym for **Florida.**

Cluster Red. *(C.japonica),* Greenbriers Nursery Catalogue, (before 1945), according to Hume, 1945, *Camellias in America.* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Large semi-double to loose peony form with irregular petals and a high centre. Originated at Greenbrier Nursery, USA.

Clyde Lester. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vo.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2320. Small red semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Late flowering. Originated in USA by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta , Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.3 with colour photo: The 30 year old seedling first flowered in 1984. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 21 large petals, and stamens intermixed. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 3.7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Clyde Wilson. *(C.japonica),* Flanders, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.109: This seedling, **Clyde Wilson,** is a rose-red colour and first bloomed 10 years ago. It won an ACS Blue Ribbon at the Savannah Show. Originated by H.P. Wilson, Georgia, USA.

Clymene. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse, Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.I: This plant was obtained from seed in Italy...it is of vigorous aspect, covered with oval-elongated, pointed leaves, serrated only towards the apex, of deep, glossy green. The ample, flat blossoms are regularly imbricated, the numerous petals are rounded, slightly emarginate, of a bright pink, tinged with white and veined a deeper shade of pink.

Clymene (Macarthur). *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1849 invalidly as 'Clymene'. From Macarthur's Notebook, 1850: Scarlet crimson, Outer petals large and good, inner similar and crowded. (Believed extinct.) Originated by Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia.

Clyne Anemone. *(C.japonica),* Turner, 1963, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.17, p.93. No description. Orthographic error 'Glyne Anemone'. An anemone flowered Camellia from the Clyne Garden.

Coach Tom Osborne. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2428. A very large, red, semidouble hybrid (*C.reticulata* seedling x unknown *C.japonica* seedling), which flowers early to midseason. Originated by Albert E. Buchholz, Cupertino, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 14.5-15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 14 petals, 198 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. This is a good seed setter. Plant growth is upright, open and average with dark green serrated leaves 12-12.7 cm long x 7-7.5 cm wide.

Coburghii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. Orthographic error for **Coburgii.**

Coburgii. *(C.japonica),* Catalogue Generale la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique.1842, p.21. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue,1845, p.41. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.4: Rose form,, pure white. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error 'Coburghii'.

Cocardi Rose. Reuthe Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Cocarde Rose.**

Cocarde Rose. *(C.japonica),* Sander Nursery Catalogue (before 1914), Notebook No.28. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Cocardi Rose'.

Cocardiana. Graffi Catalogue, 1855. Orthographic error for **Coccardiana.**

Coccarda. Ridolfi, Florence, Catalogue, 1848, p.7. Orthographic error for **Coccardiana.**

Coccardiana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.51. No description. Ridofi Catalogue, 1848, p.7 as 'Coccarda': Double flower with large, irregular cluster, white, often with some petals pinkish or steaked with pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Cocardiana', 'Coccarda'.

Coccinea. *(C.japonica),* Curtis, 1819, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* as 'Flore Pleno Coccinea'. "Large scarlet. I have only Mr Palmer's authority for this variety." It was commercially listed in Loddige's Catalogue, 1823, p.21 and in his *Botanical Cabinet* of 1827 with an excellent colour plate. It was raised by Mr Allnutt of Clapham, England. The flower is of medium size, of bright scarlet colour and round petals. Informal double. For illustration see Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camelliae,* pl.35 as 'Splendens' and p.8, pl.11 in Baumann, 1829, *Collection Camélias élevés à Bollweiller.* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture* p.314 as 'Splendens': Crimson red double flower, rounded petals, some stamens, forming a central cup. Synonyms: 'Splendens', 'Mr Allnutt's Splendid', 'Alnut's Brilliant', 'Large Scarlet', 'Almet's Splendor'. Orthographic errors: 'Coccinee', 'Coccinia', 'Cocinea'.

Coccinea Flore Pleno Folius Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Henderson, E.G., Catalogue, 1868, p.70, as 'Coccinea Fl. Pl. Fol. Var.'. No description. Henderson & Son, 1871, Catalogue No.146, p.49: A beautiful double, scarlet flower with yellow variegated leaves.

Coccinea Grande. *(C.japonica),* Sacco. 1830-18333 according to Schavione, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.25 as 'Cocinia Grande'. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Coccinea Magna. Anonymous, 1841, *The Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic error for 'Coccinea Major', synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Coccinea Major. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.** Orthographic errors: 'Coccinea Magna', 'Coccinia Magna'.

Coccinea Pictorum. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.269: The Flower, about 10 cm across, is full, regular, of clear cherry-red carmine. The petals in 9-10 rows are rounded, ample, not numerous, in a cup-shape, almost entire; those of the centre are fewer, regularly placed, but imbricated. The corolla is a perfectly round rosette, sometimes regularly imbricated; the petals at the centre, inserted on the slant, varied. Raised by Dr. Sacco, Milan, Italy from seed. Orthographic error: 'Coccinia Pictorum'.

Coccinee. Vibert, 1845, *RevueHorticole,* p.127-131. Orthographic error for **Coccinea.**

Coccinia. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888. Orthographic error for **Coccinea.**

Coccinia Magna. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.42. Orthographic error for 'Coccinea Major, synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Coccinia Pictorum. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.42. Orthographic error for **Coccinea Pictorum.**

Cochise. *(C.sasanqua). Jardins de France,* No.2, 1995, p.30: Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Villa Tsubaki, Boucou, France. A self pollinated seedling of **Navajo.** A single with 7 semi-translucent emarginated petals, white blending into pink edges.

Cochleata Flammea. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cochlidea. Mead, Peter B., ed., 1861, *Horticulturalist,* 16:485-486. Synonym for **Spiralis Rubra.** A red formal double with a spiral petal arrangement.

Cocinea. Architetto Catalogue, 1858. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 92. Orthographic error for **Coccinea.**

Cocinea Grande. Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie.* Orthographic error for **Coccinea Grande.**

Cockburniana. *(C.japonica),* Hanger, 1955, *Wisley Camellias.* An orange-red single the colour of *Primula cockburniana.* Originated in England.

Cockii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.183: Good foliage, glossy, rounded, dark green; bud flattened, scales greenish; Flower, 9 cm across, double, deep orange-red, corolla a regular rose, a little like **Elphingstonia;** petals broad, well displayed and imbricated, not numerous, rounded and veined with 2 or 3 at the centre, twisted with some sterile stamens. Originated by de Cock, Belgium about 1834. Synonyms: 'Drouetii', 'Rosea Triumphans', 'Triomphe de Gand (Cock)', 'Triumphans de Gand'. Orthographic errors: 'Cocki', 'Cocksii', 'Kokii', 'Coqui'.

Cockii Vera. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2. No description. Rousseau, Angers, Catalogue,1842-1843, p.1: Scarlet. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.5, as 'Cockii Verra': Deep crimson double, smooth, often striped broadly with white.

Cocksii. Sealy, 1958, *A Revision of the Genus Camellia,* p.178. Orthographic error for **Cockii.**

Cochinchinensis. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London,* 7:561 as *Thea cochinchinensis.*

Coco Chanel. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A 16 year old seedling, first flowered 2009, parentage unknown. Well-shaped plant is upright and fast growing, with bright green leaves, 10-11cm long and 4-5cm wide. Flowers are 11cm diameter x 4-5cm deep, rose form double, colour rose Chanel. Loose central stamens, anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers mid-season to late.

Cocoanut Ice. *Camellia Nomenclature,* 2006, p.163. Orthographic variant for **Coconut Ice.**

Coconut Ice. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS.,1980, *Camellia News,* No.75, p.24, Reg. No.235: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Onigoromo** that first bloomed 1973. The 7 cm, single, medium pink flower is striped with varying amounts of white. An upright grower with 4 cm x 1.8 cm leaves.

Cocquetti. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Coquettii.**

Cocquettii. Rousseau, Angers, 1842-1843, Catalogue. Orthographic variant to **Coquettii.**

Cody Red. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, 1948. Synonym for **Eureka Red.**

Cody Reticulata. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, (before 1945) according to Hume 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.329. Synonym for **Captain Rawes.**

Cody Ville. Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1957. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Cody's Red. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for Eureka Red.

Coed. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.229, Reg. No.712: [SCCS,No.63-51]. An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The flower is a rose form double to formal double. Vigorous, compact growth. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour

illustration, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.31, pl.32. Chinese synonym 'Nuxiucai'.

Coeltti. de Bisschop Catalogue, (before 1937). Orthographic error for **Collettii.**

Coe's Emperor. Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948. Synonym for **Emperor.**

Coe's Nagasaki. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross-reference List,* p.2, 9. Synonym for **Mikenjaku.**

Coeleni Major. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Coelestiana. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for 'Coelestrina', synonym for **Hendersonii.**

Coelestiana Vera. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Coelestrina Vera.**

Coelestina. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1838, p.16; Cels, Paris, Catalogue, 1839, p.28. Orthographic error for 'Coelestrina', synonym for **Hendersonii.**

Coelestina Cunningham's. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Synonym for 'Coelestrina', synonym for **Hendersonii.**

Coelestina Vera. Oudin's Catalogue of Plants for the Conservatory, 1845. P.2. Orthographic error for **Coelestrina Vera.**

Coelestrina. Jacok Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic errors: 'Coelestiana', 'Coelestina', 'Collestina'. Synonym for **Hendersonii.**

Coelestrina Vera. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. No description. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.5, as 'Coelestina': Double, pale cerise, whiter towards the centre. Foliage consistently larger than that of **Hendersonii** or **Lombardii.** Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.II as 'Coelestina Vera': We received this camellia from Baron Pronay under the above name, which we have kept to distinguish it from another C. 'Coelestina' which it resembles and which is also known under the names 'Lombardii' and 'Hendersonii'. Its large, full flowers, at least 10 cm across, are lilac pink, freely streaked with white. The outer petals are wide, regularly imbricated, slightly emarginate and decrease in size towards the centre and are irregularly arranged. Orthographic error: 'Coelestina Vera'. Originated in Germany.

Coerulea. Guilfoyle Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1875, p.26. Orthographic error for **Coeruleo.**

Coeruleo. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Coji-guruma. Katz, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.145. Orthographic error for **Chôjiguruma.**

Cognette. *(C.japonica),* Saonara Sgaravatti Catalogue, 1886. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cohen Nellie. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Nellie Cohen.**

Cohen Stuart. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from l\/ursery Catalogues,* p.43. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Col. Fiery. Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948. Abbreviation for 'Colonel Firey', synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Col. Firey. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Abbreviation for 'Colonel Firey', synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Col. R.D. Hicks. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.156. Abbreviation for **Colonel R.D. Hicks.**

Col. Reb. Belle Fontaine Nursery 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.1, p.25. Abbreviation for **Colonel Reb.**

Col. Hardy Womarck. Nantes, 1980, *Services des Espaces Collections.* Orthographic error for 'Colonel Hardy Womack'.

Colac. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.39. Abbreviation for 'Colac Pink', a synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Colac Pink. Merrillees, 1951, *Shere Camellia List.* Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Colac Rose. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.44. Synonym for **Roma Risorta Rosea.**

Cold Camellia. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.175. Synonym for 'Kan-tsubaki' as a synonym for *C.hiemalis.*

Colei. *(C.japonica),* Jessep, 1954, ANZCRS, *Camellia Annual,* No.1, p.3: A white flowering variety from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Originated in Australia.

Coles. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.30: Semi-double white, hose-in-hose with prominent golden stamens. A seedling from the Rookwood Cemetery, N.S.W., Australia.

Coletti. Trillon, Le Mans, Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic error for **Collettii.**

Coletti Maculata. André Leroy, Catalogue, 1868, p.135. Orthographic error for 'Collettii Maculata', synonym for **Collettii.**

Coletti Vera. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.313. Orthographic error for 'Collettii Vera', synonym for **Collettii.**

Colettii de Milan. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic error for 'Collettii di Milan', synonym for **Collettii.**

Colettii Vera. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Collettii Vera', synonym for **Collettii.**

Colin J Garrett. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2005, No.167, p.17, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.557. Originated by John Butler, Cabarlah, Qld, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered in 2001. The semi-double, hose-in-hose flower of 21 petals and 3 petaloids is soft pink, fading to very pale pink at the centre of the flower, and is 11.5 cm across x 8 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on an open, spreading, upright plant. Leaves dark green, dull matt finish, rounded at base, serrate, apiculate apex, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Stamens arranged in a column. The hose-in-hose form is unusual, and the flower has outstanding lasting qualities. Chinese synonym 'Fenkaolin'.

Colla. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.218. No description. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.71, 127: A vigorous shrub, branches slim, leaves medium,

resembling those of 'Rubra Simplex', flower double, medium size, of a handsome, cherry red. Originated in Italy by Signora Contessa Caraccioli of Piacenza. Orthographic variant: 'Collae'.

Colla Superba. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Collae. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.94. Orthographic variant for **Colla.**

Collarette. *(C.japonica),* Pyron, 1956, *Camellian,* vol.9, No.1, p.26: Rose-pink. Large anemone form with overlapping guard petals surrounding a ruff of folded petals and petaloids which surround an elaborate system of petaloids. Originated by T.K. Willett, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Collorette', 'Collerette'.

Collarte. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Collecti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2. Synonym for **Electa.**

Collectii Vera. da Silva Catalogue, 1955, p.73. Orthographic error for 'Collettii Vera'.

Colleen. *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium size, pink single, originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington* Gardens, vol.III, p.291. black and white photo.

Colleen Sherrington. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1994, No.131, p.7, Reg. No.431, colour photo p.19: Originated by Colleen Sherrington, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of the *C.x williamsii* **Donation** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Valley Knudsen.** First flowered 1991. The informal double, light pink (RHS.CC.68A) flowers of 25 petals are 8 cm across x 2.7 cm deep and bloom early to mid-season on a rapid growing, spreading, bushy plant. Leaves 8 cm long x 2.7 cm wide are dark green, glossy, keeled, elongated, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Flowers abundantly, also along the stems. The petals are veined and notched.

Collerette. Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian.* Orthographic error for **Collarette.**

Collestii (Jacob Macoy). von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.36. Orthographic error for **Collettii.**

Colletii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Collettii.**

Colletia. Synge, 1957, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook* No.11, p.123. Orthographic error for **Collettii.**

Colleti Maculata. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1939, photo back cover. Orthographic error for 'Collettii Maculata', synonym for **Collettii.**

Colletii. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic error for **Collettii.**

Colletii Maculata. SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Collettii Maculata', synonym for **Collettii.**

Colletii Vera. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.313. Orthographic error for 'Collettii Vera', synonym for **Collettii.**

Collette van Wassenhove. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed. 5, p.48. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Madame Collette van Wassenhove.**

Colletti. L.L.Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Collettii.**

Collettia Maculata. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.91. Orthographic error for 'Collettii Maculata', synonym for **Collettii.**

Collettii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1838. No description. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1841, p.10: "There are many camellias found in commerce which are false (Virus variegated). This is a wonderful variegated, which I have raised from seed." van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:5: Red with white blotches. Most beautiful; then in his 1844-1845, 18:9 Catalogue: Velvety blood red, covered with wide, pure white blotches. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.275 and Verschaffelt,1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.I both have illustrations and desciptions: Informal double to peony form, 9 cm across, intense red, marbled white, shows some stamens when fully opened. Large, outer guard petals, imbricated, with small petals in the centre. Mid-season flowering. Rounded, deep green leaves, 7.5 cm long by 5 cm wide, round bases, sharp serrations, slow, bushy growth. Supplied by Jacob Makoy Co., Liège, Belgium who, according to Berlèse, 1843, obtained it from Italy; however Makoy says he raised it from seed in Belgium. Synonyms: 'Collettii Maculata', 'Girard Debaillon', 'Purpliana', 'Purplyana', 'Genevieve de Barbier', 'Tea Garden Strain', 'Collettii Vera', 'Collettii de Milan', 'Collettii Maculosa'. Orthographic errors: 'Colletii', 'Colleti', 'Coletti', 'Colletia', 'Colletti', 'Collestii', 'Colettii', 'Coeltti', 'Coleti', 'Coletti Maculata', 'Colleti Vera', 'Coletti Vera', 'Colleti Maculata', 'Collettia Maculata', 'Collietti', 'Colletti'. Orthographic variant: 'Colettii Vera'. Chinese synonym 'Kelaidi'.

Collettii de Milan. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.275, as 'Collettii': Informal double to peony form, 9 cm across, red marbled white. Originated in Italy. There would appear to have been two **Collettii,** one Makoy's a formal double, the other, Berlèse, a peony form.

Collettii Maculata. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934. Synonym for **Collettii.**

Collettii Maculosa. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.43. Synonym for **Collettii.**

Collettii Vera. Loureiro 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9. Synonym for **Collettii.**

Collietti. Seidel, 1845-1847, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Collettii.**

Collorette. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Orthographic error for **Collarette.**

Collvilli Vera. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei,* p.448. Orthographic error for **Colvillii Vera.**

Collvillii Vera. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei,* p.418. Orthographic error for **Colvillii Vera.**

Collwilii Rubra. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.41. Orthographic error for **Colvillii Rubra.**

Collwilii Striata. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.41. Orthographic error for 'Colvillii Striata'.

Colochii Striata. Nantes, 1977, *Services des Espaces Collection List.* Orthographic error for 'Colorata Striata'.

Còloie. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Colomba. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.2; White, peony form.

Colomba. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Colombo.**

Colombo. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.112-113, 228: Leaves long, very sharp pointed, almost lanceolate, strongly serrate, somewhat reclined, dark green; buds round, scales greenish. Flower, 11 cm across, full, cherry-red, often very dark; exterior petals in 5 rows, broad, thick, rounded, elegantly displayed one after the other and imbricated loosely. The petals of the interior, fairly broad, of average size, tall, in irregular fascicles. Verschaffelt, 1849, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book X, pl.1. Originated by Mariani, Italy; however Rovelli says from Dr Sacco. Orthographic errors: 'Columbo', 'Colomba', 'Columba', 'Columeo'.

Colonel Bowie. *(C.japonica),* Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China,* Catalogue No.79, p.25 as 'Col. Bowie'. No description. Originated in USA.

Colonel E.H. Folk. Griffiths and Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross-reference List,* p.2, 3 as 'Col. E.H. Folk'. Synonym for **Captain Folk.**

Colonel Fiery. McIlhenny, Catalogue, 1942, p.7. Synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Colonel Firey. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.5. Synonym for **C.M. Hovey**.

Colonel Firey Variegated. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Scarlett O'Hara.**

Colonel Fyrie. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1988, colour photo, p.10. Orthographic error for 'Colonel Firey', synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Colonel L.E. Edwards. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.220, Reg. No.574: A 5 year old chance seedling of **Galilee** that first bloomed in 1959; originated by L.H. Knock, Frederick, Maryland, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm long by 4.8 cm wide. The peony form flower, 11 cm across and 6 cm deep, is carmine red with yellow stamens, 40 petals and 6 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late.

Colonel Lady. Griffiths and Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross-reference List,* pp.2, 3, 4. Orthographic error for **Colonial Lady.**

Colonel R.D. Hicks. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.156, Reg. No.1870, as 'Col. R.D. Hicks': A medium red anemone form *C.hybrid* **Salab** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme,** originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 10 cm across. Blooms midseason to late. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9.8 cm long by 6 cm wide.

Colonel Reb. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.225, Reg. No.906: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by L.B. Wilson Jr, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is spreading and open. Flower varies from semi-double, with a mass of stamens and purple tipped petaloids, to anemone form with two rows of guard petals and a mass of petaloids with some stamens, to peony form with 28 large petals and large, twisted petaloids, separating stamens into 5 fasciciles. Blooms measure 13.7 cm across by 6 cm deep with 20-28 petals, petaloids from 10 to a mass. Colour is red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Col Reb'.

Colonel Stockdale. *(C.japonica),* Cotton, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.50 as 'Col. Stockdale': This is another variable *C.japonica*, which blooms November to February. (Early to mid-season). It is semi-double with 4 fascicles of stamens in most flowers. Some flowers are mistaken for the 'Tea Garden Donckelaeri' while others are almost identical to **Mrs Freeman Weiss.**

Colonel W.A. Strother. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *An Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.4, colour photo: A red, anemone form seedling of **Elegans**. The centre is a mixture of stamens, petaloids and small, twisted petals. The outer guard petals are irregular. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Colonial Dame. *(C.japonica),* NCCS., 1948, *The Camellia Bulletin; American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.335, Reg. No.233: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Flowered for the first time in 1947. Plant growth is upright and slow. The medium size leaves are lightly serrate, similar to 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**). The flower is white to blush pink, 10-12 cm across, a very full semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) with 20-25 petals. Flowers mid-season. Formerly known as 'Tick Tock No.11'. Synonym: 'Gertrude Murray'. Chinese synonym: 'Guifuren'.

Colonial Lady. *(C.japonica),* Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946: One of the many sports of 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**). The name was given to this mutation by Vern O. McCaskill, Pasadena, California, USA in 1938. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* ('Fragrant striped'). Sport of 'Herme'. White with carmine red stripes and flecks. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.89, black and white photo and colour plate, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium to large white, variegated with red, semi-double to incomplete double, about 10 cm across. The colour is predominantly white, irregularly striped and flecked with red. The margins of the rounded petals are waved. Inner petals are semi-erect and stamens partially intermingle with the inner-most. Filaments are pale yellow and anthers dark yellow. Slightly fragrant. Leaves medium green, elliptic, 8 cm x 3.8 cm, smooth and glossy, acuminate, shallowly serrate. This variety has sported to **Orchid Pink** and **Spring Sonnet.** Synonyms: 'Crystal Lake', 'Fragrant Striped', 'Herme Sport No.3', 'Herme White', 'White Herme', 'White Jordan's Pride', 'White Hikarugenji'. Pseudonym: 'Jenny Lind'. See colour plate facing p.50, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1952. Chinese synonym 'Qiaomin Furen'.

Colonial Pink. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Nomenclature Report,* p.9. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.29: Deep pink. Medium large, semi-peony form. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by the Blackwell Nursery, Semmes, Alabama, USA.

Colonnello Quintini. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. p.66. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.14 as 'Colonnello Quintini': Bright, satiny rose,veined more vividly, paler in the intermediate petals. Imbricated. Originated by Antonelli, Genoa, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Colonnello Quintili'.

Color de Laca. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Synonym for **Sacco.**

Color di Lacca. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:2. Synonym for 'Sacco Nova'. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* gives it as a synonym for **Sacco.**

Colorata. *(C.japonica),* Hovey ed., 1837, *The Magazine of Horticulture:* Double flower, rosiform with long, outer petals in multiple rows with fertile stamens in the centre, mixed with petaloids. Colour, clear rose. Originated in England.

Colorata Faciata. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Synonym: 'Colorata Striata'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Colorata Nova. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed., 1838, *The Magazine of Horticulture;* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.157: Leaves, 4-5 cm wide by 7-8 cm long, long-oval, acuminate apex, recurved, surface rough, veins prominent, very deep green. Flower, 8-9 cm across, double, rose form, of a pale shade of cherry-red; exterior petals, long, notched, in many rows, the first two rows, reflexed, imbricated, of very bright red, those following are very long, horizontal, while in the centre are 3 or 4 small, long petals, narrow and recumbent. Originated in USA.

Colorata Pura. *(C.japonica),* Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Colorata Rosa Nova. *(C.japonica),* Société de Flore, 32nd Exposition Bruxelles Catalogue, 1838, p.12. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Colorata Striata. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Synonym for **Colorata Faciata.**

Colordilaca. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic error for 'Colore di Lacca', synonym for **Sacco.**

Colore di Lacca. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.43. Synonym for **Sacco.**

Colored. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:9. Orthographic variant for 'Coloured', synonym for **Derbyana.**

Colosse Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks.* No description. Originated in USA.

Coloured. Anon., 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.51. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.59, 126. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Coloured Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue. Synonym for **Lindbriata.**

Colouret. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for 'Coloured', synonym for **Derbyana.**

Colulli. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X. page facing pl.II. Orthographic error for **Colvillii.**

Columba. Shirley Hibbert, 1862, The Floral World and Garden Guide, vol.5, p.88: Bright rose, very large, finely imbricated. New. Probably orthographic error for **Colombo.**

Columbiana. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.13 as "Listed. Diary of Michael Floy Jr, p.219, 1841." No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Columbine. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. An old plant at Magnolia Gardens, Charlestown, South Carolina, USA; either an imported lost label plant or a seedling. Rose-pink. Medium size formal double.

Columbo. Catalogue Generale la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Colombo.**

Columbo Nova. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Columbo Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.45. Synonym for **Colombo.**

Columella. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No. 50, 1844, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Columeo. Bournier, Frèderic, 1853, Catalogue de l'establissement Agraire Botanique. Orthographic error for **Colombo.**

Colvelleii. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening,* p.114. Orthographic error for **Colvillii.**

Colvii Striata. Gexplant Catalogue, 1975-1976. Orthographic error for 'Colvillii Striata'.

Colviei. Booth & Chandler, 1837, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants...order of Camellieae....* Orthographic error for **Colvillii.**

Colvilea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.44. Orthographic error for **Colvillii.**

Colvilii. The Florist's Journal, vol.2, p.271, 1841. Orthographic error for **Colvillii.**

Colvilis Striata. Louis Leroy, 1893, Catalogue, p.100. Orthographic error for 'Colvillii Striata', synonym for **Alba Lineata.**

Colvillea. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.238. Orthographic error for **Colvillii.**

Colvilleii. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866. Orthographic error for **Colvillii.**

Colvillei L'Ancien. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.43. Orthographic error for 'Colvillii L'Ancien', synonym for **Colvillii.**

Colvillei Striata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.43. Orthographic error for 'Colvillii Striata'.

Colvilli. L.L.Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Colvillii.**

Colvilli Rose. Camellia Society of America, *Bulletin,* 1939, p.23. Orthographic error for **Colvillii Rosea.**

Colvilli Rubra. L.L.Liebig, 1838, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Colvillii Rubra.**

Colvilli Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for 'Colvillii Vera, synonym for **Colvillii.**

Colvilii Rubra. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine,* 3(32), p.258, as 'Colvili Rubra'; orthographic error for **Colvillii Rubra.**

Colvilii Striata. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.111. Orthographic error for 'Colvilli Striata'.

Colvilii Vera. Tourres, Macheteaux, Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for 'Colvillii Vera', synonym for **Colvillii.**

Colvillii. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1831, *British Flower Garden,* ser.II, vol.1, No.2 Colour painting of flower and foliage by E.D. Smith, published by Sweet in June,1829. Raised from seed in 1824 from **Pompone** fertilized by the 'Double Striped', (**Variegata**). van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2: Large peony form, soft rose striped and flecked with carmine. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.21. Synonyms: 'Colville's Carnation Flowered Camellia', 'Mr Colville's', 'Colvillii L'Ancien'. Orthographic errors: 'Colulli', 'Colvelleii', 'Colvilii', 'Colvili', 'Colvillea', 'Colvilleii', 'Collvillea', 'Collvillia', 'Colwillii', 'Colvilea', 'Colvillia', 'Colvilli'. Sport: **Colvillii Rosea.**

Colvillii Rose. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Colvillii Rosea.**

Colvillii Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, 37: Pink sport of **Colvillii** with deeper rose veining. Originated in Italy.

Colvillii Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Makoy Catalogue, 1838. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.236 as 'Colvilii Rubra': The flower 10-11 cm across is full, more or less regular, of a pure, cherry-red carmine, with nuances like 'Dalhemi'. The petals in 6 rows, are broad and round, close-set, numerous, channelled, regularly imbricated, veined deep red, some with touches of white; sometimes the centre in lieu of being regular is composed of petals, mis-shapen, unequal, small, acuminate, in bundles forming a convex heart almost peony form. Synonym: 'Alexandria Perfecta'. Orthographic errors: 'Colvili Rubra', 'Colwillii Rubra', 'Colvilii Rubra', 'Collwilii Rubra', 'Colvilli Rubra', 'Collvills Rubra'.

Colvillii Striata. Catalogue General la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, p.21. No description. van Houtte Catalogue,1842, 9:15. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.111: The flower is 9-l0 cm across or more, full, of a soft, delicate rose with stripes of

tender red on the outer petals, which are in 2 or 3 rows, oval-obtuse, placed irregularly, more or less emarginate, a little imbricated, disposed in a cup-shape, sometimes displayed horizontally. Those of the centre are a small number, oval, unequal, irregular, building up an anemone form heart, not very thick, resembling 'Preston Eclipse'. Synonyms: 'Alba Lineata', 'Lineata Alba', 'Lineata Striata', 'Striped Colvillii'. Orthographic errors: 'Colwilli Striata', 'Colvilii Striata', 'Colvilli Striata', 'Colvii Striata', 'Colwelli Striata', 'Collwilii Striata', 'Colvillei Striata', 'Colwillii Striata', 'Colvilis Striata'. Synonym for **Alba Lineata.**

Colvillii Vera. *(C.japonica),* Burdin, Chambery, Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18, as 'Colwilli Vera': Pure white edged pink. Very beautiful. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General as 'Colwilli Vera': Large size, pure white, striped and dotted carmine. Peony form. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.152: A very large flower, 12 cm diameter, white steaked with carmine and sweet smelling if the flower is in the sunlight. Synonym 'Vera Colvillii'. Orthographic error 'Collvillii Vera'.

Colville's Carnation Flowered Camellia. Sweet, 1831, *British Flower Garden.* Synonym for **Colvillii.**

Colvills Rubra. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Colvillii Rubra.**

Colvills Striata. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Colvillii Striata', synonym for **Alba Lineata.**

Colvill's Sweetii. Anonymous, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle* 364(45):743. Synonym for **Colvillii.**

Colwelli Striata. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto.* Orthographic error for 'Colvillii Striata'.

Colwillii. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic variant for **Colvillii.**

Colwillii Striata. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic variant for 'Colvillii Striata'.

Colwillii Rubra. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* description facing pl.195. Orthographic error for **Colvillii Rubra.**

Colwillii Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38 as 'Colwilli Vera'. Orthographic variant for **Colvillii Vera.**

Combalee. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Cumbahee'.

Com Tsubaki. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16. No details.

Combelli. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.15: [from] Lechi. Flesh-red, variegated or lined. Originated in Italy.

Comber's Pride. *(C.reticulata* hybrid) ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2348: Very large size, deep red, semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid seedling of **Craig Clark** x **Jean Pursel.** Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Dr. W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.3 with colour photo: the 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1988. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 13 cm deep with 20-24 petals and 20-24 petaloids. A very deep flower with all petals rabbit eared. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves 18 cm long x 12 cm deep.

Come Aboard. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.38: Deep red. Large semi-double. Medium spreading growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by E. Cooley, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Come de Gomer. Sander & Fils Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for **Comte de Gomer.**

Come In. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.43. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Sport: 'Come In Red'.

Come In Red. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.43. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Sport of 'Come In'.

Comedian's Name of Kyôgen Drama. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.220 with colour photo; A description of the personal name **Tarôkaja.**

Comendeur en Chef. Seidel, 1870 Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Commandeur en Chef.**

Comensa. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Commensa.**

Comenso. Volonte Catalogue,1888. Orthographic error for **Commensa.**

Comenza. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimento de Horticultura, 1855, Catalogue, p.5. Orthographic error for **Commensa.**

Cometa. Luzzatti Catalogue,1851. Orthographic variant for **Comete.**

Cometa Firenze. *(C. japonica),* Jules Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1856, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Comete. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed. 1838, *The Magazine of Horticulture:* Formal double. Clear red lined with white. Orthographic variant: 'Cometa'. Originated in Florence, Italy, by Toscane.

Commandant Biato. *(C.japonica),* Railton's Nursery Catalogue, 1923, as 'Commandt. Biato'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Commandatore Batti. S.W., 1888, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 3:562. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti.**

Commandatore Betti. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti.**

Commendatore Betty. Onillon, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.2. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti.**

Commandatore Relly. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, ca. 1930. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti.**

Commander Betti. Camellia Society of America, *Yearbook,* 1939, p.23. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti.**

Commander Betty. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti.**

Commander Edward Fredrickson. *(C.hybrid),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No. 2859; Originated, registered and propagated by Gena Owens Fredrickson, Wilmington, N.C, USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.110 with colour photo; The 13 year old seedling, parentage umknown, first flowered 2007. The miniature, 6.5cm diameter x 2.5cm deep flower is a pale yellow single to semi-double with 8 petals. Dark yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Plant is upright and open, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 11.5cm x 4.5cm, with low serration. Flowers early to late.

Commander-in-Chief. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:39. Orthographic variant for **Commandeur en Chef.**

Commander Mace. *(C.japonica),* Forrest, 1985, *Trees and shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* No description. No valid listing located.

Commander Mulroy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.216, Reg. No.606: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by T. Patin, Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The formal double flowers are 7.5-8.5 cm across by 5 cm deep and have 60 petals. The blooms are blush to white with a pink, bud-centre and pink edged. Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Monuoyi Shangxiao'.

Commander in Chief. Auguste van Geert, 1858, Catalogue No.45, p.30. Orthographic error for **Commandeur en Chef.**

Commandeur en Chef. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:10: Originated by Boll, USA. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:8: Beautiful satiny pink, exceptionally well imbricated. Orthographic variants: 'Commander-in-Chief', 'Commander in Chief'. Orthographic errors: 'Comander in Chief', 'Comendeur en Chef'.

Commanding General Fredrickson. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2868; Originated, registered and propagated by Gena Owens Fredrickson, Wilmington, N.C, USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.110 with colour photo; The 15 year old seedling first flowered 2006. Neither parent recorded. The small, 7.5cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is a red semi-double with 29 heavy-textured petals. (photo shows the petals reflexed). Flowers fall whole. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 6.5cm with low serration. Flowers early to late.

Commandt. Biato. Railton's Nursery Catalogue, 1923, p.53. Abbreviation for **Commandant Biato.**

Commandatore Quingino. Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue No.141, p.18. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Quinzio.**

Commendator Betti. André, Edouard, ed., 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyéres....* Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti.**

Commendatore Quinzio. *(C.japonica),* Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue No.141, p.18 erroneously as 'Commandatore Quingino'. Roda Nursery Catalogue, 1885. Large, very well made imbricated flower, ivory white completely edged pale pink.. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.146: Of Italian origin, raised by Santarelli. Imbricated camellia, flowers ivory white margined pale pink. Orthographic error 'Commendatore Quinsio'.

Commendatore. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1870. Abbreviation for **Commendatore Betti.**

Commendatore Beatii. Nicholls Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti.**

Commendatore Betti. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:8: Very large, imbricated. Vivid rose. The modern variety has become variegated by virus and its description is: " Medium to large formal double, rose pink, generally with some blotching." Originated by Bouturlin, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Commendatore Beatii', 'Commendatore', 'Commdator Betti', 'Commandatore Betti', 'Commandatori Batti', 'Commander Betti', 'Cornmendatore', 'Commendatore Relly', 'Commendatore Betty', 'Il Commendatore Betti', 'Commudatible. Received a RHS, F.C.C. in 1885.

Commendatore Lomemelina. *(C.japonica),* John Fraser & E. Langton Nursery Catalogue, 1874-1875. Beautiful rosy red of perfect form. originated in Italy.

Commendatore Quinsio. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.44: Ivory White, margined pale pink, formal double. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error for **Commendator Quinzio.**

Commensa. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* in a description facing pl.275. Jacob Makoy, 1844, Catalogue: By its foliage **Commensa** resembles 'Donckelaeri' from which it has arisen, but differs by its flowers, which are of good size, deep rose in colour, sometimes blotched white and in which the petals, numbering 50-60, are arranged in symmetry not encountered in any other camellia. Anonymous, 1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.19:21. Originated by Mr Donckelaer as a chance seedling of 'Donckelaeri' and introduced by J. Makoy of Liège, Belgiun in 1844. A formal double with numerous, obovate to orbicular petals, 5cm x 4-4.5 cm, tiered, decreasing in size to the centre. The flower is about 9 cm across, colour Claret Rose (HCC,021), inner petals Camellia Rose, (HCC.622), sometimes flecked white or with a white band down the centre of the petals. Leaves, elliptical or narrowly-elliptic, 7-9 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide, acuminate, sharply serrate. Mid-season blooming. See Puddle & Hanger, 1962, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.16, p.118, 119. Described and illustrated by Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.II as **Commensa** and in Book VII, pl.I as 'Reine des Fleurs'. Synonyms: 'Reine des Fleurs', 'Reine des Fleurs Variegated', 'La Reine des Fleurs', 'La Commensa', 'Lady Derby', 'Commensa Donkelaar'. Orthographic errors: 'Comensa', 'Comenso', 'Comminza'. 'Commensus', 'Commensas', 'Comenza'.

Commensas. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for **Commensa.**

Commensus. Rollisson & Son, 1845, Catalogue, No.1, p.7. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55; Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Commensa.**

Commerzienrath Linau. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.I: Originated from seed by Mr Geitner, Zwickau, Saxony, Germany. The blossoms of nearly medium size are full bodied, regularly imbricated, of a vivid pink colour. The foliage is small.

Commingii. Colla 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.40. Orthographic error for **Cumminghii.**

Commodore. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.III: In the class of white camellias it is unsurpassed for regularity of form and purity of colouring. Its imbrication of the petals seem to be drawn by compass. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Comodore'.

Commonza. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.5. Orthographic error for **Commensa.**

Commre. Betti. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. Abbreviation for **Commendatore Betti.**

Communis. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1831, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 8:93-99. "Notice about Camellias and about Tea". No description. (Believed extinct.)

Communist. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Name changed to **Wall Street Red** by Magnolia Gardens where it originated.

Como. *(C.japonica),* Chandler's Nursery Catalogue, 1936, p.5: Rose-red, medium size single. Upright, bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated at the Como Nursery, Bayswater, Victoria, Australia.

Comodore. Auguste van Geert, 1858, Catalogue, No.45, p.30. Orthographic error for **Commodore.**

Compact Flowered. Loudon, 1841, An Encyclopedia of Plants, p.1239. Synonym for **Compacta.**

Compacta. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Catalogue, 1830, p.21 and his *Botanical Cabinet*, vol.XIX, 1832, Folio 1836: "This is a neat, small flowering variety, distinct from every other white, having the character of *C.sasanqua* in the flower, but the leaves are japonica. We believe that it was raised by Mssrs Young of Epsom, England".

Compacta Alba. *(C.japonica),* Tourres, Macheteau, Catalogue, 1839, p.21. Rousseau, Angers, Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1: "Pure white". *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.38, Sept.22, 1856: Form very fine, petals smooth and finely cupped. Medium size, colour white with creamy centre. Awarded a 1st Class Certificate at the National Floricultural Society show, Mar.27. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.II: Blossoms of the largest size, flawless imbrication, pure white with a light yellowish tinge. The blossoms are not less than 10.5 cm across, composed of large and numerous, imbricated, rounded petals, divided at the apex into two lobes. Originated by Mr.Gaines, London, England, who obtained it from seed. Synonyms: 'Boutonniere Alba', 'Caldwell White', 'Compacta Alba Plena'

Compacta Alba Plena. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Synonym for **Compacta Alba.**

Compacta Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Compacta Nova. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.98: A corolla of 9 petals disposed alternatively in 3 rows, round-oval, totally white. Received from Burdin under the name **Compacta Nova.** It does not accord with the 'Compacta' of Berlèse, (Momog.n.14) which is not so full and is smaller in size. Originated by Burdin, Italy.

Compacta (Nuccio). *(C.sasanqua),* Paige, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.145, invalidly as 'Compacta'. A new dwarf from Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. USA, which seldom exceeds 32 cm in height, but spreads out laterally. Synonym: 'Nuccio's Compacta'. Now listed by Nuccios as **Sasanqua Compacta.**

Compacta Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, 1836, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.4, p.154, in a list of Continental red flowered varieties. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. No description.

Complecta. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Complexa. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue No.50, p.23. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.4. No description. Ibid, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.5: Medium sized flower, imbricated. A beautiful lilac tinted purple. Originated in Italy.

Complexa Vera. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Compo Molendini. Scott, J., & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Campo-Molendina.**

Compos Ta. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Composita.**

Composita. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1832-1834; van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:51: Well imbricated, very delicate, vivid rose. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.158: Flower double, rosiform, petals in 4 rows with small ones inside, cup-shaped with curved petals. Originated by Dr Sacco, Italy.

Composita Nova. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.278: Flower formal double, unicoloured, 10 cm across, very pale, cherry-red. Petals in 6-7 rows; those at the circumference, broad, rounded, notched; the others almost entire,

medium size, with some incurving of the margins and regularly imbricated. Originated in France.

Composita Vera. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.IV: Grown commercially for a few years already, it is said to be of English origin. The name refers to the unusual number of petals which compose the bloom, which is uncommonly large and of a uniform cherry-red. Its petals are wide, rounded and, in general, concave, upright, fully bilobate at the apex and very regularly imbricated. von Biedenfeld says it is from Biseau.

Compt d'Gomer. Rubel, 1933, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Comte de Gomer.**

Compte de Bobrinsky. Haskin's Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Orthographic error for **Comte Bobrinsky.**

Compte de Boutourlin. Treseder & Hyams, 1975, *Growing Camellias,* p.90. Orthographic error for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Compte de Donnii. Sewell Catalogue, 1878, p.43. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Donnii.**

Compte de Comer. Rubel Nursery Catalogue, 1929. Orthographic error for **Comte de Gomer.**

Compte de Flandre. Veitch James Jr., 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Orthographic error for **Comte de Flandre.**

Compte de Gomer. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Gomer.**

Compte de Hainaut. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Compte de Nesselrode. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Nesselrode (MG).**

Compte de Paris. Veitch, James Jr., 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Paris.**

Compte Maffi. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Conte Maffeis.**

Comptesse Adele de Medici Spada. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.82, 1881-1882, p.13. Orthographic error for **Contessa de Medici Spada.**

Comptesse Antonette. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for 'Comtesse Antoinette', abbreviation for 'Comtesse Antoinette de Castel Barco', synonym for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comptesse Archrute. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse Archrute.**

Comptesse Calina. Anderson & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1887, p.70. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comptesse Callina. Shepherd & Co, Nursery Catalogue, 1880. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comptesse Calline. Old Chatsworth Nursery Catalogue, 1898-1899. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comptesse Callini. Vessey's Mt. Tomah Nursery Catalogue, 1929. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comptesse de Boutourlin. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116-119. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bouturlin.**

Comptesse de Callina. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.29. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comptesse de Hainault. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.29. Orthographic error for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Comptesse de Tozzoni. Shepherd, Pty. Ltd. Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1913, p.54. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Comptesse de Waronzoff. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.29. Orthographic error for 'Comtesse Woronzoff', orthographic variant for **Contessa Woronzoff.**

Comptesse d'Otolina. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **Contessa Ottolini.**

Comptesse Lavinia Maggi Rubra. Lepage Nurseries Catalogue,1980-1981. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi Rubra.**

Comptesse Samiloff. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, pp. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Comptonia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Comptoniana.**

Comptoniana. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.71, 98, 127: Leaves, small, 4.8 cm wide by 7 cm long, round-oval, a little pointed, numerous, close-set, of a dark green; buds oval, scales yellowish; flower medium size, semi-double, regular, aproaching a rose then clear cherry-red, corolla well formed, sometimes stamens in the centre. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Comptonia'.

Compton's Brow. Dr Amsler, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16: "This is to be had in two colours, pink and white, both are single, medium sized." These are known to be 'Apollo' (now **Apollo Pauls**) and **Gauntlettii** respectively.

Compton's Brow Cherry. Arnold-Foster, 1948, *Shrubs for Milder Counties,* p.203. Synonym for 'Apollo' [**Apollo (Pauls**)]

Compton's Brow Pink. Marchant, W.J., Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Synonym for 'Apollo' [**Apollo (Pauls)**]

Compton's Brow White. Anonymous, 1930, "Awards of Merit", *Gardeners' Chronicle* ser.3, 87:374. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Comrade. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.44. Bright crimson. Originated in USA.

Comte. *(C.japonica),* Leng & Bunyard, 1933, *The Camellia in Europe. Its Introduction and Development,* 5:123-129. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Comte Alessandro Komar. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic variant for **Conte Alessandro Komar.**

Comte Alessandre Komar. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.38. Orthographic error for **Conte Alessandro Komar.**

Comte Alexandre Komar. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Conte Alessandro Komar.**

Comte Baidesfaroy. Ménoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1890. Orthographic error for **Comte Baldesfaroy.**

Comte Badlesfaroy. Waterhouse, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Comte Baldesfaroy.**

Comte Baldesfarong. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.3. Orthographic error for **Comte Baldesfaroy.**

Comte Baldesfaroy. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt.1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.I: This variety, of Italian origin, has blossomed for the first time in our establishment. A pink colouring of a bright but delicate shade, fasciated with white, a perfect imbrication, a double petaline form, one rounded the other ovate-lanceolate, an abundance of flowering distinguish this Camellia. Orthographic errors: 'Comte Bardesfaroy', 'Comte Badlesfaroy', 'Comte Baldesfarong', 'Comte Bladesfarow', 'Comte Baidesfaroy'. Synonym: 'Comte de Baldesfaroy'.

Comte Barini. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.52. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant 'Conte Barini'. (Believed extinct).

Comte Bernardin Lechi. A.J., 'Camellia Culture,' 1866, *Gardeners' Chronicle* 3284:126. Orthographic error for 'Conte Bernadino Lechi'; synonym for **Don Bernardo Lechi.**

Comte Bernardino Lechi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars in Nursery Catalogues,* p.44. Synonym for **Don Bernardo Lechi.**

Comte Bladesfarow. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Comte Baldesfaroy.**

Comte Bobrensky. Le Texnier Catalogue,1911, p.21. Orthographic error for **Comte Bobrinsky.**

Comte Bobrinsky. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III: The blossom is unusually ample and by the tumbled arrangement of its petals, occupies a position between the fancy varieties and the perfections. To this is added a rich, minimum cherry-red colour. The petals of the first rows are oblong, apiculate or emarginated, outspread or half upright; the following and central ones are smaller, upright, hooded and often lobate at the edge. Originated by Verschaffelt, Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Comte Bobrensky', 'Comte de Boobrinsky', 'Comte Bobrinski', 'Compte de Bobrinsky', 'Conte Bobrinski', 'Comte Broobrinsky', 'Conte de Broobrinsky', 'Conte de Broobinski'.

Comte Bontourlin. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.9. Orthographic error for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Comte Bouterlin. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.35. Orthographic error for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Comte Boutourlin. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Comte Bouturlin. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.10. André, Edourd, F. Ed., 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères, description, histoire et culture...*, p.240. Orthographic variant for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Comte Boutourlin Rose. Nantes, Collections des Espaces, 4, 1980. Orthographic variant for **Conte Bouturlin Rose.**

Comte Broobrinsky. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.45. Orthographic error for **Comte Bobrinsky.**

Comte Calciati Borghi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850. Synonym for **Alba Stellata.**

Comte Callena. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comte Callenie. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comte Caracciole. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.34. Orthographic error for **Conte Caraccioli.**

Comte Caracciole d'Italie. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.15. Synonym for **Conte Caraccioli.**

Comte Caraccioli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:9. No description. Synonym for **Conte Caraccioli.**

Comte Caraccioli Vera. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23. Synonym for **Conte Caraccioli.**

Comte Caractioli Vera. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No. 50, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Comte Carracioli Vera', synonym for **Conte Caraccioli.**

Comte Carini. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1848-1848 p.55 and 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.IV: In this Italian variety note the amplitude of the petals, unusual in a medium size bloom. Added to this is a pink colouring, relieved here and there by white stripes and a few delicate purple tints. The petals are rounded at the circumference and faintly emarginate, toward the centre they are more oval and quite whole. Orthographic error 'Comte Cereni'. Orthographic variants: 'Conte Carini', 'Comte de Carini'. Originated in Italy by Lechi.

Comte Carracioli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic error for 'Comte Caraccioli', orthographic variant for **Conte Caraccioli.**

Comte Carractioli. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for **Conte Caraccioli.**

Comte Cereni. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Comte Carini.**

Comte Crevelli. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.35. Orthographic error for **Conte Crivelli.**

Comte Crevellii. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Conte Crivelli.**

Comte Crivelli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847, 30:13. Orthographic variant for **Conte Crivelli.**

Comte Cruvelli. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1868, p.135. Orthographic error for **Conte Crivelli.**

Comte Gruvelli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:37. Orthographic error for **Conte Crivelli.**

Comte d'Affay. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.5. Orthographic error for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Comte d'Egmont. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1847, *Annales de Gand,* 5:133, pl.250. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri' raised by E. Clause, Belgium. 7 to 8 petals, generally large, some pointed, others waved. Carmine, changing to purple at petal edges, and with some rose and white at the centre. (Believed extinct).

Comte de Baldesfaroy. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.19. Orthographic variant for **Comte Baldesfaroy.**

Comte de Boutourlin. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.34. Orthographic variant for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Comte de Broobrinski. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue No.49, 1927, p.27. Orthographc error for **Comte Bobrinsky.**

Comte de Broobrinsky. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1966-1967. Orthographic error for **Comte Bobrinsky.**

Comte de Buton. *(C.japonica),* Dancraft Nursery Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.2: Formal double, pink marbled white, medium size. Mid-season flowering. Tall, bushy growth. Originated in France.

Comte de Canino. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Comte de Carini. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Comte Carini.**

Comte de Carracioli. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Conte Caraccioli.**

Comte de Cavaccioli. *Catalogus Plantarum Horto Aksakoviana Coluntur Leningrad.* 1860, p.25. Orthographic error for **Conte Caraccioli.**

Comte de Chambard. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for the **Comte de Chambord.**

Comte de Chambord. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.II: A magnificent variety obtained from seed in France.The foliage is ample, the blossoms are of the largest size and, except in the centre where appear a few timid traces of white, it is uniformly a vivid, cherry carmine with velvety tints. They are composed of rounded, outspread petals, imbricated with perfect regularity. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic errors: 'Comte de Chambard', 'Conte de Chambarh'.

Comte de Commer. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934. Orthographic error for **Comte de Gomer.**

Comte de Donnii. *(C.japonica),* Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Compte de Donnii'.

Comte de Flanders. André, Edouard. F., ed.1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères...,* p.210. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Flandre.**

Comte de Flandre. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 19:10; Ysabeau, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 35(201):136. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.II: It was produced (by sporting) on the Camellia **Valerio** and immediately grafted to preserve it. Its blossom, at least 10 cm across, is composed of ample petals, almost even, rounded, imbricated with perfection, of a beautiful white, liberally striped with pink, delicate veined and fasciated in the same shade. Le Texnier, 1911 Catalogue lists two camellias of this name, one grown from seed by Donckelaer and the other introduced by Vershaffelt. Oudin, 1844: Same as 'Napoleon' of Defresne. Carmine pink, very large, full double flower. It would appear from this that 'Comte de Flandre' was erroneously used as a synonym for 'Napoleon'. Orthographic variants: 'Comte de Flanders', 'Comte de Flandres', 'Conte de Flandre', 'Conte di Fiandra', 'Conte de Flandra'. Orthographic error 'Compte de Flandre'.

Comte de Flandre (Verschaffelt). *(C.japonica),* Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.5: Of Donkelaer. Deeper rose than **Triumphans.** The flower is formed by many rose-form clusters of petals. This makes the flowers, composed of 11 clusters, very distinct. Note: This apparently is the 'Donckelaer' cultivar mentioned by Verschaffelt.

Comte de Flandres. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Flandre.**

Comte de Fosi. *(C.japonica),* Vershaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.24. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Comte Fossi'. (Believed extinct.)

Comte de Gomer. *(C.japonica),* Verschafelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.I: The blossom of the largest size, is composed of innumerable, rounded petals, even, close, serried and imbricated with the utmost regularity. Its delicate pink colouring is closely striped and banded with crimson. It was raised from seed by Count Bernadino Lechi, Brescia, Italy and named for the French horticulturalist, Comte de Gomer of Amiens. This variety was also illustrated in pl.196, *The Floral Magazine*, 1865. The camellia at present grown under this name shows a wide range of variation from almost self carmine (HCC.21/1) to heavily flecked with deeper colour and some white blotched. Leaves broadly elliptic, 8 cm long by 4.5-5 cm wide, serrate, shortly acuminate, mid-green. In American the names 'Anna Frost', 'Madonna Pink', and 'Madonna' have been erroneously equated with **Comte de Gomer.** Orthographic errors: 'Compte de Comer', 'Comte de Comer', 'Compte de Gomer', 'Compte d'Gomer', 'Come de Gomer', 'Comte de Gomez'. Orthographic variant: 'Conte de Gomer'.

Comte de Gomer Rose. *(C.japonica),* Nantes - *Collections des Espaces,* 4, 1980. A self rosepink form of **Comte de Gomer.** Originated in France.

Comte de Gomer Rouge. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.45. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Gomer Rubra.**

Comte de Gomer Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Nantes - *Collections des Espaces,* 4, 1980. A self red form of **Comte de Gomer.** Originated in France. Orthographic variant: 'Comte de Gomer Rouge'.

Comte de Gomez. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Nomenclature Report,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Comte de Gomer.**

Comte de Hainaut. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:64. No description.

Comte de Hainoute. Nicholls. R.U., Nursery Catalogue, 1880-1881. Orthographic error for **Comtesse du Hainaut**.

Comte de Kervegnen. Linden Catalogue, 1875, 99:8. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Comte de Medica. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.44. Orthographic error for 'Conte de Medici', synonym for **Conte de Medici Spada.**

Comte de Medica Spada. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.44. Orthographic error for **Conte de Medici Spada.**

Comte de Medici. Le Texnier,1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.35. Abbreviation for **Conte de Medici Spada.**

Comte de Mornay. *(C.japonica),* Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. No description. (Believed extinct).

Comte de Name. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Comte de Negri. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.116. Orthographic variant for **Negri.**

Comte de Nesselrode. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1861, Catalogue, No.50, p.35. No description. Ibid, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.53, p.35: Very large, magnificent pink. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33. No description. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872. A large pink flower, tipped and edged white. Of European origin. [from] Ludicke, Belgium. The variety was imported by McIlhenny from Seidel to the USA about 1937. However, in America, the name has been erroneously applied to a variety originating in Magnolia Gardens. Orthographic variant: 'Comte Nesselrode'. Orthographic error: 'Comte F. Nesselrode'.

Comte de Nesselrode (MG). *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* invalidly as 'Comte de Nesselrode': Deep pink striped and spotted red. Large, loose peony form. Medium, upright, open growth. (Possibly not the same as the variety listed in old literature which was rose pink tipped and edged white). See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.41, black and white photo. Magnolia Gardens Catalogue, 1948-1949 says "We believe this to be a colour sport of **Margaret Walker**. It sports to **Comte de Nesselrode Pink.** Abbreviation: 'Nesselrode'. Orthographic error 'Nestlerode'.

Comte de Nesselrode Pink. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A solid pink form of **Comte de Nesselrode (MG).** Originated in USA.

Comte de Neupperg. *(C.japonica),* Prince & Co., Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.9. No description. Orthographic error: 'Conte de Neipperg'. (Believed extinct.)

Comte de Paris. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, Sept.1846, *Flore des Serres et des jardins de l'Europe,* vol.2, pl.8: This variety was produced as a sport of the **Duchesse d'Orleans** a pure white variety striped pink, the original sport being fixed by grafting by Mr Van Gheersdaele of Ghent, Belgium. It is a large, vigorous grower, with fully imbricated flowers of perfect regularity and a rich, pink colour, striped and veined a very bright pink or red. Berlèse described the variety in the 1847 *Annales de le Société Centrale...* and mentions that the same sport was fixed by Mariani, Milan in 1842, while Verschaffelt, 1852, illustrates and describes it in his *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.III together with the **Duc de Chartres** also a sport of the **Duchesse d'Orleans.** Orthographic variant: 'Conte de Paris'. Orthographic errors: 'Conte Parigi', 'Compte de Paris'.

Comte de Rouvroy. *(C.japonica),* Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10: Very large, irregular flower, very vivid deep red, widely variegated with white. Harrison, ed., 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.14, p.43: Large red with delicate white spots. Originated in France.

Comte de Soranzo. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.45. Orthographic variant for **Conte Soranzo.**

Comte de Spaur. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic variant for **Conte di Spauri.**

Comte de Spauri. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.45. Orthographic variant for **Conte di Spauri.**

Comte de Strassan. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearook,* p.56. No description.

Comte de Thol. Rollisson & Son, 1875-1876, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.100. Orthographic error for **Comte de Toll.**

Comte de Tholl. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863, Supplement to Price List, p.10. van Houtte Catalogue, 1866-1867, 116:17. Orthographic error for **Comte de Toll.**

Comte de Tol. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Comte de Toll.**

Comte de Toll. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1862, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.9, pl.343: This variety first appeared as a sport of 'Comtesse Nencini' in the establishment of Mr A. Verschaffelt, Belgium, where it was fixed by grafting. The foliage is of average size, flowers above average, 9-10 cm across, of the class of perfection, a soft pink, veined deeper pink. The petals are regularly imbricated, even and rounded with radial streaks of white. It is illustrated and described in Hertrich, 1958, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.3, p.43. A sport of **Contessa Nencini.** Sport: **Comte de Toll Rosea.** Orthographic errors: 'Compte de Toll', 'Comte de Tholl', 'Duc de Toll', 'Comte de Thol', 'Comte de Thol', 'Compte de Tol'. Orthographic variant: 'Conte de Toll'. Synonyms: 'Fender's Pink', 'Silky Pink'.

Comte de Toll Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Savige, 1967, ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.28, p.30: A deeper pink sport of **Comte de Toll.** Originated in Australia.

Comte de Woronzoff. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.26, 1890-1891. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Woronzoff.**

Comte di Cavour. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.45. Orthographic error for **Conte Cavour.**

Comte di Spaur. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic variant for **Conte de Spauri.**

Comte Durini. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.II. Orthographic variant for **Conte Durini.**

Comte Durvini. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Cameilia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Conte Durini.**

Comte F.Nesselrode. Robert Veitch & Son, Exeter, Catalogue, 1912, p.52. Orthographic error for **Comte de Nesselrode.**

Comte Fossi. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.15. Orthographic error for **Comte de Fosii.**

Comte Francesco Annoni. Cuvelier, 1887, *Revue de l'horticulture Belge et Etrangere,* vol.13, p.35. Orthographic variant for **Conte Francesco Annoni.**

Comte Grivelli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1850, 38:37. Orthographic error for **Conte Crivelli.**

Comte Gruvelli. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Conte Crivelli.**

Comte Laurenzo Taverna. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.102. Orthographic variant for **Conte Lorenzo Taverna.**

Comte Lechi. Linden Catalogue,1878, 99:8. Orthographic variant for **Conte Lechi.**

Comte Lupi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.45. Orthographic variant for **Conte Luppi.**

Comte Luppi. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.35. Orthographic error for **Conte Luppi.**

Comte Maffay. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1864, p.19. Orthographic error for **Conte Maffeis.**

Comte Maffei. Van de Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Conte Maffeis.**

Comte Maffeis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic variant for **Conte Maffeis.**

Comte Maffes. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Conte Maffeis.**

Comte Negri. de Jonghe, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.116. Synoym for **Negri.**

Comte Nesselrode. James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.93. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Nesselrode.**

Comte Ononi. Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.73, 1875-1876, p.68. Orthographic error for **Conte Francesco Annoni.**

Comte Paola Tosi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:3. Synonym for **Conte Tosi.**

Comte Paul Tosi. Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue, No.33, p.24. Joseph Baumann, 1853, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Conte Tosi.**

Comte Paulo Tosi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.45. Orthographic error for 'Comte Paola Tosi', synonym for **Conte Tosi.**

Comte Pirlo. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.102. Orthographic variant for Conte Pirlo.

Comte Ridolfi. Costa Catalogue, 1846, p.11. Synonym for **Ridolfi.**

Comte Woronzoff. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola, Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.45: Formal double, delicate pink, veined carmine. Originated in Italy.

Comtess Lavinia Maggi. Ludemann's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Comtess Paoline. Ludemann's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Comtessa Archinta. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Archinto.**

Comtessa Archinto. Alexander Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, Catalogue, p.55. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Archinto.**

Comtessa Bacciochi. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.45. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Comtessa Belgiajoso. Alex Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, Catalogue, p.55. Orthographic error for **Contessa Belgioioso.**

Comtessa Bertolini. Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue, No.141, p.18. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Bartolini.**

Comtessa Bethelen. van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:39. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Comtessa Bethleen. van Houtte Catalogue, 1855-1856, 56:27. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen**.

Comtessa Caraccioli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:51. Orthographic error for **Contessa Caraccioli.**

Comtessa d'Hartig. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:5. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Comtessa de Castel-Branco. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtessa di Maglian. Rollison Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Maglian.**

Comtessa di Nigra. Rollison Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Comtessa Elizabeth. Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue, No.141, p.18. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Elisabeth.**

Comtessa Lavinia Maggi. B.S. Williams, 1869, *Choice Stove and Greenhouse Flowering Plants,* p.205. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Comtessa Lavinia Maggi Rosea. B.S. Williams, 1869, *Choice Stove and Greenhouse Flowering Plants,* p.205. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Comtessa Marianna. Rollison Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Contessa Marianna.**

Comtessa Mastiana. *The Gardening World Illustrated,* vol.I, 1884, p.445. Orthographic error for **Contessa Mastiana.**

Comtessa Nocenigo. Alex Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, Catalogue, p.55. Orthographic error for **Contessa Mocenigo.**

Comtessa Ottolini. Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue, No.141, p.18. Orthographic error for **Contessa Ottolini.**

Comtessa Paolina Maggi. Rollison Nursery Catalogue, 1877-1878. Synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Comtessa Rambaldo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:5. Orthographic error for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Comtessa Rostan. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.85. Abbreviation for **Contessa Giovanna Rostan.**

Comtessa Samailoff. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:10. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Comtesse A. Barco. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.46, Abbreviation for 'Comtesse Antoinette de Castel Barco', synonym for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse Adélaide de Carignan. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.II. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Comtesse Adèle. de Mattos Catalogue No.20, 1904. Synonym for **Contessa de Medici Spada.**

Comtesse Adèle de Medici Spada. van Houtte Catalogue, 1867-1868, 121:9. Synonym for **Contessa de Medici Spada.**

Comtesse Aldina. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for 'Comtesse Adèle', synonym for **Contessa de Medici Spada.**

Comtesse Antoin. Castel Barco. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1948, p.15. Abbreviation for 'Comtesse Antoinette de Castel Barco', synonym for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse Antoinetta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.45. Abbreviation for 'Comtesse Antoinette de Castel Barco, synonym for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse Antoinette Barco. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.45. Orthographic error for 'Comtesse Antoinette de Castel Barco', synonym for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse Antoinette de Castel Barco. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de Paris,* p.79. Synonym for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse Archinto. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.36. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Archinto.**

Comtesse Archrute. *(C.japonica),* Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, as 'Comptesse Archrute'. No description. Orthographic variants: 'Countess Archrute', 'Comptesse Archrute'. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Comtesse Bacciochi. Delaunay, F., Nursery Catalogue, 1966-1967. Synonym for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Comtesse Balbani. Leguay, 1853, *Revue Horticole,* p.30. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Balbani.**

Comtesse Barini. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.52. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Comtesse Bartolini. *(C.japonica),* Henderson, E.G., Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33 as 'Comtesse Bertolini'. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Comtessa Bertolini', 'Comtesse Bertolini'. (Believed extinct.)

Comtesse Belgiopasa. Joseph Baumann, 1847, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for **Contessa Belgioiosa.**

Comtesse Bertolini. Henderson & Son, 1867, Catalogue, p.33. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Bartolini.**

Comtesse Bethleem. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.36. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Comtesse Bethleen. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,,* p.45. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Comtesse Boutoulin. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bouturlin.**

Comtesse Boutourlin. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846. Orthographic: variant for **Contessa Bouturlin.**

Comtesse Bouturlin. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Bouturlin.**

Comtesse Callénie. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.40. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comtesse Caleonie. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comtesse Calini. James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.63. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Calini.**

Comtesse Callenie. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1908. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comtesse Callina. Buxton Nursery Catalogue, 1905-1906, p.29. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comtesse Callini. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:43. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comtesse Canarii. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.22: Salmon pink. Large formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Canari'.

Comtesse Caraccioli. Catalogue des plantes la Royale Société d'Horticulture Belgique, 1842. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Caraccioli.**

Comtesse Carini. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Carini.**

Comtesse Carractioli. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. Orthographic error for **Contessa Caraccioli.**

Comtesse Carractioli de Milan. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.55. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Comtesse Carraccioli de Milan', synonym for **Contessa Caraccioli.**

Comtesse Castel Barco. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.5. Frères Noisette, Nantes, Catalogue, 1857, p.35. Orthographic error for Contessa di Castelbarco.

Comtesse Castelbarco. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse d'Ellesmere. Leguay, 1853, *Revue Horticole,* p.30. Orthographic variant for **Countess of Ellesmere.**

Comtesse d'Exeter. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1911, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Comtesse d'Hainaut. Anonymous, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic variant for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Comtesse d'Hartig. Trillon, Le Mans, Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.4. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Comtesse d'Hartige. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Comtesse d'Orkeney. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* Vol.40, p.272. Orthographic error for **Countess of Orkney.**

Comtesse d'Orkney. Herincq Aug.1848, *Revue Horticole,* p.302-307. Orthographic variant for **Countess of Orkney.**

Comtesse de Barri. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Catalogue No.105, 1848, p.108. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Comtesse de Boigne. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1842, *Annales Société d'Horiculture de Paris,* 30(175):427, 428. Large, irregular double, white, with raised centre, 10-12 cm across. The outer petals are in 5-6 rows, oval and notched, spread horizontally and imbricated. The petals bordering the centre are of similar form, but in order to be on the same plane, they are moulded to the larger petals, which gives the flower an unusual formation. The centre consists of a number of small, incomplete, twisted petaloids and sterile stamens, packed in a cluster. Obtained from seed by M. Drouard-Gouillon, Nantes, France, about 1840. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie* ed.3, p.99: White semi-double to informal double with the centre filled with a mixture of small petals, petaloids and stamens. Orthographic variant: 'Contessa de Boigne'.

Comtesse de Boutourlin. Sheherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bouturlin.**

Comtesse de Cages. Geo. Jackson & Son, 1952-1953, *Planter's Handbook,* No.14, p.19. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Comtesse de Callini. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole,* p.187. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Comtesse de Carini. Jules Menoreau, Nantes, Catalogue, 1862, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Carini.**

Comtesse de Castelbanco. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.III and index. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse de Castelblanco. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.45. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse de Castelbarco. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:10. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse de Castel Barco. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse de Castelbranco. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.52. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse de Castelnanco. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.18. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse de Castiliogne. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1857, p.9. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Castiglioni.**

Comtesse de Castlebane. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse de Cazes. Jackman, George, Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Comtesse de Chambord. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1853, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.21, p.148 as 'Countess of Chambord': 'Imbricate form, a delicate rose, petals transparent, very superb.' Originated in France and named for a French person, the French form of address is considered valid. Orthographic variant: 'Madame de Chambord'.

Comtesse de Derby. Funck, N., 1860, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique,* ser.2, vol.IV, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Countess of Derby.**

Comtesse de Fasol. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook* p.57. No description.

Comtesse de Flandre. *(C.japonica),* Verlot, May.1868, *Revue Horticole,* p.176. Vervaene & Co. exhibited it for the first time at the Exposition, Mar.1868. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Comtesse de Flers. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.169, Reg. No.1283: A 10 year old *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by H.W. Turner, South Carolina, USA. Dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 4-5 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is peach pink, shading to white with 22-25 petals, gold anthers, cream filaments. Delicate shading, crisp, ruffled, upright petals. Blooms early to late.

Comtesse de Hainault. Anderson & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Comtesse de Hainaut. Morren & de Vos, 1887, *Index bibliographique de l'hortus Belicus,....* Orthographic variant for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Comtesse de Harting. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Comtesse de la Motte Rouge. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.30 grown about 1840 by Herbillon, Nantes, France.

Comtesse de Magdon. Fendig. 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Maglian.**

Comtesse de Maglian. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. No description. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.II: Everything in this flower is flawless, full imbrication, small, rounded petals, bilobate, vivid cherry red colouring, veined a deeper shade. First bloomed 1849. Originated from seed by Mr Prudente Besson, Turin, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Contessa di Maglian'. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa de Maglian', 'Contessa Maglian', 'Comtesse de Raglian', 'Comtesse de Magliani', 'Contesse de Maglian'.

Comtesse de Magliani. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.45. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Maglian.**

Comtesse de Mastiana. *The Garden,* 1882. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Mastiani.**

Comtesse de Mastiani. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.132. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.45. Synonym for **Contessa Mastiani.**

Comtesse de Negro. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.52. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Comtesse de Neiport. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Nieuport, I.**

Comtesse de Neiuport. Harris' Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.3. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Nieuport.**

Comtesse de Nencini. Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue, No.33, p.24. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Nencini.**

Comtesse de Nieuport. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.3 as 'Countess Nieuport'. Listed as coming from Guichard Soeurs, Nantes, France. Reddish white background, blotched and streaked red. Synonym: 'Comtesse de Nieuport II'. Orthographic errors: 'Comtesse Nieport', 'Comtesse Neiport', 'Comtesse de Neiuport', 'Contessa Nieuport'. 'Countess de Nieuport', 'Countess Nieuport'. Probably originated in Belgium.

Comtesse de Nieuport I. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Soft pink, spotted white. Large, full peony form. Medium, upright growth. Originated in USA. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941 as 'Comtesse Nieport': Full peony with 8-10 guard petals and 12-15 medium sized petals mixed with yellow stamens. Petals crinkled, soft pink spotted faint white. Orthographic variant: 'Countess de Nieuport'. Sport: **Comtesse de Nieuport Pink.**

Comtesse de Nieuport II. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Comtesse de Nieuport.**

Comtesse de Nieuport Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1952, illustration facing p.187. A pink sport of **Comtesse de Nieuport I.** Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Contesse de Nieuport Pink'.

Comtesse de Raglian. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.45. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Maglian.**

Comtesse de Rambaldo. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Comtesse de Rambuteau. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.45. Synonym for Madame de Rambuteau.

Comtesse de Samayloff. Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue, No.33, p.24. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Comtesse de Spaeur. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Review Horticole,* p.188. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Spauri.**

Comtesse de Spaur. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:36. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Spauri.**

Comtesse de Spauri. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:10. Synonym for **Contessa di Spauri.**

Comtesse de St. Marsan. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di St. Marsan.**

Comtesse de Thun. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa di Thunn'. Orthographic variant: 'Contessa di Thun', 'Countess de Thun'. (Believed extinct.)

Comtesse de Tozzoni. Newman & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1894-1895. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Comtesse de Waronzoff. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888, p.53. Orthographic error for **Contessa Woronzoff.**

Comtesse Decaze. Leroy, André, 1911, Catalogue, p.47. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Comtesse du Hainault. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Comtesse du Castel-blanc. Real Campanhia Horticolo Agricola Portuense, 1895-1896, Catalogue, p.57. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Comtesse du Hainaut. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.II: Produced in our own greenhouse on a branch of the variety 'Il Cygno', (**Il Cigno**) and immediately grafted. Named for the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant. The blossoms, almost of the largest size, are formed of ample and numerous petals, rounded or oval, imbricated with precision, of a delicate pink at the circumference, growing fainter to almost white in the intermediate part, with a more vivid shade at the heart. Originated by A. Verschaffelt, Belgium. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Comtesse de Hainault', 'Countess of Hainault', 'Countess du Hainaut', 'Contessa du Hainaut', 'Contessa de Hainaut', 'Contesse du Hainault', 'Comtesse Hainhault', 'Comptesse de Hainault'.

Comtesse Elisabeth. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Medium size, red formal double. Originated in France. Orthographic variants: 'Comtesse Elizabeth', 'Contessa Elisabetta', 'Contessa Elisabeth'. Orthographic error 'Comtessa Elizabeth'.

Comtesse Elizabeth. William Bull Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse Elisabeth.**

Comtesse Giovanni Rostan. Jules Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.11. Orthographic error for **Contessa Giovanna Rostan**.

Comtesse Guicciardini. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole,* p.188. Synonym for **Contessa Lavinia Guicciardini.**

Comtesse Hainhault. Paul, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.2, 11:656. Orthographic error for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Comtesse Hartig. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.184, 234: Leaves, long, apex acuminate, recurved; bud oblong, scales blackish; flower 9 cm across, deep orange, widened shell shape; exterior petals, broad, numerous, close set, reflexed; the others upright, serried, well notched, imbricated in the highest sense, like the hundred petalled rose, the margins reflexed, irregular; those of the centre are flared out, compact, long, numerous and unequal. Originated by Mariani, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Comtessa d'Hartig', 'Comtesse d'Hartig', 'Comtesse d'Hartige', 'Contessa Harting', 'Comtesse Hartwig', 'Comtesse de Harting', 'Comtess de Hartig', 'Comtesse d'Arting'. Orthographic variant: 'Contessa Hartig', 'Countess Hartig', 'Comtesse Hartig'.

Comtesse Hartwig. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.16. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Comtesse Lavinia Maggi. Anonymous, "The Camellia", 1862, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 3224:308. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Comtesse Lavinia Maggi Imbricated. Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.3. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Comtesse Lavinia Maggi Rosea. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue,1959-1960. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Comtesse Lavinia Maggi Rouge. Nantes. - *Collections des Espaces, 4,* 1980. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rouge.**

Comtesse Lavinia Maggi Rubra. Pepiniers Lepage Nursery Catalogue, 1979-1980, p.61. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rouge.**

Comtesse Lawinia Maggi. Onillon, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.2. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Comtesse Magliani. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1870 Pflanzen Catalog, p.6: White double with red streaks. Originated in Italy.

Comtesse Mariana. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1911, p.47. Orthographic error for **Contessa Marianna.**

Comtesse Mariane. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Contessa Marianna.**

Comtesse Marianna. André, ed., 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères...* p.241. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Marianna.**

Comtesse Massiana. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole,* p.30. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Massiana.**

Comtesse Mastiana. Anonymous, 1885, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.2, 23:479. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Mastiana.**

Comtesse Mathiowy. *(C.japonica),* Paugam & Blanchard, Oct.1884, *Revue Horticole,* p.450. Did not suffer from frost but no description. Believed extinct.)

Comtesse Mencini. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, 1.52. Orthographic error for **Contessa Nencini.**

Comtesse Moncenigo. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.35, p.45.Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.11. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Mocenigo.**

Comtesse Moranzot. *(C.japonica),* Guichard, Henri, Fils & Soeur, 1894, Catalogue: Imbricated. Cherry red. Originated in France.

Comtesse Nancini. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1869. Orthographic error for **Contessa Nencini.**

Comtesse Nancino. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Contessa Nencini.**

Comtesse Nathalie de Medici Spada. van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:163. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Natalia de Medici Spada.**

Comtesse Negri. Downing, 1858, Catalogue, p.19. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.11. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Comtesse Negro. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:38. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Comtesse Negroni. Verschaffelt 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.II. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Comtesse Nencine. José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Contessa Nencini.**

Comtesse Nencini. Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* 5th ed., p.210. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Nencini.**

Comtesse Nieport. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Nieuport.**

Comtesse of Elasbe. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Orthographic error for **Countess of Ellesmere.**

Comtesse of Orkney. Leroy, Louis, Catalogue,1911. Orthographic error for **Countess of Orkney.**

Comtesse Ottolini. van Houtte Catalogue,1851, 44:7. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Ottolini.**

Comtesse Ottonille. Louis Leroy, 1865, Catalogue, p.122. Orthographic error for **Contessa Ottolini.**

Comtessa Paola Maggi. de Bisschop Catalogue,1937, p.3. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Comtesse Paolina. Rollison Catalogue, 1871. Synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Comtesse Paolina Maggi. Paul, 1867, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Comtesse Paoline. Ludemann's Pacific Nursery, 1895-1896, p.4. Synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Comtesse Paolini. Cook, E.T., 1899-1900, *Century Book of Gardening,* pp.234-235. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Comtesse Pasolini. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.10, 1866, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Pasolini.**

Comtesse Passolini. Linden Catalogue, 1869-1870, p.27. Orthographic error for **Contessa Pasolini.**

Comtesse Paulina Guicciardina. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1889, p.34. Synonym for **Contessa** P**aolina Guicciardini.**

Comtesse Pauline Maggi. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.5. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Comtesse Pollon. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, Catalogue, p.14. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Pinkish, sometimes regularly striped with white at centre of petals. Imbricated. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.102, as 'Contessa Pollon': Imbricated double pink with regular white streaks. From Burdin. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22 as 'Contessa de Pollon': Pinkish, sometimes streaked white at the centre of the petals; imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Contessa di Pollon', 'Contessa de Pollon'. Synonym: 'Perfection de Pollon'.

Comtesse Rambaldo. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.52. Orthographic error variant for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Comtesse Ramboldo. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1847, p.55. Orthographic error for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Comtesse re Boigne. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Boigne.**

Comtesse Rembaldo. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.37. Orthographic error for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Comtesse Ricci. André, Ed., 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères...,* p.242. Orthographic variant for Contessa Ricci.

Comtesse Rombaldo. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Comtesse Rostan. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.132. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Synonym for **Contessa Giovanna Rostan.**

Comtesse Samailoff. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845:1846, 23:3. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Comtesse Samaloff. Scott, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1889, p.41. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Comtesse Samayloff. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.30. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Comtesse Samoiloff. Leroy, André Catalogue, 1868, p.135. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Comtesse Sanseverino Porzia. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.228: Flower 10-11 cm across, anemone form, of deep, vermilion to gleamimg velvety, crimson red, with bands of pure white. Petals in 3 or 4 rows, full, about 4 cm wide by 5 cm long, close set, regularly imbricated, the white is uneven similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**); those of the centre, anemone form, small, equal, numerous, and forming an equally well filled interior, sometimes variegated, sometimes self red. "By its rarity and merit this flower encourages me to name it for a distinguished achiever of Northern Italy. Originated in Italy.

Comtesse Taggini. Brunnings & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1882, p.75. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Comtesse Taggionii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.46. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Comtesse Tagini. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.46. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Comtesse Tezzoni. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1889, p.41, 42. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Comtesse Tozzoni. Cremorne Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1900, p.31. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Comtesse Trigonii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.46. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Comtesse Voronzoff. de Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.6. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Woronzoff.**

Comtesse Woronzoff. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl. I. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Woronzoff.**

Comtesse Woronzoff Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.45. Synonym for **Purple Woronzoff.**

Conatta. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.102. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Concarde Rose. *(C.japonica),* G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent, Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.84. Double, pink, pom-pom type. Originated in England.

Concata. *(C.japonica),* L.L.Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.8. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.65. No description. Costa Catalogue,1846. p.15. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Concava. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Abbreviation for **Concava Flore Pleno Rubro.**

Concava Flore Pleno Rubro. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, Catalogue of Plants Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Concava Fl. Pl. Rubro'. Red formal double. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. Synonym: 'Concava'.

Conchaeflora. Burdin, Chambery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Conchiflora.**

Conchaeflora Nova. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Conchiflora Nova.**

Conchata. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.218. No description. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No decription. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.70, 127: Leaves 5 cm wide by 8.5 cm long, reflexed at the apex, strongly veined, of a deep green; bud elongated; flower rather large, double, of a delicate pink to vivid red. Originated in England.

Conchata Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845: Dark red, double flower with white streaks. Originated in Italy.

Concheflora. Shneiderff, ed.1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si trovano nel giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff.* Orthographic error for **Conchiflora.**

Concheflora Alba. Shneiderff, ed.1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si trovano nel giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff.* Orthographic error for **Conchiflora Alba.**

Concheiflora. Carlo Maupoil Nursery Catalogue, 1827. Orthographic error for **Conchiflora.**

Conchiflora. *(C.japonica),* Martin Burdin Aime & Co. Catalogue 1822, as 'Conchaeflora'. No description. Loddige's Catalogue, 1823, p.21. No description. Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus,* pt.I, p.62 as 'Shell flowered'. Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection éléves à Bollweiller,* p.7, pl.7: Flowers of average size and vivid red, have petals in a very regular formation. The roundish interior petals sometimes blotch white and are arranged in a spiral. The flowers are borne in clusters of 2 to 6. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.I, p.69, 127: Leaves 5 cm wide by 8 cm long, oval, a little acute, reclined, numerous, of pale green; bud small, scales green; flower cherry red, 6.5 cm across, regular, 15-20 petals, sometimes marked with white like those of **Coccinea**, and spirally arranged. Synonyms: 'Shell Flowered', 'Conchiflora Rubra', 'Algae', 'Lady Adelaide Campbell'. Orthographic errors: 'Conchaeflora', 'Concheflora', 'Concheiflora', 'Chonchiflora'. Originated in China.

Conchiflora Alba. *(C.japonica),* P., 1837, *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening,* 3:153: Said to be raised from the seed of the single white (**Alba Simplex**) by Mr Smith of Islington. It is of the purest white colour; the petals round and bold, and perfectly cupped, retaining their consistency until the flower drops. It is, however, quite persistent and remains for several weeks in perfection. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.76, 225, 228: Growth vigorous and rapid; leaves large, dense, rounded, similar to **Alba Simplex;** bud long with greenish scales;

flower, 8 cm across, double, white; exterior petals, broad, well imbricated but of small number; the interior includes others less in size, mixed with stamens. Orthographic error: 'Concheflora Alba'. Originated in England.

Conchiflora Alba Plena. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'Histoire...,*p.36. Grown by Jean Casoretti, gardener for Traversi of Desio near Milan Italy. Synonym for **Conchiflora Alba.**

Conchiflora Magna Major. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Synonym for **Conchiflora Major.**

Conchiflora Magno Major. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.52. Synonym for **Conchiflora Major.**

Conchiflora Major. *(C.japonica), The Gardener and Practical Florist,* vol.I, 1843. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Conchiflora Magna Major', 'Conchiflora Magno Major'.

Conchiflora Marginata. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, Catalogue, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conchiflora Minima. Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nel Camelie,* pl.15. Synonym for **Conchiflora Nova.**

Conchiflora Nova. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Nursery Catalogue 1835, p.38. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.69, 127: Leaves, round-oval of medium size, pale green, prominent venation; flower, medium. semi-double, 15-20 petals of cherry red; petals almost entire, unequal, irregular and elongate. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan as 'Conchiflora Minima'. See colour illustration, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.53. Synonyms: 'Conchiflora Minima', 'Conchaeflora Nova'.

Conchiflora Rubra. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.609. Synonym for **Conchiflora.**

Conchiflora Striata. Costa, 1846, Catalogue, p.6. Synonym for **Conchiflora.**

Conciana. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.15. Orthographic error for **Concinna.**

Conciana Concata. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.15. Orthographic error for **Concinna Concata.**

Concina. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Concinna.**

Concinna. *(C.japonica),* Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias,* pl.34: The first flower of this variety which was exhibited was on 17th April, 1827. It was raised at the Vauxhall Nursery by Messrs Chandler in 1819 from seed of the Waratah, (**Anemoniflora**). The flowers are a deep, rose colour, regularly formed and measure more than 7.5 cm in diameter and little inferior to **Imbricata,** the petals almost as numerous. The exterior petals, initially concave, spread almost flat, are of roundish form about 2.5 cm in diameter. The interior ones are small and pointed and rise almost erect. Orthographic errors: 'Concina', 'Conciana'. Synonym: 'Dark Imbricata', 'Concinna Booth', 'Darck Perfection'.

Concinna Booth. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, *Supplement to Loudon's Hortus Britannicus,* p.508. Synonym for **Concinna.**

Concinna Concata. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.15, as 'Conciana Concata'. A variegated form of **Concinna.** Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Concinna Elegant. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Conckelaeri. Van Den Broek Nurseries Ltd 1992-1993, p.31. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Concliensis. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Concolar Perfecta. Oudin, Lisieux, Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10. Orthographic error for **Concolor Perfecta.**

Concolor. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.28: "Double, Bright red". Originated in England.

Concolor Paeoniiflora. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1852, p.15 as 'Concolor Paeoniflora': Large, rose-pink blotched and veined white. Originated in England.

Concolor Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43: Perfect form, crimson red. Harrison, ed., 1846, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.14, p.43: "Reddish purple. Double". Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Concolar Perfecta'.

Concordia. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12: Magnificent flower with the form of a carnation, large, deep, bright pink, sprayed and striped with carmine, white and flesh pink of an extraordinary effect. Exclusive proprietor, Sig. Sloane. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.I: A medium, large, peony form, soft pink with numerous, purplish red stripes. The deep pink mutation is known as **Chancellor.** In America it collected many synonyms: 'Beautiful', 'Normandy', 'Ellen McKinsey', 'Gomez', 'Burn's Pink', 'La Concordia'. Also the names 'Prince Albert', 'Albertii' and 'Angela Cachet' were erroneously used as synonyms. Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy. Chinese synonym 'Lakao'.

Conde da Graciosa. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Form of a rose, semi-regular. Colour pale pink, veined deeper. Originated in Portugal.

Conde da Torre. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.12, 1875, p.58; Anemone form, pure white. Very large. Orthographic errors; 'Conde da Tôrre', 'Conde de la Torre', 'Conde de la Torres'. Originated in Portugal.

Conde d'Arrochella. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.41: Regular rose form double. Colour carmine crimson, lighter colour and striped with white in the centre. Orthographic variants: 'Conde de Arrochella', 'Conde de Arrochela'. Originated in Portugal.

Conde das Antas. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32 & No.9, 1872-1873, p.41: The form of **Pompone**. Colour a vivid pink very often splashed white. Originated in Portugal.

Conde das Devezas. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.58, & No.29, 1895-1896, p.58: Rose form double, pink spotted white. Originated in Portugal.

Conde de Arrochella. Joaquim da Silva Nursery, ACS, The Camellia Journal, Yearbook, 1955, p.75 as 'Conde de Arrochela' Orthographic variant and error for **Conde d'Arrochella.**

Conde de Cabral. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue, 1889-90, No.25, p.91; Rose form, crimson pink, with white splashes; Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896: Double. Salmon pink. Originated in Portugal.

Conde de Farrobo. José Marques Loureiro 1882, *Jornal Horticultura Pratica,* 13:107. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Conde de la Torre. Catalogo del Establecimiento de Agricultura de Pontevedra – La Caeira, undated, p.35; Orthographic variant for **Conde da Torre.**

Conde de la Torres. *(C.japonica),* Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882: Anemone form. Pure white. Very large. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant for **Conde da Torre.**

Conde de Torres Novas. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double. Colour vivid cherry veined deeper. Originated in Portugal.

Conde de Villa Real. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.58, : Rose form double white with some red stripes. Orthographic variant 'Conde de Vila Real'. Originated in Portugal.

Conde do Bomfim. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873: Formal double, perfectly imbricated. Colour very vivid cherry red. Originated in Portugal.

Condessa d'Edla. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9. 1872-1873 as 'Condessa de Edla': In later catalogues always written as **Condessa d'Edla**. Double pure white. Novelty. Originated in Portugal.

Condessa de Edla. José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Condessa d'Edla.**

Condessa da Graciosa. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogo, No.9, p.42: Regular rose form, salmon pink with deeper veins. Originated in Portugal.

Condessa da Torre. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.12, 1875-1876, no description, and No. 15, 1878-1879, p.56; Formal double. Delicate pink. Medium size Originated in Portugal.

Condessa de Penafiel. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No. 1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873 p.42: Semi-regular rose form. Colour, white striped with carmine. Orthographic errors 'Condesa de Peñafiel', 'Condessa de Peñ-afiel'. Originated in Portugal.

Condesa Lawinia Maggi. Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Condor. *(C.japonica),* Bahauad-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914. No description. Orignated in France. Thoby Catalogue, Gaujacq, 2005; No description. May be an orthographic error for **Candor.**

Conestabile. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.35. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.II. Orthographic error for **Connestabili.**

Conestabilis. Escuela de Agriculture de Pontavedra, 1882, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Connestabili.**

Conestable. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Connestabili.**

Confederate. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink variegated. Complete double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.36: Soft phlox pink. Large, rose form double. Medium, compact growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

Conferta. *(C.japonica),* Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.,* p.368 as 'Conferta' or 'Odin'; a fine double red, not regular. No anthers visible. Originated in England.

Confetti. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39: White splotched red. Miniature formal double to anemone form. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by V. McCaskill, Pasadena, California, USA. Sports include **Confetti Blush** and **Confetti Red.**

Confetti Blush. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39: Sport of **Confetti.** Pink with an occasional red stripe and edged white. Originated by Vern McCaskill, Pasadena,

California, USA. For colour illustrations see Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.130 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, p.31, pl.33.

Confetti Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39: Red sport of Confetti. Originated by Vern McCaskill, Pasadena, California, USA.

Confissa. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic error for 'Confusa'.

Conflagration. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, grey red, semi-double to incomplete double (anemone form), 10 cm across by 5 cm deep. Stamens are central but intermix with and partly enclose petaloids. Petals somewhat irregular and waved, of thin texture, some of the outer ones are 5.5 cm wide. Filaments are whitish pink, anthers yellow. Leaves, medium green, elliptic, 9.5 cm x 4 cm wide with long, narrow apex. Serrations very shallow, edges appear to be scalloped. Veins notable and slightly raised. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Johns Island, South Carolina, USA from seed of unknown parents. See black & white illustration, p.91, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. Sport: **Conflagration Variegated.**

Conflagration Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Conflagration Var.': A virus variegated form of **Conflagration** - Fire red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Confucius. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), Peer, 1954, NCCS., *Camellia Bulletin,* vol.8, No.1, p.9, black and white photo p.22: Orchid pink. Large semi-double with high centre and intermingled stamens and petaloids in the centre. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated at the Kunming Botanical Institute, Yunnan, China as a cross between *C.reticulata* and *C. pitardii* var. *yunnanica.* Chinese synonym: 'Kongfuzi'.

Confusa. Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):2. Given specific status as *Thea confusa* by Craib, Kew Bulletin 1914, reclassified as *Camellia confusa* by Cohen-Stuart in 1916; reduced to *Camellia oleifera* var. *confusa* by Sealy, 1958 and re-instated as the species *Camellia confusa* by Chang 1981.

Congesta Americana. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Congesta d'America.**

Congesta d'America. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Orthographic variant 'Congesta Americana'. (Believed extinct.)

Conglomerata (Rust). Griffith & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross-reference List,* p.2. Synonym for **Harlequin.**

Congratulations. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1997, Issue No.126, vol.XX, No.1, p.19, Reg. No.374. Originated by G. & A. Reynolds, Cambrian Nurseries, Hamilton. A chance *C.reticulata* seedling, 10 years old which first flowered in 1993. The flower is a pale orchid pink (RHS 68A – B), and is a very large formal double, 12 cm in diameter, with about 45 wavy petals that are thick and textured, becoming tiered as the flower matures. The bush is upright and of medium size and density. Leaves average 9.5 cm long by 4.5 cm wide. Flowering period is midseason to late. Won Best Reticulata Seedling at the 1995 NZ National Show.

Congressman Frank Boykin. *(C.japonica),* Harriss' Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p;12. No description. Originated in USA.

Conier's Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Classification Report,* p.9. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Conifera. *(C.japonica),* Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.78 with colour photo; Red spotted with white. Semidouble with shape like a pine cone. Small to medium size, flowers mid-season to late. Origin not given.

Connata. Sealy,1958, A *Revision of the Genus Camellia,* p.145, 146. The species *Camellia connata* originally described by Craib as *Thea connata* in the Kew Bulletin, 1914.

Connestabile. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No. 1, p.5. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Connestabili.**

Connestabili. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.12: Pink, darker veined, plumed with white. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.II as 'Connestabile': The pleasing arrangement of its petals, imitating that of a half opened rose. Well rounded, semi-convex petals of a pink colour with a few white stripes at the centre. Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Conestabile', 'Connestabile', 'Conestable', 'Connestabilis', 'Conestabilis'.

Connestabilis. Leroy, André Catalogue, 1873, p.135. Orthographic error for **Connestabili.**

Conquerant. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 205P:109. No description.1898, 225:204: Large flower, almost double, of a beautiful, deep rose. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.89: From Louis van Houtte, 1899. Very bright Camellia red. Semi-double and anemoned. Very bold and good. From Caledonia Nursery ledger entries. On p.91 Waterhouse states: "The variety **Conquerant** mentioned in the Ledger bears a very large, **Elegans** like bloom, but is much deeper in colour and is without the white flakes."

Conqueror. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Conquete. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland*. Orthographic error for **Coquettii.**

Conqueflora. Leroy, André, 1847, Catalogue, p.48. Orthographic variant for **Conquiflora.**

Conquiflora. *(C.japonica),* Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 11:15-20 in a list of 88 cultivars in Berlèse's collection. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Conqueflora'. (Believed extinct.)

Conquistador. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1959: Coral rose. Large semi-double with fluted petals intermixed with stamens. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Sport: **Conquistador Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Zhengfuzhe'.

Conquistador Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.41 as 'Conquistador Var.': A virus variegated form of **Conquistador.** - Coral rose and white. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Conrad Hilton. *(C.japonica),* Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.32. This eggshell white sport of **High Hat** is a sensation. Introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena. Synonyms: 'White Dyke', 'White Daikagura'. Chinese synonym: 'Kanglade Xierdun'.

Conspersum. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conspicua. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Harrison, 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, p.186 as a British hybrid having dark red flowers. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.107, 130: Leaves 5.5 cm wide by 10 cm long, lanceolate, oblong, somewhat acuminate, undulating, close, reflexed, deeply serrate; bud oblong with green calycinal scales; flower, 8 cm across, regular, double, orange red approaching carmine; the petals of the circumference

arranged in several rows, broad, imbricated and deeply crenate at the apex, some of those in the centre, long, twisted and reclining. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.45. A seedling of **Corallina.** *Journal of Agriculture,* 1871, vol.1, p.198: Bright scarlet, but only semidouble, never-the-less very fine. This seems to correspond with the form grown in Britain today. See Robert Veitch Catalogue, 1955, p.8: Large, deep rose-red, semi-double. Orthographic errors: 'Cospicua', 'Conspicuous'. Synonym: 'Conspicua Vera'.

Conspicua. Treseders Nurseries (Truro), Lid Camellia List, 1962, p.2. Thought to be erroneously for **Emperor of Russia.**

Conspicua de Beck. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* ser.3, vol.1, p.448. Synonym for **Beck's Conspicua.**

Conspicua de Loddiges. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.24 as 'Conspicua'. No description. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838 as **Conspicua de Loddiges.** No description. Buist, 1839, *Camellias,* p.5 as 'Conspicua' (Loddiges); Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* 3rd ed., p.217: A shrub of strong handsome growth with large dark green foliage. Flowers, very double 12.5 cm across; bright orange red, hemispherical shaped, petals erect and appear as if 3 or 4 flowers are united. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.218 as 'Russelliana', **Conspicua de Loddiges** or 'Lepida Nova': The flower is 12 cm across, an irregular, incomplete double of scarlet red, margins pale pink, sometimes with white patches. The exterior petals, 6 cm long by 5 cm broad, are thick and rounded, lightly notched, veined blood red, few in number, displayed horizontally cup-like, the others a little upright; those of the interior are few, of average form, upright with soft pink margins. According to van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14, synonyms are: 'Beck's Conspicua', 'Macrantha Latifolia', 'Latifolia Macrantha', 'Russelliana', and 'Imperatrix' while Berlèse adds 'Lepida Nova', however 'Beck's Conspicua', as described by Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* p.110, seems sufficiently different to be regarded as a separate variety and 'Latifolia Macrantha' is a synonym for 'Latifolia Vera'. Orthographic variants; 'Conspicua'(Loddiges), 'Conspicua Loddigessii'.

Conspicua Gombarda. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. Orthographic error for **Conspicua Lombarda.**

Conspicua (Loddiges). Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* 3rd ed. p.217. Orthographic variant for **Conspicua de Loddiges.**

Conspicua Loddigesii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Conspicua de Loddiges.**

Conspicua Lombarda. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55 as 'Conspicua Gombarda'. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic error 'Conspicua Gombarda'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conspicua Vera. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.1, pl.12. Synonym for **Conspicua.**

Constabile. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Costabili.**

Constance. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941: Raised at Camellia Grove, Ashfield, NSW, Australia and transplanted to the garden of G.G. Linton, Somersby. A semi-double, deep pink, veined crimson, surrounding prominent stamens of rich yellow. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.45.

Constance Geraldine Selby. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1883, Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, p.172. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Constance Mellon. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *An Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.5, colour photo: An Elegans seedling, deep pink coloured semi-double with a centre of stamens and twisted small petals. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Constancia. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for 'Dernii', itself a synonym for **Augusta.**

Constancy. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* p.92, black and white photo, p.90, description: Irregular double flower, Turkey red 721/2 and /3; to 9 cm across by 4 cm deep. Petals: retuse, about 4.5 cm long x 4 cm broad, approximately 12 segments, conspicuous veining, undulate, firm texture. Centre of flower a mass of incomplete petals and large petaloids hiding short stamens. Mid-season flowering. Leaves: bases rounded, near cordate, tending to curve down at apex and base, dull, dark green, heavily coriaceous, downward pointing tips, broad serrations, light venation. Originated in USA.

Constantia Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.24. No description. Orthographic variant for **Constantin Nova.**

Constantia Tretiakoff. Newman Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, pp.116-119. Orthographic error for **Constantin Tretiakoff.**

Constantiana. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* No.12, Mar. 241856, p.280. Orthographic variant for **Constantin.**

Constantin. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, No.50, p.24. No description. Burnier & Grilli Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847: Vivid pink. Imbricated. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.108: No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.313: Flower 10 cm across, rose form to formal double, loosely imbricated, clear carmine cherry red. Petals in 4-5 rows, outer round-oval, others ovoid, indented, slightly reflexed, not numerous. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.5: Very large semi-imbricated flowers, blush lilac. Originated by Caters de Wolf, Anvers (Antwerp), Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Constantiniana', 'Constantin de Caters', 'Constantin de Cators', 'Constantin de Catters'. Orthographic variant 'Constantiana'.

Constantin de Caters. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.313. Synonym for **Constantin.**

Constantin de Cators. van Houtte Catalogue,1845-1846, 23:3. Synonym for **Constantin.**

Constantin Nova. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847: Soft pink. Flower large. Magnificent. Originated in Italy.

Constantin Tretiakoff. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1867, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.14, pl.509:- A sport of the Camellia 'Elisa Centurione' originated by Verschaffelt. It bears flowers of the largest size, petals numerous, rounded, deeply cleft at apex, imbricated; the background colour white, with a transparent, rosy tint deepening towards the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Constantino Tretiakoff', 'Constantia Tretiakoff' , 'Constantia Tretuakoff' , 'Constantine Tretiakoff', 'Constantino Tretiakoff', 'Madame Constantine Tretiakoff'. Originated in Belgium.

Constantine Tretiakoff. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.9. Orthographic error for **Constantin Tretiakoff.**

Constantiniana. Anonymous, 1846, *Annales de Gand,* 2:13, pl.50. Orthographic variant for **Constantin.**

Constantino Tretiakoff. Roda Nursery Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Constantin Tretiakoff.**

Constellation. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.10. No description. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Another old original which is quite unknown due to the difficulty of its propagation. Early blooming, medium sized, imbricated, deep pink fading to blush in centre. Many flowers tiered forming a 6 pointed star. All petals of its 10 rows are incurved. Believed to be synonymous with **Myrtifolia.**

Conte Aldo Annoni. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.73. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894: Imbricated. Pink striped and marbled (with white). Orthographic errors: 'Comte Ononi', 'Comte Onnone', 'Conte Annone'.

Conte Alessandro Komar. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9: Imbricated, in the form of a star, like a concave figure of eight, the acuminate petals arranged in a spiral; a brilliant rose, tinted vermilion. Sometimes the central petals show one, almost white, narrow stripe. Originated in Italy by F. Albertini. Orthographic variant: 'Comte Alessandro Komar', 'Comte Alexandre Komar'. Orthographic errors: 'Comte Alessandre Komar', 'Conte Alexxandro'.

Conte Alexxandro. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Conte Alessandro Komar.**

Conte Angelo Antonelli. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catologue, 1867, p.68: Immense flower, perfectly imbricated. Colour of 'Reine des Fleurs'. Originated in Italy at Giardini Antonelli.

Conte Annone. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Abbreviation for **Conte Aldo Annoni.**

Conte Archinto. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conte Barni. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12: Deep red petals lined with white. Imbricated. Orthographic error for **Comte Barini.**

Conte Bernadini Lechi. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Don Bernardo Lechi.**

Conte Bernadino Lechi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.39. Synonym for **Don Bernardo Lechi.**

Conte Bernardino Lechi. William Bull, 1872, Retail Catalogue, No.72, p.135. Synonym for **Don Bernardo Lechi.**

Conte Bobrinski. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20. Orthographic variant for **Comte Bobrinsky.**

Conte Boutourlin. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. Orthographic variant for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Conte Bouturlin. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20: Large size, formal double, imbricated, concave, with many petals, bright salmony red, with a purple tint at the edges and in the centre, middle petals gradually becoming smaller. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.III as 'Comte Boutourlin': This camellia is a splendid variety, both for its excellent form and its vivid carmine colouring. It is of Italian origin and was sent by Mr Luzzatti, Florence. Black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.40: Flower is a complete formal double, outer petals and margins Carmine 21/1 fading to centre to Neyron Rose 623/1, veins darker; 10 cm broad by 4 cm deep. Buds globular. Petals about 60, broad ovate, outer reflexed, lax, progressively smaller to centre. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves, glossy, dark green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, heavily curved, margins slightly rolled under, 8-10 cm long by 4-5 cm wide; broad, shallow serrations; apices short to medium long pointed,

reflexed downwards. Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy about 1825. Orthographic variants: 'Comte Boutourlin', 'Conte Boutourlin'. Orthographic errors: 'Conte Pietro Boutourline', 'Comte Bontourlin', 'Comte de Boutourlin', 'Compte Botourlin', 'Duc de Boutourlin', 'Comte Bouterlin'. Synonym: 'Conte Pietro Bouturlin'.

Conte Bouturlin Nova. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888, as 'Conte Boutourlin Nova': Flower imbricated, vivid red, veined, the greater part of the petals of the circumference spotted widely with white. Originated in Italy.

Conte Bouturlin Rose. *(C.japonica), Nantes, Services des Espaces, Collection,* 1980 as 'Comte Bourtourlin Rose': A rose-pink sport of **Conte Bouturlin**. Originated in France.

Conte C.F. Cicogna. Tirocco, 1928, *La Camelia,* p.42. Synonym for **Conte Cicogna.**

Conte Caraccioli. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:9 as 'Comte Caraccioli. No description. Burnier & Grilli Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847, as 'Cinzia': Pink, full waratah type with fine white stripe. Synonyms 'Cinzia', 'Bricchiana'. Orthographic errors: 'Comte Caracciole', 'Comte de Caraccioli', 'Comte Carractioe', 'Comte Caractioli', 'Comte Carractioli', 'Comte Carractioli Vera', 'Comte de Carracioli', 'Comte di Carracioli'. Orthographic variant 'Comte Caraccioli'.

Conte Carini. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic variant for **Comte Carini.**

Conte Cavalli. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conte Cavour. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881: Very large, perfectly imbricated flower. Vivid carmine rose, often with violet reflections. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error for **Conte di Cavour.** Chinese synonym 'Kangte'.

Conte Cesare. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20: Imbricated vivid red at circumference, paler at the centre. Originated in Florence, Italy by Bouturlin.

Conte Cesarino Borgia. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy by Giarnetto.

Conte Cicogna. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.14: [from] Milan. Red variegated white; beautiful. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20: White flower, spotted with vivid red. Synonyms: 'Conte G.P. Cicogne', 'Conte Gian Pietro Cicogne', 'Conte C.F. Cicogna'. Originated in Milan, Italy by the Conte G.P. Cicogna. Colour photo; Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore,* 2003, p. 135, as 'Conte Gian Pietro Cicogna', showing a distinctive red veining.

Conte Corimb. *(C.japonica),* Bergami Nursery Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conte Crivelli. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. van Houtte Catalogue,1847, 30:13: Imbricated, amaranth red. de Jonghe, 1852, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.101: Formal double, pale rose, finely speckled with carmine. Originated by Mariani, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Comte Crivelli'. Orthographic errors: 'Comte Cruvelli', 'Comte Grivelli', 'Comte Gruvelli', 'Conte Grivelli', 'Comte Crevelle', 'Comte Crevellii'.

Conte de Broobrinsky. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto.* Orthographic error for **Comte Bobrinsky.**

Conte de Brookinski. Ingram, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.97. Orthographic error for **Comte Bobrinsky.**

Conte de Chambarh. G. Mariotti, Nervi, Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for **Comte de Chambord.**

Conte de Flandra. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Comte de Flandre.**

Conte de Flandre. Del Lungo & Girardi 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.128. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Flandre.**

Conte de Gomer. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Gomer.**

Conte de Medici Spada. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.54: Imbricated, carmine red, fading towards the centre. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.41: Imbricated, carmine pink, central petals with paler borders. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924: Pink lined white, abundant flowers. Originated in Italy by Desio. Abbreviations: 'Conte Spada', 'Comte di Medica'. Orthographic variant: 'Conte di Medici Spada', 'Comte Medici Spada'. Orthographic error: 'Comte de Medica Spada'.

Conte de Paris. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Paris.**

Conte de Spaur. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.20. Orthographic error for **Conte di Spauri.**

Conte de Toll. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Toll.**

Conte della Porta *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conte di Cavour. As this camellia was dedicated to the famous Italian statist, Camillo Benso, **Conte di Cavour,** this becomes the orthographically correct name. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue 1881, erroneously as 'Conte Cavour'. Very large, perfectly imbricated flower. Vivid carmine rose with violet reflections. Originated by Franchetti, Florence Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Conte de Cavour', 'Conte Cavour'. Chinese synonym 'Kangte'.

Conte di Fiandra. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic variant for **Comte de Flandre.**

Conte di Medica. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Abbreviation for **Conte de Medici Spada.**

Conte di Medici Spada. Seidel 1897, *Preiverzeichnis,* p.11. Orthographic variant for **Conte de Medici Spada.**

Conte di Parigi. Luzzatti, 1951, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Comte de Paris.**

Conte di Romay. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.14. [from] Lombardia. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:9: Imbricated. Very beautiful. Originated in Italy.

Conte di Soranzo. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue, No.63, p.26. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Conte Soranzo.**

Conte di Sorazo. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Conte Soranzo.**

Conte di Spaur. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.14. Orthographic error for **Conte di Spauri.**

Conte di Spauri. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.I as 'Comte de Spaur': Received from F. Mariani, Milan, Italy, the blossom is of medium size, the colouring bright pink with vivid carmine tints and often striated with white. The petals are rounded, slightly emarginate, outspread and

imbricated alternatively or in rays; at the centre they are lanceolate, incurved and a more vivid colour. Orthographic errors: 'Comte de Spaur', 'Conte de Spaur', 'Conte di Spaur'. Synonym: 'Comte de Spauri'.

Conte di Strassoldi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:9: Violet red, petals veined and lined with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Conte di Strassoldo'.

Conte di Strassoldo. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.63, 1857, p.26. Orthographic error for **Conte di Strassoldi.**

Conte Durini. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20: Imbricated; bright red stained white. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.II as 'Comte Durini': A true rose by the form, the delicate pink colouring with broad, white stripes. A medium size bloom, small foliage. It was sent to us 3 years ago by Mr Miellez of Lille who received it recently from Italy where it had been obtained from seed. Orthographic variant: 'Comte Durini'. Orthographic error: 'Comte Durvini'.

Conte Franc. Annoni. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.38. Abbreviation for Conte Francesco Annoni.

Conte Francesco Annoni. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1872, *I Giardini...:* Almost rosy white, vivid carmine stripes, abundant flowers. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.41: Imbricated; white edged and mottled carmine. Most beautiful. Originated in Italy by Pessina. Orthographic variant: 'Comte Francesco Annoni', 'Conte Franc. Annoni'. Orthographic error: 'Comte Francisco Annoni'.

Conte Francesco Mariani. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.18: Ivory white, lined with pink; imbricated. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Ivory white, lined with brilliant pink. Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Conte G.P. Cicogna. Mercatelli Nursery Catalogue, 1894. Synonym for **Conte Cicogna.**

Conte Gallini. *(C.japonica),* Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911, p.77; Large flower. Bright crimson. Originated in Italy.

Conte Gian Pietro Cicogna. Cazzaniga Catalogue, 1883. Synonym for **Conte Cicogna.**

Conte Giulio Litta. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conte Grivelli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:9. Orthographic error for **Conte Crivelli.**

Conte Horner. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Nursery Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conte Lechi. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5, as 'Conte Lecchi'. No description. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Comte Lechi'. Originated in Italy.

Conte Lorenzo Taverna. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20: Imbricated; blood red, paler at the centre with a white stripe at the centre of each petal. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857: Blood red, marked with white on half the petals, the white areas are not constant. Orthographic error: 'Comte Laurenzo Taverna'. Abbreviation: 'Conte Taverna'.

Conte Lupi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.45. Orthographic error for **Conte Luppi.**

Conte Luppi. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.45 and 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.I as 'Comte Lupi': This variety is of Italian Origin. It is conspicuous for its large, pink blossoms, formed by regularly imbricated petals, outspread and biform, the two exterior rows being almost orbicular, and slightly emarginated and convex, while the following are smaller,

obovate, lanceolate, sub-acuminate, mucronate, hooded by the incurving of their margins, with white tips. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.102 as 'Comte Lupi' [Mariana] : Imbricated, of a beautiful deep pink. Orthographic error 'Comte Luppi'.

Conte Maffei. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Conte Maffeis.**

Conte Maffeis. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.102: Imbricated. A beautiful deep pink. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.III: The blossoms are very large for a Camellia, measuring from 13 to 14 cm. The numerous petals are regularly imbricated, outspread, rounded, full or bilobate; the heart small and open; the colouring a delicate pink with vivid tints. Originated by F. Mariani, Milan, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Comte Maffeis'. Orthograhic errors: 'Comte Maffes', 'Comte Maffei', 'Comte Maffay', 'Compte Maffi', 'Conte Maffei'.

Conte Maggi. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.14: Brescia. Imbricated; red at the circumference, white centre. Franchetti 1855, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.20: Petals broad, circumference, deep red with large blotches of white; the centre, pale pink, shaded with white, more than 80 petals, large and perfectly imbricated. Originated in Brescia, Italy.

Conte Medici Spada. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. Abbreviation for **Conte de Medici Spada.**.

Conte Paola Tosi. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20. Synonym for **Conte Tosi.**

Conte Pietro Boutourline. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Synonym for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Conte Pietro Bouturlin. Hillebrand Catalogue, 1984. Synonym for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Conte Pirlo. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.l2: Red lined with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Faroli. Orthographic variant: 'Comte Pirlo'.

Conte Rusca. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.14: Lombardy. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Conte Soranza. William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.73. Orthographic error for **Conte Soranzo.**

Conte Soranzo. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.21: Imbricated, soft pink, paler in the centre. Numerous petals. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.III as 'Conte di Soranzo': We are indebted for this camellia to Sylvestre Grilli & Co., who sent it in 1856. Its blossoms, of good medium size, have the petals of the circumference and intermediate rows, regularly imbricated with an anemone centre of a ruffled group of petals. The general colouring is pink, becoming almost white towards the middle while the centre resumes the former shade. Originated by Bouturlin, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Conte di Soranzo', 'Comte de Soranzo'. Orthographic error: 'Conte di Sorazo', 'Conte Soranza'.

Conte Spada. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Abbreviation for **Conte de Medici Spada.**

Conte Taverna. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. Abbreviation for **Conte Lorenzo Taverna.**

Conte Tornielli. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881. Synonym for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Conte Tosi. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. No description. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.14: Imbricated in spirals. Carmine pink, paler at centre, lined white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20 as 'Conte Paola Tosi': Circumference carmine pink, centre paler, often striped with white. Imbricated. Burdin Maggiore & Co.

Catalogue, 1856-1857: Pink with the centre deeper, striped with white. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi. Synonyms: 'Comte Paola Tosi', 'Conte Paola Tosi', 'Comte Paul Tosi'.

Contemplation. *(C.pitardii x C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1985, vol.XIV, No.1, p.25, Reg. No.223: Originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand from *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii x* 'Fuyajo'. It is 17 years old and first flowered 1973. A slow, dense grower with upright, spreading habit. Leaves, mid-green, 8 cm x 3.5 cm. The semi-double flowers, 8-10 cm across x 4 cm deep, have 20-24 petals with occasional petaloids, white filaments and golden anthers. The colour is lavender pink, RHS.CC, Red-purple 62C with deeper veining. The petals are precisely fluted, flower is well displayed and the golden stamens persist to fall. Flowers mid-season.

Contessa. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.34. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa Adela de Medici Spada. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogo No.28, 1895-1896, p.46. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.40, ca.1904, p.68. Synonym for **Contessa de Medici Spada.**

Contessa Adelaida Medici Spada. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, No.244, p.239. Orthographic variant for **Contessa de Medici Spada.**

Contessa Adele Medici Spada. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1898, No.275, p.203. Orthographic variant for **Contessa de Medici Spada.**

Contessa Alemagna. Giacomelli, 1855, *La Coltivazione della Camelie.* Orthographic variant for **Contessa Allemagna.**

Contessa Alessandra Anelli. *(C.japonica),* Floricultura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue 2005 p.32; Medium size, rose form double, pure red. Raised by Dr. Antonio Sevisi, Oggebbio in 1983.

Contessa Allemagna. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.14: [from] Croft. Imbricated, white with rounded, concave petals. Originated in Italy by Croft, Florence.

Contessa Almafonte. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.82. Orthographic error for **Contessa d'Almaforte.**

Contessa Almaforte. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Contessa d'Almaforte.**

Contessa Anna. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Originated in Italy by Bouturlin. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa Antonietta Castelbarco. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.41. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Contessa Antonietta di Castelbargo. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.73. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Contessa Antonin di Castelbanco. Hazlewood & Jessp, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.47. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Contessa Archinto. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 as 'Contessa Archinti'. No description. Luzzatti, 1951, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.11: White striped with red. Imbricated. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.102: Double, imbricated, streaked with red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Archinto'. Orthographic errors: 'Comtesse Archinta', 'Comtesse Archinto'.

Contessa Balbani. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.14: Tuscany, 1851. Imbricated. Outer row of broad petals, bright red, the remainder blotched and striped white, gradually changing until the centre is a pale pink. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti,

1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25: Magnificent flower, beautifully imbricated, the first ring of petals, broad and well arranged, vivid red, the others spotted and streaked with white and gradually becoming paler at the centre. Originated in Italy by Croft. Synonym: 'Caterina Conti'.

Contessa Belgiajoso. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55. Orthographic error for **Contessa Belgioioso.**

Contessa Belgioioso. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.104 as 'Contessa Belgiojoso': Milan. Imbricated, broad petals, flesh coloured base, spotted with carmine. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.152: Flower, ivory white, dotted and lined with bright pink and carmine. Imbricated. Originated in Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa Belgiajoso', 'Contessa Belgianova', 'Contessa Belgiolosa', 'Comtesse Belgiopasa'. Orthographic variant: 'Contessa Belgiojoso'.

Contessa Belgioioso Nova. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.21 as 'Contessa Belgiojoso Nova': Very large, peony form, white, striped with carmine and pink. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.II as 'Contessa Belgioso Nova': The form and colouring of its blossoms recall the "Flemish Pink". They are large, of ample, rounded petals, full at the apex, those of the first few rows are outspread, the following, incurved and upturned in a heart towards the centre in the form of an anemone. Colouring is pinkish white fasciated with crimson and deep pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa Belgioso Nova', 'Contessa Belgionova', 'Contessa Belgioso Nova'. Orthographic variant: 'Contessa Belgiojoso Nova', 'Contesse Religiosa Nova'. Synonyms: 'Bella Della Peschieri', 'Delle Peschiere', 'Bella Peschiere', 'Bella da Peschiera', 'Fonctium', 'Sole d'Italia'.

Contessa Belgiojoso. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.102. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Belgioioso.**

Contessa Belgiojoso Nova. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.21. Orthographic variant for Conte**ssa Belgioioso Nova.**

Contessa Belgiolosa. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.47. Orthographic error for **Contessa Belgioiosa.**

Contessa Belgionova. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Contessa Belgioioso Nova.**

Contessa Belgiosa Nova. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.II. Orthographic error for **Contessa Belgioioso Nova.**

Contessa Benedetti. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Cataolgue, 1867, p.68: Bright pink, shading to darker, paler in the centre and the greater part of the petals streaked with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Contessa Bethleen. van Houtte Catalogue, 1856-1857, 56:27. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Contessa Bethlen. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.14, [from] Croft. Flowers variable; pure white, rosy white, white with rose blotches or red blotches or streaks, with yellowish or greenish centre. van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:39, as 'Comtessa Bethelen'. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.14 as 'Contessa Bethlem': Flowers of variable colour, pure white or rosy white spotted with white or streaked with pink; centre of each flower petal streaked straw white. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Bethlem'. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa Bethleen', 'Comtessa Bethleen', 'Comtessa Bethelen', 'Contessa del

Bethlem', 'Contessa di Bethlen', 'Contessa de Bethlem', 'Contessa Betlem', 'Contessa Betlhem', 'Contessa Bettlemme', 'Countess of Bethelem'. Originated by Croft, Italy.

Contessa Betlem. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.30. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Contessa Betlhem. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Contessa Borromeo. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa Bouterlin. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.16. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bouturlin.**

Contessa Boutourlin. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:22. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Bouturlin.**

Contessa Bouturlin. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846 as 'Comtesse Boutourlin'; Burnier & Grille Catalogue, 1846-1847: A deep pink, formal double with white streaks. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.102: Very large, imbricated double, deep rose, broad petals, bordered and striped white. Said to have been originated in Italy by Sloane. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.I as 'Comtesse Boutourlin': Sold a few years ago in Italy where it was obtained from seed, it has large, bright cherry red blossoms liberally variegated with white. Its petals, although regularly imbricated, are of various shapes and sizes; thus they are either rounded-lobulate, or full, or lanceolate. In general they are intersected by a broad white streak, sometimes they are half white and half red or speckled in these two colours. Orthographic variants: 'Comtesse Boutourlin', 'Contessa Boutourlin'. Orthographic errors: 'Comptesse de Boutourlin', 'Comtesse Boutoulin', 'Madame le Marie Boutourlin', 'Mlle. Marie Boutourlin', 'Comtesse Bontourlin', 'Comptesse Bourtourlin', 'Contessa Bouterlin'.

Contessa Calini. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.13 as 'Callini': Very large, imbricated, pure white transparent petals. Originated by Rossini, Italy. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.II: This Camellia sent to us recently by Count Lechi of Brescia, Italy. Its blossoms of the largest size, perfectly full-bodied, are composed of numerous, outspread petals, convex, rounded, emarginated at the apex, all imbricated with perfect regularity and of the purest white. It belongs to the class of perfections. Orthographic variants: 'Comtesse Calini', 'Countess Calini'. Orthographic errors: 'Comptesse Callini', 'Comptesse de Callina', 'Comptesse Calina', 'Comptesse Callina', 'Cowtesse Caleoni', 'Comtesse Calina', 'Comtesse Callina', 'Comtesse Callini', 'Contesse Calini', 'Comtesse de Callini', 'Continsia Callina', 'Countess Callina', 'Countess Calina', 'Countess Cullina', 'Calini', 'Comptesse Calline', 'Contessa Calvini', 'Contessa Callini', 'Contessa Collini'.

Contessa Callini. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Contessa Calvini. RHS., 1954, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.8, p.95. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Contessa Caprioli. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa Caraccioli. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:9 as 'Comtessa Caraccioli'. No description. As the orthography is neither French or Italian, the Italian orthography is selected as valid as the cultivar originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Caraccioli', 'Contessa Caracciolo'. Orthographic errors: 'Comtesse Carractioli', 'Comtessa Carractioli of Milan', 'Contesse Caractioli'.

Contessa Caracciolo. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for **Contessa Caraccioli.**

Contessa Carini. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.45 as 'Comtesse Carini'. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Carini.**

Contessa Castelbarco. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Contessa Castelvecchio. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.21: Imbricated. Pink striped carmine with a white margin. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation: 'Castelvecchio'.

Contessa Cavalli. van Houtte Catalogue,1858, 72:9. Synonym for **Letizia Cavalli.**

Contessa Celesia. *(C.japonica),* Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Contessa Chiara Annoni. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880-1881 p.73. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa Clelia Melegari. van Houtte Catalogue, 1860:1861, 83:49 as a synonym for **Mattutina.** Originated in Italy.

Contessa Collini. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1878, Catalogue, p.42. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Contessa d'Almeforte. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68. No description. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Beautiful form, perfectly imbricated. Uniform, vivid red. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Contessa Almafonte'.

Contessa d'Ellesmere. Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1856, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Countess of Ellesmere.**

Contessa d'Hartig. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Contessa d'Ilartig. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for 'Contessa d'Hartig', synonym for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Contessa d'Orckeney. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. Orthographic error for **Countess of Orkney.**

Contessa d'Ornes. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa de Bethlem. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.21. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Contessa de Boigne. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.90. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Boigne.**

Contessa de Castel Barco. van Houtte Catalogue.1846-1847, 27:22. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Contessa de Castil Banco. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Contessa de Gonda. RHS., Journal, 1937, Index, p.281. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Gonda.**

Contessa de Gonda Novello. RHS., Journal, 1937, Index, p.281. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Gonda Novello.**

Contessa de Hainaut. Paul. 1867, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic variant for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Contessa de Maglian. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.21, 22. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Maglian.**

Contessa de Maino. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32. Orthographic variant for **Contessa del Maino.**

Contessa de Medici Spada. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No descriphon. van Houtte Catalogue, 1868, 123:51, as 'Comtesse Adele de Medici Spada': Form of 'Myrtifolia'; formal double, pinkish white with white edges. Louis van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, No.244, p.239 as 'Contessa Adelaida Medici Spada': Formal double, pinky white, bordered with pure white. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Comtesse Adele de Medici Spada'. Orthographic error: 'Comtesse Aldina'. Orthographic variants: 'Contessa Adelaide Medici Spada', 'Contessa Adele Medici Spada', 'Contessa Adela Medici Spada'.

Contessa de Medici Spada Nova. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa de Negri. Angelo Longone Catalogue 1861. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Contessa de Negro. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.15. Orthographic variant for 'Contessa di Negro', orthographic error for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Contessa de Pollon. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.102. Orthographic variant of **Comtesse Pollon.**

Contessa de Rambaldo. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic variant of **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Contessa de Spaur. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* Orthographic error for **Comtesse di Spauri.**

Contessa de Spauri. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse di Spauri.**

Contessa de Spauri Nova. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22 as 'Contessa de Spaur Nuova': Imbricated; vivid red with large, white blotches. Originated in Italy.

Contessa de St Marsan. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.47. Orthographic error for **Contessa di San Marsan.**

Contessa del Bethlem. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Contessa del Maino. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.11: True white, veined carmine red. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Contessa de Maino', Orthographic errors: 'Contessa del Mayno', 'Contessa Maineri'.

Contessa del Mayno. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.102. Orthographic variant for **Contessa del Maino.**

Contessa di Bethlen. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Contessa di Bettlemme. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Contessa di Carina. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Carini.**

Contessa di Carini. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849 as 'Contessa di Carina'. No description. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.III as 'Comtesse Carini': Blossoms of unusual amplitude, the dazzling whiteness of which is tinted and faintly lineolated with pink. The petals of the first row are large, rounded, slightly bilobate, outspread; the following ones lanceolate, somewhat pointed or apiculate; at the centre they are like the preceding ones and form a heart shape. The blossom are 10-12 cm across. As its name indicated, it is of Italian origin. Orthographic variants: 'Comtesse de Carini', 'Comtesse Carini', 'Contessa de Carini. Orthographic error: 'Contessa Carina'.

Contessa di Castelbarco. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:10 as 'Comtessa de Castel -Branco': Imbricated, very double, deep carmine with spots and rays of white. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.79: Flower 10 cm across, perfect formal double. Corolla convex with 9-10 rows of regularly imbricated petals, Vivid pink, each petal crossed by a white stripe. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.III as 'Comtesse de Castelbarco': The rather large blossom is of a beautiful pink colouring, set off towards the centre by wide streaks of more or less clear white. The petals are very ample, spread out, convex, more or less lobulate at the apex. At the centre they form a compact, irregularly arranged heart. An Italian camellia named for an Italian Noblewoman, the Italian orthography of the name is considered valid. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Comtesse Antoinette de Castel Barco', 'Contessa Antonietta di Castelbargo'. Orthographic variants: 'Contessa Castelbarco', 'Comtesse de Castel Barco', 'Comtessa de Castel-Branco', 'Comtesse de Castelbanco', 'Contessa Antonietta Castelbarco', 'Contessa de Castel Barco'. Orthographic errors; 'Comtesse de Castlebane', 'Comtesse de Castil Banco', 'Comtesse de Castelbanco', 'Comtessa de Castel-Branco', 'Countess of Castlebar', 'Comtesse Antoinetta', 'Comtesse Antoinette Barco', 'Comtesse de Castel-Brenco', 'Comtesse de Castelnanco', 'Contessa du Castelblanc'.

Contessa di Derby. Burdin Nursery Catalogue, 1880-1881. Orthographic variant of **Countess of Derby.**

Contessa di Ellesmere. Fratelli Roda, 1885, Nursery Catalogue, p.49. Orthographic error for **Countess of Ellsmere**

Contessa di Gonda. *(C.japonica),* Dombrain, 1865, *Floral Magazine,* vol.4, pl.242, colour plate of flower: Ground colour of delicate salmon pink flaked with deeper stripes of the same colour. It is of Italian origin and in flower at W. Bull of Chelsea.

Contessa di Gonda Novello. *(C.japonica),* RHS., Journal, 1937, Index p.281 as 'Contessa de Gonda Novello'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa di Maglian. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Maglian.**

Contessa di Magliano. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Maglian.**

Contessa di Montspensier. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, Florence, Catalogue, 1848, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa di Negro. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camelie,* p.102. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Contessa di Negroni. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore &: Co, Catalogue, 1845, p.41 as 'Contessa di Negron', No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.15 as 'Contessa Negroni': Florence. Imbricated; pale and deep pink, striped white. A beautiful effect. de Jonghe, 1851,

Traité de la Culture du Camellia, p.102 as 'Contessa di Negro': Imbricated; white base streaked pink. Said to have been originated by Negri, Florence, Italy. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.II as 'Comtesse Negroni': Received a few years ago from Mr Cesar Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Its blossoms, larger than average, are regularly imbricated, with large, oval-rounded petals, emarginate at the apex, outspread. They are of a pink colour, longitudinally intersected by a wide stripe of paler pink to white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa di Negro', 'Comtesse Negro', 'Comtesse de Negro', 'Comtesse Negri', 'Contessa de Negri', 'Contessa di Nigra', 'Contessa di Negron', 'Contessa de Negro'. Orthographic variants: 'Contessa Negroni', 'Comtesse Negroni', 'Contesse Negroni'.

Contessa di Pollon. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Orthographic variant for **Comtesse Pollon.**

Contessa di Samailoff. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Contessa di San Marsan. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853 as 'Contessa di S. Marsan'. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22: Large, imbricated flower, colour pale, cherry-red with almost all the petals striped with white. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.III as 'Comtesse de St. Marsan': The rich and vivid pink of its blossoms of medium size, the stripes (of white) which regularly intersect its petals, the regular imbrication and amplitude of the latter. It was sent to us a few years ago by Prudente Besson, Turin, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Comtesse de St. Marsan', 'Contessa di St. Marsan'. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa di San Marzano', 'Contessa Simarsan'.

Contessa di San Marzano. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic error for **Contessa di San Marsan.**

Contessa di Spaur. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia;* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Spauri.**

Contessa di Spauri. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845. 18:10, as 'Comtesse de Spauri': Petals divided into red and white. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General as 'Contesse di Spaur': Petals half white, half red. Synonyms: 'Varischi Vera', 'Cruciata Panache', 'Maculata Perfecta'. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse de Spauri'. Orthographic error: 'Comtesse de Spaur, 'Contessa di Spaur', 'Countess de Spauri', 'Contessa de Spauri', 'Comtesse de Spaeur'.

Contessa di St. Marsan. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Abbreviation for **Contessa di San Marsan.**

Contessa di Thum. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Thun.**

Contessa di Thunn. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Thun.**

Contessa Elisabetha. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.102. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse Elisabeth.**

Contessa Elisabetta. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse Elisabeth.**

Contessa Fenaroli. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22: Imbricated; bright pink. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.102. No descriphon. Originated in Italy.

Contessa Gabini. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Contessa Galliani. *(C.japonica),* Longone Catalogue, 1861, p.77: Pink, striped. Originated in Italy.

Contessa Giovanna Rostan. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22: Very large, imbricated double, more than 70 petals, red with a central, white stripe, often deeper at the circumference and paler at the centre. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.III as 'Giovanni Rostan' or 'Contessa Giovani Rostan': Mr Miellez, Lille, France, sent us 4 years ago, this camellia which he had received from Italy. Its blossoms, above average size, by reason of their regular imbrication, belong to the same floral class as the two preceding varieties, (Perfections) and are of a uniform pink, composed of ample petals, rounded at the circumference, the following ones are oval, of the same colour, veined a deeper shade. The central ones, arranged in an open heart, are intersected by a longitudinal white stripe. Orthographic errors: 'Comtesse Giovani Rostan', 'Comtesse Rostan', 'Giovanni Rostan', 'Countess Rostan'. 'Comtessa Rostan', 'Contessa Giovanni Rosteau'. Abbreviations: 'Giovanna Rostan', 'Contessa Rostan'.

Contessa Gionanni Rosteau. Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1856, p.8. Orthographic error for **Contessa Giovanna Rostan.**

Contessa Ginlia Gherardesca. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Soft pink with all petals veined with a more vivid tint with half marked with white. Imbricated. A sport of **Contessa Nencini.** Originated in Italy.

Contessa Goretti. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura, Bollettino,* 4:99-102. No description. A variety from 'Bella Portulense'. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa Hartig. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.139. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Contessa Harting. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Contessa Lavignia Maggi Rosea. The Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1983. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Contessa Lavinia. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.2. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Contessa Lavinia Guicciardini. *(C.japonica),* Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.5; Vallon, Apr.1859, *Revue Horticole,* p.188 as 'Comtesse Guicciardini'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa Lavinia Maggi. van Houtte, 1858, *Flore des Serres...,* vol.III, 2nd ser. pl.1525. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.** Chinese synonym: 'Maji', later changed to 'Kenmaji'.

Contessa Lavinia Maggi du Roi des Belges. van Houtte Catalogue, 18641865, *104:79.* Synonym for **Roi des Belges.**

Contessa Lavinia Maggi Imbricated. Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.3. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Contessa Lavinia Maggi Multicolor. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 157:ee. Synonym for **Roi des Belges.**

Contessa Lavinia Maggi Nuova. Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.139. Synonym for **Roi des Belges.**

Contessa Lavinia Maggi Rosea. Hogg et al. ed., 1863, *The Florist and Pomologist,* vol.VI. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Contessa Lavinia Maggi Rose-Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Contessa Lavinia Maggi Rouge. Thoby et al.1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.45. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rouge.**

Contessa Lavinia Maggi Rubra. Le Page, Anvers Catalogue, 1979-1980. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rouge.**

Contessa Lavinia Maggo. Meers Ashby Nurseries Wholesale Price List, 1983-1984. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Contessa Lawinia Maggi. Seidel Nursery Catalogue, 1856-1857, p.392. Seidel, 1897, *Preiverzeichnis,* p.11.. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Contessa Livinia Maggi. Auguste van Geert, 1861, Catalogue No.5, p.33. Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1970, p.51. Orthographic error for 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Contessa Macenigo. Jose Maria Serra, 1855, Establecimento de Horticultura Catalogue, p.55. Orthographic error for **Contessa Mocenigo.**

Contessa Maffei. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Contessa Maffeis.**

Contessa Maffeis. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.102. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Contessa Maffei'. (Believed extinct.)

Contessa Maggi. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Abbreviation for 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Contessa Maggii. Stour Valley Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1987, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Contessa Maglian. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Maglian.**

Contessa Maineri. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:9. Orthographic error for **Contessa del Maino.**

Contessa Mariana. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.IV. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Marianna.**

Contessa Marianna. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.IV on page facing plate: A perfection amongst perfections. We are indebted it to Count Bouturlin, Florence, Italy in whose garden it was raised from seed. Its blooms, of medium size, have short, rounded petals at the circumference, then they become oblong to the centre. Of a vivid pink at the circumference, they then become a delicate pink, almost white, while the heart itself is crimson pink. Orthographic variants: 'Comtesse Marianna', 'Contessa Mariana'. Orthographic error: 'Countessa Mariana'.

Contessa Marietta. van Houtte Catalogue,1860-1861, 83:53. Synonym for **Ugo Foscolo.**

Contessa Massiani. Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Contessa Mastiani.**

Contessa Mastiana. M.T., 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.2, 9:334. Orthographic error for **Contessa Mastiani.**

Contessa Mastiani. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camellia,* p.11: Magnificent camellia, ivory white with spots and lines of pink. Petals large and imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Mastiani', 'Comtesse de Mastiani'. Orthographic errors: 'Comtesse Massiani', 'Comtesse Massiana', 'Contessa Mastiana', 'Contessa Massiani', Contessa Mastiana'.

Contessa Melegari. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue No.11, 1867-1868, p.39. Abbreviation for 'Contessa Clelia Melegari', synonym for **Mattutina.**

Contessa Millo. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22. Beautiful imbricated flower. Pink. Originated in Italy.

Contessa Mocenigo. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.11: Very double like **Candidissima** with spots of vivid red. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22: Pearl white, spotted with vivid rose. Imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Comtesse Moncenigo', 'Comtessa Nocenigo', 'Contessa Macenigo'. Sport: **Professore Zannetti.** Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Contessa Nancini. Ysabeau, ed., 1848-1849, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique, de la Belgique,* vol.6, p.302. Orthographic error for **Contessa Nencini.**

Contessa Nathalia de Medici Spada. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Natalia de Medici Spada.**

Contessa Natalia de Medici Spada. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9: Perfectly imbricated, rose form double; petals at circumference, large and outspread; those towards the centre folded in a shell shape, of a vivid pink with graduations of vermilion, a band of almost white divides the outer petals whilst the inner petals have darker edges. Originated at the Villa Quiete, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Contessa Nathalia de Medici Spada'.

Contessa Nava. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Ivory white; imbricated. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue. 1862. No description. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Ivory white. Originated in Italy.

Contessa Negroni. Fratelli Rovelli Cata;logue, 1852, p.15. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Contessa Nencini. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower very full double, well imbricated with the form and colour of **Incarnata;** petals semi-transparent with stripes and lines of rosy carmine. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:3 lists this camellia as 'Comtesse Nencini' but as it was originally released and named by Burnier and Grilli, Italy, according to their catalogue, their orthography is considered as the valid one. Also Mercatelli, 1881 gives Bibbiani - Ridolfi as the originators and it is thus an Italian cultivar. See also Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.II for colour illustration. Synonyms: 'Pecchioliana', 'Pecchioli', 'Puccini', Jean Freppa', 'Rosa Alboeflora', 'Peltata', 'Pecchiolana', 'Rose Albaflora', 'Rosalboeflora', 'Peccholana'. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Nencini'. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa Nancini', 'Comtesse Nancino', 'Comtesse Nencine', 'Comtesse Nancini', 'Nencini', 'Comtesse de Nencini', 'Comtesse Mencuil'. A sport of **Giulia Gherardesca.**

Contessa Nieuport. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.329. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Nieuport.**

Contessa Nigrino. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.19. Orthographic error for **Contessa Negroni.**

Contessa of Derby. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894, p.35. Orthographic error for **Countess of Derby.**

Contessa Otolini. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue No.43, p.33. Orthographic error for **Contessa Ottolini.**

Contessa Ottolina. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Contessa Ottolini.**

Contessa Ottolini. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.10: Bright brick red, darker at the circumference, a little lighter at the centre, some small spots of white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.23: Beautifully imbricated, brick red, the petals often striped with white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:7 lists this variety as 'Comtesse Ottolini' but as it is an Italian variety, the Italian orthography takes precedence. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Ottolini'. Orthographic errors: 'Comtesse d'Ottolina', 'Comtesse Ottolina', 'Countess d'Ottoline', 'Countess Ottolina', 'Contessa Otolini', 'Contessa Ottonelli'. Originated in Italy by Franchetti.

Contessa Paolina. Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.22. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878, No.99, p.8. Abbreviation for 'Contessa Paolina Maggi', synonym for **Paolina Maggi**

Contessa Paolina Guicciardini. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.5 as 'Contessa Pauline Guicciardino'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:26. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1866-1867, 116:17: Large, imbricated flower, concave white petals, lightly tinted a very soft, rosy pink. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Ivory white faintly streaked light rose, petals large, perfectly imbricated. Very large. Orthographic variant 'Comtesse Pauline Guicciardini'. Originated in Italy by Guicciardini, Florence.

Contessa Paolina Maggi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1871, p.49. Synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Contessa Paolina Maggi Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.39. No description. The deep pink sport of **Paolina Maggi.** Synonyms: 'Mrs H. Boyce Rosea', 'Kallista', 'Paolina Maggi Rosea'. Orthographic error: 'Contessa Paolini Maggi Rosea'. Originated in Belgium.

Contessa Paolini Maggi. Bull Catalogue, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Contessa Paolini Maggi Rosea. Bull Catalogue, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Contessa Paolina Maggi Rosea.**

Contessa Parolini. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.11. Orthographic error for **Contessa Pasolini.**

Contessa Pasolina. da Silva.1880 *Forcing Camellia Varieties at Oporto,* p.6 Orthographic error for **Contessa Pasolini.**

Contessa Pasoline. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.46. Orthographic error for **Contessa Pasolini.**

Contessa Pasolini. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:9. No description. Lemaire, 1865, L'lllustration Horticole, vol.12, pl.461: A seedling raised by Mr Antonelli, Italy, it belongs to the category of perfections, with the form of the petals having some regularity. Its ground is a soft pink with wide border of white. The foliage is small and lanceolate. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Pasolini'. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa Posolini', 'Comtesse Passolini', 'Contessa Pasoline', 'Contessa Pasolino', 'Contesse Pasolini', 'Contessa Pazolini', 'Contess Pasulini', 'Contessa Parolini', 'Contess Pasulini'.

Contessa Pasulini. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Contessa Pasolini.**

Contessa Pauline Guicciardino. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.5. Orthographic error for **Contessa Paolina Guicciardini.**

Contessa Pauline Maggi. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Contessa Paolina Maggi' synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Contessa Pazolina. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Contessa Pasolini.**

Contessa Pertusati. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:9. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.15: Bright pink tinged deeper, with broad white and rosy white stripes. Imbricated, superb. Originated in Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa Portusati', 'Contessa Pertussati'.

Contessa Pertussati. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Contessa Pertusati.**

Contessa Portusati. Linden Catalogue, No.99, 1878, p.8. Orthographic error for **Contessa Pertusati.**

Contessa Polyana Maggi Shell Pink. Griffith & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List,* p.3. Synonym for **Contessa Paolina Maggi Rosea** as 'Mrs H. Boyce'.

Contessa Posolini. Burdin Catalogue, 1880-1881. Orthographic error for **Contessa Pasolini.**

Contessa Rambaldi. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.30. Orthographic error for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Contessa Rambaldo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:5 as 'Comtessa Rambaldo'. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia:* Imbricated; vivid red stained white. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Vivid red with spots of white. Imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Rambaldo', 'Contesse Rambaldo', 'Comtesse de Rambaldo', 'Contessa Rambaldo'. Orthographic errors: 'Comtessa Rambaldo', 'Contessa Rambaldi', 'Contessa de Rambaldo', 'Comtesse Rembaldo'. Synonym: 'Contessa Rambaldo d'Italia'. Originated by Mariani in Italy

Contessa Rambaldo d'Italia. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Contessa Rampi. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.15: Perfectly imbricated vivid red; petals with broad pure white stripes. Originated by Bouturlin, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Contessa Ranpi'.

Contessa Ranpi. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.82. Orthographic error for **Contessa Rampi.**

Comtessa Ricci. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No desription. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:9: Purplish red at the circumference; all petals lined with white, intermediate petals pale pink with small white stripes, the centre darker coloured, perfectly imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Ricci'.

Contessa Rizzoli. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: Formal double, ivory white, striped with rose. Perfect imbrication. Originated in Italy by Bouturlin.

Contessa Rostan. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Abbreviation for **Contessa Giovanna Rostan.**

Contessa Rosteau. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia, p.* 102: Very large, imbricated, double red, centre streaked with white. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.11: Large flower with 70-80 petals, red coloured, the centre striped with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Contessa Samailoff. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:10 as 'Comtessa Samailoff'. No description but 1854-1855 catalogue 53:39 has: Vivid pink with lilac reflections, large petals, well rounded and central line of white. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI,

pl.IV as 'Samailoff': Once again a perfection...by the hemispherical arrangement of its blossoms, their vivid pink colour and the white stripes that divide each petal longitudinally. This one is also of Italian origin. Some horticulturalists give it the name 'Comtesse Samailoff'. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias,* p.103: Large double, imbricated, vermilion red washed white. Originated in Italy by Barchi as **Contessa Samailoff** which van Houtte by his use of 'Comtessa' was intending to follow. Synonym: 'Barchi'. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse Samailoff'. Abbreviation: 'Samailoff'. Orthographic errors: 'Comtesse Samolloff', 'Contessa Somailoff', 'Comptesse Samiloff', 'Comtesse Samaloff', 'Contessa Samailoff', 'Countess Amaloff', 'Countess de Samarloff', 'Countess of Samailoff', 'Contessa Somayloff', 'Contessa Samailoff d'Italia', 'Samiloff', 'Contessa Somailoff', 'Contessa Samoyloff', 'Contessa di Samailoff', 'Samayloff', 'Comtesse de Samayoff', 'Contesse Samayloff', 'Samayloff' (Contessa).

Contessa Samailoff d'Italia. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Contessa Samoyloff. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Contessa Simarsin. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. Orthographic error for **Contessa di San Marsan.**

Contessa Somailoff. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.15. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Contessa Somayloff. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Contessa Soranzo. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Small size, perfectly imbricated flower, very full, ivory white with a few carmine-pink stripes, edges of the petals transparent. Originated in Italy by Bouturlin.

Contessa Spada-Lavini. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: Soft pink, veined, with some lines of white, the centre a darker shade. Originated in Italy by Conte Spada.

Contessa Teresa d'Ambra. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias,* p.103. Synonym for Theresa, **Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Contessa Tazzoni. Anderson & Co. Catalogue, 1897, p.79. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Contessa Torre. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5. No description. Originated in Italy.

Contessa Tozoni. Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.76, 1878-1879. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Contessa Tozzoni. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: [from] Guicciardini. Pink with deeper coloured veins and outlined with white. Imbricated. Lemaire ed., 1868, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.15, pl.566: An Italian seedling. Flowers of average size, (10 cm) petals not so numerous, large, rounded, bilobate, very regularly imbricated. of a bright pink edged almost white. Leaves, small, abrupt and briefly acuminate. This variety is actually a sport of **Fanny Sanchioli** and itself sports to **Contessa Tozzoni Rosea** and is not a seedling as reported in *L'Illustation Horticole.* Orthographic variants: 'Comtesse Tozzoni', 'Countess Tozzoni'. Orthographic errors: 'Contesse Tazzoni', 'Contessa Tazzoni', 'Contesse Tozzoni', 'Comtesse de Tozzoni', 'Comtesse Tezzoni', 'Comptesse de Tozoni', 'Comtesse Taggini', 'Comtesse Triggioni', 'Contessa Trigonnii', 'Contessa Trigonni', 'Contessa Tozoni', 'Comtesse Tagini', Comtesse Taggioni', 'Comtesse Trigonii'.

Contessa Tozzoni Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.6: A rose pink sport of Contessa Tozzoni. Originated in Australia.

Contessa Triggoni. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Contessa Trigonnii. Newman Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116-119. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Contessa Vasseniana. *(C.japonica),* Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Contessa Virginia Rizzini. *(C.japonica),* Volonte Catalogue, 1888: Imbricated. Vivid carmine veined a little paler. Originated in Italy.

Contessa Voronzoff. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Woronzoff.**

Contessa Woronzoff. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:9: Pale pink with deeper veins, all the petals edged white; imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.I as 'Comtesse Woronzoff', but as the variety originates in Italy, the Italian orthography is given priority: Blossoms of nearly the largest size, composed of ample petals, perfectly imbricated and outspread, of a soft, virginal pink, veined with carmine. Leaves large. This camellia is a sport of **Il Cigno,** and itself sports to 'Lavandel'. It is said to have been originated by Bouturlin, Italy, according to Mercatelli, 1881. Orthographic variants: 'Comtesse Woronzoff', 'Contessa Voronzoff'. Orthographic error: 'Contessa Woronzow'.

Contessa Woronzow. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Contessa Woronzoff.**

Contesse Adelaide. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for **Madame Adèlaide.**

Contesse Adelaide de Carignan. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.25. Synonym for **Madame Adèlaide.**

Contessa Antoinette Castelbarco. Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.65, 1869-1870, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Contesse Belgianova. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Contessa Belgioioso Nova.**

Contesse Belgiosa Nova. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.26: Orthographic error for **Contessa Belgioiosa Nova.**

Contesse Caleoni. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Contesse Calini. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.25. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Contesse Carignon. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for **Madame Adèlaide**.

Contesse Carini. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook.* 1939, p.26. Orthographic error for **Contessa Carini.**

Contesse d'Arting. Trillon, Le Mans, Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Contesse d'Hartig. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.65. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Contesse De Castelbarco. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1872, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.48. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Contesse de Castil Banco. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939. Orthographic error for **Contessa de Castelbarco.**

Contesse de Maglian. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.26. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Maglian.**

Contesse de St. Marsan. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Contessa de San Marsan.**

Contesse Lavania Maggi. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, 11,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Contesse Lavinia Maggi. Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue No.141, p.18. *Camellia Society of America Bulletin,* 1939, p.26. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Contesse Lavinia Maggi Rubra. Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, 1959-1960, Orthographic variant for **Lavinia Maggi Rouge.**

Contesse Mariana. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.3. Orthographic error for **Contessa Marianna.**

Contesse Negroni. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.26. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Negroni.**

Contesse Paola Maggi. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.26. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Contesse Paoli Maggi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Contesse Paolina. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Contesse Paolina Guicciardini. Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue No.141, p.18. RHS., Index, 1957, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.11, p.141. Orthographic error for **Contessa Paolina Guicciardini.**

Contesse Polyanna Maggi. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II.* Synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Contesse Pasolini. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.50. Orthographic error for **Contessa Pasolini.**

Contesse Rambaldo. Trillon, Le Mans, Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic error for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Contesse Religiosa Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.49. Orthographic error for **Contessa Beligioiosa Nova.**

Contesse Tazzoni. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Contesse Tozzoni. Pearce Bros. Catalogue & Guide, 1900, p.26. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Contesse Woronzoff. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.26. Orthographic error for **Contessa Woronzoff.**

Contesse Worzonoff. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Contessa Woronzoff.**

Contessina Margherita Majnoni d'Intignano. *(C.japonica),* Marriotti Catalogue, 1928. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). No description, Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Contiana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.24. No description. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.I: This variety was originated by F. Burnier, Tuscany, Italy. Its blossoms, above average in size, are composed of numerous, obovate, acute, sub-micronate and perfectly imbricated petals, Those of the first two rows are slightly emarginate and all are a vivid shade of pink with deeper veining.

Continsia Callina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.48. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Contituzione. *(C.japonica),* RHS., Index, 1937, p.281. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Contorta Variegated. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.6, as 'Contorta Var'; Obtained from ACS Gardens, Massee Lane, Georgia, USA. Branches have unusual bends and twists and narrow leaves. Single white flowers with a hint of pink at the tips. A sport found on an old plant in Valdosta, Georgia

Contribution. *(C.x williamsii). International Camellia Journal,* 1992, p.81, Reg. No.25: Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California USA.: Medium sized pink, (RHS.CC.52D with 52C veining). A chance seedling of **Donation.** A semi-double of 15-25 petals and a few petaloids, petals outcurved. Stamens with golden yellow anthers and white petaloids in an erratic central bunch. Leaves green, ovate, upper surface somewhat glossy, slightly curled, 7.2 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Plant is very slow growing with a dwarf habit.

Conuettii. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.66 with colour photo; Orthographic error for **Coquettii.**

Converse. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1963, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, p.7, Longwood Gardens List: White formal double. Mid-season-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Convestabile. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Convestable.**

Convestable. *(C.japonica),* E.G. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1868, p.70. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Convexa. *(C.japonica), Biblioteca Agraria,* 1827: Leaves large, long, deeply serrate, convex in the centre. Flower, double, colour deep red, petals regular. Originated in Italy.

Coolearna. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.15, colour photo: A seedling of **Ville de Nantes.** A strong red coloured, open, informal double with 2-3 rows of large, crinkled and reflexed guard petals and a centre of smaller, erect, twisted petals mixed with golden stamens. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Coolgardie Star. (C.sasanqua). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1991, No.119, p.11, Reg. No.397: Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia. Seed parent **Setsugekka**. First flowered 1986 at 3 years of age. Loose, informal, rose form double white flower of 18 petals, 5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Early blooming on a vigorous, upright plant. Leaves obovate, dark glossy green, 5.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Notched petals, some petaloids, pure white with a strong distinctive perfume.

Cooper. *(C.japonica),* Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43: Bright Scarlet, peony form, very elegant. Originated in England.

Cooper Powers. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.41: Soft shell pink. Large semi-double with slightly curved petals and petaloids interspersed with stamens. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs C. Powers, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Cooper Powers Variegated.**

Cooper Powers Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1 as 'Cooper Powers Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Cooper Powers** - Shell pink and white. Originated in USA.

Cooper Variegated. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.9 as 'Cooper Var.' Synonym for **Tricolor** as 'Wakanoura Variegated'.

Cooperi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1839, 1:2: Salmon red, Imbricated. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.226: The flower is 12 cm across, very double, formed like a round rose, regularly imbricated by tiers. The colour is a clear, vivid pink, tinted flesh pink. The petals are disposed in 6-7 rows, ample, numerous, separated, regularly imbricated, notched, almost imperceptalble veins and reflections in the cup shape in one and the other intervals between the rows; those that form the last row are lengthened with spots of white. Geldorf, Const., 1844 reports that this variety produces red, pink and white flowers. Synonym: 'Cooperi Imbricata', 'Cooperi'(Youngs). Orthographic errors: 'Cooperii', 'Copperi Imbricata'. Originated in England by Young.

Cooperi Imbricata. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.12. Synonym for **Cooperi.**

Cooperii (Youngs). Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43. Synonym for **Cooperi.**

Coosa Creole. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. No description. Originated in USA.

Copei. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:10, as 'Copeii'. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.23 as 'Copeii Buist': Formal double; brilliant rose-pink. Imbricated, circumference bright red, centre a litte paler. Originated in USA by Buist. Synonym: 'Copei Buist'. Orthographic errors: 'Copic', 'Copie', 'Copeii', 'Copey'.

Copei Buist. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.23 as 'Copeii Buist'. Synonym for **Copei.**

Copey. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Copei.**

Copic. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Copei.**

Copie. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Copei.**

Coppelia. *(C.x williamsii),* RHS., 1953, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* Index p.153. No description. Winkfield Manor Nurseries, Ascot, Catalogue, 1954, p.1: Glamorous, flesh pink, a must, single. Hillier, 1955, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.9, p.20, 21: "Reputed to belong to *C.x williamsii* but the specimen sent to me from Exbury, where the plant was raised, has every appearance of being a pure *C.japonica.* The flowers are nearly the colour of a sweet briar rose (Carmine Rose HCC.621 /3, deepening to 621/1 at the edges of the petals), more or less single with usually 8 petals; the stigma is prominent, being twice the length of the stamens. In formation the flower recalls *C.japonica* 'Yoibijin'. (**Suibijin**)." Originated by Mr Hanger in England. Received a "Highly Commended" by the RHS in 1984 after trials at Wisley when its description was given as "Vigorous, compact and erect habit, free flowering. Leaves 7.5 cm long 5 cm wide, fairly dark, slightly glossy green. Flower, 8.5 cm diameter, single, Red-purple Group 62C, lightly flushed and veined between Red-purple Group 62A and 62 B. Midseason flowering. Synonym: 'Coppelia Rosea'. Awarded an RHS., "Award of Merit" 9 April 1987.

Coppelia Alba. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.120: White. Medium size single. Upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in England about 1955 by Mr Francis Hanger, Exbury.

Copperi Imbricata. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.23. Orthographic error for 'Cooperi Imbricata', synonym for **Cooperi.**

Coppelia Rosea. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nurseries, Waterford, Ireland, Catalogue, 1990-1991, p.10. Synonym for **Coppelia.**

Coquet Tina. Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1963. Orthographic error for **Coquettina.**

Coquetii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic error for **Coquettii.**

Coquetina. Burnier Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Coquettina.**

Coquette. Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* 5th ed. p.210.. Orthographic error for **Coquettii.**

Coquetti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:8. Orthographic variant for **Coquettii.**

Coquetti (Fours). Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for 'Coquetti' (Tours), synonym for **Coquettii.**

Coquetti (Tours). Mercatelli, 1881, Catalogo della Camelie. Synonym for **Coquettii.**

Coquettii. *(C.japonica),* Tourres, Macheteaux, Catalogue, 1839, p.21. No description. Anonymous, Sept.1839, *Revue Horticole,* p.389: A seedling raised by M. Tourres, Macheteau, France; described by Berlèse in his *Monographie,* ed.2, 1840 and illustrated and described in his *Iconographie,* 1843, pl.213. Verschaffelt also described and illustrated this variety in his 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.IV. It is a formal double with numerous, broadly obovate petals, 5.5 cm long by 4.5 cm wide, becoming smaller towards the centre, rounded at apex, bases tapered, imbricated. Under some climatic condition the flower varies to incomplete double, exposing rare stamens when fully open, 10-11 cm across, colour Turkey Red 721 /1, tending to deeper in the centre. Leaves, dark, glossy green, narrowly ovate to elliptic, 8 cm long x 4-5 cm wide, apex acuminate, decurved, margins serrulate. Received an "Award of Merit" from the RHS in 1956. Orthographic errors: 'Coquette', 'Coquetti', 'Coquetii', 'Cocquettii', 'Cocquete', 'Cocquetti'. Synonyms: 'Glen 40', 'Glen No.40', 'Coquettii Vera', 'Alabama Glen 40', 'Alabama', 'Incomparabilis Vera'. Chinese synonym: 'Meiguo Dahong'. Sports: **Coquettina**, 'Glen 40 Variegated'.

Coquettii Variegated. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Coquetti Var.'. Synonym for **Coquettina.**

Coquettii Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.24. Synonym for **Coquettii.**

Coquettina. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.23: Beautiful, large, imbricated flower, petals white and red. A mutation from **Coquettii**. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.II: The blossoms, of a vivid cherry-red with a few rare, white stripes, are of medium size and perfectly imbricated. The petals are very numerous, small, quite compact, oval at the centre, rounded at the circumference. Originated by F. Grilli, Italy. Said to be a sport of **Coquettii.** Synonyms: 'Coquettii Variegated', 'Glen 40 Variegated', 'Thunderbolt'. Orthographic errors: 'Coquet Tina', 'Coquetina', 'Coquettine', 'Glen No.40 Variegated'. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Daxiagu'. Later found that 'Fuse Meiguo Dahong' has precedence.

Coquettine. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Orthographic error for **Coquettina.**

Coqui. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Cockii.**

Coquille Minema. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: "New Camellia from Middleton Gardens. (Middleton No.17). Medium pink spotted with light pink is this semi-double flower with the showy cluster of stamens. Large, round, deep green foliage with wide, spreading growth. Mid-season blooming." Originated in Middleton Gardens, USA.

Cora Barton. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Abbreviation for **Cora L. Barton.**

Cora L. Barton. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire ed., 1862, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.9, pl.321: Received from Mr Buchanan of America, who grew it from seed. It is distinguished amongst the perfections by flowers of over average size, of pure white, finely striped and splashed a delicate pink. The flowers are even and composed of numerous, rounded petals. Orthographic errors: 'Cora L'Barton', 'Cora la Bardina', 'Carolina Barten', 'Cora Barton'.

Cora L'Barton. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888, p.53. Orthographic error for **Cora L. Barton.**

Cora la Bardina. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Orthographic error for **Cora L. Barton.**

Cora Nelson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.299, Reg. No.304: An 8 year old seedling, originated by C.M. Nelson, Louisiana, USA, that first bloomed 1956. Leaves average 10 cm long by 4 cm wide and are medium, dark green. The white flowers average 9.5 cm across and 4 cm deep with 78 petals and resemble **Alba Plena** in form, but the petals do not reflex. A few short stamens appear when fully open. Blooms mid-season.

Cora V. Camp. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.220, Reg. No.584: A 7 year old seedling that first bloomed 1957, originated by Mrs J.M. Hagood, South Carolina, USA from Japanese seed. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves averaging 9.5 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) are 11 cm across and have 7 petals and 2 or 3 petaloids. Colouring is pink with peppermint like lavender **Anita** only deeper blooms. Flowers mid-season to late.

Coradina. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. Orthographic error for **Corradino.**

Coradino. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.5. Paul, 1879, 'Gardeners' Chronicle', ser.2, 11:656. Orthographic error for **Corradino.**

Corah. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report,* 1849. A Camden Park seedling originated by Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Coral. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.10. Abbreviation for **Corralina.**

Coral Bouquet. *(C.x williamsii). Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.173. Rich coral pink, toned lighter near centre. Wavy petals. Medium to large, single form. Average, dense, columnar form. Flowers mid-season. (N#9150T).

Coral Chalice. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.28, Reg. No.269, colour photo, p.5: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling, first flowered 1978. It has a spreading habit of growth with two types of leaves; (a) 9 cm x 5.5 cm broadly elliptic, margins serrate, apex acute; (b) 5.5 cm x 3 cm, margin entire but distorted. Flower, 9-11 cm across, formal double, cup shaped with bud centre, deep pink, RHS Red Group 41C.

Coral Coloured. Prince, 1828, *Camellia Japonica, or Japan Rose. A Short Treatise on Horticulture,* p.168. Synonym for **Corallina.**

Coral Delight. *(C.x williamsii),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1975; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.104, Reg. No.1538: A medium deep coral pink semi-double, *C.hybrid (C.japonica* **Dr Tinsley** x *C.saluenensis).* Mid-season blooming. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Plant growth is slow, compact and bushy. See colour photos

American Camellia Yearbook, 1978 facing p.84 and on p.183, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Sport: **Coral Delight Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Shanhule'.

Coral Delight Variegated. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.104, reg. No.1539: as 'Coral Delight Var.': A medium deep coral pink, blotched white, virus variegated form of **Coral Delight,** semi-double *C.hybrid,* mid-season blooming; originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. The flower size, form and plant resemble the parent **Coral Delight.** Chinese synonym 'Hua Shanhule'.

Coral Duchess. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Claudia Phelps.**

Coral Duchess of Sutherland. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Synonym for **Claudia Phelps.**

Coral Flowered. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register.* Synonym for **Corallina.**

Coral Glow. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* as pink, semi-double, mid-season. According to SCCS, 1956, *Camellia Nomenclature:* Coral, watermelon pink. Large semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by J. Lodge, Pasadena, California, USA.

Coral Mae. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1998, No.147, p.13, Reg. No.506. Originated by Mrs Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* **Prudence,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1994. A rich pink (RHS.CC.64C) semi-double flower of 9-11 petals, which flowers early to late on an upright, spreading plant of medium growth. Flower is 11 cm across x 2.7 cm deep. Leaves olive green, glossy, flat, oval, serrations almost absent, acute apex, 7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals are long, thin, notched and fluted, and also curl back. Filaments columnar. Very free flowering.

Coral Mist. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.41: White veined and splotched clear pink. Medium large, peony form with a dense collar of stamens between ruffled pink and white petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Shackelford, USA. See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XI, No.2, 1979, between pages 16-17. Sport: **Coral Mist Blush.** Synonym: 'Coral Mist Variegated'.

Coral Mist Blush. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.3. SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.38: Blush pink sport of **Coral Mist,** originated by Shackelford, USA.

Coral Mist Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. Synonym for **Coral Mist.**

Coral Pink. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Abbreviation for **Coral Pink Lotus.**

Coral Pink Lotus. *(C.japonica),* Tourje, 1955, *Camellia Culture,* p.32: Coral pink with darker pink veins. Very large semi-double. Medium size, spreading growth. Originated by Shepp, California, USA as a seedling of 'Lotus', (**Gauntlettii**). Abbreviation: 'Coral Pink'. Colour plate, front cover, SCCS, 1957, *The Camellia Review,* vol.19, No.2 and pl.34, p.32, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour.* vol.II, 1978. Sport: **Coral Pink Lotus Variegated.**

Coral Pink Lotus Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.41 as 'Coral Pink Lotus Var.': A virus variegated form of **Coral Pink Lotus** - Coral pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Coral Queen. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.229, Reg. No.709: A 12 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling, first bloomed 1956; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. A semi-double, light pink, shading to coral pink at edges, with upright petals and a mass of yellow stamens, 11 cm in diameter. Vigorous,

compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. See colour photo front cover, SCCS, 1964, *The Camellia Review,* vol.25, No.3.

Coral Reefs. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.27: Coral to salmon red. Large anemone form with irregular petals. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, La Mesa, California, USA as a 10 year old chance seedling from **Mrs Freeman Weiss** that first bloomed 1957. Sport: **Coral Reefs Variegated.**

Coral Reefs Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Dun, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4, p.27: A virus variegated form of **Coral Reefs** - Salmon red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Coral Sea. Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.5. Synonym for **Milady.**

Coral Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Greenbrier Farms Catalogue, 1946: Large, coral pink single, originated at Greenbrier Farms Inc. Norfolk, Virginia.

Coral Sunset. *(C.japonica),* Levi, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.51. No description. Originated by D, Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. No valid listing located.

Coralie Bland Miller. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.236, Reg. No.1364: A 20 year old chance seedling of *C.japonica* originated by Mrs G.G. Miller, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate with light green leaves, 11 cm long by 4 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is blush pink with 30 petals, 4 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Average size is 10.5 cm across and 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Coralie Woolley. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.91 with colour illustration, erroneously as 'Coralie Wooley": Large size, deep pink semi-double with 17-20 petals and a central, spreading stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Perfumed. Originated by Denerley Woolley, NSW, Australia.

Coralina. Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horiculture de Paris,* 10:310-317. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.24. Orthographic error for **Corallina.**

Coralino. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.48. Orthographic error for **Corallina.**

Coralliana. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic error for **Corallina.**

Corallina. *(C.japonica),* Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica,* pl.5, p.13; Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellia...* pl.10: The flowers are very attractive being of deep crimson and upwards of 10 cm in diameter. The petals are of one size and form' from 12-16 in number and arranged in two rows. They are roundish cordate, about 2.5 cm broad, rather deeply divided at their extremity and taper to a narrow, thick base. The centre petals are numerous and of the same red colour as the outer petals, but half their length and rise upright in the centre in a dense mass about 2.5 cm across. Each has the same white tip peculiar to the centre petals of the Waratah, (**Anemoniflora**); those on the outside are wedge shaped, slightly incurved and shorter than those in the centre, the latter being often striped with white and irregular in form. Raised from seed by Chandler, England in 1819. Orthographic errors: 'Coralina', 'Corallina', 'Coralliana', 'Corrallina', 'Coralino'. Synonyms: 'Coral Coloured', 'Coral Flowered', 'Waratah Corallina', 'Colorata Nova'.

Corallina (Baumann). *(C.japonica),* Burett, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening*, vol.3, p.152: Besides Chandler's **Corallina,** another is listed from Baumann, Bollwieler - 'This camellia is in no way inferior to the English **Corallina**; the colour of the flowers is, however, different, this being a bright rose. The guard petals are in 2-3 rows and bell-shaped, the inner ones are

smaller and irregular, forming a loose cone at the centre. It is a free growing variety and an abundant bloomer.'

Corallina Taurinensis. *(C.japonica),* Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cordelia. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.34. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Cordifolia. *(C.japonica), Biblioteca Agraria,* vol.XI, 1829: Leaves large, base cordate, margins lightly turned over; flower, medium size, red coloured, marbled with purple, the petals of the circumference smooth and regular, while those of the centre are oblong and irregular. Poiteau also lists this variety Jan.1836, Revue Horticole, p.166-170. This Camellia should not be confused with the species *Camellia cordifolia.*

Cordifolia. Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):2. Originally designated *Thea cordifolia* by Metcalf, 1932. Listed by Sealy in *A Revision of the Genus Camellia,* 1956, p.101, 102 as *C.cordifolia* (Metcalf) Nakai.

Corea Alba. *(C.japonica),* Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.5. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Corenna Cobri. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Splendid rose, with all the circumference soft rose, and the rest of the flower, pointed petals to the centre. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Coridon. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct),

Corilla. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliatti. (Believed extinct.)

Corin. (*C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.137: Clear pink. Large semi-double. Compact growth. Mid-season blooming. A *C.saluenensis* seedling originated by Miss I. Corbett and Mrs P. Austin, Taranaki, New Zealand.

Corindonii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Corinna. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy by Antonelli. (Believed extinct.)

Corinna Ambron. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Corinne Dawn. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News,* No.36, p.14, Reg. No.109: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent C.x *williamsii* **Donation,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1967. The blooms are formal double with a bud centre, soft pink and produced on an upright, medium, compact, vigorous plant. The 9-10 cm blooms appear in mid-season. The bright, glossy green leaves are medium size.

Corinne Sebire. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News,* No.62, p,21, Reg. No.179: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent is *C.reticulata* **Buddha.** First flowered 1973. The upright, vigorous, open plant produces in mid-season, 15-16 cm, semi-double, rose opal flowers. (British Color Chart - Ridgeway 7100 22/1). The dark green, lanceolate leaves are 11.4 cm x 6 cm and medium pointed.

Cormerais Bahuaud. *(C.japonica),* Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1967 as 'Cormerais Bahuad': Medium size, semi-double red, striped white. Mid-season flowering. Originated in France.

Corn Poppy. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.11. Synonym for **Yumeiren.**

Cornation Waratah de Low. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 136, p.15. Orthographic error for 'Coronata de Low', synonym for **Coronata.**

Corne. *(C.japonica),* Paugam et Blanchard, Oct.1884, *Revue Horticole,* p.450: "Very Sturdy". No description. (Believed extinct.)

Cornelia. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.29: "Grown from seed by Goudet of Toulouse after 1859". No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Cornelia Walden. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40: Light pink. Large anemone form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-seasom blooming. Originated by S.C. Walden, Jr., Albany, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Cornelia Walden Variegated.**

Cornelia Walden Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1972, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.27, No.4 as 'Cornelia Walden V.': A virus variegated form of **Cornelia Walden** - Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Cornelia White. *(C.japonica),* Florida Landscape & Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1949: White. Medium size formal double. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Florida L.& N.Co., Florida, USA.

Cornelian. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* This is the recognised western synonym for the Chinese **Damanao.**

Cornelian Chrysanthemum Petal. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.18. Western synonym for **Manao Juban.**

Cornelian Lion's Head. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.139. Synonym for 'Manao Shizitou'as 'Marnaoshihtzetou', **(Damanao**).

Cornelian Pine Cone Shell. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.143. Synonym for **Manao Songzike** as 'Marnaosungtzuke'.

Cornelian Purple Gown. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.140. Western synonym for **Manao Zipao** as 'Marnaotzepao'.

Cornelian Rose. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Manao Juban.**

Cornelian Rose Flower. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.40. Synonym for **Manao Juban** as 'Marnaotsueban'.

Corneliar. Coolidge Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1952. Orthographic error for 'Cornelian', synonym for **Damanao.**

Cornellii. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.1, pl.24: Complete double. Irregularly imbricated, 8-9 cm across, white, some petals streaked with a thin, faint line of pale cerise. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Cornielli'.

Cornielli. Frères Noisette, Nantes, Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.35. Orthographic error for **Cornellii.**

Cornerais Bahuaud. Treseder of Truro Camellia List, 1971, p.9. Orthographic error for **Cormerais Bahuaud.**

Cornis Flora. SCCS, 1947, SCCS., *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Name later corrected to **Cornus Flora.**

Cornish Clay. *(C.japonica),* Mount Congreve Gardens' *Computerised List of Camellias,* Feb.1994, p.2. No description. Originated in the UK.

Cornish Cream. *(Caerhays hybrid),* Anonymous, 1948, Awards of Merit, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 123:72: A hybrid of the blush-pink *C.saluenensis* and the white *C.cuspidata.* The variety is of neat habit with broadly lanceolate leaves and bearing small, single white flowers. RHS, "Award of Merit", 1984 when shown by J.C. Williams, Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England.

Cornish Pink. *(C.hybrid).* Otter Nursery Ltd, Catalogue, 1995. No description. Originated in UK.

Cornish Snow. *(Caerhays Hybrid),* RHS, Journal, 1948. Granted an 'Award of Merit'. A seedling raised at Caerhays Castle by Mr. Williams, using *C.cuspidata* as the seed parent and *C.saluenensis* as the pollen parent. See also *Shrubs for Milder Counties,* 1948, p.204 by Arnold-Forster. It is white, with occasional pink flush, small, single flower on a tall growing plant with cuspidata-like leaves, 5.5 cm x 3 cm. Flowers are about 5 cm across and have 8 petals and a yellow stamen cluster. Chinese synonym: 'Mixue'.

Cornish Snow Michael. Hillier & Son Supplementary List, 1960-1961, p.8. Synonym for Michael.

Cornish Snow Winton. Hillier & Son Supplementary List, 1960-1961, p.8. Synonym for Winton.

Cornish Spring. *(C.japonica x.C.cuspidata),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery, 1973: Small size, single, pink; floriferous. Vigorous, upright growth. ('Rosa Simplex' x *C.cuspidata).* Gallagher, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.121: "Two seeds from Miss Carlyon's first series of crosses are interesting. The first was *C.japonica* 'Rosa Simplex' x *C.cuspidata.* One has been named **Cornish Spring.** The flowers favour *C.cuspidata* being small singles, but they are bright pink in colour. Covered head to foot in their pink blossoms, they make a wonderful addition to the garden. The flowers are followed by the very bronze foliage typical of *C.cuspidata.* Originated by Miss Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, United Kingdom. Received a RHS, "Award of Merit" in 1986. Flowers up to 4 cm in diameter, clear, soft pink veined slightly deeper. Anthers brownish, golden yellow." See colour pl. p.66, Fischer, 1986, *Kamellien.*

Cormendatore. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Error and abbreviation for **Commendatore Betti.**

Cornus Flora. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Cornis Flora': Light pink shaded deeper pink, Small single. Vigorous, upright growth. Name corrected in later issues. See Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.81 for black and white photo.

Corollina. Berlèse *Monographie,* English edition. 1838, reprinted by McIlhenny, p.75, 107. Orthographic error for **Corallina.**

Corona. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.251. Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Corona Coeli. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Corona Floris. *(C.japonica),* Poiteau, Jan.1836, *Revue Horticole,* p.166-170. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Corona of Moon. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15. Synonym for **Tsuki-no-kasa.**

Coronata. *(C.japonica),* Marin Burdin & Co. Catalogue, 1822, p.55. No description. Gaetono Savi Catalogue, 1823 as 'Japonica Plena Coronato'. No description. Scheidweiler ed., 1833, *Horticulture Belge, Journal Jardin Amateur,* vol.I, p.28, as a part of the merchants Verleeuwen Bros. collection. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2: Transparent pink. Imbricated to the centre. He gives it as Press's while most other lists of the time give Low as the originator. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845 as 'Coronata London', describes it

as: Perfect impression, as much for its beautiful form as its soft rose colour. A beautiful *Rosa centifolia:* Note - *The Florist Journal,* vol.4, 1843 has "mottled with rose, reflexed. Synonyms: 'Coronata Loudon', 'Coronata Vera de Londres', 'Coronata d'Inghil', 'Coronata de Low', 'Coronata di Low', 'Coronata'(Low), 'Coronata Nova de Low', 'Coronata Inglese', 'Knight's Coronata'. Orthographic error 'Coronata Depres'. Chinese synonym: 'Jiamian Dianli'.

Coronata Alba. *(C.japonica),* Tourres, Macheteaux, Catalogue, 1835, p.17. No description. Anonymous,1841, *Catalogo della piante esistenti nell'lmperiale e reale giardino di Boboli,* p.12. No description. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.III: This variety has blossoms of flawless regularity and purest white. It has recently been obtained from seed in Italy and we have acquired the entire stock. Its flowering is profuse. The numerous petals are large, imbricated, compact and convex; at the apices is a slight indentation which often terminates in a groove which divides the petals into two lobes.

Coronata Blush. *(C.japonica),* Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Coronata Crispata Alba. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. as 'Coronata Crispa Alba'. synonym for **Coronata Crispata Candida.**

Coronata Crispata Candida. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.24. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large, full peony form with petals crinkled and twisted. Originated by Guicciardini, Florence, Italy. Abbreviation: 'Crispata Candida'. Synonym: 'Coronata Crispata Alba'.

Coronata Crispata Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.24. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large, rose-pink, of spherical form, petals contorted like the leaves of the Holly. Originated by Burnier & Grilli Florence, Italy. Abbreviation: 'Crispata Rosea'. Synonym 'Crispata Candida Rosea'.

Coronata Crispata Rubra. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. Synonym for **Coronata Rubra.**

Coronata de Press. *(C.japonica),* There appear to be two camellias named **Coronata.** This name is confirmed for that raised by Press, first listed by van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:2. Transparent pink. Imbricated to the centre. Originated in England.

Coronata Drepres. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. Synonym for **Coronata de Press.**

Coronata d'Inghil. Anonymous, 1841, *Catalogo delle piante esisente nell'lmperiale e real Giardino di Boboli,* p.12. Synonym for **Coronata.**

Coronata de Low. Cels, Paris, Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Synonym for **Coronata.**

Coronata di Low. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Coronata.**

Coronata Expansa. *(C.japonica),* Index Seminum Palermo University, 1827. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Coronata Inglese. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Synonym for **Coronata.**

Coronata London. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Coronata.**

Coronata Low. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for **Coronata.**

Coronata Miniata. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Peony form with light red striped carmine. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence Italy.

Coronata Miniata Nova. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.52. No description. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.II: Obtained by seed in Italy some years previously and sent by Burnier & Grilli, Florence. It is distinguished by the following arrangements of its roseate minimum petals; the external ones very large, rounded, emarginate, outspread; the intermediate ones, erect for the most part, shell-like and ruffled; the central ones, very numerous, short, wrinkled and grouped in a compact, peony shaped heart. A reproduction of the Verschaffelt plate is facing p.54, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971. Synonym 'Crispata Miniata Nova'. Orthographic errors: 'Coronata Minuata', 'Coronata Minuata Nova'.

Coronata Minuata. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Coronata Miniata.**

Coronata Minuata Nova. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939. p.37. Orthographic error for **Coronata Miniata Nova.**

Coronata Nova. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No decription. Trillon, Le Mans, Catalogue, 1843, p.4: Vivid red streaked white. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy.

Coronata Nova de Londres. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.187: The flower is 9-10 cm across, full and regular, rounded and flared out, of a clear, cherry red, washed with a delicate and transparent red and veined with lines of very vivid red. The petals are in 5-6 rows, numerous, thin, channelled, pleated to begin with, opening out and becoming a soft pink when the bloom is fully open. The petals diminish, little by little as they advance to the centre and are imbricated from the circumference to the centre. Orthographic error: 'Coronata Nova de Lourdes'. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Coronate Vera de Londres'. It must not be confounded with the other of the same name, (**Coronation Nova**) which is a deep cherry red, sometimes self coloured sometimes with splashes of white.

Coronata Nova de Low. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.1. Synonym for **Coronata.**

Coronata Plena. Rossi, ed., 1826, *Catalogue Plantarum Horti Regii Modentiensis ad annum,* p.14. Orthographic variant for **Coronata.**

Coronata Rosa. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.118. Given as 'Coronata Rosea' in the Synoptical Table. Orthographic error for **Coronata Rosea.**

Coronata Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.118, 132, as 'Coronata Rose': Leaves 10 cm by 6 cm, roundish-oval, a little acuminate, prominently veined, deeply serrate; flower, large, double, well formed, deep cherry red; exterior petals broad, well displayed, striped or spotted with white; those of the interior, smaller, contorted, also striped and spotted white. Ridolfi, 1848, Catalogo delle Piante, p.7: Deep rose pink, different from others. Note: This is probably a sport of the original variegated cultivar. Originated in England by Low. Synonym: 'Coronata Rosea de Low'.

Coronata Rosea de Low. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* facing pl.248. Synonym for **Coronata Rosea.**

Coronata Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Shneiderff, Enrico, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8. No description. Synonyms: 'Rubra Coronata', 'Rubra Coronata d'Inghilterra', 'Coronata Cripata Rubra'. Originated in England.

Coronata Vera de Londres. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.187. Synonym for **Coronata Nova de Londres.**

Coronation. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove, Catalogue, 1872. Deep rose, marbled white. Originated in Australia

Coronation (Australia). SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.36. Synonym for **Coronation.** See "International Camellia Register", p.403.

Coronation (US). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Very large semi-double. Vigorous, open, spreading growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA., as a seedling of 'Lotus', (**Gauntlettii**). See colour photo: pl.35, p.32, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Coronato Pleno. *(C.japonica),* Parmentier, Joseph, Catalogue, 1812, p.7. No description. Originated in China. (Believed extinct.)

Coronde Fondi. Funchess, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16, 34. Orthographic error for **Corrine Fonde.**

Coronet. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* White. Informal Double, Early flowering. Originated in USA.

Coronide. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Dark red, sometimes regular, sometimes ball-shaped; very beautiful. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Deep red, sometimes regular, sometimes cup-shaped, very beautiful. Originated in Italy.

Corporal Pugg Johnson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39: Dark Red. Medium size single. Medium growth. Early flowering. Originated by J.L. Solomon, Georgia, USA.

Corra Alba. van Houtte Catalogue,1839, 1:2. Synonym for **Haylockii.**

Corra Rubra. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:10: Deep scarlet, flat flower. Originated in Belgium.

Corradina. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.I: Orthographic error for **Corradino.**

Corradine. Fendig.1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Corradino.**

Corradino. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, Pl.I: Its blossoms of the largest size, 11.5 cm, are composed of an infinite number of petals, quite small compared to the size of the flower, perfectly rounded, slightly emarginate at the apex, all closely imbricated with the utmost regularity; the ground is a delicate pink, growing paler towards the centre, where a few white stripes are grouped. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Corradine', 'Corradina', 'Coradino', 'Crradino', 'Coradina'. Synonym: 'Corradino' (Luzzatti).

Corradino (Luzzatti). Vervaene Catalogue, 1888, No.11. Synonym for **Corradino.**

Corradino (Negri). *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.15. as 'Corradino': Very dark carmine, sometimes spotted white. Medium size flower, perfectly imbricated. Although Mercatelli refers this to Verschaffelt, 1860, it would appear to be a different cultivar with a different originator either erroneously or invalidly named 'Corradino'. Originated by Negri, Milan, Italy.

Corri Delle. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.49. Synonym for **Imperator.**

Corrine Fonde. *(C.japonica),* Flowerwood Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Orange red, medium large peony form. Compact growth. Originated by the Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Orthographic error: 'Coronde Fondi'.

Corroboree. *(C.japonica),* Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1962: White striped crimson, medium size semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Gordon Waterhouse, N.S.W., Australia from

seed of 'Tricolor'. See colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.78. Sports to 'Boomerang'.

Corrollina. Robert Tyas, Popular Flowers, 1843, p.85. Orthographic error for **Corallina.**

Corry Van Gasteren. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Gentry, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4 . No description. SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.172: Deep pink. Large to very large, semidouble. Medium, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by A.N. Funari, Santa Clara, California, USA from seed of *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica.*

Corsa. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1846, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Corsage. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.220, Reg. No.582: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1955; originated by W.F. Wilson, Jr., Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is pyramidal with average denseness and light green leaves averaging, 10.5 cm long by 5 cm wide. The formal double flower, similar to **Alba Plena,** is 7.8-8.5 cm in diameter and 3 cm deep and has 75-90 petals. The flowers are pink, Maerz & Paul Colour Chart, plate 42 12 or plate 41 C-2. A good corsage flower.

Corsica. (*C.japonica),* High Banks Nursery, Hawkshurst, Kent, 1994-1995 Catalogue, p.3: Double red; dark matt green leaves. Medium growth. Originated at Cobland's Nursery, Tonbridge, UK.

Corsini. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.13: Rose-pink, magnificent flower. Form of a dahlia, perfection, extra. Originated in Italy.

Corsini Bronzit. *(C.japonica),* Piantaio Comunale Romano Catalogue, 1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Côrte n'Aldeia. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogues, No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-73, p.42; Light carmine, veined deeper, formal double. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant 'Côrte n'Aldêa'. Orthographic errors 'Corte n'Aldeira', 'Corte na Aldeira'. Note; Catalogue No.1 used the orthography 'Côrte n'Aldêa', but all later catalogues used the more modern orthography now recognised as the valid name.

Coruscans. Hogg, Thomas, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Originated by Floy, New York, USA. Deep, rich crimson double. Synonym for **Crassiflora Coruscans.**

Curvathecefolia. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1. Orthograpgic error for **Curvatifolia.**

Cosmopolitan. André, ed., 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères...,* p.46. Orthographic variant for **Cosmopolitana.**

Cosmopolitana. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No descriptihon. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.IV: Blossoms of gay, pink colours with faint, white bands at the centre. The petaline imbrication is regular. The petals of the external rows are ample, rounded, convex, outspread and full. At the centre they decrease suddenly in size, are oval, serried and arranged in an open heart. Orthographic errors: 'Cosmopolitano', 'Cosmopolitan', Cosmopolita'. Origined in Brescia, Italy.

Cosmopolitano. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.5. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.7. Orthographic variant for **Cosmopolitana.**

Cospicua. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Orthographic error for **Conspicua.**

Costa. Costa Catalogue, 1846, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Costae.**

Costabile. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to the Catalogue Général, p.10. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren de Culture von Camellien,* p.37. Orthographic variant for **Costabili.**

Costabili. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.10, as 'Costabile'. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857, p.73. No description. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III, as 'Costabile': Blossoms of the largest size, formed of very numerous and large petals, extremely compact and overlapping very closely, with perfect imbrication towards the circumference where they are large, rounded and vivid reddish pink; towards the centre, oval, loosely outspread, much less compact, ruffled at the heart, all of a clear pink with white stripes or very large streaks. The Italian orthography is accepted as valid for an Italian variety. Originated by B. Lechi, Brescia, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Castabile', 'Costable', 'Costabile'.

Costable. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Costabili.**

Costae. *(C.japonica),* Colla, *Camelliografia*, 1843, p.113: Petals all of the colour of dark rose. Corolla of numerous petals, irregularly disposed in several rows with openings and reflexed petals, the form is also irregular. The whole of the corolla forms a globe nearly the same as the *Viburnum roseum.* Orthographic variant: 'Costa'.

Costantin de Catters. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Constantin de Caters', synonym for **Constantin.**

Costantino Tretiakoff. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.42. Orthographic error for **Constantin Tretiakoff.**

Costanza Hall. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Vivid carmine satin. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Hall.

Costei. The species *Camellia costei* Léveille in Fedde, Report sp.Nov.x 148 (1911). Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):3.

Costituzione (La). van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861. Orthographic variant for **La Costituzione.**

Côtes D'Armor. *(C.hybrid)* ICS *Journal*, 2008, p.121 with colour photos; A cross between the *C.x williamsii* **Mary Jobson** x the *C.reticulata x C.saluenensis* **Inspiration.** First flowered in 1996 at circa 22 years. Originated by Fañch Le Moal, Guingamp, France, on behalf of the Camellia Association of Guingamp. See also ICS *Journal*, 2004, pp18-19, "Baptism of 'Côtes D'Armor'.". An average upright plant of rapid growth rate. Flowers mid-season. Semi-double, red-purple (RHSCC N57C, fading to 67C). Diameter 12-15 cm x 5-6 cm deep. Spent flowers fall whole.

Cottage Queen. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011; White with deeper rose coloured bas petals. Medium size, single to semi-double. Strong, upright, open growth. {(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Forty-Niner**) x [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x (*C.saluenensis* x *C.transnokoensis*)]}. Flowers midseason. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Cottaneo. Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1883. Orthographic error for **Cattaneo.**

Cotton Candy. *(C.sasanqua),* Hume, 1955, *Camellias in America:* Origin obscure, introduced by Barrio's Nursery; Overlook Catalogue, 1956-1957: (Heyman's Pink) Large semi-double with ruffled petals. Colour clear pink. Synonyms: 'Hymen's Pink', 'Hayman's Pink', 'Hayman's Semi-double Pink', 'Heyman's Pink'. Originated in the USA. Chinese synonym 'Mianhuatang'.

Cottonoo. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Cattaneo.**

Cotton Tail. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1965. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.162, Reg. No.1584: A miniature white, peony form chance seedling, mid-season blooming;

originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. USA. The seedling first bloomed 1962. Average flower size 5.3 cm across and 5 cm deep. Plant growth is compact and upright.

Couchet. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la Collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmpératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.5. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Could Be. *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, 1974, p.209. Synonym for **Wylmer Pool.**

Count de Name. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.49. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Count Du Mon. American Camellia Society, 1949, p.379, *Index of Varieties.* Orthographic variant for **Count Dumon.**

Count Dumon. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Flower rose form double. Turkey red, 6.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Petals 43, near orbicular, 3 cm long x 2.5 cm wide, pinched, notched, causing a ruffled effect, margins slightly creped and reflexed, colour uniform. Leaves lanceolate, 9.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, tending to cup, dull medium green above, glossy light green below; serrations coarse and shallow, apices long tapering acute. Late flowering. Habit very columnar. Also known by the unpublished name of 'Count de Mone'. Orthographic variant: 'Count Du Mon'.

Countess. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.49: Soft pink, flaked red; sometimes a pure white ground. Originated in Australia.

Countess Amaloff. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Countess Archrute. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.1. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse Archrute.**

Countess Calina. Sheather, 1877, *Fuller's Sydney Handbook.* Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Countess Calini. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Calini.**

Countess Calleni. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.107. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Countess Callina. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Countess Callini. Wakefield, 1869, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.17, 18. Orthographic error for **Contessa Calini.**

Countess Canari. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.9. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse Canarii.**

Countess Castiglioni. Longone Nursery Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic variant for **Marchesa Castiglioni.**

Countess Corradino. *(C.japonica),* Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.79: Deep red with white stripe. A beautiful variety. Originated in Italy.

Countess d'Ottoline. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Contessa Ottoloni.**

Countess de Chambord. Anonymous, 1853, *Floricultural Cabinet,* 21:148. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Chambord.**

Countess de Nieuport. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Nieuport.**

Countess de Samarloff. Scott & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Countess de Spauri. Downings Catalogue, ca.1858. Orthographic variant for **Contessa di Spauri.**

Countess de Thun. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Castalogue, p.24. Synonym for **Comtesse de Thun.**

Countess de Tun. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.52. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Thun.**

Countess Devansittart. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. p.5. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart.**

Countess du Hainaut. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.49. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Countess Ellesmere. Smith Nursery Catalogue, 1894-1895. Orthographic error for **Countess of Ellesmere.**

Countess Frichtoff. *(C.japonica),* Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1940. White marbled pink. Small formal Double. Orthographic error: 'Countess Fritchoff'. Originated in Australia.

Countess Fritchoff. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Countess Frichtoff.**

Countess Hartig. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalogue, p.6. Orthographic error for **Comtesse Hartig.**

Countess Lavinia. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue.1974. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Countess Lavinia Maggi. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1911. Orthographic variant for 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Countess Maggi. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue, 1974. Synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Countess Maritz. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Countess Maritza.**

Countess Maritza. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.2: Variegated informal double, 8 cm across. Blooms mid-season. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.30. Deep pink, striped and blotched white. Medium size, formal double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Originated by Mr Elliot, San Jose, California, USA. Black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.53. Orthographic error: 'Countess Maritz'.

Countess Neiport. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Comtesse de Nieuport.**

Countess Nieuport. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Nieuport.**

Countess Nieuport Pink. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1952. Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Nieuport Pink.**

Countess Obolina. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Contessa Ottolini.**

Countess of Belmore. *(C.japonica),* Purchase, Samuel, Nursery Catalogue, 1871 as "crimson". An Australian variety named after the wife of the then Governor of N.S.W., The Earl of Belmore. Synonym: 'Lady Belmore'. Orthographic error: 'Countess of Belsmore'. The name has been applied erroneously to **Thompsonii Rosea** and to **Countess of Orkney Rosea.**

Countess of Belsmore. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Countess of Belmore.**

Countess of Bethelem. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Contessa Bethlen.**

Countess of Buccleugh. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37: Rosy carmine, splendidly imbricated. Originated in Australia.

Countess of Castlebar. Cremorne Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1900, p.31. Orthographic error for **Contessa di Castelbarco.**

Countess of Derby. *(C.japonica),* Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1856, pl.1: Good bearing and vigour, leaves of a good, dark green; flowers very large, petals well rounded, of a good form with ribbons and stripes of rose. According to *The Floral Magazine* of 1861, "Of Italian Origin imported in 1856 by Messrs Veitch & Sons - Flowers large, quite double, distinctly and distantly flaked with rosepink, outer petals reflexed. In young flowers the petals assume a cuplike form." It was also figured and described in *The Florist,* 1859, Verschaffelt, 1860, *Iconographie,* Book I, pl.II, and van Houtte, 1861, *Flore des Serres* vol.14, p.167 with the plate F1861 a copy of the one in *The Florist.* Verschaffelt's description is: A gigantic Flemish pink, a rose or an anemone (its floral form resembles all three types), a white ground, broadly banded a vivid pink or crimson. Originated by Schmitz of Florence, Italy, according to Verschaffelt or by Franchetti, according to Stefano Pagliai, 1867 Catalogue, p.69, and imported and named by Veitch of England. Orthographic errors: 'Contessa of Derby', 'Contess of Derby', 'Countesse of Derby'. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse de Derby'. The 'Countess of Derby' illustrated and described by Hertrich in *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, 1959, pp.54, 55 is a different cultivar, even though the history given is for the valid Camellia.

Countess of Derby (US). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* erroneously as 'Countess of Derby': "White striped carmine. Large rose form double.", and in 1954: "Pale pink to white, striped carmine red. Large rose form double to peony form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Not the same as the variety listed in the old literature, which was a formal double". See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, pp.54, 55.

Countess of Ellesmede. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.5. Orthograhic error for **Countess of Ellsmere.**

Countess of Ellsmede. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.27. Orthographic error for **Countess of Ellsmere.**

Countess of Ellesmere. *(C.japonica),* Beck's, May,1850, *The Florist and Garden Miscellany,* vol.3, p.114-115 with colour plate facing p.113; which shows a double flower with almost white base and pink stripes on the petals. Raised by seed saved from 'Alnuts White', **Chandleri** and **Gilesii,** they suppose it owes its parentage to the former variety. *The Gardeners' Magazine of Botany,* 1850, p.168: Mssrs. Jackson of Kingston (England) contributed a seedling camellia called **Countess of Ellesmere,** a pretty cupped, white flower, slightly marked with rosy purple; the petals are tolerably firm, but rather serrated at the edges and the centre a little confused. Synonym: 'Countess of Ellesmere'(Jackson). Sport: **Countess of Ellesmere Bicolore.** Orthographic errors: 'Countess Ellesmore', 'Countess of Ellsmede', 'Countess Ellesmede', 'Comtesse of Elaske', 'Countess of Ellesmore'. Orthographic variant 'Contessa di Ellesmere'. Duncan & Davies Nursery erroneously list 'Countess of Ellesmere' as a synonym for 'Colvellei', ('Colvillei'). Synonym: 'Andrea Doria'.

Countess of Ellesmere Bicolore. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:65. No description but apparently a form of **Countess of Ellesmere.** (Believed extinct.)

Countess of Ellesmere (Jackson). von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camelien*, p.37. Synonym for Countess of Ellesmere.

Countess of Ellesmore. Jose Maria Serra, 1855, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, p.10. Orthographic error for **Countess of Ellesmere.**

Countess of Hainault. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.427. Orthographic error for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Countess of Hastings. *(C.japonica), Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners' & Amateurs Calendar,* 1864, No description. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Marchioness of Hastings'. (Believed extinct.)

Countess of Nieuport. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Comtesse de Nieuport I.**

Countess of Orckney. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.11. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Countess of Orkney.**

Countess of Orknay. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.3. Orthographic error for **Countess of Orkney.**

Countess of Orkney. *(C.japonica), Journal of the Horticultural Society of London,* 1847, vol.2, p.37: 'A large fine flower with a white ground striped with rosy pink'. Raised by Mr Nicholson, gardener to the Earl of Orkney and named for his Countess. It aroused great interest when exhibited at the show of the Horticultural Society of London. In 1848 it was figured and described in van Houtte's *Flore des Serres,* vol.4, F.349 and Beck's *The Florist* with a plate: The flower is circular in outline, composed of large, stout petals perfectly smooth on the edge. These gradually diminish towards the centre, but, as they become smaller their form is less perfect in outline. The petals are transparent in texture, of a creamy white and are striped with two shades of bright, rosy pink, clear and well defined. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.II figured and describes what seems to be a different cultivar of formal double form, but it is possible this is artistic licence. In USA a formal double cultivar has erroneously been named 'Countess of Orkney'. See plate facing p.37 Hume's *Camellias in America,* 1946 and on p.93, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. This has been renamed in *Camellia Nomenclature* as **Countess of Orkney (United States).** Sports: **Burnham Beeches, Countess of Orkney Rosea.** Orthographic errors: 'Comtesse of Orkney', 'Countess Orkney', 'Countess of Orknay', 'Duchesse of Orkney', 'Contessa d'Orckeney', 'Comtesse d'Orkeney', 'Comtesse of Orknay', 'Countess of Orckeny'. Orthographic variant: 'Comtesse d'Orkney'. Synonyms: 'Countess of Orkney'(Australia), 'Countess of Orkney'(English), 'Ethel Haydon'.

Countess of Orkney (English). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Countess of Orkney.**

Countess of Orkney (Australia). SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.36. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney.**

Countess of Orkney Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945: Rose-pink sport of 'Countess of Orkney'. Originated by Hazlewood's Nursery, Epping, N.S.W., Australia. This sport has been equated erroneously with the **Countess of Belmore.**

Countess of Orkney (United States). *(C.japonica)* ,SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.36: "White streaked rose. Large formal to rose form double. Slow compact growth". For colour photo see Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America* facing p.37 as 'Countess of Orkney'; also Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.93, black and white photo. Pseudonym: 'Americana'. Synonyms: 'Maid of Orleans', 'Mckenzie Variegated'.

Countess Orkney. J.& W. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888, p.53. Orthographic error for Countess of Orkney.

Countess of Oxford. *(C.japonica),* Brisbane Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1885. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Countess of Samailoff. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1872, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Countess of Samaloff. Nichols, R.U., Nursery Catalogue, 1880-1881. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Countess Paolina Maggi. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.3. Synonym for **Paolina Maggi.**

Countess Pauline Maggi. Lang Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Countess Mariana. Leroy, André, 1911, Catalogue, p.47. Orthographic error for **Contessa Marianna.**

Countess Rostan. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.50. Synonym for **Contessa Giovanna Rostan.**

Countess Samailoff. Anderson, Sydney, Nursery Catalogue, 1888-1889, p.77. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Countess Torroni. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.50. Orthographic error for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Countess Tozzonii. Hackett Nursery Catalogue, 1893, p.133. Orthographic variant for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Country Doctor. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.299, Reg. No.296: A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1954; originated by F. Hamiter, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth upright, of average density and rapid. The medium green leaves are abruptacuminate, serrate and average 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The flower is a deep, metallic pink with deeper pink veining and yellow stamens. There are 16 petals and 7 petaloids, large and small in varying degrees. Petal substance of crepe paper texture. Early to mid-season flowering. Sport: **Country Doctor Variegated.**

Country Doctor Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3 as 'Country Doctor Var.'; SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.30: A virus variegated form of **Country Doctor** - Deep metallic pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Country Girl. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.50. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Country Life. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.50. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Coupe de Beauté. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Iconographie,* Book V, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Cup of Beauty.**

Couple Flower. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Meotozaki.**

Couple Flowered. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.19. Synonym for *C.sasanqua* **Meotozaki.**

Courageous. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.86, Reg. No.863: A chance seedling of **Iwane-shibori** that bloomed for the first time 1961 at 10 years. Originated by J.F. Marscher, Beaufort, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is slow. Leaves are dark green, 9.5 cm x 6 cm.

The flower is anemone form, 11.5 cm across by 6 cm deep with 20 petals and 18 petaloids. The colour is strong red (25R5/12) with yellow anthers and white filaments. Petaloids are flecked with white. Blooms mid-season.

Court Cherry. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.17. Synonym for *C.sasanqua* **Goshozakura.**

Court Yard White. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1965, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.33: Originated by C.S. Tait Sr., Brunswick, USA from seed of unknown parents. The flower is medium to large white semidouble, 8.5-10 cm across, somewhat similar to **Snowdrift.** The bush is a profuse bloomer and flowers early to mid-season.

Courtesan. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.35, Reg. No.142: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Great Eastern,** pollen parent unknown. First bloomed 1966. The plant has an upright, dense growth habit, with 9 cm diameter semi-double, bell-shaped flowers with few stamens. The colour varies from bright red with darker red stripes to a light pink ground with a clear white margin on the outer edge. The 12.5 cm long by 5 cm wide leaves are dark green with acuminate apex and small serrations. It produces a solid red sport. Chinese synonym 'Liren'.

Courtesan Rouge. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.35, Reg. No.143: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A solid, deep red sport of **Courtesan.** All other data follows the parent. Chinese synonym 'Mingji Luoge'.

Courthouse Red. *(C.japonica),* NCCS., *Camellia Bulletin,* 1949, p.11: Rose coloured, loose semi-double. A local name for an old unnamed plant at the old Sacramento Courthouse, California, USA.

Courtney. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* Vol.39, No.4, p.17. Small white, formal double with some pink shading. Originated in USA.

Courtney Hall. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2008, p.30 with colour photo, Regn No. 2731; A chance seedling which first bloomed in 1996. Originated by Marion Hall, Dothan, Ala., USA. The 9 cm white formal double flower has incurving petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Note; the photo accompanying the registration appears to show pink shading towards the petal edges. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.108 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Coventry. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.45, Reg. No.1156: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate. The dark green leaves average 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The loose, semi-double flower is 11-12.5 cm across and 7cm deep with 16 petals and 13 petaloids. The white flower is of medium-heavy texture, six fascicles of stamens with petaloids intermixed. Flowers mid-season to late.

Cover Girl. *(C,japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.4. No description. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1965: Clear pink. Medium size, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California USA. See colour plates Front cover, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.26, No.5, 1965. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.32, pl.36.

Covillii. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for Colvillii.

Covina. *(C.japonica),* Manning, 1934, *Plant Buyer's Index Supplement* as 'Covini'; Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogues, 1934 to 1960 as **Covina:** Rose red. Small to medium size semi-double to rose form double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. For black and white photo

see Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.83. Chinese synonym: Keweina'. Originated by Dr Burdick, Glendora, California, USA in 1888.

Covina Cruciata. Collected Papers, ICS Congress, Pasadena, USA, 2001; 'Ancient Cultivars….Northern Italy', Remotti, Dora. No details.

Covina Red. Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.20. Synonym for **Covina.**

Covini. Manning, 1934, *Plant Buyers' Guide.* Orthographic error for **Covina.**

Covington. *(C.sasanqua),* Griffiths, 1952, ACS., *Quarterly*, 7(4):11. A sport of **Narumigata**, deeper coloured and twisted petals. Origin unknown, Named for the town of Covington, Louisiana, USA. For colour photo see Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.96.

Covingtonii. *(C.japonica),* Hovey ed., 1842, *Magazine of Horticulture*, vol.8, p.196. Originated by H. Carr. No description. Sport: **Covingtonii Variegated.** (Believed extinct).

Covingtonii Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Scheidweiler, ed., 1843-1844. *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique,....* vol.2, as 'Covingtoni Variegata'. Recommended by Gunnel of Washington. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Cowanii. *(C.japonica),* Hovey ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*, vol.5, p.77. Originated by Cowan, Boston, USA. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Coward Number 1. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.10. as 'Coward No.1'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Coward Number 2. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.10. as 'Coward No.2'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Cowperi. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.28 as 'Cowperii': Double white with red spots. Originated in England.

CP.37. *ICS Register, First Supplement 1995*, p.303. Orthographic error for **CF.37.**

CP.38. *ICS Register, First Supplement 1995*, p.303. Orthographic error for **CF.38.**

CP.42. *ICS Register, First Supplement 1995*, p.303. Orthographic error for **CF.42.**

CP.44. *ICS Register, First Supplement 1995*, p.303. Orthographic error for **CF.44.**

Crab Apple Red. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p. 151. Synonym for **Haihong.**

Crackerjack. *(C.japonica),* C.Aust., *Camellia News*, No.192, Winter 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.682; A chance seedling of **Tama-no-ura**, first flowered 2008. Originators Sandra and Kevin Reiman, Albion Park Rail, NSW. Medium size, 10-11 cm diameter x 5-6 cm deep, open informal double. Pink (RHSCC 53D) with a white edge. 20-25 petals are notched and folded. Dispersed and visible stamens have pink filaments and golden anthers. Flowers very early. Upright, weeping growth. Leaves are glossy, olive green, curled, elliptic, acuminate, very finely serrate, about 10cm x 4.5cm with a 20mm petiole.

Cradle Song. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.41: Pale blush pink. Medium size, formal to rose form double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by V. Shuey, Temple City, California, USA.

Cradockii. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.65: Medium sized, regular, bright pink flower. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors 'Cradoky', 'Cradokki', 'Cradocky', and 'Crodochi'.

Cradocky. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. Orthographic error for **Cradockii.**

Cradoky. Catalogue des plantes la Société d'Horticulture Belgique, 1842. Orthographic error for **Cradockii.**

Craig Clark. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.V, No.3, 1967, p.10, Reg. No.36: A chance seedling of **Damanao** erroneously as 'Chang's Temple', originated by H.J. Clark, New Lynn, New Zealand and first flowered 1964. Habit of growth is upright and fast; the leaves are light green and reticulate, 13.5 cm long by 4.5 cm wide and flowers mid-season. The flowers are semi-double, having 15 petals and 6-8 petaloids, the colour crimson HCC 22 and measure up to 13.5 cm across. It received the Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award for 1971.

Cramer's Supreme. Burncoose & South Down Nurseries Catalogue, 1992, p.11. Orthographic error for **Kramer's Supreme.**

Cramoise Panaché. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Cramoisi Panaché.**

Cramoisi Panaché. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans, Catalogue, 1845, p.4: Vivid red, blotched white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Cramoise Panaché'.

Cramoisiana Parmentieri. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.50. Orthographic error for **Cramoisina Parmentieri.**

Cramoisina Parmantieri. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.27. Orthographic error for **Cramoisina Parmentieri.**

Cramoisina Parmentieri. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.70, 127: Leaves 10 cm long by 6 cm wide, a little acuminate, reflexed like those of **Althaeiflora,** finely serrate, almost flat; bud, medium size, oblong with green scales; Flower, large, double, cherry-red; exterior petals 6, broad, crenate at the apex, the others tufted, numerous, arranged in fascicles, leaning on each other, striped with white at the apex and form a regular ball; corolla very near the size and form of **Anemoniflora.** Originated by Parmentier, 1833, Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Cramoisina Parmentieri', 'Cramoisina Parmantieri','Cramoisina Parmontieri', 'Cramoisiana Parmentieri'.

Cramoisina Parmontieri. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Cramoisina Parmentieri.**

Crane. *(C.japonica),* Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated by Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Crane at Sunrise. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.313 with colour photo; Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Asahizuru.**

Crane Crest. Dryden, 1982, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.44, No.1, p.16. Western synonym for **Heding Cha.**

Crane Crest Red. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.121. Synonym for **Hedinghong.**

Crane Dance at Dawn. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.136. Synonym for **Asahizuru.**

Crane's Crown. Yü, 1964, *Camellian,* 'The Garden Camellias of Yunnan', p.6. Synonym for **Hedinghong.**

Crane's Feather. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.V, No.4, p.37, Reg. No.39: A chance seedling of **White Giant** raised by Mrs T. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand which first bloomed 1965. Slow but sturdy growth with stiff, olive green foliage, the leaves measuring 12 cm x 8 cm with coarse, sharp serrations. The flower is white, up to 14 cm across, with about

15 petals, some rabbit ears and an anemone centre. The filaments are lemon yellow, giving the flowers a yellow cast. The flowers have the charateristic scent of **White Giant.**

Cranbourne. *(C.x williamsii),* Findlay, 1968, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.17, in a list of *C.x williamsii* grown at Windsor. No description.

Crapnelliana. The species *Camellia crapnelliana* Tutcher in Journal Linn. Soc. London XXXVII:63, (1904).

Crasifolia. Rousseau, Angers, Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Orthographic error for **Crassifolia.**

Crassiflora. Hogg, 1838, *The Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155. Synonym for **Crassiflora Coruscans.**

Crassiflora Coruscans. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, 1835, *The American Gardeners' Magazine:* In the nursery of M. Floy & Son. Amongst the varieties he has raised is **Crassiflora Coruscans** which flowered for the first time in the past winter. We think it one of the most rich and truly splendid he has raised...Coruscans, as the name indicates, comes nearer to scarlet than we have seen. Hogg, Thomas, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* vol.4, p.155 as 'Crassiflora': 'Originated by Floy. Deep crimson, forming a ball. Very good'. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.197 as 'Salicifolia' or 'Crassiflora de Floy': More than 10.8 cm in diameter, very full, a dark, crimson orange red, outer petals rounded, broad, few in number, those of the centre numerous, narrow, long, compact, erect, quilled and forming a compact ball. Originated by Floy, New York, USA. Synonyms: 'Crassiflora', 'Salicifolia', 'Crassiflora de Floy', 'Floy's Salicifolia', 'Salicifolia'(Floy's).

Crassiflora de Floy. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.234. Synonym for **Crassiflora Coruscans.**

Crassifolia. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 10:310-317 as presented by Godofroy in full flower at Apr.18th, 1832 meeting. No description. Courtois, 1833 *Magazin d'Horticulture,* p.314: Broad, thick, coriaceous leaves; bright, light red, double flowers, the central petals concealing the stamens. Harrison ea., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.11 as "Double, dark rose". Originated in France. Synonym 'Crassifolia de Chandler'. Orthographic error: 'Crasifolia'.

Crassifolia de Chandler. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.5. Synonym for **Crassifolia.**

Crassinervia. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.218. No description. Cels, Paris, Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.111, 228, as 'Crassinervis de Chandler': Leaves of average size, oblong-oval, a little spoon shaped, reflexed, apex recurved, prominent venation, almost no serration; buds with scales blackish at the base and green at the apex, large, obtuse, flattened. Flower 9.5 cm across, full, cherry-red, petals imbricated, broad, a few in a cup shape, notched. Synonyms: 'Crassinervis de Chandler', 'Crassinervis'(Chandler), 'Crassinervia de Chandler'. Originated in England.

Crassinervia de Chandler. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Crassinervia.**

Crassinervis. *(C.japonica),* Michael Floy, New York, Catalogue, 1823, p.28. No description. Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus,* Pt.I., p.62 as "thick nerved". Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet,* vol.XV, 1828, folio 1475: This variety was introduced a few years since from China, we believe, by Captain Rawes. We just noticed it in Mr Kent's collection, from whom we obtained it. At first sight the flowers much resemble the **Anemoniflora** but the colour is paler and the form more

cupped. The leaves are also different, being much wrinkled, while of the other kind they are peculiarly flat and smooth. It blooms at the same season as the other kinds, the flowers remaining for a long time and not dropping off while fresh as is usual with **Anemoniflora.** Originated in China. Synonyms: 'Kent's Camellia', 'Kent's Hexangularis', 'Kentii Crassinervis de Lodd.', 'Crassinervis Serni'.

Crassinervis de Chandler. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed. 2, p.111, 228. Synonym for **Crassinervia** .

Crassinervis (Chandler). von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der cultur von Camellien,* p.20. Synonym for **Crassinervia.**

Crassinervis de Lodd. Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Crassinervis.**

Crassinervis Semi. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.149. Synonym for **Crassinervis.**

Craulhieri. Frères Noisette, Nantes, Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.13. Orthographic error for 'Graulhieri', synonym for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Crawfordia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Crawfordii.**

Crawfordii. *(C.japonica),* Glen St. Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.2 as 'Crawfordi'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Crawfordia'. Synonym: 'Crawford's Pink'.

Crawford's Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Crawfordii.**

Crawley's Red. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Crazy Sue. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2345: Medium size, red to pink to white blotched red or pink and various other combinations of red and/or pink and/or white. A chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the USA by William H. smith, Gainesville, Florida. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* pp.3, 4 with colour photo: the 12 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 38 petals and 65 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Cream Bar. *(C.japonica)* Hillier's Arboretum, 1987, Hampshire County Council List, p.2. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Cream Peony. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Becky Sharp.**

Cream Puff. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, p.17, Reg. No.2036: Large size, chalky white, peony form *C.japonica,* (**Frost Queen** x **White Butterfly**). Late flowering. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.79: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size, 10.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 48 petals, 68 petaloids, yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Very heavy substance, velvety texture, lemony fragrance.

Cream Puff (Jury). (*C.hybrid*) NZCS *Bulletin* No. 178, July 2014, p.18 as 'Cream Puff', no photo; A cross of *C.pitardii* var *pitardii* x **Tiny Princess**, raised by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. No further details.

Creation. *(C.x williamsii),* McCaskill Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Luminous, soft pink. Large semi-double to anemone form. Slow, bushy growth. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA from *C.japonica* **Elegans** x *C.saluenensis* **Apple Blossom.**

Synonym: 'Hybrid 203'. See colour plate facing p.208, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960. Sports: **Creation Blush, Creation Variegated**. Chinese synonym 'Faming'.

Creation (Clarke). *(C.japonica),* RHS., 1981-82, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.106 invalidly as 'Creation': "Award of Merit", 14 March, 1981 as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers single; 7 or 8 petals with a cluster of stamens; up to 8.5 cm across. Colour Red-Purple Group 62A with darker veining of 61C. Leaves dark, glossy green, pointed and finely serrate; up to 6.5 cm long and 3 cm across. Exhibited by R.N. Stephenson Clarke, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex, England.

Creation Blush. *(C.x williamsii),* McCaskill Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1959: A sport of **Creation.** Light pink, each petal bordered white. All other characteristics the same as the parent. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Creation Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* McCaskill Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1959 as 'Creation Var.': A sport of **Creation.** White with occasional pink spots. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Credoca. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.149: Double, red wirh white stripes. Originated in England.

Creek. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News,* No.111, p.13, reg. No. 379: Originated by Frank Lazzaroni, West Pymble, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1985. Single, white flowers with 9 petals, l0 cm across x 4 cm deep. Blooms early on an upright, rapid growing plant. Leaves ovate, keeled, glossy, dark green, margins serrate, apex blunt acute, 7 cm x 4 cm. Flowers from simple cup-shape to fluted, knotched petals, stamens higo-like.

Creeping Camellia. Charette, 1956, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol. 17, No.8, p.11. Synonym for *C.japonica* var. *rusticana.*

Creevi. *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 1841. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Cremoise Panaché. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Cramoisi Panaché.**

Crenata Elegans. Shneiderff, Enrico, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Crenulata. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Creo Pink. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Name corrected to **Creole Pink** in SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.*

Creole Pink. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941 as 'Creo Pink': Large single flower, 10-11 cm across. The flower has 7 large, wavy petals and numerous yellow stamens which form a cylindrical mass in the centre. Colour, purplish pink with darker veins. Originated in the USA. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Abbreviation: 'Creo Pink'.

Crêpe Ballerina. *(C.japonica),* Mason's Nurseries Catalogue, 1968: Medium size, white single with creped petals and golden stamens.Originated in New Zealand.

Crêpe de Chine. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias Growing ... at Avery Island:* White, semidouble blossoms inclined to be cup shaped. Some blossoms have reddish cast towards the centre. This camellia has proved variable as later descriptions read: White, rose pink or variegated. Medium size, semidouble. Late. Originated in USA.

Crêpe Rosette. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: A new camellia from Middleton Gardens, (Middleton No.6) measuring 11 cm in diameter. The deep pink semi-double blooms have three rows of outer petals which are twisted and intermingled with the stamens. They are veined with red, and white margins mark each petal of this variety, which is considered one of the best in the Middleton Gardens. Foliage, light green. Symetrical growth of medium height. Early to late flowering. One of the old plants in Middleton Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA, which was either an import from Europe with lost label, or, more probably a seedling originating in this old garden. There is a variegated form known as **Crepe Rosette Variegated.**

Crêpe Rosette Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A virus variegated form of **Crêpe Rosette** - Deep pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Crerrii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* facing pl.19. A marketing name for 'Chandleri Elegans'. (**Elegans**).

Cresta Blanca. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* Camelliana Catalogue, 1961-1962, p.1: White, very large, semi-double hybrid, originated by D.L. Feathers. A large group of yellow stamens, occasionally with petalets and petaloids of white. Heavy substance, long lasting. Heavy, glossy foliage. Blooms mid-season to late. Rapid, upright growth. SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.120: White. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. A seedling from *C.japonica x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**), originated by D. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Crested Satin. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.105. Synonym for **Monjusu**.

Creusa. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Carmine rose, central tuft with stripes of white. Lichtenthal. 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Carmine rose with stripes of white. Informal double with a tuft of petals. Originated in Italy.

Creville's Red. Seidel, 1816-1817, *Allgemeinen Deutschen Garten Magazins,* 2:VIII. Orthographic error for 'Grevill's Red', a synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Crewii. Hovey, 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture.* An abbreviation for 'Lord Crew' which is a synonym for **Elegans.** Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia* pl.141, erroneously gives it as a synonym for 'Chandleri'.

Crichton. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for **Tricolor California.**

Cridania. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:38: Imbricated. Vivid pink and vermilion. Originated in Italy by Conte Calciati Borghia. Orthographic error 'Cridonia'.

Cridonia. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.15. Orthographic error for **Cridania.**

Crimison Perfection. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Crimson Perfection.**

Crimson. Desportes, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* ser.3, vol.1, p.214. Abbreviation for **Crimson Perfection.**

Crimson Anemone. *(C.japonica),* Treseder's Special Camellia List, 1965: Small crimson, anemone form. Originated in England.

Crimson Ball. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Taohong Xiuqiu.**

Crimson Bowl. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.141. Synonym for **Hongwan Cha.**

Crimson Bride. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.24: Flower single, a good size. Crimson colour with yellow stamens. Leaves medium. A seedling originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA. See p.292, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, black and white photo.

Crimson Buoy. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1981, Vol.XII, No.2, p.7, Reg. No.168: A seedling raised by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand from a cross of *C.japonica* 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-Wabisuke**) x *C.japonica* **Australis** that first bloomed 1970. Growth is slow to form a plant of average habit and open density. The dark green leaves measure 7 cm x 4 cm. The single, crimson flower, 8.5 cm x 4.5 cm, has 5 petals, golden yellow anthers and cream filaments. Flowers mid-season to late.

Crimson Butterfly Wings. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Fenhong Diechi.**

Crimson Candles. (*C.reticulata c C.fraterna*). ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2340: Medium sized rose, single *C.hybrid* chance seedling of an unnamed *C.reticulata x C.fraterna* seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr Clifford R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina,USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.4 with colour photo: The 19 year old seedling first bloomed in 1981. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 8 petals, yellow anthers and pink filaments. The flower buds have deep red sepals which are exposed all the winter on plants with heavy bud set. The plants, buds and flowers have excellent cold hardy qualities. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Crimson Crown. *(C.japonica.x C.reticulata),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.134: A *C.japonica* **Christine Lee** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe'. (**Dataohong**), hybrid originated by Dr. Hilsman, Georgia, USA, No description. SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.172: Crimson. Large single. Vigorous, open growth. Mid-season to late flowering.

Crimson Cup. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.6. A synonym for the Japanese Higo, **Shiranui,** originally imported from Japan to Australia by David Chandler about 1936. The name has also been used as a synonym for **Kimberley** in England. See p.152, RHS, *The Rhododrendron and Camellia Yearbook,* 1960.

Crimson Corn Poppy. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Yumeiren.**

Crimson Embroidered Ball. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.17. Synonym for **Taohong Xiuqiu.**

Crimson Emperor. Forrest 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Synonym for **Emperor of Russia.**

Crimson Fantasy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.32, Reg. No.2235, colour photo between pp.40-41. A seedling of (**Lady Mary Cromartie** x **Ville de Nantes Red**) x unknown pollen parent. Originated by H. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. The 18 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 30 petals, 10 petaloids and yellow-white filaments. Open cup-shape with bud centre. Plant growth is upright and average with glossy dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Crimson Fire. *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, Tsubaki,* 1994, No.27, colour page 5, No.14: Chance seedling of **Kaga-hassaku.** Crimson red, semi-double. Early blooming; mildly fragrant. Originated in Japan by Dr Funakoshi.

Crimson Five Hearts. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Hongwuxin.**

Crimson Gem. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Crimson Glory. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.28: Crimson red. Large semi-double with petaloids and red stamens. Slow, open growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by B.F. McKenzie, Columbia, Mississippi, USA.

Crimson Gown. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for Jinpaohong.

Crimson Jewel. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.46. Synonym for Daohong Wubao.

Crimson King. *(C.sasanqua),* Wada 1937, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.37: Thick, broad petalled flowers of great substance, well shaped, deep crimson with attractive golden stamens. 12 cm across; semi-double. See pl.3 opposite p.44, G.S. Thomas, 1957, *Colour in the Winter Garden.* Originated in Japan.

Crimson Lion. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for Yushizi.

Crimson Morning Light. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15. Synonym for Taohong Zhaoyang.

Crimson Mume. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Hongmei.**

Crimson Osmanthus Leaf. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.138. Synonym for 'Qingmeihong Guiye'.

Crimson Paeony. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Taohong Mudan.**

Crimson Peony. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.134. Synonym for **Taohong Mudan.**

Crimson Perfecta. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2. However as all subsequent catalogues used the orthography **Crimson Perfection,** this form is considered valid.

Crimson Perfection. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2 as 'Crimson Perfecta'. In later catalogues the only description is: "Imbricated salmon red", where it is given as a synonym for 'Elata de Rollisson'. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.259: The flower is 9-10 cm across, it is round, regular and full and the colour is red orange-carmine. The petals, disposed in 7-8 rows are a little long but broad, rounded, deeply notched at the apex, veined with deep red, the edges washed with rose-pink and imbricated with regularity from the circumference to the centre. Orthographic variants: 'Crimson's Perfection', 'Crimson Perfecta', 'Crimson Perfectum'. Orthographic error: Crimison Perfection'. Abbreviation: 'Crimson'. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole* has both 'Elata de Rollisson' and 'Elata de Cunningham' as synonymous with 'Crimson Perfection'. However Berlèse figures and describes the three as separate cultivars in his *Iconographie,* 1843. **Crimson Perfection,** pl.259; **Elata Cunninghamii,** pl.156; and **Elata Rollissonii,** pl.168. While the plates are similar, the descriptions contain enough differences to warrant retaining them as three separate and valid cultivars.

Crimson Perfection. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.47. An invalid synonym for **Taohong Zhaoyang.**

Crimson Perfectum. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Crimson Perfection.**

Crimson Petaloid. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Hongjinling.**

Crimson Plum Osmanthus Leaf. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.160. Synonym for **Meihong Guiye.**

Crimson Robe. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* The approved western synonym for the Chinese *C.reticulata* **Dataohong.**

Crimson Robe Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965 - 1966 as 'Crimson Robe Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Dataohong** ('Crimson Robe') - Dark crimson moired with white. Originated in USA.

Crimson Ruffle. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.37: Crimson. Large, semi-double with ruffled petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA.

Crimson Shell. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants which compose the Natural Order of Camellieae,....* Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Crimson Shell-flowered. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.* Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Crimson Sunset. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Camellia Classification,* p.3: Red peony form, 7.5 cm across. Early blooming. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.31: Deep pink to crimson. Large, full peony form. Medium, upright growth. Originated by Hearn Nursery, California, USA. Description from their catalogue of 1958: A ball type of good size and colour, varying in colour as the sunset, some plants rich pink, others crimson. A good bloomer, keeper and grower. Extra fragrant.

Crimson Tide. *(C.sasanqua),* Hume, 1955, *Camellias in America* with colour photo. Originated by Tom Dodd, Jr., Semmes, Alabama, USA. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.92:- Red. Semi-double with ruffled petals. Also see p.34, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated* for colour plate.

Crimson Tulip. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Qingkou.**

Crimson Velvet. Overlook Nurseries Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Crimson Velvetti.**

Crimson Velvetti. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nurseries Catalogue, 1941: The flower is single with 8-9 petals. The colour of the flower is beautiful crimson with a velvety tone. From 1948 and on it has been catalogued as 'Velvety'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Velvet', 'Velvety'. Originated by Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama, USA.

Crimson Waratah. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.5. Synonym for **Mariana.**

Crimson's Perfection. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1847, p.48. Orthographic error for **Crimson Perfection.**

Crinkles. *(C.x williamsii),* ANZCRS, 1957, *Camellia Annual,* p.7, Reg. No.24: Number 6 in the batch of seedlings raised by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W. Australia from the one plant of *C.saluenensis* in 1946. A many petalled, semi-double, amaranth rose, petals crinkled. Strong, stocky grower. Mid-season blooming.

Crinkly Red. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Red Crinkly.**

Crinoline. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS, 1985, *Camellia News,* No.95, p.20, reg. No.336 and colour plate on back cover: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of **Lasca Beauty** that first flowered 1980. The very large, semi-double to rose form double,

15cm salmon pink flowers with wavy petals, blooms mid-season on an upright, open plant with large, dark green leaves, 12 cm x 6 cm, with pronounced serrations.

Crisantimi. *(C.japonica),* Grilli, 1886, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino* [1 of 2nd series], pp.177, 178. No description. Originated in Italy by Grilli. (Believed extinct.)

Crisiatas. *(C.japonica),* de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Crispata. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.34. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Crispata Candida. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Abbreviation for **Coronata Crispata Candida.**

Crispata Candida Rosea. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.4. Synonym for **Coronata Crispata Rosea.**

Crispata Miniata Nova. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.4. Synonym for **Coronata Miniata Nova.**

Crispata Rosea. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Abbreviation for **Coronata Crispata Rosea.**

Crista Galli. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.24. Orthographic variant for **Cristagalli.**

Cristagalli. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower, large, cinnabar coloured, with a few petals that stand up like a cock's comb. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli, Florence. As this name was given by the originator it is given priority over 'Crista Galli'.

Cristine Day. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.8, colour photo: Dark red, open, informal double; the centre a mixture of golden anthered stamens, petaloids and small twisted petals. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA as a seedling of **La Reine.**

Christofaro. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.5. Orthographic error for **Cristoforo Colombo.**

Cristoforo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1875-1876, 163:304. Abbreviation for **Cristoforo Colombo.**

Cristoforo Allori. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.56: Large size, carmine red with some veins of white. Originated in Italy.

Cristoforo Colombo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:10: Brilliant rose pink, centre paler. Imbricated. Orthographic variants: 'Cristoforo Columbo', 'Christopher Columbus'. Abbreviation: 'Cristoforo'. Orthographic error 'Christofaro'. Originated in Italy.

Cristy. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., *Camellia News,* 1989, No.111, p.13, Reg. No.376: Originated by Alan Savage, Mount Pleasant, Western Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1980. A formal double of 75 petals, soft, pastel pink (RHS.CC.56D), 8 cm across x cm deep. Blooms mid-season on a bushy, slow growing plant. Leaves ovate, flat, deep green, matt surface, finely serrate. bunt apex, 7.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. First opens with a pointed bud centre.

Crocciata. Jacob Makoy, et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic error for **Cruciata.**

Crociata. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Orthographic error for **Cruciata.**

Crociata Nova. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.15. Orthographic error for **Cruciata Nova,** synonym for **Maculata Perfecta.**

Crociata Nuova. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.13. Orthographic error for **Cruciata Nova,** synonym for **Maculata Perfecta.**

Crodockii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as 'Crodocki'. Orthographic error for **Cradockii.**

Crosby Number 1. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.10, as 'Crosby No.1'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Crosby Number 2. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.10, as 'Crosby No.2'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Crosby Number 3. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot. 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.10, as 'Crosby No.3'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Crossbar. *(C.japonica),* Hillier's Arboretum, 1985, *Hampshire County Council List,* p.2. An old unidentified cultivar at Leonardslee, which is deep pink with clearly defined, white crossbars radiating from the centre of the petals. Originated in England.

Crougoud (Lord). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Crouyoud (Lord).**

Croussiana. *(C.japonica),* Donard Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.5. Double, light red. Orthographic error: 'Croussei'. Originated in France.

Croussei. Findlay Nursery Catalogue, 1969. Orthographic error for **Croussiana.**

Crouyoud (Lord). *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.59, 126: Leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm, much serrated, reflexed, spotted with yellow; Flower about 12 cm in diameter, semi-double, delicate rose-pink; petals of the circumference, 5 cm broad, rounded, crenate, shades of pink and cherry-red; those at the centre small, crowned, reflexed and striped with red. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Crougoud'(Lord).

Crowley's. Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Genus from China*, Catalogue No.79, p.23. Synonym for **Jarvis Red.**

Crowley's Red. Vanderbilt, 1841, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Jarvis Red.**

Crown Jewels. Wilmot,1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.7. Synonym for **John Barber.**

Crown Prince. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.140. Synonym for **Shintsukasa.**

Crowned Prince. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.270, Reg. No.390: A 7 year old chance seedling originated by R.P. Holmes, Mount Olive, North Carolina, USA which first bloomed 1957. The leaves are 10 cm long by 3.5 cm wide. The creamy white flowers, 11.5 cm across and 6.5 cm deep, have 16 petals and 20 petaloids. There are bright yellow stamens around 6-7 petals and numerous stamens appear to form a crown of gold. Flowers mid-season.

Crowning Glory. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.208, Reg. No.1451: Medium size blush pink, formal double that flowers mid-season to late. A 16 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1976. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The anemone form, loose with upright petals, bloom is white centre, lavender with pink tips, 9-11 petals, numerous petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments. Average size 6cm across by 3.5cm deep. Blooms early to late. Plant growth, upright, dense and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 9cm x 4cm.

Crradino. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.6. Orthographic error for **Corradino.**

Cruciata. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,*. ed.2, p.185: Flower about 8 cm across, double, deep orange red crossed by white. The petals, which are broad, rounded, numerous and well imbricated, form a corolla like an open rose of deep orange red, parted by two fairly broad lines of pure white, crossing the centre and cutting the flower into 4 distinct parts. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.54: (Ridolfi) Large size, double flower, regularly imbricated, red with

every petal edged with white. Orthographic errors: 'Crociata', 'Cruciato', 'Crusciata', 'Cruiciata', 'Crucita', 'Cruciatas', 'Crutiana', 'Crocciara'. Synonym: 'Cruciata Vera'. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi.

Cruciata Curbatifolia. *(C.japonica),* Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Cruciata de Pronay. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.55 as 'Cruciata Nova'(Pronay). No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias,* p.103. No description. Sport: 'Maculata Perfecta'. Originated in Germany by Pronay. Synonyms: 'Cruciata Nova de Pronay', 'Cruciata Nova'(Pronay). Synonym for **Cruciata.**

Cruciata Nova. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.I, index with reference to 'Maculata Perfecta'. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.54: (Negri). Double imbricated flowers, red with white stripes. Originated in Italy by Negri. Sport **Maculata Perfecta.** Orthographic variant: 'Cruciata Nuova'. Synonym; 'Cruciata Vera o Nova'.

Cruciata Nova, de Pronay. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.24. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:45. Orthographic variant for 'Cruciata de Pronay', synonym for **Cruciata.**

Cruciata Nova (Pronay). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.52. Synonym for **Cruciata.**

Cruciata Nuova. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Cruciata Nova.**

Cruciata Panaché. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. Syonym for **Maculata Perfecta.**

Cruciata Vera. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.I. From the description this appears to be a synonym for **Cruciata.**

Cruciata Vera o Nova. Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.149 with colour photo. Appears to be a synonym for **Cruciata Nova.**

Cruciato. Vuylsteke, Charles, Catalogue, 1876-1877, p.19. Orthographic error for **Cruciata.**

Cruenta. Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1832. Synonym for **Clintonia.**

Cruenta de Knight. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1838. As Makoy obtained many of his camellia from Knight in England it is considered that this is Floy's 'Cruenta' and hence a synonym for **Clintonia.**

Cruenta Nova de Knight. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. Synonym for **Clintonia.**

Crusader. *(C.japonica),* Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.29: Deep red. Very large semi-double to rose form double. Vigorous, compact growth. Late flowering. The use of this name as a synonym for **Prince of Orange** would seem erroneous as they appear to be two separate seedlings raised by two different originators. Sport: **Governor William Bradford.** Originated by J.S. Bradford, Wayside Nurseries, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA.

Crusader Variegated. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.12, as 'Crusader Var.'. Synonym for **Governor William Bradford.**

Crusciata. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue No.14, 1869-1870, p.51. Orthographic error for **Cruciata.**

Crusciata Nova. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue No.14, 1869-1870, p.51. Orthographic error for **Cruciata Nova.**

Crushed Strawberry. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest* 1(3),1943. No description. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red, pink and white. Medium size formal double. Originated at the Riverbank Nursery, California, USA.

Crussel1e. *(C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.199. Reg. No.308: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by T.A. Crusselle Sr, Atlanta, Georgia, USA that first bloomed 1954. Leaves average 8.8 cm long by 4.5 cm wide and are a medium, dark green. The bright red flowers resemble **Blood of China** in form but are lighter in colour and have 39 petals interspersed with golden stamens. Late flowering. See colour photo p.12, Sharp's 1957, *Camellias Illustrated* and p.78, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Crutiana. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.54. Orthographic error for **Cruciata.**

Crystal City. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.172: Bright pink with irridescent petals. Large to very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Upright but pendulous growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated by A.N. Funari, Santa Clara, California, USA from the cross *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica.* There is also a variegated form.

Crystal City Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.19 as 'Crystal City Var.': A virus variegated form of **Crystal City** - Irridescent, bright pink and white. Originated in USA.

Crystal Lake. Griffiths, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.37. Synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

Crystal Palace. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, ed., 1943, *Camellia Digest,* 1(3): Bright red, medium size formal double. Medium, compact rowth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Lindo Nursery, Chico, California, USA.

Crystal Pure. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.141. Synonym for **Suishôhaku.**

Cucamonga. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.96, Reg. No.1698: A medium vermilion red, rose form double *C.japonica* sport of Kramer's Supreme. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Kramer Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Blooms are fragrant. Plant growth is bushy.

Cuchesse Visconti. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.54. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Visconti.**

Cudania. Downing Nursery Catalogue, ca.1858. Orthographic error for **Cridania.**

Cue Ball. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.26, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Culd Hardy. Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Orthographic error for 'Cold Hardy'.

Cullen W. Coates. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2548. A semi-double peony form chance seedling with red flowers (RHS.CC.58B) having purple undertones. Flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and vigorous. Originated by Barbara C. Tuffli, Atherton, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.94, colour photo p.c13. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1991. Long lasting flowers are 16.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 23 heavy textured petals and yellow anthers. The dark green leaves are 12.7 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Cum Spirituo Tuo. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.14, colour photo: A red, loose, informal double with 2-3 rows of fluted, irregular outer petals and a centre of mixed stamens, petaloids and small, erect petals. Size about 10 cm across. A seedling of **Rosary** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Cuma Dan Gore. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.8, colour photo: A 'Neil Lindsay' (**Lindsay Neill**) seedling originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. It is 11 cm across, red, peony form double with lilac tones.

Cumbahee. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellias Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Cumingii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.99. Orthographic error for **Cummingii.**

Cumminghii. Harrison, ed., 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, p.186, under British hybrid having dark red flowers. Synonym: 'Cumminghii Nova'. Orthographic error for **Cummingii.**

Cumminghii Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. Synonym for **Cummingii Nova.**

Cummingii. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet,* Vol.III as 'Cumminghii'; Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.1, pl.99: The flower, nearly 8 cm in diameter, is a good double of light cherry-red with a few touches of colour similar to **Coronata.** The exterior petals are in four rows, though few in number, wide compared to their length, rounded, well imbricated, deeply notched, reflexed and forming an opened cup-shape. In the middle is a small number of petals, short, narrow and unequal forming a depressed centre similar to the flowers of **Chandleri.** This variety was obtained from seed in Italy by Casoretti, Chief Gardener for M. Traversi of Desio. Orthographic error: 'Cumingii'.

Cummingii Nova. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cuningham. Trillon, Le Mans, Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic error for **Cunninghamii.**

Cuningham Mutabilis. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Cunninghamii.**

Cuninghammi. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.132, in index. Orthographic error for **Cunninghamii.**

Cuninghammi Mutabilis. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.121. Synonym for **Cunninghamii.**

Cunningam's Perfection. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Orthographic error for **Cunningham's Perfection.**

Cunninghami Elata. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.4. Orthographic error for **Elata Cunninghamia.**

Cunningham Perfection. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Cunningham's Perfection.**

Cunninghamii. *(C.japonica),* Paxton, 1836, *Magazine of Botany & Register of Flowering Plants,* vol.II, p.122 as 'Cunninghami', but 'Cunninghami Mutabilis' on pl: Flowers bright crimson, striped with white, varying in almost every flower. Petals arranged with great regularity. This camellia was raised by Mr Cunningham of Comely Bank Nursery near Edinburgh, Scotland, from seed of 'Warratah' (Anemoniflora) impregnated with the 'Common Striped' (Variegata) and named by him 'Mutabilis' from the various coloured flowers produced on the same plant. Many of the flowers are striped with pure white while others are entirely a rich crimson. Synonyms: 'Cunninghamii Mutabilis', 'Cuninghammi Mutabilis', 'Mutabilis', 'Mr. Cunningham's'. Orthographic errors: 'Cuninghammi', 'Cunongham'.

Cunninghamii Mutabilis. Berlèse, 1840, *Iconographie,* ed.2, p.219-220 as 'Cunninghami Mutabilis'. Synonym for **Cunninghamii.**

Cunninghamii Perfecta. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, General Catalogue. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare* as 'Cunninghami Perfecta'. Orthographic variant for **Cunningham's Perfection.**

Cunninghammi Perfection. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.130. Orthographic error for **Cunningham's Perfection.**

Cunningham's Caelestrina. Charles van Geert, List of synonyms in 1845 Catalogue. Orthographic error for 'Coelistina', synonym for **Celestina.**

Cunningham's Elata. *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 1841. Charles van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.105, p.108. Synonym for **Elata Cunninghamia.**

Cunningham's Perfection. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. *Catalogue des plantes la Royale Société d'Horticulture Belgique,* 1842. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare* as 'Cunninghami Perfecta': Red with a whitish centre. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Cunninghamii Perfecta', 'Cunningham Perfectum', 'Cunningam's Perfection'. Synonyms: 'Perfection', 'Perfection Cunningham'.

Cup of Beauty. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1857, *Flore des Serres,* vol.12, p.183, F.1278: Brought from China by Robert Fortune and placed on sale by Glendinning. The name **Cup of Beauty** is a literal translation of its Chinese name. It is irreproachably imbricated with petals very rounded, white, lightly striped with a rose-pink tint. It has two sports: **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale** and **Myrtifolia (Australia).** In America it has been known as 'Cup of Beauty'(France) and 'Cup of Beauty'(Australia). Other synonyms are 'Cup of Beauty' (Fortune), 'Coupe de Beauté', 'Tasse de Beauté'. For a colour illustration see pl.VIII, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail* and Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.III. The name was used erroneously as a synonym for **Derbyana** in USA.

Cup of Beauty. (Australia). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Cup of Beauty.**

Cup of Beauty (Fortune). Vervaene, J., Catalogue No.11, 1888. Synonym for **Cup of Beauty.**

Cup of Beauty (France). SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Cup of Beauty.**

Cup of Beauty (J.G.). McIlhenny Camellia Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.3. 'Note: This is the same blossom shown in G.G. Gerbing's book, and supposedly originating in his nursery and now called **David Gerbing.** This is a seedling from my nursery and has been on the market for more than 20 years'. The name **David Gerbing** was prior listed in 1941 and is regarded as the valid name.

Cup of Beauty Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.51. Synonym for **Myrtifolia (Australia).**

Cup of Beauty (United States). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31: Rose red. Large, rose form double to semi-double of cupped form. Mid-season blooming. This cultivar was erroneously listed in the Fruitland Nursery Catalogues from 1938 up to 1962 as 'Cup of Beauty'. It is a variety of unknown origin from Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. See p.85, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II for black and white photo.

Cupcake. *(C.x williamsii). Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.173. Small, single form, coral pink lighter towards middle, with occasional deeper coral pink stripes. Average, bushy, compact, upright growth. Introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. (N#9132). RHS, United Kingdom, Nomination for Award of Merit, 2008. Petals to 5 cm long, of various widths.

White flushed pink generally in apical half (55B) exterior apical portion pink (55C). Anthers yellow (162B), filaments cream (158B). Leaves 8.5 cm x 3.5 cm, dentate, acuminate, mostly glossy, some semi-glossy, dark green.

Cupid. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: Medium size, imbricated, rose-pink, opening with a rosebud centre. Originated at Tea Gardens, South Carolina, USA.

Cupid's Blush. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for **Sacco.**

Curio. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Speciosa.**

Curlee Pet. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Curly. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2007, No.156, p.88, Reg. No 475. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. The plant is dense, low and spreading and of medium to slow growth rate. Dark green leaves are 6.5 cm x 2.5 cm and somewhat curled particularly from end to end. The lightly scented flower is of semi-double form, 7 cm wide by 2.5 cm deep, with about 11 rich pink (RHS.CC. 74C) petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. The distinguishing feature of this cultivar is a zigzag habit of branching which gives the plant its low spreading form, and combined with the curled leaves, giving an unusual "crunched up" appearance.

Curly Lady. *(C.japonica),* Van Vliet New Plants, Netherlands, Information Sheet. A sport of **Lady Campbell,** with twisted branches and leaves. Semi-double red flowers. Plant Variety Right EU22751 granted June 2008.

Curranm's Mathotiana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.51. Synonym for **Sultana.**

Cursi. Nantes, 1980, - *Services des Espaces - Collections.* Orthographic error for 'Tersii', (**Terzi**).

Curtain Call. *(C.reticulata),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1979; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.162, Reg. No.1607: A very large, deep, coral rose, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling, Altadena, California, USA. The 4 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Flower size, 15-17.5 cm across. Plant growth is open and rapid with light green leaves, 12.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. Colour photo inside front cover ACS., 1980, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4 and on the front cover of SCCS, 1981, *The Camellia Review,* vol.42, No.4. Sport: **Curtain Call Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Xiemu'.

Curtain Call Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Gentry, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.23 as 'Curtain Call Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Curtain Call** - Deep coral rose mottled with white. Originated in USA.

Curvataeflora. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 87. Orthographic error for **Curvatifolia**.

Curvataefolia. Anonymous, 1834, *Revue Horticole,* p.508-509. Orthographic error for **Curvatifolia.**

Curvathaefolia. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Curvatifolia.**

Curvathaoeflora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Curvatifolia.**

Curvatheaefolia. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.53, 125. Orthographic error for **Curvatifolia.**

Curvatheefolia. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* facing pl.141. Orthographic error for **Curvatifolia.**

Curvatheifolia. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.100. Orthographic error for **Curvatifolia.**

Curvatifolia. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1834, *Revue Horticole,* p.508-509 as 'Curvataefolia'. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.53, 125 as 'Curvateaefolia': Leaves like those of tea, 7.5 cm long and 5 cm wide, very acute, apex singularly recurved in the form of a hook; flower white, regular, very double, 8.5 cm across; petals disposed in a regular rosette, of very pure white, those of the circumference emarginate, slightly sinuous; those of the centre, irregular and a little twisted. Originated in England about 1833. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Curvatafolia', 'Curvathaoefolia', 'Curvathaefolia', 'Curvitifolia', 'Curvataefolia', 'Curvatheifolia', 'Curvathefolia', 'Curvatheefolia'.

Curved Petal. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Zhuanban.**

Curved Petal Crimson. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.13. Synonym for **Quban Taohong.**

Curvitifolia. Waterhouse, 1962, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.8, p.6. Orthographic error for **Curvatifolia.**

Cushingtonia. *Camellia Society of America Yearbook,* 1939, p.28. Orthographic error for **Cushingtonii.**

Cushingtonii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:vv: Form and markings similar to 'Donckelaeri' ('Masayoshi'), but much fuller. According to Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.304: Originated by Wilder. Flower 8-9 cm diameter, double, dark cherry-red, and variegated with broad white bands. Originated in USA. Orthographic error 'Cushingtonia'.

Cuspidata. This is the species *Camellia cuspidata* (Kochs) Wright ex *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, p.228, 262, fig.l23, 1912.

Cutie Pie. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.44: Rose pink. Miniature semi-double. Slow, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Novick.

Cy Williams. Nantes, 1980, - *Services des Espaces - Collections.* Orthographic error for *C.x williamsii*.

Cyanus. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, Florence, Catalogue, 1848, p.7: Dark red fading to violet; central petals small, often variegated. Originated in Italy.

Cybele. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Cyclamen. *(C.x williamsii),* Marchant, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, No.4, 1956: Deep pink flushed and veined towards the base with deeper colour close to scarlet. Medium size single. Originated in England by Marchant.

Cygne. Manning, 1934, *Plant Buyer's Index.* Orthographic error for **Il Cigno.**

Cynthia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1948, 33:14. No description. Produced from seed by Rev. Herbert, Spofforth, England. (Believed extinct.)

Cynthia. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Cynthia Hoogland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.270, Reg. No.422: An 8 year old chance seedling originated by E.B. Mann, Pascagoula, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is spreading, dense and rapid in rate with dark green, heavy textured leaves, 7.5 cm long by 5 cm wide. The deep red, peony form flowers, 10-11 cm across and 5 cm deep, have 17-19 petals with usually 4-5 rabbit ears mixed with golden stamens. Late flowering. Orthographic error: 'Cynthia Hoagland'.

Cynthia Hoagland. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover. Orthographic error for **Cynthia Hoogland.**.

Cyôchidori. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* Different reading for **Chôchidori.**

Cyôsen. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû* 1968. Different reading for **Chôsen.**

Cyrus Field. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.36: Very regular double, red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Cyûkyobijin. Sato, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* Different reading for **Chûkyobijin.**

Czar. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.3. Abbreviation for **The Czar.**

Czaravene. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Czarina. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.329. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated,** erroneously as 'Aspasia'.

D.

D. Angelica Santos. *(C.japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos, 1900, Catalogue No.14, p.64; Abbreviation for **Dona Angelica Santos.**

D.C. Strother. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Synonym for **Evening Star.**

D. Calif. Red. Vanderbilt, 1942, *Camellia Digest,* 1(1). Abbreviation for 'Donckelarii California Red', synonym for 'Monjusu-aka' (**Shusugasane**).

D. Californica. Vanderbilt, 1942, *Camellia Digest,* 1(1). Abbreviation for 'Donckelarii California', synonym for **Monjusu.**

D. Camilla de Faria. Joaquim Moreira da Silva 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Camilla de Faria.**

D. Camello Borghese. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:80. Abbreviation for **Don Camillo Borghese.**

D. Carlos Fernando. Oliveira Catalogue, 1873. Abbreviation for **Dom Carlos Fernando.**

D. Carlota de Barros Van Zeller. Joaquim Moreira da Silva 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Carlota de Barros van-Zeller.**

D. Casimira Chaves. Joaquim Mooreira da Silva 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Casimira Chaves.**

D. Catharina d'Athaide. Joaquim Moreira da Silva 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Catharina d'Athaide.**

D. Constana de Portugal. Joaquim Moreira da Silva 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Constança de Portugal.**

D. Dinis. Samartin, M.C & A.P, *La Camelia, Un regalo oriental para accidente,* 1988, p.156; Orthographic error and abbreviation for **Dom Diniz.**

D. Diniz.*(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva, 1966-67, Catalogue No.101, p.27; Abbreviation for **Dom Diniz.**

D.E. Huger. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.28: Red. Large, semi-double. Medium growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Middleton Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

D. Fernando. Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.26. Abbreviation for **Dom Fernando II de Portugal.**

D. Fernando II de Portugal. Escuela de Agricultura de Potevedra, 1882, Catalogue, p.29. da Silva & Filhos Catalogue, 1955, p.76. Abbreviation for **Dom Fernando II de Portugal.**

D. Fernando II (Rei de Portugal). *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica,* 1874. Synonym for **Dom Fernando II de Portugal.**

D. Fr. Caetano Brandão. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dom Frei Caetano Brandão.**

D. Fuas Roupinho. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dom Fuas Roupinho.**

D. Giovani Battiste Borghese. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:80. Abbreviation for **Don Giovanni Battiste Borghese.**

D. Helena de Sousa Holstein. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation and orthographic variant for **Dona Helena de Souza Holstein.**

D. Hertilia de Freitas. *Gardening with Camellias and Azaleas,* (p.80), ND. Orthographic error for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes**.

D. Hertzilia de Freitas Magalhaes. Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Abbreviation and error for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

D. Herzilia F. Magalhaes. Haskin's Nursery Main Catalogue, 1962, p.3. Abbreviation for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

D. Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes. Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue, No.18, 1947, p.18. Abbreviaton for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

D. Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes Vgtd. Cowell's Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1997, p.2: Abbreviation for 'Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes Variegated'. Synonym for **Magalhaes Variegated**, (ICS Register p.1149).

D. Herzilla de Freitas Magalhaes. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.28. Abbreviation and error for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

D. Herzina de Freitas M. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1986, p.6. Abbreviation and error for **Dona Herzilia Freitas Magalhaes.**

D. Ignez de Castro. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Ignez de Castro.**

D. Inês. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue No.99, 1964-65, p.27, ref 106. Abbreviation for **Dona Inês.**

D.J. Andreson. Hewton Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974, p.3. Abreviation for **Dona Jane Andresen.**

D. Jane Andresen. Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1920. Abbreviation for **Dona Jane Andresen.**

D. Jane Andreson. Jacintho de Mattos Catalogue No.20, Catalogue, 1904. Abbreviation and error for **Dona Jane Andresen.**

D. Jane Andressen. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.4. Abbreviation & error for **Dona Jane Andresen.**

D. Joana Andresen. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, 1959. Abbreviation & error for **Dona Jane Andresen.**

D. Joanna Andresen. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, 1914. Abbreviation and error for **Dona Jane Andresen.**

D. João de Castro. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dom João de Castro.**

D. João IV. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dom João IV.**

D. Joaquim de Mello e Faro. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dom Joaquim de Mello e Faro.**

D. Juan IV. Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Dom João IV.**

D. Leonor d'Arrochela. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Leonor d'Arrochella.**

D. Lily Ponds. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery , 1990/1991, Price List. Orthographic error for **Lily Pons.**

D. Luiz, Rei de Portugal. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dom Luiz I, Rei de Portugal.**

D. Magalhaes. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Abbreviation for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

D. Maria Luiza. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for 'Dona Maria Luiza', synonym for **Maria Luigia.**

D. Maria Pia, Rainha de Portugal. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Maria Pia, Rainha de Portugal.**

D. Maria II, Rainha de Portugal. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Maria II, Rainha de Portugal.**

D. Nuno Alvarez Pereira. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation and error for **Dom Nuno Alvares Pereira.**

D. Paola Borghese. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:80. Abbreviation for **Don Paola Borghese.**

D. Pedro V. Linden Catalogue, 1874. Abbreviation for **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal.**

D. Pedo V, Rei de Portugal. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955, ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal.**

D. Pedro V. Rey de Portugal. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra , 1882, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic variant for **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal.**

D. Red. Vanderbilt, 1942, *Camellia Digest,* 1(1). Abbreviation for 'California Donckelarii Red', synonym for 'Monjusu-aka'.

D. Rita de Cassia. Oliveira, Jr.1871, *Jornal Horticultura Pratica.* Abbreviation for **Dona Rita de Cassia.**

D. Stephania, Rainha de Portugal. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, 1955 ACS Yearbook. Abbreviation for **Dona Stephania, Rainha de Portugal.**

D & D #325. Wilmot, 1946, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.28. Synonym for **Mrs Lurman.**

D.W. Davis. Stewart's Florists and Nursery Catalogue, 1964, p.1. Abbreviation for **Mrs D.W. Davis.**

D'Iberville. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.4: A small blossom measuring 7.5 cm across, full double with upstanding petals and a rosebud centre, white ground suffused with thulite pink, each petal having a line of thulite pink from its base to its tip. Originated in USA.

d'Iride. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.26. Synonym for **Dride.**

d'Oiseau. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.21 as **Florida** or 'Nid d'Oiseau'. Synonym for **Florida.**

d'Orleans. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren de Cultur von Camellien,* p.38. Abbreviation for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Da Feilisi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Francis Eugene Phillips.**

Da Qio. (Da Qio Lady) *((C.hybrid),* ACS, Yearbook 2012, p.57 with colour photo; Large to very large size, Wang "WW#1" x **Kona;** Photo shows a pink, rose form to formal double flower with upstanding, separated, and mainly fluted petals. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.

Da Novaro. Auguste van Geert , 1861, Catalogue, No.50, p.33. Orthographic error for **Danovaro.**

Da Novarro. van Houtte Catalogue,1858, 72:10. Orthographic error for **Danovaro.**

Da Niuxi'ao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Guilio Nuccio.**

Daadaofu. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.175, p.66. Chinese synonym for French *C.japonica* **Adolphe Audusson.**

Daaotuo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Otto Hopfer.**

Dabai. Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Ti Chi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading: 'Ta Pei'. Translation: 'Large White'. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Dabaihe. (Large White Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Ti Chi Chung Hua Hui:* Petals white and curled with central stamens, Belongs to the peony type. Different reading: 'Ta Pei Ho'. Japanese reading: 'Daihakuren'. Originated in China.

Dabai Hehua. (Large white lotus flower), Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.98. Synonym for **Yumeiren.**

Dabai Linjiao. (Large White Hexagular), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: Large, formal double white with a star shaped or tiered petal formation. Originated in China.

Dabier. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.101. Chinese synonym for **Bill Johnston.**

Dacaiyun. (Large Rosy Clouds). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.154, p.64. Chinese synonym for the UK *C.japonica* **Gigantea.**

Dachengguan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406. Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Daijôkan.**

Dachusha. (Large Vermilion). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.191. Chinese synonym for the USA reticulata hybrid **Howard Asper.**

Daclerii. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 314:278. Orthographic error for 'Dahlenii', synonym for **Rathmoreana.**

Daddy Mac. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2753. Originated by John M. Davy, Milton, Fla, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.108 with colour photo; The 30 year old seedling first bloomed in 1979. Propagated by Panhandle Select, LLC, Milton, Fla. Open, spreading, slow growth. Leaves 11.5 cm x 5 cm. The 11.5 cm diameter, anemone to peony blooms are white heavily flecked and streaked with dark red, deep coral pink, and light red to medium pink in an irregular pattern. Light yellow anthers and yellow filaments.

Dadiechi. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua*, p.99. Synonym for **Houye Diechi.**

Dadongfang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405. Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Great Eastern.**

Dadong Fangliang. (Great Eastern Light). *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellia*, No.85, p.43, Colour photo [p.142]: Large white to cream centred formal double. Petals channelled, slightly emarginate, 70-80, obovate, slightly retuse, imbricated, up to 15 rows, white tinted blush. Originated in China. Very similar to **Dongfangliang.**

Dadong Fanliang. (Great Eastern Light), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü,1981, *Shancha Hua:* Formal double, red. Different reading 'Ta-hung Fang-liang'. Originated in China.

Dad's Pink. *(C.japonica)* SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011, Candy-striped, half pink or solid pink. A colour sport of **Romany.** Originated by Ray Watson, Sanford, N.C., USA.

Daelenii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for 'Dahlenii', synonym for **Rathmoreana.**

Daelerii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.52. Orthographic error for 'Dahlenii', synonym for **Rathmoreana.**

Dafugui. (Great Wealth & Rank), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.49, No.299: Large size, 9-11 cm across, red, semi-double with 9-11 petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Dagmar Berghoff. *(C.hybrid). International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.129 with colour photo; Reg. No. 56. An open pollinated seedling of *C.pitardii var. yunnanica.* Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. First flowered 1985. A dense upright shrub of medium growth rate. Highly floriferous, early to late season. Pink flowers in variable shades (RHS.CC. 55C-D), single to semi-double, 7.5 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep. Considered to be a cold hardy plant in Germany. Parent sourced from 1200 metres.

Dagongdeng. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.251 with colour photo; A *C.hybrid* developed by Mr Huang Delin, Shanghai, China. First flowered 1991. Large, pure pink semi-double with 4-5 layers of petals. Diameter 10-11 cm. Late flowering.

Daguiye. (Large Osmanthus Leaf), *(C.reticulata),* Yü, 1950, RHS., "Camellia Reticulata and its Garden Varieties". *Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report,* pp.13-25 as 'Takeiyeh': A medium large flower, 9-11 cm across, petals about 20 in 4-5 whorls, elliptic-obovate, notched at the apex, semi-double to peony form with some petaloids; central petals, wavy and erect; stamens few, divided into 3-4 fascicles, connate with inner petals. mid-season flowering. Leaves obovatelanceolate, margins revolute, apices acute and recurved, bases cuneate, 6-9 cm long by 2.6-3.5 cm wide. Leaves similar to those of the *Osmanthus fragrans.* They are also similar to **Liuye Yinhong** except that the apex is broader and more curved. The cultivar originated in Dali, Kunming, China. Western synonym: 'Large Osmanthus Leaf'. Different readings: 'Ta-kuei-yeh', 'Takueiyeh'. For colour plates see p.66 Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua* or p.50, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China;* also Macoboy, 1981. *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Corruptions of the name: 'Takeyeh', 'Takeiyeh', 'Takeyeh', 'Takieyeh'.

Daguetti Odorata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, !850, p.46. Orthographic error for **Duguetti Odorata.**

Dahailun. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Helen Bower.**

Dahejin. (Dahe Brocade). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.34, No.341, colour photo, No.199. Synonym for the Japanese cultivar, **Yamato-nishiki.** Chinese names of sports: 'Baidahejin' & 'Fendahejin'. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418. Chinese synonym 'Feihou Ribenjin'.

Dahelenii. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Dahlenii', synonym for **Rathmoreana.**

Dahelina. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for 'Dahlenii', synonym for **Rathmoreana.**

Dahlaeflora. Harrison ed., 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.186. Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora.**

Dahlaeiflora Rosea. Charles van Geert, 1848 Catalogue No.105, p.108. Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora Rosea.**

Dahleaeflora. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.26. Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora.**

Dahlenii. Raised by Jean Van Hal, Antwerp, Belgium, in 1836 and commercialised following his death. van Houtte Catalogue,1839, 1:7 as 'Dahleni'. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 31. Synonym for **Rathmoreana.**

Dahliaeflora. Redouté et al., 1828, *Annales Société Horticulture de Paris.* Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora.**

Dahliaeflora Alba. Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8. Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora Alba.**

Dahliaeflora Coccinea. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora Coccinea.**

Dahliaeflora (Casoretti). Paillet, 1844 In Lemaire. *Des Genres Camellias, Rhododendrum, Azalea....* p.150 as 'Dahliaeflora' ou 'Ignescens'. Synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dahliaeflora Heterophylla. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.4. Synonym for **Dahliiflora.**

Dahliaeflora Igna**.** *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar 24, 1856, p.280. Orthographic error for 'Dahliaeflora Ignescens', synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dahliaeflora Ignea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. Synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dahliaeflora Ignel. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.101. Orthographic error for 'Dahliaeflora Ignea', synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dahliaeflora Ignescens. Naudin, Apr. 1 852, *Revue Horticole,* P. 153. Synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dahliaeflora Nivea. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.9. Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora Nivea.**

Dahliaeflora Rosea. Anonymous, June 1839, *Revue Horticole,* p.205. Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora Rosea.**

Dahliaeflora Superba. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843-1844, p.4. Synonym for 'Ardens'.

Dahliaeflora Ygnea. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Dahliiflora Ignea', synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dahliaflora. Buist, 1854, *American Gardeners' Dictionary,* ed.6, p.212. Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora.**

Dahliaflora Ignea. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.16. Synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dahliaflora Ignes. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.52. Orthographic error for 'Dahliiflora Ignescens', synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dahlieflora Ignea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dahlieflora Rosea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Synonym for **Dahliiflora Rosea.**

Dahliiflora. *(C.japonica),* Redouté et al.,1828, *Annales Société Horticulture de Paris,* 2:281-287 erroneously as 'Dahliaeflora'. It was also listed in the *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, 1835, p.186 as a "British hybrid with pale or light red flowers." Berlèse in the three editions of his *Monographie,* 1837, 1840 and 1845, had the cultivar as being originated in England by Knight and described it as: Leaves deformed, some elliptical, a little obtuse, others lanceolate, acute, narrow, undulate, wrinkled, irregular, sabre or scythe form, of a greyish green; buds, pointed, scales green; flower semi-double, depressed, 6.8 cm across, rose-pink. The variation in its foliage gave it the synonym 'Heterophylla' or 'various leaved'. The name 'Dahliaeflora' has been invalidly applied to two other cultivars; an Italian one originated by Casoretti, which is properly known as **Ignescens** and an American one raised by Seavey in California. Synonym: 'Dahlaeiflora Heterophylla'. Orthographic errors: 'Dahliaeflora', 'Dahlieflora', 'Dahlaeflora', 'Dahleaeflora'.

Dahliiflora Alba. *(C.japonica),* Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8, erroneously as 'Dahliaeflora Alba', No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dahliiflora Coccinea. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13 erroneously as 'Dahliaeflora Coccinea'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dahliiflora Nivea. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.9, erroneously as 'Dahliaeflora Nivea'. No description. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.5, as 'Dahliaeflora Nivea': Very double, white with revolute petals. Originated in Italy.

Dahliiflora Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole,* p.205-207 as 'Dahliaeflora Rosea'. No description. Charles van Geert , 1846, Catalogue Général, p.65: Beautiful imbricated, dark pink. First class. Orthographic errors; 'Dahliaeflora Rosea', 'Dahlaeiflora Rosea'. Originated in Italy.

Dahliiflora (Seavey). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.38 invalidly and erroneously as 'Dahliaeflora': Raspberry red with darker veining. Medium semidouble, peony to anemone forms with centre petals, pointed and swirled as in a dahlia. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by T.H. Seavey, Alhambra, California, USA.

Dahlohnega. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.189, Reg. No.1995: A small to medium size, Canary yellow formal double *C.japonica*, (**Witman's Yellow** x [seedling x (**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Colonial Dame**)]), mid-season blooming; originated by W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size 7.5 cm across x 1.6 cm deep with 85 petals and 21 smaller central petals. Plant growth is upright, average, open and slow with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Synonym: 'Nuccio's Golden Anniversary'. Chinese synonym: 'Huangda'. See colour photos: Rear cover, ACS., Feb.1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.1, and front cover, SCCS., 1989, *The Camellia Review,* vol.50, No.4.

Dahong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.406; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Ô-niji.**

Dahong Baocha. (Crimson Precious Pearl), *(C.japonica),* Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.70, 72: An excellent cultivar like **Huabaozhu** but a scarlet anemone form with less petaloids, smoother on the petal margins. Leaves darker, thinner and shorter than **Huabaozhu**. Note: This cultivar is different to **Wuhe Pengqui** whose synonym, 'Dahong Baozhu', is only a local name in Shaoxin. To avoid confusion, Chang, in her book, used the Hangzhou name instead. See colour photo, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* No.117. Synonyms: Jinpan Lizhi', 'Wuhe Pengqiu' and 'Hongbaozhu'. Originated in China.

Dahong Bao Ta. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Falmouth, 2008, Genetic Analysis on 20 Camellia Varieties by ISSR Markers, Sui Ni and Jiyuan Li; Bright red. Semi-double form. From Wenzhou and Hongzhou.

Dahong Cha. (Crimson Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.61, No.412, colour photo No.269: Large size, 12-16 cm across, crimson, semi-double with 25-30 large, rounded, incurved petals and a small, central stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season. Leaves large, elliptic, channelled, serrulate, deep green. Similar to **Shizitou** except that the flowers are a little smaller and a deeper red. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan, China.

Dahong Chuanmudan. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.569 as 'Dahongchuanmudan'. Fast growing shrub. Leaf elliptic, 7-7.5 cm x 3-3.5 cm, middle vein asymetrical. Flower semi-double to peony, deep red, 8-10 cm diameter. Petals 2-3 rows, stamen petaloids in centre, irregular arrangement. Flowers mid-season. From Sichuan Province, China.

Dahong Furong. (Crimson Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985. No description. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.107, 108: Light red, irregular,

peony form, some deeper veining. Centre mass of petaloids with small, twisted petals and stamens intermixed. Outer petals large, variable and twisted. Originated in China.

Dahong Guiye. (Red Osmanthus Leaf), *(C.reticulata),*, Tsui Wah Garden, 1974, *Chungkuo Shangtung Moutan, Yunnan Chahua Chanlan.* No description. Different readings: 'Tahungkueiyeh', 'Ta-hung Kuei-yeh'. Originated in China.

Dahong Jinxin. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr January 31st, 1993. Orthographic variation for 'Jinxin Dahong'. Synonym for **Biejia Cha** in the Sichuan Province.

Dahong Juban. (Red Chrysanthemum Petal), *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, Mao-Chang, 1959, *Yunnan Shan-chahua.* No description. Different readings: 'Tahungtsueban', 'Ta-hung Chû-pan'. Originated in China.

Dahonglian. (Scarlet Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua: A* medium sized, scarlet anemone double with 2-3 rows of large, outer, lobed petals and a small, compact centre of petaloids. Synonyms: 'Zhongban Baozhu', 'Saiyanghong', 'Haiyunxia'. See colour pl. Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.61 as 'Haiyunxia'. Originated in China.

Dahong Mudan. (Scarlet Peony), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Rose form double to peony form, medium size crimson. Used as a synonym for **Qixinhong.** Originated in China.

Dahong Mudan. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Jan 2006, No.2, p.49; Chinese synonym for the *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira.**

Dahongpao. (Bright Red Gown), *(C.reticulata),* Yü and Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.13, 24: Different reading: 'Ta-hung-p'ao'. Western synonym: 'Bright Red Gown'; invalidly 'Crimson Robe'. Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua::* p.71, colour photo: Flower deep pink (RHS.CC, 58B), 12-14 cm across with 24-27 petals in 5-6 rows with a stamen centre, mostly petaloid. Leaves, mid-green, keeled, broad-ovate to sub-orbicular, apices acuminate, bases bluntly rounded, finely and sharply serrate, 7-11 cm long x 4-7 cm wide. Flowers midseason. Originated in China at the Kunming Botanic Gardens, Yunnan as a new cultivar selected from open pollenated seedlings.

Dahongqiu. (Scarlet Ball), *(C.japonica),* Wang and Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua: A* scarlet, full peony of many small, twisted petals forming a ball shape. Colour photos [p.141], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* No.126. Synonyms: 'Dahong Shiziqiu', 'Zaochun Dahongqiu'. Originated in China.

Dahong Shiziqiu. (Crimson Lion's Ball), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.31. Synonym for **Dahongqiu.**

Dahong Songzike. Chuang, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different readings: 'Tahungsungtzeke', 'Ta-hung Sung-tzu-k'o'. Synonym: 'Red Pine Cone Shell'. Synonym for **Songzike.**

Dahong Wubao. (Crimson Jewel), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuochu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui* as the crimson form of **Wubao.** Different reading: 'Ta-hung Wu-p'ao'. Originated in China.

Dahong Xiuqiu. (Scarlet Embroidered Ball), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985, No description. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.108: *A* red coloured, complete informal double, spherical, like **Debutante** in form. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.43, No.234 and colour photo No.127. Originated in China.

Dahua Jinxin. (Large Flower Gold Heart), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shan Chahua:* Light red, single, with large stamen cluster, medium size, 7-8 cm across, 2 rows 6 petals. See Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.45, colour photo [p.119]. Originated in China.

Dai Kagura. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Different reading for **Daikagura,** however, in this case used erroneously for **Benidaikagura.**

Dai Kagura Variegated. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daianna Wanghou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.431; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Queen Diana.**

Daiao Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.431; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Dionisia Poniatowski Rosea.**

Dai-aso. Different reading for **Ô-aso.**

Daibai. (Large White), *(C.sasanqua),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Tai Pai': *A* large white, semi-double. Originated in Taiwan.

Daibi. Chinese synonym for N.Z. *C x williamsii* **Debbie.**

Daidi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.431; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Diddy Mealing.**

Daibutsu-sakiwake. (Diversified Flowers of Great Buddha), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.554: Medium size semi-double to double, white with streaks and dashes of rose-pink and scarlet, with soft pink at the base of the petals. Centre petals becoming erect. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Daibutsu-sakiwake. (Diversified Flowers of Great Buddha), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.569: Medium size white, rose form double with yellow cast at the base of the petals with dispersed stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Daibutsu-usuiro. Synonym for **Daibutsu-usuiro-sazanka.**

Daibutsu-usuiro-sazanka. (Pale Coloured Great Buddha Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.506: Large white washed heliotrope pink on petal margins, 5 petals, short stamen cluster, brown anthers. Synonym: 'Daibutsu-usuiro'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Daibyakuren. Different reading for **Ô-shirahasu.**

Daichirimen. Different reading for 'Ohchirimen', (**Ô-chirimen**).

Daidôzan. (Mount Daidô), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8 as 'Daido-zan': Pure pink. Large single with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Daifu Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.107. Chinese synonym for **Doctor Dave**, as 'Dr Dave'.

Daifukkô. Sebundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.206. Different reading for 'Daifuku-beni; synonym for **Kakuju.** This is a local name in Toyama Prefecture.

Daifuku-beni. Synonym for **Kakuju.**

Daifukurin. (Large White Border), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section on variegated leaves. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinka Shu: A* variegated leaf Camellia. Flowers are small rose red singles. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Ohfukurin', 'Daihukurin'. See JCS., 1969, Tsubaki, No,7, p.37.

Daigo. (Deep Taste). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.152 with colour photo; English translation p.104. Medium size, vermilion, bowl-shaped single, round and thick petals, circular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Spreading, vigorous growth. A chance seedling, originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1973. From Hyogô Prefecture.

Daigokuden. (Main Imperial Palace Building), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975. *Chûbu* no *Tsubaki,* p.74, colour photo: Medium size, campanulate, deep crimson single, 6-7 large outer petals, compact cylinder of stamens, golden anthers, very pale cream filaments. Leaves, dark green, elliptical with blunt acute apex, serrate margins. Blooms late season. Originated in the Chûbu area,

Japan. A chance seedling, originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1973. See also colour photo, Sebundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.93.

Daihaku. (Large White), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large, white semi-double. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. Shirai, 1926, *Scientific Japan. Past and Present*, p.213-227. Different reading: 'Ôhaku'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Daihakkan. Sebundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.93. Different reading for **Daihakukan.**

Daihakukan. (Large White Diadem), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.70: Medium size, cup shaped, pale flesh coloured to white single with a Higo-like stamen cluster, pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves, wide-ovate, dark, dull green, shallow serrations, sharp apex. Originated in Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture,, Japan. See p.93 & 229, Sebundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* as 'Daihakkan'. Named by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1963, released by Yoshiaki Itô.

Daihakuren. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Different reading for **Ô-shirahasu.**

Daihakuren. (Great White Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.96, and 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.21, p.11 as 'Dai-haku-ren', p.91 description: Leaves, broadly oblong or oblong-elliptic, shortly acuminate, with glabrous petioles. Flowers single, pure white; petals roundish, crimped at margin. Stamens cylindrical, pale yellow anthers, white filaments. The *Kadan Chikinshô* variety is read as 'Ôshirahasu' and is obsolete; Tuyama's Camellia is a modern one, originated in Sofue-chô, Nakajima-gun, Aichi Prefecture, Japan in 1933. The Chinese reading is 'Daibaihe'.

Daihannya. (Great Wisdom Personified), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.213, 559: Large white single with creped, irregular margins and Higo-like stamens. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ohannya'. Resembles **Yukimiguruma.** (Believed extinct.)

Daihassaku. (Great Hassaku). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.154 with colour photo; English translation p.106. Medium size, red vertical stripes on pink ground, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Hassaku-shibori**. Originated and named by Katsuomi Inoue, released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Daihassu. Chugai Catalogue, 1939-1940. Synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Daihiryû. (Great Scarlet Dragon), *(C.sasanqua),* Yôshun-en Engei Hôchi, 1954, No.586, p.26: Scarlet, large. Winter blooming. Originated in Japan.

Daihiryû-nishiki. (Great Scarlet Dragon Brocade), *(C.sasanqua),* Yôshun-en Engei Hôchi, 1955, No.589, p.19: Large red with white spots. Winter blooming. Originated in Japan.

Daihôkan. (Great Treasure Diadem), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.252, description, p.253, colour photo: Medium size, blush pink ground, finely peppered with red, wide campanulate single, with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping, crinkled and reflexed petals, and a broad central stamen cylinder with creamy filaments, joined for the lower third, and dark yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, broad ovate, apices abruptly blunt-acute, margins serrate. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan. Believed to be a seedling of **Kamo-honnami.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.154 with colour photo; English translation p.105. History obscure, a tree surviving with a private family in Gifu City. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1984, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Daihô-wabishin. (Great Treasure - Degenerated stamens), (Wabisuke), JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.28, p.13, colour photo: Small size, rose-pink, campanulate single of 6 petals; 3 outer, smaller and 3 inner, larger, channelled, somewhat reflexed. Stamen cluster smallish, compact, white, infertile. Leaves long-elliptic, dark green. Selected from wild camellias on Gotô Island,

Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Shigeru Terawaki in 1983, named and released by Yûichi Fujita.

Daihukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû*, No.10, p.117. Different reading for 'Daifukurin'.

Daii. Different reading for **Ô-i.**

Daijohkan. SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.43. Different reading for **Daijôkan.**

Daijôkan. (Large Castle Crown), *(C.japonica),* Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1964, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* No.74, p.128; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.45, p.98: Upright with lax branches. Leaves narrowly elliptic, pale green, thin texture, veins impressed; petioles glabrous. Flowers, pure white, petals narrow, 20 or more, a little plicated along the middle and arcuated outward from the middle, having the nature of a Magnolia flowering variety. Petals tend to fall as flower ages. Filaments cylindrical, white. Late flowering. Originated in the Castle of Nagoya, Japan and first released in 1964. Different readings: 'Daijohkan', 'Daijyôkan'. Chinese synonym: 'Dajiaokan'. See p.112, pl.234 & p.325, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour;* p.107, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki* and p.94 & 229, Sebundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* also p.296, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Synonym: 'Goten-tsubaki' which was the local name in Nagoya, meaning palace camellia, and which was prohibited from being taken outside the castle. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.406; Chinese synonym 'Dachengguan'.

Daijyôkan. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.107. Different reading for **Daijôkan.**

Daikagura. (Great Sacred Dance), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, semi-double in 2-3 rows, very large, stamens spread in a ring form; early blooming. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.26.

Daikagura. (Great Sacred Dance), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Red, peony form, large size, double. Blooms early. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* list two different cultivars of this name. One is that above, the other is described as a new cultivar. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.35. Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinka Shû:* Cardinal red mottled white, medium size, peony form, 9-11 cm across. Very early to mid-season flowering. Large, dull green foliage, slow tall growth. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.94: This cultivar is extremely variable as to colour and form. Normally it is deep pink to carmine rose, blotched white, about 11 cm in diameter x 5.5 cm deep. In some strains it is more nearly white moired pink. The flower is a peony form, incomplete double with notched, wavy and recurved petals. The centre of the bloom is an irregular mass of various sized petaloids, mixed with and joined to, 4 or 5 groups of stamens. It has typical elliptic to wide-elliptic, coarsely serrated and definitely veined, thick leaves with an abrupt acuminate apex. Leaves sometimes show yellow variegation. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. See colour plates: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, facing p.51; *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing, 1945, p.51 as 'Daikagura Variegated'; Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.258. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.62, pl.31; JCS., ed. 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* p.134, pl.266 & p.335; Sebundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.92 & 229. Yokohama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.370. Synonyms: 'Shôjitsu', 'Kiyosu', 'Daikagura Variegated', 'Daikagura Variegata', 'Daikagura'(Ward), 'Seihi', 'Lion's Dance', 'Shônichi', 'Shôhi", 'Shibori-daikagura', 'Teruhi', 'Ward's 'Daikagura Marbled', Daikagura', 'Daikagura Variant', 'Daikagure Supreme', 'Daikagure'(Ward's Light), 'Daikagura Ward's Variegated', 'Daikagura Special', 'Tôbusa', and erroneously 'Idaten-shibori'. Different readings: 'Dai Kagura', 'Taikagura', 'Daikakura'. Western corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Dyka-gura', 'Daikgura', 'Daikiagura', 'Daikaguri'. Sports: **Benidaikagura, Benten-kagura,** 'Conrad Hilton', **High Hat.** Seedlings: **Margaret Hearn, Mrs Josephine M. Hearn, Pink**

Dawn, Mrs Marie Keating, Indian Summer. Most early American listings of **Daikagura** were actually of **Benidaikagura,** the self red form. Chinese synonyms: 'Baiban Daikagula', 'Taishenle', and 'Huamudan'.

Daikagura-Beni. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic variant for **Benidaikagura.**

Daikagura-Kansai. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan.* Synonym for **Benidaikagura.**

Daikagura Marbled. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.52. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daikagura Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Benidaikagura.**

Daikagura Red. Doty & Doerner, 1954, Catalogue, p.23. Synonym for **Benidaikagura.**

Daikagura Rose. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Crossreference List.* Synonym for **Benidaikagura .**

Daikagura Rosea. Hazlewood Nursey Catalogue, 1949, p.6. synonym for **Benidaikagura.**

Daikagura Shell Pink. Butterfield, 1952, *Camellia Culture for the Home Gardener Manual,* 5:19. Synonym for **High Hat.**

Daikagura Special. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.97. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daikagura Supreme. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.4. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daikagura Variant. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.25. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daikagura Variegata. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.29. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daikagura Variegated. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.2. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daikagura (Ward). SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.43. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daikagura (Ward's Light). Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.4. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daikagura Ward's White. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. Synonym for **Shiro-daikagura.**

Daikagura Ward's Variegated. Thomasville Nurseries Catalogue, 1961. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Daikagura White. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.4. Synonym for **Shiro-daikagura.**

Daikagurakyso. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Corruption of the Japanese name **Daikagura.**

Daikakura. Yokohama Nursery Catalogue, 1899. Different reading for Daikagura.

Daikanpô. Different reading for Daikanhô.

Daikanhô. (Appearance of Large Summit), (Higo), ICS., 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.5. *Higo Rokka,* [ca.1989], p.32: Large size, 13-15 cm across with 6 petals, white ground with red variegation. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. There is confusion between **Taikanhô** and **Daikanhô.** They can both be read as 'Taikanpô' or 'Daikanpô'. **Taikanhô** is first listed in *Higo Tsubaki Meikan,* 1961 by Yoshimura. Another alternative reading 'Daikanbô'.

Daikarako. A.J. Mackie Nursery Catalogue, 1963, p.18. Different reading for **Ô-karako.**

Daikichi. (Great Auspice), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.212 colour photo, p.213, description: Medium size, vivid crimson, wide campanulate single with 7 wide, crinkled, reflexed petals, and a central stamen column, pinched in at top, pale yellow to pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves bright green, broad elliptic, margins obscurely serrate. The original tree is growing in Kagamihara City, Gifu Prefecture, history obscure. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1987, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Daikokten. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû,* No.10, p.117. Orthographic error for **Daikokuten.**

Daikokuten. (God of Wealth), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.192, pl.113: Dark red semi-double, having deeper veining and 4-5 rows of petals and, in the centre, an irregular group of poor stamens. Orthographic error: 'Daikokten'. Originated in Takarazuki-shi, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.

Daikokuji. (Daikoku Temple), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, Utakuni, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan,* vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Dai-mokkô. Tomita et al., Heibonsha, 1980, *Tsubaki,* p.137. Different reading for **Ô-mokkô.**

Daimonji. (Mountain name in Kyôto), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.84 & 441: Small, irregular, five petalled single; soft pink, red splashed. (Believed extinct), Originated in Japan. On 16 August, a huge firelit character for "dai-great" is a spectacular sight on the slope of Mt. Nyoigatake near Kyôto. This event is called "Daimonji" for short.

Daimonji. (Mountain name in Kyôto), *(C.sasanqua),* Fuji-en Nursery Catalogue, 1955: Pink. Large, blooms very early. Originated in Japan.

Daimio. Hanger, 1956, *Wisley Camellia List.* Synonym for **Daimyô-nishiki.**

Daimyô-nishiki. (Brocade of Feudal Lord), *(C.sasanqua),* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Semi-double, autumn flowering. A red, striped white, medium size. Originated in Japan. Orthographic error: 'Diamyo-nishiki'.

Dainagon. (Second Rank Court Official), *(C.japonica),* Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, JCS., ed. *Tsubaki;* Yokoyama et al. 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.154, our photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.94, Colour photo, p.229, description: A soft pink semi-double, 9-10 cm across, 4 rows of 20 guard petals, transparent and with creped margins; a small column of light yellow stamens. Leaves, thick, lanceolate-elliptic with long acuminated apex and shallow serrations. Originated in Japan. Its old name was 'Chûbu-hanafûki'. Originated and named by Minoru Satô in 1970.

Dainichi-no-akebono. (Dawn on Mt. Dainichi-dake), *(C.japonica).* The name refers to the "Dainichi Buddha" *"Mahârairocanasatathâga": Kamo Zenji.* 1967, *Kyôto Engei Kurabu, Tsubaki, Tokushû,* No.8; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.1, 1972, pl.45, p.53; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.94, colour photo: Spherical formed single pink, very small flower, 3-4 cm in diameter, mid-yellow stamen cluster, with white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves, broad-oval, blunt, recurved apex, coarse, shallow serrations, gently wavy. See p.72, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Takaoka-shi', Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Originated by Zenji Kamo, named by Sukekurô Satô in 1962.

Dainiji. Katayama Catalogue, 1960; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol. l, 1972, pl.136, p.81 ; Sebundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.205. Synonym for **Oridono-nishiki.**

Dainikakehashi. (Second Suspension Bridge), (Higo), Tamura, Teruo, 1956, *Higotsubaki Shinkaki,* (9) :33-34: Red spots on white background. Large size. Originated in Japan.

Daintiness. *(C.x williamsii),* Camellia Lodge, 1971, Nursery Catalogue. Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1972-1973; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.lX, No.1, P.28, Reg. No.96:

C.saluenensis x C.japonica 'Magnoliiflora'. (**Hagoromo**) Salmon pink, large semi-double of 12 petals, 12 cm across. Yellow anthers, white filaments. Medium, open growth. Flowers mid-season. Colour is in the Red-Purple Group, 62C veined 62A-B. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Zealand. Received RHS., "Award of Merit", 1986, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.87. Colour photo, Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.X, No.2, 1977.

Daintree Seivers. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Daintrie Sievers.**

Daintri Sievers. Trehane Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1972. Orthographic error for **Daintrie Sievers.**

Daintrie Sievers. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, 1000 *Named Camellias in Australia* erroneously as 'Daintree Seivers': Pink. Double centre or waratah form. Large. Late flowering. Originated by Keith Brushfield, Kewita, Gosford, N.S.W., Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Daintri Sievers', 'Daintree Seivers', 'Daintree Sievers'.

Dainty. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.19: "This is the first year we have put this variety on the market. The single flower, 7.5-8.5 cm across is bell-shaped. It has 5 petals of soft pink and numerous, yellow stamens." Originated by Pfingstl, USA. See photo p.164, Sharp's *Camellias Illustrated,* 1957. Synonym: 'Dainty'(South). Two other Camellias have invalidly been named 'Dainty'. See 'Dainty'(California) and 'Dainty' (Oregon).

Dainty Bess. *(C.sasanqua),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.32: A salmon pink, medium size, single sasanqua originated by T. Kiyono, USA.

Dainty Bess Rose. *(C.sasanqua),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.29. No description. Originated in USA.

Dainty (California). *(C.japonica),* The Pacific Camellia Society, 1945, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.10 invalidly as 'Dainty'; SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Sport of **Tricolor,** ('Ezo-nishiki') blush white striped red with fringed and ruffled petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California, USA. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Garden,* vol.III, p.59. Chinese synonym: 'Xiuli'.

Dainty Dale. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.216, Reg. No.652: 7 year old hybrid seedling of **Robbie** x **Dr Tinsley** that first bloomed 1957; originated by V.R. James, Aptos, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 9 cm long by 4 cm wide. The loose, peony form to semi-double flower, 11 cm across by 7 cm deep, is shaded orchid pink with yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms have 35 petals and are shaded to a deeped coloured petallage. Flowers mid-season to late.

Dainty Maid. Platt, 1970, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.160. Orthographic error for **Dainty Maiden.**

Dainty Maiden. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.30: Medium size, semi-double to informal double of Rhodamine Pink. (RHS.CC.,527/3). A seedling of **Suibijin,** originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia. Received an RHS. "Preliminary Commendation" in 1967. Orthographic error: 'Dainty Maid'.

Dainty Miss. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1948: Soft pink at the base of the petals merging into darker pink at the margins, due to deep pink veining. A medium sized, rose form double with loose, heart shaped petals. Vigorous, spreading growth. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, acuminate, slightly serrate, 8 cm long by 3.6 cm wide. Mid-season flowering. A seedling of **Akebono** originated by V. McCaskill, California, USA. See black and white photo, Hertich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.60. Sport: **Dainty Miss Variegated.**

Dainty Miss Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomeclature,* p.43 as 'Dainty Miss Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dainty Miss** - Soft pink and white. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California.

Dainty (Oregon). *(C.japonica),* Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949 invalidly as 'Dainty'; SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.31: White. Medium size, formal double. Late blooming. Originated in Oregon, USA.

Dainty Pink. *(C.japonica),* Blackwell Nursery Inc. Catalogue, 1957. No description. Originated in USA.

Dainty Red. Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1956. A sport of **Dainty (California).** Probably synonymous with **Fred Sander.**

Dainty Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.52. A sport of **Dainty (California).** Synonym for **Fred Sander.**

Dainty (South). SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Dainty'(So), changed to 'Dainty'(South) in later editions. Synonym for **Dainty.**

Dairan. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.52. Different reading for 'Ohmidare'.

Dairenge. Different reading for **Ôrenge.**

Daisen. (Great Wizard), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.154, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.93, colour photo, p.229, description: Dark red. Medium size single, 8 petals, spreading stamen cluster with golden anthers. Blooms early to late. Leaves, large, ovate to elliptic, abruptly acuminate, sharply serrate. Petioles tomentose. Tree vigorous lateral growth. Originated in Mitsuke City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Daisen-akadera. (Daisen Red Temple), *(C.japonica),* ICS., 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.5: Medium to large size, deep red, tubular single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.153 with colour photo; English translation p.105. Small, deep red, tubular to cup-shaped single, slender petals cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Daisenbeni. (Red Camellia from Daisen), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* Vol.II ,1978, p.116, pl.262: Small trumpet shaped, red single of 6-7 petals and compact stamen cylindrical cluster, yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves, long-elliptic, caudate, shallowly serrate, mid-green, raised venation. Selected from wild japonicas growing in the San-in District, Japan and named by Hisatoshi, Nagami. See: p.93 & 229, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* and p.194, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Different reading: 'Daisenkô'.

Daisen-fuji-tsukasa-nigô. (Daisen Fujitsukasa No.2), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.164, colour photo and description: Medium size, light red, with a purplish tinge and deep red veins. campanulate single with 5 wide, overlapping, emarginate, reflexed petals, a litle crinkled on the margins, and a slender stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves, bright, strong green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

Daisenhaku. (White Camellia from Daisen), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.139, pl.335: Small, long, slender, campanulate white single of 6-7 petals and compact stamen cluster, pinched in at top, pale yellow anthers. Blooms mid to late season. Leaves, elliptic, apex acuminate, base wedge shaped, mid-green, serrations obscure. See: pp.93, 229, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* and p.23, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no*

Chinka. Originated in Tottori Prefecture, Japan, from an old tree in the Yamakage district. Named by Nagami, Hisatoshi, Sakaiminato. Different readings: 'Ôyamajiro', 'Ôyamashiro'.

Daisenkô. Different reading for **Daisenbeni.**

Daisen-seikô. (Pure Light on Mt. Daisen). *(C.japonica),* Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1987-1988, *Seibu no Tsubaki,* No.319: Trumpet shaped, dark red single with cylindrical stamens. Small to medium size. Originated in San'in District, Japan.

Daisen-wabisuke. (Daisen Wabisuke), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.174, colour photo and description: Very small size, deep red, slender tubular single of 5 petals and small, irregular stamen cluster with some yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves deep green, narrow-elliptic to obolanceolate, apices long acuminate, margins shallowly or obscurely serrate. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Note: This cultivar is *a C.japonica* in spite of its name.

Daisetsuzan. (Great Snowy Mountain), (Higo), Jihe'i, Yoshimura's *Higo Tsubaki Meikan,* No.9, 1964; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.65, pl.88; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.93, colour photo, p.229, description: Large, white Higo camellia; 5-7 large outer petals, broad, waved. Large, central burst of stamens, golden anthers, pale yellow filaments. Leaves, dark glossy green, broad-elliptic, finely and sharply serrate, occasionally with yellow variegation. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Daishi-no-chôshi. (Fourth tone), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Fourth tone alludes to the yellow colour tone. This remarkable, ancient cultivar was described as a yellow camellia with colour like dead leaves. Large size, single with emarginate petals. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.114. Different reading: 'Daiyon-no-chôshi'. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Daishirotama. A.J. Mackie Nursery Catalogue, 1963, p.18 as 'Dai-Shirotama'. Different reading for **Ô-Shiratama.**

Daishizhige. Shao, Taichong, 1992 *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.74, No.265. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W.Davis Descanso.**

Daishôhai. (Large Red Cup), *(C.japonica),* Kamo Zenji, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.32: Dark red. Large single with higo-like spreading stamen cluster. Originated in Japan by Kamo Zenji. Different reading: 'Ôshôhai'.

Daishuhai. (Large Sake Cup), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.52 as 'Dai-syu-hai'. No description. Originated by Kamo, Zenji in Japan. Believed to be a different cultivar from **Ôsakazuki.**

Daishuhai. (Large Vermilion Cup), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nojôhô,* No.6, p.39: Red with a white base, large, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Taishuhai', 'Dai-syuhai'. Chinese synonym: 'Dazhubei'.

Daisy Banks. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944 Supplement: Seedling No.200, named in honor of Mrs J. Banks of Opelika, Alabama. The large, pure white, tissue-like textured flowers, vary in form from loosely peony semi-double to single, with stamens intermingled or prominent. Flowers mid-season to late. Foliage, dull green; growth vigorous and spreading. A white seedling of 'Alba Superba' originated by G.G. Gerbing, Fernandina, Florida, USA, in *Camellias,* 1945: This new white camellia produced flowers of variable formation, 11-12.5 cm across. The petals are waved and very thin, almost transparent. Blooms early. Growth is vigorous, compact and upright. Foliage dull green, deeply serrate.

Daisy Eagleson. *(C.japonica x C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.220, Reg. No.546: *Camellia japonica x Camellia sasanqua* **Daisy Eagleson,** a graft chimera sport originated by

Tom Eagleson, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. A japonica seedling scion grafted onto a **Maiden's Blush,** sasanqua understock. Plant growth is rapid, upright and dense with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. The rose form double flowers. 6 cm across, are light pink and white and have 50 petals. Blooms early to mid-season. See Stewart et al., 1972, 'Camellia 'Daisy Eagleson', a graft chimera', *American Journal of Botany,* vol.59, No.5, pp.515-524.

Dai-syuhai. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.117. Different reading for **Daishuhai.**

Daitairin. Wada, 1941, Hakoneya Nursery Catalogue. Synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Daitarin. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Corruption of Japanese name 'Daitairin', synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Daitarin Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.3,, as 'Daitarin Var.'. Orthographic error for 'Daitairin Variegated'; synonym for **Manzairaku.**

Daitarine. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Corruption of Japanese name 'Daitairin', synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Daiterin. SCCS Bulletin Vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name 'Daitairin', synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Daitô. (Large Peach), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, Shigetarô, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Daitô-shidare. (Large Weeping Peach), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.229: Peach red, double peony form blossom, large, with divide stamen cluster; mid-season flowering. Leaves, rather large, ovate, serrate, mid-green, petioles hirsute. Plant habit upright and vigorous but having weak branches so that the heavy flowers hang down. Originated in Mure Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Oyama in 1979.

Daitokuji-shiratama. ('Shiratama from the Daitokuji Temple). *(C.japonica),* Yasumori Kanda, 1997, Interntet site www.fujitsu.co.jp/people/kanda: Medium size, single white of 7 rounded petals and central brush of anthers. Plant in Jindai Botanical Park, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.153 with colour photo; English translation p.105. Small. Flowers early to mid-season. Collected by Tôjirô Seto in Tokyo, said that the original tree is growing in Kyoto. Named and released by Shûji Noguchi in 1970. From Kyoto to Tokyo.

Daitokuji-wabisuke. Setoguchi, Hiroshi, 1962. JCS., *Tsubaki,* No.2, p.5. Synonym for **Kochô-wabisuke,** 'Hon-wabisuke'as 'Wabisuke'.

Daiturin. George Jackman & Son Nursery, 1954-1955, *Planter's Handbook,* No.16, p.18. Corruption of Japanese name 'Daitairin', synonmy for **Dewatairin.**

Daiunji-aka. (Daiun Temple Red), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e;* see Asai, Keitarô, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.6, p.125. No description. Originated in the Daiunji Temple, Kyôto, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Daiunji-shiro. (Daiun Temple White), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e;* see Asai, Keitarô, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.6, p.125. No description. Originated in the Daiunji Temple, Kyôto, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Daiwei Zhi Xing. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Star of David.**

Daiweisi Furen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for **Mrs D.W. Davis.**

Daixing Shiba Xueshi. (Large Type Eighteen Scholars), *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Tad Hsing Shih-pa-hsueh Shih': Pink, rose form double. Originated in China.

Daiyon-no-chôshi. Different reading for **Daishi-no-chôshi.**

Dajiangshang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Grand Prix.**

Dajiao Cangyin. (Charming, Great Concealed Silver), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia* in *China*, p.50, No.308, colour photo, No.178: Large size, 8-10 cm across, rose form double, white with pink patches, 3-4 rows of somewhat irregular emarginate petals, with a centre of small, erect petals, petaloids and golden stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic.

Dajiaokan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Daijôkan**

Dajin. (Large Brocade), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*. p.76, No.563. Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Ô-nishiki.**

Dajinsui. (Large Golden Tassel), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü and Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10; Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.36-37, colour plate; Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.36. colour photo and description: Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, 6-8 cm long, 3-4.5 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, reclinate in a V shape, margins of bases undulate. Flowers deep red (RHS.CC.53C), diameter 10-11 cm. Petals 7-13, slightly reclinate. Stamens numerous, placed around pistil to form a ring and occupying one third of the flower which gives the appearance of ears of wheat in the centre of the flower. It flowers in mid-season and was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Synonyms: 'Early Sunshine', 'Large Golden Tassel'. Different reading: 'Ta-chin-sui'.

Dajixiang. (Good Luck). *(C.japonica), The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* 1998, p.37 with colour photo; , Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.37 with colour photo; An old cultivar originating in Eastern China. Flowers light red with a few white spots. Anemone to peony form, medium size, 11-16 large petals, broad-round, wrinkled and waved at the edges. Small petals and stamens mixed in the centre. Flowers larger than **Huafoding,** and have less white spots. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Spreading plant with average growth. Flowers mid-season.

Dajixiang. (Good Luck). Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias of Zhejiang*, p.52. Synonym for **Sailuoyang.**

Dakate. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 25 May 1990. Chinese synonym for **Carter's Sunburst.**

Dakota. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2004, p.28, Reg. No.2622. An 8-10 year old chance seedling originated by Dr Howard Smith, Gainesville, Fla., USA. Flower is 7.5 cm across, variegated red and white, peony to anemone form with 7 petals and 119 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.91. Plant is upright and open, with average growth rate. Leaves are 9 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Dakota Variegated. Camellia Nomenclature 2006, p.33. Variation of published and valid name **Dakota.**

Dale Fitzgerald. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2008, p.C11 with colour photo, Regn No. 2710. A seedling of **Moonlight Bay**, first flowered 2000. Originated and propagated by Jerry Conrad, Erinon Nurseries, Plymouth, Fla., USA. A 12.7 cm diameter, rose pink, peony form flower with central yellow anthers on cream filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers early to mid-season. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.109 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 10 cm x 5 cm.

Daleni. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for 'Dahlenii'.

Dali. (Big Oriole). *(C.tunghinensis). Collected Papers*, International Convention on *C.chrysantha;* "A sum-up Report" by Cheng, Jinshu et al. A special clone of *C.tunghinensis* selected in the wild for breeding purposes.

Dali Baozhu. Fang, 1930, *Tiannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Synonym for **Dali Cha.**

Dali Butterfly Wings. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Dali Diechi.**

Dali Camellia. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua,* p.143. Synonym for **Dali Cha.**

Dali Cha. (Dali Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report,* pp.13-25 as 'Talicha' or 'Queen of Tali'. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.98, colour plate and description: Leaves large, thick, broad-ovate to elliptic-ovate, apices acute or acuminate, bases rounded or broad-cuneate, flat or slightly raised, margins undulate, 7.6-10 cm long, 5-6 cm wide. Flowers bright red, becoming lighter after opening (RHS.CC.53D) diameter 12-22 cm, forming a spherical corolla. Petals about 30 in 4-5 whorls, outer petals flat, inner whorls folded, rolled and erect, forming a globular flower. Stamens numerous, united to form a tube or divided into several groups by rolled petals. Pistils mostly well developed, a few rudimetary, fertile. The flowers af this cultivar are large and gorgeous and are the largest amongst the Yunnan reticulatas with a diameter up to 22 cm. It has large, thick leaves, strong axillary bud growth and a loose branching pattern. It flowers early to mid-season. There is a large, old tree of this cultivar in Dapingdi, Guangtong, Yunnan, estimated to be several hundred years old. Western synonym: 'Tali Queen'. Other synonyms: 'Tali Camellia', 'Queen of Tali', 'Dali Camellia', 'Dali Baozhu'. Different readings: 'Ta-li Ch'a', 'Dalicha'.

Dali Diechi. (Dali Butterfly Wings), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.20; Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.64 colour plate and description: Leaves ovate to broad-ovate, flat or slightly reclinate, apices short pointed or acute, bases obtusely rounded or broad-cuneate, 6-7.7 cm long, 4.5-5.8 cm wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.53C-D), diameter 10-13 cm. Petals about 16 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls large, slightly curved, inner whorls smaller, curved. Stamens numerous, inconspicuously divided into several groups placed amongst curved petals. Pistils well developed, fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of **Dali Cha** by researchers of the Kunming Botanic Gardens. Flowers early to mid-season. Synonyms: 'Dali Butterfly Wings', 'Tali Butterfly Wings', 'Hudiecha'. Different reading: 'Ta-li Tieh-ch'ih'.

Dali Mudan. (Dali Peony), *(C.reticulata),* Fang, 1930, *Tainnan Chahua Xiaozhi:* Similar to **Mudan Cha** but the petals are simpler. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Dali Peony. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.150. Synonym for **Dali Mudan.**

Dali Precious Pearl. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.150. Synonym for 'Dali Baozhu'.

Dalicha. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading from **Dali Cha.**

Dalia Flora (OJgnen). Sacco, 1832-1834, according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nel Camelie,* pl.12. Orthographic error for 'Dahliaeflora Ignea', synonym for **Ignescens.**

Daliaeflora Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic error for 'Dahliiflora', synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dalhiaeflora Nova. Franco Agostini, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...* Orthographic error for 'Dahli-iflora', synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dalhiaflora. Dartington Hall Garden Catalogue, 1966, p.2. Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora.**

Dalieflora. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Dahliiflora', synonym for **Ignescens.**

Dalieflora Rosea. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Dahliiflora Rosea.**

Dallas. *(C.reticulata),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1977: Orchid pink. Large semi-double to loose peony form. Open growth. Flowers mid-season to late. A chance reticulata seedling originated by Kramer Bros, Upland, California, USA.

Dallas Pratt. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.231, Reg. No.1311: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by Mrs W.K. Laughlin, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The anemone form, **Elegans** type bloom is medium pink. Average size, 11 cm across by 6 cm deep with 12 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. White splashed petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.

Dallas Price. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.176, Reg. No.1937: A large, dark red, rose form double to semi-double *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Arch of Triumph**), mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 12.5 cm wide by 4 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.

Dalleni. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Orthographic error for Dahlenii', synonym for **Rathmoreana.**

Dallenii. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers,* p.85. Orthographic error for 'Dahlenii', synonym for **Rathmoreana.**

Dallich. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog , p.6. Originated in Germany. No description . (Believed extinct).

Dalu Jiuqu. (Nine Bends in Mainland), (*C.edithae* hybrid). Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification ....Outstanding Camellias,* p.306 with colour photo; Originated in Fujian Province, China. Previously known as 'Jiuqu', and renamed by Professor Gao to distinguish it from another 'Jiuqu', belonging to Taiwan, now named **Taiwan Jiuqu.** Flowers deep pink, formal double, small to medium size, petals obcordate, regularly arranged, tips pointed, sparse flowering. Leaves dark green, cardioid at the base, sunken veins, long pubescence on back surfaces. Spreading plant, tender shoots with long and dense pubescences. Vigorous growth. Late flowering.

Dama de Pao. Ingram, 1951,-American Camellia Yearbook-, p.97. Orthographic error for **Dama do Paço.**

Dama de Tollo. *(C.japonica) Camelia*, Soc. Española de la Camelia, Dec. 2011, p.41 with colour photo; A medium size, rose form double, 7.5-9.5 cm diameter x 4 cm deep with 40-55 petals and 1-7 central petaloids. 0-11 stamens with cream filaments and yellow anthers. Flower colour red (RHSCC 054A). Leaf dark green (RHSCC 147A), 8 cm x 4.5 cm, elliptic, margins serrated, apices pointed. Late flowering. A seedling of **Katie**, first flowered 2005. Originated by Leonor Magariños, Viveros Rio Tollo, Spain.

Dama del Pazo. *(C.japonica),* Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra , 1882, Catalogue: Formal double. Delicate pink with paler centre. Originated in Portugal. Spanish translation of **Dama do Paço.** (Before Nomenclature Rules would have made illegal).

Dama do Paço. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873,p.42: Formal double. Delicate pink with paler centre, striped with white. Originated in Portugal. Spanish translation; 'Dama del Pazo'. Orthographic errors: 'Dama de Pao', 'Dama do Passo'.

Damana Novella. Waterhouse, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.31. Orthographic error for **Damiana Novella.**

Damanao. (Large Cornelian), (*C.reticulata*), *Pa Chung Hua P'u,* 1621; Fang, 1930, *Tiannan Chahua Xiaozhu* as 'Hongbai Manao Shizitou', (White-red Cornelian Lion-head). The shape is like

'Jiuxin Shipaban'. When red predominates it is called 'Hongmanao', (Red Cornelian) or 'Xueshi', when white predominated it is called 'Baimanao', (White Cornelian). This camellia is a virus variegated form of **Shizitou,** ('Lion Head'). As the white variegation is not stable, names for selected clones cannot be acepted as valid and can only be regarded as synonyms. Yü in the RHS. *Rhododendron and Camellia Conference Report,* 1950 gave the names 'Tarmarnao' or 'Large Cornelian'. It was originally released in the USA, erroneously as 'Lion's Head'. See colour plate facing p.7, 1950 *American Camellia Yearbook* and p.153, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* The most complete description and illustration is given in Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.96: Leaves oblong-ovate to oblong-obovate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, slightly reclinate, 6-9 cm long, 3.3-5 cm wide. Flowers bright red with white, diameter 12-13 cm. Petals about 30 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded, curved, erect, forming a spherical flower centre. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups by folded petals. Pistils often rudimentary. Fertile. The branches and leaves are very similar to those of **Shizitou**. The only difference is that the flower colour of **Damanao** is red with white. Flowers mid-season. Synonyms: 'Hongbai Manao Shizitou', 'Xueshi', 'Baimanao', 'Hongmanao', 'Manao', 'Large Cornelian', 'Cornelian'. Different readings: 'Ta-ma-nao', 'Tarmarnao', 'Pai-ma-nao', 'Hung-ma-nao'. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Damanguan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 25 May, 1990. Chinese synonym for **Grand Slam.**

Damanguan Xinzhong. Gao, Jiyin Ltr 25 May 1990. Chinese synonym for **Grand Slam Variegated.**

Dame Silvia. *(C.japonica hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, P.13, Reg. No.442. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Scentasia** which first flowered in 1999. The flower, 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, may be variable in form, the registration offered describing it as semi-double, whereas the samples and photos provided best fitted anemone form. On the samples supplied, there were about 12 petals and 25 petaloids mixed with partly-visible stamens, and a clear separation between the petal ring and the stamen/petaloid mass. Colour is an unusual bright scarlet pink, most closely matched to RHS.CC.52A, and the petals have a distinctive heavy texture. There is a moderate, floral, rose-like scent. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Dameiren. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.37. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Big Beauty.**

Damiana. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Damiana Novella. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.103 as 'Damiananovella': Formal double, imbricated. A beautiful purplish red, with a bright centre. Said to have been originated by Frére Danien V. Corsi, Italy. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.31: Circumference, bright rose pink, the petals in the middle, bright, central deep coloured with a line of white; perfectly imbricated, often in a spiral form. It often has flowers that are all striped with white. Orthographic errors: 'Daminia Novella', 'Comiana Novella', 'Bamiano Novella', 'Damana Novella', 'Damiana Novello'. Originated in Italy according to Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.I as 'Damina Novella', where it is described as: Medium sized, imbricated, outer petals ample, rounded, recurved, a deep cherry red with a few delicate white stripes; intermediate petals, smaller, oblong, bilobate, their red colour intersected at the centre by a white streak; those central, smaller, lanceolate, full and of the same colour as the exterior ones.

Damiana Novello. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Damiana Novella.**

Damina Novella. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Damiana Novella.**

Damingxing.. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, The World's Best Camellia Cultivars, p.129. Chinese synonym for Star is Born.

Damio. Waterer Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. Orthographic error for 'Daimyô'.

Damon Runyon. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Undaunted.**

Damosel. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.329. Orthographic variant for **Damozel.**

Damozel. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Light pink. Medium sized, semi-double with irregular petals. Upright growth. Late blooming. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Damosel'.

Dan el Webster. Guichard Nursery Catalogue, 1910. Orthographic error for **Daniel Webster.**

Dan Grant. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.86, Reg. No.858: A 9 years old chance seedling, that first bloomed 1961; originated by Dr T.A. Grant, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant habit is dense, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The light pink flower is semi-double, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) with rabbit ears. Anthers, yellow and filaments white. Size, 11-12 cm across and 6 cm deep with 26 petals including 8-10 rabbit ears mixed with stamens. Flowers are pale pink with darker venation and white spots and streaks. Flowers early to late.

Dan Graves. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.4. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.230, Reg. No. 749: A 5 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1959; originated by Mrs D. Graves, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. Leaves heavily veined, serrated, dark green, 10 cm x 5 cm. The flower, 11-12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep, is Orient red (819 Verbena chamaedrifolia - Horticultural Color Chart vol.I). Large, thick petals, heavy yellow pollen. Blooms midseason. There is a variegated form, **Dan Graves Variegated.**

Dan Graves Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1965 as 'Dan Graves Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dan Graves** - Orient red and white. Originated in USA at the Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana.

Dan McCarthy. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.28. Synonym for 'Horkan', itself a synonym for **Pompone.**

Dan Stewart. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.159, Reg. No.1037: A 5 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1962; originated by D.W. Stewart, Jr., Minden, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth upright, dense and medium in rate with 12.5 cm x 2.5 cm dark green leaves. The peony form flower, similar to **Debutante,** is 12.5 cm across and 7 cm deep, rose pink. Blooms mid-season.

Dana Homeyer. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.120: Deep, ruby red, large size, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica) x* **Mouchang.** Originated by Dr Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal.* vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2173. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.120: 10 year old seedling that first bloomed 1986. Size 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average in rate and open, with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. wide.

Dana Homeyer Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Advert. for Valdosta Camellia scions. A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Dana Homeyer.** Originated in USA.

Danae. *(C.japonica),* Halewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.52: Bright crimson. Originated in Australia.

Danbang Yanghong. (Single Pink), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.48: Medium size, pink, single. Branches and foliage dense. Leaves dark green, elliptic, upper surface uneven, lateral veins not prominent. Flowers pink, about 7 cm across. Petals 7 in two rows, unsymetrical, rounded, notched at the apex. Stamens normal, about 100, joined basally in a cylinder. Pistil normal. Buds long-elliptic, green. Native to Wenzhou, and introduced to Hangzhou in 1965. Originated in China.

Dance of Heavenly Dragon. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.330 with colour photo; Synonym for **Tenryû-no-mai.**

Dance of the Goddess of Luck. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.56 with colour photo; Synonym for **Benten-kagura**

Danci. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la culture du Camellia,* p.103. Orthographic error for 'Dansi', synonym for **Dryade.**

Dancing Blaze. *(C.hybrid)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2798. Originated by Neville Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand, registered by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.75 with colour photo. A 12 year old cross of **Peggy Burton** x **Black Magic**, which first flowered 2004. Propagated by Mark Crawford, Valdosta. Spreading habit with slow growth rate. Mid-green leaves are 9 cm x 5 cm. Medium size flower is a dark red semi-double, 8.2 cm diameter x 6.2 cm height, with yellow anthers and red filaments. Flowers have a heavy, waxy, glowing texture.

Dancing Flame. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, July 2010, p.10; Regn No.486; A cross of **Peggy Burton** x **Black Magic**, made in 1999 and first flowered 2002. Plant is upright, open foliage when young, and of medium growth rate. Mid-green leaves are 8 cm x 4 cm, with crinkled and serrated margins like **Black Magic**. Flower is semi-double, 9 cm x 5 cm, with 16-18 petals and occasionally a few petaloids. Colour is a rich, deep scarlet (RHS.CC. 46B) and the upstanding petals are fluted and frilled at the edges. Stamens are interspersed with the petals and have cream filaments and gold anthers. Originated by Neville Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand.

Dancing Girl. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Dancing Jishi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.52. Synonym for **Arajishi.**

Dancing Lady. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.52. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Dancing Sleeve. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Synonym for **Mai-no-sode.**

Dandahong. (Pale Bright Red), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.20; Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.70 with colour illustration: Leaves oblong, thin, flat, apices long-acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 7-10 cm long, 2.7-4.7 cm wide. Flowers light pink (RHS.CC.53D-55A), the flower colour becoming gradually paler after opening, sometimes with white spots, diameter, 12-13 cm. Petals about 27 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls flat and slightly declinate, inner whorls folded and erect. Stamens numerous, divided into 5-7 groups by curved petals. Pistils well developed or partly rudimentary, fertile. This is a thin leafed, loosely branched cultivar with open, pliable branches that are nodding when in bloom. It originated in Xiaguan, Dali, Yunnan, China. Flowers mid-season. Western Synonym: 'Pale Bright Red'. Other synonym: 'Pale Spinel Pink'. Different reading: 'Tan-ta-hung'.

Danding. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.408; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Tanchô.**

Dandinghe. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.19 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a red, semi-double to rose form double, with a small group of weak central stamens.

Danel Webster. McIlhenny, 1935, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Daniel Webster.**

Danfen Beidi. (Light Pink Betty). Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Dream.**

Danfen Wude. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Woodville Red Blush.**

Danfenbian Mingtian. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow Marbury's Light Pink.**

Danfenhong Beidi. (Pink Betty). Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Pink.**

Danhon. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* p.26. Taiwanese for **Danhong.**

Danhong. (Light red), *(C.sasanqua),* Yang. 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Tan-hung': Pale red single. Medium size. Originated in Taiwan.

Daniel Fluffy. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3.Orthographic error for **Daniel's Fluffy.**

Daniel Websler. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Daniel Webster.**

Daniel Webster. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:14: No description. Catalogue 1848-1849, 35:36: Carmine with fine lines of white, some petals completely white, others with broad stripes, perfectly imbricated. Petals well rounded. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.231: Cherry red carmine, delicately streaked with white, petals rounded, almost round, broad, indented, some entirely white, others steaked or blotched with deep or light red. A perfect formal double, 10-11 cm across. Described and illustrated in Verschaffelt,1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.1: The blossoms, of medium size, are full bodied, pink liberally striped with white. They are intermediate between formal and peony, the first rows regularly imbricated, while in the centre the petals are erect, close and form a prominent heart. It was received from Mr Boll of Philadelphia, USA who obtained it from seed. Orthographic errors: 'Dan el Webster', 'Danel Webster', 'Daniel Websler', 'Daniel Webstget'.

Daniel's Fluffy. *(C.japonica),* Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948: Pink striped red. Medium size, loose rose form double to formal double. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic error: 'Daniel Fluffy'. Originated in USA.

Daniel Webstget. *Notizziario della Società Italiana della Camellia,* Dec.1989, No.4, p.4. Orthographic error for **Daniel Webster.**

Danjing. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.21 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a dark pink semi-double to rose form. Some petals rounded at the tips, some an unusual triangular shape

Dannier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.408; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ellen Daniel.**

Danovara. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.53. Orthographic error for **Danovaro.**

Danovaro. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.24: Colour and form of **Incarnata**. Petals streaked with carmine. Imbricated, large. Illustrated and described in Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.III: The blossoms, larger than average, are composed of many small, rounded petals, regularly imbricated, pure white with a few delicate pink stripes. Foliage small. Originated by Danovaro, Genoa, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'De Novaro', 'De Novara', 'Da Novarro', 'Denavaro', 'Danovara', 'Da Novaro'.

DAN's Alice. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.627; A chance seedling with medium, upright, bushy growth. Elliptic leaves. New growth bronze, turning dark green, almost black, finally maturing to very dark green. Flowers early to late sasanqua season. Perfumed, small, single, magenta blooms have a spreading ring of cream stamens. Broad petals are also crinkled and notched. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Amanda. *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust., *Camellia News,* No.184, Spring 2010, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.650-N. Chance seedling, first flowered 1991. Fragrant, medium size flowers, white with pink edge, single to semi-double. Spreading cluster of cream filaments with yellow anthers. Flowers early to very late sasanqua season. Irregular, fluted and wavy petals are also ruffled, crinkled and notched. Bush is dense, upright and fast growing, with small, oblong leaves. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Anneka. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.632N. A chance seedling, first flowered 1987. Slow, upright, dense and bushy growth. Dark green elliptic leaves. Flowers mid to late sasanqua season. Fragrant, medium size, white blooms with pale lavender edges and lavender reverse begin as pink buds. Flowers open as formal double, maturing to informal double or semi-double form. Petals broad, smooth and notched. Stamens in a flared column with some petaloids. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Annelise. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.10, colour photo p.9; Regn No.634N; A chance seedling, first flowered 1990. Fast, upright, spreading growth, oblong leaves. Fragrant, medium size flowers are pale pink. Flowers mid to very late sasanqua season. Broad petals are notched and slightly crinkled. Flared, creamy white filaments and yellow anthers. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Audrey. *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust., *Camellia News,* No.184 Spring 2010, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No 651-N. Seedling of **Dan's Sally**, male parent unknown, first flowered 1995. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust. Medium size, fragrant, semidouble flowers produced early to late sasanqua season.Medium growth on a spreading, vase shaped plant, with glossy, leathery, obovate shaped leaves in average density. Pink petals are twisted and notched, and RHSCC 65A at the centre, shading to 65D at the edges. Spreading ring of yellow filaments and stamens may have occasional petaloids.

DAN's Barbara. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust. *Camellia News,* No.191, Autumn 2013, p.28 with colour photo. Regn No.668-N. Chance seedling of **Plantation Pink**. Slightly fragrant, single, small to medium size. White blooms have broad, crinkled incurved petals, with occasional lavender tips, and a central flare of pale yellow stamens. Fast growing, spreading plant, elliptic shaped leaves with acute tip. Originator Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, NSW., Aust.

DAN's Birgitte. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No. 626N; A tall, weeping plant, with upright bushy growth at medium rate. Elliptic leaves. Blooms early to late sasanqua season. Fragrant, small, informal double flowers are silvery pink and have very few stamens. Petals are irregular, slightly notched, and may be wavy, fluted, twisted. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Carolyn. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust. *Camellia News,* No.191, Autumn 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.669-N. A chance seedling, released in 2009. Small, fragrant semidouble, with irregular broad, crinkled and notched petals, dark pink (RHSCC 72C), with purple edges (RHSCC 70B). Flared centre of yellow filaments and golden anthers occasionally has a few mingled petaloids. Plant is fast growing, very dense, upright and bushy. Leaves are leathery, matt, elliptic, apex acuminate. Early flowering. Originator Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, NSW., Aust.

DAN's Cassandra. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust. *Camellia News,* No.191, Autumn 2013, p.29 with colour photo, Regn No.670-N. A chance seedling of **Plantation Pink,** released 2009. Small, lollypop pink single, 5-6 petals. RHSCC 62B at centre and 62A at edges. Petals crinkled and deeply notched. Flared stamens with white filaments and golden anthers. Plant is upright and fast growing. Leaves are obovate with an acuminate apex. Long flowering season from autumn. Originator Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, NSW., Aust.

DAN's Chloe. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.10, colour photo p.9; Regn No.635N; A chance seedling of **Plantation Pink**, first flowered 1991. Fast, upright, dense, bushy growth, elliptic leaves. Fragrant, medium size, single blooms are white, with occasional pink edges. Petals are broad, reflexed, notched, with crinkled edges. Stamens are cream in a flared column. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Connie. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.10 with colour photo; Regn No.642N; A chance seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Setsugekka,** first flowered 1992. Strong, fast, upright, dense, bushy growth, with curled, leathery, obovate leaves. Strongly scented, medium size, semi-double flowers are white, outer petals having a dark cerise edge, inner petals a lighter edge. Petals are ruffled, and may also be fluted or wavy, giving height to the flowers.. Solid cluster of filaments are cream, with gold anthers, and is slightly spread, with an occasional petaloid. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Corinne. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust. *Camellia News,* No.191, Autumn 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No.671-N. A chance seedling of **DAN's Hanne**, released 2009. Slightly fragrant, large single blooms. Unusual vivid dark crimson colour (RHSCC 61A). 6 Broad petals are deeply notched. Flared ring of pale yellow stamens with split pistil. Plant is upright and fast growing, with dark green, elliptic leaves, acuminate apex. Originator Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, NSW., Aust.

DAN's Elsa. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.629N; A chance seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 1985. Medium, upright and spreading, bushy growth. Leaves elliptic. Flowers mid to late sasanqua season on arching branches. Fragrant, medium size semi-double blooms are pale pink with a silvery sheen and a spreading ring of yellow stamens. Petals are narrow, crinkled, creped, notched, and are translucent at the outer edges. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Elvi. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust. *Camellia News,* No.191, Autumn 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.672-N; A chance seedling of **DAN's Alice**, released 2009. Fragrant, small to medium size blooms, single, with a silvery white centre and dark pink to cerise edges. The 5 broad petals are crinkled and notched. Flared column of pale yellow stamens. Slow, upright, compact growth. Leathery, elliptic leaves, acuminate tips. Originator Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, NSW., Aust.

DAN's Emily. *(C.hiemalis).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.628N. A chance seedling of **Rose Ann (Matthews),** first flowered 1983. Fast, upright, dense, bushy growth. Large, obovate leaves, flowers mid to late sasanqua season. Fragrant,

medium size, single, rose pink (RHS.CC.66C) blooms with large, rounded, creped and crinkled petals, slightly paler at the centre. Occasional petaloid, and flared column of pale yellow stamens. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Emma. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust. *Camellia News,* No.191, Autumn 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.673-N; A chance seedling of **DAN's Hanne**. Small to medium size, fragrant, single with 5 to 6 broad petals, which are creped, slightly notched, solid mid-pink. Central flare of pale yellow filaments and yellow anthers. Fast, spreading, dense and pendulous growth. Leathery, elliptic leaves with acuminate tips. Early flowering. Originator Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, NSW., Aust.

DAN's Hanne. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.10, colour photo p.9; Regn No.633N; A seedling of unknown *C.sasanqua* 'Hogoku Ruby' purchased around 1975 in Melbourne. Strong, fast growing, bushy, upright plant with elliptic leaves. Flowers mid to very late sasanqua season. Single to semi-double, red blooms with broad, crinkled and notched petals, moired with a lighter centre. Spreading ring of yellow stamens. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Helena. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.11, colour photo p.10; Regn No.645N; A chance seedling of **Dan's Hanne**, first flowered 1995. Slow, dense, bushy growth of upright-vase form, with elliptic leaves. Flowers mid to late sasanqua flowering season. Highly perfumed, medium size, single blooms have long narrow, notched, petals, pink (RHS.CC.68B), and have a somewhat sparse, spreading ring of cream filaments with yellow anthers. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Janice. *(C.sasanqua).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.1: White with pale cerise margins, medium size single. Fragrant. Slow to medium, dense growth. C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No. 183 Winter 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.630N; Slender growth with arching branches. Early to very late sasanqua season. Petals crinkled and twisted. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Jessica. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.11, colour photo p.10; Regn No.644N; A chance seedling of **Jennifer Susan,** first flowered 1993. Fast, upright, dense, bushy growth, with shiny, dark green leaves. Flowers mid to late sasanqua season. Strongly fragrant, medium size, anemone to informal double flowers are white with the occasional pink edge. Petals are irregular and notched. Cream filaments with yellow anthers dispersed among the central petaloids. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Joan. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No. 183, Winter 2010, p.10, colour photo p.9; Regn No.636N; Upright, dense, bushy growth at medium rate. Ovate leaves. Flowers mid to late sasanqua season. Large, fragrant, semi-double blooms are lavender pink, with irregular, ruffled and crinkled petals. Spreading ring of yellow stamens. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Johanna. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.11, colour photo p.10; Regn No.647N; A chance seedling of **Dan's Hanne,** first flowered 1997. Fast, upright, dense, bushy growth, with elliptic and distinctly textured leaves. Blooms mid to late sasanqua flowering season. Strongly perfumed, small, single to semi-double flowers have cream centred petals shading to cerise (RHS.CC.74D) at the edges, with a flared column of yellow stamens. Petals are broad, flat, crinkled and notched. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Kate. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.10 with colour photo; Regn No.637N; A chance seedling, first flowered 1991. Very slow, compact, bushy growth. Oblong leaves. Flowers early to very late sasanqua season. Pink buds open into highly

perfumed, small, cupped, single blooms, which are white flushed pink, with a cerise edge. Spreading ring of yellow stamens. Petals broad, cupped and notched Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Lauren. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.10 with colour photo; Regn No.638N; A chance seedling of **Plantation Pink**, first flowered 1991. Fast, upright, dense, bushy growth with elliptic leaves. Blooms mid to late sasanqua season. Fragrant, small, single to semi-double flowers are white, with dark pink to lavender edges. Petals are irregular, notched, ruffled and creped. Cream filaments with yellow anthers in a flared column. Occasional petaloids. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Mary. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.11, colour photo p.10; Regn No.643N; A chance seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Setsugekka**, first flowered 1992. Dense, slow growth, producing a short, stocky plant, with matt, elliptic leaves. Flowers mid to late sasanqua season. Slightly frgrant, miniature, single to semi-double blooms have white to pale pink centres, with petals edged completely around with purplish pink (RHS.CC.66C). Flared column of yellow filaments and gold anthers. Broad, flat and creped petals. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Melanie. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.10 with colour photo; Regn No.639N; A chance seedling of **Dan's Alice**, first flowered 1991. Fast, upright, bushy growth, with elliptic leaves. New growth has a weeping tendency. Blooms mid to late sasanqua season. Highly perfumed, medium size, single blooms are white to very pale pink at the centre, shading to dark pink or cerise at the edges. Petals are broad, rounded, slightly incurved and creped at the edges. Flared column of cream stamens with a split pistil. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Meredith. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust., *Camellia News*, No.192, Winter 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No. 677N; A chance seedling. Medium to large, semidouble, fragrant, pure white blooms have notched, crinkled, elongated petals, which may have reflexed edges. Spreading ring of pale yellow filaments with golden anthers. Plant is spreading, semi-prostrate, and has an average growth rate. Very dense foliage with small elliptic leaves. Early flowering.Flower similar to **Setsugekka**, but a clearer white. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Meta. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No. 625N; A chance seedling, 1981, from **Setsuggekka.** Medium, upright, dense, bushy growth. Leaves shiny, dark green, elliptic. Perfumed, white, medium size, cup-shaped semi-double blooms have a flared column of yellow stamens with golden anthers Occasionally some pink on the reverse of petals. Broad petals are also incurved, creped and notched. Flowers early to late sasanqua season Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Mona. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust. *Camellia News,* No.191, Autumn 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.674-N; A chance seedling of **DAN's Alice**, released 2009. Very fragrant, small to medium size blooms, single, light red. Centre of spreading yellow stamens. Broad crinkled petals. Bushy spreading plant, average growth rate. Leaves obovate with acuminate tips. Originator Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, NSW., Aust.

DAN's Natalie. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No. 183, Winter 2010, p.11, colour photo p.10; Regn No.646N; A chance seedling of **Dan's Hanne**, first flowered 1996. Medium, upright growth, with elliptic leaves. Blooms early to late sasanqua flowering season. Highly perfumed, small, informal double flowers. Petals are broad, irregular, notched, and pink fading to silvery pink at the centres. Stamens are multi-clustered and dispersed among the petaloids. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Nicoline. (C.sasanqua). C. Aust., *Camellia News*, No.192, Winter 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No. 678N. Chance seedling of **DAN's Hanne**, released in 1989.Fast-growing, upright, bushy plant with dense foliage. Leaves ovate with acute tip. Slightly fragrant, small to medium size, semidouble blooms. Long flowering season. Petals are crimson (RHSCC 67C) with dark crimson (67A) edges, wavy, ruffled, slightly notched, with crimped and slightly incurved edges. Spreading ring of bright yellow anthers. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Nina. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No. 183, Winter 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.631N; A chance seedling first flowered 1986. Dense, spreading growth at medium rate. Small elliptic leaves with inconspicuous veining. Blooms mid to late sasanqua season. Fragrant, miniature cup shaped single blooms are porcelain pink with a fine paler pink to white edge. Petals are incurved and notched. Spreading ring of yellow filaments with golden anthers. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Rebecca. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No. 183, Winter 2010, p.11, colour photo p.10; Regn No. 648N; A chance seedling of **Dan's Hanne,** first flowered 1998. Vigorous, upright, dense, bushy growth, with large elliptic leaves. Flowers mid to late sasanqua flowering season. Fragrant, medium size, informal double blooms are shell pink (RHS.CC.66D) with a darker cerise centre (RHS.CC.66B). Petals are irregular, broad and notched. Stamens are multi-clustered and dispersed. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Sally. *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust., *Camellia News***,** No.184, Spring 2010, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.649-N. Chance seedling, first flowered 1988. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust. Medium, spreading, dense growth, leaves elliptic. Fragrant, medium size, single flowers, slightly cupped, pastel pink (RHSCC 62B). Flared column of creamy yellow filaments with gold stamens. Flowers early to late sasanqua season. Petals are broad, rounded, crinkled and also incurved and notched.

DAN's Simone. C. Aust. *Camellia News*, No.191, Autumn 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No. 675-N; A chance seedling of **Jennifer Susan**, released 2009. Small to medium size single, fragrant, crimson red. Spreading orange/yellow stamens. The 6 broad petals are smooth and notched. Fast growing, upright plant. Large, glossy, dark green elliptic leaves with acuminate tips. Originator Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, NSW., Aust.

DAN's Sonya. *(C.hiemalis).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.183 Winter 2010, p.10 with colour photo; Regn No.640N; A chance seedling of *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira,** first flowered 1991. Upright, compact, slow growing plant with masses of small to medium size, semi-double to informal double blooms. Pink buds open to a white flower with a strong, sweet fragrance. Irregular, broad petals are waved, and may also be fluted or twisted. Filaments are cream in a flared column, with an occasional petaloid. Glossy, dark green, elliptic leaves. Early and extended sasanqua flowering season. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Stephanie. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust., *Camellia News*, No.192, Winter 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No. 679N; Chance seedling of **Plantation Pink**. Upright bushy plant with average growth rate. Elliptic leaves with acute tip. Small to medium size, single, very fragrant. White blooms shade to a crimped cerise edge, long flowering season. Rounded petals are notched. Spreading ring of pale yellow stamens. Originator Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, NSW., Aust.

DAN's Susanne. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust., *Camellia News*, No. 184, Spring 2010, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.652-N. Seedling of **Dan's Joan**, male parent unknown, first flowered 2000. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust. Medium size, fragrant, very dark silvery pink (RHSCC 66B) single blooms. Broad, creped, reflexed and

notched petals, and a cluster of large spreading stamens with white filaments and golden anthers. Fast, upright, bushy growth, with leathery, elliptic leaves. Flowers early to late sasanqua season.

DAN's Susie. C. Aust. *Camellia News,* No.191, Autumn 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.676-N; Chance seedling, parentage unknown, Fragrant, small to medium size blooms. Long flowering period. Pink buds open to white blooms with irregular petals, occasional pink edge. Semidouble to irregular semidouble. Dispersed petaloids may breach the flared group of cream to pale yellow stamens. Slow growing, spreading plant. Elliptic leaves with acuminate tips.

DAN's Tommelise. *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.184, Spring 2010, p.26 with color photo; Regn No.653-N. Chance seedling, first flowered 2001. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust. Very dark pink to red, miniature, fragrant, elegans (anemone) form blooms, sometimes with a splash of white. Flowers early to late sasanqua season. Petals are broad, notched, and creped towards the outer edges. Very few stamens. Very slow, spreading and weeping growth, with very small elliptic leaves. Ideal as a low hedge.

DAN's Valerie. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust., *Camellia News,* No.192, Winter 2013, p.28 with colour photo p.28; Regn No. 680N. Chance seedling of **DAN's Hanne**. Small to medium size, irregular semidouble with petaloids, lovely fragrance. Petals are marbled pink/lavender, crinkled and notched, the top layer often twisted. Pale yellow stamens are dispersed and multi-fascicle. Plant is fast growing, upright and bushy. New foliage very dark green, almost black. Leaves elliptic with acute tip. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Virginia. *(C.sasanqua),* C. Aust., *Camellia News,* No.192, Winter 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Chance seedling of **DAN's Hanne.** Fragrant miniature blooms, less than 6.5cm diameter. Irregular semidouble through to elegans form. White, with dark pink tipped or edged petals. Petals irregular, generally broad, wavy and incurved. Pale yellow filaments and bright yellow anthers with petaloids interspersed. Late flowering. Dense, stocky plant with slow growth rate. Leaves small, elliptic with acuminate tip. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

DAN's Zoe. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 183, Winter 2010, p.10 with colour photo; Regn No.641N; A chance seedling of **Jennifer Susan,** first flowered 1991. Fast, spreading, bushy growth, with shiny, leathery, elliptic leaves. Fragrant, small, lavender pink, semi-double blooms are produced mid to late sasanqua flowering season. Petals are wavy and slightly notched. Cream filaments in a flared column with an occasional petaloid. Originated by Kurt Boesen, Dancraft Nurseries, Wilberforce, NSW, Aust.

Danse Jiuxin. (Light Coloured Nine Hearts), *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Listed by Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144 as 'Tansechiuhsin'. Different reading: 'Tan-se Chiu-hsin'. No description. Originated in China.

Dansi. Luzzatti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.13. Synonym for **Dryade.**

Dante. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.24: Ivory white, with vivid carmine stripes and spots. Well imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.III: Its blooms are of the largest size, convex, pure white, with a few small, delicate pink stains and stripes. Its petals are rounded, full and apiculate; at the centre they form **a** compact rosette. Received a medal in 1857 when exhibited at Brussels. Synonym: 'Le Dante'. Not to be confused with the Japanese cultivar **Kagiri,** invalidly known as 'Dante' in the USA. Originated by Negri, Milan, Italy.

Dante. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1940-1941. An invalid synonym for **Kagiri** in USA.

Dante's Inferno. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.283: An incomplete double, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep. The colour is scarlet. It has bright yellow stamens intermixed with petals in the centre of the flower. The plant is a medium to slow, compact grower. Registered in *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, Reg. No.275. Originated by A.M. Stowe, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

Dantiflora. *(C.japonica),* Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.159: Bicoloured Camellia. Flowers with red ground, variegated or striped with white. Single. Originated in Italy.

Danuo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The *Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Danovaro.**

Danyu. (Red Jade). *(C.sasanqua). The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* 1998, p.164 with colour photo; and Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.338 with colour photo; Originated in the areas of Jinhua and Wenzhou, Zhejiang, China. Flower red blotched white, slightly fragrant, semi-double, medium size with 25-30 petals, nearly rounded, slightly waved at edges. Some short yellow stamens in the centre. Leaves dark green, small elliptic, shiny. Plant compact with vigorous growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Danzador. *(C.japonica),* Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25, A striking, bold pattern of bright dots and dashes against a blush background. The large, somewhat flat, flower has a graceful flare to the petals. It is an 1947 seedling of unknown parentage. The plant has a slow, compact habit; branches slightly pendulous. Its medium sized foliage is dark green. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Mrs S.M. Miller, El Cajon, California, USA.

Danzhi. (Red Iris), *(C.japonica)* Wang & Yu, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium sized, semi-double, white with pink stripes to self pink, 3-4 rows of rounded, emarginated petals with an irregular stamen centre. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.143: Young twigs purplish red; leaves glossy, deep green, long-elliptic, 5.9-6.8 cm long x 4 cm wide, slightly oblique, convex at apex, broad cuneate at base, sharp, uniform serrations, veins depressed but distinct. Flowers semi-double, lotus type, variegated, base colour light pink to white, white lineate on light pink, pink lineate on white, 8.5-9 cm across with 22-24 petals in 3-4 rows, slightly incurved at first, recurved later, slightly convex at apex. Stamens about 50 in 4 or 5 fascicles, joined as short cylinders, clustered at the centre. Pistils rarely fertile. Buds peach-shaped, green. Blooms mid-season to late. A sport of **Baisan Xueshi.** Originated in China.

Danzhuang Xizi. (Pale faced Western Child), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellia*, No.72, p.39: Flowers, glossy, pale pink with 12-15 petals in 3-4 rows with a central group of stamens. Originated in the Fujian Province, China. Blooms mid-season.

Danzi. (Pale Purple), *(C.sasanqua),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan,* p.5 as 'Tan Tsu': A pale mauve, single sasanqua of 8 petals, 8.5 cm across. Originated in Taiwan.

Danzi Beidi. (Betty's Orchid). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Pink Chiffon.**

Daohong Wubao. (Peach Red Five Jewels), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Ti Chi Chung Hua Hui.* No description but given as a crimson form of **Wubao**. Different reading: 'Tao-hung Wu-pao'. Originated in China.

Daoliu. (Peach Willow), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Ti Chi Chung Hua Hui:* The leaves resemble a peach tree's; flowers peach red. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Tao Liu'.

Daoqianniao. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, The World's Best Camellia Cultivars, p.168. Chinese synonym for Shimachidori.

Daowende Shuguang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr., 25th May 1990. Chinese synonym for **Dawn's Early Light.**

Daphné. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.2; Pink, single.

Daphne du Maurier. *(C.japonica),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: A metalic red. Medium sized semi-double to anemone form with open, upright growth. A seedling of **Aaron's Ruby,** originated by Gillian Carlyon, Cornwall, England.

Daphne T. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2415. A medium size, white, semi-double chance seedling, which flowers mid-season. Originated by Charles T. Elliott Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with 36 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is spreading, open and average, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Dapingguo. (Big Apple). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.37. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Big Apple.**

Daqiao. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.234. Synonym for **Huayilanjiao.**

Darbyana. Killiow Nursery Catalogue,1981. Orthographic error for **Derbyana.**

Darc Imbricata. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Dark Imbricata', synonym for **Concinna.**

Darck. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.155. Orthographic error for **Dark.**

Darck Fulgens. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Dark Fulgens', synonym for **Francofurtensis.**

Darck Imbricata. Trillon, Le Manns Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.4. Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Darck Perfection. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardina a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Synonym for **Concinna.**

Darcy. *(C.hybrid).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.624-N.; Medium size, light pink edged white, anemone form flowers.

Daria. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.78 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone form, white. Some stamens interspersed with petaloids, and some petaloids may assume a yellow tinge. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x **Pomponia Alba**, first flowered 2003. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Dariesii. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.15. Orthographic error for **Daviesii.**

Dario. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List , p.5. Fratelli Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1852, p.15. Orthographic error for **Darius.**

Darius. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.116, 228: Leaves rounded, very large, apex acute, recurved, prominent venation, deeply serrate; bud very large, obtuse, scales greenish. Flower about 10 cm across, exterior petals over 2.7 cm, not numerous, deeply notched, largely imbricated like a dahlia without regularity; those of the interior unequal, deformed, poorly disposed and forming an irregular centre. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.15, as 'Dario': Milano. Peony form. Milk white. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Dario', 'Davio', 'Davio d'Italie'.

Dark. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3 as 'Darck'. (Believed extinct.)

Dark Cheerful. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Dark Coccinea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Dark Coloured. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Synonym for **Francofurtensis.**

Dark Crimson. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Dark Fulgens. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3. Orthographic error: 'Darck Fulgens'. Synonym for **Francofurtensis.**

Dark Gem. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent group. Deep red flower, cupped corolla.

Dark Imbricata. van Houtte Catalogue,1842, 9:51. Synonym for **Concinna.**

Dark Imbricata of Gilesi. Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Dark Jewel. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News,* No.95, p.20, Reg. No.335 with colour plate on back cover: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of **Damanao** as 'Cornelian' that first flowered 1980. The very dark red, large, peony flowers bloom mid-season on an open, upright plant with 9 cm x 5 cm leaves, lanceolate, long acuminate, finely serrate.

Dark Jewel Variegated. *(C.reticulata).* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Dark Jewel V.': A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Dark Jewel.** Originated in the USA.

Dark Marguerite. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIII, No.4, p.9. Synonym for **Pilida.**

Dark Nite. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XII, No.2, P.7, Reg. No.167: A seedling raised by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand from a cross, *C.hybrid* **Joyful Bells** x *C.japonica* **Australis** that first flowered 1971. Growth rate is medium to form an upright plant of open density. The light green leaves average 7 cm x 4 cm. Colour is crimson with yellow anthers and pink filaments. The 14 outer petals surround a dense centre burst of petaloids. Flowers midseason to late.

Dark of Night. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2772; Originated by Jim Moon, Portland, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.110 with colour photo; A cross of 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**) x 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**), first flowered in 2003. Medium size, 8.2 cm diameter x 3.2 cm deep, dark red semi-double. Yellow anthers and pink filaments in a central column with an occasional mixed petaloid. 15 petals. Filaments and petals are conjoined and fall in one piece.Upright, average growth. Dark green leaves average 9 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Dark of the Moon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.37: Maroon. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Dark of the Moon Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.31 with colour illustration: Peony form, large size, mid-season blooming. Medium, bushy and upright growth. A virus-variegated, red blotched white form of **Dark of the Moon.** Originated in USA.

Dark Pink Clouds. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Deep Pink Clouds.**

Dark Purple. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Dark purple pendent group; Dark purple flower, crisped or slitting petals, macro-flora, mid-folia, ovate and broad elliptic leaves.

Dark Red Camellia. Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* p.2. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Dark Secret. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.79: (Seedling of **Rainy Sun**) The male parent is probably **Kuro-tsubaki** as its foliage is similar and new leaves are a mahogany colour. The flower is a 10 cm semi-double of dark red, almost maroon. The petals are fringed and the stamens golden. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Darkie. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol XIV, No.1, 1981, p.25, Reg. No.225: Name withdrawn due to its racial connotation.

Darleen Grace. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No. 2899; Originated and registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.111 with colour photo; Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. The medium size, 8.2cm diameter x 3.8cm deep flower is semi-double to loose peony, cream white with a touch of pink on the outer edges of the petals. Gold anthers and cream filaments mixed with the central petals. Late flowers are sometimes blush pink with darker pink petal edges. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 9cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers mid-season to late.

Darleen Stoner. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* Jan-Mar 2010, p.1, colour photo front cover; Bright cranberry-coral with splash of white on centremost petals, semi-double to loose informal double. Crinkled petal edges. Vigorous upright growth, moderately sun tolerant. A seedling of **Coral Delight** x **Kramer's Supreme.** Originated by Martin F. Stoner, Pomona, Calif., USA.

Darling. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Japanese postcard with colour photo, 1995. Large, bright red semi-double of 17 petals. Outer are large, rounded, waved, inner are smaller, tending to be erect. Central column of stamens with golden anthers. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA from a seedling of (*C.reticulata* **Buddha** x *C.fraterna*) x *C.hybrid* **Salab.**

Darling Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.38, Rose pink with frosty white centre. Large formal double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Malbis.

Darlington Mathotiana. Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.242, 246, 251. Synonym for **Julia Drayton.**

Darsi. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:10: Violet red, widely stained, with large splashes of white. Very brilliant red of the flowers of the Grenadine, petals firm, round, well displayed with a central tuft. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* ed.3, pl.278: The flower, about 9 cm across, sometimes 10 cm, is full, irregular, peonyform; animated, pure, vivid carmine red with large splashes of white on the exterior petals; of many rows, well displayed, loosely imbricated. The heart is composed of a great number of unequal petals of different sizes, alternatively white and red. Orthographic errors: 'Darsil', 'Darsii'. Synonym: 'Darsi Vera', 'Darsii Fulgens'.

Darsi Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.45 as 'Darsii Vera'. Synonym for **Darsi.**

Darsii. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. Orthographic error for **Darsi.**

Darsii Fulgens. Catalogus Plantarum, Petrograd, 1860. Synonym for **Darsi.**

Darsil. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.4. Orthographic error for **Darsi.**

Dartington Pink. *(C.japonica),* Treseder Nurseries Special Camellia List, 1964-1965: Medium sized pink single of 6-8 petals. Originated in England.

Dartington Red. *(C.japonica),* Treseder Nurseries Special Camellia List, 196~1965: Medium sized red single of 5-7 petals. Originated in England.

Daruma. (The founder of Zen Buddhism), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.381: Soft pink. Peony to semi-double camellia with white, laciniated petal margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct). Different reading: 'Taruma'.

Daruma. (The founder of Zen Buddhism), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Red, double, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Dashi. (Pageant Carriage for Festival), *(C.japonica),* Sakata, Shubyô Co, 1938, *Engei Tsûshin:* Peony flowered variety. White with red veins. Large. Originated in Japan.

Dashi-karako. (Pageant Festival Carriage Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Large, rose pink single with anemone centre. Originated in Japan.

Dasongzi. (Big Pine Cone), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao, Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.57, colour photo [p.141]: Medium size, rose form double, red. with 5-6 rows of imbricated petals, standing apart, rounded, emarginate; opening to show small, confused, stamen centre. Leaves green, wide-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate, Synonym: 'Wusonghua'. Originated in China. See colour photo No.95, Gao & Zhuang, 1987, *The Camellia in China.*

Datangmi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.p.130. Chinese synonym for **Tommy Land.**

Dataohong. (Large Peach Red), *(C. reticulata),* Fang, 1930, *Tiannan Chahua Xiaozhi* as 'Daye Taohong' . Yü in the RHS, *Rhododendron and Camellia Report,* 1950, called it 'Tataohung' or 'Large Crimson'. Lammerts in p.42 of the 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook* gave it the presently used Western synonym of 'Crimson Robe'. The best illustration and description is in Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.72: Leaves broad-ovate, apices acute and recurved, bases cuneate or broadcuneate, deeply serrate, 9-10 cm long, 4.5-5.8 cm wide. Flowers carmine red (RHS.CC.53B-C), 12-16 cm diameter. Petals waved and crinkled, 21 in about 4-5 whorls; outer whorls more or less flat, inner undulate, sometimes 2-3 petals conate at the base. Stamens numerous, 3-6 fascicles or united to form a tube. Fertile. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Yunnan, China. Different Reading: 'Tataohung', 'Ta Tao Hung', 'Ta-t'ao-hung'. Synonyms: 'Daye Taohong', 'Large Crimson', 'Great Peach Bloom'. Corruption of Chinese name 'Tataochung'. Received the RHS "Preliminary Commendation" in 1967 as 'Tataohung'. See colour plates Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IV, No.1, 1964.

Date. (Showy), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No. l, p.52. No description. Originated in Japan.

Datebeni. Different reading for **Datekurenai.**

Datekarako. (Showy Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* White streaked red and pink. Anemone form. Originated in Japan as a seedling of **Kyôkarako.**

Datekurenai. (Showy Red), *(C.sasanqua),* Shunkô-en Catalogue, 1958; Nagao Sôsei-en Catalogue, 1962: Shining red. Double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Datebeni'.

Date-nishiki. (Showy Brocade), *(C.x vernalis),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* Red stripes on white ground, medium size, single. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.32: Light pink striped deeped pink. Medium sized single. Originated in Japan by Minagawa.

Date-nishiki. (Showy Brocade), *(C.x vernalis),* Kirino, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.39; Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50; A triploid cultivar. ICS., 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.40: Small size, crimson with white patches, double form. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kawaguchi-shi, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Date-nishiki. (Showy Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct),. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.80.

Date-nishiki-beni. (Showy Red Brocade), *(C.x vernalis),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* Self red sport of **Date-nishiki** above, (ibid). Originated in Japan by Minagawa.

Date-nishiki-sazanka. (Showy Brocade Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua),* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* Variegated flower and leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.161.

Date-shibori-wabisuke. (Showy Dappled Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu,* vol.2, No.15: White, rose form double showing a small centre stamen cluster when fully open. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Dating. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary Agnes Patin**, changed from 'Mali Xiaojie'.

Dattan. (Ancient Japanese name for Tartars), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310: Anemone form with outer petals white and centre petals red. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Tattan'. (Believed extinct.)

Dattan. (Ancient Japanese name for Tartars), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.640: A large, single pink with white petal margins and large, central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Tattan'.

Daunoy Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1945, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Dauphin. *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant 'Dauphine'.

Dauphine. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.31. Orthographic variant for **Dauphin.**

Dautel's Supreme. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.32: Sport of **Julia Drayton.** (Invalidly as 'Mathotiana'). Reported in three forms; a darker and heavier **Mathotiana Supreme**; a pom pom centre of petaloids; two rows of large petals with a large cluster of bright yellow stamens. Large. Originated at Dautel's Nursery, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA.

Dauveriana. *(C.japonica), Jardin la Société Royale de Belgique Catalogue,* 1843. No description. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.66: Very large, imbricated flower. Free flowering and very pretty. Ibid: 1848, Catalogue No.105, p.109: Peony form, orange red, first class. Orthographic error: 'Doveriana'.

Dave Bull. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.32, Reg. No.324: Originated by Dave Bull, Auckland, New Zealand. First bloomed 1985 on a plant of dense upright habit with medium growth rate. Lea 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flower is anemone form, 6.5 cm across x 3 cm deep, soft pink (RHS.CC.58C-D) with some streaks of deeper pink, about 12 petals and 137 petaloids. A few yellow anthers on creamy filaments amongst the petaloids. Blooms last well. Flowers mid-season to late.

Dave Strother. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Evening Star.**

Davesii. Gelding, Catalogue of Garden & Farm Seeds, Plants etc., 1887-1888, p.53. Orthographic error for **Daviesii**.

Dave C. Strother. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.31: Blush peach pink. Large semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by S.J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic variants: 'Dave Strother', 'D.C. Strother'. An early blooming, light pink, single camellia had been given this name by Magnolia Gardens about 1942 without Mr Strother's permission. On his objection it was renamed **Evening Star** and Mr Strother's name transferred to the camellia originated by Mr. Katz.

Dave's Weeper. *(C.fraterna x C.japonica),* Smart, 1977, RHS, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.77: Mr Dave Feathers ...also had a weeping plant with small pink flowers registered as **Dave's Weeper;** this is *C.fraterna x C.japonica.* Actually this cultivar had never been registered and Dr Smart's reference constitutes its first valid listing.

David Alam. George Jackman & Son, 1954-1955, *Planter's Handbook,* No.16, p.18. Orthographic error for **David Allan.**

David Allam. Hanger, 1956, *Wisley Garden List.* Orthographic error for **David Allan.**

David Allan. *(C.japonica),* George Jackman & Son, 1952-1952, *Planter's Handbook,* No.14, p.19. erroneously as 'David Allom': Small and dainty, funnel-shaped semi-double. Clear pink flowers. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'David Allom', 'David Alan', 'David Allam', 'David Alam'.

David Allom. Jackman & Son, 1952-1953, *The Planter's Handbook,* No.14. Orthographic error for **David Allan.**

David Boschi. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.18. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.24: Completely imbricated, admirable form, beautiful clear rose pink, paler at the centre, and with the first rows of petals streaked with white. Verschaffelt, 1960, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XIII, pl.I: Blossoms of the largest size (at least 11 cm in diameter), of a vivid pink colour with a few dainty white stripes, very numerous petals, the exterior ones quite large, orbicular, emarginate, closely imbricated with perfect regularity. Originated in Italy by Boschi, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'David Boschy', 'David Bosschi', 'David Boschii', 'Davide Boschi', 'Davide Boschi'.

David Boschii. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **David Boschi.**

David Boschy. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.7. Orthographic error for **David Boschi.**

David Bosschi. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.36. Schneider, Sept.1894, *Revue Horticole,* p.432. Orthographic error for **David Boschi.**

David Cook. *(C.japonica),* Valley Garden Supply Co. Catalogue, 1948: Rose red. Medium sized, formal double. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Arnesen, California, USA.

David Feathers. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2003, p.13 with colour photo, Reg. No.2600. A chance seedling which first bloomed in 1994 with pink semi-double blooms. Originated by David. L. Feathers, Lafayette, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.61, colour photo p.c2. The flower has 23 petals and measures 12.7 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant is upright and average and blooms early to mid-season. The light green leaves measure 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

David Gerbing. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: "(Our Seedling), New pink, double rosebud form with 8-10 cm blooms. (See front cover) The opening colour and form resembles that of a 'Pink Radiance' rose. When fully open some show short stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Foliage is long, medium green. Vigorous, bushy, tall growth, free flowering." See colour plate p.53, *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Fernandina, Florida, USA from seed of **Reverend John G. Drayton**. Pseudonym: 'Cup of Beauty'(JG).

David Honour Nelson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.162, Reg. No.1109: A 13 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by George A. Nelson, Florence, South Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading, average, open and medium in rate with dark green leavers, 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) type bloom is 10.5 cm across and 4 cm deep with 13 petals and 3 or more petaloids. Colour is predominantly white

with a few rose red markings or stripes and deep yellow to orange anthers and white to cream filaments.

David Ratcliff. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.4, inside back cover, Valdosta Camellia Scions. No. description. SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.32: Bright red, large, loose peony form. Blooms early to mid-season. Average, upright growth. Originated in USA by J.Ratcliff, Tifton, Georgia.

David Ratcliff Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2327 as 'David Ratcliff Var': Large size, bright red with white markings, loose peony form, chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Jack Ratcliff, Tifton, Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.4 with colour photo: the 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 7 cm deep, with yellow anthers and creamy yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

David Ribeiro da Silva. *(C.japonica) List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp.16 & 57; Originated about 1950 by David Ribeiro da Silva. Single. Seven pinkish white petals with a carmine pink blotch on each petal, and wide darker veins and spots. Diameter 7-7.5 cm.

David Stuart. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.37: White. Large, semi-double of flat form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

David Surina. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.129, Reg. No.1005: A 12 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1957; originated by Surina's Camellia Nursery, Sepulveda, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The formal double flower is 10 cm in diameter. Light red and blooms mid-season to late, Never shows stamens.

David Wilson. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1990. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.45, No.1, p.12: Large size, white, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. ACS., Nov.1990 *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2185. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1990, p.88, with colour photo between p.90-91: Average flower size, 11 cm across x 7.8 cm deep, with 36 petals. Cold hardy. Plant growth upright and medium in rate with leaves 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

David Wirth. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.60, Reg. No.255: A 6 year old chance seedling originated by Ernest A. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1955. Plant growth upright, slow and compact with large, dark green leaves. Flowers, rich wine red colour, 11-12 cm across with 21 petals, 7 petaloids and 5 groups (97) of stamens. The petals are thick and heavy and stand erect like rabbit ears. Anthers brown. Flowers early. Sport: **David Wirth Variegated.**

David Wirth Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature* as 'David Wirth Var.': A virus variegated form of **David Wirth** - Wine red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Davide Boschi. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **David Boschi.**

Davidea. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:6. No description.1842, 9:9: Peony form. Large flower, red speckled. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Davideo', 'Davidio'.

Davideo. Charles Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5.Orthographic error for **Davidea.**

Davidio. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. Orthographic error for **Davidea.**

Davie Fifield. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.3, inside front cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Daviesh. Downing Nursery Catalogue, (before 1858). Orthographic error for **Daviesii.**

Daviesii. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners Chronicle,* No.12, March 25th, 1843, p.190. No description. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:28: Red flower of Pomegranate, very bright; petals firm, well rounded, well displayed, central tuft, well packed. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.II: Its blossoms, 11 cm diameter, are a bright cherry-red. The numerous petals are large, rounded, emarginate and regularly imbricated, but this regularity is broken here and there by several clusters of very small, serried and wrinkled petals, producing an odd effect. Originated by Davies, Liverpool, England. Orthographic errors: 'Davesii', 'Daveisi', 'Dawiesii', 'Davisii', 'Daviesii'(Davis), 'Dariesii', 'Daviezi', 'Daviosi', 'Daviesti', 'Daviesh', 'Daviezii'. See colour plate No.18, Claude Thoby Catalogue, 1971.

Daviesii (Davis). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. Synonym for **Daviesii.**

Daviesti. Le Texier, 1911, Catalogue, pile. Orthographic error for **Daviesii.**

Daviezi. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Orthographic error for **Daviesii.**

Daviezii. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. Orthographic error for **Daviesii.**

Davio. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838, p.16. Orthographic error for **Darius.**

Davio d'Italie. van Houtte, Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:vv. Synonym for **Darius.**

Daviosi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Daviesii.**

Davis. Sharp, 1957, *Camellia Illustrated,* p.151. Synonym for **Rose Dawn.**

Davis Dark Red. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Lady Vansittart.**

Davis Pink. SCCS, 1951, *Camellia Review,* vol.12, No.6, p.10. Synonym for **Miya.**

Davis Rose Dawn. *(C.japonica),* Dodd Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.4: Large full double, imbricated, rose pink. Vigorous grower with slender branches. Originated in USA by Davis.

Davis Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Rubel, Winter Hardy Camellias Price List, No.77, 1939, p.21: No description. Previously sold as "Lot 23" which is described as "this variegated, rose-pink and white camellia. The precise arrangement of the petals will appeal to flower lovers who admire formality with colour variation. Occasionally solid rose-pink flowers are produced." This cultivar was confused with **Elisabeth** and **Teutonia** in USA. Synonym: 'Kennedy's Variegated'.

Davisii. Clibrans Altrincham Catalogue, 1966, p.3. Orthographic error for **Daviesii.**

Davonaro. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Danovaro.**

Davy Crochett. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Davy Crockett.**

Davy Crockett. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Dictionary,* 5th ed., p.211: Rosy crimson, exceedingly large, 12.5 cm across, round petals, very double and showy. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Davy Crochett'.

Dawiesii. Catalogus Plantarum Petrograd, 1887. Orthographic error for **Daviesii.**

Dawn. Sawada, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1933 as a sasanqua. This cultivar originated in Japan about 1896 under the name **Ginryû** and is a *C.x vernalis* and was imported into America in 1906 by the Alvin Nursery Co., Alvin, Texas under the name 'Akebono' from where it was acquired by Sawada who gave it the translated name 'Dawn'. It is not to be confused with the *C.japonica* **Akebono**. Synonym for **Ginryû.** Orthographic error: 'Dawon'.

Dawn. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.10. Synonym for the *C.japonica* **Akebono Pink.**

Dawn. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.6. Renamed **Hearn's Dawn** due to confusion with existing cultivars.

Dawn-Chiffon. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Akebono Pink.**

Dawn Delight. *(C.japonica),* Pyron, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.42: An early blooming light pink sport of **Tomorrow's Dawn.** Originated by Jeff Fuller, Montgomery, Alabama, USA.

Dawn Diversiflora Plena. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.53. Synonym for **Akebono-shibori** as 'Akebono Variegated'.

Dawn Fragrance. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.136, 194. Synonym for **Akatsuki-no-kaori.**

Dawn (Hearn). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Hearn's Dawn**.

Dawn Lynn. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2008, p.34 with colour photo, Regn. No. 2730; A chance seedling that first flowered in 1994. Originated by Clarence and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Erinon Nursery, Plymouth, Fla., and Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. A 10 cm deep pink anemone form flower with largely hidden gold anthers and yellow filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.109 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Dawn of Creation. (*C.hybrid*) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Bright rose colour, large semi-double. Rounded, well branched growth. Flowers early to midseason. [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x *C.yunnanensis*) x **Scentsation**]. Originated in 2011 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Dawn Song. *(C.x vernalis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.189, Reg. No.1233: A 17 year old chance *C.x vernalis* seedling, first bloomed 1960; originated by Camellia Grove Nursery, St Ives, N.S.W., Australia and propagated by L.G. MacDowell, Lakeland, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with heavy textured, dark green leaves, 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The semi-double, Frizzle White type, bloom is white edged pink. Anthers are yellow and filaments golden with 21-27 petals. It is 6.5 cm in diamenter and 4 cm deep. The bloom has a faint scent. Blooms early to mid-season.

Dawn Striped. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Synonym for **Akebono-shibori.**

Dawn Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2, as 'Dawn Varie.'. Synonym for **Akebono-shibori** as 'Akebono Variegated'.

Dawn's Early Light. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1985-1986, #8016; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.89, Reg. No.2023: Medium to large peony, occasionally rose form double. Light orchid pink with deeper pink intermixed, especially on edges. Flower size 10.5 cm across. Flowers early to late. Plant growth is erect, dense and rapid in rate. The 6 year old, chance *C.japonica* seedling first flowered 1980. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Daowen De Shuguang'.

Dawn's Own. (*C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.11, colour pl. p.2, Reg. No.445: Originated by Kenneth Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Rosemary Elsom**. First flowered 1989. A pink (RHS.CC.62B) flower of anemone form with 10 petals and numerous petaloids, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is average and bushy. Leaves olive-green, glossy, ovate, flat with serrate margins and acuminate apices, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals open flat. Filaments and petaloids mixed. Flowers shed whole. Free flowering, mid-season to late.

Dawon. Jean Lebihan, 1971, *Pas de Jardin sans Camellia,* 2nd. ed. p.57. Orthographic error for 'Dawn', synonym for **Ginryû.**

Dawsiana Nouvello. *(C.japonica),* Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.9. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Dawson Curley Leaf. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.100: One of the oddities noted is **Dawson Curley Leaf,** a *C.japonica*, the leaves of which are deeply serrated and twisted or curled. This unusual variety is from Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.

Dawson Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.38 as 'Dawson's Pink' but listed as **Dawson Pink** in all subsequent editions: Dark pink. Medium semi-double of tiered form. Medium, pendulous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Bowman.

Dawubao. (Five Large Treasures). Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.93. Synonym for **Hongchang'e Cai.**

Daxianniang. (Great Goddess), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.60, No.402, colour photo No.259: Large size, 10-13 cm across, crimson. Open peony form with 3 rows of 26-30 large, rounded, emarginate petals and a centre of a few small petals and rare stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan, China.

Day Dream. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Daydream.**

Daybreak. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1941-1942: (No.7) A fluffy peony type flower of medium size and soft pink colouring. Dull green foliage, bushy growth, late flowering. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. This camellia is very similar to **Debutante** except that it is late flowering. See colour pl. p.55, Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias.*

Daydawn Belle. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1992, No.123, p.4, Reg. No.408: Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1988. The semi-double to rose form double flower is pink (RHS.CC.68D) of 18 petals; 5 cm across x 2 cm deep and blooms early to mid-season on a dense, upright, rapid growing, free flowering plant. Leaves matt green, oval, curved, rare serrations, apices acute, 3.5 cm long x 2 cm wide. Small, rose form flower. Sun hardy.

Daydream. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.14: A large single blossom, each petal deeply V'ed and heavily crinkled; white delicately edged with deep rose-pink, some petals tinted below with rose-pink; stamens light buff tipped yellow ochre. Originated by Mobile Ornamental Nursery, Alabama, USA. See p.87, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, for black and white illustration.

Daydream Believer. *(C.sasanqua)* SCCS, *Supplementary List*, 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. Pure white, medium size single. Flowers early.Fast upright growth.

Daydreams. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.168: "McCaskill Garden's - Seedling No.165". This flower is a semidouble white with fine pink or rose pencilled lines running the length of each petal. The petals are of different lengths and each has three dainty scallops. Stamens and petaloids form the centre. The flower is large, 10-11.5 cm aaoss and blooms early to late. First flowered 1944. The growth is loose, upright and vigorous with bright green leaves, 6.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Parentage unknown. Not to be confused with the *C.sasanqua* **Daydream.** Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Day Dream'. Sport: **Daydreams Pink.**

Daydreams Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.32: Rose pink sport of **Daydreams.** Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Daye Baishitou. (Large Foliage White Lion Head), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.136 with colour photo; Originated in the Chengdu – Dujiangyan areas, Sichuan, China. Flowers white, anemone to peony form, medium to large. Outside petals broad-round and flat. Small inner petals tightly clustered. Occasionally some larger petals occur in the centre (the lion's mane of the name). Leaves light green, ovate to elliptic, large and shiny. Compact, vigorous plant. Flowers mid-season.

Daye Diechi. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.139 as 'Tayehtiechih'. Different reading: 'Ta-eh Tieh-ch'ih'. Synonym: 'Large Leaf Butterfly Wings'. Synonym for 'Houye Diechi'.

Daye Hudie. (Big Leaf Butterfly) *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.565; Small tree, erect. Juvenile leaves and buds purple, mature leaves dark green, lustrous, elliptic, 7-8 cm x 3-4 cm, veins obscure, margins sharply serrate. Flower semi-double, hibiscus form, opening pale purple, deep red when fully open, 8-9 cm diameter, outer petals 10-20, somewhat incurved in 2-3 rows, inner petals short and narrow, twisted, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into several bundles. From Zheijiang Province, China.

Daye Taohong. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Different reading: 'Ta-ye T'ao-hung'. Synonym: 'Large Leaf Crimson'. Synonym for **Dataohong.**

Daye Yinhong. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.8, as 'Ta Yeh Yin Hung', synonym for **Dayinhong.**

Dayin. (Large Brocade), *(C.sasanqua),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.76, No.563: Large size, 10-14 cm across, white with red margins and reverse, single with 7-9 petals. Early blooming. Originated in China.

Dayinhong. *(C.reticulata),* Fang, 1930, *Dainnan Chahua Ziaozhi,* as silver red in colour with large flowers. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Rhododendron and Camellia Conference Report* as 'Tayinhung' or 'Large Pink'. Colour plate and description Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.56: Leaves ovate to elliptic-ovate, apices acuminate, bases obtusely rounded, slightly reclinate, margins revolute, veins conspicuous, short hairs beneath, 6-8 cm long, 3-4.8 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.66C), diameter 10-13 cm. Petals about 28 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls flat, regularly arranged, inner whorls curved, erect, sometimes two petals connate at the base. Stamens numerous, divided into 5-7 groups, connate at base. Pistils mostly rudimentary. The leaves of this cultivar are similar to **Liuye Yinhong** but broader, the flowers are smaller than those of **Liuye Yinhong** and a deeper colour. This cultivar has abundant axillary flower buds, sometimes 4-5 flower buds per axil. It originated in Kunming, Yunnan, China, about 70 years ago and is said to be a seedling of the cultivar **Liuye Yinhong** growing at the Black Dragon Pool Park. The original tree of **Dayinhong** is on the hillside behind the Golden Temple, Kunming. Synonyms: 'Large Silver Red', 'Large Spinel Pink', 'Great Shot Silk', 'Large Pink', 'Daye Yinhong', 'Large Leaf Spinel Pink'. The accepted Western synonym is 'Shot Silk' .Different readings: 'Ta-yin-hung', 'Tayinhung'. See also colour photo, p.155, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Received the RHC, "First Class Certificate" in 1967 as 'Tayinhung' syn. 'Shot Silk'.

Dayouli. Gao & Zhuang, 1988, *The Camellia in China,* p.72, No.522. Chinese synonym for **Grand Jury.** Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.405; changed to 'Dazhurui'.

Daymon Runyon. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Undaunted.**

Dayuanshuai. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.39. Chinese synonym for **Grand Marshal.**

Dayunpian. (Large Cloudy Petal), *(C.reticulata),* Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal,* No.12, p.71: A semi-double lotus form. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.41: Leaves broad elliptic, apices acuminate and recurved, bases rounded, margins revolute, rugose,

7.5-8.2 cm long, 4.4-4.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55B), diameter 13 cm. Petals 13-15, slightly corrugate. Stamens numerous, around pistil. Fertile. Flowers early to mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of 'Wild Form' reticulata. Synonyms: 'Large Cloud Petal', 'Large Cloudy Petal'. Different reading: 'Ta-yün-p'ien'.

Dazaifu. (Ancient Government Office in Kyushu). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.157 with colour photo; English translation p.108. Large and small red stripes, sometimes with wide white border, on pale pink ground. Semi-double to peony form, cylindrical to split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous, growing in a cone. An old variety, origin details obscure. From Aichi Prefecture.

Dazaifu-no-tsubaki. (Camellia of Dazaifu), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.197 as 'Camellia of Dazaifu' and p.216, description as 'Dazaifunotsubaki': A medium to large size semi-double of hose-in-hose form, white with soft pink flush at the base of the petals, developing into veining and some wide, vivid carmine marking. A central cylinder of stamens with golden anthers and light cream filaments. Originated in Japan.

Dazaifu-shibori. (Dazai District Dapple), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.229, description: Red lines on a white ground, also with small spots, single. Cylindrical stamen cluster, petals thick, flower large. Mid-season blooming. Often produces self red flowers. Leaves medium sized, wide oval, gently undulate, sharply serrate. Plant habit upright, vigorous. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Dazhengjin. (Dazheng Brocade). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.537. Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Taishô-nishiki.**

Dazhuang Bier. (Dazhuang's Bill Goertz). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Lte 22nd August, 1994. A name given in China for John Wang's seedling No.2, California, USA. No description.

Dazhuang Xiangyuan. (Dazhuang's Fragrant Garden). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 22nd August 1994. A name given in China for John Wang's seedling No.1, California, USA. No description.

Dazhubei. (Large Crimson Cup), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.538. Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Daishuhai.**

Dazhurui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Grand Jury.** Former synonym 'Dayouli'.

Dazhusha. (Large Cinnabar Red), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua.* Large vermilion, formal double, 10-11 cm across, with 6-7 irregularly imbricated rows of petals totalling 60-70 in number; the centre often consisting of a mass of small, erect petals. Leaves elliptic, 7-10 cm long x 3.5-6 cm wide. See colour photo [p.129], Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, and Gao & Zhuang, 1988, *The Camellia in China*, p.45, No.256, colour photo No.143,A,B. Originated in the Sichuan Province, China about 1940.

Dazhusha. (Large Vermilion). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.191. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Howard Asper.**

Dazidie. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.69. (Large Purple Butterfly). Synonym for **Zihudie.**

Dazipao. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xinozhi.* Translation is 'Large Purple Gown'. This cultivar has been renamed in Kunming as **Zhusha Zipao** (Cinnabar Purple Gown) as published by Feng & Shi, 1966, *Zhiwu Yinhong Xunhua Jikan*, 2:105, 113, and 'Dazipao' is regarded as a synonym, although not strictly in accordance with the "Horticultural Code". Different reading: 'Ta-tsu-pao'.

Dazzle. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.231, Reg. No.780, black and white photo, p.63: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by G.C. Clark Jr., Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and open and medium in rate with mid-green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double bloom, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**), measures 15 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals. Colour is rose-pink with bright yellow stamens which are interspersed, standing in 5 groups of 20 each with rabbit ears around the centre. Blooms mid-season to late.

Dazzler. *(C.hiemalis),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960: Rose-red. Semi-double, 8 cm in diameter. Flowers early. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1961, *The Camellia Review*, vol.23, No.1. Orthographic error: 'Dazzun'.

Dazzun. Nantes, 1982, *Services des Espaces -Collections.* Orthographic error for **Dazzler.**

De Bugny. *(C.japonica),* Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole,* p.188: Red, peony form. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Di Brugni'.

De Candoleii. Charles van Geert , 1846, Catalogue Général, p.66. Orthographic error for **Candolleana.**

De Candolle. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.24. Orthographic error for **Candolleana.**

De Candolleana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.192. Orthographic variant for **Candolleana.**

De Candolli. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.21. Orthographic error for **Candolleana.**

De Candollii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Candolleana.**

De L'Ile. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.4: Large, peonyform. Rose-red mottled white. Orthographic errors: 'De L'Ille', 'De L'Isle'. Originated in USA.

De L'Ille. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **De L'Ile.**

De L'Isle. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943. Orthographic error for **De L'Ile**.

De la Chine. André Leroy Catalogue, 1823, p.10. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

De la Force. *(C.japonica), The Garden,* 1889. No description. Synonym: 'Camellia de la Force'. (Believed extinct.)

De Lancey. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News*, No.72, p.26, Reg. No.217: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of **William Hertrich** that first bloomed 1970. The plant is upright with mid-green, 12 cm x 5 cm, lanceolate leaves. The 15 cm, dark red, semi-double flowers, bloom mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Delancey'.

De la Reina. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16. Orthographic error for **De la Reine.**

De La Reine. *(C,japonica),* van Houtte, *Flores des Serres*...vol.2, 1846, p.205, pl.5: Raised by M. Varenbergh of Belgium and named in honour of the Queen of that country. It forms a shrub, very tall, vigorous, of a good shape, ample foliage and is covered with large, strong buds, which, in spite of their numerous petals, open easily. The petals are very large, rounded, shallowly notched, very regularly imbricated, sometimes tiered, all of them pure white with very rare spots or stripes, definitely marked, of pink. It was figured and described in Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.III; Sports: **Bicolore de la Reine, De la Reine Rosea, De la Reine Alba.** Synonyms: 'Reginae', 'Camellia de la Reine', 'Dell'Regina', 'Madame Cavallo', 'De la Reine'(Varenbergh), 'Reine (de la)'. Orthographic errors: 'Della Regina', 'Reine', 'De la Reina'. Originated by C.J. Varenburgh, Sleydinge, near Ghent, Belgium.

De la Reine à Fleurs Rosea. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.39. Orthographic variant for **De la Reine Rosea.**

De la Reine Alba. *(C.japonica),* Koch.1862, *Belgique Horticole,* p.119, 120: A pure white form of **De la Reine** that originated in Belgium.

De la Reine Rose. André Leroy ses Enfants, 1889, Catalogue Général, p.34. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **De la Reine Rosea.**

De la Reine var. Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.II. Invalid orthographic variant for **De la Reine Rosea.**

De la Reine Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.II, as 'De la Reine var. Rosea': Extremely large, rounded petals, full or sub-emarginate, imbricated, outspread, serried and hooded at the heart, all a delicate pink. A sport of **De la Reine** originated by de Coster, Melle, Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'De la Reine Rose', 'De la Reine à Fleurs Roses', 'De la Reine var. Rosea'. Synonyms: 'Madame Cavallo (Pink Form)', 'De la Reine à Fleurs Rosea', 'Camellia du Roi', 'Camellia de la Reine Rosea'.

De Marii. *(C.japonica),* Oudin Catalogue of Conservatory Plants, 1845, p.3. No decription. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

De Medici. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.103. No description. Figured and described in Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.III: Five or six years ago we received this variety from M. Mariani, Milan, Italy. The rather large blossoms are a full peony. The petals of the first two or three rows are ample, outspread, full or bilobate, while all the others are small, serried, ruffled and upright, forming a compact whole. The roseate white colouring is fasciated and stippled with crimson. Orthographic errors: 'De Medicis', 'Demedici', 'Demidei', 'Demideici'.

De Medicis. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.7. Orthographic variant for **De Medici.**

De Medicis (Casoretti). van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:43. Synonym for **Mazzucchelli.**

De Milan. de Jonghe,1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia.* Synonym for **Pie IX.**

De Negro Nuova. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1909-1910. Orthographic variant for **Di Negro Nova.**

De Nigro Nova. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.34. Orthographic error for **Di Negro Nova.**

De Notaris. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10: Perfect form. Cinnabar red fading to violet crimson. Anonymous, Apr,1845, *Revue Horticole,* p.57, 58. No description. *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique,* 1845-1846, vol.3, No.2, p.31. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.66: Regular form, fully shaded grey red at the centre. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.103: Medium size, formal double, cinnabar red base, tinted purple or violet. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.IV: Medium sized formal double to rose form. Carmine pink becoming vivid blood red at the centre with large white spots. Orthographic errors: 'De Notoris', 'Denotaris', 'De Notre', 'Denotavis'. Stated by Verschaffelt to be of Italian origin.

De Notoris. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for 'De Notaris'.

De Notre. Le Poidevin Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Orthographic error for 'De Notaris'.

DeNovara. George Carter's Nursery Catalogue, SA., 1962-1963, p.110. Orthographic error for **Danovaro.**

De Novaro. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Danovaro.**

De Soto. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1845-1946, p.13: Medium sized, amaranth pink; Many petaloids blotched white, peony type; petals numerous and deeply cut; large pompom completely fills centre. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

De van Cassel de Gand. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.24, Index. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Probably a synonym for **Casselii.**

Dea di Flora. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.103. Orthographic error for **La Dea Flora.**

Dea Flora. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14. Orthographic error for **La Dea Flora.** Grammatically incorrect, a goddess, being a minor deity, when spoken of should be "The Goddess Flora".

Deacon Dodd. Dodd Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Hanatachibana** as 'Kumasaka Variegated'.

Dean Day Smith. SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.30: Orthographic error for **Deen Day Smith.**

Deane's Darling. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.61, colour photo p.c2, Reg. No.2606. A 12 year old chance seedling which first flowered in 1993. Originated by Hal and Deane Burch, Citrus Heights, Calif., USA. The anemone form flower has 20-25 garnet red, imbricated, incurved, outside petals, with a smallish centre of red petaloids. Plant is upright, dense, slow growing and flowers mid-season to late. The dark green leaves are 7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2004, p.24 with colour photo. Flowers measure 7.5 cm across.

Deanna J. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2406. A large, rose blush, peony to rose form double chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by O.L. Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 10 cm deep, with 30-40 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. Colour is stated to be unique – a faint rose glow from deep centre, receding to blush in outer edges. Plant growth is spreading and average with light green leaves 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Dear Jenny. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.299, Reg. No.303: A 12 year old chance seedling originated by C.W. Hand, Pelham, Georgia, USA, that first bloomed 1951. Plant growth is dense and rapid with leaves averaging 7 cm x 4 cm. The white flowers are semi-double,11-12.5 cm across with 15 petals and 15 or more petaloids. Flowers early to late. Chinese synonym 'Aizhanni'.

Dearest. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.3. Synonym for **Finlandia.**

Dearie Mealing. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: White marbled pink. Large flat semi-double of slow growth. Blooms mid-season. For black and white photo see p.99, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Debbi. Champernowne Spring Sale Catalogue, 1980. Abbreviation for **Debbie.**

Debbie. *(C.x williamsii),* R.E. Harrison & Co. Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.28: *C.saluenensis x* **Debutante.** An attractive, deep rosy pink, full anemone form to an occasional formal double, medium size. Free flowering. Upright growth. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.159: Clear spinel pink. Large semi-double to open peony form. Raised in New Zealand by L.E. Jury. Received an "Award of Merit" from the RHS in 1971. Synonym: 'New Zealand Champ'. Colour photos p.183, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias;* p.49 *Camellias - A Wisley Handbook,* 1985 and on the front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1966, vol.V, No.1. Abbreviation: 'Debbi'. Orthographic error 'Delbie'. Sport: Debbie Variegated. Chinese synonym: 'Daibi'.

Debbie Anderton. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol**.** XIII, No.6, 1984, p.23, Reg. No.204: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **William Hertrich,** originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand, and first flowered 1979. Plant growth is average, upright and dense with dark green leaves measuring 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The peony form blooms are 11 cm across by 5.5 cm deep with 22 petals and pink filaments and anthers. Early flowering with a full, loose peony form, ruffled petals and glowing carmine red colour. (RHS.CC.53C).

Debbie Carnation. Coghurst Nursery, 1994, *Camellias,* p.5. Orthographic variant for **Debbie's Carnation.**

Debbie Odom. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.139; Large semi-double, pink with fluorescent sheen. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. (**Trewithen Pink** x 'Tali Queen' {**Dali Cha**}) x **Lilette Witman.** Originted in 2008 by M. Jernigan, USA.

Debbie Stutts.(*C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.44: Deep salmon rose-pink. Large, semi-double with white petaloids. Originated by L.W. Ruffin, Ellisville, Mississippi, USA.

Debbie Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.1, as 'Debbie Var.': A virus variegated form of **Debbie -** Spinel pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Debbie's Carnation. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, P.22, Reg. No.201: *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Debutante,** raised by Felix Jury, Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand and first flowered 1971. The plant is dense, upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.5 cm. The peony form flower measures up to 10 cm across and 7 cm deep, featuring a complete rosette of petaloids. The colour is bright, cerise pink. Blooms early to midseason.

Debenette Pink. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947-1948, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Debo. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2463. A medium size, bright red, single *C.hybrid* (*C.japonica* seedling x *C.vernalis* seedling). Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Ray Bond, Bond Nursery Corp, Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 8.2 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 6 petals, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Blooms fall in one piece and are fragrant. Plant growth is spreading, dense and vigorous, with light green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Debonaire. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Coloured pink and white to solid pink. Small semi-double. Low, spreading growth. Flowers early. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Deborah Ann. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.60, Reg. No.269: A 6 year old chance seedling originated by Mrs Frank H. Hamel, Yazoo City, Mississippi, USA. First flowered 1955. Leaves 7.5-8 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. Flowers, delicate rose-pink, striped deep rose-pink, similar to 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) in form. Average size 12 cm across and 8.5 cm deep. Blooms midseason. Orthographic error: 'Deborrah Ann'.

Deborrah Ann. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.3. Orthographic error for **Deborah Ann.**

Debret. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.157, Reg. No.1915: A large, salmon pink, peony form *C.hybrid ([C.japonica* **Debutante** x *C.japonica* 'Waterloo' (**Etherington White**)] x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe') (**Dataohong**), very late flowering; originated by D. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 18 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. Average flower size is 10 cm wide by 7.5 cm deep with 43 petals and 5 petaloids,

yellow anthers and pink filaments. The flower is heavy and dense, many petals are double or treble. Leaves are medium green, 8.5 cm long by 5 cm wide.

Debret S. Levi, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.40. Name later registered as **Debret** as above.

Debut. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1977. #7303. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.104, Reg. No.1518: A very large, china rose (rich rose red), wavy petalled, loose, peony form hybrid *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)* seedling that blooms mid-season, originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Average flower size is 13 cm wide. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. Colour plate front cover, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* 1977, vol.39, No.2. Sport: **Debut Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Shouyan'.

Debut Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4 as 'Debut Var.': A virus variegated form of **Debut** - China rose blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Debutanta. F. le Poidevin & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1980. Orthographic error for **Debutante.**

Debutante. *(C.japonica).* Originally listed as 'Sara C. Hastie' by Wilson, 1930, *House & Garden,* 57(3):158, then as 'Sara C. Hastie' (Debutante) by Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1937 and finally as **Debutante,** Gerbings Azalea Nurseries, 1938-1939. It is now so widely known as **Debutante** and, because of the number of seedlings and sports that have been derived from it under the name **Debutante,** that it is considered Article 31 of *Nomenclature Code* should be invoked, and **Debutante** established as its valid name and 'Sarah C. Hastie' relegated to synonymity. A beautiful light pink, spherical peony form flower, 8-10 cm in diameter, early flowering. Slow growth with light green foliage. Sports: **Gladys Marie, Debutante Blush, Vernice Anne.** Orthographic error: 'Debutanta'. For colour illustrations see p.57, Gerbings, G.G., 1945, *Camellias* and in the *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1947 facing p.46. Also pl.37, p.32, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Wutai Xinxiu'.

Debutante Benten. *(C.japonica)* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2002-3. A variegated leaf sport of **Debutante.** Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.33. Originated by Shirley Real, USA. Light yellow-green edge to leaves, darker green centre, irregular shape. Flowers slightly smaller than parent, not profuse.

Debutante Blush. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.45: A blush pink sport of **Debutante.** Originated by Dr R.K. Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA.

Decandollei. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Synonym for **Candolleana.**

Decandolli. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Synonym for **Candolleana.**

Decandollii Nova. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellies présentée à sa majesté L'lmperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.9. Synonym for **Candolleana.**

Decaze. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.109 with colour photo; Dark rose red with wide, cupped petals, sometimes with light red stripes and a few white blotches, rose form double, 10 cm diameter. Leaves elliptic, matt.

December Rose. *(C.x vernalis).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2002, p.20, Reg. No.2580. A rose pink, semi-double seedling of **Egao**. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 2001 catalogue. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.127. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Flowers measure 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 9-12 petals. Plant is upright, with vigorous, spreading growth, and flowers early to late. The dark green leaves are 7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Deceus Italicus. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Decus Italicum.**

Decipiens. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315: "Deceptive". Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* facing pl.205. Received from Japan at the same time as **Ochroleuca** and 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Synonym: 'Decipiens Flore Plena'. Originated in Japan. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Decipiens Flore Plena. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Decipiens Fl. Pl.'. Synonym for 'Decipiens'.

Decisa. *(C.japonica),* Jardin la Société Royale de Belgique Catalogue, 1842, p.21. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.210: Shrub most vigorous, of a beautiful shape and well branched. Leaves 8 cm long by 5 cm wide, long-oval, of a glossy deep green; buds long, solid, scales yellowish; Flower, anemone form, deep red, of average size, composed of an exterior row of large petals, rounded and notched, with a centre of short petaloids, splashed with red and pink.

Decliatissima. *The Gardener and Practical Florist,* vol.2, 1843. Orthographic error for **Delicatissima.**

Decolorans. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.4. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Decora. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.D]:315: "Beau"; Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.71, 127: Leaves, 9 cm x 6 cm, obtuse-oval, almost round, serrate, a little veined, of a glossy green; buds large, scales whitish at summit and dark yellow at base of calyx; flower, 11 cm in diameter, double, cherry-red, petals of first three rows almost 5 cm across, reflexed, festooned, deeply crenate; those of the interior, small, rumpled,, short, forming a large centre with some concealed stamens. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Decorosa'.

Decora Vera. *(C.japonica),* Fra. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.116, 117, 228: Large double flower, cherry red, fringed petals, regularly imbricated, varied forms; those of the centre twisted. Originated in Italy.

Decorosa. Giacomelli, 184, *La Catalogue della Camelie.* Orthographic error for Decora.

Decumbens. Kitamura, 1950. See *Camellia japonica* var. *decumbens* Sugimoto, 1936, *Key to the Trees and Shrubs of Japan.*

Decurrens. *(C.japonica),* Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.7. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Decurrens Oblonga. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: The form of **Alba Plena**, imbrication admirable, vivid red with the last rows of petals towards the centre flesh pink with a few lines of white. Original commercial release by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy.

Decurrens Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue,1846-1847: Imbricated. Bright red. Original commercial release by Burnier & Grilli, Italy.

Decus. Anonymous, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle* (13):206. Abbreviation for **Decus Italicum.**

Decus Italiae. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* Index with reference to pl.288. Orthographic error for **Decus Italicum.**

Decus Italicum. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:6. No description. 1842, 9:9: Imbricated form. Flower white. Most beautiful. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.90: Full white flowers, first row of outer petals rounded, others elongated but symmetrically arranged. Synonyms: 'Gloire d'Italie', 'Gloria Italica', 'Gloria d'Italia'. Orthographic variant: 'Decus

Italicus'. Orthographic errors: 'Deceus Italicus', 'Decusitalicum', 'Decus Italiae'. Abbreviation: 'Decus'. Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Decus Italicus. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Decus Italicum.**

Decus Lombardiae. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853-1854, Catalogue, p.14. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.III: It is a real perfection by reason of the regular imbrication of its petals, the general colouring of uniform, carmine cherry-red. They are outspread, rounded, faintly emarginate and becoming lanceolate towards the centre. Originated in Lombardy, Italy.

Decusitalicum. Leroy, Louis, 1893, Catalogue, p.100. Orthographic variant for **Decus Italicum.**

Dee Davis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.160, Reg. No.1392: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by Dr Jack Davis, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, averaging 12.5 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. The rose form double, 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**) type, bloom, is rose-pink, 68 petals, 3-4 petaloids, yellow anthers and pink filaments; 8.5 cm across by 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Colour plate, back cover, ACS., 1982, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.2. Sport: **Dee Davis Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Didaiwei'.

Dee Davis Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.46 as 'Dee Davis Var.': Virus variegated form of **Dee Davis** - Rose-pink marbled white. Originated in USA by Dr Jack Davis, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Dee Dot. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.96, Reg. No.1724: A medium to large, pale pink to deeper on edge, occasionally red striped, formal double *C.japonica* (**Dr Tinsley** x **Tomorrow**). Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by E.P. Akin, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 10 cm across by 3.2 cm deep with 95 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 4cm.

Deedy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.86, Reg. No.894: A light, rose-pink semi-double chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by Gary Chitty Le Croy, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 2 cm wide. Blooms are 12.5 cm across by 7.5 cm deep with 185 stamens, 37 petals and 4 petaloids. Although blooms are substantially semi-double, they vary to peony form with petals and petaloids intermixed. Blooms mid-season to late. There are some stripes on centre petals. Anthers are yellow and filaments white.

Deen Day Smith. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2174: Very large size, white, rose form double, (**Witman's Yellow** x **Charlie Bettes**). Originated by Dr Walter F. Homeyer, Macon Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.120, colour photo [p.132]: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size, 14 cm across x 8 cm deep with 48 petals, 5-8 small, rabbit eared petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and average in rate, with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Dengde'.

Deep Drift. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.38: White. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Deep Pink. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.330. Abbreviation for **Deep Pink Napa.**

Deep Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood, 1955, ACRS, *Camellia Annual,* No.2, p.10: Deep pink, single sasanqua. Originated in Australia.

Deep Pink. *(C.japonica),* Avenue Nursery Catalogue, 1958, p.19: A hardy old fashioned type. Origin unknown.

Deep Pink and White Variegated. *(C.sasanqua),* Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.26: Large, single, pink and white sasanqua. Originated in the USA.

Deep Pink Clouds. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.29: Silver pink sport of 'Pink Clouds'. Originated by Fisher, USA.

Deep Pink Napa. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Full double, deep pink, medium large size. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Deep Pink'.

Deep Purple Dream. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, March 2009, p.29, Regn No.2736. Originated by John L. Spencer, Lakeland, Fla, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.110 with colour photo; A 13 year old seedling of **Edna Campbell**, first bloomed in 2003. Flowers are semi-double, 9.5 cm diameter x 5.7 cm deep. Colour deep purple red, with yellow filaments and anthers. Dark green leaves 11.5 cm x 5 cm. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous.

Deep Rose Pink. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.6. Synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Deep Rose Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.10: Large single of deep rose red. Originated in Australia.

Deep Secret. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVIII, No.4, p.7, Reg. No.294: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. First bloomed 1987 at 12 years old, a seedling of **Scarlet Buoy** x **Bob Hope**. The growth habit is upright and of medium density and rapidity,, the dark green leaves being 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The flower is semi-double, cardinal red (RHS.CC.53B with veining 53A) veined darker, and the anthers are lemon yellow on yellow filaments. Blooms mid-season and flowers medium to large.

Deep South. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin Vol.11, No.6, p.4, June 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Dark rose-red. Medium to large semi-double to loose peony form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Midseason blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Deep Velvet Red. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.3: Small carmine with occasionally a white streak down the centre of its petals, full double, outer petals imbricated, inner loosely arranged. Late blooming. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Deeten. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.7: Semi-double, red striped white, large. Flowers mid-season. Named by E.G. Waterhouse from a plant from the Taylor & Sangster Nursery known as 'D.10'. Orthographic errors: 'Detenne', 'Deetenne'.

Deetenne. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Deeten.**

Defender. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Defiance. *(C.japonica),* Royal Nursery Catalogue, 1902, p.59, 60. Formal double. Red with radial bars of white. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Australia.

Deffie Stutts. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* Vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Deharai-fuiri. (Spotted variety of Deharai), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue,1980 as 'Deharaifuiri'. No description. Selected from the wild camellias in Izu Ohshima, Tokyo, Japan.

Deharai-nioi. (Fragrance of Deharai), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Oshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1980 as 'Deharainioi'. No description. Selected from the wild camellias in Izu Ohshima, Tokyo, Japan.

Deirdre. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *An Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.8, colour photo: An open, informal peony type of deep pink, centre consisting of fascicles of stamens intermingled with small erect, fluted petals. A seedling of **Tricolor White** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

D'Elbée. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.2; Red, single.

Dejaniera. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.52. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Dekiyama. (Mount Deki), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Formal double, red with large white spots. Very large. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kuraku, 1964, *Tokushû,* No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan.

Delancey. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.17. Orthographic error for **De Lancey.**

Del Mar. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.4. Originated in USA. Synonym for **Eureka Variegated.**

Del Rio. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1959, *Camellia Annual,* No.6, p.21, Reg. No.41: Originated by G. Hooper, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia. Parentage unknown. Informal double, confused centre. Colour light rose and crimson. Candy stripes with large petaloids and a slight perfume. Upright and vigorous.

Delbeiana. Ridolfi, 1848, Catalogo delle Camelie, p.7. Orthographic error for **Derbyana.**

Delbie. Reginald Kaye Nursery Catalogue, 1982. Orthographic error for **Debbie.**

Delciatissima. Tourres, Macheteau Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.21. Orthographic error for **Delicatissima.**

Delecta. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description . Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D.]:315: "Select". Harrison, ed. 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.11: Double. Blood red. Originated in England.

Delecta Striata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.35. Orthographic error for **Delicata Striata.**

Delectabilis. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Nivea,** according to van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:10.

Delectabilis Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.35. Synonym for **Delectissima Rosea.**

Delectata. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5. No description. Ibid, No.105, 1848, p.109: Rose form double, yellowish white in the centre. Originated in England.

Delectissima. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3: White, peony form, flecked lightly with carmine. Originated in England.

Delectissima (MG). *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1953, invalidly as 'Delectissima': Large single. White with wide pink stripes. Vigorous, spreading growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in the Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. See p.101, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, for black and white photo.

Delelii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. Orthographic error for **Delesii.**

Delesii *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed. 1839, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.7, p.56: Double, dark rose. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.207: A flower, 9-10 cm in diameter, very full, red richly marked with touches more or less delicate. The corolla is irregular, of a globular form, composed of numerous petals, not disposed in rows as usual, but inserted pell-mell; some are broad and round, others long and erect, many are short, close-set, more or less confused. Those of the

centre are unequal like the first, but united in distinct fascicles, making the corolla sphrerical. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Delsii', 'Delzii', 'Delelii'.

Delfosse. Lenten, 1963, *Gardeners' Chronicle & Gardening Illust.,* p.411. Abbreviation for **Auguste Delfosse.**

Delgrande. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Delia. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Delia Williams. RHS, 1965, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.19, p.165 and pl.3: RHS., "Award of Merit", April, 21, 1964. Typical of the grex as a whole, this cultivar has narrow leaves attenuated at the tip and some 10 cm long and 3.8 cm wide. The flowers are 10 cm across, contain 8-10 petals and are coloured rose-pink (HCC.427/2) with some darker staining on the outer petals. In the centre is a cluster of stamens, a few of which are petaloid. See coloured illustration pl.3 facing p.56. Exhibited by Mrs Alison Johnstone, Trewithen. Cornwall, England. The priority name for this cultivar is **Citation.**

Delicacy. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.55. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Delicata Amoena. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.III: The blossoms, larger than average, are formed of large, ovate petals, emarginate, outspread, regularly imbricated, a delicate rosy white, banded and stippled a vivid pink. Originated in Belgium by Verschaffelt..

Delicata Striata. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.III: The blossom, of medium size, belongs to the class of perfections by the perfect imbrication of its petals. These are large, rounded-oval, slightly sinuate, emarginated, of a vivid pink, veined a deeper shade and streaked longitudinally by more or less distinct white lines. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Delecta Striata'.

Delicate Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.330. No description. Originated in the Lindo Nursery, Alabama. USA. (Believed extinct.)

Delicate Pink Imbricated. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.330. No description. Originated in the Lindo Nursery, Alabama, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Delicatescent. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.115, vol.XVIII, No.2, p.47, colour photo p.48: A seedling of **Dream Baby** x *C.lutchuensis* raised by John Lesnie, Manukau City, New Zealand. Very pale pink to white, small single form.

Delicatissima. *(C.japonica),* Morren, 1834, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.2, p.93. No description. Anonymous,1834, *Revue Horticole.* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.112, 131: Leaves 8.5 cm long by 5 cm wide, ovate-oblong. Flowers, 8.5 cm in diameter, double rose form, heart large, 5.5 cm diameter, petals curled, sinuous, irregular. Those at the periphery larger, being 2.5 cm or more broad, entire, all white striped with rose, stripes both large, small and numerous. Originated in Japan and imported by von Siebold according to Berlèse. See pl.63, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.1. Orthographic errors: 'Decliatissima', 'Deliciatissima'. Sports: **Delicatissima Rubra, Delicatissima Rosea.** Synonym: 'Delicatissima Nova'. See also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 23. Mertens says the plant was obtained by British nurserymen in 1831.

Delicatissima Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.55. Synonym for Delicatissima.

Delicatissima Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. A rose-pink sport of **Delicatissima.** Originated in Italy.

Delicatissima Rubra. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12: vv: Salmon red with dawn reflections, covered with spots of white. A sport of **Delicatissima.** Originated in England.

Delight. SCCS Bulletin Vol.11, No.2, Dec 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Synonym for **Mrs Josephine M. Hearn.**

Delightful. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1988, *Camellia News,* No.107, p.10, Reg. No.350: Originated by Craig Carroll, West Pymble, NSW., Australia. Seed parent *C.japonica,* **White Tulip,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1981. A single white, 6 petalled plant, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers freely on a upright, rapid-growing plant. Fluted petals with stamens in a column. Flowers fall complete. Leaves ovate, flat, margins serrate, apices acuminate, glossy green, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Delimoniana. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Catalogue, 1869, p.79. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Delizia. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete:* Small flower, formal double, petals pale pink with close carmine stripes, very similar to the rose 'Oeillet Parfait'. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Della Regina. Roda Nursery Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **De la Reine.**

Dell'Universita. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Orthographic error 'Delle Universata'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Della Lamberti. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.10. Synonym for **Lambertii.**

Della Regina. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.42. Orthographic variant for **De la Reine.**

Della Robbia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Synonym for **Meredith Lake.**

Della Robia. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.1. Orthographic error for 'Della Robbia', synonym for **Meredith Lake.**

Della Peschiera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:10. Orthographic error for 'Delle Peschiere', synonym for **Contessa Belgioioso.**

Delle d'Ardiglioni. da Silva & Filhos Catalogue, 1987-1988. Orthographic error for **Bella d'Ardiglione.**

Delle Peschiere. Luzzatti 1851, *Collezione di Camelie.* p.14. Orthographic errors: 'Bella Peschiera', 'Bella da Peschiera', 'Bella Della Peschiera', 'Della Peschiera', 'Delle Peschiere'. Synonym for **Contessa Belgioioso.**

Delle Universata. Real Comphania Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1985-1986, p.57. Orthographic error for **Dell' Universita.**

Dellie McCaw. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1975, p.236, Reg. No.1368: A 5 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered, 1974; originated by Joseph M. Almand, Warner Robbins, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is pink with 85 petals. Average size, 8 cm across by 5 cm deep. Falls complete. Blooms early to late.

Deloraine. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.56. Orthographic error for **De la Reine.**

Deloraine. *(C.hybrid),* Duchy of Cornwall *Catalogue,* 2014. A chance seedling of *C.saluensis,* which it resembles. Small light pink single, late flowering. Originated by Moira Reid, Moyclare Nursery, Cornwall, UK.

Delores Edwards. *(C.x williamsii),* ACS., Aug.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2161: Large size, light, orchid pink, semi-double to anemone form to peony form, chance seedling of a *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* hybrid. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by

Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.120: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average size bloom, 12 cm *across x* 3.8 cm deep with 20 petals, 8 petaloids, bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Delores Taylor. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Dolores Taylor.**

Delores Thompson. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2116: Small size, light pink - almost white, roseform double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.120, colour photo, 3p.1324: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 59 petals. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 7 cm.

Delorme. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.5: Rose madder, blotched white. Medium sized semi-double. Originated by Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Delphina. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844-1845, p.24. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Delphine. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Large single, salmon pink. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Delphine Johnson. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2499. A formal double chance seedling, pale pink with many different sized maroon stripes. Star shaped petals surround the centre of the flower. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 19 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 55 petals and a bud centre. Flowers have heavy texture and sheen. Plant is upright and dense, and of average growth rate. Flowers profusely, and has dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Delsii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Delesii.**

Delta Dawn. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.162, Reg. No.1672: A very large, rose-pink semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid (['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Mrs D.W. Davis**] x 'Cornelian'). Mid-season to late flowering; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Average flower size, 15 cm wide x 11 cm deep. Plant growth upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Delta King. *(C.japonica),* Camellian Nursery Catalogue, 1961-1962, inside front cover: Bright red, irregular semi-double with folded frilly petals, and a heavy centre of intense yellow stamens in clusters, intermixed with petaloids. Originated by Camelliana Nursery, California, USA.

Delta Queen. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.162, Reg**.** No.1081: A 13 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average in density and slow in rate, with medium sized, dark green leaves. The formal double bloom is blush with an occasional pink streak, no anthers. It measures 11 cm across and 3.5 cm deep with 60-65 petals. Late flowering.

Delvecchio. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:44. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:80: Well imbricated, petals serrated; the central and outer petals a very deep rose-pink, the intermediate petals a pale pink. From Danovaro. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924: Vivid cherry red, centre lighter. Originated in Italy.

Delzii. Charles van Geert Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.109. Orthographic error for **Delesii.**

Demari. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli, Catalogue, 1852, p.16: No description. Synonyms: 'Demari della Scogi', 'Demari della Scoglietto'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Demari della Scogi. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Synonym for **Demari.**

Demari Della Scoglietto. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871, p.73. Synonym for **Demari.**

Demedici. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'De Medici'; synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Demetria Boutourlin. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura, 1855 Catalogo, p.10. Orthographic error for **Demetrio Bouturlin.**

Demetria Bouturlin. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.3. Orthographic error for **Demetrio Bouturlin.**

Demetrio Boutourlin. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren Cultur von Camellien,* p.38. Orthographic variant for **Demetrio Bouturlin.**

Demetrio Bouturlin. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25: Crimson petals striped white, often two stripes on many petals, sometimes dark at the circumference and whitish in the centre. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.IV, as 'Demetrio Boutourlin' in text and 'Demetrio Bouturlin' on plate: Blossoms of the largest size, of a vivid pink with broad white stains and bands, numerous and ample petals, the exterior, imbricated and rounded, the following, oval or oblong in a somewhat irregular cluster. We received this in 1852 from Mr Luzzatti, Florence, Italy, where it was obtained from seed. Orthographic errors: 'Demetria Boutourlin', 'Demetria Bouturlin' 'Demetrio Bouturline', 'Demetrio Buturlin'. Orthographic variant: 'Demetrio Boutourlin'.

Demetrio Bouturline. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Demetrio Bouturlin.**

Demetrio Buturlin. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Iconographie* in footnote. Orthographic variant for **Demetrio Bouturlin.**

Demidei. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:10. Orthographic error for 'De Medici'; synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Demideici. Downing Catalogue, ca.1858. Orthographic error for 'De Medici'; synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Demidiei. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:8. Orthographic error for 'De Medici'; synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Demi-Tasse. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962: Pink, semi-double. Small. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.230, Reg. No.738: [SCCS.No.62-27] McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. A seedling, female parent **My Darling,** pollen parent unknown. Colour warm peach blossom pink with yellow stamens. Semi-double with a diameter of 5-6 cm, 4 cm deep. Form is hose-in-hose or cup-in-saucer with a row of petaloids between the cup and the saucer. Plant is upright, compact and vigorous. Orthographic variant: 'Demitasse'. Recipient of the William E. Wylam "Miniature Award", 1971. For colour photo see p.79, 80, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and pl.38, p.33, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Also back cover of *The Camellia Journal,* Aug.1990, vol.46, No.3 as 'Demitasse'.

Demitasse. ACS, Aug.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.3, back cover caption. Orthographic variant for **Demi-Tasse.**

Demur. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Jun 2011, p.17. Orthographic error for **Demure**.

Demure. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.120: Pale pink with deeper edges. Small single. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Den Burton. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.402. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling with characteristics typical of *C.reticulata* x *C.japonica.* Flowers are very large peony form, 13 cm diameter x 8 cm deep,with some intermingled stamens, and the colour is bright scarlet red (RHS.CC. 52A). Plant is upright and of medium density and growth rate for its type. Dark green leaves are 12 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Denovaro. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Danovaro.**

Denbudor. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red to red and white. Small formal double. Upright, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by H. Davis, El Monte, California, USA.

Deneb. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.79 with colour photo; Medium size, semi-double with upright central petals, white with red streaks and blotches (RHS.CC.53C). A seedling of **Moshio** x **Alba Simplex,** first flowered 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Deneen Fendig. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.33: White variegated seedlings. **Deneen Fendig** - a mutant of **Gladys Fendig,** discovered and fixed by grafting by the author. This variety was named for our small daughter, Deneen. The medium to large, white, variegated semidouble flower with unusual pink markings is about 10 cm in diameter. The base colour is white suffused with irregular markings of light pink, but with a white margin around the petal tips. The bloom is flat and has a faint fragrance. Early blooming. Originated by Albert Fendig, Georgia, USA.

Dengde. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Deen Day Smith.**

Dengnisi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym the USA *C.japonica* **Dennis Vaughan**

Dengshi Shancha. Chinese name for the species *C.tenii.* Different reading 'Teng Shih Shan Ch'a'.

Denise Bauvin. Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; No details.

Denisiana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:9 & 1844-1845, 18:10: Very large flower, deep carmine, exceptionally variegated. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4: Large red flower with large white blotches. Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.128: Dark red. Double flower, rose form with external petals, few in number, imbricated, but separated, those internal, few, small and disposed irregularly. Originated in Italy by Cock. Orthographic variant: 'Denysiana'. Orthographic error: 'Dennisii'.

Denkôji-chiri-tsubaki. (Denkô Temple Scattering Camellia), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.426, p.177 & 355: Vivid pink formal double of large size, 9 cm across with about 50 rounded petals. Leaves, large, wide-elliptic, dark green, blunt-acuminate, defined venation, small, shallow serrations. Originated in Nara Prefecture, Japan. The original old tree at the Denkô Temple in Nara-shi has died recently. A synonym for **Mononofu-tsubaki Denkôji.** Different reading: 'Bushitsubaki'.

Dennis Higgins. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.115. Orthographic error for **Dorrie Higgins.**

Dennis Vaughn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.157, Reg. No.1864: A large, deep velvet red, formal double *C.japonica,* early to mid-season flowering; originated by Mary McLeod, Monticello, Florida, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1972. Average flower size, 10.5 cm wide x 2.5 cm deep with 115 petals. The three outer rows of petals lie flat or convex; the other rows curl in at outer edge and are purple to black. Plant growth is

spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Sport: **Dennis Vaughn Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Dengnisi'.

Dennis Vaughn Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Valdosta Camellias, Nov.1990, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.22 as 'Dennis Vaughn V.': A virus variegated form of **Dennis Vaughn** - Deep velvet red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dennisii. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Denisiana.**

Denny D. SCCS Bulletin Vol 11, No.2, p.7, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.32 as 'Dennyd'. Synonym for **Iwane-shibori.**

Denotaris. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.4. Orthographic variant for **De Notaris.**

Denotavis. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic error for **De Notaris.**

Denotre. Russell Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956. Synonym for De Notaris.

Dense Hailstones. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.179. Synonym for **Yae-arare.**

Dentellata Floreatina. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Denysiana. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Denisiana.**

Depressa. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.11. No description. Jardin la Société Royale de Belgique Catalogue.1842, p.21. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844: Large flower of the type of 'Conspicua' of Loddiges. Ridolfi Catalogue, 1848: Deep rose with few petals, variegated at the centre. Synonyms: 'Depressa d'Italie', 'Depressa Flore Rubro'. Originated in Italy.

Depressa d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:w. Large flower of the type of 'Conspicua' of Loddiges'. Synonym for **Depressa.**

Depressa Flore Rubro. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Depressa Fl. Rubro'. Synonym for **Depressa.**

Dera May. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.44: White with a blotch of red on one or two petals. Medium semi-double to peony form with loose petals. Vigorous, bushy growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA.

Derbejana. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16. Orthographic error for **Derbyana.**

Derbeyana. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833; Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.D]:315. Orthographic error for **Derbyana.**

Derbiana. J.E. von Reider, 1834, Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Camelien.., p.218. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1. Orthographic variant for **Derbyana.**

Derbiana. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.11. Synonym for **Cup of Beauty (United States).**

Derbiana Red. Barrios' Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Derbiana Vera. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.108, 130. Orthographic variant for 'Derbyana Vera', synonym for **Derbyana.**

Derbriana. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Derbyana.**

Derbriana Vera. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* Orthographic error for 'Derbyana Vera', synonym for **Derbyana.**

Derby Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Derbyana. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.21. No description. Harrison, 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, p.186 as a "British hybrid having dark red flowers". Berlèse, 1837 and 1840, *Monographie,* describe a camellia he called 'Derbiana Vera'. In his 1841 and 1843 *Iconographie* he figures and describes 'Derbiana'. It is believed they are synonymous with **Derbyana.** His description as follows, matches his colour plates: Flowers 10 cm in diameter and often more, double, deep orange-red of a brightness difficult to designate; the exterior petals arranged in several rows, broad, a little spoon shaped, crenate at the apex; those of the interior, narrow, rumpled, of a rose tint with a few sterile stamens in the centre. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:6 gives as synonyms: 'Ammanta', 'Angresiae', and 'Coloured'. The *Floricultural Cabinet,* 1838, gives 'Amanda' as a synonym and Loddiges Catalogue, 1848 gives 'Angrezia', while Charles van Geert, 1845 gives 'Clartoni', 'Clertonii', 'Clertonia', 'Amanda' and 'Derejana'. See also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 56. There are also a number of orthographically erroneous names such as 'Derbiana', 'Derbeyana', 'Derbyanna', 'Debriana', 'Delbeiana' as well as the synonyms 'Derbiana Vera', 'Debriana Vera', 'Derby Red' and 'Derbiana Red'. The situation in America is that the synonyms 'Lady Derby's' and 'Zachary Taylor' were used, but also two other invalid names in 'Cup of Beauty' and 'Tasse de Beauté' both of which validly belong to an old Chinese variety which Fortune imported to England in 1857. According to Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue* other synonyms that have been attached to **Derbyana** in America are 'Florapena', 'Peonyflora', 'New Orlean's Red', 'Tassa de Beau', 'J.G. Peonyflora' and 'Derbeyiana'.

Derbyana Vera. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.108, 170 as 'Derbiana Vera' and changed to 'Derbyana Vera' in his 1840 *Monographie,* ed.2, p.185, 186. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Dernii. Baumann & Baumann, 1835 *Collection de Camellias é1evés à Bollwieler,* No.45 as J.W. 'Dernii' (Augusta). Makoy Catalogue, 1838, gives **Augusta** as the valid name and Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* -*'* Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca'. It is a synonym for **Augusta.**

Des Peintres. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1: Pink. Jardin de Société Royale de Belgique Catalogue, 1842, p.21; Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.9. No description. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5; Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia,* p.130: ph.,p.132. No description. Synonym: 'Peintres'. Synonym for **Pictorum Coccinea.**

Descanso Blush. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1957, *The Camellia Review,* vol.18, No.8, p.21: White overlaid with blush pink. Medium size, loose peony form. Compact growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated at the Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California, USA.

Descanso Mist. *(C.reticulata. x C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.155: Red with iridescent petals. Large formal double to peony form. Medium size, upright growth, Blooms midseason. Originated by Maitland, California, USA. Sport: **Descanso Mist Variegated.**

Descanso Mist Variegated. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.1 as 'Descanso Mist V.': A virus variegated form of **Descanso Mist** - Iridescent red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Descanso Surprise. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Descanso's Surprise.**

Descanso Yuletide. *(C.japonica),* SCCS.,1950, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.44: White, irregularly striped maroon. Very large semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California, USA.

Descanso's Surprise. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin Vol.11, No.2, p.7, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.32: White. Medium sized anemone form. Medium, upright growth. Originated at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California, USA. Orthographic

variant: 'Descanso Surprise'. See p.89, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Cardens*, Vol.II, for black and white photo.

Descendant. *(C.japonica),* Middleton Gardens Catalogue, 1942: Red blotched white. Medium large semi-double. Slow growth. Early blooming. Originated at Middleton Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Desdemona. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. Camden Park Seedling 62/52, originated by Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Desdemonais. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. Orthographic error for **Desdemonia.**

Desdemonia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue,1847-1848, p.56. No description. Orthographic error: 'Desdemonais'. (Believed extinct.)

Desert Moon. *(C.reticulata* hybr.) ACS.,May 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2120: Large to very large size, light pink with deep pink towards the petal edge; semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid, seedling of 'Lasca Beauty'. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Langdon Nursery, Sebastapol, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.120: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid.

Desert Sunset. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.111 with colour photo; Regn. No.2912; Originated and registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla. USA,, and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. The large, 12.7cm diameter x 5cm deep, flower is bright coral pink, semidouble to peony form, with some petals in rabbit ear form in cooler weather. Large spray of stamens with bright gold anthers and cream filaments mixed with the inner petals. Dense, upright plant with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 12cm x 5,7cm, with medium serration. Flowers mid-season

Desertion. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pale pink. Medium large, rose form double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by J. Pfingstl, California, USA.

Desiderio. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Caralogue, 1858, 72:10 as 'Desiderio'(II): Brilliant red, petals marked and lightly bordered white; very large, ample and perfectly imbricated. Synonym 'Il Desiderio'. Originated in Italy.

Desinganno. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.18. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1856, p.8. Orthographic error for **Disinganno.**

Desinganus. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.36. Orthographic error for **Disinganno.**

Desir. A. Stervinou, Catalogue 2008, p.8. French translation of **Desire** – not allowable under International Commission rules.

Desire. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.209, Reg. No.1449: A medium size, pale pink, edged a deeper pink, formal double *C.japonica* (**Dr Tinsley** x **Debutante**), that first bloomed 1973. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The bloom has 60 petals and measures 10-10.5 cm across and 5 cm deep. It holds on the bush for a long time. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XII, No.3, 1981 and ACRS., 1990, *Camellia News,* No.113. Chinese synonym: 'Xiwang', later changed to 'Xinyuan'.

Desire Possession. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.332 with colour photo; Synonym for **Yuki.**

Desmond Haydon. *(C.williamsii).* NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin,* No.171, March 2012, p.15 with colour photo. Regn No.498 A seedling of **Haydon's Compact,** pollen parent unknown, which first flowered in 2004. Plant is almost globular in shape, dense, and of medium to strong growth rate. Dark green leaves are small, 6.5 cm x 3 cm. Flower is a formal double, 8 cm diameter x

2.5 cm deep, with about 80 petals, usually cupped, size decreasing to tiny at flower centre. No petaloids. Colour is light pink (RHSCC 65C, shading to 65B at petal edges and centre). Late flowering. Originated by Neville Haydon, Papakura, NZ.

Despina. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Dessa Thompson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.168, McCaskill Gardens seedling No.153. A very full, complete double, irregular flower, white with a delicate creamy suffusion, 10 cm across. Flowers early to late. Habit compact and upright with medium green leaves, elliptic, acute and serrate, 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. First bloomed 1943. Parentage unknown. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Registration No.43 with SCCS. See p.103, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I for black and white photo.

Destans. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6; Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Distans', 'Distons'.

Destiny. *(C.japonica),* Domoto Nursery Price List, 1956, p.2. No description. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.39: A sport of 'Lady Clare', (**Akashigata**) - White streaked deep pink. Imported to USA by Domoto in 1955. See colour plate No.39, p.33, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Disidini'.

Detenne. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.42. Othographic error for **Deeten.**

Deviana. Bull Retail List, 1872, p.498. Orthographic error for **Devriana.**

Devona. Arnold-Forster, 1948, *Shrubs for the Milder Counties,* p.205. Orthographic error for **Devonia.**

Devonensis. W.J. Marchant's Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.33. Synonym for **Devonia.**

Devonia. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, May,1900, *The Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, vol.27, p.302: Single white variety that succeeds perfectly in the open in Devonshire. From Messrs R. Veitch & Son, Exeter. Also recorded in the RHS. Journal 1900-1901, when it gained an "Award of Merit". A single white with 6-9 broadly ovate petals, 4-5 cm x 4 cm, apices rounded and notched, forming a cup-shaped flower, averaging 9 cm in diameter. Stamens are in a loose, central bunch, joined for one third of their length. Leaves glossy, dark green, broadly elliptic, 9 cm x 6 cm, acuminate and serrulate. Puddle & Hanger, 1960. RHS Yearbook No.14 p.145. Orthographic errors include: 'Devona', 'Devonensis', 'Deviana'. It has also invalidly been called 'Devoniana' and 'Devoniensis', names with prior listing for other cultivars. The synonyms: 'Swan', 'Swann' and 'The Swan' that have been given it should be avoided as they have also been used as synonyms for **Yobukodori.** In the UK the name **Devonia** has also sometimes been mistakenly used for **Yukimiguruma.**

Devoniana. Piantaio Comunale Romano, 1859. Orthographic error for 'Devoniensis', synonym for **Fordii.**

Devoniana. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1924-1925, p.36, Invalidly for **Devonia.**

Devoniana Striata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. No description. Giacomelli Catalogue, 1855. No description. Orthographic error: 'Divoniana Striata'. (Believed extinct.)

Devoniensis. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845, 23:4 as a synonym for **Fordii.** Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 repeats this statement. The use of this name as a synonym for **Devonia** by Marchant and others is invalid.

Devoniensis. Slieve Donard Catalogue, 1942, p.5. Anonymous, 1943, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, vol.CXIII, p.14. Arnold-Forster, 1948, *Shrubs for Milder Counties,* p.204. An invalid synonym for **Devonia.**

Devriana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:8. No description. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.IV: Pure white camellia with a few rare crimson stripes. The blossoms, of medium size, are formed of numerous, rounded petals towards the circumference, ovate at the centre and regularly imbricated. Originated by van Eeckhaute, Ledeberg, Belgium.

Dew Drop. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15. Synonym for **Tsuyu-no-tama.**

Dewaman'e. (Camellia from Province Dewa with many rows of petals), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.280 as 'Dewa-man-e': A medium to large, loose peony form, white with streaks of dark crimson. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Dewa" is the old name for the northern part of Japan, including the Aomori Prefecture.

Dewatairin. (Large flowering camellia from Dewa Province), (Higo). Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Described as resembling **Shikamura.** Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Usamai, Nao-hachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e* where it is described as "Large, red." It has not been confirmed that these old cultivars are the same as the modern **Dewatairin.** Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.71, colour pi., p.57 as 'Taiheiraku': Light rose pink. Large, 13 cm across, single Higo form, often with a mass of white to pink petaloids in the centre. Early flowering. Stamens number in excess of 100. Leaves, large, long-ovate, thinly lustrous, recurved; sometimes yellow variegated. Synonyms: 'Daitairin', 'Pink Fimbriata', 'Golden Temple', 'Bar None', 'Daihassu', 'Hatsusakura', 'Hatsu-zakura', 'Taiheiraku'. 'Osakazuki', 'Taihai' and, invalidly, 'Hinomaru'. Originated in Sofue-chô, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Colour illustations have been published in: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.30, p.48; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.286, p.144, 177 & 295. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia* as 'Taihei-raku'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.85 as 'Taiheiraku' and p.102 as 'Dewatairin'. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.136. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.246 erroneously illustrates the variegated form as 'Dewa-tairin'. Received the RHS. "Award of Merit", 1953 as 'Hatsu-Sakura'. The white variegated form is named **Manzairaku.**

Dexiaojie. (Virtuous Young Woman), Gao & Zhuang, 1988, *The Camellia in China,* p.79, No.603. Chinese synonym for **Miss Ed.**

Di Brugni. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for 'De Brugny'.

Di Negro Nova. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.34, as 'Di Nigro Nova'. No description. Ibid. 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.36, as 'De Negro Nova': Formal double bright pink, with deeper coloured veins.van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1870, p.51. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'De Negro Nuova', 'Di Negro Nuova', 'Di Nigro Nova'.

Di Negro Nuova. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for **Di Negro Nova.**

Diadem. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. White striped rose-pink. Large semi-peony to rose form double. Originated in USA by Tea Gardens, Charleston. Synonym: 'Tea Gardens No.383'.

Diadem. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.215 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ôkan.**

Diadem di Flora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.57. Synonym for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diadema. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7: Most beautiful, very red, double, not distinct. Synonym for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diadema di Flora. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as 'Diademaflora': Red. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:6. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.211: Flower rose form, double, with exterior petals in many rows, those in the centre, smaller and mixed with stamens. Colour dark rose with white stripes. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Diademiflora', 'Diademantiflora', 'Diadenia di Flora', 'Diadematiflora', 'Diademathiflora','Diademadiflora'. Synonyms: 'Diadema', 'Diadem Di Flora', 'Diadema di Flora di Milano'.

Diadema di Flora di Milan. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56, as 'Diadamadiflora di Milan'. Synonym for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diadema Flore Plena Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Diadema Fl. Pl. Rubro. Red formal double flower. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy.

Diademadiflora. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diademadiflora di Milan. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Diadema di Flora di Milan', synonym for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diademaflora. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic error for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diademathiflora. Jardin la Société Royale de Belgique Catalogue, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diadematiflora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. Orthographic error for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diademantiflora. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diademata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Diademiflora. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* ser.3, vol.1, p.448. Orthographic error for **Diadema di Flora.**

Diadenia di flora. Downing Catalogue, ca.1858. Orthographic error for **Diadema di Flora.**

Dialbata. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25, Peony form, deep pink petals, edged with white. Originated in Italy.

Diamandiana. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for **Diamantina.**

Diamandina. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. Orthographic error for **Diamantina**

Diamantina. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:6: Delightful pink camellia. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.280: Flower 10-11 cm across, peony form, sometimes an irregular rose form, of a very bright salmon orange red, tinted with rosepink. Exterior petals in 3-4 rows, ample, sometimes with double notches, veins of carmine, wavy and well positioned. The centre is composed of groups of small petals of many shapes, narrow, confused, innumerable, sometimes complete petals; others, whitish petaloids; corolla broad, flat, compact. Originated by van Houtte, Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Diamandina', 'Diamentina', 'Diamandiana'.

Diamentina. Newman, 1849, *The Florist,* p.95. Orthographic error for **Diamantina.**

Diamond Head. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, colour plate facing p.210: Large, irridescent red semi-double with crinkled petals. Erect, open growth. A cross from *C.japonica* **Lady Vansittart** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), raised by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Camelliana Nursery Catalogue, 1961-1962, p.1, with colour photo on front page of catalogue: Rich crimson colour, large, semi-double with

notched and crepy petals. A deep bloom with the look of an hibiscus. Blooms mid-season on a plant with upright, compact growth. Sport: **Diamond Head Variegated.**

Diamond Head Variegated. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, (advert.) as 'Diamond Head Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Diamond Head** - Irridescent red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Diamyo-nishiki. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Orthographic error for **Daimyô-nishiki.**

Dian Fossey. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.80 with colour photo; Medium size, peony form (flower shown is anemone form), pink (RHS.CC. 55A to 55B). A selfed seedling of **Moshio**, first flowered 1982. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Dian Hartman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.300, Reg. No.310: A 9 year old chance seedling originated by A.M. Hartman, San Fernando, California, USA, that first bloomed 1952. Plant growth is upright, of medium density and average in rate with 10 cm x 5.5 cm leaves. Flowers are white with slight flecks of reddish pink and 9-10.5 cm in diameter and 4.5 cm deep with 36 petals and 95 petaloids, resembling 'Anemoniflora Alba' (Australia) in form. Late flowering. Sport: **Dian's Fancy.** Illustrations: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, facing p.242. Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia*, vol,2, pl.XXXI.

Dian Moon. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camelia Journal*, vol.18, No.5, p.28. Orthographic error for **Diana Moon.**

Diana. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.117, 229: Leaves, 8 cm long x 5.4 cm wide, long-oval, acuminate, apex recurved, horizontal, prominent venation; regular, fine serrations, of a dark green; buds large, obtuse with blackish scales; Flower full, about 9 cm in diameter, cherry-red; exterior petals, 8-9 in number, broad, oblong, some entire, others notched, reflexed, those following are very numerous, forming a corolla like a bowl similar to **Lefévriana'**. Originated by Mariani, Milan Italy. In America this name has been used invalidly as a synonym for **Imura.**

Diana. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.11. Invalid synonym for **Imura.**

Diana de Genova. Ludemann's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Diana di Genoa.**

Diana di Genoa. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue, No.33, p.24, as 'Diana de Genoa'. No description. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1870, p.51. No description. Ludeman's Pacific Catalogue, 1895-1896, as 'Diana de Genova': Deep carmine, smetimes spotted with white. Originated in Italy.

Diana di Nova. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.36. Orthographic error for **Diana Nova.**

Diana d'Inghilterra. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.81 with colour photo; medium size, rose form double with central petaloids closely packed. Flesh pink (RHS.CC.73D). A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia)** x 'Mani pulite', first flowered in 2002. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Diana Lennard. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.51, Reg. No.181: A chance seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty.** Originated by Trevor Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. Growth habit is upright, open and of a medium rate. The light green leaves average, 8 cm x 4 cm. The formal double flower measures 9 cm x 6.5 cm and has 62 petals. Its colour is deep pink shaded lighter. (RHS.CC.51B). Flowers mid-season to late.

Diana Moon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.33: Soft mauve pink splotched white. Large semi-double with three rows of petals. Upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'Dian Moon'. Originated by Frank Griffin Sr., Columbia, South Carolina, USA.

Diana Nova. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. No description. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare* as "rose, full, regular". It was figured and described by Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book 11, pl.III: Its form is comparable to the finest tea rose, its colour, vivid cherry-red, striped with pure white. The petals of the first rows are spread out, the others remain upright and compact. They are very numerous and form blossoms larger that average. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Diana Nuova', 'Diana di Nova'.

Diana Nuova. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25. Orthographic variant for **Diana Nova.**

Diana Superba. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25: Large size, imbricated, pale pink. Originated in Italy.

Diana's Charm. *(C.japonica),* Duncan & Davies (UK) Ltd, 1995, Wholesale Plant List, p.7: A commercial synonym in the United Kingdom for the New Zealand cultivar **Queen Diana,** that name being unacceptable in the UK due to Royal Protocol.

Dianchi Mingzhu. (Dianchi Lake Bright Pearl). (*C.reticulata).* China Regn No 22. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Feb 2008, No.4, p.47, with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of **Zaotaohong** (Early Crimson) originated by Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan, China, and named by Lia Xiafang. Flowers loose peony form, pink (RHS.CC. 68B) 15-17 cm diameter. Petals 26-28, outer flat, inner incurving. Well developed stamens distributed among the petals. Leaves long elliptic, bases cuneate, apices long acuminate and curved downward, 10.6-14.2 cm long x 4.5-6 cm wide Flowers mid-season to late.

Diandianhua. (Tiny Spots Flower), *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* No description. Different reading: 'Tientienhua'. Originated in Dali, China.

Diane. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.10. Pink formal double, early blooming. Originated in USA.

Diane Carroll. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, front cover colour photo and inside front cover: A rose colour, medium size camellia with 70 uniform petals in 7 rows; formal double to rose-form double bloom with abundant, long lasting flowers. Originated as a chance seedling by Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nurseries, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Diane Krauel. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2412. A medium size, light pink centre to dark pink on edges, semi-double chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Judge R.D. Hendrick, USA, registered by Mary E. Krauel. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 30 year old seedling first flowered in 1971. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 25 petals. Plant growth is upright and slow, with light green leaves 8.2 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Dianhong Juban. (Spotted Red Chrysanthemum), *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* No description. Different readings: 'Tien-hung Chû-pan', 'Tienhungtsueban'. Originated in Dali, Yunnan, China.

Dianna Wuanghou. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.327, p.76. Chinese synoym for the NZ *C.japonica* **Queen Diana,** synonym 'Diana's Charm'.

Dianne Clark. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1964, vol.IV, No.1, p.11, Reg. No.22: A hybrid seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes** originated by Dr Brian Doak, Papatoetoe, New Zealand. The plant is of vigorous, upright growth, has mid-

green foliage, leaves curled, margins rolled under, apices reflexed. The flowers, 12-15 cm across, are open semi-double with 15-18 petals and varying numbers of petaloids, fascicled stamens with golden brown anthers. Colour phlox pink. (HCC.624/1).

Dianora de Bardi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1858, 72:10: Of average size, brilliant rose-pink, veined very dark, petals ribboned regularly with white, imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Dianova di Bardi'.

Dianova di Bardi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1861-1862, p.22. Orthographic error for **Dianora de Bardi.**

Dian's Fancy. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.40: Solid pink sport of **Dian Hartman.** Originated by A.M. Hartman, San Fernando, California, USA.

Dianshui. (Water Drops), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.93. Synonym for **Dianxue.**

Dianthaeflora. Ugolini, 1895, "Le Camilie, il suo passato e il suo avviniere". *R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura, Bollettino,* 20 (10 of 2nd. series):320-328. Orthographic variant for **Dianthiflora.**

Dianthiflora. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus,* p.61. as 'Carnation Waratah'. Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler,* p.6, pl.5: The outer petals are vivid red, heart-shaped, and the inner petals are smaller, imbricated and striped with white. This variety sometimes bears single flowers (as illustrated), and sometimes double. Courtois, 1833*, Magasin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.D]:315 as 'Knight's Carnation Waratah'. Paxton, 1834, *Magazine of Botany,* vol.1, p.38: "Red ground, striped white". Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.72, 117, 127: Shrub very vigorous, not very graceful, expanded branches; leaves of ordinary size, a little inclined, elongate-oval, strongly veined; bud with blackish scales, elongate, acute; flower broad, sometimes double and often single, cherry-red; petals of the circumference subcordiform, broad, 7 in number; those of the centre, erect, numerous, striated with white and forming an arched centre. Late flowers are single and the centre full of stamens. Synonyms: 'Cariophyllaeflora', 'Knight's Carnation Waratah', 'Carnation Waratah', 'Knightii', 'Knight's New Carnation Waratah', 'Knight's Anemomiflora', 'Knight's Waratah', 'Anemoniflora Knightii', 'Knight's Single Scarlet Waratah', 'Knights', 'Dianthiflora Plena', 'Dianthiflora Waratah', 'Knight's Nova', 'Warratah Striata' 'Double Variegated Waratah de Knight', 'Double Variegated Warratah de la Chine'. A seedling of **Anemoniflora** raised by Knight, King's Road, Chelsea, London, England about 1822. For illustration see Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet,* 1828, vol.XV, fol.1462. Its first listing was in Curtis's *Botanical Magazine,* 1825 as 'Knight's New Carnation Waratah' which is more a description than a name.

Dianthifora Carnea. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet and Florists Magazine,* vol.6, p.11: "Semi-double flesh colour". Originated in England.

Dianthiflora Lineata. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet and Florists Magazine,* vol.6, p.149: "Double white with rose-pink stripe." Originated in England.

Dianthiflora Plena. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as 'Diantiflora Plena'. Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Dianthiflora Striata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:9. No description. Not to be confounded with the camellia of the name Dianthiflora. However in van Houtte's Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:10 he gives 'Striata' as a synonym and then in his 1846-1847 Catalogue 27:32 he has: 'Striata', synonyms 'Variegata', 'Dianthiflora', 'Dianthiflora Striata'. **Dianthiflora** is rejected as a synonym as the first descriptions vary, whereas **Variegata** is the name of an old Chinese cultivar.

Dianthiflora Striata Nova. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.250:- Leaves 6-7 cm wide x 10-11 cm long, pointed-oval, prominent venation, fine serration, deep green; bud rounded, scales greenish; flower 9-10 cm in diameter, rose form, often whitish with bands of deep orange-red, sometimes unicolor. Not to be confounded with the old variety **Dianthiflora.** Originated in Italy.

Dianthiflora Striata Plena. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.112,131: Leaves 7.8 cm x 5 cm, ovate-oblong, acuminate, horizontal, strongly serrate, very distinct venation, of a rather deep green. Flower, large, very double, of a pretty form, resembling very much that of camellia 'Imperialis'. Ground white, striped or spotted with rose. Synonym: 'Elegantissima Striata Alba', according to Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.184.

Dianthiflora Waratah. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Dianthifolia. *(C.japonica),* Baumann & Baumann, 1829-1835, *Collection de Camellia élevés à Bollwieler.* No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Diantiflora Plena. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Dainthiflora Plena', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Dianxi. (Happy Spots), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.93. Synonym for **Dianxue.**

Dianxue. (Spotted with Snow), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949: Medium sized, 6-7 cm across, red formal double with white spots and 60-70 petals in 5-6 rows. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987. *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.93: Branches sturdy, winter leaf buds red. Leaves varied in shape and size, oblique, obovate to lanceolate; serrations scarse and obtuse, unsymmetrically acuminate, veins thick and prominent. Flowers red, white or pinkish maculate, petals slightly incurved, almost round, thin, notched, roundish-obtuse with minute lobes at the apex. Buds heart shaped or ovate, greenish-brown. Blooms early to mid-season. See Gao & Zhuang, 1988, *The Camellia in China,* p.46, colour photo No.149. Synonyms: 'Dianxi', 'Dianshu'. Different reading: 'Tien-hsueh'. Originated in China.

Dianyu. (Spotted Jade). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 21st January 1993. A sport of **Huamudan** with large white spots on the petals. This sport first occurred in 1988 at Qingdao City, Shandong province, China.

Diaojinzhong. (Hanging Golden Bell), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.33, No.143, colour photo No.67: Medium size, light red, campanulate single, with 5-6 emarginate petals and a central stamen cylinder with creamy filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, broadly elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in China.

Dias Ferreira. *(C.japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos Nursery Catalogue No. 14, 1900, p.64: Anemone form, bright rose-pink, veined darker, edged pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Diatarin. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.30. Orthographic error for 'Daitairin', synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Diaviesii. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, ca. 1928, p.12. Orthographic error for **Daviesii.**

Diban Zhuliya. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.223, p.69. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Julia France.**

Dichsanii. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16. Orthographic error for **Dicksonii.**

Dichsoni. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14. Orthographic error for **Dicksonii.**

Dick Dodd. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2464. A large, cherry red, rose form double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Richard E. Dodd, Marshallville, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.1, colour photo before p.1.

The 14 year old seedling has flowers 11.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with 37 petals, golden anthers, and filaments shading from cream to red at the base. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Dick Goodson. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.162, reg. No.1594: A very large, dark red semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**), mid-season to late flowering; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 13.5 cm wide by 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Sport: **Dick Goodson Variegated**.

Dick Goodson Variegated. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica.),* Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4 as 'Dick Goodson Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dick Goodson** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dick Hardison. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.17, Reg. No.2437. A large, red edged black, formal double chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by Dick P. Hardison, Tallahassee, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 75 petals. Plant growth is dense and average with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Dike'.

Dick Johnson. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, C.M., 1844, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 10:83. Originated by Joshua Pierce, USA. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Dick Parker. *(C.reticulata),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Lavender pink. Large semi-double with vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. A reticulata seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Dick Rankin. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.4. No description. SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.42: Crimson shaded blue. Medium to large semi-double to peony form with loose petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Clower, Florida, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Lanken'.

Dickie Thomas. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.30: Pink striped carmine. Medium large semi-double. Medium, open growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Miss E.W. Boorman, Temple City, California, USA.

Dicksoni. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14. Orthographic error for **Dicksonii.**

Dicksonii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:6 as 'Dicksoni'. No description. Figured and described by Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.273 and facing p.: The flower is about 10 cm across and is full, regular and a pure milk white. The petals in 8-9 rows are concave, rounded at the summit, entire, thin, transparent, gracefully displayed, symmetrically imbricated. Starting from the 5th row up to the centre they are channelled. Orthographic errors: 'Diksoni', 'Dicksoni', 'Dichsoni', 'Dichsanii'.

Dictatore Garibaldi. Joseph Vervaene fils, 1875, Price List, No.1, p.6. Ed Pynart van Geert Catalogue, 1888, p.64. Vervaene, J. Catalogue, No.11, 1888. Orthographic error for **Dittatore Garibaldi.**

Didaiwei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dee Davis**

Diddy Mealing. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue,* Large, imbricated, incomplete double; creamy white with pink variegations, 11-11.5 cm in diameter. Occasionally one petal is pink. Petals upright, guard petals rounded, inner petals pointed. Plant habit, slightly pendulous, medium growth rate. Leaves, pale green, long acuminate. Originated by Dr and Mrs H.G. Mealing, Augusta, Georgia, USA from seed thought to be of **Duchess of**

Sutherland. First flowered 1946. Registration No.5 with the ACS in their *Newsletter*, Jan.1949, vol.4, No.1. Sports: **Pink Diddy, Diddy's Pink Organdie, Diddy Mealing Peony.** See illustrations *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, p.127. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.65. Chinese synonym 'Daidi'.

Diddy Mealing Peony. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.231, Reg. No.1312: A sport of **Diddy Mealing** first observed 1960. The peony form bloom is white with a rare pink stripe. Average size, 10 cm across and 6 cm deep with many petals and petaloids with yellow anthers and pink filaments. The flower is a heavy peony with many central petals. Blooms early to late. Originated by Dr H.G. Mealing, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Diddy Mealing Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Pink Diddy.**

Diddy's Pink. Shackleford, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* Orthographic error for **Pink Diddy.**

Diddy's Pink Organdie. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A sport of **Diddy Mealing.** Dawn pink at the base blending to light pink towards the petal edge and edged white. Mid-season flowering. Originated By Dr H.G. Mealing, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Colour illustrations: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970 facing p.116; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.79. Pl.40, p.33, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. See ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2147. Orthographic variant: 'Diddy's Pink Organdy'. Chinese synonym 'Oujindi'.

Diddy's Pink Organdy. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Orthographic variant for **Diddy's Pink Organdie.**

Dido. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report,* 1848, A Camden Park Seedling. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.15, 17: Pure white, moderate size, petals well shaped, not numerous, of moderate substance and well formed. Camden Park No.6/50, raised by William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia.

Didone. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. p.41. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Vivid rose, large, regular. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare* as vivid rose-pink, large, regular. Originated in Italy.

Diego Armijo. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.146: Light orchid pink, medium size, semi-double with long, notched petals. Vigorous growth. Blooms early to late. A seedling of **Gay Time** x **Angel Wings**, originated by Piet and Gaeta, California, USA.

Diehong Meigui. (Folded Red Rose). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.42. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Red Red Rose.**

Dielitz. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25: Closely imbricated, bright pink, shaded with white. Originated in Italy.

Diffusa. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Diguo Zhihui. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.japonica* **Imperial Splendor.**

Dike Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dick Hardison.**

Diksoni. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Dicksonii.**

Dilatata. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Dilecta. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.94, 129: Leaves small, little toothed, buds small with blackish scales; flower small, 8-9

cm across, semi-double of a deep cherry-red, a few petaloid stamens in the centre. See pl.73, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie.*

Dilenii. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmperatrice de Toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Dillenii.**

Dillenici. *(C.japonica),* Shneiderff, ea., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dilleni. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Dillenii.**

Dillenii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:6. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Dilleni' Orthographic error: 'Dilenii'. (believed extinct.)

Dilmanii Vera. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10 as 'Dilmani Vera'. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy.

Dim Out. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Dimple Darling. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing, 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.2, p.32, (advert). 10-11 cm diameter blush pink. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.216, Reg. No.619: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by John J. Weisner, Fernando Beach, Florida, USA. Growth habit upright, open and rapid in rate with light green leaves, averaging p.5 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double. blush pink flowers, similar to 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**), average 10.5 cm across and 5 cm deep with 9-15 petals, a varying number of petaloids, white stamens. Mid-season flowering. Sport: **Dimple Darling Variegated.**

Dimple Darling Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.4 as 'Dimple Darling Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Dimple Darling** - Blush pink mottled white. Originated in USA.

Dimples. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40: Reddish pink. Miniature anemone form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by W. Wylam, California, USA.

Dinard le Souvenir. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.41; Originated in France. No further details.

Dinghong Jiuxin. (Top Red Lion's Head), *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* No description. Different readings: 'Ting-hung Chiu-hsin', 'Tinghungchiuhsin'. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Dingxianghong. (Lilac Red), *(C.reticulata), Yü &* Bartholmew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.11 as: 'Carmine, late. Kunming'. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.45 colour illustration and description: Leaves oblong, margins slightly undulate, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate or occasionally cuneate, 9-10.5 cm long, 3-4 cm wide. Flowers dark red (RHS.CC.53C-D), diameter 12-13 cm, corolla flat. Petals 25-30 in 5-6 whorls, becoming gradually smaller from outer to inner whorls. Stamens numerous, partly petaloid. Pistils rudimentary. This new cultivar is selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Flowers mid-season. Western synonym: 'Lilac Red'. Different reading: 'Ting-hsiang-hung'.

Dingziche. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.74, No.539, Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua, **Chôjiguruma.**

Dinota. Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1967. Orthographic error for **Dinotta (Townhill).**

Dinotia. Haskins Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1959. Orthographic error for **Dinotta (Townhill).**

Dinotta. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.I: Flowers of medium size, faultless imbrication, a poppy colour. The form of its petals, rounded, apiculate, terminating abruptly in pure white. Received from Italy 3 years ago. Orthographic errors: 'Dinota', 'Dinotia'.

Dinotta (Townhill). *(C.japonica),* Townhill Park Nurseries Ltd Catalogue 1953-1954, p.5, invalidly as 'Dinotta': A variety new to our collection, a good grower of excellent habit. A well formed, dark red. Goodwin, A.R & K.M. Nursery Catalogue, 1955 invalidly as 'Dinotta'. Semi-double red. Originated in UK.

Dionella. ANZCRS, 1957, *Camellia Annual,* p.19. Synonym for **Dionisia Poniatowski Rosea.**

Dionisa Poniatowski. Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.36. Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Dionisia. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888. Abbreviation for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Dionisia Poniatocoski. C. Mariotti, Nervi Catalogue, 1924, p.15. Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Dionisia Poniatowsk. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Dionisia Poniatowski. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:80: Snow white, finely imbricated in the manner of **De la Reine.** One of my 12 new camellias that have been crowned with praise. From Luzzatti. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.51: Superb white flower with rounded petals. Magnificent imbrication in the form of a star. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. p.16: Pearly white lined with carmine, imbricated. Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878: "Of snowy whiteness with imbrication like **De la Reine**." Originated by Conte Bouturlin, Florence Italy. Sport: **Dionisia Poniatowski Rosea.** Abbreviation: 'Poniatowski'. Orthographic errors: 'Dionisa Poniatowsky', 'Dionysia Poniatowsky', 'Dionusa Poniatowski', 'Dionisia Poniatocoski', 'Dionisia', 'Dionisia Poniatowsk', 'Diorusia Poniatowski'.

Dionisia Poniatowski Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.6: A light pink sport of **Dionisia Poniatowski.** Originated in Australia. Colour photo: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1974, vol.VIII, No.6, facing p.25 as 'Dionella'. Chinese synonym 'Daiao Meigui'.

Dionisia Poniatowsky. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Dionsia. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.24. Orthographic error and abbreviation for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Dionthiflora. Berlèse, 1838, *Monographie,* p.60. Dearborn's edition in English. Orthographic error for **Dianthiflora.**

Dionusa Poniatowski. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Dionysia Poniatowsky. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellia at Oporto,* p.7. Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Diorusia Poniatowski. Wilmot, 1943, *Second Index to Hovey's Magazine.* Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Dioscoride. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.10, 15, 17, 25, 41 and p.18 colour photo: Flower red peony form, sometimes with speckles of white. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in France.

Dipoicle. *(C.japonica),* Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840 as a new variety but no description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dir. Moerlands. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.8. Abbreviation for **Directeur Moerlands.**

Directeur Moerlands. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Directeur Morelands'. No description. However Anderson in *Camellias,* 1961, p.81, lists it as a late flowering, dark red, formal double, while Felix & Dykhuis Catalogue, 1965 says "Carthamus red with yellow stamens". Orthographic variant: 'Director Moerlands'. Orthographic error: 'Directeur Morelands'. Originated in Belgium or Netherlands..

Directeur Morelands. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Directeur Moerlands.**

Director Moerlands. Felix & Dykhuis Catalogue, 1966-1967, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Directeur Moerlands.**

Discolor. *(C.japonica),* Longone Catalogue, 1873. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Disenganno. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Disinganno.**

Disi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No. 324, p.76. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **L.T. Dees.**

Disidini. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.62. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Destiny.** Formerly misspelled as 'Disitini'.

Disinganno. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14: Dark carmine at the circumference, paler centre, imbricated in a spiral. For colour plate see Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I pl.I as 'Il Desinganno'. Orthographic errors: 'Disenganno', 'Il Desingnanno', 'Il Desinganno', 'Desinganno', 'Il Disinganno', 'S. Disinganno', 'Desinganus', 'Il Desingano', 'Il Disingano', 'St Disinganno'. Originated by Franci, Florence, Italy.

Disinileyuan. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Disneyland.**

Disneyland. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960: A beautiful rose-pink semi-double to anemone form with variegated petaloids makes this large camellia distinctive. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth with medium sized foliage. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.230, Reg. No.694: (SCCS.No.62-33). This 10 year old seedling was originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA and first bloomed 1957. Parentage unkown. Flower size, 13-15 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Disneyland Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Disinileyuan'.

Disneyland Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Disneyland Var.': A virus variegated form of **Disneyland** - Rosepink marbled white. Originated in USA.

Distans. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.101, 1847, p.8. Orthographic error for **Destans.**

Distinction. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.III: Secured by grafting from a mutation on General Washington. The flowers are large and formed of petals of unusual amplitude, rounded and lobulate, regularly imbricated, of a rosy white, deeper coloured at the centre, mottled and streaked with crimson and with a faint yellow stripe in the centre of each. Originated in Belgium by Verschaffelt.

Dittatore Garibaldi. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catal;ogue, 1867, p.69: Ivory white with deep pink lines. Imbricated. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Ivory white, lined with carmine. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Dictatore Garibaldi'.

Diva. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.14, Reg. No.398. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A 9 year old chance seedling

of **Bob Hope** with pollen parent unknown, which first flowered in 1994.. Flowers are semi-double, rather open in form, 11 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with 30-35 raised petals that are slightly fluted. Colour is an unusually deep rich red (RHS.CC. 59A) with darker red veining. Plant is dense and slow to medium growing, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.5 cm wide, and flowers mid-season to late.

Diva Maria. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5: Large imbricated, strawberry pink. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10: Imbricated, soft pink. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4 es 'Diva Marie': Imbricated, full, rose-pink. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Splendid rose, variegated with white at the centre. Imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Diva Marie'. Originated in Italy.

Diva Marie. van Houtte Catalogue,1845-1846, 23:4. Orthographic variant for **Diva Maria.**

Diversaflora Plena. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.5. Orthographic variant for **Diversiflora Plena.**

Diversaflora Pleno. Curtis, 1820, *A Monograph on the Genus Camellia.* A synonym for **Pompone.**

Diverse Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Attilio Tassi, 1855, *I Giardini giornal orticultura.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Diversiflora. *(C.japonica),* Martin Burdin Aime & Co Catalogue, 1922, p.55. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Diversiflora Plena. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.5 as 'Diveraflora Plena': Imbricated. Light rose-red blotched white. In later Catalogues: Medium size white lightly flecked rose or, solid rose-pink flecked with white, full double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA. Orthographic variants: 'Diversaflora Plena', 'Diversiflora Pleno'.

Diversiflora Pleno. Phelps, 1934, Garden Club of America, *Bulletin,* ser.5, (7-12):54. Orthographic variation for **Diversiflora Plena.**

Diversifolia. Hovey, ed.1836, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Synonym for **Pompone.**

Divided Heart. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.149. Synonym for **Fenxin.**

Divonia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. No description. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.I: Medium sized blossoms of a delicate pink, daintily streaked with crimson, formed of numerous, regularly imbricated, rounded-oval petals, emarginate. Believed to be of Italian origin. Orthographic error: 'Divonii'.

Divoniana Striata. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue No.40, p.33. Orthographic error for **Devoniana Striata.**

Divonii. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1856, p.8. Orthographic error for **Divonia.**

Dixie. *(C.japonica),* Glen St. Mary Nurseries Co. Catalogue, 1931, *Azaleas and Camellias,* p.5: Medium sized flower, full double, vivid pink. Symetrical, late bloomer. Slow, upright growth. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Orson's Pride', 'Vivid Pink', and, invalidly, 'Beali Rosea'. Also invalidly used as a synonym for 'Otome'.

Dixie Beggs. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.92, Reg. No.2256: Originated by W.Stout, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1983. Red with some inner petals marked rose-pink, medium sized semi-double. Average flower size is 8.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 25-35 petals, yellow anthers, cream filaments. Plant growth upright, dense and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.40-41.

Dixie Belle. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.162, Reg. No.1632: A large, blush pink, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season flowering; originated by Mrs

Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average size flower, 12.5 cm across and 5 cm deep with 20 petals, 8 petaloids and rabbit ears, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. The flower shades from white, blush pink to deeper pink on outside petals. Stamens not in the centre and also outside the petaloids. Plant growth is spreading, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Dixie Darling. *(C.japonica),* Rogers, Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1970. ACS., 1970, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.1, p.23: Large, sweet pea, semi-double. Vigorous growth. Originated in USA.

Dixie Knight. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.336, Reg. No.230: An 8 year old seedling; originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1954. Plant growth, upright, vigorous, compact and rapid in rate with midgreen leaves, oval, cordate, abrupt-cuspidate, serrate, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flower buds are large, oval, tapering bases and bronze green. The very dark red flowers, 10-12.5 cm across, are semi-double, similar to **Emperor of Russia.** Stamens in 5 groups. Flowers mid-season to late. See colour plate, p.66, 79, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Sports: **Dixie Knight Supreme, Dixie Knight Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Nantian Wushi'.

Dixie Knight Supreme. *(C.japonica),* SCCS. 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.34: Deep red, heavily moired white. A variegated form of **Dixie Knight,** originated by Wheeler's Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. See colour photo facing p.22, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969 and pl.41, p.33, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Chaoji Nantian Wushi'.

Dixie Knight Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.34 as 'Dixie Knight Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dixie Knight** - Deep red streaked with white. Originated in the USA.

Dixie Maid. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomeclature,* p.47: Light pink. Small formal double. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Dixie Pink. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1940-1941. No description. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.15: Bright rose-pink, formal double. Mid-season flowering. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomeclature:* Rose pink. Medium form double. Slow, upright growth, Late flowering. Originated in USA. For black and white photo see p.104, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Dixie Red. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962, p.216, 217, Reg. No.640: A 22 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1950; originated by Wheelers Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and slow with dark green leaves. The anemone form flowers, similar to **Elegans,** average 10-12.5 cm across with 18 petals. Colour, wine red or mahogany red. The flower resembles a small **R.L. Wheeler** with petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Dixie Red Variegated.**

Dixie Red Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* as 'Dixie Red Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dixie Red** - Wine red or mahogany red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dixierama. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.221, Reg. No.524: 12 year seedling of **Imura** x **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated,** that first bloomed 1951; originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries Inc., Mobile, Alabama, USA. Growth is medium, dense and rapid in rate with medium textured, serrated, acuminate leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The rose madder, loose, peony flowers average 12 cm across and 7.8 cm deep, with 40-45 petals. Petals to the centre are crinkled or wavy. There are 100-120 yellow stamens divided into 5-6 groups, intermixed with the petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Dixierama Variegated.**

Dixierama Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.4, p.28 as 'Dixierama Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dixierama** - Rose madder blotched white. Originated in USA.

Diyiliu. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.43. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.x williamsii* **Tiptoe.**

Do d'un Ami. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der cultur von Camellien,* p.38. Orthographic error for **Don d'un Ami.**

Do Pozo. *(C.japonica), La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra*, 2004, p.113, Register No. 117. Peony form, 8cm diameter, Rose (RHSCC 54B-55B) with darker veins (55A), petals bordered white, and a few may have white stripes. 16-20 external petals, round or elliptic, internal number variable, elliptic. Leaf 8-8.5 cm x 3.5-4 cm, mid-green, elliptic to lanceolate, apex pointed. Flowers mid-season. Average, shrubby and slightly open growth. Originated by Maciñeira Nursery, Galicia, Spain, in 1986.

Dôan. (Roadside Hermitage), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.449: A small, 5 petalled single with a central stamen column. Colour is white flushed with and heavily marked crimson. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Tôan'.

Dobrada. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Synonym for Reticulata Flore Pleno, 'Robert Fortune'.

Dobreei. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 18:10: Brilliant poppy, best anemome form known. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.313 as 'Dobrei': Flower, 9-10 cm across, anemone form, similar to 'Princess Royale' of Low; of a poppy orange red, similar to 'Governativa' of Mariani. Petals in 3-4 rows, round-oval, close set, regularly imbricated, a little lined and notched at the apex; those in the centre, are small, innumerable, short, sometimes petaloids, and forming a broad, flat, uniform centre. Orthographic errors: 'Dobreyi', 'Dobrei', 'Dobreii', 'Dobrii', 'Dombreyi', 'Dobrey'. The description of the modern cultivar under this name, which appears to be the same, is as follows: Puddle and Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.113: Bloom, semi-double with rotund petals, 5 cm x 4.5 cm wide rounded, 10-12 outer petals, recurved, inner petals narrower, mixed with petaloids to form a twisted mass in the centre of the flower. Stamens in groups of about 12, many petaloids; 9-10 cm across. Colour carmine (HCC.21 /1). Foliage broadly-elliptic or obovate,9 cm x 4.5 cm, serrate, short acuminate, glossy, mid-green. In commerce it has been confused with **Latifolia** and **Emperor of Russia,** which are different cultivars and both Overlook Nursery and McIlhenny erroneously equated it with **Campbellii.** It is believed to have been named for a Mr Dobree of Guernsey, Channel Isles, who exhibited camellias about 1845.

Dobreel. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.4: Crimson blossom of medium size. Petals are round, giving a plate-like effect. Centre petals small and lighter at tips. Double variety. Orthographic error: 'Dobrell'. Synonym for **Campbellii (Guichard).**

Dobrei. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic error for **Dobreei.**

Dobrell. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Dobreel', synonym for **Campbellii (Guichard).**

Dobrey. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Dobreei.**

Dobreyi. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Dobreei.**

Dobrielle. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.5. Orthographic error for **Dorbrielle.**

Dobrii. Bartley Nursery Catalogue, 1961, p.1: Orthographic error for **Dobreei.**

Dobro. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, pp.32-33, Reg. No.2263: Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, California, USA. A seedling of **Hulyn Smith** x **Harold L. Paige** that first bloomed 1985. Very large red, rose form double to formal double. Average size 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 38+ petals and golden anthers. Blooms early to late season. Plant growth upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 6 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.40-41.

Dockelarii. West End Nurseries Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Docklaari. Reuthe Nursery Catalogue No.16, 1911. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Docteur Boiduval. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, N.65, 1869-1870, p.51. Orthographic error for **Docteur Boisduval.**

Docteur Boisduval. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.5. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:27 as 'Dr Boisduval': Flower generally white, except here and there, accidently carmine. Here the perfect imbrication consists of petals of a beautiful satin, rose-pink, enframing the major part of the flower of most delicate, whitish pink, ornamented with ribbons of white. Stated by van Houtte to be a mutation of **Madame Eliza Centurioni.** Abbreviations: 'Dr Boisduval', 'Dr Duval'. Orthographic errors: 'Dr Boisdwal', 'Dr. Baiduval', 'Dr Bois Duval', 'Dr Bocsduval', 'Docteur Boiduval', 'Docteur Boisduwal'. Originated by Miellez in France.

Docteur Boisduwal. Real Comphania Horticolo-Agricola, Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.46. Orthographic error for **Docteur Boisduval.**

Docteur Horner. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.IV: This variety was obtained from seed in Belgium a few years ago. It belongs to the class of perfections by the extreme regularity of its imbrication, its soft pink colouring, broken by a few scarce, white, longitudinal stripes. The flower is large, convexed and emarginate. Abbreviation: 'Dr. Horner'. Orthographic variants: 'Dottore Horner', 'Doctor Horner'.

Docteur Louti. *(C.japonica),* Detriche, Charles, Angers, France, Catalogue, 1965: Red formal double. Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic errors: 'Dr Lauti', 'Dr Lautil', 'Dr Loutil', 'Docteur Loutil'.

Docteur Loutil. Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1968-1969. Orthographic error for **Docteur Louti.**

Docteur Tinsley. Catalogue Descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1995, p.29. Orthographic variant for **Dr. Tinsley.**

Doctor Ames. Walter Allen Nursery Catalogue, ca.1948, according to Steffek 1949. Synonym for **Imura.**

Doctor Baltazar de Melo. *The Plant Finder,* 1990-1991, p.88. Orthographic variant for **Doutor Balthazar de Mello.**

Doctor Bill Harrison. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.221, Reg. No.530: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1955; originated by W.H. Harrison, Marianna, Florida, USA. Growth is upright and rapid in rate with medium, dark green leaves, 15 cm long by 6 cm wide. The rose-pink to deep blush pink semi-double flowers are 15-17 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep with 15-18 petals, white filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Dr Bill Harrison'.

Doctor Bliss Shafer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.128, Reg. No.1166: A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1968, originated by Sadie Mancill, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate with leaves of dark green, 10 cm long x 5cm wide. The peony form bloom is pale pink with rose stripes and yellow

anthers and 50 filaments. It is 12.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 47 petals and 12 petaloids. It blooms mid-season and falls complete. Abbreviation: 'Dr Bliss Shafer'.

Doctor Bob. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Red. Complete double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.307, Reg. No.146: This plant, over 50 years old, owned by Dr E.J. Petitjean, Opalousa, Louisiana, USA is believed to be a seedling. Plant growth is upright, compact and slow. Flower buds are small, round and light green until colour shows. Flowers are formal double, similar to **Alba Plena.** Petals, 45-53, growing in whorls. Colour is rose-pink. Size of flower, 6 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Dr Bob'.

Doctor Bob Womack. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.189, Reg. No.1255: as 'Dr Bob Womack': An 8 year old hybrid cross between *C.japonica* **Letitia Schrader** and **Buddha,** first bloomed 1968, originated by Dr R.K. Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate with light green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is light red with 10-12 petals and yellow anthers. It measures 14 cm across and 7.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season.

Doctor Burnside. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962, p.217, Reg. No.658: as 'Dr Burnside': An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by Dr F.A. Burnside Sr., Columbus, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 7 cm. The semi-double to peony form flowers, 16 cm across and 7.5 cm deep, are true, dark red with yellow stamens and 25-35 petals. Flowers mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Dr Burnside'. Sport: **Doctor Burnside Variegated.**

Doctor Burnsite Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.49 as 'Dr Burnside Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Doctor Burnside** - Dark red marbled white. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Dr Burnside Variegated'.

Doctor Campbell. Allan, Walter, Catalogue, ca.1949, according to Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.48. Synonym for **Gigantea Red** as 'Jacksonii'.

Doctor Clifford Parks. *The Plant Finder,* 1990-1991, p.80. Orthographic variant for **Dr Clifford Parks.**

Doctor Cy Echols. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.90, Reg. No.2002 as 'Dr Cy Echols': A deep rose-pink, variegated white, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 12 cm wide by 6 cm deep with 18 petals, 4 petaloids, white filaments and bright gold anthers. Plant growth is average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 11 cm long by 6 cm wide. Abbreviation: 'Dr Cy Echols'.

Doctor Dan J. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.77, Reg.No.2216 as 'Dr. Dan J': Originated by O.L. Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Florida, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Very large rose-red blending to orange red with a satin sheen; semi-double to rose-form double chance seedling of **Wonderland**. Blooms early to mid-season. Average flower size is 13-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep chemically treated. Plant growth spreading, medium in rate with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.80-81.

Doctor Dan Nathan Supreme. *(C.reticulata). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.78, Reg. No.2222, under the abbreviation 'Dr Dan Nathan Supreme': Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. Very large pink with fluorescent sheen, semi-double *C.reticulata* ([Homeyer 146-**Trewithen Pink** x 'Tali Queen' (**Dali Cha**)] x **Lilette Witman**). Blooms mid-season. The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 17.5 cm across x 12.5 cm deep with 21+ petals, clear red anthers and filaments. Dark green leaves 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.80-81. ICS *Journal,* 1998, p.87. Don

Ellison, 1997, "Camellias – a Photo Dictionary", p.92 with colour illustration. (The photo in the Ellison book is correct, but the parentage and origin given in the ICS 1998 *Journal* entry are incorrect).

Doctor Dave. (*C.reticulata x C.lutchuensis*). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.33, Reg.No.2260 under the abbreviation 'Dr Dave': Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA: Very large, dark red with heavy frosting, semi-double, C.reticulata 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x ('Crimson Robe' x *C.lutchuensis*). Blooms mid-season to late. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 16 cm across x 9 cm deep with 22-28 petals, red anthers and filaments. Plant growth upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 16 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.40-41.

Doctor Donald Koonce. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.221, Reg. No.577: A 10 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1957, originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The anemone form flower, 11 cm wide by 5 cm deep, is dark red with yellow stamens and 40 petals. The stamens are interspersed with petals. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Dr Donald Koonce'.

Doctor Ecorchard. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.10, 17, as 'Dr Ecorchard': Vivid red semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in France.

Doctor Fay Shaw. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.159, Reg. No.1065: A 7 year old seedling of **R.L. Wheeler,** that first bloomed 1965; originated by R.E. May, Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, Florida, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White**, is 12.5 cm wide by 7.5 cm deep. It is deep pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Mid-season to late flowering. Abbreviation: 'Dr Fay Shaw'.

Doctor Fred E. Heitman. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, May 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2316 as 'Dr Fred E. Heitman': Very large, deep bright red with a fluorescent sheen, rose form double, *C.reticulata* hybrid **Nuccio's Ruby** x **Lilette Witman.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Oregon, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.4 with colour photo: the 10 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20+ petals with golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, spreading and dense with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Doctor G.A. Bunch. Trues Camellias, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.3, p.28. This was registered with the ACS., 1965, Reg. No.791, as 'Dr George Bunch'. The SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1970, p.48 lists it as a synonym for **Sarah R.**

Doctor Geechee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.162, Reg. No.1071: A 15 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1964, originated by the Robert Burgess Nursery, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid in rate with 14 cm x 6.5 cm leaves. The semi-double flower is 15 cm across and 6 cm deep red with yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Doctor Geechee Variegated**. Abbreviation: 'Dr Geechee'.

Doctor Geechee Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,.* vol.26, No.4, p.21 as 'Dr Geechee Var.': A virus variegated form of **Doctor Geechee** - Deep red blotched white. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Dr Geechee Variegated'.

Doctor Henry B. Harvey. *(C.japonica),* ACS, May 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.2, p.16, Reg. No.2315 as 'Dr Henry B. Harvey': Small, soft rose-red, formal double, **High Wide'n Handsome** x **Brother Rose.** Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.4 with colour photo: The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3

cm deep with 84 petals. Blooms are slightly lighter where centre petals are incurved and very pointed. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Doctor Horner. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Docteur Horner.**

Doctor Howard House. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.225, Reg. No.951: A 7 year old chance *C.reticulata* seedling of 'Cornelian', (**Damanao**) that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Dr J.B. Tarver, San Marino, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and spreading, open and rapid in rate with dark green, veined, leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double to peony form flower is 12.5 cm across and 3.5 cm deep, with 12 petals and 11 petaloids. Colour is rose-pink with golden anthers. Rabbit eared. Mid-season to late blooming. Abbreviation: 'Dr Howard House'. Orthographic error: 'Dr Howard Howse'.

Doctor Jean-Paul Anthoine. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.10, 17, 25 and colour photo p.5, under the abbreviation 'Dr Jean-Paul Anthoine': Flowers single, velvety red. Stamens with rose mauve filaments. Blooms mid-season. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in France.

Doctor Judge. *(C.japonica),* ACS, May 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2324 as 'Dr Judge': Medium size, pale blush pink with darker petal edges, semi-double. *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by William H. Smith, Gainesville, Florida. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.4 with colour photo: The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 28 petals, 7 petaloids and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Doctor King. Neil McEacharn, 1963, *Catalogue of the plants in the Gardens of Villa Taranto,* p.58. Orthographic variant for **Dr King.**

Doctor Lee. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.22: Dark red, medium semi-double of round form, 10-11 cm in diameter. Medium, spreading growth with medium to light green leaves, broad ovate, 9.5 cm x 6 cm, short apex, raised venation, broad, shallow serrations. A seedling of unknown parents originated by Dr W.G. Lee, Macon, Georgia, USA about 1920. Orthographic variant: 'Dr W.G. Lee'. Abbreviation: 'Dr Lee'. Sport: **Doctor Lee Variegated.**

Doctor Lee Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.27. A virus variegated form of **Doctor Lee** - Dark red mottled white. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Dr W.G. Lee Variegated'. Abbreviation: 'Dr Lee Variegated'.

Doctor Louis Pollizzi. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, pl. facing p.52. Orthographic error for **Dr Louis Polizzi.**

Doctor Max. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Hall Price List, 1950. No description. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large red and white single, 12-13 cm across x 5-5.5 cm deep. The red and white is evenly distributed. Petals, nearly round, are 6 cm x 5.5 cm. Stamens are joined at base and attached to the petals in a solid corolla. Filaments white, anthers lemon yellow. Buds ovoid and light green. Leaves mid-green, glossy, ovate, 8 cm x 6 cm, stiff, curled downwards, prominent venation, apices blunt, margins shallowly serrate.. The plant is a hardy, bushy, slow grower. This originated as a Japanese import by Camellia Hall, Sacramento, California which first bloomed in 1940. Before 1940 this was an unnamed Japanese import at the old Camellia City Nursery. It only carried a code number and was confused with 'Miss Sacramento Variegated'. **Doctor Max** is a large, cup-shaped single, 12.5 cm in diameter and 6 cm deep, red marbled white. It develops large seedpods and has been nicknamed the "Apple Camellia". Abbreviation: 'Dr Max'.

Doctor McLean. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.7. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.33 as 'Dr McLean':

Rose red. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, USA. Abbreviation: 'Dr McLean'.

Doctor Merilatt. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Dr Merrillat.**

Doctor Olin Owen. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.78, Reg. No.2221 under the abbreviation 'Dr Olin Owen': Originated by Dr. Olin W. Owen, Charlotte, N.C., USA. Large oriental red semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. The 25 year old plant first bloomed 1974. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 32 petals and 6-8 petaloids and wavy upright petals and stamens mingled with petaloids. Light green leaves 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.80-81.

Doctor Polizzi. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.108. Orthographic variant for **Dr Louis Polizzi.**

Doctor Robert Pigford. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.225, Re No.923: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by W.H. Powell, Garner, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average and open, medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The flower is peony form, 12.5 cm diameter and 7.5 cm deep with 45 petals and 70 petaloids. Colour is true, rose-pink with white filaments. Petals thick. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Dr Robert Pigford'.

Doctor Robert Withers. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, Issue No.131, p.9, Bob Withers, "A Mother Superior": A seedling of **Suzanne Withers** x **Arcadia.** Originated by Dr. R. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A deep pink, almost full formal double.

Doctor Shepherd. Walter Allan Nusrsery Catalogue, ca.1948 according Steffek, 1946, *Plant Buyer's Guide.* Synonym for **Grand Sultan.**

Doctor Thayer. McIlhenny Catalogue, ca.1948 according to Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide.* Synonym for **Dr Oldwig Thayer.**

Doctor Tinsley. Harn, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.269. Orthographic variant for **Dr Tinsley.**

Doctor Wilds. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.27: Medium sized white, semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Originated by the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Abbreviation: 'Dr Wilds'.

Dodici Aprile. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1854, Catalogue. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25: Imbricated, pink with white blotches. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Dody's Delight. *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.35. *C.japonica* sport of unknown parentage. Pale pink with darker pink speckles and stripes. Very large, semi-double form. Upright, vigorous growth. Introduced 2004 by Tom Gilfroy, LaCanada, Calif., USA.

Dogrose. *(C.saluenensis),* Puddle, 1955, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.16, No.10: Pale rose, medium size single. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in England by W.J. Marchant, Keeper's Hill Nursery, Dorset.

Dogwood. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.88, black and white photo, p.90: Single, self white, 10 cm wide by 4 cm deep; petals usually 6, 5.5 cm x 4 cm wide, haft abrupt, broad channelled. Stout column of stamens with white filaments, yellow anthers. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 8-9 cm long x 3.5-4 cm wide, very dark, glossy green, impressed midrib, margins rolled under, thick leathery, broad, shallow, sharp serrations. Habit upright, loosely branched. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in USA.

Dôji. (Boy Child), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See, JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.24 and *Yokoyama*, 1982, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No,21, p.100: Large pale pink, semi- double with two rows of petals. Stamens spread like a tea whisk. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Dôshi'.

Dôkumasaka. Inazawa Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981. Curruption of 'Fuiri-kumasaka' as a synonym for **Hanatachibana.**

Dolly. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News*, p.111, p.12, Reg. No.374: Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, West Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1985. Semi-double bi-colour flower with 18 petals and a soft pink centre (RHS.SS.49D), shading to deeper pink edging (RHS.CC.54C), 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Petals semi-circular and fold down. Stamens in a central cylinder with golden anthers. Blooms early to mid-season, on an open, upright, medium plant. Leaves elliptic, glossy, dark green, curled, finely serrulate, apices acuminate, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Dolly Bowen. Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian*, vol.IX, No.1, p.5: Red, large, loose, peony form. Open growth. Synonym for **Moss Point Red,** the solid red form of **Moss Point Variegated.**

Dolly Dyer. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News,* No.51, p.37, Reg. No.158: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from **Bokuhan,** ('Tinsie') seed was planted 1967 and first bloomed 1970. The scarlet, 5 cm informal double flowers are produced early to late. The 8 cm x 3.8 cm deep green leaves have sharply pointed apices and small blunt serrations. Growth habit is upright and vigorous. Chinese synonym: 'Duolidaier'.

Dolly Hussey. *(C.japonica),* Ginn, 1959, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Vol.IV, No.1, P.27: Bright rose-pink. Medium single with 8 slightly cupped petals around a distinctive central mass of petaloids. Originated by Mrs J. Hussey, Wanganui, New Zealand.

Dolly Madison. SCCS., 1947. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Orchid Pink.**

Dolly O'Driscoll. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.51, Reg. No.180: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Supreme** raised by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. The rate and habit of growth are average. The light green leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm. The formal double flowers measure 11.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and have 70 petals. The colour is shell pink (RHS. Red Purple Group 62C) and white in the centre. Flowering mid-season to late.. The flower has a rose bud centre and there is a distinct separation between the white centre and the pink outer petals.

Dolly Parler. *(C,japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.209, Reg. No.1434: A very large, rose-pink anemone form, 12 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first flowered 1968. Originated by A.R. Parler, Elloree, South Carolina, USA. Average size 13 cm across and 6.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth, upright and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm long by 4 cm wide. Sport: **Dolly Parler Variegated.**

Dolly Parler Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, P.17, (advert.) as 'Dolly Parler Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Dolly Parler** - Rose-pink marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Dolly Rice. Wade, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.194. Synonym for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Dolly West. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.28, Reg. No.278: Originated by Terry Pierson, Hurstville, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Wild Form'. First flowered 1979. The vigorous, upright plant has 10 cm x 7.5 cm, dark green, heavily reticulate, oblong-elliptic leaves with short apices and fine serration. The semi-double to incomplete

double,13.5 cm diameter by 8.5 cm deep blooms have 13 petals of salmon pink with a white cast, a few petaloids and a large boss of stamens like a Higo. Flowers early to late.

Dolores Edwards. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.146: Light orchid pink, large size, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by E.H. Smith, Valdosta, Georgia, USA.

Dolores Hope. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.129, Reg. No.1204: A 7 years old hybrid seedling, *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)* that first bloomed 1968. Originated by Monique J. Peer, Los Angeles, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, light rose-pink bloom has irregular petals, is 13.5 cm in diameter and blooms mid-season. It is veined with orchid pink and some centre petals are shaded white. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1974, *The Camellia Review,* vol.35, No.5.

Dolores Jackson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.96, Reg. No.1739: A very large, pure white semi-double to loose peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming, originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 11 cm wide by 8 cm deep with 25-32 petals and a few petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid, with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.

Dolores Oates. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.231, reg. No.1313: A 15 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1962. (**Pink Star** x unknown) Originated by J.T. Oakes, Daphne, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The anemone form, **Elegans** type bloom is ice pink to darker shading. Average size 11 cm across and 6.5 cm deep with 22-25 petals and 15-18 petaloids, interspersed with yellow tipped stamens having pink filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

Dolores Taylor. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Soft veined pink striped rose-pink. Medium sized semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Jones.

Dolores Thompson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.32: Light pink, small size, rose form to formal double. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth medium in rate, spreading. Originated by J. Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA.

Dom Camille Borghese. Jules Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.12. Orthographic error for **Don Camillo Borghèse.**

Dom Camille Borgliese. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Don Camillo Borghèse.**

Dom Carlos Fernando. (Principe Real) *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double, creamy rose-pink, paler to the centre. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'D. Carlos Fernando'. Orthographic variant: 'Don Carlos Fernando'. Orthographic errors: 'Don Ferdinando', 'Don Carlos Ferdinando'.

Dom Diniz. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva, 1965-66, Catalogue No.100, p.27, Ref 122; Large red semidouble. Colour photo on back cover of Catalogue No.107, 1972-73. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error 'Don Dinis'. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.78 with colour photo; Vermillion, large semi-double, blooms mid-season..

Dom Diniz o Lavrador.. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31 and No.9, 1872-1873, p.42. Regular rose form, colour vivid rose-pink, lighter coloured at the centre. Orthographic variant; 'D. Diniz, (O Lavrador)'. Orthographic error 'Dom Dinez'. Originated in Portugal.

Dom Fernando II. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896. Abbreviation for **Dom Fernando II de Portugal.**

Dom Fernando II de Portugal. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Peony form. Pink striped and dotted with carmine. Orthographic variants and abbreviations: 'Dom Fernando II', 'Don Fernando II de Portugal', 'Don Fernando II', 'D. Fernando II'(Rei de Portugal). Originated in Portugal.

Dom Frei Caetano Brandão. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Formal double. Soft rose pink with splashes of white. Abbreviations: 'D. Fr. Caetano Brandão', 'Dom. Fr. Caetano Brandão'. Orthographic error 'Don Frey Caetano Brandão'.. Originated in Portugal.

Dom Fuas Roupinho. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double. Soft rose pink with stripes of white. Abbreviation: 'D. Fuas Roupinho'. Originated in Portugal.

Dom João de Castro. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double. Vivid rose-pink with stripes of white. Abbreviations: 'D. João de Castro', Originated in Portugal.

Dom João IV. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873: Form of 'Pomponia', **(Pompone).** Soft rose spattered with white. Abbreviation: 'D. João IV'. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant: 'Dom Juan IV'.

Dom Joaquim de Mello e Faro. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.17, 1881-82, p.70; Loureiro Catalogue, No.19, 1883: Formal double. Bright scarlet. Abbreviation; 'D. Joaquim de Mello e Faro'. Originated in Portugal.

Dom Juan IV. Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Dom João IV.**

Dom Luiz I. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.29, 1895-1896, p.46. Abbreviation for **Dom Luiz I, Rei de Portugal.**

Dom Luiz I, Rei de Portugal. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double, flesh pink striped and powdered with carmine. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviations: 'D. Luiz I', 'Dom Luiz I', 'D. Luiz I, Rei de Portugal'.

Dom Manoel o Afortunado. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double, rose-pink, colour lighter in the centre, with stripes of white. Orthographic variants; 'Dom Manuel, o Afortunado', 'Dom Manoel (O Afortunado). Abbreviation 'D. Manuel, o Afortunado'. Originated in Portugal.

Dom Nuno Alvares Pereira. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No9, 1872-1873, p.42: Peony form. Colour violet-pink with central and other stripes of carmine. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'D. Nuno Alvares Pereira'. Orthographic variant: 'Dom Nun'Alvares Pereira'.

Dom Nun'Alvares Pereira. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Dom Nuno Alvares Pereira.**

Dom Pedro II, Imperador do Brazil. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Rose form. Colour, white, striped and speckled with carmine. Abbreviation; 'D. Pedro II, Imperador do Brazil' Orthographic error 'Emperador de Brasil'. Originated in Portugal.

Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal. *(C.japonica),* Oliveira Junior, *Jornal de Horticultura Practica,* Vol. IV, 1873, Chronicle, p.160; "one of … eighteen new Camellias, portuguese…forming the genealogical tree of the House of Bragança … (exhibited by Loureiro)…at the International Exhibition that took place in 1865 in Palácio de Crystal'. José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873: Formal double. Colour, pure white, splashed and striped with rose-pink. J. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, p.4 as 'Don Pedro V': Flower regularly imbricated, petals ovate, rounded, apiculate, well arranged, beautiful white, softly splashed lengthwise with

streaks of soft pink. Outer petals orbicular or kidney shaped, some serrated. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviations: 'D. Pedro V', 'D. Pedro V, Rei de Portugal'. Described and illustrated in *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.XXI, p.7, 8, 1874 invalidly as 'Don Pedro'. See pl.XII, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail* as 'Don Pedro', and Ferreira & Celina, 2000, O Mundo da Camélia, colour photo, p.79.. Erroneously equated with 'Elizabeth' in USA. Sports: **Eugènie de Massèna, Milady, Elizabeth Pink**. Orthographic errors: 'D.Pedro V, Rey de Portugal', 'Don PedroV', 'D.Pedo V, Rei de Portugal'.

Dombreyi. RHS., 1954, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, No.9, p.10, 79, 83. Orthographic error for **Dobreei.**

Domenco Casarini. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Domicilia Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.36: White tinted with very soft pink. Originated in Italy.

Domoto's Baby Slam. *(C.japonica),* Rogers, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol. 29, No.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Domoto's Blush Formal. SCCS, 1997, *The Camellia Review,* vol.59, No.1, p.7. Renamed **Porcelain Doll.**

Domoto's Light Pink Import. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.58. No description. Originated in Japan. No valid listing located.

Domoto's Petite. *(C.japonica),* Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.130: Produced by California's Domoto in the 1960's, 'Domoto's Petite' is a charming peony form miniature of the palest mauve pink. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Domoto, California, USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 1998, p.2, colour photo preface, Reg. No. 2401. Miniature, anemone form. Average flower size is 5 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep with 6-9 petals and 60+ petaloids. Plant growth is average with light green leaves.

Domoto's Red Formal. SCCS, 1997, *The Camellia Review,* vol.59, No.1, p.7. Renamed **Hotshot.**

Domoto's Red Rose. SCCS, 1997, *The Camellia Review,* vol.59, No.1, p.7. Renamed **Tiny Rose.** Note: The use of a plant genus name as last word in a cultivar name is illegal under the Nomenclature Code, and this cultivar should be renamed again.

Domoto's Snowflake. SCCS, 1997, *The Camellia Review,* vol.59, No.1, p.7. Renamed **Snowmist.**

Don Baptiste Borghese. Osborne & Son, Fulham Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.46. Synonym for **Don Camillo Borghese**.

Don Bernado Lecchi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.58. Orthographic error for **Don Bernardo Lechi.**

Don Bernardino Lechi. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Don Bernardo Lechi.**

Don Bernardo Lechi. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10 as 'Don Bernardo Lecchi'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:55: Perfectly imbricated flower, formal double, very vivid rose-pink, streaked white. Originated at Brescia, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Don Bernardo Lecchi', 'Don Bernardino Lechi'. Orthographic errors: 'Don Bervardo Lechi', 'Conte Bernardini Lechi'. Synonyms: 'Conte Bernardino Lechi', 'Comte Bernardino Lechi'.

Don Bervardo Lechi. Ed. Pynaert van Geert Catalogue, 1888, p.64. Orthographic error for **Don Bernardo Lechi.**

Don Camille Borghese. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for **Don Camillo Borghese.**

Don Camillo-Baptista Borghese. Auguste van Geert, 1861, Catalogue No.50, p.33. Synonym for **Don Camillo Borghese.**

Don Camillo-Baptiste Borghese. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.51. Synonym for **Don Camillo Borghese.**

Don Camillo Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8 as 'Borghese, Don Camillo': Petals star-like, neatly striped with white, straw yellow; intense rosy carmine. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.36: Star-like imbrication, variegated distinctly with straw-yellow and carmine. These tints do not merge together as in most cases but superimpose themselves distinctly as in many tulip varieties. Originated in the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Don Camillo Borghesi', 'Don Camille Borghese', 'Don Cammillo Borghese', 'Dom Camillo Borghese', 'Dom Camille Borgliese', 'Borghese, Don Camillo', 'Don Camillo Baptista Borghese'. Synonym: 'Don Camellio-Baptiste Borghese'. Abbreviation: 'D. Camillo Borghese'.

Don Camillo Borghesi. *R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bullettino,* 1862. Orthographic error for **Don Camillo Borghese.**

Don Cammillo Borghese. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Don Camillo Borghese.**

Don Carlos-Ferdinando. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Don Carlos Ferdinando.**

Don Carlos Ferdinando. *(C.japonica), L'Illustration Horticole,* 1873, 20:26, t.119: This camellia, a Portuguese seedling, is characterised by a very large, perfectly imbricated flower, the petals obtuse, scarcely emarginate, arranged in radiating rows, of a bright blood red, inclined to carmine, with spots and touches of pure white. From the different colouring to **Dom Carlos Fernando** this would appear to be a sport, therefore the orthographic variant **Don Carlos Ferdinando** is let stand to distinguish one from the other. Linden Catalogue, 1873.

Don Carlos Fernando. van Houtte Catalogue, 1879-1880, 184:239. Orthographic variant for **Dom Carlos Fernando.**

Don Clavii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.58. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Don Dinis. *(C.japonica),* Alfreo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1979: Large red semi-double. Early flowering. Orthographic error for **Dom Diniz.**

Don d'un Ami. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue p.18. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25: Regularly imbricated, pale pink, streaked with white. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Regularly imbricated. Delicate rose pink striped with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Do d'un Ami', 'Dundanamii', 'Dondunami', 'Dundunamii'.

Don Felice Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Imbricated rose form. Rose-pink. Imbricated petals at the circumference; coloured intense rose with the centre petals a paler shade. Originated at the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy.

Don Ferdinando. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19.. Orthographic error for **Dom Carlos Fernando.**

Don Fernandino II. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Dom Fernando II de Portugal.**

Don Ferdinando II de Portugal. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896: Orthographic variant for **Dom Fernando II de Portugal.**

Don Francesco Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Imbricated, Salmon pink with the extremities of the petals almost white. Originated at the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Borghese, Don Francesco'.

Don Giobala Bapt. Borghese. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.6. Orthographic error for **Don Giovanni Battista Borghese.**

Don Giovan Batista Borghese. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for: **Don Giovanni Battista Borghese.**

Don Giovanni Battista Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8 as 'Borghese, Don Gio. Battista': Perfectly imbricated, flesh rose-pink, with a more vivid veining, petals lined rosy white. Originated in the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Don Giovan Batista Borghese', 'Don Giovanni Borghese', 'Borghese, Don Giovanni Battista'. Abbreviation: 'D. Giovanni Battista Borghese'. Orthographic error: 'Don Giobala Bapt. Borghese'.

Don Giovanni Borghese. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:55. Abbreviation for **Don Giovanni Battista Borghese.**

Don Hertzilla de Freitas Magalhais. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Orthographic error for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

Don Kasleare. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.379. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Don Klari. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.9. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Doncalina. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.58. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Don-Mac. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.60, Reg.273: This 11 year old seedling of **H.A. Downing,** originated by Mrs Sylvia Donahoo, Pensacola, Florida, USA, which flowered for the first time 1951. Leaves dark green, 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The dark red flowers are 13.5 cm across, similar in form to Adolphe Audusson. The 21 petals are creped and curled, anthers yellow. Flowers mid-season to late. Sports: **Don-Mac Peony, Don-Mac Variegated.** See colour photo front cover SCCS., 1963, *The Camellia Review*, vol.24, No.5. Orthographic error: 'Don Mack'. Chinese synonym 'Dongmaike'.

Don-Mac Peony. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.4: A peony form type of **Don-Mac.** Originated in USA.

Don-Mac Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Don-Mac Var.': A variegated form of **Don-Mac** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Don Mack Variegated'.

Don Mack. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Don-Mac.**

Don Mack Variegated. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Don-Mac Variegated.**

Don Michel. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. No description. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.III: Received from Italy 4 or 5 years ago, a specimen of the perfection class. The general colour of the bloom is a bright pink, deeper at the centre; some petals are pure white, with spots and broad streaks of pink, others are pink with white streaks and some entirely pink. Orthographic variants: 'Don Michele', 'Don Miguel', 'Don Miquel'. Synonym: 'Grand-Duc Michel'. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Iconographie* says it is closely related to 'Général Zucchi' and sometimes confused with it. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 32:27 has 'Général Zucchi', 'Grand-duc Michel' and 'Don Miquel' all as synonyms for **Varischi.** From the early descriptions they are similar but, lacking proof to the

contrary they are treated in the Register as different and 'Don Michel', synonym 'Grand-Duc Michel', is listed separately to **Varischi,** synonym 'Général Zucchi'.

Don Michele. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic variant for **Don Michel.**

Don Miguel. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.38. Orthographic variant for **Don Michel.**

Don Miquel. van Houtte Catalogue,1851, 33:27. Orthographic variant for **Don Michel.**

Don Paola Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Imbricated rose form. Colour deep rose-pink with the centre a little lighter. Originated at the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Borghese, Don Paola'. Abbreviation: 'D. Paola Borghese'.

Don Pedro. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.104. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.26: Very large, broad petals, deep pink, imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Don Pedros'. (Believed extinct.)

Don Pedro. André, ed., 1874, *L'Illustration Horticole,* p.8, pl.156, invalidly for **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal.**

Don Pedro II. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia,* p.104. Abbreviation for **Dom Pedro II, Imperator do Brazil.**

Don Pedro V. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Abbreviation for **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal.**

Don Pedro Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.58. Synonym for **Milady.** Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias, p.421. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Dengpaidao'.

Don Pedros. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic error for 'Don Pedro'.

Don Wilson. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.28, Reg. No.275: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1977. An upright plant with 10.5 cm x 5 cm dark green, broad-elliptic, strongly acuminate leaves. The flowers, formal double, 8.5 cm across, spinel pink with darker veining. Blooms early to mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Weierxun'.

Dona Adelaide Paula. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, 1892, Catalogue No.27. p.59. Formal double, white with some vivid pink stripes. The centre is chamois coloured. Barbarosa Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Agnese Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. No description. Mercatelli, 1881 Catalogo della Camelie, p.17: Snow white with a few pink streaks. Perfectly imbricated. Originated by Borghese, Italy. Orthographic variant for **Donna Agnese Borghese.**

Dona Angelica Santos. *(C.japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos, 1900, Catalogue No.14, p.64; Pale pink with wide white splashes, rose form. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Anna Maria Borghese. Auguste van Geert, 1861, Catalogue, No.50, p.33. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Donna Anna Maria Borghese.**

Dona Anna Rodrigues. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1973, p.42: Irregular rose form of light pink sometimes striped white. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Ausenda. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31; Formal double, cherry coloured or dark pink. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Beatriz de Portugal. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double of a purple rose colour with darker venation. Orthographic variant and abbreviation; 'D. Beatris de Portugal'. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Branca (Abbadeça de Olgas). *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Peony form. Pure white. Abbreviations;; 'D. Branca (Abbadeça d'Olgas)', 'D.Branca'. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Camilla de Faria. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.17, 1881-82, p.70; Formal double, pure white. Abbreviation 'D. Camilla de Faria'. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Carlota de Barros van-Zeller. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogues, No.12, 1875-1876, p.105, no description, and No.15, 1878-1879, p.57: Formal double white, striped with rose-pink. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'D. Carlota de Barros van-Zeller'.

Dona Casimira Chaves. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.17, 1881-82, p.70; and Catalogue, No.19. 1883: Rose form. Rose-pink with white splashes. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'D. Casimira Chaves'.

Dona Catharina d'Athaide. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double. Delicate rose-pink. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'D. Catharina d'Athaide'. Orthographic variant: 'Dona Catharina d'Athayde'.

Dona Catharina d'Athayde. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Dona Catharina d'Athaide.**

Dona Clarice de Cardoso. *(C.japonica),* Original manuscript list of Companhia Horticola, ref. 1083. No description.

Dona Constança de Portugal. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double, colour pink becoming more vivid in the centre. White streaks. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'D. Constana de Portugal'.

Dona Emilia Seabra. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-90, p.92; Formal double. Well imbricated. Scarlet. Orthographic variant 'Dona Emilia Pimentel de Seabra'. Abbreviation; 'D. Emilia Seabra'. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Emilia Pimentel de Seabra. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo Agricola Portuense Catalogue,1902: Formal double. Scarlet. Orthographic variant for **Dona Emilia Seabra.**

Dona Hearts. Kurume Camellia, 1997, English translation, p.43. Orthographic error for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

Dona Helena de Souza Holstein. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.17, 1881-82, p.70, and Catalogue No.19, 1883: Double, white striped pink. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation and orthographic variant: 'D. Helena de Sousa Holstein'.

Dona Herzília de Freitas Magalhães. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue No.80, 1946, p.16, ref.93, beautiful variety, violet-coloured, and 1949 catalogue: Red with distinct violet shade. Medium sized semidouble to anemone form, Mid-season flowering. For illustration see *The Camellia,* vol.I, Urquhart, 1956 and p.79, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* Macoboy, 1981, also between p.44, 45, RHS., 1990, *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Magnolias,* No.42. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.79. Abbreviation: 'D. Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes', 'D. Magalhaes'. Orthographic errors: 'D. Herillia de Freitas Magalhaes', 'D. Hertzilia de Freitas Magalhais', 'Mme. Herilla de Freitas Magalhaes', 'D. Hertilia de Freitas', Orthographic variant: 'Donna Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes'.. Originated in Portugal by Mr Freitas Magalhães, and named for his wife. Received a "Preliminary Commendation" from the RHS in 1958. Variegated form: **Magalhaes Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Makalasi'. Note; The colour of this cultivar has been found to vary from mauve pink to deep

purple, according to various growing factors such as soil acidity, temperature, rainfall and age of plant.

Dona Ignez de Castro. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Regular rose form. Colour milk white with rare stripes of pink. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.80 with colour photo, incorrectly as 'Dona Iñez de Castro. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviations: 'Dona Inez', 'D. Inez'; Orthographic errors, 'D.Iñez de Castro', 'Dona Iñez de Castro', 'Dona Iñez'.

Dona Inês. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue No.99, 1964-65, p.27, ref 106; Pink, sometimes with a white splash. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.80 with colour photo; Pink with white stripes and blotches, rose form, medium size. Flowers mid-season to late. Strong, vigorous shrub. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Iñez. Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1966-1967. Orthographic error for **Dona Inês.**

Dona Isabel Pinto da Silva. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.59. Rose form white with rose-pink stripes. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Jane Anderson. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.80 with colour photo; Orthographic error for **Dona Jane Andresen.**

Dona Jane Andresen. *(C.japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos Catalogue No.14, 1900 as 'D. Iane Andresen', Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1920, as 'D. Jane Andresen'. Deep satin pink. Medium size rose form double with fimbriated petals. Sport of **Doutor Balthazar de Mello,** originated in 1896 by Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Portugal. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.80 with colour photo; Late flowering. Vigorous, fast growing plant. Orthographic errors: 'Dona Joanna Andresen', 'Dona Joana Andressen', 'D. Iane Andresen', 'D. Jane Andressen', 'D. Jane Andresson'. Abbreviation 'D. Jane Andresen'.

Dona Joana Andressen. Allan, John Ltd. Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Dona Jane Andresen.**

Dona Joanna Andresen. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.50, 1914, p.71. Orthographic error for **Dona Jane Andresen.**

Dona Josephina Ferreira da Silva. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.59. Formal double. Pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Julia. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ea., Nov.1958, *Camellian,* p.30: Light salmon pink to dark rose. Large anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Harris, Longview Nursery, Florida, USA and named for the mother of the Director of the Dominican Republic. Sport: **Vaughn Drinkard.**

Dona Kay. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for 'Donna Kaye', synonym for **Arrabella.**

Dona Leonor d'Arrochella. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873: Formal double, pure white. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation and orthographic variant: 'D. Leonor d'Arrochela'.

Dona Leonor de Portugal. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & 9, 1872-1873, p.43: Same form as 'Pomponia' **(Pompone).** Pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Leonor de Sá. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: A semi-regular, rose form . Pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Magdalena Galvão. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33; Anemone form, white with a yellow hue. Originated in Portugal

Doña Maria-Anna. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.14: White with pink stripes. Originated in Spain. Orthographic variant for 'Donna Maria-Ann'.

Doña Maria Barbo. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.46. No description. Luzzatti Catalogue 1853. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:38. Medium sized, white formal double. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.36: Beautiful white with sulphur yellow central tint. Numerous petals. Illustration in Verschaffelt, 1858, book 3, pl.2. Originated in Italy, said to be from Besson. Orthographic variant: 'Donna Maria Barbo'.

Dona Maria Cecilia. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.34, 1900, p.25. No description.

Dona Maria de Conceição P. d'Albuquerque. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-90, p.92,: Double. Bright vermilion with white stripes. Originated in Portugal. Synonyms: 'Dona Maria da C. Pinto Albuquerque', 'Dona Maria da Conceição Pinto d'Albuquerque'.

Dona Maria da C. Pinto Albuquerque. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.40, ca.1904, p.68. Synonym for **Dona Maria da Conceição P. d'Albuquerque.**

Dona Maria da Conceição Pinto Albuquerque. Synonym for **Dona Maria da Conceição P. d'Albuquerque.**

Dona Maria da Purificação de O. Santos. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-90, p.92, Rose form double. Flesh coloured with very distinct red stripes, sometimes pink with white stripes. Orthographic variant 'Dona Maria da Purificação Santos'. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Maria da Purificação Santos. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, p.60. Orthographic variant for **Dona Maria da Purificação de O. Santos.**

Dona Maria de Lourdes P. d'Albuquerque. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-90, p.92. Formal double. Pure white. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation 'Dona Maria de Lourdes Albuquerque'. Orthographic variant; 'Dona Maria de Lourdes Pinto d'Albuqueque'.

Dona Maria Helena Van-Zeller. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-90, p.92; Formal double, white with occasional pink stripes. Remarkable. *Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, Vol.23, 1892, p.100; "very correct formal double, showing constantly the more remarkable cases of dymorphism"; p.141; "pure white with cherry coloured centre". Sequeira Catalogue, 1892: White with occasional pink stripes. Created at Quinta de Fiaes, Portugal, by Christiano van Zeller for his daughter Maria Helena.

Dona Maria Luiza. José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.12, 1875-76, and No.19, 1883-1884. Synonym for **Maria Luigia.**

Dona Maria Pia. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Abbreviation for **Dona Maria Pia, Rainha de Portugal.**

Dona Maria Pia, Rainha de Portugal. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43.: Rose form double. Virginal white with stripes of carmine. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviations: 'D. Maria Pia', 'Dona Maria Pia'. Orthographic error; 'Donna Maria Pia'.

Dona Maria II. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.47: Abbreviation for **Dona Maria II, Rainha de Portugal.**

Dona Maria II, Rainha de Portugal. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double. Cherry coloured, with occasional splashes of white.

Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7, p.106 as 'Maria 2a'. Beautiful regular flower, dark scarlet, striped irregularly with white. Obtained by head gardener João José Gomes. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviations: 'D. Maria II, Rainha de Portugali, 'Dona Maria II'.

Dona Marianna Relvas. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, 1902, No.36, p.50, No description. Catalogue No.40, 1906, p.69; Formal double, delicate pink. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Rita de Cassia. *(C.japonica),* Olivera Junior, 1871, *Jornal de Horticultura Practica,* Vol.II, pp.119-20 as 'D. Rita de Cassia'. Formal double, medium size; outer petals vivid pink; central petals pale pink marbled with white, and in the eye they become brighter pink, regular imbrication. Bloomed for the first time in 1868-69. José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Rose form. Vermilion marbled with white. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Rosa Damasceno. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue Supplement, 1884: Double. white. Catalogue No.25, 1889-90, p.92; Pure white, formal double. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Sophia Braga. *(C.japonica), Jornal de Horticultura Practica,* Vol.22, 1891, p.93, by Eduardo Sequeira: Rose form double white with touches of yellow in the centre. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.59; Rose form, white, with a slight yellow hue in the centre. Originated in Portugal.

Dona Stephania, Rainha de Portugal. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double. Colour vivid cherry spotted with white. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'D. Stephania, Rainha de Portugal'.

Donald Davidson. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *An Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.7, colour photo: Light scarlet. Open, informal double, 10 cm across, channelled petals, centre fascicles of stamens mixed with small, erect irregular, centre petals. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Donation. *(C.x williamsii),* Anonymous, 1941, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 109:145: RHS. "Award of Merit". Raised at Borde Hill from *C.saluenensis* x 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**). The large, rounded flowers are a lovely shade of pink. Exhibited by Col. Stephenson R. Clarke, C.B. Borde Hill, Sussex, England. The bloom is pale orchid pink, flushed and veined Red-Purple Group 64D, large semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. In America it received the "National Hall of Fame Award" in 1978. Illustrated in colour in many publications including: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.184; Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.29; Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia,* vol.II, pl.XXVII; Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azalea,* p.116; front cover, SCCS., 1957, *The Camellia Review,* vol.18, No.8. Awarded a First Class Certificate, 1974 by the RHS. Sport: **Donation Variegated.** Its Chinese synonym is 'Zengfeng'.

Donation Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1957, as 'Donation Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Donation** - Orchid pink blotched white. Originated in the USA.

Doncalma. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Doncelari. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* index with ref to p.9. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donchô. Izu, Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1980. Synonym for **Tôyô-no-hikari.**

Donckclaari. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckclaari E. Lize. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Donckclaari Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4, as 'Donckclaari Var.'. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Donckelaari. Raggouet-Godefroy, 1843, *Revue Horticole*, p.399-402. Orthographic variant for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelaari Eugène Lizé. Laborey, 1986, *Les Camellias*, pp.51. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Donckelaari Frise. Scott, John, Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Donckelaari Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.24. Orthographic error for **Donckelaeri Rosea.**

Donckelaarii. Longone Catalogue, 1849. Orthographic variant for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelaarii Alba. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911. Synonym for **Donckelaeri Flore Alba.**

Donckelaeri. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture* 1[pt.E]:159 as 'Doncklaeri'; Lindley, 1836, *Botanical Register*, t.1854; Edwards, 1836, *Botanical Register*. Synonym for the Japanese **Masayoshi.** See under 'Doncklaeri' for full details.

Donckelaeri Flore Alba. *(C.japonica),* Pepin, Apr.1849, *Revue Horticole*, p.142 as 'Doncklaeri Flore Alba': An unusually good seedling from 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), by Bertin. A large white, semi-double from Belgium Orthographic errors: 'Donckelaarii Alba', 'Donkelaarii Alba'.

Donckelaeri Fulgens. *(C.japonica),* C.J. Marchant, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.14, as 'Donckelaarii Fulgens': Medium size, 8 cm across, single, bell-shaped flowers of rich scarlet. Synonym for **Eugene Bolen.**

Donckelaeri Mobala. *(C.japonica),* Riverview Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958 as 'Donckelarii Mobala'. No description. Originated in USA.

Donckelaeri Pimpernel. *(C.japonica),* C.J. Marchant, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.14 as 'Donckelaarii Pimpernel': Clear scarlet flowers, 8 cm across with 3 rows of petals. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**). Originated at Keeper's Hill Nursery, Dorset, England.

Donckelaeri Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.6: Double, soft pink, blotched with white. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6 as 'Donkelaari Rosea'. No description. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Donkelaari Rosea', 'Doncklarii Rosea', 'Donckelaari Rosea'.

Donckelaleri. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelari. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue 1967-1968, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelari Double. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.53. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Donckelaeri, Mitchel Strain. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelari Mobala. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Donckelaeri Mobala.**

Donckelari (Tea Garden). Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelaria. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue.Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelarii. Morren, 1834, *L'Horticulture Belge, Journal Jardiniers Amateurs,* 2:63, pl.129. The name is spelt 'Donkelarii' under illustration. Orthographic variant for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelarii California. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.11. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Donckelarii (California) Red. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.11. Synonym for **Shusugasane** as 'Otome Red'.

Donckelarii Californica. *Camellia Digest, 1(1),*1942. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Donckelarii English. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.105. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelarii Eugène Lizé. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America.* Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Donckelarii Fulgens. Anthony Estates Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.3: Large size, semi-double, red. Orthographic variant for 'Donckelaeri Fulgens', synonym for **Eugene Bolen.**

Donckelarii Middleton. Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckelarii Red. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27. Synonym for **Eugene Bolen.**

Donckelarii Special. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.91. There are many strains of 'Donckelaeri' with varying amounts of white variegation. This is considered just one of the forms of 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Donckelarii (Special Strain). Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1949. See above. Considered one of the forms of 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Donckelarii West Coast. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Donckelarrii. The Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1983. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckeleari. Sewell Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.43. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckerari. Jones, 1952, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.14, No.3, p.16. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donckerlarii. F. le Poidevin & Son Catalogue, 1980. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doncklaari. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* facing pl.14. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doncklaari California. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Doncklaari California Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2 as 'Doncklaari Calif. Red'. Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Doncklaari Do. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Abbreviation for 'Donckelaeri Double', synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Doncklaari Eddinger's. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doncklaari Flore Pleno. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Donckelaeri Flore Alba.**

Doncklaari Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Eugene Bolen**.

Doncklaari Rosea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. Orthographic error for **Donckelaeri Rosea.**

Doncklaarii. D.,C.S., 1901, *The Garden,* vol.59, p.227. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doncklaarii Middleton 15. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.58. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doncklaarii Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.58. Synonym for **Eugene Bolen.**

Doncklaarii Special. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.58. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Doncklaarli Tea Garden. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,,* p.58. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Doncklaarii Varie. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Abbreviation for 'Donckelaeri Variegated', synonym for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doncklaeri. Courtois, 1833, *Magasin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.E]:159: The other is the Camellia 'Doncklaeri', so named after M. Doncklaer, Chief Gardener at the Botanical Garden of Louvain who distributed it. The leaves are oval-lanceolate, pointed; the flower is broad, 12 cm across, double, spread out; petals smooth, notched, half of them have a background of pure white, marbled with red, the other half pure red or red marbled white. This cultivar was brought to Belgium from Japan by Franz von Siebold in 1830, together with **Tricolor, Ochroleuca** and **Candidissima,** which were propagated and released by M. Donckelaer. It became a most popular variety and received a number of synonyms as well as having its name misspelt in every possible way. It was figured and described in 1834 by Morren in *L'Horticulture Belge, Journal Jardiners Amateurs,* 2:63, pl.29 with the orthography 'Donkelarii' under the illustration and 'Donckelarii' in the text. This latter orthography had been considered valid until the recent location of the 1833 listing. Considerable research was put into endeavouring to locate an authoritative record of the correct spelling of the name. These include: 'Doncklaer', Courtois, 1833; 'Donckelaer', his signature on letters at the Bruxelles Library, according to C.P. Adams, RHS Journal, 1954; 'Donkläer', Beaton, 1849 also according to Adams and 'Donckelaar', Spae, 1858, *Begique Horticole.* Research by Marc de Coninck, *International Camellia Journal,* 2005 No.37, pp.60-65, reveals that 'Andries Donkelaar' was his signature on his youngest daughter Elisabeth's birth certificate in Leuven records. When he went from the Netherlands to Belgium in 1803, the country was part of France. While old records called the city Leuven, the French called it Louvain, and for reasons of pronunciation, changed the spelling of Donkelaar to Donckelaer. Since he appears to have used both Dutch and French versions in signatures, 'Donckelaeri' is retained as correct orthography. 'Donkelaari' would also be correct orthography if used. However this name is, in fact, only the approved Western synonym for the name of the old Japanese cultivar **Masayoshi,** which was first listed in the *Tsubaki Hangata Tsuki Obo'echô,* 1788 and *Shoshiki Hanagatachô,* 1789. Chinese synonyms are 'Zhengyi' and 'Dongkelarui'. Amongst the many other synonyms that have been used for this cultivare are: 'Aileen', 'Aleen', 'Middleton No.15', 'Winnie Davis', 'Mary Robertson', 'Camellia-T', 'Don Kaleare', 'Angustifolia', 'Tea Garden', 'Georgia', 'Pump House', 'Cantelou', 'English', 'Tallahassee', 'Donckelarii Middleton', 'Donckelarii Special', 'Doncklaari Eddinger's'. 'Donckelaeri' has been the origin of a number of fine sports. These include: **Eugene Bolen, Ville de Nantes** and **Lady Kay.** These latter two, in turn producing **Ville de Nantes Red** and **Lady Kay Red.** Many colour illustrations have been published including: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1953, facing p.50; *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing, 1945, p.61; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.80 and pl.1 facing p.20, *The Camellia,* Longhurst & Savige, 1982; *Botanical*

Register, 1836, vol.24, old series pl.1854 as 'Donckelaeri'. In 1978 it received the "National Hall of Fame Award" in the USA and in 1960 the RHS "Award of Merit".

Doncklari. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.9. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doncklarii. Desportes, Apr.1846, *Revue Horticole,* p.47-49. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doncklarii Rosea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.45. Orthographic error for **Donckelaeri Rosea.**

Donckleari. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donclearia. Wilmot, 1943, *Floricultural Review,* 93(2393):17. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donclerii. Knight's Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donclerii. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Dondo-Shibori. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Reserch,* p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Gondô-shibori.**

Dondunami. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* Orthographic error for **Don d'un Ami.**

Donekelari. Coolidge Rare Plants Gardens Catalogue, 1952. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doneklari. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Doneklari Eugene Lize. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Doneklari Frise. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1959. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Donetti. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.31 as 'Doneti': No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dongbu Juren. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.40. Chinese synonym for **Great Eastern.**

Dongfang Shaonü. (Eastern Maid). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **China Maid.**

Dongfangjin. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.73, No.530. Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Azuma-nishiki.**

Dongfangliang. (Eastern Light), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Ti Chi Chung Hua Hui.* This Camellia belongs to the "Baozhu" type (formal double). The flowers are light red resembling the rising sun. Chang, ShaoYun,1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* colour photo, [p.118]: Pink formal double with 6-7 rows of pointed petals. 60-70 in number, 7-9 cm across. Leaves elliptic, 7.2-8.4 cm long x 1.4-4.2 cm wide, glossy, deep green, serrations close-set and obuse, apices acute, bases cuneate, veins thin and distinct; petioles 8-10 mm long. Buds elliptic, yellowish green. See Gao & Zhuang, 1988, *The Camellia in China,* p.48, colour photo No.163. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Tung-fang-liang'.

Donghai Guangyao. (East Sea Brilliance), *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.42. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* July 2008, No.14, p.46 with colour photo; A sport of **Tama-no-ura,** originated by Wu Guangyao, Xiangshan, Zheijiang, China. Flowers purple, with prominent veining.

Semi-double, 8-11 cm diameter, stamens yellow. Leaves deep green, flat and dense. Vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season to late.

Dongkelarui. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 14th Sept., 1992. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Masayoshi** as 'Donckelaeri'.

Dongle Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Winter's Joy.**

Donglin. (East Forest). *(C.reticulata),* Feng, Guomei, July 1989, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue with colour illustration: Large, 12-14 cm across, deep pink semi-double with 2-3 rows of irregular petals and a central stamen cluster broken by a few petaloids. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices blunt acute. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chuxiong, China. Orthographic variant 'Donglincha'.

Dongmei. (Winter Magic). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.44 as 'Dongmo'. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* x *C.oleifera* **Winter's Charm.**

Dongmeigui. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.44. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.oleifera* x *C.hiemalis* **Winter's Rose.**

Dongmeike. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Don-Mac.**

Dongmeiyingchun. (*C.petelotii* hybrid). *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.252 with colour photo showing a small white single flower. No other details.

Dongmudan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.160. Chinese synonym for **Azumabotan.**

Dongnaier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.409. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mary O'Donnell**.

Dongqu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Winter's Interlude.**

Dongshanchun. *(C.reticulata). Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.247 with colour photo; Pink semi-double from Tengchong County, China. Diameter 9-10 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Dongxing. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.44. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Winter's Star.**

Dongyun. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.157. Chinese synonym for **Shinonome.**

Dongmudan. (Winter Peony), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.76, No.569. Chinese reading for the Japanese sasanqua **Azumabotan.**

Dongyue. (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). *Proceedings of the ICS Congress*, Chuxiong 2012, p.169. Originated by Huang Liandong et al, Nanning Golden Camellia Park, Guangxi, China. An F_2 hybrid (*C.nitidissima* x *C.sasanqua* 'Dark Red Sweet'), backcrossed to *C.nitidissima*. Flower rose form double, milky yellow, 6-7 cm diameter, stamen centre mostly petaloids. Juvenile leaves reddish-brown and glabrous. Mature leaves ovate or elliptic, varying greatly in size, 6-10 cm x 3-6.5 cm. Flowers midseason.

Dongyun. (Eastern Halo), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.75, No.560. Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Shinonome.**

Donicelaari. van der Vis, Boskoop, Special Garden List, 1964-1965. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donisia Poniatowski. van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:44. Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Donk. Cal. Varie. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Abbreviation for 'Donckelaeri California Variegated'. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Donk. Eu. Lezze. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Abbreviation for 'Donckelaeri Eugène Lizé', synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Donkaelarii. Wilder, 1848, *Transactions of Massachusettes Horticultural Society,* 1:36, 37. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkalaari. Buist, 1839, *Flower Garden Directory,* p.12. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkalaerri. Camellia Society of America Bulletin, 1939, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkalarii. Buist, 1839, *Flower Garden Directory,* p.6. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkalerii. John Miller, Bristol Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkelaari. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.117. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkelaarii Alba. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.28. Orthographic error for **Donckelaeri Flore Alba.**

Donkelaarii Fulgens. Marchant, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, No.6, 1956. Synonym for **Eugene Bolen.**

Donkelaarii Pimpernel. Marchant Nursery Catalogue, 1965. Natural seedling of 'Donckelaeri'. Clear, scarlet flowers, 7.5-8.5 cm across with three rows of petals. Orthographic error for **Donckelaeri Pimpernel.**

Donkelaarii Rosea. Loddige's Catalogue,1849, p.34. Orthographic error for **Donckelaeri Rosea.**

Donkelaarii Striata. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.34. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Donkelaeri. L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren Culture von Camellien,* p.20. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkelaeri Flore Albo. Pepin. Apr.1849, *Revue Horticole,* p.142. Orthographic error for **Donckelaeri Flore Alba.**

Donkelaerii. Whiting, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* pp.743, 744. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkelairi. Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1931. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkelari. Buist, 1845, The American Flower Garden Directory, p.217. Desportes, Jun.1847, *Revue Horticole,* p.212-217. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkelarii. Anonymous, 1841, *Catalogue Giardini Boboli,* p.12. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkelarii Eugène Lizé. Mathurin Lize Catalogue, 1883. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Donkelary. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkelary Vera. Burdin Catalogue, 1835. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'.

Donkeleri. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1924-1925, p.36. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkelerie. Wilmot, 1943, *Floricultural Review,* 93(2393):17. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkellaera. Paxton, 1838, *The Magazine of Botany,* vol.4, p.21. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkerlaari. Bartley Nurseries Catalogue, 1961, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkilari. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkillaria. *The Gardener & Practical Florist,* vol.2, 1843. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkillarii. Bergami Catalogue, 1859. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklaari. Leroy, Louis, Catalogue, 1902, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklaarii. Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China,* Catalogue, No.79, p.24. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklaeri. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.132. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklaeri English. SCCS, 1946, *Camellias,* p.19. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklaeri Middleton No.15. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.19. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklaeri Tallahassee Variety. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.19. Synonym for 'Doncklaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Donklaeri Tea Garden Variety. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.19. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Donklaerii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* facing pl.181. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklari. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.118. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklarii. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening,* p.114. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklarii Eugène Lizé. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1911, p.47. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Donklarri. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklary. Shneiderff, 1841, Catalogue. p.8. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklavi. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.161. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri' synoym for **Masayoshi.**

Donkleari. Le Coq Catalogue, 1846, p.138. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donklerii. Wakefield, 1869, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.17,18. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Donna Agnese Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Imbricated. **Candidissima** with rare stripes of rose-pink. Orthographic variant: 'Borghese, Donna Agnese'. Orthographic error: 'Dona Agnese Borghese'. Originated at the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy.

Donna Anna Maria. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Abbreviation for **Donna Anna Maria Borghese.**

Donna Anna Maria Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Imbricated. Rose form, pearl white with stripes of carmine rose. Orthographic variants: 'Dona Anna-Maria Borghese', 'Borghese, Donna Anna Maria'. Abbreviation: 'Donna Anna Maria'. Originated in the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy.

Donna Blair. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.96, Reg. No.1737: A very large, bright pink to rose red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid, *C.reticulata* 'Butterfly Wings' (**Houye Diechi**) x *C.japonica* **All American**), flowering mid-season to late; originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 15 cm wide by 11 cm deep with 10-15 petals. Plant growth, upright, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Donna Buono. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.217, Reg No.611: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The dark green leaves are 10 cm long by 5 cm wide. The rose form double flowers are 10 cm across by 6cm deep with 36 petals. Colour is Tyrian Rose 24/2 (Horticultural Colour Chart vol.2) with a silvery effect. An excellent seed parent.

Donna Chiari. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.82 with colour photo; Medium size, cup-shaped semidouble with prominent column of stamens. White with varying amounts of pink blotches or streaks (RHS.CC.54B). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Donna Clara. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Camellia rose. Medium large, peony form. A ring of large petaloids above a row of stamens and around a group of stamens. Vigorous, pedulous growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by R.H. Roberts, Biloxi, Mississippi, USA. Reg. No.64, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Donna Derrick. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.47: Soft pink with deeper pink veins. Large, formal double. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by S.E. Merrick, Columbia, South Carolina, USA.

Donna Ersilia Caetani. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Originated by Conte de Medici Spada, at Villa Quiete, Rome, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Donna Francesco Salviati. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5: Flower, medium to large, petals oval, becoming pointed towards the centre, channelled and imbricated to form a star shape. Colour, intense rose with centre petals margined with white, always a little rosy. Originated at the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy.

Donna Helen. *(C.japonica),* Stuart Low & Co, Enfield, 1 page Catalogue, 1939-1940: Semi-double, white striped. Originated in UK.

Donna Herzilia. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.4. Abbreviation and error for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

Donna Herzilia de Frietas Magalhaes. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery, 1990-1991, Price List, p.4. Orthographic error for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

Donna Herzog. Magor, 1980-1981, RHS., *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.67 as exhibited by Mrs E. Mackenzie in the camellia competition. No description. An abbreviation and orthographic error for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

Donna Isabel Salviati. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5: Flower, medium to small, imbricated, petals elegantly shell-like, colour rose-magenta, a little darker midway to the centre and on the circumference. Originated at the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy.

Donna Kay. Abbot's Nursery Catalogue,1961. Synonym for **Arrabella.**

Donna Kaye. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Arrabella.**

Donna Lechi. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. Orthographic error for 'Dorina Lechi'.

Donna Louise Timmins. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News,* No.91, p.22, Reg. No.309: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Tranquillity,** that first flowered 1982. The informal flower, 12 cm across by 8 cm deep, is silver rose with heavy silver overtone. Flowers early to late. The upright, open plant has lanceolate, narrow pointed, 11 cm x 4.5 cm wide leaves. Abbreviation: 'Donna Timmins'.

Donna Lyn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.162, Reg. No.1617: A medium sized, bright red, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late, originated by Paul Gilley, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 9-10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20-25 petals and yellow stamens. Plant growth is upright, average, open and medium in rate with dark green, 9 cm x 6 cm leaves.

Donna Maria Barbo. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.26. Orthographic variant for **Doña Maria Bardo.**

Donna Maria Borghese. Medici Spada, 1858, Catalogue. Abbreviation for **Donna Anna Maria Borghese.**

Donna Maria d'Adda. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1871-1872. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Donna Maria Pia. Scarlatti Nursery Catalogue, 1888. Abbreviation for **Dona Maria Pia, Rainha de Portugal.**

Donna Newton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.104, Reg. No.1569: A very large, white, loose peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by Mrs W. Grady Griffin, Dawson, Georgia, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across by 5 cm deep. Large petaloids in the centre. Sturdy grower. Plant growth upright, average in density, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9 cm long by 4.5 cm wide. Sport: **Donna Newton Blush.**

Donna Newton Blush. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.19: A blush pink form of **Donna Newton.** Originated in USA.

Donna Rita. *(C.x williamsii).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* Issue No.127, p.9, Colour photo p.2: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Mary Phoebe Taylor,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1987. Light Red (RHS.CC.63B), informal double of 62 petals; 7.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late season on a slow growing, upright, bushy, free flowering plant. Leaves olive green, glossy, flat, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate, 7.5 cm long x 3.4 cm wide. Petals open flat. A distinctive lavender hybrid.

Donna Timmins. Cannon, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4, p.27. Abbreviation for **Donna Louise Timmins.**

Donnan's Dream. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.176, Reg. No.1952: A large, white, washed and shaded Orchid pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling; early to late flowering; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1977. Average flower size, 10 cm across. Plant growth, upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, medium size. See colour photo, front cover SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.46, Nov-Dec., 1984; and p.8, *International Camellia Journal,* No.21, 1989.

Donnybrook. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.39: White. Large semi-double with pointed and turned up petal tips. Originated in USA.

Donrose Pendant. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.221, Reg. No.536: An 8 year old hybrid, *(C.saluenensis x C.japonica)* that first bloomed 1957; originated by K.M. White, Axminster, Devon, England. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm. The semi-double, deep pink flowers are 10.5 cm across and 4 cm deep with 13 petals, several petaloids, yellow stamens. Its colour is deeper than **Donation** and often has a long, pointed, rose-bud centre. Flowers mid-season to late.

Doomsday Beauty. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *International Camellia Journal,* No.23, 1991, p.101, Reg. No.22: Originated by R.H. Ellis, Doomsday Gardens, Horsham, West Sussex, England. Flower: Large size, 11-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, semi-double of 20 petals. A chance seedling of **Milo Rowell** that first flowered 1986. Blooms mid-season to late. Buds acorn-shaped, green showing pink. Leaves, medium green, elliptic to oblate, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, apices abruptly acuminate, margins bluntly serrate. Plant growth upright and rapid, well branched.

Doomsday Sunshine. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *International Camellia Society*, No.24, 1992, p.80, Reg. No.23: Originated by R.H. Ellis, Doomsday Gardens, Horsham, West Sussex, England: Small, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep, pink (RHS.CC.55A, 56C) single. A chance seedling of **Milo Rowell** that first flowered 1985 at 7 years of age. Buds round, (RHS.CC.139). Flowers mid-season. Petal texture heavy. Self grooming. Similar to *C.japonica* **Gertrude Preston.** Leaves green, elliptic, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide, smooth. Plant growth bushy and rapid.

Doppia Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Giacomelli ed., 1847, *Padova cor tipo della Liviana.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) 'Dupla-nova' is given as an orthographic variation.

Dora Dee Walker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.225, Reg. No.955: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by W.M. Walker, South Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading, average in density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flower is 12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep with 20 petals and 4 petaloids. Its formation varies from peony to semi-double with fimbriated petaloids. Colour is dark red, blotched white with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late.

Dora Elise. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1974, vol.VIII, No.6, P.46, 47, Reg. No.91: A chance seedling of 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**), originated by Mrs E.D. Clark, Matamata, New Zealand. It first flowered 1971. Plant growth is upright and well furnished with mid-green foliage, 11 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, sharply serrate. The flowers are large, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep, with 16-20 petals, semi-double with golden anthers on cream filaments. Colour is deep, clear pink, RHS.CC. Red Group 53A. Flowers early to late.

Dora Lee. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.139; Bright pink, very large semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Late flowering. **Valley Knudsen** x **Jean Pursel.** Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Dora McCarter. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Abbreviation for Miss Dora McCarter.

Dorbrielle. *(C.japonica),* Boblink & Atkins Nursery Catalogue, 1937: Medium sized, crimson, formal double. McIlhenny, (1941) gives 'Tokayama' as a synonym., but this proved to be a pseudonym for **Margherita Coleoni,** which Fendig (1953) gives as a synonym. The 'Dobrielle' listed by McIlhenny, (1937) is also the same variety.

Dorceti. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p,2. Orthographic error for 'Dorsettii'.

Dorcetti. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Dorsettii'.

Doreen. *(C.japonica),* Oregon Camellia Society, 1949, *Camellias as a Hobby,* p.42: Crimson. Medium sized single of tulip form with long, yellow stamens. A seedling of **Kimberley,** originated by H.H. Harms, Portland, Oregon, USA.

Doretti. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for 'Dorsettii'.

Dori McCarter. Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.14. Orthographic error for **Miss Dora McCarter.**

Doria Boschi. *(C.japonica),* Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.15: Large flowered, bright pink. Originated in Italy by David Boschi.

Doria Tursi. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893: Imbricated beautifully. Rose-pink, veined and shaded a little brighter, margined with white. Originated in Italy.

Dorian. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1960, *Camellia Annual,* No.7, p.23, Reg. No.44: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia as a seedling from **Esther Henty** that first flowered 1955. The flower is an informal double, soft pink with a faint salmon pink tone and consists of 5-6 rows of petals. The outer petals curve up and outwards, the inner, twisted and more erect, giving a loose hose-in-hose effect. Burnt gold tipped stamens intermixed with petaloids and small petals, brushed with white towards the base; 9-11 cm across. Growth, vigorous and spreading. Leaves mid-green, 9 cm x 5 cm, well serrated and pointed.

Dorina. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1845-1846, 23:4: Vivid rose-pink with splashes and stripes of pure white. Regular. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.104, as 'Dorina Lechi': Regular double flowers, cherry red with rounded petals, speckled with pink. Originated by B. Lecchi, Italy. Synonym: 'Dorina Lecchi'. Orthographic errors: 'Donna Lechi', 'Dorina Lechi'.

Dorina Lecchi. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16. Synonym for **Dorina.**

Dorina Lechi. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.118. Synonym for **Dorina.**

Doris Delight. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.34, No.4. (advert). No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Doris Ellis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.162, Reg. No.1089: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by Frank Ellis and Jay W. Ellis Jr., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, average in density and rapid in rate, with small, light green leaves. The formal double bloom is pale, blush pink with darker pink on the outer petals and a distinct, coral rose centre. Medium size, formal double, completely imbricated with a small, rose-bud centre, 9.5 cm across by 4 cm deep with 94-110 petals. Blooms early. Sport: **Doris Ellis Pink.** See colour plates on front cover, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept.1969 and pl.44, p.34, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Ailisi'.

Doris Ellis Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.162, Reg No.1601: A medium size, pale pink, rose form double *C.japonica* mutant of Doris Ellis, blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. Average size flower, 9.5 cm wide by 4 cm deep with 30 petals. In place of being as formal as its parent, it tends to open

and incurve with a tendency to swirl. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open with light green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm.

Doris Fowler. *(C.reticulata* hybr.) , ACS., May 1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2046: Large size, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.80, colour photo facing p.60: The seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average, open and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Doris Freeman. *(C.japonica),* Sewell, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.50-52: Originated by W.H. Barnsley, Apopka, Florida, USA. Large semi-double to incomplete double blooms, pink marbled and blotched white. Compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. According to SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1972, p.92, the same as **Ma-Dot-Cha.**

Doris Hirst. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1961, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.24, Reg No.45: Originated by W. Neville, Castle Hill, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of **Gauntlettii,** pollen parent unknown. First bloomed 1958. The blooms are irregular double, pure white and 12.5 cm across. Flowers midseason. Leaves are large, glossy green. See colour plate, p.21, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66. Chinese synonym 'Baiduoli'.

Doris Madalia. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.330. Synonym for 'Beauty of Holland'.

Doris Nadeau. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.39. Orthographic error for **Doris Wadeau.**

Doris Stone. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.3, colour photo p.c9. A deep red semi-double chance seedling with 22 petals, 5 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Blooms show heavy texture, and petals reflex back towards the stem. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. The 17 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant is spreading and vigorous, with dark green leaves.

Doris Tag. Hazlewood Nurseries Pty Ptd Catalogue, 1964, p.53. Orthographic error for **Doris Tagg.**

Doris Tagg. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.37: This Camellia is not of Australian origin but was brought out from Monaco about 1920 to Adelaide. It is a charming, light pink (RHS.CC. Fuchsine Pink 627/1) with 6 well rounded petals. It is slightly fragrant. Lighter in colour and smaller than **Spencers Pink**. Orthographic error: 'Doris Tag.

Doris Wadeau. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Large, deep pink formal double. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Doris Nadeau'. Originated in USA.

Dormoyama. *(C.dormoyama),* Sealy, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.3. The species *Camellia dormoyama* (Pierre) Sealy from *Thea domoyama* Pierre ex Lanesson, 1886.

Dorothea Blanche. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Chô-nohanagata**.

Dorothee Rogers. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1984, *Camellia News,* No.91, p.22, Reg. No.315 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia. *C.reticulata* **Three Dreams** seedling that first flowered 1982. The 14 cm x 12.5 cm deep flowers are rose-pink, heavily moired darker pink, informal double flowers with distinct rabbit ears. Flowers mid-season to late. The upright, dense plant has dark green, reticulate leaves, ovate, 11.5 cm long x 5.2 cm wide.

Dorothy. *(C.japonica),* Harris' Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.6. No description. Originated by Clower, Florida, USA.

Dorothy Aimee. (*C.rosiflora* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.8 Reg. No.455. Registered by Dorothy Hansen, Waikanae, New Zealand. A chance seedling from *C.rosiflora,* pollen parent unknown. Flower is a single, 3 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, somewhat trumpet-shaped, with 8-9 petals that are lightly veined. Colour is a light pink (RHS.CC.62B) with 62A for the veins, and the stamens form a tight column about 0.8 cm across. The plant has a low, spreading habit, dense structure and slow growth rate, making it an attractive plant for small gardens, as do changes in the leaf colour with the seasons. Leaves are generally mid-green, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Dorothy Ashley. *(C.japonica),* Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.242, 250. No description. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: Light rose-pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Middleton Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Abbreviation: 'Dot Ashley'.

Dorothy B. Decuers. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec 2008, p.34 with colour photo, Regn No. 2750; A sport of **Happy Birthday,** which first flowered in 1991. Originated and propagated by John W. Shirah, Lakeland, Fla., USA. A 10 cm diameter, rose pink, semidouble to rose form double flower with yellow to orange anthers and ivory filaments. Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm. Plant is upright with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.110 with colour photo.

Dorothy Biddle. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dorothy Blanche. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.8, 10. Orthographic error for 'Dorothea Blanche', synonym for **Chô-no-hanagata.**

Dorothy Brown. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.163, Reg. No. 1069: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by L.B. Wilson Jr., Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. The peony form flower is 12.5 cm across by 5 cm deep with 26-30 petals and 6-8 petaloids. The flower is soft pink (Nickerson Color Fan Munsell Hue 7.5 RP8/5) with yellow anthers and filaments. Flowers mid-season.

Dorothy Caldwell. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Small, pink peony form. Originated at Azalea Glen Nursery, USA.

Dorothy Chester. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.105, Reg. No.1561: A large to very large, white, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Grover C. Chester, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. It has 40 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Average flower size 13 cm wide x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Dorothy Copeland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.129, Reg. No.1213: A 4 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by Clyde X. Copeland, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, average with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is white with golden anthers and filaments. It has 28 petals and 12-15 petaloids, The long, fluted, wavy petals have good substance. Flower size is 13.5 cm across by 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season.

Dorothy Culver. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.128, Reg. No.1481: A large, white, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling; mid-season flowering; originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The **Daikagura** type bloom has 30 petals, cream anthers and yellow filaments. Average size, 12.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average with light green leaves, 9 cm long by 4 cm wide. Chinese synonym: 'Kawa'.

Dorothy Edinger. *(C.japonica),* NCCS. *Bulletin,* 1949, vol.3, no.2, p.7. No description. Originated in the USA.

Dorothy Harbutt. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dorothy Henry. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb. 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No. 1 , p. 12, Reg. No.2105: Medium size, rose-pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.120, colour photo [p.132]: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average size bloom, 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 77 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. See colour photo: Front cover, ACS., Aug,1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.45, No.4.

Dorothy Hills. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1978; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.209, Reg. No.1456: A medium sized, white to blush pink, formal double *C.japonica* that flowers mid-season. A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by Ferol Zerkowski, Tammia Nurseries, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom has 120-125 petals. Average size, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. It has swirled, pointed petals. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. See colour plate, front cover, ACS., 1976, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.31, No.4. Chinese synonym 'Taoshanqiu'.

Dorothy Holmes. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4, (advert.). No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dorothy Hooper. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.1973: Medium red, anemone form. *C.japonica* chance seedling that flowers early to mid-season; originated by Gordon B. Hooper, Modesto, California, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1971. Average flower size, 8 cm wide x 4.5 cm deep with 8 guard petals and 40 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments; cluster of petaloids mingled with golden stamens. Flower has some fragrance. Plant growth is upright, spreading and open with dark green leaves, mildly serrate, 12 cm long by 5.5 cm wide.

Dorothy James. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, pl. facing p.178 and Yearbook, 1962-1963, p.217, Reg. No.654: A 7 year old *C. hybrid* seedling of **Robbie** x **Dr Tinsley** that first bloomed 1959; originated by V.R. James, Aptos, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium slow in rate with light green leaves, 6 cm long x 4 cm wide. The formal double flowers are 8.5 cm across and 3.5 cm deep and have 65 petals. Flowers are flesh pink to white, washed pink with the petal tips a deep pink. Flowers mid-season. See colour plate front cover SCCS, 1962, *The Camellia Review,* vol.24, No.1.

Dorothy Jean. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News,* No.103, p.83, Reg. No.357, with colour photo on back cover: Originated by Dr James I. Luke, Adelaide, South Australia. First flowered 1985. A chance *C.reticulata* seedling of unknown parentage. The flowers are informal double to **Elegans** (anemone) form, with approximately 40 petals and over 100 petaloids of an orange-red colour. The outer guard petals are fluted and veined, with stamens intermixed with the petaloids. The 15 cm x 5 cm flowers, open on an upright, rapid growing plant. Leaves, large, oval, flat, glossy green, margins serrate. The flower has two rows of fluted guard petals and numerous petaloids interspersed with stamens.

Dorothy Jessep. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.7: Medium sized, pink semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Orthographic error: 'Dorothy Jessop'.

Dorothy Jessop. Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1976. Orthographic error for **Dorothy Jessep.**

Dorothy Jocelyn. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.335: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. Deep pink (RHS.CC.52B), formal double chance seedling, that first bloomed 1989. Flower is 11 cm across x 4 cm deep with about 70 petals set in 12 rows; the central petals forming a 6 pointed star. Flowers mid-season to late. Growth habit is spreading, open and medium in rate with mid-green foliage 9 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Dorothy Johnson. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1970, vol.VI, No.5, P.32, Reg. No.44: A seedling of **Donation** originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand that first flowered 1966. The flower is a soft pink with a silvery cast and silver edges to the petals. There are 50-60 narrow, pointed petals in 6-7 rows, opening to show white stamens in the centre. The plant habit is erect, open and vigorous. Flowers mid-season to late. See colour illustration, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1971, vol.VII, No.1.

Dorothy L. Chattin. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec 2008, p.34 with colour photo, Regn No. 2748; A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1991. Originated and propagated by John W. Shirah Jr., Lakeland Fla., USA. Medium size, pink formal double, incurving petals with a fluorescent sheen. Heavy petal texture. Dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm. Slow, spreading growth. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.111 with colour photo; Flowers mid-season to late.

Dorothy M. Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.7. Synonym for **Jessica Variegated.**

Dorothy Mac. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Medium sized, anemone form. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs S. McPherson, Glendale, California, USA. Illustration, p.107, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Dorothy Marbutt. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: White striped pink. Medium sized semi-double. Vigorous growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by McDonald, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Dorothy Meredith Kernaghan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.96, Reg. No.1695: A medium size to large, blush pink, rose form double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Grover C. Chester, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1973. Average flower size, 10 cm wide by 4 cm deep with 40 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 6 cm wide.

Dorothy Minarik. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.77, Reg. No. 2218: Originated by Dr Charles Minarik, West Harich, MA, USA. Medium size rose-pink single *C.japonica* chance seedling; late blooming. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 5 petals; extremely cold hardy. Plant growth upright, compact and rapid with dark green , serrated leaves. Colour photo between pp.80-81.

Dorothy Murphy. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.27, Reg. No.194: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. Seed parent 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**). First bloomed 1972. The upright, open plant flowers early to late with off-white to very light pink, medium sized flowers. Dark green leaves, 19 cm x 5 cm have acute apices, cuneate bases and are sharply serrate.

Dorothy Parker. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, p.6, 1955-1956. Synonym for **Emmett Pfingstl.**

Dorothy Peet. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.270, 271, Reg. No.368: A 5 year old chance seedling of **Berenice Boddy;** originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA that first flowered 1957. The dark green leaves are 12.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. The

semidouble flowers are 11 cm across and 4 cm deep. In colour the centre is blush, shading to lighter pink. There are 11 petals, the three centre ones being wavy. Blooms mid-season.

Dorothy Penick. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13: Double, loosely imbricated, outside petals rounded and standing out, inner petals irregular; stamens white, tipped cinnamon ruff; colour of bloom pale, rosalane purple, veined deeper. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Dorothy Rose. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.60, Reg. No.253: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by T. Eagleson, Port Arthur, Texas, USA that first flowered 1950. Plant growth upright, dense and rapid in rate with leaves averaging 8 cm x 5.2 cm. The rose-pink flowers, 7.5 cm across by 4 cm deep, have about 30 petals and resemble **Cheerful** in form. Flowers midseason.

Dorothy Schmitt. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.128, Reg. No.1484: A miniature, medium to deep cadmium red, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Carl G. Schmitt, Mobile, Alabama, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. The **Alba Plena** type bloom has a star centre and 60-70 petals. Average size, 5.5 cm across by 3.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Dorothy Smith. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia:* Pink and red, medium sized, peony form. Blooms early. Originated by Mr Smith, Wollongong, N.S.W., Australia.

Dorothy Spengler. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.45: White. Large, rose form double. Medium growth. Late flowering. Originated by Mrs J.J. Spengler, Durham, North Carolina, USA.

Dorothy Spengler. Parks, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.50, fig.2. Renamed **Dot Spengler** as name already in use.

Dorothy Strong. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31: Pink and white. Large, formal double with high centre. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Dorothy Tillett. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.96, Reg. No.1711: A miniature, white, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; mid-season blooming; originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average size, 6 cm wide by 3.2 cm deep. Growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. See colour plate front cover ACS., 1982, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.3.

Dorothy van der Bow. *(C.japonica),* Nantes. *Services des Espaces - Collections,* 1980. No description. Originated in Holland.

Dorothy Zerkowsky. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.232, Reg. No.1308: A 10 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1971; originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The peony form bloom is white to blush pink with some pink spots. Average size, 12.5 cm across by 7.5 cm deep with 60 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Sports: **Dorothy Zerkowsky Blush, Dorothy Zerkowsky Peony, Dorothy Zerkowsky Rosea**. For illustration see back cover, ACS., 1977, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4.

Dorothy Zerkowsky Blush. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nsy., 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4, back cover: Blush pink sport of **Dorothy Zerkowsky.** Originated by Tammia Nry, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Dorothy Zerkowsky Peony. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nsy., 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal* vol.32, No.4, back cover illustration: A blush white with pink, peony form of **Dorothy Zerkowsky.** Originated by Tammia Nsy., Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Dorothy Zerkowsky Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nsy., 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4, back cover illustration: A deep, rose-pink formal double sport of **Dorothy Zerkowsky** with colour fading to blush at the centre. Originated by Tammia Nsy., Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Dorothy's Folly. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2471. A medium size, deep rose with a few white stripes, anemone form chance seedling. Late flowering. Originated by Dr Charles Minarik, West Harwich, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 28 year old seedling first flowered in 1976. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with dark green leaves 18 petals, 4 petaloids, yellow anthers and light pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 9-10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Very cold hardy. Note: The colour photo accompanying the registration shows a flower with white background and numerous rose red stripes and flecks, and is semi-double rather than anemone form.

Dorrie Chandler. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1967, *Camellia Annual,* No.28, p.4, Reg. No.77: Originated by E.V.R. Chandler, East St Kilda, Victoria, Australia. A seedling from **The Czar** that first flowered 1958. The rose-pink flowers are 8.5 cm across and 5 cm deep, of an incomplete double form. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, light green, 6.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Plant has an upright, open growth habit.

Dorrie Higgins. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1982, *Camellia News,* No.83, p.22, Reg. No.280: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia from the cross *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **William Hertrich.** First flowered 1980. Flower size, 13 cm across x 9 cm deep. A loose peony, rich plum red colour with a silvery sheen. Flowers early. The upright, open plant has 13 cm long x 6.5 cm wide leaves, dark green, prominent venation, small serrations.

Dorsetia. Buist, 1839, *Camellias,* p.15. Orthographic error for 'Dorsettii', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Dorsetii. Loudon, 1835, *Gardener's Magazine,* vol.11, p.216. Orthographic error for 'Dorsettii', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Dorsetti. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for 'Dorsettii', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Dorsettia. Buist, 1845, *American Flower Garden Directory,* 3rd ed, p.218. Orthographic error for 'Dorsettii', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Dorsettii. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler,* pl.34: Large, very double flower, the outer petals are gracefully rounded, and, most often, with a whitish streak at the centre. The inner petals are small and joined in many clusters of different form, and intermixed with the sexual parts. Berlèse, 1837. *Monographie,* ed.1, p.92, 83, 37, 38, 71: Leaves, large, ovate-lanceolate, very acuminate, flat; bud very large, rounded, scales yellowish green; flower very large, 12.5 cm in diameter, very full, of a pale cherry red, mixed with several shade of rose-pink or white; petals very large, close set, imbricated, irregular, numerous; those of the centre smaller, disordered, marked with red and white spots. Synonyms: 'Dorsettii Parthoniana', 'Rex Georgius', Orthographic errors: 'Dorsetia', 'Dorsetii', 'Dorsettia', 'Dorsetti', 'Dorceti', 'Dorcetti', 'Doretti'. Note: As the name **Gigantea** is now regarded as the valid name for the variegated form and **Gigantea Red** for the solid colour form, this cultivar name now becomes the synonym for **Gigantea.**

Dorsettii de Savoire. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Vivid pink. Originated in France by Trillon.

Dorsettii Parthoniana. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.125. Synonym for 'Dorsettii', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Dorsettii Pendula. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1839, *Hortus Kewensis,* pl.1, p.617, (G.M.xi p.216) as 'Dorsetii Pendula'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Dorsii. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery price list, 1940-1941: Semi-double rose-pink, large size. Originated in the USA.

Dorusio à bordes blancs. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ss. Synonym for **Adonidea.**

Dorylas. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4. No description. Originated by B. Lechi in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dôshi. Different reading for **Dôji.**

Dot Ashley. Gerbing, G.G., Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic variant for **Dorothy Ashley.**

Dot Cady. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, P.96, Reg. No.1722: A medium size, light pink base to white centre, formal double, *C.japonica,* (**Dr Tinsley** x **Erin Farmer**) flowering mid-season to late. Originated by E.P. Akin, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 9.5 cm wide by 5 cm deep with 50 petals. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Dot Spengler. *(C. hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.128, Reg. No.1469: A small spirea red, (RHS.CC.025/1) semi-double to loose, peony form *C.sasanqua* hybrid, a cross of the female parent **Crimson King** and the male parent, Asper hybrid No.4, [*C.sasanqua x C.reticulata* 'Lion Head' (**Shizetou**)], originated by Dr C.R. Parks, North Carolina, USA. The 14 year old hybrid first flowered 1968. The flower has 10-12 petals, 5 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Average size 7.5 cm across x 4 cm deep. Flowers late. Plant growth, spreading, dense, open and medium to slow in rate with dark green sasanqua type leaves. This hybrid was illustrated in *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976 facing p.50, invalidly as 'Dorothy Spengler'. The name was changed to **Dot Spengler** on registration.

Dotted Flowered. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and descriptions of the Plants....* Synonym for 'Punctata'.

Dottie Lynch. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.221, Reg. No.565: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flower is 13-16 cm across by 8.5 cm deep and phlox pink with a few white spots and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season.

Dottor Angelo Borrini. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.83 with colour photo; Medium to large formal double, regularly imbricated, red and white with red variegation (RHS.CC.52B and 52C). A seedling of **Madoni** x **Moshio,** first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Dottor Ceresa. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.26. Orthographic error for **Dottore Ceresa.**

Dottor Ernesto. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.84 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone form, red (RHS.CC.58B). A seedling of **Simon Bolivar**, first flowered in 2001. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Dottore Albini. *(C.japonica),* Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1891, p.77, as 'Dott Albinii': Large Red. Originated in Italy.

Dottore Ceresa. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.26 as 'Dottor Ceresa': Bright pink, lined with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Dottore Panceri. *(C.japonica), Annales d'Agricultura,* 1857 as 'Dott. Panceri Nova'. No description. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: New rose, veined, many petals striped white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Dottoressa Stefania Franzetti. *(C.reticulata),* Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2004, No.1, pp.5-6 with colour photo; Semi-double, medium to large, 10-12 cm diameter, 12-15 petals, cordate, margins entire, colour red (RHS.CC. 52A). Stamens 80-90, irregular and mixed with 3-4 petaloids. Filaments orange-yellow (RHS.CC. 25B), anthers polished gold (RHS.CC. 26B). Leaves 10-11 cm x 4.5-5 cm, narrowly ovate, apex acuminate, margins finely serrate, upper surface green (RHS.CC. 136A), reverse green (RHS.CC. 137C), new growth lightly pink. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy. Synonym 'F.L.M. Dottoressa Stefania Franzetti'.

Doty's Ecstacy. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Sacco Rose.**

Double Blanc. André Leroy Catalogue, 1833, p.12. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Double Blush Sasanqua. Curtis Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* p.2. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Double Bowl. Bao, 1980., ACS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Lianrui.**

Double Brocade. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.5.Synonym for **Eugene Bolen.**

Double Buff. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue 1822. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Double Cherry. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.597-N.; A seedling of **Paradise Belinda,** first flowered 2002. Large, semi-double to informal double, bright cherry red. Early to mid-season flowering. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated by Justin O'Malley Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia.

Double Crimson. William Prince, 1823, Catalogue, p.99. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Double Dark. *(C.japonica),* Backhouse & Son Catalogue, 1896, p.38. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Double Dark Red. Michael Floy, 1823, Catalogue, p.27. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Double de Neige. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Boule de Neige.**

Double Decker. *(C.japonica),* Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List,* p.3, 4. No description. Originated in USA.

Double Deep Pink. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.35. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Double Fringed White. Prince, 1828, A *Short Treatise on Horticulture,* p.169. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Double Hiryu. Camellia Grove nursery Catalogue, p.9. Synonym for **Shishigashira.**

Double Kew Blush. Anonymous, 1816-1817, *Allgemeinen Deutschen Garten Magazins,* 2. Synonym for 'Pomponia', orthographic variant for **Pompone.**

Double Mist. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.21. Synonym for **Yae-gasumi.**

Double Myrtle Leaved. Michael Floy, 1823, Catalogue, p.27. Synonym for **Pompone**.

Double Peach Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hillier's Nursery Catlogue, 1952: Peach pink, formal double. Originated in England.

Double Peony Flowered. Michael Floy, 1823, Catalogue, p.27. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Double Petal Korean Camellia. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Shuangban Chaoxin Cha.**

Double Pink. Curtis, 1820, *Monograph.* Synonym for **Middlemist Red.**

Double Pink. Rubel, 1936, Wholesale price list No.74, p.7. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Double Pink. *(C.japonica),* Marchant, 1965, Keeper's Hill Nursery Catalogue, p.14: Delicate rose-pink. Imbricated. Originated in Dorset, UK.

Double Pink Pompom. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942, p.7: Deep rose-pink, lightly veined rose. Large peony form. Originated in the USA.

Double Pink Waratah. Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* p.2. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.59. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Double Pompone. Michael Floy, 1823, Catalogue, p.27. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Double Purple. Falla, William, Gateshead Nursery Catalogue,1827. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Double Rainbow. *(C.sasanqua).* SCCS, 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.143: White bordered rose-red, small to medium size semi-double. Originated in USA.

Double Red. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis.* Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Double Rose. *(C.japonica),* Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987: Deep rose-pink, formal double to rose form double. Blooms early to mid-season. Large, long lasting blooms on a strong bush of compact, upright growth. Originated in England.

Double Rose Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues* p.59. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Double Rouge. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1833, p.13. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Double Scarlet. William Prince, 1828, A *Short Treatise on Horticulture.* Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Double Striped. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis.* Synonym for **Variegata.**

Double Variegated Waratah de Knight. Jakob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Double Variegated Warratah de la Chine. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Double Ville. Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1, p.26. Synonym for **Lady Kay.**

Double White. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis.* Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Double White. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Synonym for **Fuji-no-mine.**

Doug Haviland. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1999, No.151, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.527. Originated by Alan Truran, Hornsby, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Prince Eugene Napoleon,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1994. The single, rose pink (RHS.CC.51B) flower of 6 petals is veined darker pink (RHS.CC.51A), and is 8 cm across x 6 cm deep. It flowers mid-season on a medium, spreading, slow growing plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, keeled, elliptic, 11 cm long x 4 cm wide. Filaments columnar. Flower colour is identical to **R.L. Wheeler.**

Doug Mayfield. Gentry, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.23. Abbreviation for **Douglas Mayfield.**

Douglas Dean Hall. *(C. rusticana x C.japonica),* ACS., Aug. 1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2057: Small size, deep red to rose-pink, rose-form double to formal double,

C.hybrid (C.rusticana **Yoshida** x *C.japonica* **White Butterfly**). Blooms early to late season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.80 with colour photo between p.60-61: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size is 5.8 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 54 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. The plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. originated by Dr. W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA.

Douglas Mayfield. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.89, Reg. No.2009: A medium size, white, anemone form, *C.japonica* seedling, (**Sadie Mancill** x **Evalina**) blooms early to mid- season. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1970. Average flower size is 9.5 cm wide x 6 cm deep with 42 petals and 42 petaloids with white filaments. Plant growth is rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Douglas Potter. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.209, 210, Reg. No.1446: A large, deep rose-pink, peony form *C.japonica;* early to mid-season flowering. An 11 year old seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by Douglas Mayfield, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The peony form, **Debutante** type bloom has 32 large petals and white filaments. Average size is 12 cm across and 7.5 cm deep. It has 7 large, curled, crinkled petals, yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Douglasii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 8:9: as 'Douglasi'. Vivid, velvety rose-pink, completely veined, very double. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie:* Vigorous bush with large full flowers in the form of a peony. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 97. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Douglassi'. Synonym: 'Helena'.

Douglassi. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Douglasii.**

Doukelaarii. Andre, ed.1864, *L'Illustration Horticole,* p.243. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri'.

Doutor Antonio Claro da Fonseca. *(C.japonica), Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, 1891, Vol.22, by Eduardo Sequeira: Rose form double. Bright rose-pink, sometimes splashed white. A sport of **Zoraide Vanzi.** Originated in Portugal. Abbreviations: 'Dr Antonio Clara da Fonseca'. 'Dr. A. Claro da Fonseca'. See also **Doutor Claro da Fonseca.**

Doutor Balthazar de Mello. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-1890, p.92; *Jornal de Horticultura Practica,* 1891, Vol.22, p.94 by Eduardo Sequeira as 'Dr Balthazar de Mello': Rose-form double, fimbriated, white with wide carmine stripes. A sport of **Bonomiana.** Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Dr Balthazar de Mello'. Orthographic errors: 'Dr Balthazar de Milo', 'Dr Baltazar de Mello', 'Dr Balthaza de Mello', 'Balzac de Mello', 'Dr Balthazar de Melo'. Orthographic variant: 'Doctor Balthazar de Mello'. Sports to **Dona Jane Andresen.** Received 1st class certificate at Exposição in Palacio de Crystal, 1889.

Doutor Cerqueira Gomes. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.59: Peony form, yellow-chamois colour. Remarkable.. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation 'Dr Cerqueira Gomes'.

Doutor Claro da Fonseca. *(C.japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.65; Rose form, brilliant pink very large. Abbreviation; 'Dr. Claro da Fonseca'. Originated in Portugal. Note; This is listed separately from **Doutor Antonio Claro da Fonseca** in the de Mattos, 1900, Catalogue. It is not known whether it is a solid coloured sport or a separate cultivar.

Doutor Julio Henriques. *(C.japonica),* Barbarosa Catalogue, 1894, as 'Dr. Julio Henriques'.. No description. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No 27,, 1892, p.59:

Formal double, pinkish white with bright rose-pink stripes. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Dr Julio Henriques'. Originated in Portugal.

Doutor Pedro Dias. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Supplementary Catalogue, 1888 & Catalogue No.25, 1889-1890, p.92: Formal double, white with an occasional rose-pink splash. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Dr Pedro Dias'.

Dove of Peace. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1965: White, formal double. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.163, Reg. No.1585: A medium size, white formal double *C.japonica* **Shiragiku** x **Pax.** Blooms mid-season to late; originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. The seedling first bloomed 1949. Flower is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is vigorous and rapid.

Doveriana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.52. Orthographic error for **Dauweriana.**

Dovie Fifield. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.86, Reg. No.839: A 9 year old chance seedling of **Robert Norton** that first flowered 1956; originated by H.C. Petteway, Lakeland, Florida, USA. Leaves are medium green, 10 cm long by 6 cm wide. Plant growth is bushy and average in density and rate. The flower is peony form with a slightly sunken group of petaloids with bright yellow stamens. Colour is blush pink with scattered pink speckles. Flower is 9-12.5 cm across by 6-7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Downing. *(C.japonica),* Smith, ed., July,1856, *Horticulturalist,* 6:325. No decription. Proceedings of the RHS., 1861, p.480. Exhibited Mar.26th 1861 by E.G. Henderson & Sons - A handsome, rose coloured American variety. Abbreviation for **A.J. Downing.**

Down's White Seedling. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood &: Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.60. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Dowring. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Orthographic error for 'Downing', abbreviation for **A.J. Downing.**

Downing Pink. Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue.1950, p.17. Synonym for 'Downing', abbreviation for **A.J. Downing.**

Dr A. Claro da Fonseca. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.59, & No.40, ca. l904, p.69. Abbreviation for **Doutor Antonio Claro da Fonseca.**

Dr Agnew Hilsman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.61, Reg. No.272: A 7 year old chance seedling; originated by Dr P.L. Hilsman, Albany Georgia, USA that first flowered 1953. Plant growth is open, upright, rapid and compact with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm, ovateelliptic, tapered at base, acuminate apex and heavily veined. Flowers are 10-12 cm across and up to 8 cm deep, semi-double to incomplete double, with fascicles of stamens between petals and petaloids. There are about 30 petals, 5 cm long, wavy and crinkled. The colour is white, suffused blush pink, variegated with streaks, blotched and dots of neyron rose and turkey red. The plant sports both neyron rose and red blooms. Flowers mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'Dr Agnue Hilsman'. Chinese synonym 'Aniu Boshi'.

Dr Agnue Hilsman. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue 1960. Orthographic error for **Dr Agnew Hilsman.**

Dr Allen Ames. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.60. Synonym for **Imura.**

Dr Alvin Johnson. *(C. reticulata.* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.171, Reg. No.1838: A very large, red, semi-double hybrid *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x ['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis** back crossed to 'Cornelian']). Flowers early to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Average flower size is 13 cm wide x 6 cm deep, with bright yellow filaments and crinkled petals like **Ming Temple.** Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Dr Antonio Clara da Fonseca. Sequeira Catalogue, 1891. Abbreviation for **Doutor Antonio Clara da Fonseca.**

Dr Archie Sasser. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1957, *Camellian* vol.VIII, No.1, p.20. No description. Originated in USA.

Dr Baiduval. Waterhouse, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.91. Orthographic error for **Docteur Boisduval.**

Dr Balthazar de Mello. Sequeira Catalogue, 1891. Abbreviation for **Doutor Balthazar de Mello.**

Dr Balthazar de Milo. Marwood Hill Gardens Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for **Doutor Balthazar de Mello.**

Dr Baltazar de Melo. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue No.97, 1962, p.27. Orthographic error for **Doutor Balthazar de Mello.**

Dr Bill Harrison. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.35: Deep rose-pink to coral pink to deep blush pink. Very large, semi-double with upright, swirled petals mixed with stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Harrison in the USA.

Dr Bliss Shafer. SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.48. Abbreviation for **Doctor Bliss Shafer.**

Dr Bob. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.40. Abbreviation for **Doctor Bob.**

Dr Bob Withers. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 2000, No.154, p.18, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.534. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Vic., Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers,** seed parent, x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel,** which first flowered 1995. The peony form flower of 50 petals and 150 petaloids mixed with stamens is medium pink at the tips of the petals fading to pale pink at the base (RHS.CC.67D to 69A), and is 14 cm diameter x 7 cm deep. Flowers mid-season on a rapid growing, open, upright plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, flat, elliptic, 10.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide Shape, form and colour are regarded as unique, being a multiflora or pom-pom type, with up to five distinct flowers coming from one central calyx.

Dr Bob Womack. *(C. hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.189, Reg. No.1255: An 8 year old hybrid cross between *C.japonica* **Letitia Schrader** and *C.reticulata* hybrid **Buddha** that first bloomed 1968; originated by Dr R.K. Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Leaves light green, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is light red with 10-12 petals and yellow anthers. It measures 14.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep. It has thick petals and blooms mid-season.

Dr Bocsduval. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116. Orthographic error for **Docteur Boisduval.**

Dr Bois Duval. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Docteur Boisduval.**

Dr Boisduval. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:27. Abbreviation for **Docteur Boisduval.**

Dr Boisdwal. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.46. Orthographic error for **Docteur Boisduval.**

Dr Brian Doak. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1974, vol.VIII, No.6, p.46, Reg. No.89: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Tali Oueen', (**Dali Cha**) originated by Mrs T. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. First bloomed 1971 and is a full peony with 24 petals and a high centre of folded petals and rabbit ears. The colour is deep pink with heavy veining of deeper shades, the petal edges being much lighter and almost white. The blooms are large, 15-16 cm

across x 7 cm deep, RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group 58B shading to 62A, petals veined, margins entire. Foliage midgreen, heavily textured, 10 cm x 5 cm. Sport: **Dr Brian Doak Variegated.**

Dr Brian Doak Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4 as 'Dr Brian Doak Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dr Brian Doak** - Deep pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr Burnside. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.217, Reg. No.658: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Dr A.F. Burnside, Columbia, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 7.5 cm. The semi-double to peony form flowers, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, are true, dark red with yellow stamens and 25-35 petals. Blooms mid-season. See p.80, 81, Macoboy 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and the front cover ACS., 1963, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.4. Sport: **Dr Burnside Variegated.**

Dr Burnside Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.44 as 'Dr Burnside Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dr Burnside** - True dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr C.U. Shepherd. Griffiths & Strother 1954, *Nomenclatural Crossreference List,* p.3, 12. Orthographic error for 'Dr Shepherd', synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum'.

Dr Campbell. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.33. Abbreviation for 'Doctor Campbell', synonym for **Gigantea Red** as 'Jacksoni'.

Dr Carl Beard. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Feb. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2390. A large red and white variegated, semidouble cross of 'Donckelarii' (**Masayoshi**) x **Pirates Gold.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 10.7 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 23 petals, 7 petaloids, white anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and average with dark green fimbriated leaves 11.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Dr Carver. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Dr Cato. Fisher, 1957, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.4, back page. Abbreviation for **Dr Frank Cato.**

Dr Cerqueira Gomes. Barbarosa Catalogue, 1894. Abbreviation for **Doutor Cerqueira Gomes.**

Dr Charles. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.5. Named **Dr Charles Petteway**, ACS., Reg. No.836, 1966.

Dr Charles Petteway. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.87, Reg. No.836: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by H.C. Petteway, Florida, USA. Leaves dark green, 12 cm x 6 cm. Plant growth upright and medium. The rose-pink flower is 9-10 cm across with yellow stamens. Blooms start with a rose-bud shape and open to an irregular semidouble. Mid-season flowering. There is a variegated form. Abbreviation: 'Dr Charles'. Sport: **Dr Charles Petteway Variegated.**

Dr Charles Petteway Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.87, Reg. No.837 as 'Dr Charles Petteway Var.': the same as **Dr Charles Petteway** except variegated by grafting onto virused understock. Colour rose-pink, heavily variegated with white. Blooms mid-season.

Dr Charles Thompson. (*C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.49: Light pink striped red. Medium to large semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Haynie, USA.

Dr Clifford Parks. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.128, Reg. No.1210: A 6 year old hybrid cross ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Kramer's Supreme**), first bloomed 1970; originated by Dr Clifford Parks, North Carolina USA. Plant growth is rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm x 8 cm. The anemone form, red (orange cast) bloom has yellow anthers. It measures 14-15 cm across and 7.4-8 cm deep and flowers mid-season. It has received the "Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award" for 1976, the "William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award" for 1983, the "Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award" for 1977 and the "National Hall of Fame Award" for 1979, 1981 and 1982. For colour illustrations see: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, facing p.82; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.155 and the front cover SCCS., 1979, *The Camellia Review,* vol.40, No.4. There is also a variegated form. The Chinese synonym is 'Pakesi Xiansheng'. Orthographic variant: 'Doctor Clifford Parks'.

Dr Clifford Parks Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Gentry, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.30, No.4, as 'Dr Clifford Parks Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dr Clifford Parks** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Dr Colin Crisp. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.403. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of **Nicky Crisp,** pollen parent unknown. The semi-double flowers are medium size, 8 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep, and are pure white with good weather resistance. This is the first registered pure white pitardii hybrid, and has the usual long-lasting golden anthers. Plant is dense, slow-growing and bushy, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Dr Cy Echols. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.89, Reg. No.2002: A large, deep, rose-pink, variegated white semi-double, chance japonica seedling; originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 12 cm wide x 6 cm deep with 18 petals, 4 petaloids, white filaments and bright, golden anthers. Plant growth is rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.

Dr D.G. Lee. Heutte, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.292. Orthographic error for 'Dr W.G. Lee', synonym for **Doctor Lee.**

Dr D.V. Knapp. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. Orthographic error for **Dr J.V. Knapp.**

Dr Dan Ellis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.190, Reg. No.1260: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by Mrs Daniel W. Ellis, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The peony form, 'Daikagura' type, bloom is 2.5R5/11 deep pink on the Munsel Hue, Nickerson fan. It measures 13 cm in diameter and 7.5 cm deep with 48 petals. The anthers are yellow and the filaments white. The petals are deeply veined, outer edges lighter. Outer layers of petals curl outwards and downwards. Centre has rabbit eared, kinky petals mixed with stamens. Its variegated form is named **Kitty Ellis.**

Dr Dan Ellis Variegated. Gentry, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol. 30, No.4 as 'Dr Dan Ellis Var.'. Synonym for **Kitty Ellis.**

Dr. Dan J. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.77, Reg. No.2216. Abbreviation for **Doctor Dan J.**

Dr Dan Nathan. *(C.reticulata x C.lutchuensis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.97, Reg. No.1732: A very large, deep red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.lutchuensis)* that blooms mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average sized flowers 13.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth upright and rapid with dark green leaves, heavily

textured and serrated, 10.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.See colour plate front cover ACS., 1982, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.1. Sport: **Dr Dan Nathan Variegated.**

Dr Dan Nathan Variegated. *(C.reticulata.x C.lutchuensis.),* American Camellia Society, 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.13 as 'Dr Dan Nathan Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dr Dan Nathan** - Deep red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr Dave. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.33. Abbreviation for **Doctor Dave.**

Dr David Sloan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.97, Reg. No.1752: A medium sized, pure white, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 80 petals. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves 8 cm x 5 cm. wide.

Dr Donald Koonce. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Abbreviation for **Doctor Donald Koonce.**

Dr Doreen Clark. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2002, No.158, p.8 Reg. No.540. Originated by Alan Truran, Hornsby, NSW, Australia, and registered by Patrick Clark, Pymble. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Ellie Rubensohn** that first flowered 1995. A full semi-double to loose peony form flower of 36 petals, petaloids and stamens, rose pink (RHS.CC.62B-62D), deepening at the centre of the flower to RHS.CC68B, and 14.5 cm diameter x 5 cm deep. Petals 6 to a row, with up to 6 rows, some upright petals arched and fluted. Petals notched and veined. Flowers freely early mid-season to late on a tall, vigorous, rapid growing plant. Flowers a month before seed parent. Leaves matt, dark green (RHS.CC.135A), leathery, flat, keeled, obovate with sharply acuminate apex, margins recurved, 5 sharp serrations per cm, 12 mm petiole, 10 cm long x 4.8 cm wide.

Dr Duval. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.60. Orthographic error for **Docteur Boisduval.**

Dr Duval Alba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.60. Synonym for **Docteur Boisduval.**

Dr Ecorchard. Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* p.41. Abbreviation for **Doctor Ecorchard.**

Dr Ed. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.210, Reg. No.1454: A very large, pure white, semi-double, *C.japonica,* that blooms mid-season to late. A 13 year old chance seedling of **Tomorrow** that first bloomed 1969; originated by William Garoni, South Carolina, USA. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is pure white, golden anthers and filaments, 34 petals and 11 petaloids. Average size, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Heavy texture. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Dr Edward Porubsky. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug.2001, p.21, Reg. No.2546. A peony form chance seedling, pink, with golden anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous and blooms midseason. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Salinas, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.94, colour photo p.c13. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep, with heavy petal texture. Dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Dr Emil Carroll. *(C.reticulata.* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.157, Reg. No.1904: A very large, burgundy red, anemone to loose peony form, *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x 5X = [*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size is 13 cm wide by 6 cm deep. Sport: **Dr Emil Carroll Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Kaluoer Boshi'.

Dr Emil Carroll Variegated. *(C.reticulata.* hybr.), Valdosta Camellias, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.9 as 'Dr Emil Carroll Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dr Emil Carroll** - Burgundy red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr Fay Shaw. Pyron, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.101. Abbreviation for **Doctor Fay Shaw.**

Dr Firth. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1957, *Camellian.* No description. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31: Pink to lavender pink. Large, peony form. Originated by L.W. Ruffin, Mississippi, USA. Orthographic error: 'Dr Frith'.

Dr Frank Cato. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.243: A seedling of unknown parentage; originated by S.J. Katz, Louisiana, USA and first bloomed 1947. The flower is 11 cm across of light rose colour, loose peony form with short stamens. Blooms mid-season. Hardy, bushy and compact with mid-green leaves, broad, pointed and average, shallow serration, 5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Abbreviation: 'Dr Cato'. Registration No.58 with the ACS, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Sport: **Dr Frank Cato Variegated.**

Dr Frank Cato Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue 1962, p.3 as 'Dr Frank Cato Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dr Frank Cato** - Light rose blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Dr Frank Poole. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.46: Ivory white. Large, semi-double to peony form with loose, irregular petals and yellow stamens interspersed with upright petaloids. Originated by Gilbert Fisher, USA.

Dr. Frank Wilson. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2857; Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.112 with colour photo; A 14 year old seedling of **Edna Campbell,** pollen parent not known, first flowered 2005. Registered and propagated by Randolph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla. Small, 6.5-8.2cm diameter x 2.5cm deep flower is described as semidouble to formal double (accompanying photo shows a formal double with too many petals for a semidouble, and no description of stamens). Raspberry red with incurving petals. Upright, dense plant with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 7.5cm x 3.8cm, with low serration. Flowers early to midseason.

Dr Frau Schiffner. Veitch Nursery Catalogue,1911. Orthographic variant for **Frau Dr Schiffner.**

Dr Fred E. Heitman. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1995. Abbreviation for **Doctor Fred E. Heitman.**

Dr Fred Lee. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.50: White with pink stripes and spots. Large, semi-double with crinkled petals. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Dr Frith. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. Orthographic error for **Dr Firth.**

Dr G.A. Bunch. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.42. However name was registered the same year as **Dr George Bunch.**

Dr Gary Carroll. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.97, Reg. No.1714: A medium size, dark red, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that flowers mid-season, originated by Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size 10 cm across by 7 cm deep with 40 petals, yellow anthers and red filaments. Plant growth upright, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. See colour plate front cover ACS, 1986, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4. The registration was repeated in 1985, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.182 with minor variations.

Dr Geechee. SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.46. Abbreviation for **Doctor Geechee.**

Dr Geechee Variegated. Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4, p.21 as 'Dr Geechee Var.'. Abbreviation for **Doctor Geechee Variegated.**

Dr Gehry. *(C.japonica).* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dr Gehry Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dr George A. Bunch. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.5. Synonym for **Dr George Bunch.**

Dr George Bunch. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.230, Reg. No.791: An 8 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1960. Propagated by True's Camellias, Columbia, South Carolina, USA and released in 1963 as 'Dr G.A. Bunch' and changed to **Dr George Bunch** on registration. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. The flower is large to very large, heavy peony form with a pink centre grading to white at the margins with some margins deep pink as in **Betty Sheffield Blush.** Flower colour variable, some mostly white with pink markings, true blush and some solid, deep pink. Sports freely. Blooms measure 14-15 cm across x 8.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* lists this name as a synonym for **Sarah R** (a sport of **Big Beauty**) which was registered the same year, Reg No.808. As **Sarah R** was commercially listed in 1960 this would give it priority if they are, in fact, identical. While the *American Camellia Yearbook*s do not give the names of the actual originators, *Camellia Nomenclature,* under the name 'Dr G.A. Bunch' gives the originator as W.M. Arant, West Columbia, South Carolina, 1962 and **Sarah R** as originated by B. Ruffin, Elliville, Mississippi, 1961 and states that it is also believed to be the same as **Tillie Worth.**

Dr Gilbert Fisher. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Gilbert Fisher.**

Dr Gilbert E Fisher. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. Synonym for **Gilbert Fisher.**

Dr Gordon Richmond. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.115: Salmon pink. Large, full semi-double to rose form double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. *(C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**). Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, USA.

Dr Guy Bethea. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31: Dark waxy red. Large, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr G. Bethea, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA.

Dr H.G. Mealing. *(C.japonica),* Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1946. No description. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, deep red, semi-double 10-13 cm in diameter by 2.5 cm deep. Petals are 5-6 cm x 3.8 cm. Stamens resemble those of 'Lady Clare'. Buds are tulip shaped and open quickly. Petals prominently veined. Very late bloomer. Leaves dark green, unusually flat, stiff, oval, 8-10 cm long x 5-7.5 cm wide. Tips rounded with small point, serrations shallow. Growth vigorous, spreading, slender. Originated by Walter Allan, Summerville, South Carolina, USA from seed of unknown parentage. First bloomed about 1941. Black & white photo, p.108, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I and p.54, Sharp's *Camellias Illustrated,* 1948. There is also a variegated form.

Dr H.G. Mealing Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1358 as 'Dr G.H. Mealing Var.': A white marbled form of **Dr G.H. Mealing.** Originated in USA.

Dr Hagood. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.336, Reg. No.236: A 15 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr Haywood Smith, South Carolina, USA that first flowered 1954. Plant growth slow. Flower buds oval to round, dark red. The very dark red, purplish

flowers, 7-8 cm across, are complete formal double, similar to **Alba Plena,** with 62 petals. Late flowering.

Dr Harry Moore. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.163, Reg. No.1642: A very large, cerise red with sheen, semi-double to loose, peony form, *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late; originated by Kramer Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Flower size is 15.4 cm wide x 8 cm deep with heavy texture. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and rapid in rate with light green leaves. See colour photo, front cover ACS., 1980. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4. Sport: **Dr Harry Moore Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Hali Boshi'.

Dr Harry Moore Variegated. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica),* Cannon, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.4 as 'Dr Harry Moore Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Dr Harry Moore** - Cerise red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr Henry B. Harvey. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1995. Abbreviation for **Doctor Henry B. Harvey.**

Dr Horner. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Abbreviation for **Docteur Horner.**

Dr Howard House. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature* as 'Dr Howard Howse'. Abbreviation for **Doctor Howard House.**

Dr Huffman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.87, Reg. No.835: A 12 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1958; originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The pink with yellow stamens, flower is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep and 25 petals and a mass of petaloids. Flower form variable, anemone to semi-double with yellow stamens in the centre. Flowers mid-season.

Dr Hugo. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.169, Reg. No.1296: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by Jim Luker, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, blooms are white with twisted and creped outer petals, 7 centre rabbit ears, 220 stamens with golden anthers and cream filaments. Average size, 11.5 cm across and 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Dr J. Ellis. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.4, inside back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dr J.C. Raulston. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2473. A very large, bright red to red-orange, anemone form chance seedling. Originated by Bond Nursery Corporation. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 13.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 14 petals, 16 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Dr J.M. Howell. *(C.japonica),* ACS., May 1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2041: Large size, white, rose-form double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Early blooming. Originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.80 with colour photo between p.60-61: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 32 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms are white velvet with stamens interspersed and petal margins slightly ruffled. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Dr J.V. Knapp. *(C.japonica),* Sewell, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.52: The flowers of this variety are large, bright red, usually with splotches of white and open in late mid-season. It was originated by R.W. Vincent, Zellwood, Florida, USA. An outstanding characteristic is its

holly-like leaves. Abbreviation: 'Dr Knapp'. Sport: **Dr J.V. Knapp Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Dr D.V. Knapp'.

Dr J.V. Knapp Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue,1960, 1961, p.3: A white marbled form of **Dr J.V. Knapp** - Virus variegated, bright red splotched with white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Napu'.

Dr Jack Davis. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.97, Reg. No.1747: A very large, rose red, semi-double hybid, *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [12X = *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]) that blooms mid-season; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 15 cm wide by 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Sport: **Dr Jack Davis Variegated.**

Dr Jack Davis Variegated. *(C.reticulata.* hybr.), Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.19 as 'Dr Jack Davis Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Dr Jack Davis** - Rose red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr James Brown. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.128, Reg. No.1217: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth, upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 2 cm wide. The peony form, rose red bloom has yellow anthers and filaments, to rose form double in solid colour or heavily variegated. It measures 11-12.5 cm across and 8-10 cm deep with 100 petals and 20-30 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. There is a variegated form.

Dr James Brown Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1971: A white variegated form of **Dr James Brown,** originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. See colour photo, back cover, ACS., 1974, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.3.

Dr James W. Frick. *(C.reticulata x C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.97, Reg. No.1771: A very large, clear pink washed silver, *C.reticulata* hybrid, (**William Hertrich** x **Buddha**) that flowers late; originated by Marjorie O'Malley, Woodside, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Average flower size is 17 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 9-10 petals, golden anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves,11 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Dr J**ane Crisp.** *(C.reticulata.* hybr.), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1977, vol.X, No.3, p.15, Reg. No.128: Originated by Mrs Bettie Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand from *([C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica x C.reticulata* 'Willow Wand' (**Liuye Yinhong**)] x *C.reticulata* 'Willow Wand'). The flower form is open peony with 24-26 petals and an occasional large petaloid. The inner petals are folded and partially joined, giving a very high centre. Colour is silvery pink (RHS.CC. Red Purple Group 66C) with darker veining and silvery edges. Stamens are in fascicles with white filaments and golden anthers. Average flower size is 15.5 cm and 8-9 cm deep. Leaves are mid-green, reticulate with waved edges, fine serration and measure 11 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers early to late season.

Dr Jane Day. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29, No.1. (advert). No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dr Jane Norwood. *(C. hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.97, Reg. No.1696: A medium size, sweet pea coloured, peony form *C.hybrid* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late; originated by A.R. Parker, Elloree, South Carolina, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1965. Average flower size is 9 cm wide by 7 cm deep with about 30 petals, a few petaloids, light yellow anthers and dark yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Dr Jean-Paul Anthoine. Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, p.41. Abbreviation for **Doctor Jean-Paul Anthoine.**

Dr Joe Roberts. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.4: Carmine. Medium size peony to anemone form. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Dr John. *(C.japonica),* Tourje, 1955, *Camellia Culture*, p.33: Dark red peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Early flowering. Originator: David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Dr John Bell. James Rare Plant Nursery, California, Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. Abbreviation for **Dr John D. Bell.**

Dr John D. Bell. *(C.japonica),* NCCS, Bulletin,1950, 4:13, Variegated form of **Beau Harp** - Dark red, heavily variegated white. Incomplete double, 10-12.5 cm across. The petals are notched and crinkled. Petals and large petaloids separate the large tiers of stamens, filaments light yellow, anthers dark, golden yellow. Leaves medium green, wide-oval, 11 cm x 10 cm. Prominent venation, coarsely serrate. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.93 and colour photo, p.80, 82, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Synonym: 'Beau Harp Variegated'. Originated by G.H. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

Dr John D. Lawson. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.128, Reg. No.1178: A 6 year hybrid cross, **Fluted Orchid** x **Marjorie Magnificent,** that first bloomed 1969; originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is a strong purplish pink (Nickerson fan 7.5 RP7/10) with yellow anthers. It measures 12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep with 9 centre petals and 9 outer petals. It has three or more petaloids and blooms mid-season. The petals are edged with a white line and are crinkled.

Dr. John H. Urabec. *(C.japonica),* Reiners, 1962, NCCS., 1962, *The Camellia Bulletin*, vol.15, No.4, p.20: "An exhibition item which will attract best-of-show awards. The manner of plant growth, type of foliage and degree of floriferousness would be rated neither as outstanding or mediocre. The merit lies in the bloom, which is very large, of an anemone form...the most apt way to describe the new flower is to say that it is **C.M. Wilson** on a grand scale, of somewhat looser construction and a more deep, rich pink."

Dr John Ragland. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *The Camellia Review,* vol.23, No.4, p.31: Originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA. A 6 year old seedling of 'Magnolia Queen', male parent unknown. Flower semi-double, 12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep. Colour carmine red with white stamens. SCCS Reg. No.62-5.

Dr John Vaughn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.129, Reg.No.1181: An 18 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1955; originated by Judge H.C. Petteway, Florida, USA. Plant growth, upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. The formal double bloom is bright rose with 40 petals. It measures 10-12 cm and 5 cm deep and blooms early to mid-season. The blooms are often lighter-coloured in the centre.

Dr Johnson. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Dr Jonas Salk. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Quarterly,* 1956, 4:14. No description. Originated in USA.

Dr Judge. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1995, p.4. Abbreviation for **Doctor Judge.**

Dr Julio Henriques. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.28, 1895-1896, p.47. Abbreviation for **Doutor Julio Henriques.**

Dr. Karl Horn. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2879; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.112, with colour photo; A 35 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 1983. The medium size, 9cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is a white formal double with 50 petals. Interior petals pointed. Heavy texture, and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 7.5cm x 5cm, with medium serration. Flowers mid-season.

Dr King. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Light red, large, semi-double. Upright, bushy growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Australia. See black & white photo, p.68, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Orthographic variant: 'Doctor King'. Chinese synonym 'Jin Boshi'.

Dr Knapp. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1958, p.28. Abbreviation for **Dr J.V. Knapp.**

Dr Lauti. Nantes, *Services des Espaces,* Collection, 1980. Orthographic variant for **Docteur Louti.**

Dr Lautil. Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1967. Orthographic error for **Docteur Louti.**

Dr Lee. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Abbreviation for **Doctor Lee.**

Dr Lee Variegated. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1947. Abbreviation for **Doctor Lee Variegated.**

Dr Lee's Number 19. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue Supplement, 1943-1944 as 'Dr Lee's No.19': This semi-double white with a pink dash is hardy and vigorous. Flowers are 8-10 cm across, showing prominent stamens in the centre. Foliage, light green, large, glossy. Growth, vigorous, sturdy, upright. Originated by Dr W.G. Lee, USA.

Dr Lee's Number 43. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Nursery Catalogue Supplement, 1943-1944 as 'Dr Lee's No.43': This variety, from the garden of Dr W.G. Lee, is a full double, medium pink flower of about 8 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Foliage is small, deep green, glossy. Growth upright and sturdy. Originated by Dr W.G. Lee, USA.

Dr Leslie. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.135. Orthographic error for **Dr Lesley.**

Dr Lesley. *(C.saluenensis.x C.reticulata),* Harrison's Nursery Catalogue, 1959, p.73; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1961, Vol.II, No.4, P,38, Reg. No.5: A semi-double, average size, 12.5 cm across with 25 creped and notched petals; colour HCC.625/3, Phlox Pink, yellow stamens. First flowered 1957. Vigorous, upright growth. A hybrid between *C.saluenensis* (seed parent) x *C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes;** originated by Dr Brian Doak, Papatoetoe, New Zealand. Orthographic error: 'Dr Leslie'.

Dr Lewis Shelton Jr.. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.232, Reg. No.1303: A 15 year old chance japonica seedling, originated by Dr Lewis Shelton Jr., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 7 cm wide. The semi-double, 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is deep red. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. It has yellow anthers, light yellow filaments, 11-12 petals and 4-6 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Dr Lilyan Hanchey. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.160, Reg. No.1399: A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1972; originated by Vi Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth, upright, open and medium in rate with light to medium green leaves.10.5 cm x 3.5 cm. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is very pale pink with 40 petals. Average size, 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Outer 2-3 rows, flat, outspread petals; all others imbricated. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1987, vol.XV, No.3.

Dr Louis Polizzi. *(C.saluenensis.x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, illustration facing p.52 as 'Doctor Louis Polizzi'; 1971, p.45, Reg. No.1124: A 12 year old hybrid that first bloomed 1959; a cross of *C.saluenensis* and *C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes**; originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth, upright and rapid in rate with midgreen leaves, 8 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The semi-double to peony form flower is white to blush pink with darker edges and golden anthers with white filaments. The bloom is 10 cm across and 6 cm deep with 35 or more petals. Blooms early to late mid-season. Orthographic errors: 'Dr Louis Pollizzi', 'Dr Louis Pollizi'. Abbreviation: 'Polizzi', 'Dr Polizzi'. See colour photo front cover ACS., 1969, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4. Orthographic variant: 'Doctor Louis Polizzi'.

Dr Louis Pollizi. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974 1975. Orthographic error for **Dr Louis Polizzi.**

Dr Louis Pollizzi. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1981-1982. Orthographic error for **Dr Louis Polizzi.**

Dr Loutil. Treseder Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.4. Orthographic error for **Docteur Louti.**

Dr M. Wolfe. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31: White with many red stripes and dots. Medium size, semi-double. Originated in USA by Baker.

Dr Macgruder. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.5 as 'Dr MaGruder'. No description. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.35: Light rose-pink. Large, peony form. Originated by G.M. Wheeler, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Sport: **Dr Macgruder Variegated.**

Dr Macgruder Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1, (advert.): A virus variegated form of **Dr Macgruder** - Light rosepink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Dr Macleod. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.40: Red. Large, semi-double. Originated in California, USA.

Dr Max. Camellia Hall Catalogue, 1950. Abbreviation for **Doctor Max.**

Dr McLean. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.4. Abbreviation for **Doctor McLean.**

Dr McIntosh. SCCS., 1955, *The Camellia Review.* Abbreviation for **Dr W.H. McIntosh.**

Dr Merilatt. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948. Orthographic error for **Dr Merrillat.**

Dr Merillat. The Pacific Camellia Society 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Dr Merrillat.**

Dr Merrillat. *(C.japonica),* Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947: Bright red. Large, semi-double to peony form with petals of crepe-like texture. Vigorous, open growth with medium sized, dark green foliage. Mid-season blooming. See black and white photo, p.95, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Originated by the Star Nursery, California, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Dr Merilatt', 'Dr Merillat', 'Doctor Merilatt', 'Dr Merrillot'.

Dr Merrillot. SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec 1949. Orthographic error for **Dr Merrillat.**

Dr Moore. *(C.japonica),* Malbis Nursery Catalogue, ca.1845. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Dr Newsom. *(C.japonica),* Griffiths, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.243: Seed of unknown parentage planted in 1940 by S.J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana, USA and named for Dr Sedgie Newsom, Hammond, Louisiana; first bloomed 1945. Mid-season to late bloomer. Deep bright red, semi-double with prominent stamens and an occasional white splotch on one or more of

its petals. Petals long, narrow and undulating; about half the blooms have one petal curved amongst the stamens. Foliage is dark green, long pointed and twisted, with moderate serration. Moderate growth habits. Orthographic error: 'Dr Newsome'. Reg. No.59, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Dr Newsome. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.33. Orthographic error for **Dr Newsom.**

Dr Nicky Shuman. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2141: A large size white, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.120, 121: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 19 petals, 101 petaloids, yellow anthers and brown filaments. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Dr O.V. Lewis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.89, Reg. No.1996: A large, dark red, anemone form, *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season flowering; originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 10 petals, 20 petaloids, yellow anthers and red filaments. Plant growth is erect and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Dr O.V. Lewis Variegated. Valdosta Camellia Scions, ACS, 1991, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32. Abbreviation for **Doctor O.V. Lewis Variegated.**

Dr. Olin Owen. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.78. Abbreviation for **Doctor Olin Owen.**

Dr Oldwig Thayer. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue 1937, p.2: Bright Cherry red. Medium sized double to rose form double. Stamens sometimes mixed with centre petals. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Dr Paul Sanders. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.195, Reg. No.446: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Florence Sanders, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. First flowered 1955. Plant growth upright, dense and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double, deep pink flower, 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep, has 18-20 petals and 2-5 petaloids with yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Dr Paul Sanders Variegated.**

Dr Paul Sanders Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.35 as 'Dr Paul Sanders Var.': Deep pink and white, semi-double form of **Dr Paul Sanders.** Originated in USA.

Dr Pedro Dias. José Marques Louriero Catalogue, 1883, No.19. Abbreviation for **Doutor Pedro Dias.**

Dr Percy Jenkins. *(C.japonica),* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2006, No.160, p.13, colour photo p.19, Reg No. 569. Originated by Mrs Mary Elizabeth Jenkins, Ringwood, Vic, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Dr Tinsley.** The semi-double flower of 10 petals is pale pink at base of petals, shading deeper pink to the outer (RHS.CC. 49D to 69A), 11 cm across x 4 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late. on a bushy, upright plant. Leaves dark glossy green, curled, lanceolate, slightly serrated margins. Stamens tubular. Flowers fall whole.

Dr Polizzi. SCCS., 1970, *The Camellia Review,* vol.32, No.2, p.1. Abbreviation for **Dr Louis Polizzi.**

Dr Quattlebaum. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.195, Reg. No.495: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1955; originated by S.D. Coleman Nurseries, Fort Gaines, Georgia, USA. Leaves dark green, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers are Turkey red or Oriental red in colour, 12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 27 petals and regular stamens.

Flowers mid-season to late. See colour plate front cover, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.V, No.2. There is also a variegated form.

Dr Quattlebaum Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal***,** vol.17, No.1 as 'Dr Quattlebaum Var.' (Advert, back cover). A virus variegated form of **Dr Quattlebaum** - Turkey red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr R.E. Shwartz. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. Abbreviation and orthographic error for **Dr Robert E. Schwartz.**

Dr R.P. McDonald. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.171, Reg. No.1793: A very large, burgundy red, semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [1OX = *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), mid-season to late flowering; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 11.5 cm wide x 5 cm deep.

Dr Ralph Gladen. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, white with pink splashes, complete double (formal), 10-11 cm across and less than 2.5 cm deep. Petals generally in 5 distinct tiers, numerous, averaging about 110 to the flower, the outer ones being 5 cm long. Bud round. The leaves, mid-green, elliptic-oval, 9-11 cm long x 3.8-6 cm wide. Texture thin, veins recessed, apex blunt, base tapering, serrations shallow. Originated by Mrs Elizabeth C. Councilman, El Monte, California, USA from seed of unknown parents. First bloomed 1949.

Dr Ralph Watkins. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.129, Reg. No.1468: A medium size, phlox pink. peony form C. *hybrid;* a cross of *C.saluenensis* (English Form) x **Princess Lavender.** Blooms mid-season to late; originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed late 1960's. Colour RHS.CC.625/1-625/2. It has 11 petals, 7 inconspicuous petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Average size 8 cm wide x 4 cm deep. Late mid-season flowering. Vigorous plant; cold resistant.

Dr Reeves Wells. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.157, Reg. No.1902: A large, dark red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (Womack 13 x [5X = *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]); originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green, heavily serrated leaves, 11.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Dr Robert E. Schwartz. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.31, 86: A sport of **Vedrine** Watermelon pink with waxy petals. Medium to large size. Originated by M. Baldwin, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA. Abbreviation: 'Dr Schwartz'.

Dr Robert Holmes. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dr Robert K. Cutter. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.157, Reg. No.1906: A large, red, veined Turkey red, anemone form, *C.hybrid* (D4(2) = [*C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x *C.saluenensis* **Apple Blossom**] x **Temple Incense**), mid-season blooming to late; originated by Dr Robert K. Cutter, Berkeley, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 11.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 12 petals, 55 petaloids, golden anthers and filaments that are reddish at the base. Has a spicy fragrance becoming sweet with increasing temperature. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Chinese synonym: 'Luobote Kate Boshi'.

Dr Robert Pigford. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.46. Abbreviation for **Doctor Robert Pigford.**

Dr Salk. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.300, Reg. No.307: An 8 year old seedling of **Mon Louis Pink,** originated by E.B. Mann, Pascagoula, Mississippi, USA. that first flowered 1953. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate. The leaves average 9.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. The flowers are a deep, clear pink, shading to light lavender on outer margin and range from incomplete double to full peony with 35-55 petals. Flowers average over 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. Sport: **Dr Salk Variegated.**

Dr Salk Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.46 as 'Dr Salk Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dr Salk** - Deep, clear pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr. Schwartz. Cannon, 1957, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.3, p.27. Abbreviation for **Dr Robert E. Schwartz.**

Dr Schwartz Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover: A virus variegated form of **Dr Robert E. Schwartz** - Silvery red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr Shephard. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.11. Orthographic error for 'Dr Shepherd', synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum'.

Dr Shephard Red. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.11. Orthographic error for 'Dr Shepherd Red', synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum'.

Dr Shepherd. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum'.

Dr Shepherd Red. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum'.

Dr Shepherd Variegated. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'Dr Shepherd Var.'. Synonym for 'Te Deum Variegated' a virus variegated form of **Grand Sultan.**

Dr Sheppard. Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias,* p.90. Orthographic error for 'Dr Shepherd'; synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum',

Dr Stafford. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.129, Reg. No.1487: A large, vivid pink, semi-double chance seedling *C.japonica,* that blooms mid-season to late; originated by Mrs M.J. Hair, Lecompte, Louisiana, USA. The **Frizzle White** type, 9 year old seedling, first bloomed 1976. It has 12 petals, 4 or more petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Dr T.E. Pierson. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News,* No.83, p.22, Reg. No.289: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from *C.reticulata* **Samantha** that first flowered 1980. A loosely imbricated, formal double, deep rich pink flower, 14 cm across x 5 cm deep, blooming mid-season to late. An open, upright plant with 9.5 cm x 5 cm, mid-green leaves with acuminate apex. Orthographic error: 'Dr T.R. Pierson'.

Dr T.R. Pierson. Cannon, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.27. Orthographic error for **Dr T.E. Pierson.**

Dr Theodor Bellman. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.28, colour photo, p.5, Reg. No.270: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from 'Yobeki-dori', that first flowered 1977. Plant is open, spreading, inclined to weep with mid green leaves, 9 cm x 3.5 cm, narrow-elliptic, cuspidate; base acute, margins finely serrate. The 10-11 cm, hose-in-hose, semi-double flowers have 16-18 petals, pointed of palest pink and slender stamen column. Blooms mid-season to late.

Dr Tinsley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.244: The variety **Dr Tinsley,** 'Tinsley 71', 'Tinsley 7-11', was purchased as a small plant from Heyman's Nursery, Lafayette,

Lousiana, USA in 1940. It is thought to have come from McIlhenny's Jungle Gardens. It first bloomed 1944. Heyman's Nursery obtained the propagating right and sold it as **Dr Tinsley.** The variety blooms freely in mid-season. This incomplete double variety has a white ground colour with a pink blush, becoming progressively deeper towards the petal edges. Stamens have white filaments and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and compact. Colour plates in *Garden Plants in Colour* sec.59:4, 1957, Skinner, ed. on p.81 and Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.81; Front cover, ACS, 1973, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.2. It is Reg. No.39, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954. Synonyms: 'Tinsley', 'Tinsley 71', 'Tinsley 7-11'. Orthographic variant: 'Doctor Tinsley'. Chinese synonym: 'Tingsili Boshi'. Sport: **Dr Tinsley Supreme.**

Dr Tinsley Supreme. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1962: A sport of **Dr Tinsley** with double the number of rows of petals. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Dr W.G. Lee. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942. Orthographic variant for **Doctor Lee.**

Dr W.G. Lee Variegated. Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.42 as 'Dr W.G. Lee Var.'. Orthographic variant for **Doctor Lee Variegated.**

Dr W.H. Mclntosh. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.336, Reg. No.217: A 7 year old seedling of **White Empress;** originated by Charles L. Chiles, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA that first flowered 1950. Plant growth is open, pendulous and rapid in rate. Flowers are 10-11 cm across, semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) with 17 petals. The colour is rose red with a purplish tinge on the margins. Flowers early. Sport: **Dr W.H. Mclntosh Variegated.**

Dr W.H. Mclntosh Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.4 as 'Dr W.M. McIntosh Var.': A virus variegated form of **Dr W.H. McIntosh** - Rose red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dr W.L. Barton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.210, Reg. No.1439: A large, light pink, semi-double chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Lindsay Neill**; originated by R.E. Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The semi-double, (from loose semi-double with creped petals to compact semi-double with incurved petals and stamen centre) type bloom is light pink with yellow anthers and filaments. Average diameter, 11 cm and 6-7 cm deep. Late blooming. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10cm long x 5 cm wide. Synonym: 'Dr William Barton'.

Dr Walker Wells. *(C.x williamsii),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.122. Synonym: 'W.M.W.'. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dr Welch. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1957, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.3, p.27, Large, dark red, full peony form, about 12.5 cm across. Originated in USA.

Dr Wilds. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue,1944-1945, 27. Abbreviation for **Doctor Wilds.**

Dr William Barton. Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.10, colour photo. This variety was renamed **Dr W.L. Barton** when registered in 1977.

Dr William Beasley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.231, Reg. No.787: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Mrs W.J. Beasley, Hartsville, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 11.5 cm long x 5.2 cm wide. The rose form double flowers, similar to 'Purity', (**Shiragiku**) are 10 cm across x 4cm deep, with 9 layers containing 66 petals and 8 petaloids. Colour is white with white filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season.

Dr William Beckman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.160, Reg. No.1047: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by H.W. Johnson, Mt. Pleasant,

Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 14 petals. Rose red with darker veins, yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

Dr William D. Battle. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.176, Reg. No.1949: A large to very large, soft pastel spinel pink, *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* **Buddha** x *C.fraterna)* blooms early to late; originated by Barbara Butler, Modesto, California, USA. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 11 petals, golden anthers and white filaments. Leaves, light green, 11.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Dr Wray. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.174. No description. Originated by Robert Carr, Philadelphia, USA about 1832. (Believed extinct.)

Dr Zhivago. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.163, Reg. No.1620: A large, orchid pink with pink overtones, loose peony form *C.hybrid* chance seedling of **William's Lavender**; midseason blooming to late; originated by Thomas Sellers, Bolivia, North Carolina, USA that first bloomed 1965. Average flower size 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 36 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 6 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Draffera. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.56 with colour photo; Leaves yellow bordered and thick, slightly folded, size and appearance similar to kumqaut plant. Single white flower, 5 cm diameter. Vigorous but low growing. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Dragée. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. Pink, imbricated.

Dragon Eye. *(C,japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.49: Dark red. Miniature anemone form. Slow growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr L.E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA.

Dragon Fireball. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.7; colour photos front cover and pp.7 & 8. Also photo p.16 as 'Longhuozhu Dragon Fireball'. Western translation for the Chinese registration No.39 **Longhuozhu.**

Dragon Lady. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1952, *The Camellia Review;* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, pink-variegated, incomplete double, 10-11 cm across x 5-6 cm deep. The colour is bright pink with variegated pink and white petaloids and 12 petals. The stamens intermixed with the petaloids, consist of light yellow filaments and dark, golden yellow anthers, Buds are crinkly and slow to open. Leaves, medium, dull green, oval, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide with acute apex and very fine serrations. Habit is bushy, spreading and informal, similar to **Elegans.** Originated by Elizabeth C. Councilman, El Monte, California USA from seed of unknown parents. First bloomed 1949. Reg. No.138, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Dragon's Treasures. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.165 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ryûhô.**

Drama Girl. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.6, p.4, June 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep salmon rosepink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, open, pendulous growth. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.271, Reg. No.430: A 14 year old seedling of **Latifolia Variegated,** originated by Mrs Anne Galli, California, USA. The dark green leaves average 16 cm long x 8 cm wide. The flowers range from 13-18 cm across and 8 cm deep. They have yellow stamens and 20-30 petals of heavy texture. Flowers mid-season. The *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983 has a colour photo facing p.47. It is also illustrated in Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.81; Sharp's 1957 *Camellias Illustrated,* p.95.This cultivar received the 1978 "National Hall of Fame Award" and the RHS, FCC, 1969. Chinese synonym: 'Wutai Nülang'. Sports: **Drama Girl Dream, Drama Girl Variegated, Estella d'Ancona.**

Drama Girl Dream. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.45. Sport of **Drama Girl** with petaloid centre. Originated in USA.

Drama Girl Peony. Levi, 1967 *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.41. Synonym for **Estella d'Ancona.**

Drama Girl Tison. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2643. Originated by Dr. Frank A. Wilson III, Leslie, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.111 with colour photo; A sport of **Drama Girl**, first noted in 1999, and has remained stable for 4 years on propagations. Flower is similar, but has white edging to the petals. Flowers average 15 cm diameter x 3.8 cm deep with 16 petals and no petaloids. Dark green leaves 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Vigorous, upright, open growth.

Drama Girl Variegata. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Drama Girl Variegated.**

Drama Girl Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1957, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.3, p.27: A virus variegated form of Drama Girl - Deep, salmon rosepink, blotched white. Originated by Mark S. Cannon, Dothan, Alabama, USA. Orthographic error: 'Drama Girl Variegata'. Colour plate No.45, p.34, Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour, Vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Hua Wutai Nülang'.

Drayton F. Hastie. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.10. Abbreviation for **Drayton Franklin Hastie.**

Drayton Franklin Hastie. *(C.japonica),* Miller, 1908, *Country Life in America,* with photo, p.498: Light coloured single with erect stamens and slightly reflexed petals. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Dream. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.333 with colour photo; Synonym for **Yume.**

Dream Awhile. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.47: Light Lavender pink. Medium to large semi-double with upright petals. Medium, bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Dream Baby. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1986, vol.XIV, No.8, p.14, Reg. No.245: A miniature hybrid originated by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand from a cross of **Dream Girl** x (Unnamed 'Buddha' x *C.fraterna).* The seedling is 8 years old and first flowered 1982. It has dark green leaves, 6 cm x 2 cm, on a plant of average habit and growth. The flowers are semi-double, 6 cm across x 2 cm deep, bright pink with 12-14 petals and some central stamens. RHS.CC. Red Purple Group 63B. Flowers mid-season. Synonym: 'Little Dreamer'.

Dream Boat. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1976, Vol.IX, No.6, P.27, Reg. No.123: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **K. Sawada;** originated by F.M. Jury, Waitara, New Zealand. The plant habit is open, upright with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Formal double flower with up to 50 petals, each with a distinctly incurved margin. Colour is bright pink with a lavender cast. Flower size 11 cm across x 4 cm deep. Flowers mid-season. Colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1979, vol.XI, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Mengchuan'.

Dream Castle. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1972. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, Colour plate facing p.84 - A cross of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica* **Coronation.** Silver pink. Very large, semi-double with fluted, upright petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Colour plate, front cover SCCS., 1972, *The Camellia Review,* vol.34, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Gucheng Baomeng', later changed to 'Mengcheng'.

Dream Girl. *(C.sasanqua.x C.reticulata),* Merino, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.62: "Another interesting hybrid *(C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.reticulata* **Buddha**) that has a flower like **Buddha,** a very large semi-double with wavy, upright, irregular petals, approximately 15 cm across and 10 cm deep with light pink colouring. Blooms early. Foliage similar to **Buddha**." Orthographic variant 'Dreamgirl'. Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA.

Dream Light. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.187 with colour photo; Synonym for **Yume-akari.**

Dream Spinner. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.26, Reg. No.261: Originated by Mrs K.M. Campbell, Wanganui, NZ. The seedling is 12 years old and first flowered in 1980. The plant is slow growing with a dense, upright habit. The leaves are dark green, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The sweet pea coloured flowers are single with 7 petals and some stamens with white filaments and yellow anthers. The petal edges have fine fimbriation and the colour shades from pale pink centre to deep pink outer edge. Blooms mid-season to late. Flowers measure 9.5-10 cm acros x 4.5 cm deep Colour is from RHS.CC.62D- 62A.

Dream Time. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.51: Blush pink shaded light orchid. Large semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mark Cannon, Alabama, USA.

Dreamgirl. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery Catalogue, 1989-1990, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Dream Girl.**

Dreamland. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.252: Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dreamlover. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 with colour photo; Regn No.606-N.; A seedling of **Jane Morgan.** Semi-double, about 10 cm diameter. White centre with a deep lavender pink edge. Leaves 7 cm x 4 cm. Fast, upright growth. Originated by Roger Nancarrow, Orange, NSW, Australia, and released by Camellia Grove Nursery in 2005.

Dreamy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.163, Reg. No.1630: A large, red variegated white, semi-double to rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 20-30 petals, yellow anthers, white filaments. Flower colour from full red to nearly full white. Plant growth, upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. Synonym: 'Dreamy Variegated'.

Dreamy Variegated. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.17 as 'Dreamy V.'. Synonym for **Dreamy.**

Dress Circle. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1981: Pink, formal double, medium size, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California.

Dress Parade. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.51: Red. Medium size, semi-double to loose peony form. Medium, spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Novick.

Dresden China. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1980, vol.XI, No.5, p.18, Reg. No.154: A hybrid seedling *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Joshua E. Youtz** originated by Felix Jury, Waitara, New Zealand. The plant has a slow growth rate with an upright, spreading habit, and flowers mid-season to late. The leaves are dark green, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower is pale pink, peony form with about 30 petals and measures 11 cm across x 6 cm deep.

Driade. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II.* Orthographic error for **Dryade.**

Dride. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56, No description. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.I: Received from Italy in 1847...it belongs to the class of

camellias with regular imbricated and striated blooms, It differs from **Verschaffeltiana** by its oval-oblong leaves, which are smaller and more sharply serrated; by its blossoms of paler pink, and composed of pointed, not rounded petals as is the latter.

Drifting Scent. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue No. 118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.343: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei New Zealand. A seedling of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x (**Salab** seedling x **Lookaway**). A fragrant pink peony, (RHS.CC.52A-C). A firm textured flower of 26 petals and 24 petaloids, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with yellow anthers on light cream filaments. Flowers mid-season to late.

Driftwood. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.49: Synonym for **Margaret McCown.**

Dristalie. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7: Rose pink with white veining. Originated in Germany.

Dronard Gouillon. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.91. Orthographic error for **Drouard Gouillon.**

Droopy. *(C.japonica),* Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.277. No description. Originated in USA.

Drouard. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.34. Abbreviation for **Drouard Gouillon.**

Drouard Gouillon. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. White. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.78, 225: Shrub vigorous, of a good form and leaves; bud fairly large, a little elongated; flower about 9.5 cm across, full, white, of the form of 'Welbancksiana' (**Welbankiana**). Originated in France, from seed by Drouard Gouillon and released in 1839. Orthographic errors: 'Drouard Guillon', 'Dronard Gouillon', 'Grovard Govillon', 'Drouard'.

Drouard Guillon. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:6. Orthographic error for **Drouard Gouillon.**

Drouetii. van Houtte Catalogue,1851, 44:27. Synonym for **Cockii.**

Drovard Govillon. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Drouard Gouillon.**

Drumlea. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1962, vol.III, No.1, p.38, Reg. No.16: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **The Czar;** originated by Mrs W.M. McFarlane, New Zealand. Habit upright and vigorous. The flower is a semi-double with 14 petals, colour HCC Crimson 22/ 1.

Drummondii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3 and Annonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole,* p.205-207 as 'Drummundi': A clear, red rose form, well imbricated. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* ed.2, p.117-118, 231 as 'Drummundii': Leaves 6 cm wide x 10 cm long, deformed, some long, others rounded, venation prominent, shell-like, apex recurved, large serrations, dull green; flower about 8 cm across, double, clear, cherry red with touches of rose-pink; exterior petals in 2-3 rows, broad, rounded, entire, forming a saucer, well imbricated, of a charming rose red; those of the interior, numerous, in groups, erect, serried, with occasional petaloid stamens. Orthographic errors: 'Drummundi', 'Drumundii', 'Drummondi'. Originated in England.

Drummundi. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.16. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3. Orthographic error for **Drummondii.**

Drummond's Double White Sasanqua. Lindley, 1827, *Botanical Register,* Folio 1091. Synonym for *C.oleifera.*

Drumundii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Orthographic error for **Drummondii.**

Drunken Lady Yang. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News.* Synonym for **Zuiyangfei.**

Drupacea. Lemaire, 1864, *L'Illustration Horticole.* Orthographic variant for *C.drupifera*, synonym for *C.oleifera.*

Drupifera. Loureiro, 1890 as *Camellia drupifera* but considered the same as *C.oleifera* by Sealy. In his *Revision of the Genus Camellia,* 1958, p.212, he advises abandoning the use of the name and regarding it as a *nomen confusum.*

Dryada. Seidel, 1879, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for **Dryade.**

Dryade. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:51: Admirable rose pink, well imbricated. Rose pink shading to lighter pink at the centre, veined a deeper pink, small formal double. Compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Dryde', 'Driade'. Synonyms: 'Dansi', 'Danci', 'Iride Variegata', 'Iride', 'D'Iride', 'Dryada'. 'Dryade' and 'Iride' are two names probably erroneously alternatively applied to two different cultivars. The first is French and the second Italian for the English "Dryad". Originated in Italy by Negri.

Dryade Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.43: A virus variegated form of **Dryade** - Rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Dryde. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:80. Orthographic error for **Dryade.**

Dryden Variegated. Rogers, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29, No.3 as 'Dryden Var.'. The virus variegated form of **Elsie Dryden.**

Drys-daeli. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Drysdalei.**

Drysdale. *Florist, Fruitist and Garden Misc.* 1859. Orthographic variant for **Drysdalei.**

Drysdalei. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1850, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.148 as 'Drysdalii'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1856, 53:40: Striped like a carnation. Deep rose, striped cerise and large bands of white, well imbricated; petals well rounded. Originated by Drysdale & Co. Glascow, Scotland. Orthographic errors: 'Drysdale', 'Drysdalii', 'Drysdaleii', 'Drys-daeli'. Synonym: 'Drysdale's Camellia'. *The Gardener's Magazine of Botany,* 1850, p.145: This is a beautiful and finely formed, striped camellia, raised several years ago by Drysdale & Co. Nurserymen of Glascoe. Drysdale's Camellia; A rose red and white, striped full double, finely formed rose striped Camellia. Note: The coloured illustration opposite shows a formal double with rounded petals, rose red with a white stripe down the centre of each petal- the centre petals, however, being white with rose-red streaks.

Drysdaleii. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Drysdalei.**

Drysdalii. *Floricultural Cabinet,* 1850, p.148. Orthographic variant for **Drysdalei.**

Du Puy. *(C.japonica),* Huttleston, 1957. *List of Camellias at Longwood.* No description. The Longwood Collection dates from 1918 and is mostly from France. Orthographic variant; 'Dupuy'.

Duarte de Oliveira. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue No.16, 1871-1872, p.65: Very large flowers of the most beautiful cherry red. A regular form similar to **Rosa Centifolia** with perfect imbrication, without a sign of irregularity. Good habit. Beautiful foliage, free flowering. Camillo Aureliano, 1871, *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica* 2:2, pl.: Vivid scarlet, uniform colour, large rose form double, outer petals big, notched, cordiform, central petals smallerand oval, closing in a bud, all veined carmine and with a perfect imbrication.. A sport of **Bonomiana.** Can sport to **Dona Jane Andresen.** Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error: 'Quarte d'Olivera'. Note: The photos, *International Camellia Register,* vol.I, 1993, p.xiv, and Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.80 are incorrect.

Dubia. Sealy, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.45. A new species nominated by Sealy as *Camellia dubia* Sealy, *sp.nov.* in *A Revision of the Genus Camellia,* 1958.

Dubia Belardi. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Guardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dubia Flore Plena Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani: Red formal double. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7 as 'Dubia Fl. Pl. Rubr.'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dubiana. *(C.japonica),* Giacomelli Catalogue, 1847. No decription. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dublin. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Dubois-Violette. *(C.hybrid).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. Pink, single to semi-double.

Dubonnet. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.33: Dark wine red with darker veins. Medium semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Malbis. Sport: **Dubonnet Variegated.**

Dubonnet Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.47 as 'Dubonnet Var.': Variegated form of **Dubonnet** - Dark wine red and white. Originated in the USA.

Duc d'Aumale. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.I: Obtained from seed recently in Belgium. The blossoms are of medium size, of rich, cherry red colour; The petals are rounded, outspread, convex, imbricated with extreme regularity, longitudinally veined a deeper shade, the emargination at the apex is edged with white; at the centre the petals are lanceolate, intersected with a white stripe. Orthographic variant: 'Duc de Aumale'.

Duc d'Orleans. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3 as Tamponets. No description. Berlèse 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.155-156, 231: Leaves diverse, mature specimens 5.5 cm wide x 10 cm long, round-oval, a little acuminate, thick, reflexed, apex recurved, prominent venation, of a normal green; buds large, obtuse, solid with scales of yellowish green; the flower is about 10 cm across, full, deep, cherry red carmine, corolla irregularly round; the centre convex, composed of a numerous quantity of petals, equal in length, varying in size, some spoon shaped, the others ovoid, close set, twisted, rumpled, uniting in a compact, uniform mass, entire and imbricated, and forming a central sphere of 4-5 distinct groups, but united and equal: the form of 'Colvilli'. Rollisson & Son, 1875-1876, Plant Catalogue, p.101: Delicate pink striped with carmine. Paeoniflora shape. This is erroneous and would be the start of the confusion with the **Duchesse d'Orleans.** Originated from seed by M Tamponet, France, 1838. The name has invalidly been used as a synonym for the **Duchesse d'Orleans,** and later, in America, it was confused with the variety **Marguerite Gouillon**. Orthographic variant: 'Duca d'Orleans'.

Duc d'Orleans. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.7, erroneously for **Marguerite Gouillon.** This incorrect listing was used by most American nursermen for the next 25 years.

Duc d'Orleans Pink. McIlhenny Catalogue 1937, p.2 as 'Duc de Orleans Pink'. Synonym for 'Stardust'.

Duc d'Orleans Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2 as 'Duc de Orleans Shell Pink'. Synonym for 'Stardust'.

Duc d'Ursel. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.253: Flowers full, peony form; exterior petals in 2-3 rows, while the central ones are grouped together in a large sphere. Colour orange red. Originated by van der Maelen, Brussels, Belgium about 1837. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.10.

Duc d'Urset. *International Camellia Journal,* 1992. p.46. Orthographic error for **Duc d'Ursel.**

Duc d'York. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Duc de Aumale. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.29, 1895-1896, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Duc d'Aumale.**

Duc de Bedford. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. No description. Longone, Angelo, Catalogue, 1861, p.77: Pink and red. Origin unknown.

Duc de Berry. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire...,* .p.37. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Berry.**

Duc de Bordeaux. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.45. No description.Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconograhie,* Book V, pl.II: The petals of this variety are large, well rounded, spread out, imbricated, slightly emarginate, of a pink colour. At the centre they are small, oval, pointed and close set but still spread out. It was obtained as a seedling in France.

Duc de Boutourlin. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. Orthographic error for **Conte Bouturlin.**

Duc de Brabant. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10: Beautiful form. Pure white striped with carmine. This camellia from Belgium seems similar to **Parini** from Mariani. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11: Imbricated.White streaked carmine. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:23: Of the form of the **Duchesse d'Orleans** but a pure white, but larger and presented better with the petals entirely developed. Berlèse, 1844, *Annales Société de Horticulture de Paris*, 34(197):205: The flower is 9-10 cm across, of a milky white with stripes of vivid carmine red, sometimes regularly imbricated, almost at the same time peony form. The outside 3 or 4 rows of petals are large, rounded and veined with marks and lines and further splashes of red. The centre is composed of a group of numerous petals of many shapes. The corolla is similar to **Picturata;** sometimes the flower is regular and generally resembles the **Duchesse d'Orleans.** Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 73. Originated by Moens, Belgium from seed. Orthographic variant: 'Duc de Braband'. Synonym: 'Brabantii Princeps'. Orthographic error: 'Duc de Brabaud'.

Duc de Brabaud. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. Andre Leroy, 1878, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.55. Orthographic error for **Duc de Brabant.**

Duc de Bretagne. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:23: Flower dense, exceptionally well imbricated, of a most beautiful vivid rose, striped and spotted with white. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.III: This variety was obtained from seed by M. Drouard, Nantes, France. The plant is of vigorous growth. Its leaves, 9-10 cm in length and 6-7 cm in width, are round-oval, acuminate, with smooth venation and little serration. The bloom, over 10 cm across, is a beautiful cherry red (Carmine rose HCC., 621 to 621/1), often blotched and striped with white. Orthographic variants: 'Duke of Britain', 'Duca di Brettagna', 'Duke of Brittany'. Orthographic errors: 'Duke de Britagne', 'Duc de Britagne'.

Duc de Britagne. Lindo Nursery price list,1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Duc de Bretagne.**

Duc de Caraman. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:39. Orthographic variant for **Duca di Caraman.**

Duc de Cerbellone. Orthographic error for **Duca Serbelloni.**

Duc de Chartres. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 34:37: Vivid red. Sport of **Duchesse d'Orleans.** Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.IV: This variety appeared accidently on a branch of **Duchesse d'Orleans** in the collection of Mr van Geersdale, who grafted it. Its flowers are large and a cherry pink colouring with white stains. Its imbrication is perfect. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Duc de Chartress'.

Duc de Chartress. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **Duc de Chartres.**

Duc de Clarence. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Duc de Devonshire. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.I: The Camellia 'Duc de Devonshire' with its bright, cherry red colour, its large size and regular and imbricated form, make it not unworthy of the name it bears. It is of English origin. Orthographic variant: 'Duke of Devonshire'. Synonyms: 'Duc de Devonshire'(England), 'Duc de Devonshire 1'. Orthographic variant: 'Duque de Devonshire'. The name was erroneously used in America for the variety **C.M. Hovey.**

Duc de Devonshire (England). SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Duc de Devonshire.**

Duc de Devonshire 1. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Duc de Devonshire.**

Duc de Devonshire 2. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Erroneously used for **C.M. Hovey** as 'Colonel Firey'.

Duc de Gaze. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duc de Ghise. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.31. Orthographic error for **Duca di Guise.**

Duc de Guise. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.27. Orthographic variant for **Duca di Guise.**

Duc de Letta. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.8. Orthographic error for **Duca di Litta.**

Duc de Litta. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.53. Morren, 1848, *Annales de Gand,* 4:290. Orthographic variant for **Duca di Litta.**

Duc de Litte. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.13. Orthographic error for **Duca di Litta.**

Duc de Lytta. Morren, 1848, *Annales de Gand,* 1:186, pl.17 as 'Littae' or 'Duc de Lytta'. Orthographic error for **Duca di Litta.**

Duc de Morny. *(C.japonica),* Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1876, p.158. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Duc de Nemour. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, 1943. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Nemours.**

Duc de Nemours. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire...,* p.21. A seedling of Lefèvre, Belgium, who raised it in 1835. The name was invalidly used by Magnolia Gardens, USA as a synonym for **Duchesse de Nemours.** (Believed extinct).

Duc de Neurs. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.330. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Nemours.**

Duc de Normandie. (*C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.82(34): Flower, rose form, similar to the Camellia **Florida** with a more intense colour. The 5 outer rows are composed of broad petals, arranged as a fan, notched at the apex, loosely imbricated. The inner circle are spherical, and, by their grouping, form a considerable centre. Originated by Boursault, Versailles, France. Orthographic error: 'Duc de Normandy'.

Duc de Normandy. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Duc de Normandie.**

Duc de Northumberland. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Duke of Northumberland.**

Duc de Orleans. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia,* p.2. Orthographic variant for **Duc d'Orleans.**

Duc de Orleans Pink. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.2. Synonym for 'Star Dust'.

Duc de Orleans Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* II. Synonym for 'Star Dust'.

Duc de Parme. Jean Nuytens Verschaffelt, 1879, Catalogue No.21, p.77. Orthographic error for 'Duchesse de Parme', synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Duc de Reichstadt. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.7. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:39. Orthographic variant for **Duca di Reichstadt.**

Duc de Reichyta. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. Orthographic error for **Duca di Reichstadt.**

Duc de Sante. *(C.japonica),* Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants..., p.13. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Duc de Serbelloni. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.31. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.3. No description. Orthographic variant for **Duca Serbelloni.**

Duc de Toll. August van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1870, p.52. Synonym for **Comte de Toll.**

Duc de Trévise. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.IV: Received from Mr Delimon-Paleleu, Ghent, Belgium. It is a perfection by the regularity of its floral proportion. The blossoms, larger than average, are a delicate pink, paler towards the centre. The petals are numerous, even, rounded, faintly emarginate and inserted with perfect imbrication.

Duc de Zighsii. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.24. Synonym for **General Zighsi.**

Duc Devonshire. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.40, ca.1904, p.69. Orthograpic error for **Duc de Devonshire.**

Duc di Gise. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.3. Orthographic error for **Duca di Guise.**

Duc di Gize. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue No.38, p.26. Orthographic error for **Duca di Guise.**

Duc di Reichstadt. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Orthographic error for **Duca di Reichstadt.**

Duc di Sassiona. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.40. Orthographic error for **Duca di Sassonia.**

Duc Litta. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10. Orthographic error for **Duca di Litta.**

Duc of Karamann. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1891. Orthographic error for **Duca di Caraman.**

Duc of Lancaster. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Duke of Lancaster.**

Duc Zuichi. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.19. Synonym for **Varischi.**

Duca Altieri. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe,1851, *Traité de la culture du Camellia,* p.104. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Duca d'Aragona. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Duca d'Orleans. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.129. Orthographic variant for **Duc d'Orleans.**

Duca d'Ursel. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.139. Orthographic variant for **Duc d'Ursel.**

Duca de Geuza. Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. Orthographic error for **Duca di Guise.**

Duca de Guise. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1870, p.52. Orthographic error for **Duca di Guise.**

Duca de Litta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.62. Orthographic error for **Duca di Litta.**

Duca di Bedford. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Duca di Brabante. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847.Orthographic variant for **Duc de Brabante.**

Duca di Braganza. José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Duque de Bragana.**

Duca di Bretagna. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic variant for **Duc de Bretagne.**

Duca di Brettagne. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.16. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.26. Orthographic variant for **Duc de Bretagne.**

Duca di Caraman. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4: Imbricated. Red with white stripes. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.II: Its flowers, at least 10 cm in diameter, of flawless imbrication, are composed of ample, ovate petals, outspread, convex, almost full, somewhat ruffled and serried at the centre; all of a vivid pink with a broad, longitudinal stripe. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Duke of Caraman', 'Duca di Caramann', 'Duca de Caraman', 'Duke of Caraman', 'Duck of Karaman', 'Duck of Caraman', 'Duca di Carman', 'Duc de Caramon', 'Duck Karman', 'Duc of Karamann.

Duca di Caramann. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.13. Orthographic error for **Duca di Caraman.**

Duca di Carman. *Notizziario della Società Italiana della Camelia,* Dec.1989, No.4, p.14. Orthographic error for **Duca di Caraman.**

Duca di Cerbelloni. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.104. Orthographic error for **Duca Serbelloni.**

Duca di Genova. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.104. Imbricated. Similar in type and form to the **Duchesse d'Orleans,** pink striped white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16: Imbricated, pink with white stripes in the centre of the petals. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.IV: This variety is of Italian origin. The flowers are very large, (more than 10 cm) of a uniform pink, obscurely streaked with white at the centre. The petals are ample, outspread, regularly imbricated; those at the periphery, large, rounded, lobulate, the others oval-lanceolate. Synonym: 'Dux Genova'.

Duca di Guisa. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.104. Orthographic error for **Duca di Guise.**

Duca di Guisa Nova. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.26. Synonym for **Duca di Guise.**

Duca di Guise. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.47. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15: Clear rose-pink with a tendency to purple; flower large, petals, separated, imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Duc de Guise', 'Duca Guise'. Synonym: 'Duca di Guisa Nova'. Orthographic errors: 'Duca di Guisa', 'Duc de Geuse', 'Duc de Ghise', 'Duc de Gise', 'Duc di Gize'.

Duca di Litta. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43: Imbricated, very full double, very dark red, blotched and streaked with white. Morren, 1845, *Annales de Gand,* I, p.186, pl.17: As 'Littae' or 'Duc de Lytta'. (Casoretti of Disio, pres. de Milan) Introduced by Verschaffelt in 1844. Originated by Casoretti. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4: Imbricated. Very double. Beautiful deep carmine red, blotched or streaked with white. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.227 as 'Duc de Litta': Flower formal double, 10 cm diameter, of a deep, velvety, orange-red carmine, marked with lines and bands of white. Petals ample, loosely displayed, some notched, others entire; those at the centre, margined or flamed with white. Synonyms: 'Littae', 'Dux Littae', 'Zighsii'. Orthographic variants: 'Duc de Litta', 'Duca Litta', 'Duca di Litta'. Orthographic errors: 'Duc de Letta', 'Duc de Lytta', 'Duc de Litte'.

Duca di Reichstadt. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43: Very full, imbricated double, deep carmine. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:3: [from B. Lechi]. Imbricated, very double, deep crimson, blotched or streaked white. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* Vol.40, p.279, as 'Duc de Reichstadt'. Formal double, 10-11cm across, salmon orange red with white stripes. Petals in 5-6 rows, blood red veins, parted vertically by a white stripe. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.II as 'Duc de Reichstadt': a deep maroon red, formal double with streaks of pure white. Originated in Italy by Count Bernardin Lechi. Orthographic variants: 'Duc de Reichstadt', 'Duca Reichstadt', 'Duc di Reichstadt'. Orthographic error: 'Ducca de Reichstadt'.

Duca di Sassiona. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Duca di Sassonia.**

Duca di Sassonia. *(C,japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Della Nuova Camelie. dalle Semine Romane,* p.5. No description. Originated in the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Duc di Sassiona', 'Duca di Sassiona'.

Duca di Serbilloni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:40. Orthographic error for **Duca Serbelloni.**

Duca Geura. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.29, 1895-1896, p.47. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Duca Litta. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Orthographic variant for **Duca di Litta.**

Duca Mellezi. Louise Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. Orthographic error for 'Duca Melzi', synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Duca Melsi. Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Duca Melzi', synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Duca Melzi. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la culture du Camellia,* p.104; Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15. Synonym for **Mazzuchelli** according to Franchetti, 1855. Orthographic errors: 'Duca Melzii', 'Duca Metzi', 'Duca Melsi', 'Duca Mellezi'.

Duca Melzii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:38. Orthographic error for 'Duca Melzi', synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Duca Metzi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:40. Orthographic error for 'Duca Melzi'.

Duca Reichstadt. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic variant for **Duca di Reichstadt.**

Duca Salviati. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue 1855-1856: Rose form, imbricated, vivid rose-pink with veining of a little more intense colour while the extremity of the petals is a little lighter. Originated at the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy.

Duca Serbelliona. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimento de Horticultura, Catalogue, 1855, p.55. Orthographic error for **Duca Serbelloni.**

Duca Serbelloni. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16: Very large, dark red. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.IV: This camellia is of Italian origin; its blossoms, more that 12 cm across, are a vivid cherry pink colour, veined a deeper shade. They are composed of numerous, ample petals, oval or rounded, regularly imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Duc de Serbelloni'. Orthographic errors: 'Duca di Serbilloni', 'Duca Cerbelloni', 'Duc di Serbelloni', 'Duc Cerbelloni', 'Duca Serbelliona'. Originated by B. Lechi, Florence, Italy.

Duca Verri. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Duca Visconti. Magazine of Horticulture, 1853. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Visconti.**

Ducca de Reichstadt. Harrison ed., 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.44. Orthographic error for **Duca di Reichstadt.**

Ducca Melzii. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Duca Melzi', synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Duch. de Gaze. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duches d'Orleans. Rubel Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Duchess. *(C.japonica),* S.,E.H., "A few good Camellias", 1899, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 25:221. No description. Originated in England. (Believe extinct.)

Duchess d'Casses. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.4. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess d'Orleans. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Duchess de Berri. Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1877-1878. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Berry.**

Duchess de Berry. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Berry.**

Duchess de Brabant. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.11. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Brabant.**

Duchess de Casa. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess de Case. Hariss' Longview Nursery Retail Price list, 1955-1956, p.3. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess de Cases. Doty & Doerner Catalogue, 1942. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess de Casse. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.5. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess de Cassi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.62. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess de Caze. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.143.Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess de Gaze. Tucker, 1933, *Camellia List.* Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess de Gazes. Russell, L.R., Nursery Catalogue, 1963-1964. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess de Montpensier. RHS., 1957, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.121. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa di Montpensier.**

Duchess de Nassau. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1879. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Nassau.**

Duchess de Nassua. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Nassau.**

Duchess de Orleans. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening,* p.114. Orthographic error for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Duchess de Roban. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Rohan.**

Duchess de Rohan. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Rohan**.

Duchess du Cazes. Haskins Nursery Ltd. Catalogue, 1980. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchess of Berry. B.S. Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1879, p.93. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Berry.**

Duchess of Buccleugh. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.I: This variety was obtained from seed by Mr Jackson, nurseryman of Kingston, England. Its blossoms resemble **Myrtifolia** but larger and of a delicate pink veined with rare, longitudinal stripes. The blooms are composed of a multitude of small petals, regularly imbricated, rounded or oblong, deeply emarginate. Orthographic errors: 'Duchesse of Burclough', 'Duchess of Buceleugh', 'Duchess of Buccleuch'.Orthographic variants: 'Duchesse de Buccleugh', 'Duchesse d'Buccleugh', 'Duchesse of Buccleugh'.

Duchess of Buccleuch. *The Journal of Horticulture & Cottage Gardener,* 1862. Orthographic error for **Duchess of Buccleugh.**

Duchess of Buceleugh. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Duchess of Buccleugh.**

Duchess of Cornwall. Savige, 1982, *International Camellia Journal,* No.14, p.49. Orthographic variant for **The Duchess of Cornwall.**

Duchess of Covington. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large, white-variegated, incomplete-double, 9-10 cm in diamenter. The colour is white flecked and frosted with pink. Outer petals are round and ruffled on their margins. Some of the inner petals are semi-erect and intermingle with the central stamens. Filaments are yellow, anthers are darker golden yellow. The leaves are medium green, elliptic, averaging 9.5 cm x 4 cm with narrow, prominent tips, prominent veins and shallow serrations. The plant habit is vigorous, bushy, informal and erect. Fixed by grafting by Mrs Sigmund J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana, USA, from a sport of the variety **Duchess of Sutherland** made in 1947. Reg. No.152, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.308.

Duchess of Exeter. Standardized Plant Names, 1942. Synonym for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Duchess of Northumberland. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43: Majestic imbricated form. Alabaster White, embellished with wide, pink stripes, without any streaks or blotches. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.131 as 'Duchesse de Northumberland': Flower 9-10 cm across, often more; pure milk white, striped pink, cup-shaped formal double, with numerous petals, finely serrate, lightly veined, symmetrically imbricated. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:23; from Lee & Co. of England. It was listed by Veitch, 1856-1857 as "White, spotted rose" and Wakefield, 1869, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.17-18 as "White striped with carmine." Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.IV as 'Duchesse de Northumberland': The unusual size of its petals, its pure colouring, relieved here and there by broad single or double pink stripes. The exterior petals are convex and inverted; towards the centre, they are erect and recall hybrid, everblooming roses. Orthographic variants: 'Duchesse de Northumberland', 'Duchessa di Northumberland', 'Duchesse of Northumberland'. Orthographic error: 'Duchesse de Notemberland'. The name has been erroneously applied to a cultivar from Magnolia Gardens in USA.

Duchess of Northumberland (MG). *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942--1943, invalidly as 'Duchess of Northumberland': Large satiny, light rose semi-double, 10.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Petals orbicular, tips fringed, forming a cup about centre stamens. Anthers light yellow, filaments white. Leaves mid-green, 8 cm long x 1.8 cm wide, thin texture, depressed venation, deep, coarse serrations. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, St.Johns Island, South Carolina, USA, either from seed of unknown parents or an old lost label variety and named by Rev. John G. Drayton.

Duchess of Orkney. Treseder Special Camellia List, 1965. Orthographic variant for **Countess of Orkney.**

Duchess of Orkney Rose Form. Treseder Special Camellia List, 1965. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney Rosea.**

Duchess of Orleans. Harrison, ed., 1842, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.105. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Duchess of Southerland. Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948. Orthographic error for **Duchess of Sutherland.**

Duchess of Sutherland. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Duchesse of Sutherland'. No description. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: Semi-double white with 15 cm blooms which occasionally have a white stripe on one petal. Long, glossy, medium-green foliage, spreading growth. Mid-season flowering. See colour plate No.65, G.G. Gerbing's, 1945, *Camellias;* Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.83. Sports: **Duchess of Sutherland Pink, Duchess of Covington, Ruth Royer, Claudia Phelps, Patricia Burks.** Originated at Magnolia Gardens, St. John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Duchess of Sutherlin', 'Duchess of Southerland', 'Duchesse de Sutherland', 'Duchesse of Sutherland'.

Duchess of Sutherland Coral. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.8. Synonym for **Claudia Phelps.**

Duchess of Sutherland Pink. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.24: A solid pink sport of **Duchess of Sutherland.** Orthographic variants: 'Pink Duchess of Sutherland', 'Pink Duchess'. Originated in USA.

Duchess of Sutherland Spotted. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Synonym for **Ruth Royer.**

Duchess of Sutherland Variegated. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.89. Synonym for **Ruth Royer.**

Duchess of Sutherlin. Portland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.14. Orthographic error for **Duchess of Sutherland.**

Duchess of Teck. *(C.japonica),* RHS., Journal vol.22, 1898-1899, pl.lxxiii. "Award of Merit" when exhibited by Paul. Medium sized flowers a shade of salmon pink. Originated in England.

Duchess of Windsor. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: White. Large, loose, peony form. Low, bushy growth. Blooms early. Originated in USA.

Duchess of York. *(C.x williamsii).* Trewidden Estate Nursery, 1995, Retail Camellia List, p.4: Large single flower of an unusual shade of pinky mauve. Originated at Tregrehan, Cornwall, England.

Duchess of York. Cook Nursery Catalogue, 1899-1900, p.234-235. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Duchess Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Mathilde.**

Duchess Pink Variegated. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Duchess Pink Var.' Synonym for **Ruth Royer.**

Duchess Vicsenti. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Visconti.**

Duchessa d'Etruria. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11. Abbreviation for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Duchessa d'Etrusie. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.46. Orthographic error for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Duchessa d'Etrutio. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.8. Orthographic error for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Duchessa d'Orleans. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse d'Orleans**.

Duchessa de Brabant. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Brabant.**

Duchessa de Litta. Harrison, ed., 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic variant for **Duchessa Litta.**

Duchessa de Montpansies Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Duchessa di Montpensier.**

Duchessa de Nemours. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Nemours.**

Duchessa de Normandie. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.119. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Normandie.**

Duchessa de Sassonia. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Duchessa di Sassonia.**

Duchessa del Balgo. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais* sur *l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement.* p.36. Orthographic error for **Duchessa del Balzo.**

Duchessa del Balzo. *(C.japonica), Real Società Toscana, di Orticultura Bollettino,* No.2:107, 1877: Flower large, imbricated, white lightly striped red on some petals. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Duchessa del Balgo'.

Duchessa di Berri. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Berry.**

Duchessa di Berry. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Berry.**

Duchessa di Calabria. *(C.japonica),* Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2002, No.1, p.4 with colour photo; Rose form to formal double, large, diameter 13-14 cm, 30 petals, margins entire, deep pink. 10-20 stamens, filaments cream, anthers yellow. 7-12 petaloids in a circle around the stamens, and raised 1 cm over outer petals. Leaves 10-11 cm x 6 cm, lanceolate, apex cuspidate, margins finely serrate, upper surface medium green, lower surface light green. Originated by Pietro Capecchi Nursery, Masiano, Tuscany, Italy in 1983. Upright, compact growth. Early blooming. Plant is resistant to burn in full sun. Dedicated to SAR Camilla di Borbone, Duchessa di Calabria, at the Naples Camellia Show, 2002.

Duchessa di Genova. *(C.japonica),* Giardino Allegra Catalogo generale della piante, No.54, 1915, p.56. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Duchessa di Litta. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa Litta.**

Duchessa di Milano. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. No description. Originated in Italy by Croft. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16: Very large, recurved petals, pale pink blotched with vivid pink; double. Orthographic variants: 'Duchesse de Milano', 'Duchesse di Milano'.

Duchessa di Montpensier. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias*, p.104: Large size, imbricated double, white streaked with pink. From Tuscany. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.14-15:- Similar form to **Bella di Pontedera,** imbricated, very large, ivory white, lined with rose-pink with the flower, star shaped as **Incarnata.** Originated in Florence, Italy by Gattai. Orthographic errors: 'Duchessa di Montpansies', 'Duchesse de Montpensia', 'Duchessa d'Montpensier', 'Duchessa di Moutpensier'. Orthographic variant: 'Duchesse de Montpensier'.

Duchessa di Moutpensier. *Notizziario della Società Italiana della Camelia*, Dec.1989, No.4, p.15. Orthographic error for **Duchessa di Montpensier.**

Duchessa di Nassau. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Nassau.**

Duchessa di Nemours. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Nemours.**

Duchessa di Normandia. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.556. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Normandie.**

Duchessa di Northumberland. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14. Orthographic variant for **Duchess of Northumberland.**

Duchessa di Parma. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:11 as 'Duchesse de Parme'. Synonym for **Fulgens D'Italie.**

Duchessa di Praslin. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Praslin.**

Duchessa di Rignano. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie. dalla Semine Romane,* p.5. Originated in Italy by Mauri. Large, convex, perfectly imbricated flower. The numerous petals of soft vermilion, tinted with scarlet, light up the circumference; the semi-erect centre petals are very pale pink, almost white.

Duchessa di Sassonia. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Imbricated. Blood red with whitish stripes in the middle of each petal. The numerous petals are deep, blood red, tinted purple,

with a broken, whitish stripe in the centre of each. Originated at the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Duchessa de Sassonia'.

Duchessa di Savoia. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Duchessa di Sesa. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.27: Bright red, striped white; imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.I as 'Duchessa di Seza': A fine plant we received from Mssrs Grilli & Co, Florence, Italy. The foliage is medium size; blossoms large than usual, with an unusual amplitude of petals, ovate and apiculate to rounded and slightly lobulate. Colouring is pink with a few whitish streaks. Orthographic variant: 'Duchessa di Seza'.

Duchessa di Seza. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa di Sesa.**

Duchessa Litta. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11: No description. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.137: Flowers large blush, full rose form with yellowish white markings at the centre. Originated by Peregalli, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Duchessa di Litta', 'Duchesse de Litta'.Orthographic errors: 'Duchessa de Litta', 'Duchessa di Leza', 'Duchesse Litta', 'Ducisia Litta', 'Duchezza Litta'.

Duchessa Melzi d'Eril. *(C.japonica), Il Giardiniere,* 1883, Illust. Formal double, white with every petal having some thin, pink stripes. Originated in Italy.

Duchessa Salviati. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.5: A campanulate flower of average size, often perfectly imbricated, concave, vivid rose-pink, purple veins with the margins narrow and a little paler, a few, almost white, streaks divide the central petals. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1891-1892: Perfect imbrication, colour intense flesh rose, reflections of purple and with the margins a little lighter, with a few of the centre petals lined with white. Orthographic variant: 'Duchesse Salviati'. Orthographic error: 'Duchesse de Salviate'. Originated in Italy by Borghese, Rome.

Duchessa Visconti. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.14. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse Visconti.**

Duchessa Viscontii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Visconti.**

Duchesse Anne. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.41. No details

Duchesse d'Angoulème**.** *(C.japonica),* Menoreau Catalogue, 1890: Cerise red, formal double. Originated in France.

Duchesse d'Buccleugh. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic variant for **Duchess of Buccleugh.**

Duchesse d'Etrurie. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Synonym for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Duchesse d'Montpensier. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa di Montpensier.**

Duchesse d'Orleans. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.29: Large, meticulously imbricated. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839.1:3, with synonyms: 'Reine d'Angleterre', 'Reine des Camellias', 'Nobilissima Nova' but no description. However in van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:9: Formal double, petals rounded and imbricated. White, very lightly tinted with vermilion, speckled and splashed with carmine. Berlèse 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.212: The flower is about 10 cm in diameter, it is full, regular, a soft whitish carmine rose, sometimes with pale red stripes, sometimes a

lively red, according to the season. The petals are numerous, oval-elongate to broad-oval, notched, flat, arranged and close-set, lightly reflexed, regularly imbricated from the circumference to the centre with one or two vertical marks of pale rose-pink; those of the centre are long, acuminate, lanceolate and also well imbricated. The corolla forms a perfect rosette. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 69. Originated from seed by M. Mariani, Milan, Italy. This cultivar was for many years confused with the **Duc d'Orleans,** but they are in fact separate and distinct cultivars. Orthographic variants: 'Duchess of Orleans', 'Duchessa d'Orleans', 'Duquesa de Orleans', 'Duchesse de Orleans'. Orthographic errors: 'Duchess de Orleans', 'Duchess de l'Orleans', 'Dutchess of Orleans', 'Duches d'Orleanse'. Synonyms: 'Reine d'Angleterre', 'Reine des Camellias', 'Ducissa Aurelianensis', 'Nobilissima Nova', 'Nuova de Genoa', 'Nuova di Genoa', 'Nuova di Genova'. Sports: **Duc de Chartres, Comte de Paris.**

Duchesse d'Orleans Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for Comte de Paris.

Duchesse de Berri. *Floral Magazine,* 1865. Orthographic error for Duchesse de Berry.

Duchesse de Berrii. Smith, Edwin, Nursery Catalogue, 1893-1894, p.39. Orthographic error for Duchesse de Berry.

Duchesse de Berry. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1848-1849, p.46 as 'Duchessa di Berry'. No description. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.III: Its blossoms could be taken for a white rose, full bodied and of the largest size. Mr Aug. Van Geert received this variety in 1851 from Count B. Lechi, Brescia, Italy. It is thus of Italian origin. However it is named for a French noblewoman, so the French orthography is given precedence. It is a creamy white, large formal to rose form double of 9-10 cm across with waved, heavy textured petals. Occasionally reveals a few stamens when fully open. Leaves light, glossy green, about 7.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Medium, compact growth. Orthographic variant: 'Duchessa di Berry'. Orthographic errors: 'Duchess de Berry', 'Duchesse du Berry', 'Duchesse de Perry', 'Duchesse de Berri', 'Duchess de Berri', 'Duchesse de Berrii', 'Duchesse de Bery'. See also pl.147, *The Floral Magazine,* 1863, vol.3 for illustration.

Duchesse de Bery. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.31. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Berry.**

Duchesse de Bosteaux. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Duchesse de Brabant. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.II: Produced in our nursery by a freak of nature on a branch of **Marquise Elise** and grafted immediately. It has perfect imbrication, white colouring tinged a delicate pink with a touch of carmine at the base of the petals. A large, high centred peony. The plant has medium, upright, spreading growth with light green foliage. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Verschaffelt, Ghent, Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Duchess de Brabant', 'Duchessa de Brabant'.

Duchesse de Buccleugh. Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue No.33, p.24. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic variant for **Duchess of Buccleugh.**

Duchesse de Casas. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchesse de Case. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchesse de Cases. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.19. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1951. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchesse de Cases White. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes White.**

Duchesse de Cassi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchesse de Caze. Henri Guichard Nursery Catalogue, 1908-1912. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchesse de Caze White. SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes White.**

Duchesse de Caze Pink. SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.37. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes Pink.**

Duchesse de Gaze. E.B.Champernowne Catalogue, 1972-1973, p.3. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchesse de Gazes. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchesse de Kent. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Duchesse of Kent'. (Believed extinct.)

Duchesse de l'Orleans. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884. Orthographic error for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Duchesse de Leza. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.8. Orthographic error for **Duchessa Litta.**

Duchesse de Litta. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:37. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa Litta.**

Duchesse de Milan. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa di Milano.**

Duchesse de Montpensier. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.17. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa di Montpensier.**

Duchesse de Nassau. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1863, *L'Illustration Horticole,* pl.376: Light pink with some petals tipped white. Medium large formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Verschaffelt, Ghent, Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Duchess of Nassau', 'Duchessa di Nassau'. Orthographic errors: 'Duchess le Nassau', 'Duchesse de Nassua'. See coloured pl.346, *The Floral Magazine,* vol.6, 1867.

Duchesse de Nassua. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Nassau.**

Duchesse de Nemours. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:51: Very gracefully imbricated, the flower is a transparent, soft white, flecked with carmine. Van Houtte acquired all of the plants. See van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11: Sent by M. Gheldof to Berlèse who described and figured it in his *Monographie.* Imbricated, sometimes a peony form, white petals, lightly flesh coloured and streaked pink, transparent. It was named by Berlèse from the specimen sent by the assignor. Originated by Lefrèvre, Ghent, Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Duchessa di Nemours', 'Duchessa de Nemours'. Synonym: 'Madame le Duchesse de Nemours'.

Duchesse de Normandie. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1844, p.10. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.105: Large double of a beautiful yellowish white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847, 30:13: No description. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.91 as 'Duchesse di Normandie': Large white. Imbricated with creamy white at the centre. Originated by Drouard, France. Orthographic variants: 'Duchessa di Normandie', 'Duchessa de Normandie'.

Duchesse de Northumberland. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. Orthographic variant for **Duchess of Northumberland.**

Duchesse de Notemberland. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.28. Orthographic error for **Duchess of Northumberland.**

Duchesse de Orleans. Whiting, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle*.Orthographic variant for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Duchesse de Orleans Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Duchesse de Orleans Shell Pk'. Synonym for **Comte de Paris.**

Duchesse de Parme. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonym for 'Fulgens Plenissima', synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Duchesse de Perri. Schomburgh, 1878, Botanic Gardens, Adelaide. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Berry.**

Duchesse de Praslin. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.6: Very distinguished white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant 'Duchessa di Praslin'.

Duchesse de Richmond. *(C.japonica),* Rollisson Catalogue, 1871, p.130. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Duchesse de Rohan. *(C.japonica),* Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1874: No description. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Loose peony form flowering of a good size, light pink; small, glossy foliage; mid-season flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Duchess de Rohan', 'Duchesse de Rowan', 'Duchess de Roban'. Synonym: 'Stiles Perfection Pink'. The synonymy given with **Preston Rose** (SCCS., 1947) seems doubtful and is rejected. The black and white photo, p.102, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II shows a variegated form. Originated by the Caledonia Nursery, The Channel Isles.

Duchesse de Rowan. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* While an orthographic error for **Duchesse de Rohan**, the description is of the variegated form.

Duchesse de Salviate. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.60. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa Salviati.**

Duchesse de Savoie. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa di Savoia.**

Duchesse de Sutherland. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, - Collection,* 1980. Orthographic variant for **Duchess of Sutherland.**

Duchesse de Visconti. Leroy, Louis, Catalogue, 1902, p.5.Orthographic variant for **Duchesse Visconti.**

Duchesse Decaze. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery, 1990-1991, Price List, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Duchesse Decazes. *(C.japonica),* Poiteau, Apr.1846, *Review Horticole,* p.6-8: Named at the March Exposition and is the earliest positive listing and gives the name 'Decazes' in one word. It is a place name and the splitting into "De Cazes" is erroneous. Later in the same year, van Houtte, in his Catalogue 27:19, gives **Adonidea,** 'Gallesi d'Italie' and 'Dorusio à bords blancs' as synonyms. The last two are synonyms for **Adonidea,** which was in commerce in 1837, and it is probable that these are all the one cultivar. The **Duchesse Decazes** at present listed by Claude Thoby, Nantes in Colour Catalogue, Apr.1971 as 'Duchesse de Caze' is a soft pink with a veining and edging of white. A medium size, full peony form with vigorous, upright, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Said to have been introduced by Souchet. Orthographic variant: 'Duchesse Decaze'. Orthographic errors: 'Duchess de Case', 'Duchess de Casa', 'Duchess de Cases', 'Duchess de Casse', 'Duchess de Caze', 'Duchess de Cazes', 'Duchess

de Gaze', 'Duchesse de Casas', 'Duchesse de Case', 'Duchesse de Cases', 'Duchesse de Cassi', 'Duchesse de Caze', 'Duchesse de Cazes', 'Duchesse de Gaze', 'Comtessa de Cazes', 'duches duy Cazes', 'Duchese de Cazes, 'Comtesse de Cages'. See colour illustration, p.115, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas.* Synonyms received in America include: 'Hime', 'Juanita', 'Opelousa's Peony' and 'Mrs Conrad Wall Jr.'. Sports: **Duchesse Decazes Pink, Duchesse Decazes White.**

Duchesse Decazes Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.36 as 'Duchesse de Caze Pink'. A solid pink sport of **Duchesse Decazes.** Originated in USA.

Duchesse Decazes White. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.33 as 'Duchesse de Caze White'. A white sport of **Duchesse Decazes.** Originated in USA.

Duchesse di Milano. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa di Milano.**

Duchesse di Visconti. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa Visconti.**

Duchesse du Berry. Schneider, 1894, *Revue Horticole,* p.432. Orthographic error for **Duchesse de Berry.**

Duchesse Litta. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa Litta.**

Duchesse of Buccleugh. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII. Orthographic variant for **Duchess of Buccleugh.**

Duchesse of Burclough. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Duchess of Buccleugh.**

Duchesse of Orkney. Treseder's Nurseries Catalogue, 1967. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney.**

Duchesse of Orkney Rose Form. Treseder's Nurseries Catalogue, 1967. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney Rosea.**

Duchesse of Northumberland. Loddiges Catalogue, 1847, p.34. Orthographic variant for **Duchess of Northumberland.**

Duchesse of Sutherland. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic variant for **Duchess of Sutherland.**

Duchesse Salviati. André; 1864, *Plantes de terre de Bruyères...,* p.234. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa Salviati.**

Duchesse Visconti. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46 as 'Duchesse Viscontii'. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias,* p.105: Imbricated; deep flesh colour, streaked with red. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.II. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:9: Flesh white with distinct rays of red. Imbricated. According to Guichard, 1894 - Flesh coloured formal double, striated red. Orthographic variants: 'Duchessa Visconti', 'Duchessa de Visconti', 'Duchesse de Visconte', 'Duchesse Viscontii'. Orthographic error: 'Duchess Viscenti'.

Duchesse Visconti Nova. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1858, p.27: No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Duchezza Litta. William Prince, 1860, Select Greenhouse Plants, 45th ed, No.13, p.5. Orthographic error for **Duchessa Litta.**

Ducissa Aurelianensis. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* (Illust.), p.125. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Ducissa Litta. Berlèse 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.240. Orthographic variant for **Duchessa Litta.**

Duck of Caraman. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue Général. Burdin Maggiore & Co.Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Duca di Caraman.**

Duck of Karaman. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Duca di Caraman.**

Dudley Boudreaux. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2003, p.29, Reg. No. 2588. A white semi-double to loose peony form flower with yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant is upright and vigorous and blooms mid-season. Originated by Hyman. R. Norsworthy, Beaumont, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.62, colour photo p.c3. A 12 year old seedling of (**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Gwenneth Morey**) x **Colonial Dame**, which first flowered in 1995. Flowers measure 9.5 cm across x 7 cm deep, with 35 petals. The dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Duff Alan. Hillier Price List, 1963-1964. Orthographic error for **Duffy Allan.**

Duff Allan. Hillier Nursery, Large Specimen Shrubs Catalogue, 1966-1968, p.12. Orthographic error for **Duffy Allan.**

Duff Allen. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1984. Orthographic error for **Duffy Allan.**

Duffy Allan. (*C.sasanqua*), Pearson II, 1957, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.1, p.23: Tiny petaloids mixed with stamens. Pink. Orthographic errors: 'Duff Alan', 'Duff Allan', 'Duff Allen'. Originated by Allan's Nursery, South Carolina, USA.

Duftglöckchen. (Scented Bell). (*C.japonica* x *C.lutchuensis*). Peter Fischer, 1990, Kamelien [p.13], colour pl. [p.14]: Salmon rose, small single, honey scented blossom. This new *C.japonica* 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**), x *C.lutchuensis* hybrid of elegant form is a worthwhile novely. Originated in Germany by Peter Fischer, Höden, Wingst.

Dughetti (Rosea Odorata). Piantaio Comunale Romano, 1859. Synonym for **Duguetti Odorata.**

Dugueti. *International Camellia Journal,* 1992, p.49. Orthographic error for **Duguetti Odorata.**

Duguetti Adorata. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Duguetti Odorata.**

Duguetti Odorata. *(C.japonica),* Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.6: Very beautiful, large flowers, similar to Pomponia but deepened in colour. Flowers give off the scent of *Azalea liliflora* and daphne. Graulhie, Jun.1844, *Revue Horticole,* p.69; van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11, as 'Duquetti Odorata'. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.277: Flower very large, 10 cm when well grown; colour delicate rose-pink. This variety opens to the warmth of the sun spreading an agreeable scent similar to the Azalea 'Liliiflora'. Originated by Pierre Tourres, Macheteaux, France. Orthographic errors: 'Duguetti Adorata', 'Dughetti (Rosea Odorata)', 'Dugnetti Odorata', 'Duquetti Odorata', 'Duqueti Odorata'.

Dujuan Baozhu. (Azalea Precious Pellet). *(C.azalea).* China Regn No.3. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Mar 2006, No.6, p.49, with colour photo; A bud mutation of *C.azalea*, originated by Fu Bingzhong, Jinhua, Zhejiang, China. Leaves dark green, 5.5 cm long x 2 cm wide, conspicuous midrib, apices concave. Flowers red, anemone form with 8-10 oblong outer petals and a compact hemispherical cushion of folded, erect petaloids.

Dujuancha. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.216. Synonym for **Zhizhucha.**

Duk of Lancaster. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.27. Orthographic error for 'Duke of Lancaster'.

Duke de Britagne. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.4. Orthographic error for **Duc de Bretagne.**

Duke de Orleans. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1933, p.8. Invalid synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Duke of Britain. Puddle & Hanger. 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.113. Synonym for **Duc de Bretagne.**

Duke of Brittany. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Duc de Bretagne.**

Duke of Buccleugh. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Duchess of Buccleugh.**

Duke of Burgundy. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Deep pink fading to white around the petal margin. Large semi-double. Compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, St John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Duke of Caraman. Piantaio Comunale Romano, 1859. Orthographic variant for **Duca di Caraman.**

Duke of Devonshire. Jones 1958, *Planting Fields.* Orthographic variant for **Duc de Devonshire**. Invalidly used as a synonym for **C.M. Hovey** in USA.

Duke of Lancaster. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.66. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.27 as 'Duk of Lancaster': Imbricated; pink streaked with white. *Journal of Horticulture,* 1871, vol.1, p.197: Deep rose, large. Osborne & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.46: Fine, clear rose; large and handsome. Originated in England by Halley. Orthographic errors: 'Duk of Lancaster', 'Duke of Laucaster', 'Duke of Lankaster'.

Duke of Lankaster. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.105. Orthographic error for **Duke of Lancaster.**

Duke of Laucarter. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Duke of Lancaster.**

Duke of Northumberland. *(C.japonica),* Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic variant, 'Duc de Northumberland'. No description. (Believed extinct).

Duke of Wellington. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Red, large semi-double with loose petals mixed with stamens. A seedling originated by Magnolia Gardens, St John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Duke of Windsor. Rubel, 1940-1941, "Floral Gems from China" Catalogue, No.79, p.25. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Duke of Worcester. *(C.japonica),* Greenbrier Farms Catalogue, 1945; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Duke of Worchester'. Originated in USA.

Duke of Worchester. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.330. Orthographic variant for **Duke of Worcester.**

Duke of York. Beverfield Nursery Catalogue, 1902. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Dulante Xiansheng. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.42. Chinese synonym for New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Tom Durrant.**

Dulcata. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.242. Orthographic error for **Sulcata,** (synonym 'Bell' Irene').

Dulcie. Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.5. Orthographic error for **Dulcis.**

Dulcis. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Mackoy Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.186, 234 :Leaves oblong, shell-like, strongly veined; buds large scales blackish; flowers to 9.5 cm across, full, of deep orange-red, corolla fully grown with a convex rosette, like **Colvilii;** petals of the circumference, broad, few in number, round, spoon shaped; the others are numerous, thick-set, unequal, creped, erect and forming a flattened bowl; in the

centre there is a glimpse of 2 or 3 small petals marked with a longitudinal band of white. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Dulcie'.

Dulcis Maddalane. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1875-1876, 163: 304. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dulcis Major. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21. Synonym for 'Palmer's Superba' according to Berlèse.1843. However the prior name for this camellia is **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Dulmeri. *(C.japonica),* Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Duma. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Howard Dumas**.

Dumlaps Imbricata. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Orthographic error for **Dunlap's Americana.**

Dumlompi Americana. Maupoil Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Dunlap's Americana.**

Dumosa. *(C.japonica),* Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Dumouitier. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.119. Orthographic error for **Monsieur Dumoustier.**

Dun Kaleri. Wilmot, 1943, *Florists' Review,* 93(2393):17. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

Dun Xiansheng. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.42. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **S.P. Dunn.**

Dunckelearii. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Duncan Bell. Camellia Digest, 1943, 1(3). Synonym for **Mena Ladnier**.

Duncan Fletcher. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29. Abbreviation for **Senator Duncan U. Fletcher**.

Duncan Shivel. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Shivel Duncan.**

Dundanamii. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Don d'un Ami.**

Dundunamii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.64. Orthographic error for **Don d'un Ami.**

Duniao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Miyako-dori.**

Dunkelarii. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

Dunkelaerii. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Dunklaari. Linden Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

Dunlap Americana. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. Orthographic error for **Dunlap's Americana.**

Dunlap d'America. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic variant for **Dunlap's Americana.**

Dunlap Imbricata. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Dunlap White Waratah. Trillon, Le Mans Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Orthographic error for **Dunlap's White Waratah.**

Dunlap White Waratah. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue,1842-1843, p.2. Orthographic error for **Dunlap's White Waratah.**

Dunlappii. *Horticulteur Universal*, 1844. Abbreviation for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Dunlaps. Spae, 1847, *Annales de Gand*, 3:251, pl.140. Abbreviation for **Dunlap's Americana.**

Dunlap's Americana. *(C.japonica)*, Dunlap, 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 6:23: Leaves 8 cm long and 6.8 cm wide, nearly flat, round-oval, slightly acuminate, dentated, smooth, glossy green, finely veined. The bud is large, oval with greenish, calycinal scales; petals, 70 in number, full to the centre, clear white, regularly spotted as in the guard petals of **Punctata Rosea**. The parents were the old 'Middlemist' fertilized by **Punctata.** Originated by Thomas Dunlap of Harlem, New York, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Dunlop's Americana', 'Dunlappii', 'Dunlaps', 'Americana Dunlaps', 'Dunloop's Americana', 'Dumlompsi Americana', 'Dumlap's Imbricata', 'Dunlap d'Ameriana', 'Dunlap Americana'. 'Dunlops', 'd'Amerique de Dunloop', 'Americana'. See illustrations: Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.300 and *Annales de Gand*, 1847, pl.140 as 'Dunlaps'.

Dunlap's Anemona Flora. Gills, E. Nursery Catalogue, 1889-1890, p.28. Synonym for **Dunlap's White Waratah.**

Dunlap's Blush. William Prince Linnean Gardens and Nursery, 1860, *Select Greenhouse Plants*, 45th ed. No.13, p.5. Synonym for **Americana.**

Dunlap's d'Americana. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic variant for **Dunlap's Americana.**

Dunlap's Imbricata. Harrison, 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.14, p.44. Volonte Catalogue 1888. Orthographic variant for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Dunlap's Imbricated. Gill, E. Nursery Catalogue, 1889-1890. Orthographic variant for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Dunlap's New. Wm. R. Prince, Linnean Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1860, p.6. Abbreviation for 'Dunlap's New White', synonym for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Dunlap's White. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1857, p.9. Abbreviation for **Dunlap's White Waratah.**

Dunlap's White Waratah. *(C.japonica)* Lemaire, 1843, *L'Horticulteur Universal* as 'Dunlap's White Warratah'; Harrison, 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.14, p.44 as 'White peony'. Originated by Thomas Dunlap, Harlem, New York, USA. Buist, 1852, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.211: Pure white, perfectly imbricated, a free grower. Synonyms: 'Dunlop's New White', 'Dunlop's Alba Nova', 'Dunlop's Anenoma Flora', 'Dunlap's New' . Abbreviations: 'Dunlop's White', 'Dunlap's White'. Orthographic error: 'Dunlop's White Warratah'.

Dunloop's Americana. Fréres Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.35. Orthographic error for **Dunlap's Americana.**

Dunloop's Imbricata. Fréres Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.35. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Dunlop's Alba Nova. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole,* p.119,120. Synonym for **Dunlap's White Waratah.**

Dunlop's Americana. Anonymous, Oct.1843, *Revue Horticole,* p.423. Orthographic error for **Dunlap's Americana.**

Dunlop's Imbricata. Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Dunlop's New White. Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture,* p.138. Synonym for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Dunlop's White. Buist, 1852, *American Flower Gardeners' Directory,* p.211. Abbreviation for **Dunlap's White Waratah.**

Dunlop's White Warratah. Anonymous, 1843, *Revue Horticole,* p.423. Orthographic error for **Dunlap's White Waratah.**

Dunneth. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1873, No.94, p.22. No description. Orthographic error, 'Dunneti'. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Dunneti. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Dunneth.**

Duntruen. *(C.hybrid),* RHS., 1981-1982, *Rhododendron with Magnolia and Camellias,* p.97, entered by Mr Scott in hybrids division of Camellia Competition. No description. Originated in England.

Duoban Jinxin. (Many Petalled Gold Heart), *(C.japonica),* Wang, Yiping & Yu, Zhonglu, 1989, *Camellias* No.9, p.20: Small dense shrub. Flower buds spherical. Flowers dark red with purplish tints. Petals 7-11 emarginate petals; single to semidouble. Stamens numerous with long filaments. Styles shorter than filaments, 3-lobed. Flower 6-7.5 cm across. Late flowering. Originated in China.

Duobuluo. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.106. Chinese synonym for **Dobro.**

Duoer. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Kewpie Doll.**

Duojing. (Surpassing Beauty), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Ti Chi Chung Hua Hui:* Dark red and belongs to the peony type. It has two layers of flat petals in the outer rows while the divided centre is made up of pinched petals. Different reading: 'To Ching'. Originated in China.

Duoladuo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **El Dorado.**

Duolidaier. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from Camellia World,* p.74, No.289. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Dorothy Dyer.**

Duolisi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.31. Chinese synonym for **Doris Ellis**.

Duoluoleisi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.106. Chinese synonym for **Dolores Hope.**

Duonier. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.34. Chinese synonym for **Ellen Daniel.**

Dupla-Nova. *(C.japonica),* Giacomelli, ed.1847, *Padova coi tipo della Liviani.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Duplex. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.6: Deep pink, medium, semi-double, hose-in-hose type. Originated in USA.

Duplicata. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873: Medium size anemone form, colour rose-red with white markings. Originated in Italy.

Dupont d'Alerne. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Dupont de l'Eure.**

Duponte de l'Eune. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Dupont de l'Eure.**

Dupont de l'Eure. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:56. No description. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.III: obtained from seed in Italy. The blossoms are small, imbricated with the utmost regularity, cherry red at the circumference and a vivid pink at the centre. Originated by B. Lechi, Brescia, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Dupont d'Alerne', 'Dupont de l'Eune', 'Dupont de l'Ure'.

Dupuy. *(C.japonica),* Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Du Puy'. Originated in France.

Duque da Terceira. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double. Colour vivid pink, with splashes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Duque de Bragança. *(C.japonica)* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.42: Formal double. Vivid chery. Centre paler with white splashes. Orthographic errors; 'Duca di Braganza', 'Duque de Bragana'. Originated in Portugal.

Duque de Devonshir. Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Duc de Devonshire.**

Duque de Lafões. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35; Rose form, pale pink with white stripes and dots. Originated in Portugal.

Duque de Loulé. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Regular rose form. Colour pale rose pink variegated with stripes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Duque de Palmella. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36; Dark pink, striped white or carmine. Originated in Portugal.

Duque de Saldanha. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Peony form of vivid cherry. Originated in Portugal.

Duque do Porto. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, No.7, p.106; Regular flower, light pink, inner petals slightly striped with white, similar to **Duqueza de Bragança** ('Carneiro's Rose'). Obtained in Portugal by Mr João José Gomes.

Duquesa da Terceira. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loueiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double of vivid pink with blotches of white. Orthographic variant 'Duqueza da Terceira'. Originated in Portugal.

Duquesa de Bragança. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Similar form as 'Pomponia' **(Pompone),** colour flesh pink, striped and dotted with carmine. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant: 'Duqueza de Bragança'. Orthographic error 'Duquesa de Braganza'.

Duquesa de Lafões. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Double. Rosy white spotted carmine. Orthographic variant 'Duqueza de Lafões'. Orthographic error 'Duquesa de Lafoes'.Originated in Portugal.

Duquesa de Orleans. Escuela de Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Duquesa de Palmella. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double of pale pink, sometimes with white markings and streaks. Orthographic variant; 'Duqueza de Palmella'. Originated in Portugal.

Duquesa di Cassi. Pul, 1964, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.58. Synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Duqueti Odorata. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.9. Orthographic error for **Duguetti Odorata.**

Duquetti Odorata. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.16. Orthographic error for **Duguetti Odorata.**

Duqueza de Bragança (‘Carneiro’s Rose’). *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense*, 1844, No.7, p.104; Regular flower, purplish pink with several petals splashed white. Blooms early season.

Duqueza de Lafoes. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Duquesa de Lafões.**

Duratti. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large flower, perfectly imbricated, colour rose-pink splashed by areas of velvety white. Originated in Italy.

Durazzo. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.27. No description. Andrè Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.133: Imbricated pink. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Durazzo 1º. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15: Formal double, carmine red with large and small spots of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant for **Durazzo Primo.**

Durazzo 2º. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.15: Dark carmine with many spots and lines of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: ‘Durazzo II’.

Durazzo II. Medici Spada; 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic variant for **Durazzo 2º.**

Durazzo Prima. *(C.japonica), Le Camelie Ottocentesche del Parco Duazzo Pallavicini,* ca. 1997, with colour photo. It is considered that this should be regarded as the valid name as against the orthographic variant ‘Durazzo 18’ (‘Durazzo 1º’) as published in the ICS Register, p.519.

Durazzo Primo. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for **Durazzo 1º.**

Durfee Road. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.1. Synonym for **California.**

Durfee Road Pink. Wilmot, 1943. *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.10. Synonym for **California.**

Duriensis. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, No.7, p.106; Dark scarlet flower, regular, and very similar to ‘Myrtifolia Lusitana’. Originated in Portugal.

Durini. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Durrant’s Dilemma. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1969, vol.IV, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.42: Chance seeding of **Ville de Nantes** raised by Mrs T Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand, that first flowered, 1964. Plant habit and foliage similar to the seed parent. The leaves are bright green, lanceolate, with broad, shallow serrations. The flower has a distinct, spiral form of 7 radial arms, each with 12-13 petals. Colour is red with a central stripe on some petals. Occasional tiered formation on some flowers. The flowers are 8-10 cm across and become hemispherical. Illustration p.10.

Dusheng. (Superb Metropolis), *(C.japonica),* Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu:* Flowers deep red. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Dusty. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.89, Reg. No.2010: A large, dusty rose-pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling; mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Elmer and Berenice Achterberg, Citrus Heights, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size, 12.5 cm acoss x 6 cm deep with 80-85 petals. Plant growth is erect and rapid with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Dusty Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, February 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.1, p.29. Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Dusty V.'. A white blotched, dusty rose-pink, virus variegated form of **Dusty.** Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Ban Shajin'.

Dutchess d'Gaze. Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China,* Catalogue No.79, p.24. Orthographic error for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Dutchess of Orleans. Buist, 1839, *Camellias,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Dute. (Unique). Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **One Alone.**

Dutisepala. Hilsman, 1956, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.17, No.8, p.33. Orthographic error for *C.acutisepala.*

Dux Amori Canus. *(C.japonica),* Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants..., p.13. Originated in Italy. No description. Orthographic variant 'Dux Amoricanus'. (Believed extinct).

Dux Armoricanus. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description.

Dux Genove. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Duca di Genova.**

Dux Litta. Charles Van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.66. Synonym for **Duca di Litta.**

Duxin Dali Cha. (Single Heart Dali Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.22: Scarlet. Mid-season. Kunming. Feng et al. 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.99 as 'Duxindalicha': Leaves large, thick, broad-elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices acute or acuminate, bases round or broad-cuneate, flat or slightly raised, margins undulate, 7.6-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. Flowers large, dark red (RHS,CC.53B), diameter 12-18 cm. Petals about 30 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded. Stamens numerous, united to form a tube. Pistils mostly well developed; a few rudimentary, fertile. This cultivar was selected from a bud mutation of **Dali Cha** from which it differs by its flattened petals and by the stamens united to form a tube and placed in the centre of the flower. Different readings: 'Tu-hsin Ta-li Ch'a', 'Duxindalicha'.

Duxindalicha. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Chahua,* p.99. Different reading for **Duxin Dali Cha.**

Duxin Diechi. (Single Heart Butterfly), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16: Spinel pink. Mid-season, Kunming. Feng et al.1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.63: Leaves long, ovate to oblong, thin, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate, reclinate in a V-shape, 6-9 cm long x 2.5-4 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.68C), diameter 13-15 cm. Petals 17-19 in 2-3 whorls, folded, erect. Stamens numerous, united to form a tube. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. This cultivar has pink spinel flowers and folded, erect petals that look like butterflies. Different Reading: 'Tu-hsin Tieh-ch'ih'. Western synonym: 'Single Heart Butterfly'. Synomym: 'Single Heart Butterfly Wings'.

Duxin Guiye. (Single Heart Osmanthus Leaf), *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* No description. Different reading 'Tu-hsin Kuei-yeh', 'Tuhsinkueiyeh'. Originated in China.

Duxin Yinhong. (Single Heart Spinel Pink), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al.1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.37 as 'Duxinyinhong': Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 7-8 cm long x 2.5-3 cm wide. Flowers are light spinel pink (RHS.CC.62D), diameter 7.5-8 cm, single. Petals 5-7. Stamens numerous, united at the base to form a ring. Stigmas irregularly lobed. Fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds by researchers of the Kunming Botanic Gardens. Flowers early. Different reading: 'Tuhsingyinhung', 'Tu-hsin Yin-hung'.

Dwarf Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Tom Dodd Nurseries Catalogue, 1968-1969, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Dwarf Pomegranate. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.152. Synonym for **Hailiu Cha.**

Dwarf Rose. Yü, 1950, RHS, *Rhododendron and Camellia Conference Report.* Synonym for **Hentiangao.**

Dwarf Rose. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.271, Reg. No.354: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by J.M. Jones, Savannah, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1954. Leaves 4 cm x 2.5 cm. The flowers, 7.5 cm across and 5 cm deep, resemble **Rose Dawn** in form and **Berenice Boddy** in colour. There are 21 petals and 4 petaloids. The light pink flowers, shading to dark at the centre, open to display yellow stamens. Flowers early.

Dwarf Shishi. *(C.sasanqua),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.16: Originated by Toichi Domoto Nursery, California, USA. Very compact, low growing, small leaved seedling of **Shishigashira.** Small size, bright red semi-double. An outstanding dwarf sasanqua.

Dwarf Shishi White. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1997, p.7, Reg. No.2442. A miniature, white, semi-double sport of **Dwarf Shishi,** discovered and verified by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. Flowers early. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.2, colour photo before p.1. First observed in 1986, and has flowered true on several plants for 5 years. Average flower size is 3.8 cm across x 1.2 cm deep, with 10 petals, 2 petaloids, pale yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant growth is spreading, dense and slow, with dark green leaves 5.7 cm long x 1.8 cm wide.

Dwarf White Shishi. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.315 with colour photo; Orthographic error for **Dwarf Shishi White.**

Dwight Eisenhower. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Abbreviation for **General Dwight Eisenhower.**

Dyanthiflora. Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Dianthiflora.**

Dyka-Gura. Chandra Nursery Catalogue, 1928, p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Daikagura.**

Dynasty. *(C.reticulata.* hybr.*),* ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.1978: A very large, irridescent deep pink, peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid, chance seedling of **Buddha,** midseason blooming; originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 15 cm across x 10 cm deep with 30 petals, golden anthers and yellowish white filaments. Plant gowth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 12 cm x 5.5 cm.

E.

E. *(C.japonica),* Carter, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.73. A seedling of **Strawberry Blonde** with a formal double flower, up to 10cm across. Colour the same as the parent. Originated in the USA by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California.

E.A. McIlhenny. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.4. Synonym for **Kishû-tsukasa.** Also erroneously used as a synonym for **Shuchûka.**

E.B. Davis. *(C.japonica),* Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.278. No description. Originated in USA.

E.B. Smith. *(C.japonica),* Shackleford, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.26, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

E.G. Waterhouse. *(C.x williamsii),* Hazlewood, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.70: One of his seedlings is a formal double pink that shows more of the characteristics of its *C.japonica* parent but has *C.saluenensis* foliage. This plant has been named for himself **E.G. Waterhouse.** ACRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.7, Reg No.22: A *C.x williamsii* hybrid raised by E.G. Waterhouse in 1946. Flower formal double with many rows of petals, beautifully imbricated. Colour Fuchsine pink, RHS.621/2. Foliage malt green and closer to japonica than saluenensis. Mid-season to late flowering. This cultivar won the "Edward H. Metcalf Award" for 1962 and the "National Camellia Hall of Fame Award" in 1978. See colour plates p.50, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and on front cover ACRS, 1976, *Camellia News,* No.62. Orthographic error: 'W.G. Waterhouse'. A variegated form is named **E.G. Waterhouse Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Wotehaosi'.

E.G. Waterhouse Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS, 1957, *Camellia Annual,* vol.4, p.7, Reg. No.23: Colour white, occasionally marked Fuchsine pink. Originated on a grafted plant due to virus infection. Originated in Australia. See colour plate rear cover, ACRS., 1965, *Camellia News,* No.20. Note; This colour description is now regarded as incorrect. Flowers typically show more Fuchine pink than white.

E.G. Weller. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News,* No.87, p.22, Reg. No.295: Originated by Ezekiel George Weller, Rainworth, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, a chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Aspasia Macarthur;** first flowered 1963. Peony to formal double, miniature to small flowers, 4-8 cm across. Flowers white, with a lemon tint in the centre. Blooms mid-season. Plant upright and dense with dark green leaves, lanceolate,7 cm long x 4 cm wide.

E.H. Folk. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.29. Abbreviation for 'Edwin H. Folk', synonym for **Captain Folk.**

E.H. Rust. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.1. Synonym for **Utsusemi.**

E. Herrin. Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, p.4. Abbreviation for **Elizabeth Herrin.** See ICS Register, p.552.

E.L. Steele. *(C.japonica),* Glen St. Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.27: White, medium large, peony form. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour plate: Medium to large, white, irregular double (peony form), 10 cm across. There are 8-10 rows of rounded and scalloped guard petals. Petals recurve as flower opens. The centre is a small mass of irregular petals mixed with a few stamens. Filaments white, anthers golden. Leaves dull green, 8.5 cm x 2 cm, with shallow serrations. Originated at the Glen St. Mary Nursery, Florida, USA from seed of unknown parents.

E. Lloyd Ansell. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.75, p.24, Reg. No.226: Originated by E.L. Ansell, Mt. Evelyn, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from a *C.saluenensis* that

first bloomed 1969. Vigorous, upright habit of growth with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm. Lanceolate, acute apex, tapering base with fine serrations. Flowers, 10 cm across, light pink, informal double. Blooms early to mid-season.

E.M. Myer. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Em Hyer.**

E.T.R. Carlyon. *(C.x williamsii),* RHS, 1972, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook.* Tregrehan Camellia Nurseries Catalogue, 1973, p.1: Semi-double to double, medium size, candid white, very late flowering. Vigorous, upright new gowth. Lamb, 1987, *International Camellia Journal,* No.19, p.53: Two white camellias surprised their raiser... **E.T.R. Carlyon** (**J.C. Williams** x **Adolphe Audusson**), called after Gillian Carlyon's father, a wonderful, begonia-like semi-double which blooms late in the season. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, UK. Orthographic error 'E.T.R. Carylon'. Synonym: 'Rupert Carlyon'.

E.T.R. Carylon. Costins Nursery Catalogue, Ireland, 1986. Orthographic error for **E.T.R. Carlyon.**

Eago. Donnan, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.84. Orthographic error for **Egao.**

Ealon Magee. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1873: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [5X = *(C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian']). Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size 13.5 cm wide by 10 cm deep. Plant growth, upright and medium with dark green leaves, l0 cm x 6 cm.

Earl Edison. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Earl Kline. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.195, 196, Reg. No.443: A 9 year old chance seedling; originated by Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA, that first bloomed 1957. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 2 cm. The semi-double, strong red flowers, 13.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 15-17 petals of velvety texture and yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Earl of Belmore. *(C.japonica),* Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887: Soft pink, medium size, anemone to peony form sport of Thomponsii. Originated in Australia.

Earl Smith. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997. p.16, Reg. No.2422. A large, red semi-double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by LaRose Smith, Beaufort, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 7-8 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5.7 cm deep, with 9 petals and 6 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and average, with dark green leaves 12.7 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Early Autumn. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2555. A formal double chance seedling, with lavender-rose flowers having centre petals edged a deep lavender. Plant growth is upright and vigorous. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Clarence Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.94, colour photo p.c13. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1995. Long lasting flowers have 78 petals and are 9 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Early Bird. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962, p.217, Reg. No.648: A 17 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1951. Originated by Wheelers Nursery, Macon, Geogia, USA. The semi-double flowers are 11 cm across and 3 cm deep and medium pink - similar in formation, colour and size to **Christine Lee.** The flower has 16 petals and blooms early. Sport: **Early Bird Variegated.**

Early Bird Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.49: A virus variegated form of **Early Bird** - Medium pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Early Campbell. *(C.japonica),* Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. No description. Originated in USA.

Early Crimson. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report Index* p.130. Western synonym for Zaotaohong.

Early Dawn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.231, Reg. No.747: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by Grady Sheffield, Silsba, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The formal double flowers, 7.5 cm across x 4 cm deep, are dark pink to light purple with 50 petals. Blooms early.

Early Double White. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.35. Synonym for **Fuji-no-mine.**

Early Girly. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, Sept. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.4, p.28, Reg. No.2359: Very large size red, with some pinkish petals and hints of orange, rose form double *C.reticulata* (**Nuccio's Ruby** x **Emma Gaeta**). Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Thomas Lee, Carmichael, California. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.5 with colour photo: The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 30+ petals, bright yellow anthers and white filaments with high rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright and spreading with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Early Kagra. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.65. Synonym for **Kagiri.**

Early Peach Bloom. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *The Camellia Bulletin,* vol.11, No.2, p.11. Synonym for **Zaotaohong.**

Early Peach Red. Waterhouse.1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.4, p.8. Synonym for **Zaotaohong.**

Early Goldheart. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal.* Synonym for **Zaohua Jinxin.**

Early Pearly. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.129, Reg. No.1187: A 5 year old chance seedling of *C.sasanqua* that first bloomed 1969; originated by Dr Mervin B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 2.5 cm long x 1.2 cm wide. A white, rose form double with outer rows of blush petals, about 4 cm across and 1.2 cm deep. Blooms early.

Early Peony. Durrant, 1969, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1969, vol.V, No.4, p.25. Western synonym for **Zaomudan.**

Early Pink Delight. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.65. Synonym for **Pink Delight.**

Early Prince. ACRS., 1960, *Camellia Annual.* Synonym for **Prince Frederick William.** A name given to an early flowering form.

Early Scarlet Ball. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal.* Synonym for **Zaochun Dahongqui.**

Early Spring. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Zaochun.**

Early Spring Scarlet. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.113. Synonym for **Zaochun Dahong.**

Early Striped Ball. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.65: Pink with white stripes, informal double.

Early Sunshine. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Dajinsui.**

Early White. *(C.japonica),* Charlton, J. Nursery Catalogue, 1957: An early white single. Originated in England.

Early White Ball. Hazlewood & Jesep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.65. Synonym for **White Ball.**

Early Woodville Red. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.46, Reg. No.1163: A sport of **Woodville Red** that was first observed 1962. It was propagated by W.F. Wilson, Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and slow. The peony form flower is strawberry red and starts blooming very early, otherwise identical to parent.

Earlybright. (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid), Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1999, p.12. Selected seedling of *C.chekiangoleosa*, pollen parent unknown. Large, bright orange-red single. Flowers early to late. Strong, tree like growth.

Earnest Wood. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Ernest Wood'.

East City. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.252; White, single. Originated in USA.

Eastell de Acona. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.112. Orthographic error for **Estella d'Ancona.**

Easter Bonnet. *(C.japonica),* Short, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.42 as a fragrant corsage Camellia. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA.

Easter Egg. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Easter Mom. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.5. Orthographic error for **Easter Morn.**

Easter Morn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.87, Reg. No.896: A semi-double flower, similar to 'Tomorrow' in form. Its colour is baby pink with yellow stamens. Its size is 12.8 cm across and 7.5 cm deep and has 45-50 petals. Heavy texture. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1964 at 4 year of age. Originated by Dr Carleton C. Wright, Sacramento, California, USA. Won the "Margarete Hertrich Award" for 1971. See colour plates, p.82, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and pl.74, p.35, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1988, vol.XV, No.7, p.18 as 'Eastern Morn'. Orthographic errors 'Easter Mom', 'Eastern Morn'. Chinese synonym: 'Fuhuojie Zhichen'.

Easter Parade. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Glowing pink, medium large single, blooms along the stem. Vigorous, open growth. Late flowering. This camellia was listed and described by SCCS, in 1954, 1956 and 1958 but was dropped in 1960 *Camellia Nomenclature* and then the name was invalidly restored for a pink formal double in 1966. See **Easter Parade (Shackelford).**

Easter Parade (Shackelford). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.47, invalidly as 'Easter Parade': Blush pink, medium size, formal double. Originated in USA by Shackelford.

Easter Sunday. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958.No description. Originated in USA.

Easterlily. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.24. No description. Originated in USA.

Eastern Brocade. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.172. Synonym for **Azumanishiki.**

Eastern Light. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.108. Synonym for **Dongfangliang.**

Eastern Morn. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1988, vol.XV, No.7, p.18. Orthographic error for **Easter Morn.**

Eastern Peony. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.311 with colour photo; Synonym for **Azumabotan.**

Eastern Sun. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1940-1941: A full formed, peony type to rose form camellia with a 10 cm flower, having the outer rows of petals pure white and the inner portion made up of lemon tinted anthers and petaloids and yellow stamens. The deep green foliage is slightly twisted. Growth is slow and bushy. Mid-season flowering. See black and white illustrations p.113, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Eastertide. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec.1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.34: Large white, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by Jenkins. See black and white photo, p.105, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Eastii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Eawase. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua,* **Myôjô.**

Easy Virtue. *(C . reticulata x C .granthamiana),* ACS., May, 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2134: Very large size, bright red with dark red veining, single. *(C.reticulata,* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.granthamiana)* x **Mouchang.** Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Walter F. Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.121, colour photo [p.132]: The 14 year old plant first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 17 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 6-7 petals. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate. Random growth of very large leaves (16 cm x 7.5 cm) interspersed with small, vegetatively notched leaves 12.5 cm x 6cm.

E'awase. Minagawa, 1885. Synonym for *C.sasanqua* **Myôjô.**

Ebe. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16: Anemone form, red. Originated in Italy by Dr. Sacco, Milan.

Ebé. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845: Large flower, perfectly imbricated, sometimes a small group of petals are disposed in a spiral, of a beautiful milk white, often with small streaks of bright rose-pink. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.

Ebicha-shikibu. (Reddish Shikibu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino,1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.228, colour photo and description: Small size, lobster red, campanulate single of 5 rounded petals and a tall, central stamen cluster, with white anthers, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, green, margins serrate. Originated in the Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. "Ebicha-shikibu" was the nickname for a female student in the Meiji Era, inJapan.

Eboshi. (Black Cap used by Nobility), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinchû,* p.24, colour photo, p.203 description.: Large, flat, saucer shaped single of slightly flushed white, with large, vivid stripes of scarlet and a large, central stamen column with golden anthers and yellow filaments, joined for the lower third. Early blooming. Leaves dark green, keeled, lanceolate with long tapered apex and medium-fine serration. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Eboshiya. (Hat Shop), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.694: A very dark, crimson single of 6-7 petals and a centre of crimson petaloids mixed with golden stamens. Anemone form. Originated in Japan. The name refers to a hat shop as the flower is full of cap-shaped petaloids. (Believed extinct.) The first character is different to the next cultivar.

Eboshiya. (Hat Shop), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.25; Shirai, Mitsutaro,1926, *Tsubaki kai.* The first character of the name is different to the cultivar above but the meaning is the same. A dark red single with irregular petals and a centre of small petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan.

Ebur. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement,* p.367. Synonym for **Eb'urnea.**

Eb'urnea. *(C.japonica),* Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement,* p.367: Very vigorous, pure white; somewhat waratah shaped. Originated by Rev. William Herbert, London, England. Synonym: 'Ebur'.

Eburnea. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1849. A seedling raised by Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. No description. Orthographic error: 'Eburnia'. (Believed extinct.)

Eburnia. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Eburnea.**

Ecclefield. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.271, Reg. No.429: An 8 year old seedling of **Joshua E. Youtz;** originated by Mrs Lillian Huthert, Castro Valley, California, USA. Plant growth, upright, dense and rapid with mid-green leaves, averaging 12.8 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. The white, anemone form flowers have 24-28 petals and average 13 cm across. Flowers midseason. Chinese synonym 'Jiaolang'.

Echigo. (Ancient Name for Niigata), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.II; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344. Originated in Japan. Large single, pale pink. Resembles a *C.japonica* in shape. Slightly fragrant. (Believed extinct.)

Echigo-asahi. (Echigo Sunrise), (*C.rusticana*), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1980, p.7 as 'Echigoasahi'. Echigo is an early name for the Niigata Prefecture. No description. Originated in Japan.

Echigo-haku. Synonym for **Shiro-echigo.**

Echigojishi. (Echigo Lion), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.23, colour photo, p.203, description: Medium to large size, deep red, peony form camellia with notched outer petals and ruffled and irregular inner petals. Mid-season blooming. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. "Echigo Lion" refers to "Kakube-jishi", a street tumbling act, performed wearing a lion mask. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Echigokasuri. ('Echigo' Striped), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.662: A small, 5 petalled single white with crimson streaking and a tubular stamen cluster with golden anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. Spotted camellia from "Echigo", an Edo era name for the Niigata Prefecture. Different reading: 'Echigotobi'iri'. (Believed extinct.)

Echigotobi'iri. Different reading for **Echigokasuri.**

Echizan-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for **Fuji-no-takane.**

Echizen. (Old Name for Fukui Prefecture), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô;* Watanabe, 1969, pl.174: A small 7 petalled single, opens wide, white with dark crimson stripes and a central stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Echizen. (Old name for Fukui Prefecture), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.264; Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka hin'i:* Small, 7 petalled, single white with mauve pink blush towards the base of the petals, ruffled petal edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be a synonym for the **Echizen** above.

Echizen. (Old Name for Fukui Prefecture), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.67, colour photo and description: Small size, palest pink, fading to white, campanulate

single of 6 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms from very early to mid-season. Leaves green, broad-elliptic, small, flat, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Echizen-chô, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. A cultivar raised by a private family in Sakai District. Named by Yoshisumi Hiyama in 1972, released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Echizen-bosetsu. (Echizen's Beloved Snow), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.301, colour photo and description: Large size, faint, peach pink, semi-double with 2-3 rows of crinkled and thick petals and a central stamen cluster with 2-3 small, erect petals intermixed. Blooms mid-season. Leaves green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, flat, apices acuminate. Originated in Echizen-chô, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Raised by a private family in Obama City, named by Taksumi Hiyama in 1972, released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Echizenkasuri. (Spotted Camellia from Echizen), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969: Single, opens wide, small to medium size, cylindrical stamens, white with red stripes. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.152. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Eckie Johnson. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2181: Pink, medium to large size, rose form double. Medium, upright growth. *A* chance seedling of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms.** Blooms early to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.121: The 16 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 60 petals, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5cm.

Eclatant. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Eclatante.**

Eclatante. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Soft pink. Medium to large semi-double. Compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by R. Willis, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Eclatant', 'Eclatants'. Sport: **Eclatante Variegated.**

Eclatante Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1947, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.3, p.27 as 'Eclatante Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Eclatante**- Soft pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Eclatants. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Eclatante.**

Ecclips. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* text facing pl.139.Synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclips. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler,* #42. Synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclips C. Pressii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclips de Press. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclips-Pressii. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclips Rubra. Charles Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5.Orthographic error for 'Eclipse Rubra', synonym for **Preston Eclipse.**

Eclipse. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:310; Harrison ed., 1833, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.47. Abbreviation for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclipse. Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellia…,* p.151. See **Punctata Plena** of which this is a variety. Synonym for **Preston Eclipse.**

Eclipse de Preston. D—, Ch, Apr.1844, *Revue Horticole,* p.6, 7. Orthographic error for **Preston Eclipse.**

Eclipse Fimbriata. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1839, *Camellias,* p.16. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Eclipse Nova. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)

Eclipse Pressi. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclipse Rosea. Harrison, ed.1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.149. Press's double blush, red stripes. Originated in England.

Eclipse Rubra. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.104. as 'Eclipsis Rubra'. Synonym for **Preston Eclipse.** Orthographic variants: 'Eclipsis Rubra', 'Eclips Rubra'.

Eclipse (Presse's). Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclipse (Press's). William Wood & Son, 1842-1843, Catalogue, p.11. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11. Orthographic variant for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclipse (Preston's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11. Orthographic variant for **Preston Eclipse.**

Eclipsii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.65. Synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclipsis. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and descriptions* of *the plants....* Synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclipsis (Press's). van HoutteCatalogue,1839, 1:3. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse.**

Eclipsis Rubra. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for 'Eclipse Rubra', Synonym for **Preston Eclipse.**

Eclypse Pressi. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse.**

Ecstacy. *(C.japonica),* Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1940: Clear pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in USA by Doty & Doerner. Synonyms: 'Ecstacy'(Doty), 'Ecstacy'(Oregon). See illustration p.115, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Ecstacy (California). McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Madame Hovey.**

Ecstacy (Doty). SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.14. Synonym for **Ecstacy.**

Ecstacy (Hearn). SCCS, 1946, *Camellias,* p.15. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Madame Hovey.**

Ecstacy (Oregon). SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Ecstacy.**

Ectasy (Doty). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue.Orthographic error for **Ecstacy.**

Ectotiana. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Orthographic error for **Hectotiana.**

Ecume de Mer. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.11, 15, 17, 41 and colour photo p.32: Very small single flower, scented, uniform pink. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves small, undulated, deep green, with irregular, distorted serrations and white margins. Originated in France.

Ed Alsip. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No. 2637. A chance seedling that first flowered 1996. Originated by Ed Alsip, Stuart, Fla, USA. The 8.2 cm diameter, formal double flower is baby pink at the edges, decreasing to blush at the centre. Falls in one piece. Pointed and raised centre petals. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.41, colour photo p.C4. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3.2 cm.

Ed Anderson. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1964, facing p.20, colour plate: Six and one half inches (16 cm) seedling originated by Mrs J. Ed. Anderson, Timmonsville, South Carolina, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.231, Reg. No.747: A 5 year old chance seedling introduced commercially in 1962. Also known as 'Big Ed'. The peony form flower is 15-16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Colour is red with goldem anthers and white filaments. The flower is loose peony with 3 rows of petals which open like **Elegans.** Blooms mid-season.According to SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature,* this is the same as **Tomorrow,** ACS., Reg. No.146, 1954. There is also a variegated form.

Ed Anderson Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1964-1965, Scion Catalogue, p.5. as 'Ed Anderson Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Ed Anderson** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Ed Atkins. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1908: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**), early to mid-season blooming; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1982. Average size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Ed Combatalade. *(C.japonica),* Kramer Bros.Nursery Catalogue, 1977; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.105, Reg. No.1540: A medium red, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling; upright, compact and bushy, flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Kramer Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA. See colour photos: Front cover, SCCS., 1978, *The Camellia Review,* vol.39, No.5 and inside front cover ACS., 1978, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.l. Chinese synonym 'Aikang'.

Ed Laurent. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1874: A very large, deep burgundy red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**), blooming mid-season to late and originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 4 cm deep with numerous petaloids and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Ed Powers. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2679. A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. Originated by Ed Powers, Wilmington, N.C., USA. The 14 to 15 cm diameter, rose form double flower is deep red variegated with white in a moiré pattern. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture. Plant is open with average growth, and flowers early to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.55 with color photo; Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 3.8 cm.

Edamitsu. (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.6; Deep pink, Miniature, campanulate single, Tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Named by K.Inoue, Japan.

Eddie G Wheeler. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Oct.1949, *News Letter,* vol.4, No.4, Reg. No.17; SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light to medium pink. Large, 10-12 cm across, semi-double with 15-21 petals. Slow, upright growth. *A* chance seedling that first flowered 1943; originated by Wheeler's Nursery, Macon Georgia, USA. Black and white photo, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, facing p.124; Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.106 and a coloured illustration, Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation: 'Eddie Wheeler'. There is also a variegated form.

Eddie G. Wheeler Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, p.122: **Eddie G. Wheeler** - This camellia was named for my wife. It flowered 1943. In 1950 we had three of our grafts produce half white flowers. From this came the variegated form 'Eddie G. Wheeler Var.'. Originated by Wheeler's Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA.

Eddie Wheeler. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.8.Abbreviation for **Eddie G. Wheeler.**

Eddie Gilley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.232, Reg. No.1325: A three year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1972; originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom- is dark red with 16-18 petals and 34 petaloids with light red anthers and bright yellow filaments. Average size is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. The bloom has a glossy sheen as in **Lady in Red** and is long lasting with some petals folded. Blooms mid-season. There is also a variegated form.

Eddie Gilley Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4, p.15 as 'Eddie Gilley Var.': A virus variegated form of **Eddie Gilley** - Dark red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Eddinger's D. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Abbreviation for 'Eddinger's Donckelaeri'; synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Ede. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Deep rose. Centre petals striped white. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Edelweiss. *(C.japonica),* Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.35, black and white photo p.36: "One of the finest camellias developed in Central California, is the huge, white, semi-peony form seedling, originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose. It is up to 10 cm deep by 13.5 cm across. Blooms early to late." *American Camellia Yearbook,* Reg. No.271, 1956. Vigorous, semi-pendulous, upright growth. For colour photo see p.82, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Received the RHS. "Award of Merit" in 1967.

Eden. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1862-1863, p.44. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Eden Queen. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1973, vol.VIII, No,3, p.25, Reg. No.86: This is a chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Damanao** as 'Cornelian', raised by H.J. Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant has an open, upright habit with light green leaves, 9 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. The flower is semi-double, the colour RHS. Red Group 50A and size up to 15 cm across. For colour photo see p.155, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym: 'Aideng Huanghou'.

Eden Roc. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.165, erroneously as 'Eden Roe': Light creped pink. Large semi-double with irregular petals and narrow column of stamens. Mid-season flowering. Vigorous, upright growth. Seedling of *C.reticulata* wild form, originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Eden Roe. SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.165. Orthographic error for **Eden Roc**.

Edenton. Joseph Baumann, 1853, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Edentonii.**

Edentonii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844 Catalogue No.50, p.19. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:39. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.28: Similar to **Miniata**, deep red on the circumference, with the centre a little paler. Imbricated. Orthographic errors: 'Edgertonii', 'Edenton'.Originated in Italy.

Edgertonii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66. Orthographic error for **Edentonii.**

Edgewood. *(C.japonica),* Sewell, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.52: "The best seedling I have been able to develop has been named **Edgewood.** Its flower closely resembles a solid pink 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**), even to having some perfume though it grows more like its seed parent **Reverent John G. Drayton."** However, in 1986, Sewell registered an apparently different seedling as Edgewood; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.129, Reg. No.1007: An 8 year old chance seedling of **Lady Mary Cromartie** that first bloowed in 1963; originated by John and Stella Sewell, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The semi-double flower in

12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep with numerous petals. Soft rose-pink, (Near Neyron Rose 623/1) with yellow anthers and nearly white filaments. Blooms mid-season.

Edifice of Seven Treasures. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.315 with colour photo; Synonym for **Shichihôden.**

Edit de Nantes. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Pink, semi-double.

Edita. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:40: Milk white, very well imbricated, high, well doubled. Originated in France.

Edith. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers,* p.26: Rose pink. Large rose form double. Originated in Australia by Guilfoyle. (Believed extinct.)

Edith Alexander. *(C.japonica),* Mealing, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.131, black and white illustration p.128: First bloomed 1948 when 7 years old. Size, 8-10 cm across. Form: Simple semidouble with a heavy mass of stamens similar to 'Amabilis', (**Kamohonnami**). Colour, shell pink fading to white. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, North Carolina, USA of seed of unknown parents.

Edith Churchhill. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1940, White, medium size, loose peony form. Slow, bushy growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Edith Churchwell. An early erroneous name for **Edith Churchhill** corrected in SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1962, p.37.

Edith Cook Fisher. *(C. japonica),* SCCS., 1965, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.44: Soft, delicate pink. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Fisher.

Edith Hall. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.4. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.163, Reg. No.1610: A very large, rose-pink, peony form to rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Mrs Adam Grant, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Flowers early to mid-season. Flower size, 12-13 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 6.5 m long x 5 cm wide. There is also a variegated form.

Edith Hall Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.4 as 'Edith Hall Var.'. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.163, Reg. No.1611: A white splotched form of **Edith Hall.** Originated by Mrs Adam Grant, Dotham, Alabama, USA.

Edith Linton. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941: Raised by Alexander Hunter at Camellia Grove, Ashfield and transplanted to Kewita, Somersby. Named and released by Mr. G.C. Linton, the owner of the time. Semi-double, silvery pink with stamens and central petals intermingled. A sport from **Jean Lyne.** Colour illustrations: Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* pl.XI and text, p.24. Also Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.82 and p.21, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News* No.66. Sport: **Edith Linton Deep Pink**. Synonym: Jean Lyne Pink'.

Edith Linton Deep Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66: A deep pink sport of **Edith Linton.** Flower and foliage form same as parent. Originated in Australia.

Edith Mazzei. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.171, Reg. No.1845: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid, ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**); originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Blooms mid-season to late. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant

growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green, heavily serrate leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. Colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1987, No.2. Chinese synonym 'Maize'.

Edith Nichols. SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook* p.45-47. Synonym for **Miya.**

Edithae. A camellia species *Camellia edithae* Hance in *Annales Science Nat.,* Paris, ser.4, XV, 221. (1861).

Edmond Goeze. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.47. No description and Catalogue No.19, 1882, p.47; Rose form. Vivid pink with white stripes. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, ACS, *Yearbook*, 1955; Rose form. Bright rose-pink, white stripes. Orthographic variant; 'Edmond Göeze'. Originated in Portugal.

Edmund B. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.271, Reg. No.410: An 11 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**); originated by Caesar Breschini, California, USA that first flowered 1953. Plant growth, upright, sturdy and medium in rate with mid-green leaves of average size. The semi-double flower, similar to Finlandia, is rose-pink with deeper veinings and white filaments, 12-14 cm across and 5-6 cm deep with 15-18 petals and 5-6 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.

Edmund Harding. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.46, Reg. No.1160: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first flowered 1959; originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is 11-12.5 cm wide x 5 cm deep. Colour is medium pink with yellow anthers. It has 18-20 petals and blooms mid-season. There is also a variegated form.

Edmund Harding Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.46. A virus variegated form of **Edmund Harding** - Medium pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Edna Bass. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.33, Reg. No.2248: Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. Very large, deep red, semi-double to peony form. A seedling of **Steve Blount** x **Pirates Gold.** The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 40+ petals, 10-20 petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.40-41. Chinese synonym 'Basi'.

Edna Bass Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.34. Very large, semi-double to peony form flower, early blooming. A deep red, virus-variegated with white blotches, form of **Edna Bass**.

Edna Butler. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1966, *Camellia News,* No.24, p.36, Reg. No.74: Originated by Arthur Butler, Castle Hill, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of unknown parents that first flowered 1962, its soft pink, semi-double flower has silvery overtones and petaloids. The flower is 10-11 cm across, petals are crinkled and curled and the plant forms an open, upright specimen. Flowers early to late. Chinese synonym: 'Aidengna Guanjia'.

Edna Butler Alba. C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9; Illegal use of latin, altered to **Edna Butler White.**

Edna Butler White. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9 with colour photo as 'Edna Butler Alba'. (Use of latin for cultivars is now barred under the Nomenclature Code.) A white sport of **Edna Butler,** other details as for parent. Originated in Australia.

Edna Campbell. *(C.japonica),* Truett, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24: "Probably the best seedling that Mrs Paul Brock has is **Edna Campbell.** It is a semi-double with stamens and

some petaloids. The colour is a dark, mahogany red. The petals are long and slender, some open flat and others curl back slightly. It has a very large flower and blooms mid-season to late." Reg. No.248, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955. There is also a variegated form.

Edna Campbell Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue 1962, p.3 as 'Edna Campbell Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Edna Campbell** - Mahogany red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Edna Carl. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1872, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66. Orthographic error for **Edna Cato.**

Edna Cato. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.33: Deep pink. Medium large, formal double. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Edna Carl'. There is also a variegated form.

Edna Cato Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3 as 'Edna Cato Var.': A virus variegated form of **Edna Cato** - Deep pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Edna Deadwyler. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.231, Reg. No.802: A 5 year old seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by V.A. Boudoff, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The anemone form flower is 11 cm across and 6 cm deep with 16 petals and 11 petaloids. Colour is red on white with red and white stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

Edna Earl. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.242, black and white photo; SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.34: Light pink. Small single to semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of **Mrs F.L. Gibson,** originated by Mrs A.M. Adams, Quitman, Georgia, USA. Reg. No.24, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Edna Hannan. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.277: A chance *C.reticulata* seedling, originated by N.T. Hannan, Te Puke, New Zealand. Plant is upright with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flower is glowing red, semidouble,14 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10 petals and dark cream anthers. RHS.CC.53C colour.

Edna Martin. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIV, No.4, 1985, p.39, Reg. No.230: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs J. Bennett, Whakatane, New Zealand; a *C. japonica* plant of average growth habits and density, it has dark green leaves measuring 8 cm x 5 cm. The flowers are anemone form but sometimes tend to peony. They average 10-12 cm across x 5 cm deep with 11 heavy textured petals and many petaloids. Flowers mid-season. The colour is unusual with a red base (RHS,CC. Red Purple Group 60A) overlaid with mauve. As the flower ages the mauve colour predominates.

Edna Parkes. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1961, *Camellia Annual,* No.8, p.25, Reg. No.48: Originated by Mrs Edna Parkes, Victoria, Australia. Thought to be a seedling of **The Czar,** pollen parent unknown. The 7 year old plant first flowered 1960. Blooms mid-season to late. Incomplete double flower with petaloids and many stamens interwoven. Colour rose-pink, lightly veined carmine. Flower 10 cm in diameter. Plant habit, upright and vigorous.

Edna Raley. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.217, Reg. No.653: A 7 year old hybrid seedling of **Robbie** x **Charlotte Bradford** that first bloomed 1958. Originated by V.R. James, Aptos, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with light green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The semi-double flowers resemble **Frizzle White** but are a pale, flesh pink with white anthers and filaments. Flowers are 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20 petals and 12 petaloids. Blooms early to late season.

Edouard de Perrodit. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66: Violet-scarlet, medium size, formal double. Originated in France.

Edoardo Philipson. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.I: Received from Carlo Luzzatti in Mar.1857. It belongs, by the regular imbrication of its petals, to the class of perfections; its blossoms, larger than average, are of a double colouring, a vivid cherry red at the circumference, a beautiful pink at the centre with broad, white stripes. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:11: Light pink, striped with white. Imbricated. Then in 1868, 123:52, as 'Edouardo Philipson': Very brilliant red, imbricated, apex of petals spotted pure white, beautifully displayed, free flowering. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Edouardo Philipson', 'Edourdo Philipson', 'Edouard Philipson', 'Edourdo Philison'.

Edoardo Sala. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.28. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct)

Edo-bachizuri. (Printed Pattern of Plectrum of Cymbals from Edo), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.323: Large size, semi-double, white to blush pink with thin vermilion streaks with white base, about 18 petal with a centre of a few small petals mixed with the stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edoboshi. (Edo Star), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red semi-double with white spots and cylindrical stamen cluster. Different readings: 'Edohoshi', 'Yedoboshi'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edochirimen. (Edo Crêpe), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.286: Medium size, dark crimson informal double. No stamens showing. Resembles **Hijirimen.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edohoshi. Different reading for **Edoboshi.**

Edogawa. (Edo River), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* description, p.119, illustration No.109: Bush Camellia. Pink single. Leaves elliptic to lanceolate, dark, shining green, margins crenate-serrate, 8 cm x 3 cm, with glabrous petioles, 8 mm long; petals, 6-7, largest 5.7 cm long x 4.8 cm wide; outerside pink (Neyron Rose 623/1) inner paler, wrinkled. Androeceum 3.7 cm long, filaments pale cream. Very late flowering. Originated in Japan. Collected from the wild by Tuyama. Edogawa is the river which forms the boundary between Tokyo and Chiba Prefectures. Different reading: 'Edokawa'.

Edokahei. ('Kahei' from Edo), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko,1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large size, formal double, red with large white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.77.

Edokawa. Different reading for **Edogawa.**

Edokanoko. (Edo Fawn), *(C.japonica), Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai,* (before 1868), see Yokoyama, 1982, JCS., *Tsubaki,* p.110: Rose-pink, medium size, with petals in 3-4 rows, with small white spots on the petals. Very splendid. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edomikuni. (Edo Three Countries), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.221 and 457 as 'Edo-mikuni': Medium size, open peony to rose form double. White ground with a few crimson striped. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Edosangoku'. (Believed extinct.)

Edomizuhiki. *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1969, *Chinka Zufu (before* 1700), as 'Edo-mizuhiki'. Shirai-Bunko,1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Double, white with red spots, stamens intermixed with centre petals. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tokushû,* No.5, p.77. (Traditional two coloured string for tying presents). Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edomokkô. (Edo Woodworker), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.430: Large, semi-double with 16-18 irregular petals, pale pink fading to white towards flower base. Central cylinder of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edomomiji. Synonym for Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Jedo Momidji'.

Edo-nishiki. (Edo Brocade), *(C.japonica),* [before 1868], *Nennai Kusabana Nayose:* Deep red stripe on white ground, large double, excellent flower. Note: After this publication, for some reason the name was not published in Japan again until 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*. The reason for this is that apparently the original tree of **Edo-nishiki** had been secretly maintained in the Shino family garden at Kotake-chô, Nerimaku, Tokyo since before 1868 as the owner had not wished to distribute the cultivar. Wilmot Report, 1943, p.10; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.146, pl.329, description p.340; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.24 colour photo, p.203 description: A white semi-double with 3 layers of fluted white petals with broad stripes of crimson and pink. The centre a small stamen cluster with yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves mid-green, narrow elliptic, apex long acuminate, sharply serrate, strongly wavy and recurved, venation clear. Late blooming. See also: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.338. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport: **Fukurin-edo-nishiki.** Western synonym: **Lady Vansittart.**

Edo-nishiki-Katayama. (Katayama's Edo Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.77: White with a red splashes, semi-double. Originated in Japan by Katayama. It was originally named 'Edo-nishiki' but, later, 'Katayama' was added to prevent confusion with the original **Edo-nishiki**. Synonym: 'Edo-nishiki-Kansai'. Resembles **Ezo-nishiki.**

Edo-nishiki-Kansai. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.203. Synonym for **Edo-nishiki-Katayama.**

Edo-no-kagayaki. (Brilliance of Edo), (Higo). ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.5. No description. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.41 with colour photo; English translation p.26. Large, red splashed patterns on white base, flat single, apricot stamens. Flowers very early. Leaves obovate, medium size. Spreading growth. A seedling of **Jitsugetsusei.** Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1972. From Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Edo-ô-usuiro. (Edo Large Faint Colour), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.511: A large 5 petalled single, with irregular shaped, fluted petals of soft, washed pink, deepening to petal edge. Open, spreading stamens with light yellow filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edosangoku. Different reading for **Edomikuni.**

Edo-sarasa. (Edo Splashed), *(C.japonica).* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.1: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon* Yôrankô; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double with 3-4 rows of petals, white, lotus shape, red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edo-shibori. (Edo Dapple), *(C.japonica),* Katayama Catalogue, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana,* p.8: Pink and white striped, large, single in the variegated flowers section. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.

Edotairin. (Large Flower from Edo), *(C.japonica),* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenatatum Exoticarum* as 'Jedo-tairin'; Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Red, single, large size, white speckles. Different readings: 'Yedotairin', 'Jedotairin'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tokushû,* No.5, p.77. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Edo-tsubaki. *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzue:* Red, single flower. Synonym: 'Miyuki-sarasa'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.6, p.127. 'Miyaku-sarasa' is supposed to be the synonym for 'Gyôkô' in the *Zôho Chikinshô.* Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edouard Gouillon. *(C.japonica),* Piantaio Comunale Romano, 1859. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Edouard Philipson. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuguese Catalogue, No.29, 1896, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Edoardo Philipson**

Edouardo Philipson. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:27. Orthographic variant for **Edoardo Philipson.**

Ed's Red. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.128: Light red with reddish sheen. Large to very large size semi-double to rose form double. Average, spreading, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of the *C.reticulata* hybrid **Hulyn Smith,** originated by E. Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA.

Eduardia. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, No.7, p.106, Loose double flower, pink. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Eduardo Brazão. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Original Camellia List, Ref. 870. No description. Originated in Portugal.

Eduardo Sequeira. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.60; Formal double, white with rose pink stripes. Barbarosa Catalogue, 1894: Double, white with rose-pink stripes. Originated in Portugal.

Edourdo Philipson. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères...,* p.243. Orthographic error for **Edoardo Philipson.**

Eduige Diosdados. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie....Dalle Semine Romane,* p.5: Flower large, formal double, centre like a rose, petals numerous, concave, well imbricated. Colour, bright, ivory white with carmine rose stripes, clear, large and few. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.

Edvenita. *(C.japonica),* André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.135: Imbricated, satiny pink. Originated in France.

Edvige Stacchini. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for **Edwige Stacchini.**

Edward Billing. Duncan & Davies Catalogue,1911. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Edward Billings. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Edward Billing', synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Edward Carlyon. *(C.x williamsii),* Gallagher, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.122, with colour photo facing p.115: *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Adolphe Audusson** gave *C.x williamsii* **Edward Carlyon** the weeping form of **Donation** but with richer colour. Originated at Tregrehan, Cornwall, England by Gillian Carlyon. Orthographic error: 'Edward Caryton'.

Edward Caryton. Baronscourt Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.2. Orthographic error for **Edward Carlyon.**

Edward Cole. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.7: Rose pink, medium large peony form. A seedling from **C.M. Hovey** originated by Hazlewood Bros, Epping, NSW, Australia.

Edward Douglas White. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13: Rose-pink lined and veined rose-red tipped white. Medium size, rose form double. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Edward Lofving. *(C.japonica),* Mealing, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.132, illustration, p.128: First bloomed 1950 at 8 years of age. Size 10-11 cm across. Form, simple semi-double, having a circle of stamens, sometimes club shaped petaloids, forming a tuft with a distinct yellow cast. Petals slightly wavy. Colour light pink and deepening at the margins, fading to centre. Flowers mid-season. Originated at Lookaway Gardens, South Carolina, USA.

Edward Marsh. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1956, *Camellia Annual,* No.3, p.6, Reg. No.10: A seedling of unknown parentage, raised by E. Marsh, Victoria, Australia. It is an upright grower,

producing a light pink, peppered and striped carmine bloom; incomplete double, 10-10.5 cm across with 10-14 petals and a number of petaloids. Colour plate see p.22, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66. Sport: **Edward Marsh Variegated**. Chinese synonym 'Aidewade'.

Edward Marsh Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66: A virus variegated form of **Edward Marsh** - Light pink striped crimson with white blotches. Originated in Australia.

Edward Marshall Boehm. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.129, Reg. No.1497: A very large, bright pink, rose form double *C.hybrid*, a cross of *C.saluenensis* (Exbury form) x *C.japonica* **Cécile Brunazzi,** early flowering. Originated by J.T. Gallagher, Dorset, England. The blooms of this 10 year old hybrid measure 11-12 cm across. Yellow anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is rapid and upright with dark green leaves measuring 9 cm x 6 cm. New foliage is bronze coloured.

Edward Rust. *(C.japonica),* Townsend, 1950, SCCS., Bulletin, vol.II, No.3, p.8: Semidouble white. Originated in USA.

Edward's Dream. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.23, Reg. No.486. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1993. The flower is deep pink (RHS.CC.57C), semi-double to informal double, with some petaloids, 12 cm diameter x 8 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on a vigorous, upright plant. Leaves are deep green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals orbicular.

Edward's Number 102. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue.Synonym for **Governor Earl Warren**.

Edwardsii. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66: Reddish purple, semi-doube. Originated in England.

Edwige Stacchini. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous 1879, *R. Societa Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 4:99-102: Imbricated, beautifully marbled, similar to **Elisa Casoretto**. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Edvige Stacchini'.

Edwin Folk. Magnolia Garden and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.13. Abbreviation for 'Edwin H. Folk', synonym for **Captain Folk.**

Edwin H. Folk. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1949. Synonym for **Captain Folk.**

Edwin H. Folk Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A virus variegated form of **Captain Folk** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Edwin S. Northrup. *(C.japonica),* Fendig,1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, creamy white, irregular double, 10 cm in diameter. Petals are notched and form a loose ball in the centre with a few concealed stamens. Foliage medium green, deeply serrate, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The plant has a vigorous, spreading growth habit. A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by G.H. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Orthographic error: 'Edwin's Northrop'. Chinese synonym 'Aidewen'.

Edwina Folk. Findlay, RHS., 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.22, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Edwin H. Folk', synoym for **Captain Folk.**

Edwin's Northrop. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66. Orthographic error for **Edwin S. Northrop.**

Effendee. RHS, 1950, *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report,* index, p.129. A group name added to camellia cultivar names to designate a select, hardy clone, by the Dutch firm of Felix & Dykhuis. Also spelt: "Effende", "Effendi". Used by Treseders Nursery Catalogue, 1964 as synonym for **Rosea Plena.**

Effendee Angustifolia. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Effendee Chandler Rustique. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Effendee Dir. Moerlands. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Synonym for **Directeur Moerlands.**

Effendee Rosea Plena. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Synonym for **Rosea Plena.**

Effendi. Synge, 1957, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.11, p.55. Orthographic variant for 'Effendee', synonym for **Rosea Plena**.

Effendi. Macpenny of Bransgore, Nursery Catalogue, 1991, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Effendee'. From the description this would seem to be a synonym for **Masayoshi** as 'Donckelaeri'.

Effendi Multipetala. Byron Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Synonym for **Rosea Plena.**

Effie B. Youtz. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Candidissima.**

Effendee I. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Effendee II. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66, Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Effendee III. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.66. Synonym for **Rosea Plena**.

Egao. (Smiling Face), (Higo), Uekiya, Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki;* Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Light pink flower, 9 cm across, 5-6 petals, opening evenly. Stamens fully opened, yellowish, filaments white; petals creped. Late flowering. Fertile. Leaves large, ovate-elliptic to ovoid. See colour photo & description; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.368; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.23 & description, p.203; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.1 17. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Egao. (Smiling Face), *(C.japonica),* Asai, Keitarô, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.71: Medium size, single, pure white with a few red spots. Originated in the Nangû Shrine, Ichino-miya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Named by Asai.

Egao. (Smiling Face), *(C.x vernalis), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.1, 1972, p.218, pl.555, description p.391: Deep pink, deeper pink in the lower half of the petals, semi-double, 9 cm across, 16-20 petals with a cylindrical, centre column of yellow stamens, filaments pale yellow. Blooms mid-season. Leaves oval, mid-green, medium size, acuminate, obscurely serrate. Originated at Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles a *C.japonica* flower. This cultivar was imported by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California from Tereda, Japan, about 1977. Ref: "The Enigma of 'Egao'" by Bill Donnan, SCCS, 1987, *The Camellia Review,* vol.49, No.1, pp.23, 24. Orthographic error: 'Eago'. Sports: **Shibori-egao, Egao-kurenai.** Chinese synonym: 'Xiaoyan'.

Egao Corkscrew. *(C. x vernalis). American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.127, colour photo p.c9, Reg. No.2573. A sport of **Egao,** first observed in 1991, and flowered true on propagations for 8 years. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 2000 catalogue. The semi-double, loose peony ruffled blooms are pink and measure 6.5 - 7.5 cm across with 15 petals. Plant is dense and spreading, with a distinctive zigzag growth habit. Flowers early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Egao Variegated. Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, p.1. Synonym for **Shibori-egao.** See ICS Register, p.1675.

Egao-kurenai. (Red Smiling Face), *(C.x vernalis),* Sakata and Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.22. Red form of **Egao.** Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50: Light red, sometimes with white markings, large size double with a petaloid centre. Leaves mid-green, 7.8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. A tetraploid camellia. Originated in Japan. Many old trees are growing in Itoshima District, Fukuoka Prefecture. Named by Yukie Hisatomi.

Egao-nishiki. Synonym for **Shibori-egao.**

Egao-tsubaki. Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e;* see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* 1965, No.6, p.127. Described as synonym for **Emisugata.**

Egas Moniz. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Regular rose form with a colour of virginal white, with rare splashes of rose-pink. Originated in Portugal.

Egeria. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:9: Very double, globular. Very soft rose carmine. Synonyms: 'Egeria Delgrande', 'Egeria d'Italie', 'Nympha Egeria', 'Ninfa Egeria', 'Il Egeria'. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.

Egeria d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ww. Synonym for **Egeria.**

Egeria Delgrande. Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie....Dalle Semine Romane,* p.5. Synonym for **Egeria.**

Egeria Hombert. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.28: Bright rose with some white blotches at the circumference, intermediate petals lightly lined, centre heavily stained with white, large size, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Egérie. van Houtte Catalogue,1846-1847, 27:23. Synonym for **Emmeliana.**

Egerstonia. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9.Orthographic error for **Egertoniae.**

Egerstonioa. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae.**

Egertonia. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.218. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.6. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae.**

Egertoniae. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus* ed.2, p.74, as 'Mrs Egerton's'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.94, 129: Leaves oblong, acuminate, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide, obscurely veined, apex recurved, deep, glossy green; buds elongate; flowers 7 cm across, full, deep cherry red, exterior petals, 3 rows, broad, reflexed, crenate; those of the centre smaller, unequal, separated from the first, contorted, short and compact forming an open centre. Orthographic errors: 'Egertonii', 'Egertonia', 'Egertoniana', 'Egerstonia', 'Egerstonioa', 'Eggertonia'. Synonyms: 'Mrs Egerton's', 'Egerton's Superb'. Originated in England.

Egertoniana. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.34. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae.**

Egertonii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae.**

Egerton's Superb. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. Synonym for **Egertoniae.**

Eggertonia. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae.**

Egglefield. Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997. Orthographic error for **Ecclefield.** See ICS Register, p.525.

Eglandina. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No descriphon. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Egret. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.34: Pure white sport of 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**).Note: This name is confused as C.S. Hearn also used it as a synonym for **Shiratama.**

Egret. Hearn Catalogue, 1858. Synonym for **Shiratama.** This is the Californian variety and there is further confusion as this does not match the description of the valid Japanese **Shiratama** which is a single white.

Egret FN. Griffiths Jr., 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.39: The seventh sport of **Hikarugenji** is a self-white variation and must not be confused with the new seedling from Georgia, 'Egret FN'. This name has not been validly published.

Egret (Hearn). Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *Nomenclatural Crossreference List,* p.3. Synonym for Shiratama (California).

Ehigasa. (Colourful Parasol), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1968, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, *Tsubaki Meikan.* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.67. *Encyclopedia in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.149, pl.342, description p.342: Medium size semi-double, white with both light and deep crimson stripes and splashes, 11-13 petals, 8-9 cm across. A centre column of stamens with white filaments and pale yellow anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic, wide, wavy, coarse serrations, acute apex, dark green. A chance seedling of **Esugata.** Different reading: 'Ehikasa'. Mutahon: 'Benigasa'. Synonyms: 'Fukiage-shibori', 'Tanushimaru'. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan by Satô, Minoru in 1962.

Ehikasa. Inazawa Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981.Different reading for **Ehigasa.**

Ehoshiya. Hamamatsu, Utakuni, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan,* vol.23. Different reading for **Eboshiya.**

Eighteen Scholars. Peer, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.174, 175 as '18 Scholars'. Synonym for **Shiba Xueshi.**

Eijenji. (Eijen Temple). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.6; Cardinal red, medium size campanulate single. Tubular stamen cluster. Named by M. Kunitake. Different reading for **Eizenji.**

Eiji-kingyo-kifu. (Eiji's yellow variegated fishtail leaf), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* Foliage of fishtail form and variegated with yellow. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Eiji-kingyo-kihu'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.105.

Eiji-kingyo-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.118. Different reading for **Eiji-kingyo-kifu.**

Eikan. (Garland of Laurel), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.27: Large size, white with pink stripes, anemone form single. Originated in the Osaka Prefecture, Japan. A hybrid between *C.japonica* **Tinker Bell** x *C.granthamiana.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s. Chinese synonym 'Rongguan'.

Eikô. (Glory), *(C.sasanqua),* JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.42; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.32: Large size, crimson, single. Early blooming. Originated in the Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Eikô. (Glory), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1968, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai; *Tsubaki Meikan.* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.43. Colour photo, p.23, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.202 description: Medium to large, deep red, campanulate single of 5-6 fleshy petals, with central cylinder of golden anthered stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves wide-oval, thick, dark green. Tree upright, bushy and vigorous. Originated in Sofue-chô, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Seedling of **Iwane-shibori** x **Benimyôrenji.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1966.

Eikyû-shibori. (Permanence Striped), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.21: Pink, deeper pink towards the petal edge, and white base. Large semi-double. Early flowering. Slow, spreading grower. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.216, pl.551: Leaves glossy mid-green, 5-6.5 cm long x 2-2.8 cm wide, long and slender, slightly keeled, a little twisted, acuminate, serrated margins. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Eikyu Striped'. Resembles 'Kokyô-nishiki'.

Eikyu Striped. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, p.21. Synonym for **Eikyû-shibori.**

Eileen. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.48. Orthographic variations: 'Aleen', 'Irene'. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Eileen Sebire. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News,* No.107, p.22, Reg. No.354: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) that first flowered 1981. The informal double to peony form flower is 15 cm across x 8 cm deep, cyclamen pink, (RHS.CC.67C), blooming mid-season to late on an upright, dense, rapid growing plant. Leaves elliptic, flat, finely serrate, malt green, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals fluted, stamens few, flowers fall complete.

Eiraku. (Eternal Pleasure), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana.* Deep purple red with darker veins, campanulate single of 5-6 petals with a central column of stamens, pinched in with red filaments and golden anthers. Leaves small, long-ovate, dusky green, recurved outwards at the edge. Growth slow and upright. Synonym: 'Kuro-wabisuke'. Illustrations: Tuyama & Futakuchi, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.133, p.229; also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.23 colour photo, p.203, description, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.230. Originated in Ikeda City, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery. Mutation: **Fukutsuzumi.**

Eishô. (Obscure), *(C.japonica),* Hirayama, *Tsubaki Byôku* (Latter 17th Century); see 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2. p.48. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Eisyô'. (Believed extinct.)

Eisho Temple Wabisuke. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.219 with colour photo; Synonym for **Eishôji-wabisuke.**

Eishôji-wabisuke. (Eishô Temple Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1976, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11, p.46-50. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.23, colour photo, p.203, description as 'Eisyôji-wabisuke': Small size, deep pink with a mauve tint, wabisuke-like campanulate form, petals channelled and crinkled. Stamens retrograde. Blooms early to mid-season. Resembles 'Kanzaki-aka-wabisuke'. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, prominent midrib, wide, shallow serrations, recurved at apices. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.140, 141. Originated in Kamakura City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. The original tree in Eishô Temple is designated a national monument. Named by Kamakura Camellia Club in 1971.

Eisyô. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.118. Different reading for **Eishô.**

Eisyôji-wabisuke. Different reading for **Eishôji-wabisuke.**

Eiyô. (Leaves of Glory), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.655: A small, white single with 5 crenate petals surrounding a cushion of white petaloids. Different reading: 'Sakaeba'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Eizenji. (Eizenji Temple). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia,* No.51, p.11 with colour plate: Medium size, brilliant red, cup-shaped single of 5-6 petals with tubular stamen cluster and golden anthers. Late blooming. A seedling of wild *C.japonica* originating in the Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Different reading 'Eijenji'.

Eiziano. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Catalogue, 1867, p.80. No description. Orthographic error for **Tiziano.**

Ekenholm. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.67. No description. (Believed extinct.)

El Capitan. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.34: Pink and white. Large formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by R. Long, Pasadena, California, USA. Synonym: 'Avocado Leaf'. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.110.

El Dorado. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, colour plate p.118: A hybrid developed by J. Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA, from the species *C.pitardii* as the seed parent and *C.japonica* **Tiffany** as the pollen parent; 12.5 cm in diameter. A soft pink, open peony form with creped and notched petals and stamens, broken into fasciciles by erect, centre petals. Had previously been known as 'Hazel Asper'. Blooms mid-season. See front cover SCCS, 1967, *The Camellia Review,* vol.29, No.2, and front cover *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.VIII, no.4, 1974.

El Greco. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.36, Reg. No.151: Originated by Fred S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Chance seedling from *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) that first flowered 1964. Plant habit vigorous and upright. The 12.5 cm, semi-double, mid-season bloom is currant red, (HCC.821 /2-/3). The dark green leaves are 12 cm long x 6 cm wide, oblong, reticulate, apiculate, and finely serrate. See colour photo, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.19.

El Matador. *(C.japonica),* Camelliana Nursery Catalogue, 1962; inside front cover: Very rich, velvety, dark red, semi-double. Opens similarly to **Ville de Nantes**, but builds up high as it continues to open and expand. Long, dark leaves and a compact, upright growth habit. SCCS., 1963, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.45: Dark red, large semi-double with upright petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. There is also a variegated form.

El Matador Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1 as 'El Matador V.'. A virus variegated form of **El Matador** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

El Rojo. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.190, Reg. No.1252: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Louisiana, USA. Leaves dark green, 11 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double to formal double, is a bright red and has yellow anthers and filaments. It is 10-11 cm in diameter and 5-5.3 cm deep with 50-60 petals and blooms mid-season. There is also a variegated form.

El Rojo Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1970. ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.30, No.1 as 'El Rojo Var.'. A virus variegated form of **El Rojo** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

El Tramento. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

El Tramonto. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

Elaine. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2872; Originated, registered and propagated by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.113 with colour photo; An 8 year old seedling of **Curtain Call** x **Pleasant Memories**, first flowered 2008. The very large, 19cm diameter x 10cm deep flower is mid-pink, semidouble form (photo shows a peony form, with stamens mixed among the petals, not described.). 16 fluted petals with heavy texture, flowers fall whole. Plant is upright

and spreading with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 14cm x 6.5cm with medium serration. Flowers mid-season to late.

Elaine Smelley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.129, Reg. No.1495: A medium size, light pink, formal double *C.japonica* mutant of **Aquarius,** blooms mid-season to late; originated by the Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Elaine Lee. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.25, Reg. No.2482. A medium size, white, semi-double cross of *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x *C.oleifera* [PI 162561]. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 12-14 petals, yellow-orange anthers and creamy filaments. Flowers especially cold hardy; plant hardy to -12° F. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide

Elaine's Betty. (*C.japonica),* ACS 1994, The vo.49, No.4, inside back cover, Valdosta Camellia Scions: A sport of **Betty Sheffield** fixed by Jim and Elaine Smelley, USA. Chinese synonym 'Ailan'.

Elaine's Betty Pink. *(C.japonica)* SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011; A sport of **Elaine's Betty**. Medium pink centre shading to deeper pink at petal edges Medium size, peony to rose form with highly ruffled petals. Vigorous open upright growth. Foliage is creped and serrated. Originated by James and Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA.

Elaine's Betty Red. *(C.japonica)* SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011; A sport of **Elaine's Betty.** Deep rose to red centre shading to deeper red at petal edges. Other details as for **Elaine's Betty Pink.**

Elaski. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.222, Reg. No.555: A 4 year old hybrid *C.x williamsii* seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by K.M. White, Devon, England. Leaves dark green, averaging 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The rose-pink flower, 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, is peony form with yellow anthers and has 24 petals and many petaloids. Late flowering.

Elata. *(C.japonica),* Paxton, 1840, Supplement to *Botanical Dictionary* as "bright crimson". Listed by many sources as from "rose red" to "violet crimson". Buist, 1845, The American Flower Garden Directory, 3rd ed, p.218: Violet crimson, spotted with white, flower 8 cm across, perfectly imbricated to the centre and a most pleasing double. Foliage dark green, a plant of good habit. Invalidly used in America, as a synonym for 'Enrico Bettoni' which is, itself, a synonym for 'Haley's Monarch'.

Elata. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.22. Erroneously used as a synonym for 'Enrico Bettoni'.

Elata Cuninghami. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.164. Orthographic error for Elata Cunninghamia.

Elata Cunningham. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.28. Orthographic variant for Elata Cunninghamia.

Elata Cunninghamia. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.149 as 'Eleata Cunninghamia' - dark red. Paxton, 1840, Magazine of Botany, vol.7, p.92 as 'Elata': It was raised by Mr Cunningham of Edinburgh, Scotland, has superior foliage, a very upright, tall--growing habit and bright crimson flowers which are as well formed as any other sort within our knowledge. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.156 as 'Elata Cunninghamii': Flower about 10 cm across, full, regular, of a rounded rosette, with the centre depressed, of a soft rose to pure carmine with reflections of rose-pink. The petals, disposed in 6-7 rows, are flat, rounded, numerous, close-set, well notched, channelled and imbricated closely, more or less from the circumference to the centre. In the midst of the flower are 2 or 3 reflexed petals here and there, without affecting the imbrication of their neighbors. Franchetti, 1855, description is

- Very double, globular, petals white and red; as 'Cunninghamii Elata'. Orthographic errors: 'Elata Cuninghami', 'Elata Cunningham', 'Elata Cunninghamii', 'Elata Cunninghammii', 'Elata de Cunningham', 'Cunningham's Elate'. Lequay, in the Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.29-31 says "same as **Elata de Rollisson** and **Crimson Perfection;** while van Houtte in his catalogues, 1846-1847, 27:23 and 1847-1848, 31:28, equates **Elata de Rollisson** with **Crimson Perfection**. However Berlèse figures and describes the three as separate cultivars in his *Iconographie*, 1843 **Crimson Perfection,** pl.259; 'Elata Cunninghamii', pl.156; 'Elata Rollissonii', pl.168. While the plates are similar the descriptions contain enough differences to warrant retaining them as three separate and valid cultivars, pending any further evidence to the contrary.

Elata Cunninghamii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.156. Orthographic variant for **Elata Cunninghamia.**

Elata Cunninghammi. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.115. Orthographic error for **Elata Cunninghamia.**

Elata de Chandler. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.237: The flower is 9-10 cm in diameter, a little full, fairly irregular, of an orange red. The exterior petals, of 3-4 rows, are fairly ample, spread out, lengthened and deeply notched at the apex. Veins of blood red (whose disposition deepens the colour). Petals of the centre are numerous, lengthened, narrow, erect and forming a heart somewhat resembling the flowers of **Sericea,** except for the colour. Originated by Chandler, England. Orthographic variant: 'Elata' (Chandler). Synonyms: 'Elata de Londres', 'Elata de Londre'.

Elata de Cunningham. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3. Synonym for **Elata Cunninghamia.**

Elata de Londre. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16. Synonym for **Elata de Chandler.**

Elata de Londres. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11: "Ponceau Imbrigue". Synonym for **Elata de Chandler.**

Elata de Rollinson. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson.**

Elata de Rollison. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.16. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.28. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson.**

Elata de Rollisson. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836. p.16. No description. Berlèse, *Iconographie,* 1840, vol.2, pl.168 as 'Elata Rollissonii': Flower 10 cm in diameter, full, regular, a round rosette, imbricated from one extremity to the other with considerable regularity. The colour is a carmine red violet, lightly tinted with a coppery orange. The petals are in 7 rows; those of the 3 main ones are broad, almost round, deeply notched, closely set with order; those of the following rows are very long and oblong, some entire, less serried than the former, a little crinkled and well imbricated; those of the centre are small in number, imperfect, small and pale red. Orthographic errors: 'Elata de Rollison', 'Elata Rollisonnii', 'Elata Rossissoni', 'Elata (Rollinson)', 'Elata Rolisson's', 'Elata di Rollisson', 'Elata de Rollinson', 'Elata de Rollison', 'Elata di Rolisson'. Synonyms: 'Pendula de Rollisson', 'Pendula Rollisson'.

Elata di Rolisson. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson.**

Elata di Rollisson. Burdin Marriore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Elata de Rollisson.**

Elata Nova. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.186, 187, 234: Leaves 5.8 cm wide x 12.2 cm long, round-oval, reclined, apex sharp and recurved, quite thick, prominent venation, large

serrations, very dark green; bud long-oval, acuminate with scales of light green; flower over 10.8 cm diameter, full, of an orange red tinted with scarlet of a nuance above **Derbyana** with which there is some resemblance, being very double and very regularly imbricated. Corolla regular, a star-like rosette, entirely round and imbricated, petals broad and oval, terminating at a sharp point at the apex, concave before fully opening, well displayed from one to the other; those of the centre are few in number, small and imbricated with a glimpse in the middle of the cup, of two or three short styles. Originated in England by Cunningham. . Synonyms: 'Elata Nova Angliae', 'Elata Nova de Cunningham'.

Elata Nova Angliae. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843, 12:ww. Synonym for **Elata Nova.**

Elata Nova de Cunningham. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. Synonym for **Elata Nova.**

Elata Rolisson's. Charles Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson.**

Elata (Rollinson). Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson.**

Elata Rollissonii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.168. Orthographic error for Elata de Rollisson.

Elata Rossissoni. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* p.442452. Orthographic error for Elata de Rollisson.

Elatior. *(C.japonica), Florist, Fruitist & Garden Misc.,* 1862, p.73: Crimson formal double. *The Floral Magazine,* vol.2, 1862, in text of pl.95: 'Master Rose' or 'Maesteri' "We saw in a collection exhibited by William Paul of Waltham cross...a variety called **Elatior** which seemed to approach near to ['Maesteri']". Originated in England.

Elbert Botts. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.5, Reg. No.2322, with colour photo: A medium sized pink, star-shaped rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1993. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 58 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves 7 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Eld. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers,* p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Eldorado. Coghurst Nursery, 1994, Camellias, p.6. Orthographic variant for **El Dorado.**

Eleana Lorenzo. Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.4. Orthographic error for **Elena Lorenzo.**

Eleana Superba. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1878, No.99, p.94. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Eleana Nobile. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.7. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili.**

Eleanor. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* 1859, pp.306, 315: A fine bold cupped camellia with smooth petals. A bright rose coloured seedling from Mr Turner, England.

Eleanor. *(C.japonica),* Anderson, J., Catalogue, ca.1927, p.14: A flower somewhat similar to **Tricolor,** ('Ezo-nishiki') except that it is wavy and comes in two colours, solid pink and a peppermint stick variegation. The flowers are large. Originated at The Tea Farm, Summerville, South Carolina, USA.

Eleanor Campbell. Hovey, 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Abbreviation for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Eleanor Finley. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No.2638; A chance seedling that first flowered before 1990. Originated by Charles A. Jones, DeRidder, La, USA. The 10 cm diameter semi-double flower falls in one piece. Petal edges have violet tints, shading into pink/red at the centre. A sprayed centre of yellow anthers and cream/white filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.41, colour photo p.C4; Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Eleanor Franchetti. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.9. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Franchetti.**

Eleanor Franchetti Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Eleonora Franchetti Pink'.

Eleanor Grant. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.286, Reg. No.317: A 5 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1957; originated by Mrs Adam Grant, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Leaves serrate, average 6 cm x 3.2 cm. The delicate, rose coloured flowers have 10 very large petals, waved and ruffled at the edges with some petaloids mixed with stamens in the centre. Flower size 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1960, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.15, No.4. There is also a variegated form.

Eleanor Grant Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. No description. SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.48 as 'Eleanor Grant Var.': A virus variegated form of **Eleanor Grant** - Rose pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Eleanor Greenway. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.271, Reg. No.389: A 15 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs C.H. Maryott, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Leaves dark green, 8.5 cm x 4 cm. Flowers are semi-double, 13.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals and 5-20 petaloids. Colour is blush, streaked and flecked with deep pink. Flowers mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'Elenor Greenway'.

Eleanor Habgood. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery Catalogue, 1989-1990, p.4. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood.**

Eleanor Hagood. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue 1941: Pale pink, medium to large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated as a seedling at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Eleanor Haygood', 'Elenor Haygood', 'Eleanor Hoagood', 'Eleanor Habgood', 'Eleanor Hagwood'. Sports: **Carolyn Luce, Eleanor Hagood Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Ailinuo Hagude'. There is also a variegated form.

Eleanor Hagood Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.54 as 'Eleanor Hagood Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Eleanor Hagood** - Pale pink and white. Originated in USA.

Eleanor Hagwood. Mount Congreve Gardens, 1988, Wholesale Nurseries Price List, p.3. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood.**

Eleanor Haygood. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943, p.219. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood.**

Eleanor Hoagood. Woodroof, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin,* vol.8, No.6, p.5. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood.**

Eleanor Holtzman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.97, Reg. No.1744: A sweet pea coloured, semi-double form, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season.

Originated by Dr J Holtzman, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flower has a 3.7 cm circle of stamens (Higo like), fragrant, frequent rabbit ears. Leaves dark green, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Eleanor K. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.49: Pink. Large, formal double. Medium, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Ashby.

Eleanor McCown. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellia,* p.3 as 'Mrs Elenor McCowan'. No description. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.35: White streaked red and pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. Originated in the USA by Shepp. Flowers Mid-season. Sport: **Catherine McCowan.** Orthographic errors: 'Eleanor McGown', 'Mrs Elenor McCowan'. See colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.83.

Eleanor McCrady. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Bright pink. Very large, loose, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated at the Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Eleanor McCrady Variegated.** Orthographic errors: 'Eleanor McGrady', 'Eleanor McCready'. Sport: 'Eleanor McCrady Variegated'.

Eleanor McCrady Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Eleanor McCrady Var.': Variegated form of **Eleanor McCrady.** Bright pink and white. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Eleanor McGrady Variegated'.

Eleanor McCready. Fruitland Nursery Catalgue, 1946-1947, p.27. Orthographic error for **Eleanor McCrady.**

Eleanor McDowell. *(C.japonica),* American Camellia Society, 1951, *Quarterly,* vol.6, No.2, pp.7, 8: A seedling of unknown parentage from the Tea Garden, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. 8 years old, first flowered 1949. Plant growth, upright and compact. Flower buds oval and brown. Flower is a complete double, incompletely imbricated, rose-pink, 9-11 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Reg. No.11, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Eleanor McGowan. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.6. Orthographic error for **Eleanor McCown.**

Eleanor McGown. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Eleanor McCown.**

Eleanor McGrady. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.4. Orthographic error for **Eleanor McCrady.**

Eleanor McGrady Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for El**eanor McCrady Variegated.**

Eleanor McKenzie. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogue,* p.67. No decription. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Eleanor Martin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.231, Reg. No.784: A 15 year old chance seedling, female parent 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) that first bloomed 1955; originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flowers are red with yellow stamens, 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Sport **Eleanor Martin Supreme.**

Eleanor Martin Supreme. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol. 19, No.5, P.25. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.232, Reg. No.785: A sport of **Eleanor Martin** first observed 1959. Plant and flower same as **Eleanor Martin** except flower is moired up to 80% white. Originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, Califoria, USA. For

colour photo see Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* pp.82, 83. Chinese synonym 'Chaoji Ailinuo'.

Eleanor Martin Variegated. Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.34. Synonym for **Eleanor Martin Supreme.** See ICS Register, p.540.

Eleanor Mertson. *(C.japonica), Ameican Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.171, Reg. No.1843: A medium to large, dark red, single *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late; originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charlestown, South Carolina, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower is 10 cm wide with deep gold anthers. Its unusual character is due to the contrast of the prominent stamen cluster with the dark red petals. Plant growth is upright with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Eleanor Nichols. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pinkish white, spotted and lined pink. Small, formal double. Vigorous growth. Late blooming. Originated by Dr W.E. Nichols, Pasadena, California, USA.

Eleanor Nobile. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.27. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili.**

Eleanor of Fairoaks. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: Deep red marbled with white. A rich combination for a loose, peony flower that measures 14-16 cm across. The bright stamens are intermingled with the petaloids. Dull, deep green foliage, vigorous, slender growth. Flowers mid-season to late. A variegated form of **Vedrine**, originated by Bolen, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Eleanor of Fair Oaks', 'Elinor of Fairoaks', 'Elenor of Fair Oaks'. Synonyms: 'Ruby Glow Variegated', 'Vedrine Variegated', 'Variegated Vedrine'. For colour illustrations see G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias,* pl.67; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.83.

Eleanor of Fair Oaks. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic variant of **Eleanor of Fairoaks.**

Eleanor Pink. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Eleanor Vancleve. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature;* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Eleanor Vanclieve': Large, varying from white with pink stripes and blotches to solid pink, anemone form, 10-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. The petals are round and 5 cm in diameter, the filaments are cream to yellow and the stamens are intermixed with the petals and irregular shaped petaloids. The buds are round, pubescent and gray-green. The leaves are dark green, slender, long-elliptic to lanceolate, 11 cm x 4 cm. Apex is long, slender and recurved, venation prominent below. Originated by S.D. Coleman, Fort Gaines, Georgia, USA from seed of **Lady Vansittart** x **Winnie Davis**. First flowered 1946. Orthographic variants: 'Eleanor Vanclieve', 'Eleanor Van Cleve'.

Eleanor Vanclieve. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Eleanor Vancleve.**

Eleanor Waltz. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.163, 164, Reg. No.1673: A medium size, white, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, late blooming; originated by Mr & Mrs E.E. Waltz, Maryland, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. It has 5 complete swirls of petals radiating from the centre and 66 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide

.**Eleanor Wilds.** *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.27, 29: Light pink with the petals faintly margined palest pink. Medium size, semi-double. Slow, compact growth. Originated by Dr R.H. Wilds, Aiken, South Carolina, USA from chance seed. Orthographic errors:

'Elinor Wilds', 'Eleanor Wildes'. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* Vol. II, p.113.

Eleanor Wildes. *Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Wilds.**

Eleanora. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description.. (Believed extinct.)

Eleanora Franchetti. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic variant for **Eleonora Franchetti.**

Eleanora Franchetti Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.6. Orthographic variant for 'Eleonora Franchetti Pink'.

Eleata Cunninghamia. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic error for **Elata Cunninghamia.**

Electa. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description; Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Mercatelli, 1881, catalogue: Enormous flower, perfectly imbricated, bright rose-pink, petals veined lighter rose, transparent, oval. Very beautiful. Originated in Italy by Santarelli. Synonyms: 'Collectii', 'Electa Rosea', 'Electa Flore Plena'.

Electa Flore Plena. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Electa Fl. Pl.'. Synonym for **Electa.**

Electa Rosea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. Synonym for **Electa.**

Electra. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated in USA.

Elegance. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.67: Rose pink with a white centre. Originated in USA.

Elegans. *(C.japonica),* Jacob-Makoy, 1830 Catalogue, p.6. No description. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of the plants which compose the Natural order of Camellieae...,* p.26, pl.26: Originated from the seed of the 'Warratah' (**Anemoniflora**), planted by Alfred Chandler of Vauxhall, England in 1823 and described in the above publication as being "of a very delicate rose and measuring from three and a half to four inches (8.5-10 cm) in diameter". **Elegans** is HCC. Rose Opal 022 in colour with slightly darker venation. It is an anemone form and can grow up to 12.5 cm across. The plant is spreading, loosely branched, open and vigorous. Its foliage is deep green, glossy, flat, broadly elliptic; apex shortacuminate, decurved, margins shallowly serrate, averaging 11 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. Early in its history, to separate it from another, much inferior cultivar, also called 'Elegans' by Baumann & Baumann, the word 'Chandleri' or 'Chandlers' was sometimes attached to it. This, unfortunately, has caused more confusion than it has saved as it has involved another of Chandler's seedlings named **Chandleri.** Many synonyms and orthographic variants have been applied to it, some of which are as follows: 'Elegans (Chandler)', 'Elegans Chandleri', 'Elegant', 'Chandleri Rosea', 'Rosea Chandler', 'Chandleri Pink', 'Chandleri Elegans Pink', 'Chandlers Elegans', 'Pink Elegans', 'Pink Chandleri Elegans', 'Elegans (Chandler) Pink', 'Elegans Loudonensis', 'Chandleri Pulcherrima', 'Pulcherrima', 'Francine', 'Pink Francine', 'Gloria Angliae', 'Crewii', 'Lord Crew', 'Veigans', 'Rollini Vera', 'Mr Chandler's Elegant Camellia', 'Elegans de Chandler', 'Chandler Elegans Rose Red'. Orthographic errors include: 'Chandlery Elegans', 'Chanderleri Elegans', 'Chandelerri Elegans', 'Roulini', 'Rollenii', 'Bollenii'. Chinese synonyms: 'Yazhi', (Elegant) and 'Meihong Manao'. A whole family of mutations have arisen from this cultivar. They include: **Elegans Variegated, Barbara Woodroof, C.M. Wilson, Elegans Miniata, Theo's Mini, Elegans Supreme.** These have produced a second generation of mutations which include: **Hawaii, Kona, Shiro Chan, Snow Chan, Elegans Splendor, Elegans Champagne** and **Maui.** For colour illustrations see: p.113, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas;* p.83, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour*

Dictionary of Camellias and Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* In 1981 it received "The National Hall of Fame Award" from the ACS and the RHS., in 1958, awarded it a First Class Certificate. Colour photo, Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.166, shows a virus variegated flower, which is **Elegans Variegated.**

Elegans Alba. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3. Synonym for **Claritas.**

Elegans Angliae. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Synonym for **Elegans (Bollweiler).**

Elegans (Bollwieler). *(C.japonica),* James Burnett, 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening,* new ser. vol.3:152 as 'Elegans' (Bolwiller). A semi-double pink or red flower of only ordinary character. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, No.85 as 'Elegans': Flower, large single, cherry red; petals veined with purple and rather deeply notched at the summit. There is another variety of this name with a double flower, which is very handsome. This was the listing that caused Berlèse to list the prior valid **Elegans** as 'Elegans'(Chandleri), thereby forever confusing it with its sister cultivar **Chandleri**. Synonym 'Elegans Angliae'.

Elegans Champagne. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1977, p.6: Beautiful sport of **Elegans Splendor**. White with cream centre petaloids. Sometimes base of petals showing pink. Early to mid-season blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.105, Reg. No.1526: A large to very large, white with cream centre petaloids, sometimes base of petals showing pink, anemone form *C.japonica* mutant of **Elegans Splendor**; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. First observed 1970, size 11.5 cm wide x 5 cm deep with markedly fimbriated leaves and low, spreading growth. This cultivar received the "Sewell Mutant Award" for 1980 and the "William Hertrich Award" for 1982. For colour photos see: p.83, 84, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and on the front cover, SCCS, 1976, *The Camellia Review,* vol.38, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Baitiane'. (White Swan). Note: The use of any latin word form such as "Elegans" for a new cultivar name or part name is barred by the Horticultural Code from 1958 and onwards. Latin is reserved for botanical use only. This applies to **Elegans Splendor, Elegans Supreme** and **Elegans Supreme Variegated** also, as these four sports were all named after 1958, and they are therefore illegal names acording to the code. However as there is total rejection to a name change by all the National Camellia Societies, they are let stand pro tem.

Elegans Chandelery. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Elegans.**

Elegans Chandler. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.81; The flower pictured is either **Elegans** or one of its sports. Quality and colour are not good enough to define.

Elegans (Chandler). de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias,* p.105. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans (Chandler) Variegated. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Elegans (Chandler), Var.'. Synonym for **Elegans Variegated.**

Elegans (Chandler) Pink. .SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans Chandleri. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.73 as 'Elegans Chandlerii'. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans (Chandlers). Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.240. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans Coccinea. *Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture Belgique,* 1842, p.22. Synonym for **Elegans**. It would appear that the variegated form was common by this time, and this was an attempt to separate out the solid colour form.

Elegans de Chandler. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans Follis Marginatis. *(C.japonica),* Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1864-1865. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elegans Fortesque. *(C.japonica),* Darlington Hall Gardens Camellia List,1986, p.2. No description. Originated in the UK. No valid listing located.

Elegans Improved. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2010, p.12 with colour photo; A sport of **Elegans** with larger leaves and flowers.

Elegans Londonensis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.68. Orthographic error for 'Elegans Loudonensis', synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans Loudonensis. Anonymous, 1837, *Revue Horticole,* p.477. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans Miniature. Fendig, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Orthographic error for **Elegans Miniata.**

Elegans Miniata. *(C.japonica),* Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.189: A form of **Elegans** having small leaves and flowers, (10 cm) shading from light variegated pink to nearly pure white. It is a slow grower. Said to have been imported from Australia, probably of English origin. Orthographic errors: 'Elegans Miniature', 'Miniature Elegans',. See black and white photo, p.73, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Elegans Nova. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833; Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.D] :315. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans Pale Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.68. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

Elegans Pink. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.10. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans Red. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification* Report,1943, p.10. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Elegans Rose Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Elegans Rubra. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.20. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Elegans Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

Elegans Splendor. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1971, *The Camellia Review,* vol.33, No.1 as 'C.M. Wilson Splendour' with front cover colour photo. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.190, Reg. No.1116: Originally registered as 'C.M. Wilson Splendor'. The formation and leaves are the same as **Elegans Supreme** except that the colour is the soft pink of **C.M. Wilson.** A sport of **C.M. Wilson**. A notice of this name change was published in the Sept.1972 ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Received the "Sewell Mutant Award" for 1974. See colour photos: p.84, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias;* the front cover ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News,* No.83 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.36, pl.49. Chinese synonym: 'Saimudan', (Superior Peony). See note under **Elegans Champagne.** Orthographic variant 'Elegans Splendour'.

Elegans Splendour. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery, 1990-1991, Price List, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Elegans Splendor.**

Elegans Supreme. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.196, Reg. No.501: A 6 year old mutant of **Elegans,** originated by W.F. Bray, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading and dense with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The red, anemone form flowers, 12-15 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, have 21 petals, 20-30 petaloids and yellow stamens. The flower is wine red, with ruffled and wavy petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Received the "Sewell Mutant Award" in 1966; the Arminter C. Cawood Camellia Japonica Award for 1976; the "William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award" in 1980 and the "William

Hertrich Award" for 1967. Orthographic error: 'Elgans Supreme'. For colour photos see: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966 facing p.18; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.54. The front cover *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1971, vol.VII, No.3 and the *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.37, pl.50. There is also a variegated form. See note under **Elegans Champagne.** Chinese synonym: 'Chaoji Saimudan'. (Peony Supreme).

Elegans Supreme Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1 as 'Elegans Supreme Var.': A virus variegated form of **Elegans Supreme** - Wine red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Elegans Variegata. Camellia Forest Catalogue, 1988, p.3. An illegal name according to the Horticultural Code. It should be **Elegans Variegated**.

Elegans Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1946, *The Camellia,* p.18 as 'Chandleri Elegans Var.'. A white blotched form of **Elegans** that was often erroneously listed as **Elegans** as the solid and variegated form were usually treated as identical during the last century. Orthographic abbreviation: 'Elegans Var.', 'Chandler Elegans Var.' Synonym: 'Elegans (Chandler) Variegated', 'Francine Variegated', 'Pride of the Emperor's Garden', 'Elegans Variegated Special', 'Elegans Chandler Variegated'. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Yazhi', (Multicolour Elegant).

Elegans Variegated Special. Abbott's Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Synonym for **Elegans Variegated.**

Elegans White. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953, p.21. Synonym for **Madge Miller.**

Elegans 31. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki, A Propos Camellia,* p.46. Synonym for **Elegans (Bollwieler).**

Elegant. André Leroy Catalogue, 1833, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Elegans.**

Elegant. Seaforde Gardens Catalogue, 1993, p.2. Abbreviation for **Elegant Beauty.**

Elegant Beauty. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1962, vol.III, No.1, p.37, Reg. No.10: A hand pollinated hybrid raised by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand from the parentage *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Elegans.** The plant has an open, upright habit with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower is anemone form with 20 petals and numerous petaloids. The outer petals are waved. The colour is deep rose with deeper veining. This camellia had earlier been referred to as 'Elegante' but this was rejected as too close to **Elegans.** Chinese synonym: 'Meimei', (Elegant Beauty).

Elegant Beauty (Hahn). *(C.x williamsii).* ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32. Valdosta Camellia Scions list. No description. A special form of **Elegant Beauty Variegated.** Originated in USA.

Elegant Beauty Variegated. *(C.x williamsii).* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1992. A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Elegant Beauty.** Originated in USA.

Elegant Friends. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.326. Synonym for **Setsugekka.**

Elegante. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.135. Synonym for **Elegant Beauty.**

Elegantissima. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Macoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833, p.16. No description. Courtois,1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.D]:315: Very elegant. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.73, 113, 127, 131: Leaves a little crenated on edge, apex acute, warped or undulate, of a glossy, deep green; flower, full, 8 cm in diameter; deep, cherry red, sometimes of a rose tint shaded with carmine; outer petals in two rows, large, imbricated to form a cup; those at the centre, numerous, folded, compact and even. Originated by Chandler,

Vauxhall, London, England. Orthographic errors: 'Elegontissima' and 'Eligantissima'. Synonyms: 'Elegantissima Rosea', 'Elegantissima Vera', 'Elegantissima Waratah', 'Elegantissima Flore Plena'. Berlèse listed two different Camellias with this name.

Elegantissima Bicolor. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1839. Synonym for **Elegantissima Striata.**

Elegantissima Caracciolo. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elegantissima Flore Plena. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Elegantissima Fl. Pl.'. Synonym for **Elegantissima.**

Elegantissima Nova. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elegantissima Rosea. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, p.38.Synonym for **Elegantissima.**

Elegantissima Striata. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.113 invalidly as 'Elegantissima': Leaves large, ovate-lanceolate, strongly veined, of a deep green; flower double, 7.5 cm across with a white ground striped with rose-pink. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.184. This name was corrected from 'Elegantissima' to **Elegantissima Striata** in Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2 index. Originated in Germany. Synonyms: 'Elegantissima Striata Alba', 'Dianthiflora Striata Alba', 'Elegantissima Bicolor'.

Elegantissima Striata Alba. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.184 in Text. Synonym for **Elegantissima Striata** under plate.

Elegantissima Vera. Charles Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.110. Synonym for **Elegantissima.**

Elegantissima Waratah. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* Synonym for **Elegantissima.**

Elegontissima. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. Orthographic error for **Elegantissima.**

Elen. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.59. No description. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elen McCurdie. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Ellen McCurdie'.

Elena. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1840. *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.16: Flowers light red with about 10 large, outer petals forming a cup, the inner petals forming a compact, central globe. Originated by Sacco, Italy.

Elena Boutourlin. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli, Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.52: Medium size flower, regularly imbricated with the centre forming an elegant spiral; colour a splendid rose with the centre a paler rose. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:23: Imbricated red. Very beautiful. Synonym: 'Elena Sloane'. Orthographic variant 'Elena Bouturlin'. Originated in Italy by Sloane.

Elena Bouturlin. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camelia,* p.105. Orthographic variant for **Elena Boutourlin.**

Elena di Troia. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.85 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone to loose peony, purple pink (RHS.CC.66C). Centre petaloids sometimes have white variegation. A seedling of **Ignea** x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1990. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Elena Hugoni. Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic error for **Elena Ugoni.**

Elena Kyonii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Elena Longhi. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3. Orthographic variant for 'Hèléne Longhi'.

Elena Longo. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42.Orthographic error for 'Hèléne Longhi'.

Elena Lorenzo. *(C.japonica),* Tick Tock Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.14. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.129, Reg. No.990: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1973; originated by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, averaging 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 10-12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep and has 28-30 petals with an odd petaloid. Colour is rosy red with yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Eleana Lorenzo'.

Elena Monti. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43: Imbricated, white suffused with very delicate pink. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Pure white, medium size double with rare stripes of carmine. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Helene Monti', 'Helena Monti' and 'Helena'.

Elena Nobile. Cuvelier, 1887, *Revue de l'Horticulture Belge et Etrangere,* vol.13, p.35. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili.**

Elena Nobili. *(C.japonica),* Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Uniform vivid red, most beautiful, regularly imbricated. Originated by Franchetti, Florence Italy. Synonyms: 'Napa Red', 'Finest Napa Red'. Orthographic errors: 'Elena Nobile', 'Eleana Nobile', 'Elena Nobille', 'Eleanor Nobile', 'Elene Nobile', 'Elena Nobilis'. See colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.83, 85 as 'Elena Nobile'. Chinese synonym: 'Ailena Nuobui'. Chinese synonym 'Yilina'.

Elena Nobille. van Houtte Catalogue, 1906, 307:239. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili.**

Elena Nobilis. Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.83, 1882-1883. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili.**

Elena Sloane. Burnier & Grilli, 1846-1847, p.52. As synonym for **Elena Boutourlin.**

Elena Ugani. Jules Monoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1862, p.11. Orthographic error for **Elena Ugoni.**

Elena Ugoni. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue,1846--1847, p.52: Originated by Casoretti, Italy, 1845. Flower of 70 petals, well imbricated, milk white, splashed and divided with reddish streaks. Oudin Lisieux, Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43: Imbricated, White spotted red. Orthographic errors: 'Helena Ugoni', 'Hellena Ugoni', 'Helena Hugonii', 'Elena Ugani', 'Elena Hugoni', 'Helena Ugonie'. See pl.II, Book XI, Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as 'Helena Ugoni'.

Elene Longo. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic error for 'Hélène Longhi'.

Elene Nobile. Coolridge Rare Plant Garden Camellia Catalogue, 1950. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili.**

Elenor Franchetti. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Franchetti.**

Elenor Greenway. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Greenway.**

Elenor Haygood. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood.**

Elenor of Fair Oaks. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Eleanor of Fairoaks.**

Elenora Franchetti. Giardino Allegro Catalogue, No.80, 1930, p.39. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Franchetti.**

Eleonara. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.41. Orthographic error for **Eleonora.**

Eleonor. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Eleonora.**

Eleonora. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.17: Rose form. Beautiful imbricated, brick red with crimson tints, petals regularly marked with a white stripe. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.52. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17: Imbricated. Bright red with crimson tint, all petals regularly edged white border. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.41 as 'Eleonara': Large, variegated flowers. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Ellenora', 'Eleonor'. Orthographic error: 'Eleonara'.

Eleonora d'Este. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Eleonora Campbell. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Synonym for **Lady Eleonor Campbell's.**

Eleonora Danovaro. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66 as 'Eleonora Denavaro'. No description. Nutini Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870: Flowers ivory white, double, lined with carmine. Orthographic error: "Eleonora Denavaro. Originated in Italy.

Eleonora Denavaro. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Danavaro.**

Eleonora Franchetti. *(C,japonica),* Fratelli Roda, 1885, Nursery Catalogue, p.55: Large well made imbricated flowers; vivid red with a few white stripes. Backhouse Catalogue, 1873 as 'Eleanora Franchetti'. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.18: Medium size imbricated flower, white lined with rose. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variant 'Elonore Franchetti'. Orthographic errors: 'Elenora Franchetti', 'Eleanora Franchetti', 'Elleanor Franchettii'.

Eleonore. *(C.japonica),* Catalogue des plantes La Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique, 1842, p.22: Rose pink, elongated petals, variegated with white. Originated in Italy.

Eleonore Campell. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleonor Campbell's.**

Eleonore Franchetti. Seidel, 1897, Preisverzeichnis, p.11. Orthographic variant for **Eleonora Franchetti.**

Elevige Stacchini. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Edwige Stacchini.**

Elffeda. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883, p.37. Orthographic error for **Elfleda.**

Elfin. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.272, Reg. No.355: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by J.M. Jones, Savannah, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1955. Leaves 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The medium pink, formal double flowers are 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep and resemble 'Pink Perfection', (**Otome**) and have 38 petals and 4 petaloids. Early flowering.

Elfin Charm. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.49: Oriental red. Miniature, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Escondido, California, USA.

Elfin Rose. *(C.x hiemalis),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.95: Rose pink. Azalea form double. Originated by the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Aimeigui'.

Elfingaston. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana.**

Elfleda. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880. Red, very large. Originated in Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Elffeda', 'Elfreda'. (Believed extinct.)

Elfreda. Hackett Nursery Catalogue, 1893, p.133. Orthographic error for **Elfleda.**

Elgans Supreme. Liss Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1985, p.29. Orthographic error for **Elegans Supreme**.

Eligantissima. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellia,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Elegantissima.**

Elihu Root. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.68. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Elilia Borza. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Emilia Borsa.**

Elinor. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogue,* p.68. Orthographic error for **Eleanor.**

Elinor Lee. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.68. Orthographic error for **Elinore Lee.**

Elinor of Fairoaks. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue ca.1945. Orthographic error for **Eleanor of Fairoaks.**

Elinor Wilds. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.68. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Wilds.**

Elinore Lee. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.35: White. Medium size anemone to peony form. Mid-season flowering. Originated by R. Lee, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Orthographic error: 'Elinor Lee'.

Elinsonii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:7 as 'Elinsoni'. Synonym for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Elira Centurioni. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Elisa. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic variant for **Eliza.**

Elisa Alba. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.16. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Elisa Casaretto. Mercatelli, 1881, Catalogo della Camelie, p.18. Orthographic error for **Elisa Casoretto.**

Elisa Casoretti. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Orthographic error for **Elisa Casoretto.**

Elisa Casoretto. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli, Catalogue, 1881, p.18: Medium size regular flower of most beautiful form, blush white, crowded petals; almost all striped rose-pink and carmine red. Deeper at the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Eliabetta Casaretto', 'Elia Casoretto', 'Elivira Casoretti', 'Elisa Casarotto', 'Elisa Casaretto'. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy.

Elisa Casarotto. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.68. Orthographic error for **Elisa Casoretto.**

Elisa Centuriana. Escuela di Agricultura, 1882. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Elisa Centurion. Carriere, 1865, *Production & Fixation des variétées dans les végétaux.* Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Elisa Centurione. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Elisa Centurioni. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.105; Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16. Synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Elisa Centurionii. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Elisa Centuroni. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.36. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Elisa del Lungo. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.38, 41. Large flower, imbricated, ivory white, striped with shining carmine. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy.

Elisa Formento. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Elisa Frumento', 'Elisa Frumenti'. (Believed extinct.)

Elisa Franchetti. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Splendid rose, veined with some marks of white. Imbricated. Centre cup-like. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti.

Elisa Frumento. Jean Verschaffelt, 1864, Price List No.1, p.6. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.40. Orthographic error for **Elisa Formento.**

Elisa Herbert. van den Heede, Mai.1882, *Revue Horticole,* p.196. Orthographic error for **Elisabetta Herbert.**

Elisa Melliez. Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Elisa Miellez.**

Elisa Mielez. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Elisa Melliez.**

Elisa Miellez. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Pink with deeper veining, with the petals bordered by white. Perfect imbrication and serrated centre petals. Orthographic errors: 'Lisa Mielz', 'Eliza Mielez', 'Luisa Miellez', 'Elisa Melliez'. Originated in Italy.

Elisa Mielz. Contini Catalogue, 1915. Orthographic error for **Elisa Miellez.**

Elisa Odenwald. *(C.japonica),* Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* No description. No valid listing located.

Elisa Odero . *(C.japonica),* Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No. 73, 1875-1876. No description. Linden Catalogue, 1875; Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Imbricated, ivory white with splashes, streaks and specks of blood red and vivid carmine. Flower medium size. Originated in Italy.

Elisa Reck. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for **Eliza von der Recke.**

Elisa Reek. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Eliza von der Recke.**

Elisabeth. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* book XII, pl.III: This pretty camellia, of Italian origin, belongs to the class of perfections, and is conspicuous for its white blooms with a pale yellow tint at the centre and a rare pink mark, and for its numerous, small, rounded or oblong petals, spread out at the circumference and upright at the centre. In America, the Portuguese variety 'Don Pedro V' (**Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal**) has long been known, erroneously, as 'Elisabeth' or 'Elizabeth', and both **Teutonia** and **Montironi** have also been confused with this camellia. However they are all separate and distinct cultivars. **Montironi** is a seedling raised by Casoretti in Italy and **Teutonia** is a German seedling of Gruneburg first listed by both van Houtte and Berlèse in 1843. Other synonyms

listed are 'Teutonia White', 'Trios Marie' and 'Victoria and Albert'. This latter is actually a synonym for **Teutonia.** Orthographic variants: 'Elizabeth','Elisabetta'.

Elisabeth. Henry A Dreer, Philadelphia Catalogue, 1935, p.105. Synonyms variously given are 'Montironi', 'Elizabeth', 'Teutonia White', 'Victoria and Albert', However it appears that the cultivar in question was an erroneous name for **Montironi.**

Elisabeth Aroen. Van den Broek Catalogue, 1976-1977, p.17. Orthographic error for **Elizabeth Arden.**

Elisabeth Blush. Griffiths R., 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.4, footnote 3. A blush pink sport of 'Dom Pedro V' as 'Elisabeth'. It is thought to fall within the scope of the cultivar **Elisabeth Pink.**

Elisabeth Boardman. Gerbings G.G., 1845, *Camellias,* p.219. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth Boardman.**

Elisabeth Herbert. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue No.63, p.25. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic variant for **Elisabetta Herbert.**

Elisabeth Holmes. Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.3, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth Holmes.**

Elisabeth Holmes Junior. (*C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.286, Reg. No.332: A 7 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1947; originated by Robert P. Holmes, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is rapid, upright and dense. The leaves average 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The pale pink, semi-double flowers have 15 petals and 4 petaloids and average 11 cm across and 4 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season.

Elisabeth Impérial. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Elisabeth Imperiale'. (Believed extinct.) Originated in France.

Elisabeth Imperiale. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Elisabeth Impérial.**

Elisabeth Le Bey. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.46. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth Le Bey.**

Elisabeth Pink. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2 as 'Elizabeth Pink'. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. p.122, 123 with colour plate facing p.132: Size of leaf and other parts follow the form 'Elisabeth', ('Dom Pedro V') so closely that there is no significant difference in this respect. However the heart of the flower is carmine rose 621, shading towards the petal margins to 621/3 and in some areas almost white. Petal venation is pronounced. Previously erroneously known in America as 'Montironi Rosea' and 'Montironi Pink'. Originated in USA. Sport: **Milady.**

Elisabeth Sizemore. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.51: White. Large, round, semidouble with large, smooth, thick petals. Medium, spreading, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by D. English Jr, Dawson, California, USA.

Elisabeth Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Milady.**

Elisabeth White. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Dom Pedro V Rei de Portugal.**

Elisabetta. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic variant for **Elisabeth.**

Elisabetta Casaretto. *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 1877. Orthographic variant for **Elisa Casoretto.**

Elisabetta Hebert. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Elisabetta Herbert.**

Elisabetta Herbert. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16: Like the camellia 'Iride' with the colour different, vivid red at the circumference and the central petals, while the intermediate petals are lighter. Perfect imbrication. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.I: All the petals which form the circumference and middle are ample, imbricated, upright in the form of a rose, of a vivid cherry red colour; those of the heart are compact, outspread and a beautiful pink. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Elisabeth Herbert', 'Elizabeth Herbert', 'Elisa Herbert', 'Elizabetta Hebert'.

Elisabetta Sirani. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticulutura Bollettino,* 2:101-107. No description. Originated in Italy by Santarelli as a seedling of **Rosa Sinensis.** (Believed extinct.)

Elise. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Orthographic variant for **Eliza.**

Elise Aldrich. *(C .japonica),* ACS., Feb. 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol. 44, No. 1 , p.12, Reg. No.2106: Medium size, white, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.121: Average size bloom, 10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 109 petals, spiraled and cupped. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Elise Jury. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.139. Orthographic error for **Elsie Jury.**

Elise Reek. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Elisa van der Recke.**

Elise Winter. *(C.reticulata x C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.164, Reg. No.1655: A very large, rose pink, red veined with fading centre, rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x 10XB [1OX = 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), flowering mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 14.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 5 tiers of petals and 18 petals in outer tier. Plant growth is upright, semi-open and rapid with dark green leaves, heavily veined, 12.5 cm x 8 cm.

Elisia. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers,* p.85. Loddiges Catalogue 1844, p.6. Orthographic error for **Eliza.**

Eliska-Deon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.34: Dark red. Full peony form. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs V.D. Myers, McComb, Mississippi, USA.

Elixa. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Eliza.**

Eliza. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.149, as 'Double white'; Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine,* 3(32):258: Originated by Robert Buist, USA. Large white with a few rose stripes. Charles Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.67 as 'Elisa': Packed, globular, peony form, white flower with yellowish tints. Synonym: 'Grunellii Major'. Orthographic errors: 'Elixa', 'Elise', 'Elisia', 'Elisa'.

Eliza Centurioni. William Bull Nursery Wholesale Catalogue, 1872, p.154. Synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Eliza Centurioni Marquess. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.6. Synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Eliza Lockley. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News,* No.115, p.10, Reg. No.383: Originated by Constance M. Davidson, Roland Ave. Wahroonga, NSW, Australia as a chance seedling of **Margaret Waterhouse**, that first flowered 1982. A semi-double pink flower (RHS.CC.68C), shading to a lighter pink (ME12 A2) at centre of flower, 10-14 petals, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Petals notched, veined deeper colour, standing apart. Flowers over a long

season on a slow growing, dense, weeping plant. Leaves glossy green, elongate, serrations average, apex acuminate,9cm x 4cm. Chinese synonym 'Yilida'.

Eliza von der Recke. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Originated in Germany. Orthographic errors; 'Elisa Reek', 'Elisa Reck'. (Believed extinct.)

Elizabeth. *(C.x williamsii),* G. Reuthe Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.9: Delicate rose-pink single, seedling of *C.saluenensis x* Alba Simplex. Originated in the UK. Name changed to **Elizabeth de Rothschild,** due confusion with **Elisabeth.**

Elizabeth. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic variant for 'Elisabeth', pseudonym for 'Dom Pedro V'.

Elizabeth Acree. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2376. A medium size, white fading to medium pink outer petals, formal double seedling of 'Magnoliaeflora' (**Hagoromo**). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Tom Dodd, Semmes, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1982. Flower size is 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 40 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and average in rate, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Elizabeth Allan. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.68. Error for **Elizabeth Arden.**

Elizabeth Ann. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2513. A white edged pink, peony to formal double, chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Dr Tom Dodd, Semmes, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 60 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Petals are heavy textured with sheen. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and vigorous, with light green leaves 9.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Elizabeth Ann Linhuber. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.163, Reg. No.1109: A 5 year old seedling that first bloomed 1966. Seed parent is 'Lady Campbell Mahogany' and pollen parent 'Joe Reuther'. Originated by Joseph C. Reuther, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The anemone form flower averages 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 37 petals and 95 petaloids. Colour is dark red with dark purple veins, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers early to mid-season.

Elizabeth Anderson. *(C.x williamsii),* Cobby Camellias Catalogue, 1977: Medium size, pink, formal double. Mid-season flowering. However Baldwins Nursery Catalogue, 1984 has: "Pale pink, semi-double". Originated in England.

Elizabeth Arden. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens Catalogue, 1942-1943; Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944: This variegated Camellia opens rose form, when fully developed stamens show with mingled petaloids, semi-double. Often sporting solid rose-red flowers. Late flowering. Foliage, long, narrow, medium green. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Elizabeth Aroen', 'Elisabeth Areon', 'Elizabeth Allan'. Sport: **Pink Elizabeth Arden.**

Elizabeth Arden Pink. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.20. Orthographic variant for **Pink Elizabeth Arden.**

Elizabeth Arden Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.20 as 'Elizabeth Arden Var'. Orthographic error for **Elizabeth Arden.**

Elizabeth Aroen. van den Brock Catalogue, 1978-1979, p.18. Orthographic error for **Elizabeth Arden.**

Elizabeth Astles. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News,* No.62, p.31, Reg. No.181: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* **Buddha.** First bloomed 1973. The bright pink, 16 cm, semi-double to informal double flowers, blooms in midseason. The dark green, lanceolate leaves are 11.6 cm x 5.5 cm with a short, pointed apex. See colour photo, ACRS, 1979, *Camellia News,* No.71. Sport: **Elizabeth Astles Variegated.**

Elizabeth Astles Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.4 as 'Elizabeth Astles Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Elizabeth Astles** - Bright pink and white. Originated in USA.

Elizabeth B. Hunt. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2721. A chance seedling which first flowered 1998. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. A 9 cm diameter pink, semi-double flower, with golden anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers early to late. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.112 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 12 cm x 7 cm.

Elizabeth Bay. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.8: Soft rose coloured informal double. Medium size. Flowers mid-season. Originated as a large old plant growing at Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, NSW, Australia. Removed to the grounds of Sydney University by Professor Waterhouse in the late 1940's.

Elizabeth Bennett. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Description not to hand. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Elizabeth Boardman. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue 1942-1943; Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias,* p.219: A fine aristocrat from Magnolia Gardens. The exquisite texture combined with large size, make this an exceptional variety. Pure white semi-double flowers, with irregular petals are produced freely, early to mid-season. Large rounded, bright green foliage. The vigorous plants grow upright. Very hardy. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A large white, irregular form. Petal texture resembles a magnolia, 11-12.5 cm across. Satiny, yellow-white stamens intermixed with fluted petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves large, rounded, light green, tapered ends, blunt apex, finely serrate, 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm. For colour illustrations see: Urquhart, 1960. *The Camellia,* pl.XXIX & XXX; also pl.51, p.38, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Originated as a seedling at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina. Orthographic variant: 'Elisabeth Boardman'. Sport: **Elizabeth Boardman Special Peony.** Chinese synonym 'Bodeman'.

Elizabeth Boardman Peony. Walden Jr., 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.3. Synonym for **Elizabeth Boardman Special Peony.**

Elizabeth Boardman Special Peony. *(C.japonica),* Walden Jr., 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.19, No.2, p.18: A large, peony form of **Elizabeth Boardman,** originated by Walden Jr., USA. Synonym: 'Elizabeth Boardman Peony'.

Elizabeth Bolitho. *(C.x williamsii).* Trewidden Estate Nursery Retail Camellia List 1995, p.4: Single pink with flowers opening flat; free flowering. Original plant is growing at Tregwainton, Cornwall, England. Compact habit, slightly pendulous. The flowers resemble the Higo form.

Elizabeth Carroll. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian;* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.49: Large size, semi-double, white. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early. Originated in USA at Casadaban Nursery, Abita Springs, Louisiana.

Elizabeth Cole. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.7. Irregular double, peony form, self white, to 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Petals 12-15, near orbicular, undulate, multiple irregular notching. Centre of flower, fascicles of petaloids and folded petals, inconspicuous

stamens, white filaments, golden anthers. Mid-season flowering. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.117. Originated in Australia.

Elizabeth Colville. *Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. Synonym for **Lois Hill.**

Elizabeth Cooper. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.210, Reg. No.1461: A medium size, pure white, formal double, mid-season flowering. This 12 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling first bloomed 1973. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The bloom has 60 petals. Average size, 8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 5 perfect swirls. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. Colour photo, front cover ACS, 1977, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4.

Elizabeth Councilman. *(C.japonica),* Dekker, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.59: New introduction, a solid red, semi-double of unknown parents. Good texture and substance. A brilliant red semi-double with fluted petals. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by E. Councilman, California, USA.

Elizabeth de Rothchild. Haskins Nursery Lid Catalogue, No.68, 1967, p.4. Orthographic error for Elizabeth de Rothschild.

Elizabeth de Rothschild. *(C.x williamsii),* Peer, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.114 as 'Elizabeth Rothschild': "Williamsii varieties of importance include 'Elizabeth Rothschild' (**Adolphe Audusson** x *C.saluenensis)* having large double, pink blossoms." Originated by Mr Hanger, while at Exbury, England it has a medium size, semi-double, rose-pink flower in mid-season to late. Orthographic variants: 'Elizabeth Rothschild', 'Elizabeth de Rotschild', 'Elizabeth de Rotschild', 'Elizabeth de Rothschild'. Under the name 'Elizabeth' G. Reuthe Ltd 1954 catalogue states that it is [*C.saluenensis x* **Alba Simplex**], which is actually **Francis Hanger.**

Elizabeth de Rotschild. Shanahan's Villa Gardens Catalogue, 1967, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth de Rothschild.**

Elizabeth Deep Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Elisabeth Pink.**

Elizabeth Dell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.87, Reg. No.854: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA from the seed parent **Imura.** Plant growth upright and open. The light green, heavy textured leaves average 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The semi-double flower is white with a few red dashes and has light yellow anthers and white filaments. Size is 11 cm across with 15-18 petals and 16-18 short petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Elizabeth Dickens. *(C.japonica),* Mulroy Garden's Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10: Anemone form, large size, blush pink flowers. Vigorous habit and free flowering. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Ireland.

Elizabeth Dowd. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.196, Reg. No.516: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by H.E. Ashby, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, rapid and open with light green leaves. The flower is a white rose form double,11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 25 petals having small dashes of pink on some petals; stamens with golden anthers. Blooms mid-season. Sports include: **Elizabeth Dowd Rose, Elizabeth Dowd Silver, Elizabeth Dowd Stripe**. See colour photo, front cover ACS., 1960, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.1 and pl.52, p.38, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Elizabeth Dowd Mystique. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2885; A 23 year old sport of **Elizabeth Dowd Silver**, first flowered 1988 Originated, registered and propogated by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.113 with colour photo; Large size, 10cm diameter x 5 cm deep flower is whie to pale pink with darker pink water markings, semi-double to rose form double. Base and edges of petals are white with water markings in the centre. Yellow anthers

and white filaments. Falls whole. Plant is upright and open, with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 7cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late

Elizabeth Dowd Rose. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.55: Sport of **Elizabeth Dowd.** Solid rose pink. Originated by W.F. Wilson, Louisiana, USA.

Elizabeth Dowd Silver. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.169, Reg. No.1289: A 5 year old sport of **Elizabeth Dowd** with same flower size, formation and growth habits. Originated by W.F. Wilson, Louisiana, USA. The 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, rose form to semi-double flower is blush pink with wide white margins, 25 petals. Occasionally produces a blush form with a red streak. Blooms Mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Baiban Da Yilishabai'.

Elizabeth Dowd Stripe. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.55: A sport of **Elizabeth Dowd.** White with numerous red and pink stripes. Originated by W.F. Wilson, Louisiana, USA.

Elizabeth Fleming. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Pink. Medium size, semi-double. Medium bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated as a seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) by A. Boardman, Augusta, Georgia, USA. See black and white photo: Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.76. Sport: **Elizabeth Fleming Variegated.** Orthographic error : 'Elizabeth Flemming'. Synonym: 'Elizabeth Fleming Boardman'.

Elizabeth Fleming Boardman. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.69. Synonym for **Elizabeth Fleming.**

Elizabeth Fleming Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27: A white variegated form of **Elizabeth Fleming** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Elizabeth Flemming. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950-1952, p.5. Orthographic error for **Elizabeth Fleming.**

Elizabeth Fox. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal,* No.16, 1984, p.77, Reg. No.9: Originated by D.B. Fox, Hockley, Essex, England. Parentage unknown. Flower, medium size, formal double, 7.5 cm across with 57 petals, colour RHS.CC.50B, Red Group with some white stripes at the base of the outer petals. Blooms mid-season, opens flat and shatters similar to **Jouvan.** Leaves flat, oval, finely serrate, medium size. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1978.

Elizabeth Gibbs. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.336, Reg. No.224: A 4 year old chance seedling originated by Mrs Earl P. Seay, South Carolina, USA. First flowered 1953. The leaves are large, oval, dark green. Flower buds are round. The rose-red flowers, 9-10 cm across, are incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima** with 90-125 petals. Flowering season early.

Elizabeth Glunt. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2416. A miniature, rose pink formal double chance seedling, flowering mid-season. Originated by Charles T. Elliott Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 17 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 1.8 cm deep with 36 incurved petals. Plant growth is upright, open and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Elizabeth Glunt Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, included in Reg. No.2416. A miniature, rose pink variegated white with rose pink stripes. All other details as for **Elizabeth Glunt.**

Elizabeth Gorton. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A large, pure white, semidouble, about 12.5 cm across. There are 2 rows of large, stiff petals which are notched

and turn down at the tips and 3 rows of outer portion of bloom which are ruffled and turn upward. The columnar stamen centre gives the flower the appearance of a white **Adolphe Audusson.** Leaves are large, stiff and dark green on a plant with an average, compact habit. Originated by H.E. Jenkins, Glendale, California, USA, it first flowered in 1950. Reg. No.156, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.309.

Elizabeth Grady. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Margaret Higdon.**

Elizabeth Grandy. Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias,* p.144. Orthographic error for 'Elizabeth Grady', synonym for **Margaret Higdon.**

Elizabeth Hawkins. *(C.japonica),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Amenone form. Small bright red. Midseason blooming. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England.

Elizabeth Herbert. Anonymous, 1857, *The Florist,* 11:194. Orthographic variant for **Elisabetta Herbert.**

Elizabeth Herrin. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink. Very large, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Herrin, USA.

Elizabeth Hicklin. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39: Soft pink shading to lighter pink at ruffled edge of petals. Large, rose form double with light stamens and a few crinkled petaloids. Compact, upright growth. Originated by Mrs E.W. Hicklin, Columbia, South Georgia, USA. Sport: **Elizabeth Hicklin Variegated.**

Elizabeth Hicklin Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Joural,* vol.23, No.1 as 'Elizabeth Hicklin V.'. A virus variegated form of **Elizabeth Hicklin** - Soft pink and white. Originated in USA.

Elizabeth Higdon. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.24. Orthographic error for **Margaret Higdon.**

Elizabeth Hill. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.23, Reg. No.676: A 4 year old, miniature *C.japonica* seedling of **Buddy,** pollen parent **Memento,** that first flowered 1962; originated by Wm. F. Hutchison, Texarkana, Arkansas, USA. Medium, slow, spreading growth with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. The anemone form flower, 4.5-6 cm across x 5 cm deep, has 14-16 petals in 2-3 rows, 100-110 petaloids with a few stamens. Occasionally sports a solid pink flower. Blooms early to late.

Elizabeth Holmes. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953: Light pink with deeper pink markings. Large, cup shaped, semi-double, opening with a bud centre. Late flowering. Compact growth. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Elisabeth Holmes'.

Elizabeth Holmes Junior. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Elisabeth Holmes Junior.**

Elizabeth Hyatt Haynie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.130, Reg. No.1003: A 5 year old chance seedling which first flowered 1963; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant habit is upright and open with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The semidouble flower is 13-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Clear, bright rose with bluish undertones, 18 large petals with 5-7 petals folded and upright. Firm texture. Blooms mid-season to late.

Elizabeth Johnston. Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.13. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Elizabeth Johnstone. *(C.reticulata),* RHS., 1958, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.12, p.107, black and white photo, fig.44 facing p.89: A cross between *C.reticulata* wild form and

an unknown camellia, which has proved hardy in Cornwall and reached a height of 10 feet (3.1 m). The flowers are 11 cm across with 9 waved petals and coloured a bright, rich shade of Camellia Rose (HCC.622/2). It is of interest that the serrations of the leaves are very close together. Exhibited by G.H. Johnstone, Trewithin, Cornwall, UK. Received an RHS, Award of Merit, March 19th 1957.

Elizabeth Le Bey. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, rose-pink, incomplete to irregular double, 9-12.5 cm across. There are numerous petaloids, some of which are erect in the centre and partly conceal short stamens. Leaves are yellow-green, lanceolate, 8.5 cm x 3.2 cm. Slightly serrate with petioles 10 mm long, on a plant of rapid, spreading growth. Originated by G.H. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Florida, USA from seed imported from Japan in 1937. First bloomed 1946. Registration No.37 in the ACS., *Quarterly,* 1950, vol.5, No.1. Orthographic variant: 'Elizabeth Lebey', 'Elisabeth Le Bey'. Sports: **Elizabeth Le Bey Blush, Elizabeth Le Bey Variegated, Elizabeth Le Bey White.** See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1964, vol.III, No.5.

Elizabeth Le Bey Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.226, Reg. No.949: A sport of **Elizabeth Le Bey,** first observed 1960 by Mrs W.M. Harrison, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The anemone form flowers are 11-12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and have 14 petals and 238 petaloids. Colour light pink, margined with white, with gold anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season.

Elizabeth Le Bey Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Elizabeth Le Bey Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Elizabeth Le Bey** - Rosepink and white. Originated in USA.

Elizabeth Le Bey White. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.69: A white flowering mutation of **Elizabeth Le Bey.** Originated in USA.

Elizabeth Lebey. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List,* p.4. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth Le Bey.**

Elizabeth M. Tarver. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.192, Reg. No.512: A 7 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Dr James B. Tarver, San Marino, California, USA. Growth habit is spreading, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. Flowers semi-double to semi-peony, from 10-12 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 16-18 creamy white petals and 4-6 petaloids. Blond stamens. Good substance. Blooms mid-season.

Elizabeth Maybank. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: White striped blood red. Large single. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Elizabeth McKenzie. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.69. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Elizabeth Mills. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.69. Originated in USA. No description. No valid listing located.

Elizabeth (Mondroni). Threlkold & Anthony, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.142. Pseudonym for **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal** as 'Don Pedro'.

Elizabeth Nedra Mathis. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2778. Registered by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.110 with colour photo; A 10 year old chance seedling first flowered in 2004. Originated by Clayton Mathis, Douglas, Ga. The semi-double bloom is 11.5 cm diameter x 9 cm deep, colour dark red. Yellow anthers and red filaments. Heavy petal texture and falls in one piece.

Upright, dense and vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Elizabeth Northcote. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.69. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Elizabeth of Glamis. Dorothy Cameron-Gavin, 1990, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XVI, No.5, p.35 as a synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Elizabeth Payne. *(C.japonica),* da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1960: Red, marbled white. Large anemone to loose peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Portugal.

Elizabeth Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Orthographic variant for **Elisabeth Pink.**

Elizabeth R. Winkfield Manor Nurseries, Ascot, Catalogue, 1954, p.1. Abbreviation for **Elizabeth de Rothschild.**

Elizabeth Rothchild. Puddle, 1956, "Rare Camellia Species and Hybrids at Bodnant Gardens", SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.17, No.8, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth de Rothschild.**

Elizabeth Rothschild. Peer, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.114. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth de Rothschild.**

Elizabeth Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Elizabeth Stanton. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Complete double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.309, Reg. No.193: A 13 year old sport of **Feastii**; originated by Harry B. Stanton, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Sport first observed 1944. Plant growth is bushy and compact. The medium green leaves are 11 cm x 6 cm with prominent venation and coarse serration. Flower buds almost round and medium green. Flowers are rosepink with white spots on the larger petals, 9-10 cm across, complete double, imbricated similar to **Alba Plena** with 70-80 petals. Blooms mid-season.

Elizabeth Tarrant. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2475. A very large, rose pink, anemone form chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Rupert Drews, Charleston, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7 cm deep, with 8-9 petals, 70-80 petaloids, yellow anthers and pinkish white filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Note: The flowers shown in the photo accompanying the registration are all of a variegated version.

Elizabeth Tarrant Variegated. *(C.japonica),* A virus variegated version of **Elizabeth Tarrant,** rose pink splashed with white. See details of above registration.

Elizabeth Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Milady.**

Elizabeth Walter. *(C.japonica),* Turner, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.165: A **Monarch** type; varies widely in petaloid formation. Salmon pink and white. Large peony form. Originated by B. Newby, Thompson, Georgia, USA about 1896.

Elizabeth Weaver. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56: Coral pink. Large formal double. Medium, open, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Dr W. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1975, p.236, Reg. No.1351: A 10 year old *C.japonica,* (**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Clarise Carleton**) that first bloomed in 1967. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is RHS 1-55A (Luminescent Pink) with 138 petals. Average size 11 cm across x 4 cm deep. Chinese synonym: 'Yilishanbai Zhinü'.

Elizabeth Weaver Variegated. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414. No description. Chinese synonym 'Hua Zhinü'.

Elizabeth Weems. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.160, Reg. No.1016: A 20 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1952; originated by Clarence A. Owens, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) is 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals. Rose-pink with yellow anthers and clear filaments. Occasional slight streak of white on an inner petal. Blooms early to mid-season.

Elizabeth Westergard. *(C.japonica),* Mulligan, Brian, *Woody Plants in the University of Washington Arboretum,* 1977, p.31. No description. Obtained 1961. Originated in USA.

Elizabeth White. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.9. Synonym for **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal** as 'Don Pedro'.

Elizabeth Wooton Lee. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Elizabethae Herbertii. Rollison Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic variant for **Elisabetta Herbert.**

Elizabetta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia* Cultivars *fron Nursery Catalogues,* p.68. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth.**

Ella A. Hearn. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.167: From seed of unknown parent, first flowered 1942. The 10-12 cm flower is a complete double, irregular white, often flecked with red. Flowers early to late. Originated by Clarence S. Hearn, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Ella Hearn'.

Ella Drayton. *(C.japonica),* Berckman, 1908, *Country Life in America,* p.548, with black and white illustration: Dark rose, exquisite form, imbricated with slightly cupped inner petals. A lighter coloured centre and loose non-tiered imbrication. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. This name has been erroneously used for a number of cultivars, such as **Incarnata** and **Maria Morren**. There is yet a third; a small, formal double, pink fading to lighter pink at the centre which has been reidentified as 'Ella Drayton (Magnolia Gardens)'. Synonyms: 'Lady Margaret', 'Climax'. Sport: **Ella Drayton Variegated.**

Ella Drayton (1). Fendig, 1963, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Erroneously for **Incarnata.**

Ella Drayton (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Erroneously for **Maria Morren.**

Ella Drayton (Magnolia Gardens). SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A pink fading to lighter pink in centre. Small formal double. This is believed synonymous with Berckman's **Ella Drayton.**

Ella Drayton Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A white blotched form of **Ella Drayton.** Originated in USA.

Ella Frost. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. No description. Originated by J.R. Rosa Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Ella Gamlin. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.35, Reg. No.69: a chance *C.saluenensis* seedling originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand, that first bloomed 1966. The plant is a slow grower with spreading, open habit, the leaves being dark green, averaging 10 cm x 4 cm. The flowers are single with 8 petals and an occasional petaloid, and measures 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with a large, central boss of gold stamens with cream filaments, giving the appearance of a Higo camellia. The colour is deep pink and flowers from early to mid-season.

Ella Gayle Hamlin. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov. 1989. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.4, back cover, colour photo and description: A beautiful shade of vivid pink that changes shades at various

times of the day. Outstanding semi-double to peony form with small petaloids surrounding high, bright yellow stamens; 12.5-13 cm across. A mid-season blooming, chance seedling, originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Pearl River, Louisiana, USA. See ACS. Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2195. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1990, p.88, colour photo between p.90-91: The 32 year old seedling first bloomed 1960. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 70 petals, 12 petaloids and bright yellow stamens. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Ella Hearn. SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.35. Abbreviation for **Ella A. Hearn.**

Ella Jane Metcalf. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56: White with a few pink stripes. Medium size, formal double. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by R. Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA.

Ella Joe. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2006, p.13 with colour photo; Reg. No.2693. A chance seedling that first flowered 1988. Originated by Dick Hardison, Tallahassee, Fla., USA. The clear pink, 10 cm diameter, formal double flower has 5 frosted centre rows of petals. Falls in one piece. Plant is upright, with average growth, and flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.56 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are are 9 cm x 4.5 cm.

Ella May. Hayworth, 1987-1988, RHS., *Rhododendrons With Magnolias and Camellias,* p.74. Orthographic error for **Ellamine.**

Ella Mine. Antony Estates Nursery Catalogue, 1979-1980. Orthographic error for **Ellamine.**

Ella Ward Parsons. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, colour illustration facing p.54: Originated as a seedling by Dr J.M. Habel Jr, Suffolk, Virginia, USA and named for the wife of the President of the ACS. White shaded orchid pink. Medium size formal to rose form double.

Ella Weeks. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2168: Large size, light pink with deeper pink margin, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms midseason. Originated in USA by Mrs H.C. Scott, Aiken, South Georgia. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.121: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20 petals and golden anthers. Cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm x 5 cm.

Ella Wood. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large, white variegated, incomplete double, 8.8-10.5 cm across. It is frequently variegated with pink stripes or blotches. There are 42-45 petals. The stamens are in 5 separate groups and intermix with large petaloids. Flower buds are large, round and full with white coloration. Leaves are dark green, narrowly oval, 8.5 cm x 4 cm, apex blunt, serrations coarse. Plant habit is open, upright and rapid. Originated by H.D. Ponton, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA from seed of **Tricolor White** that first flowered 1945. Reg. No.127, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954. Mutation: **Ella Wood Pink.**

Ella Wood Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.222, Reg. No.527: A sport of **Ella Wood** originated by the Orange Dale Nursery, Ragby, Louisiana, USA. Habit is upright and open with light green leaves 6 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers are semi-double to peony form, clear pink with yellow stamen, 10-11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season.

Ellamine. *(C.x williamsii),* ANZCRS, 1958, *Camellia Annual,* No.5, p.30, Reg. No.31: A saluenensis hybrid raised by E.G. Waterhouse - No.11 in a batch of seedlings - flower large, single, 10 cm across, 8 petals, colour fuschine pink 627/1. Flowers mid-season. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Ella Mine', 'Ella May'.

Elleanor Franchettii. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.5. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Franchetti.**

Ellen. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1854, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 20: 293: Originated by Mackenzie, USA. Rosy red marked with white. (Believed extinct.)

Ellen. *(C.japonica),* Henderson & Son, 1867, Catalogue, p.33: Fine, large rose. Osburn & Sons, Fulham Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.46. Deep rose, large and well shaped. Originated in England.

Ellen Daniel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.129, Reg. No.1218: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Leaves, dark green, average size 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The formal double flower is blush pink with red stripes and measures 4.5-6 cm across and 2.5-3.5 cm deep with 65 petals. It is a formal double to peony form. Chinese synonym 'Dannier'.

Ellen Double Day. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic variant for **Ellen Doubleday.**

Ellen Doubleday. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Flesh pink marbled deeper pink. Large formal to rose form double. Vigorous, slender growth. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Ellen Double Day'.

Ellen Goff. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.218, Reg. No.660: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by M. Goff, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading and open with dark green leaves averaging 11 cm x 7.5 cm. The peony form flower, 13-15 cm across x 8.5 cm deep, has 30-50 petals. The flower is an unusual shade of pink with several rabbit ears and yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Ellen Goff Variegated.**

Ellen Goff Variegated. *(C.japonica),* True's Camellias, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.4, p.33 as 'Ellen Goff Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Ellen Goff** - Bright pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Ellen Lenning. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1853, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.21, p.148: The flowers are very large, ranunculus formed (formal double), a delicate rose-pink shaded with rich purple.Originated in France.

Ellen Mackenzie. *(C.japonica),* Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture,* p.138: Rose red Camellia. Originated in the USA. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties* of *Camellia:* Peony type. Pink ground, striped deeper pink and spotted white. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as 'Ellen McKenzie': Peony form, rosy pink spotted with white. Mid-season flowering. Bushy, compact growth, dull green foliage. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Ellen McKenzie', 'Ellen McKinsey', 'Ellen McKinney'.

Ellen McKenzie. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1953, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Ellen Mackenzie.**

Ellen McKinney. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Ellen Mackenzie.**

Ellen McKinsey. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias for Sale,* p.7. Orthographic error for **Ellen Mackenzie.**

Ellen McCurdie. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Elen McCurdie'. No valid listing located.

Ellen Sampson. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1958-1959, p.6: Rosy carmine pink. Large semi-double with two rows of large, waved petals set apart and surrounding central,

gold tipped stamens. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Mrs Haines, Wellington, New Zealand. See colour photo p.21, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.IV, No.3, 1965.

Ellen Wilmot. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.70. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listed located.

Ellenora. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed.,1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.11: Double dark red. Orthographic errors: 'Eleonora', 'Eleonore', 'Eleonor'.

Ellen's Favorite. *(C.japonica),* Barry, P., ed., 1854, "New Camellias", *Horticulturalist,* N.S. 4:190: Originated by Hicks, USA. The flower is large and well formed, of a rosy carmine colour and the plant appears to be a free grower.

Ellen's Ivory. *(C.x williamsii). International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.128 with colour photo; Reg. No. 51. A cross of the *C. x williamsii* **J.C. Williams** and **E.T.R. Carlyon.** Originated by Mr. B.B. Jones, Sidmouth, UK. First flowered 2005. An upright, compact shrub of medium growth rate. White, cup-shaped single, 6 cm diameter x 6 cm deep, with golden stamens. Flowers fall whole. Cluster blooming.

Elleyana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:7: Large, white, peony form. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Ellyana'.

Ellie Rubensohn. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News,* No.12, Colour plate, p.4: A hand pollinated cross between 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x 'Purple Gown', (**Zipao**). Leaves 11.5 cm long, tapered, widely and prominently serrated. Flower is rosy crimson, 15.5 cm across x 8 cm deep, a full semi-double to loose peony with 26 petals, each with deep and prominent undulations. A loose cylinder of stamens, 3.2 cm long, covered and intermixed with inner petals and small petaloids. Reg. No.61, ACRS, 1964, *Camellia News,* No.13. Sport: **Ellie Rubensohn Variegated.**

Ellie Rubensohn Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Mark S. Cannon, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4, p.37 as 'Ellie Rubensohn Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Ellie Rubensohn** - Rosy crimson blotched white. Originated in USA.

Ellie's Girl. *(C.reticulata).* Camellia Grove Catalogue, 1994, p.16: A seedling of **Ellie Rubensohn.** Large formal double, deep pink; 13 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Strong, upright growth. Originated in Australia by Mrs Bess Chambers, Pymble, NSW. See colour photo, p.19, ACRS, 1995, *Camellia News,* No.135. C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.599-N. Grown to flowering and named by Craig Carroll, Mt. Tomah, NSW.

Ellisoni. Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Elinsonii'. Synonym for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Ellis Pink. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.10. No description. Originated by the Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Ellis Red. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.10. No description. Originated by the Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Ellis White. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.10. No description. Originated by the Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Ellyana. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.67. Orthographic error for **Elleyana.**

Elma. *(C.japonica),* Williams Catalogue, 1891, p.42: Double form, of medium size, 7.5 cm across, petals irregularly shaped, pointed towards the tip, a bright, rosy crimson. The flower reminds one of a small, double peony. Introduced from Japan by Gerald Waller.

Elmira Lee. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Medium large, peony form. Originated by R. Lee, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

Elna Campbell. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Edna Campbell.**

Elodia. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardini a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Elodia Lera. *(C.japonica),* Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardini giornal d'orticultura,* vol.IV, p.97. No description. Originated in Italy by Brozzoni. (Believed extinct.)

Elodia Dupeyrate. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:40: Description not to hand. Orthographic error 'Elodie Dupeyrate'. Originated by Tourres. (Believed extinct.)

Elodie Dupeyrate. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.16. Orthographic error for **Elodia Dupeyrate.**

Eloina Della. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.70. Orthographic error for **Eloina Delli.**

Eloina Delli. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, 244:240: Large and beautiful, well imbricated flower, deep rosy pink, veined cherry-red and petals edged with white. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, (English ed.), 1893, 253:54: Imbricated, lively carnation streaked with cherry red, petals bordered with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Eloina Della'.

Eloise Borrini. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.116. Wide and narrow red stripes on a pale pink background, incurving anemone form, 7 cm diameter. Leaves elliptic, dark green, lustrous. Upright growth. A 19th century cultivar from Italy.

Elongata. RHS., 1950, *Camellia ~ Magnolia Conference Report Index,* p.129. The species *Camellia elongata* (Rehd. & Wils.) Rehder in *Journal of Arnold Arboretum* III.224 (1922).

Elovine Carpender. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.2, p.232, Reg. No.1316: A 22 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Catharine C. Carpender, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. The anemone form, **Elegans** type, bloom is deep pink, average size, 8.5 cm across with 12 petals and about 18 petaloids and yellow anthers. Colour changes in cold weather to shaded blue edges. Blooms early to late season.

Elphanstoni. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.280. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana.**

Elphingstonia. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.240. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana.**

Elphinstone's. Loudon, 1839, *Hortus Britannicus.* Synonym for **Elphinstoniana.**

Elphinstoni. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants ...,* p.13. Orthograhic error for **Elphinstoniana.**

Elphinstonia. Burdin, Chambery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana.**

Elphinstonia Variegated. Anonymous, 1838, *Société de Flore.* Orthographic variant for 'Elphinstoniana Variegated', synonym for **Elphinstoniana.**

Elphinstoniana. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74 as red. 'Miss Elphinstone's'. Leaves 8.8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, roundish-oval, a little dentated; buds large, scales blackish-green; flowers large, cherry red, almost poppy coloured, shaded with carmine, sometimes splashed with white, 7.5 cm across, heart arched; exterior petals large, well arranged into a cup and notched; those at the centre, small, numerous, rolled like a cornet, grouped and united into a pleasing sphere. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.94, 129. Orthographic variations: 'Elphinstoni', Elphinstonii', 'Elphinstone's'. Orthographic errors:. 'Ephingstoniana', 'Elphistonia', 'Elfingaston', 'Elphistonii', 'Elphanstoni'. Synonyms: 'Flammeola Superba', 'Marsii', 'Gloria Mundi Nova', 'Buckliana', 'Miss Elphinstone's'. A seedling of **Anemoniflora** pollinated with a white japonica. Originated in England.

Elphistonia. Shneiderff ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana.**

Elphistonii. Ridolfi, 1848, Catalogo delle Piante, p.7. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana.**

Elpino Duriense. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: A medium size, peony form. of purplish red. 'Pompony' form (similar to **Pompone**). Originated in Portugal.

Elsa. *(C.japonica),* Hillier Arboretum, 1987, *Hampshire County Council List,* p.2. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Elaski. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.222, Reg. No.555: A 4 year old hybrid *C.x williamsii* seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by K.M. White, Devon, England. Leaves dark green, averaging 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The rose pink flower, 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, is peony form with yellow anthers and has 24 petals and many petaloids. Late flowering.

Elsie Brinsley. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News,* No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.172: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. First flowered 1970. The semi-double, soft rose-pink flowers bloom early to mid-season on an upright, open, vigorous plant. The 5 cm x 2 cm medium green, lanceolate leaves are bluntly pointed with small serrations.

Elsie Dryden. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.156: Delicate, light pink with a lavender cast. Large semi-double. Medium growth rate. Midseason flowering. A seedling from *C.reticulata* **Confucius** x *C.japonica,* originated by H.E. Dryden, San Marino, California, USA.

Elsie Hughes. *(C.reticulata.x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1985, p.183, Reg. No.1969: A very large, pink, formal double seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Cameron Cooper**, that blooms mid-season; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 14.5 cm across. Plant growth is spreading and medium. Chinese synonym 'Xiusi'.

Elsie Jury. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1964, vol.IV, No.1, p.10, Reg No.21: A hybrid seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Pukekura**. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant has a spreading, open habit of growth, medium green foliage. The flowers have a deep, rounded, peony form with up to 30 petals and a large number of petaloids. The colour is vivid pink with slight orchid undertones. Stamens pale yellow and it flowers mid-season to late. Size,11-13 cm across x 8-10 cm deep. Also reg. No.799, ACS. It received the "Edward H. Metcalf Hybrid Award" in 1968, the "National Hall of Fame Award" for 1978 and the "Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award", 1967. See colour photo facing p.80, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963; the front cover *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1966, vol.IV, No.6; and p.25, ACRS., 1966, *Camellia News,* No.24. Sport: **Elsie Jury Variegated,** Chinese synonym: 'Aierxi Jurui'.

Elsie Jury Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.5 as 'Elsie Jury Var.': A virus variegated form of **Elsie Jury** - Vivid pink and white. Originated in USA.

Elsie Mary. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS *Camellia Bulletin,* No.169, July 2010, p.12 with colour photo; Regn No.488. Chance seedling, first flowered in 2007. Plant is upright with medium growth rate. Dark green leaves are large and very broad, 16 cm x 10 cm. Flower is a very large semi-double, 16 cm diameter x 10 cm deep, with about 16 petals and no petaloids. Diameter sometimes reaches 20 cm. Colour is rose pink (RHSCC 53D) Numerous stamens, filaments white with a pink base, and anthers yellow. Flowers early to midseason. Originated by Neil W.J. Ingram, New Plymouth, NZ.

Elsie May. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News,* No.91, p.22, Reg. No.308: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia from a seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Buddha,** that first flowered 1981. The semi-double to informal double, 14 cm x 8 cm, salmon pink flowers, with distinct rabbit ears, are produced mid-season to late. The open, upright plant has mid-green, narrowly-ovate, reticulate, 13.8 cm x 5.5 cm, leaves.

Elsie Ross. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1996, No.139, p.10, Reg. No.469. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers** as seed parent x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel** that first flowered 1993. The semi-double to informal double light pink (RHS.CC.68D) flower of 28 petals is 14 cm diameter x 8 cm deep, and flowers mid-season on a rapid growing upright, open plant. Leaves olive green, glossy, keeled, elliptic, acuminate apex, serrate margins, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals notched, opening flat, filaments columnar.

Elsie Ruth Marshall. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.87, Reg. No.900: This loose, rose form to peony form chance seeding first bloomed 1962. It has 40-50 petals, adnate at the base. Colour is from light pink (2.5R9/3) to light, purplish pink (5RP8/5) Nickerson Colour Fan Munsell Hue. Size is 10-12.5 cm across x 6-7 cm deep. Blooms have a few stamens with yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Most buds set singly. Plant growth is vigorous, fairly compact and upright. Large, dark green leaves. Originated by M.L. Marshall, San Gabriel, California, USA. Received the "Margarete Hertrich Award" for 1970. See colour photo; front cover, SCCS, 1966, *The Camellia Review,* vol.28, No.1 and pl.53, p.38, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Sport: **Elsie Ruth Marshall Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Maxieer'.

Elsie Ruth Marshall Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Elsie Ruth Marshall Var.': A virus variegated form of **Elsie Ruth Marshall** - Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Elsie Winter. *(C.japonica),* Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Probable orthographic error for **Elise Winter.**

Elspeth Berg. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.IX, No.3, p.4, Reg. No.114: A seedling from a cross *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* hybrid, raised by Mrs J. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand that first flowered 1971. Habit is upright and open. Foliage is dark green, keeled, reticulate, 11 cm x 5 cm. The flower is semi-double with 10-11 petals and has a large boss of stamens with cream filaments and some rabbit ears. Colour is Red Group RHS.CC.53C. Flowers late in the season.

Elton Firginnas. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Elvige. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1976; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.210, Reg. No.1408: A very large, blush to white, rose form double. An 8 year old chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1970. Originated by Neale Rogers, Theodore, Alabama, USA. The 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) type bloom has 30-35 petals, average size 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid. Leaves measure 10 cm x 5.5 cm and are dark green. See colour photo front cover, ACS., 1977, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.2.

Elvina Bianchini. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Elvira Bianchini.**

Elvina Delli. André ed., 1871, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.XVIII, p.117, pl.67. Orthographic error for **Elvira Delli.**

Elvira. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Elvira Bianchini. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.74: Immense flower, perfectly imbricated in the form of a cup; flesh white, striped and ribboned and lightly dotted with rose; the borders of the petals recurved, central petals smaller, outer wider. Henderson, E.G., Catalogue, 1866, p.43: An improvement on **Jenny Lind;** flower large, imbricated, with a fine, circular outline, amd large, even, margined, rose-like petals, of a pure cream white tint, elegantly marked with rose coloured bars and streaks. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867: New, fine, large, imbricated flower, somewhat resembling 'Countess of Derby'; white petals thickly striped with rose. Very full. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Elvina Bianchini', 'Elvira Biancini', 'Elvira Bianchi', 'Elvire Bianchini'.

Elvira Bianchi. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Orthographic error for **Elvira Bianchini.**

Elvira Biancini. de Cock Catalogue, No.4, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Elvira Bianchini.**

Elvira Casoretti. *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 1878. Orthographic error for **Elisa Casoretto.**

Elvira Delli. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Imbricated. Pink edged with white with the form of 'Principessa Carlotta'. *L'Illustration Horticole,* 1871, vol.XVIII, p.117, pl.67 as 'Elvina Delli': Tender rose-pink with darker veining and white margin. Formal double. Linden, J., Catalogue, No.99, 1878-1879, p.4 as 'Elvina Delli': Average size flower, pale pink edged with white, threaded with pale pink veins; a rose coloured band at the centre of each petal and throughout its length. The ornamental effect of this beautiful plant is complete. Perfect imbrication. A sport of 'Principessa Carlotta'. Originated in Italy.

Elvira de Mendosa. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.28. Orthographic variant of **Elvira di Mendosa.**

Elvira di Mendosa. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853, No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.28 as 'Elvira de Mendosa'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elvira Rianon. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elvire Bianchini. Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.82, 1881-1882, p.13. Orthographic error for **Elvira Bianchini.**

Ely. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.2; Pink, single.

Elyna. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.2; White.

Em Hyer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.300, Reg. No.198: A 12 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA that first bloomed 1950. Leaves are oval, tapering, acuminate and crenate. Flowers are complete double, incompletely imbricated in form, similar to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**); 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Dark red with purplish cast at edge of petals. Mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: 'E.M. Myer'.

Emai. (Smiling Dance), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Rose-pink, semi-double, stamens intermingled with petals, high centre. Originated by Himuro, Japan.

Emaki. (Picture Scroll), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-148; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6: White. Large semi-double with a red ring in lower part of flower. Sport of **Edo-nishiki.** Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Jirô Kamiyama in 1975.

Emberglow. *(C.japonica),* ACS *Journal* June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2822; Originated by C.M. & Lilian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.173 with colour photo; An 18 year old seedling, **Edna Campbell** x unknown pollen parent, small to medium size,

7.5cm x 3.2cm, formal double with 40+ petals, bluish rose fading to magenta. Petals often incurve, and form is often tiered. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 5cm. Flowers midseason to late.

Emelia. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.24. Orthographic variant for **Emilia.**

Emelia Gavanzi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56.Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emelia Giuseppe. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.70. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emelia Grandiflora. Catalogue des plantes La Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique, 1842, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Grandiflora.**

Emelia Taverna. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56; Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Taverna.**

Emelie. Downing Catalogue, ca.1858. Orthographic variant for **Emilia.**

Emelie Campioni. Paul Nursery Catalogue,1871. Orthographic variant for **Emilia Campioni.**

Emelie Gavazzi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:52: White striped vivid red. Perfect form. Verschaeffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III as 'Emilia Gavazzi': This spendid Camellia is of Italian origin. Leaves are rounded, oval and pointed with few veins and regularly notched. Buds are large, rounded and with greenish scales; the blossom, 9-10 cm across, is full, anemone-shaped, the numerous petals arranged in 9 rows, are regularly imbricated, wide and rounded at the exterior, pointed towards the interior, of a milky white, intersected rarely by a red stripe. Orthographic errors: 'Emilia Gavanzi', 'Emelia Gavazzi', 'Emelia Gavanzi', 'Emelia Gavazzii', 'Emelio Gavazzo', 'Emilia Gavozzi', 'Emilia Govazzi', 'Emelio Gavazzi', 'Emelio Gavazzi', 'Emilie Gavozzi'. Synonyms: 'Eryttens Lineata', 'Emelia Gavazzi d'Italie'. Sport: **Napoleone III.**

Emelie Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3: Very large, fasciculate, bright red, veined. Originated in Italy. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.92, 227: Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camelia…,* p.151 as 'Emilia Grandiflora' says this camellia is pink, while Berlèse says it originated in Scotland. Orthographic variants: 'Emelia Grandiflora', 'Emilia Grandiflora', 'Emilie Grandiflora'. Orthographic error: 'Emilii Grandiflora'.

Emelie Taverna. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:7: Matchless form. Vivid carmine with white centre. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.10 as 'Emilie Taverna': Medium size, imbricated, many petalled, fiery scarlet, tinted pink, central white stripe. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.266 as 'Emilie Taverna': The flower, 9-10 cm across is full, regular, round of a red, more or less pale, often rose-pink. The petals in about 8 rows. Those of the first rows are round, very close set; the following are long-oval and those at the centre are ovoid. They are channelled and some are divided down the middle by a line of white. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.I as 'Emilie Taverna': Blossoms of medium size, but of perfect form, are composed of numerous and ample ovate petals, scarcely emarginate, regularly imbricated, except at the centre, where they are arranged in a sort of ruffled heart, all of a brilliant pink colour with broad, white stripes. Orthographic variants: 'Emilie Taverna', 'Emilia Taverna', 'Emelia Taverna'. Orthographic error: 'Emilie Taverina'.

Emeline. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.41. Formal double, clear rose-pink. Erect growth. Chance seedling.

Emelio Bandiero. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.52. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bandiera.**

Emelio Gavazzo. Guichard Souers Nursery Catalogue, ca.1928. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emergency. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.86 with colour photo; Medium size formal double with separated layers of petals, red-pink (RHS.CC.67A). A petal has white variegation. A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex),** first flowered in 2003. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Emeric Halasz. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. No details.

Emerson Waltz. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1987. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2060: Large, pale pink (almost white), semi-double *C.japonica* ([**Kuro-tsubaki** x **Mrs Bertha A. Harms**] x **Fragrant Star**). Late flowering. Originated by Dr W. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.80: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 12.5 cm acros x 8 cm deep with 20 petals, gold anthers, lemon-yellow filments. Petals stand up in tiers to give high, bell-shape, notched. Slight fragrance. Plant growth is upright, open, and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Emery. *Camellia Digest,* 1(1), 1942. Orthographic errors: 'Emry', 'Enemy'. Synonym for **Rose Anemone.**

Emi. *(C.hiemalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.65; Peach red, double to anemone form, medium size.

Emi. (Personal name. *(C.hybrid) Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.293 with colour photo; Yellow centred on white ground, semi-double, lotus form with long narrow petals, medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Uprright growth. A cross of **Miyakodori** x *C.flava.* First flowered in 2005, named by Soshin Hirai in 2009. From Saitama Pref., Japan.

Emil Liebig. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.70. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Emile. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:40: Plant good, well furnished making a charming bush, very vigorous. Peony form or semi-imbricated, petals large, well rounded, white with a reflection of rose; those in the centre very small and very numerous. Originated in Belgium. In Catalogue 1851-1852, 44:10, van Houtte gives the name as 'Emile de Fresne'. Synonym: 'Emile Defresne'(van Houtte). Orthographic error: 'Emilie Defresne'.

Emile Campioni. Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic variant for **Emilia Campioni.**

Emile de Fresne. van Houtte Catalogue,1851-1852, 44:10.Synonym for **Emile.**

Emile Defresne (Souvenir d'). Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Synonym for **Souvenir d'Emile Defresne.**

Emile Defresne (van Houtte). von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...,* p.30. Synonym for **Emile.**

Emile Dufresne. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Synonym for **Souvenir d'Emile Defresne.**

Emile Gallé. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.70, as 'Emile Galle'. No description. Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. Red semi-double.

Emile Gentil. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.70. No description. No valid listing located.

Emilia. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No descriptions. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.II: Distinct from other varieties due to its innumerable, small, serried, ruffled petals, similar to a herbaceous peony. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy. A gorgeous, blood red carmine colouring. Orthographic variants: 'Emelie', 'Emelia', 'Emele'

Emilia Achiardi. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.28: Perfectly imbricated. Delicate rose-pink, to almost vivid rosy pink, with all petals bearing a pronounced white stripe. Orthographic error: 'Emilia Archiari'. Originated by Benucci, Florence, Italy.

Emilia Archiari. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.37. Orthographic error for **Emilia Archiardi.**

Emilia Bandiera. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16; van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bandiera.**

Emilia Bandieri. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bandiera.**

Emilia Beria. *(C.japonica),* Besson & Figlio Catalogue, 1878, p.42. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Emilia Bom. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bono.**

Emilia Bona. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Luzzatti 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bono.**

Emilia Boni. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bono.**

Emilia Borsa. (C.*japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.III: This camellia is distinguished from others by its elongated, lanceolate, acuminate leaves. It has large blossoms. perfectly imbricated, of a uniform, deep, carmine red. The petals are ample, numerous, rounded at the circumference, oval at the centre, all more or less full. We received it a few years ago from Italy, its native country. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie:* Flesh pink, spotted and lined pink, paler centre, beautifully imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Emilia Borza'.

Emilia Borza. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Emilia Borsa.**

Emilia Campione. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Emilia Campioni.**

Emilia Campioni. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.I as 'Emilia Campione': This variety was obtained from seed by Mr Burdin Sr., Milan, Italy. Vigorous with numerous, deep green, glossy leaves, round-oval, slightly acuminate, obliquely bent, 8-9 cm long x 7-8 cm wide with small serrations. The blossoms, more than 10 cm across, are open with numerous petals arranged in 10-11 rows, regularly imbricated; the exterior ones, rounded, slightly emarginate, carmine red with paler tints; the interior ones, smaller but regularly imbricated also, the centre of each petal is regularly intersected by a broad, white streak. Verschaffelt, in his 1854 *Iconographie* listed the same cultivar under its corrected name: 'Emilia Campioni', See Book II, pl.I. Orthographic variants: 'Emilio Campione', 'Emilio Campioni', 'Emilia Campione', 'Emile Campione', 'Emilie Campioni', Orthographic errors: 'Emelie Campionii', 'Emilia Championi'.

Emilia Championi. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for **Emilia Campioni.**

Emilia Coppola. *(C.japonica),* Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Emilia das Neves. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double, colour cherry, centre paler. Orthographic error: 'Emilia de las Nevas'. Originated in Portugal.

Emilia de las Nevas. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1881, Catalogo, p.30. Orthographic error for **Emilia das Neves.**

Emilia Garbi. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896: Imbricated, rose with streaks and marbling of carmine red. Originated in Italy.

Emilia Gavassi d'Italie. Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilia Gavazzi. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilia Gavazzi d'Italie. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.7. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:37. Synonym for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilia Gavozzi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilia Gayazzi. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.55. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilia Govazzi. Petrick, 1899, *Wholesale Trade List.* Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilia Grandiflora. Paillet, 1844, *Des Genres des Camellias....* Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 52. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Grandiflora.**

Emilia Lechi. RHS., Journal, 1866. Second Class Certificate. Synonym for **Emilio Bandiera.**

Emilia Magnani. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1881-1882, 194:17. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emilia Marzichi. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue,1909--1910: Flower, deep rose with splashes and points of red. Originated in Italy.

Emilia Mousinho. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double, colour pale velvety pink. Originated in Portugal.

Emilia Panceri. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Flower pearl white, striped and dotted carmine. Medium size, imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Emilia Peruzzi. *(C.japonica),* Backhouse, J., Nursery Catalogue, 1873. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19: Large, beautifully formed, regularly imbricated flower, petals bright rose-pink, silky, with darker veins, reflexed at the extremities, spotted with white at the centre. Received prize at 1871 Horticultural exhibition, Florence. Originated by Mercatelli, Florence, Italy.

Emilia Scott. van Houtte Catalogue,1846-1847, 27:23. Synonym for **Imbricata Magna.**

Emilia Scotti. van Houtte Catalogue,1845-1846, 23:6. Synonym for **Imbricata Magna**.

Emilia Taverna. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.44.Orthographic variant for **Emelie Taverna.**

Emiliana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845. Orthographic error for **Emmeliana.**

Emiliana Alba. *(C.japonica),* Morren, 1848, *Annales de Gand,* 4:290, pl.19 facing p.209: Flower 10-11 cm across, composed of 8-10 rows of petals, regularly disposed in a spiral, ending in lanceolate petals in the centre. The ground colour is white with longitudinal stripes of rose-pink, sometimes passing to true red. In the centre the white is often tinted soft yellow.

Originated in USA and imported to Europe in 1847. See Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.III.

Emiliana Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emilie Blush. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* Pink. Semi-double . Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.310, Reg. No.180: A 6 year old chance seedling of **Virgin's Blush**; originated by Emily Raggio, Scott, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1951. The light pink flower buds are elongated. The flowers are simple and semi-double in form, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**); in colour they are between Zephyr and Dawn (Plate N.42, Maerz & Paul, Dictionary of Colour). The size varies 11-15 cm across. Flowers early to mid-season.

Emilie Cachiochi. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.280. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Emilie Campioni. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.47, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Emilia Campioni.**

Emilia Defresne. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue No.40, p.33. Orthographic error for **Emile.**

Emilie Gavazzi. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.133. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilie Gavozzi. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilie Govazzi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilie Grandiflora. Stewart, Salt-Hill Nursery, 1842, *Gardeners' Chronicle* 324(7):105. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Grandiflora.**

Emilie Taverina. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.67. Orthographic error for **Emelie Taverna.** Fréres Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.35. Orthographic error for **Emelie Taverna.**

Emilie Taverna. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Taverna.**

Emilii Grandiflora. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.17. Orthographic error for **Emelie Grandiflora.**

Emilio Bandiera. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:23. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17:[from] Ugoni. Imbricated, red, with all the petals striped milky white. Orthographic variants: 'Emilia Bandiera', 'Emelio Bandiero'. Orthographic error: 'Emilio Randiera'. Originated in Italy by Lechi. According to the Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1858, this and **Abate Bianchi** are synonymous, although ascribed to different originators.

Emilio Bandiero. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.52. Orthographic variant for **Emilio Bandiera.**

Emilio Bona. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.105. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bona.**

Emilio Bono. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.195, as 'Emilio Bona': Imbricated. Cinnabar red, striped white at the centre of each petals. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.I: Its medium size flowers are between imbricated perfection and rose form, for, although the first rows of petals are regularly imbricated, the following ones are inserted without order and are ruffled and twisted. The colour is pink, each petal being intersected by a broad, white, irregular stripe, mottled with red. Foliage, rather small, elongated, dark green. Franchetti, 1955, *Collezione di Camelie:* Dark red petals, striped

with white. Imbricated. Originated by Bernardin Lechi, Brescia, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Emilia Bono', 'Emilia Bom', 'Emilia Boni'. Also said to have been originated by Ugoni according to Rovelli, 1852.

Emilio Campione. van Houtte Catalogue,1851-1852, 45:36. Orthographic error for **Emilia Campioni.**

Emilio Campioni. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.17. Orthographic error for **Emilia Campioni.**

Emilio David. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.6, 1869, p.8; Regular rose form, white, striped and splashed carmine. Originated in Porto, Portugal by Loureiro.

Emilio Gavazzi. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Emilio Moroni. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emilio Randiera. Joseph Baumann, 1853, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bandiera.**

Emilio Santarelli. *(C.japonica),* Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871:613: No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19: (Botti), Medium sized, imbricated; petals edged with ashy white. Originated in Italy.

Emil's Jane. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16. A miniature, rose red, anemone form chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Dr Emil Carroll, Albuquerque, N.M., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.3. The 9-10 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 25-30 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Emily. *(C.japonica),* Hovey ed., 1846, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 12:281: Originated by Chalmer. Striped variety of good shape. Buist, 1852, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.211: A large, irregular flower, blush white, striped and spotted with rose. Originated in USA.

Emily Box. BobWines Nursery Catalogue,1985-1986, p.5. Abbreviation for **Emily J. Box.**

Emily Brown. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.5. Synonym for **Hishikaraito.**

Emily Gautier. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian.* No description. Originated in USA.

Emily J. Box. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1970, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.27, Reg. No.130: Originated by Mr & Mrs F.N. Spencer, Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from a wild *C.reticulata* that first flowered in 1969. Plant is very vigorous and upright and produces 15 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, rose coloured, early flowers. These are semi-double with 15 crimped and fluted petals. The dark green, glossy, reticulate leaves are 9 cm long x 5 cm wide with fine serrations. Abbreviation: 'Emily Box'.

Emily Kate Caple. *(C.pitardii.x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1973, vol.VIII, No.2, p.25, Reg. No.87: An open pollinated seedling from *C.pitardii* (Tourje red anthered form), male parent *C.reticulata.* Originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. Growth is upright, medium density, leaves mid-green, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers are semi-double to loose peony form with 14 petals and occasional petaloids. The anthers are red-brown before opening, then golden. Filaments are cream. The petals are fluted and frilled and the colour is RHS, Red-Purple Group 66C-D, shading to much paler at the edges and size is 11-13 cm across x 7-8 cm deep. Flowers early.

Emily Mathis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.232, Reg. No.672: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by Dr W.F. Mathis, Moultrie, Georgia,

USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The semi-double, cream centered, white flower, similar to **Frizzle White,** is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 2-4 notched petals, 2-3 petaloids and 3-4 rabbit eared, twisted petals. The stamens have cream filaments with yellow anthers and are in fascicles, causing the petals to stand apart. Slightly fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season.

Emily Wilson. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* Incomplete double. Light pink. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.310, Reg. No.178: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Arthur T. Wilson, Batesburg, South Carolina, USA, that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright and compact and rapid in rate. Leaves are smooth, dark green, with serrated edges and sharp points. The flowers are incomplete double in form with mixed petaloids, similar to Nobilissima and are 10-12.5 cm across. The colour is light pink, similar to 'Star Dust', fading to the centre to the colour of **Martha Brice** at the edges. Flowers mid-season. See colour photo, front cover SCCS., 1957, *The Camellia Review*, vol.18, No.7. Sport: **Emily Wilson Variegated.**

Emily Wilson Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian,* as 'Emily Wilson Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Emily Wilson** - Light pink and white. Originated in USA.

Emily's Blush. Riverview Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Emilie Blush.**

Emin Pasha. *(C.japonica),* Williams, B.S., 1891, Catalogue, p.42. Semi-double, petals deep crimson, anthers yellow, petals small oval. Introduced from Japan by Gerald Waller.

Eminenza. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emisugata. (Smiling Appearance), *(C.japonica),* Usami Naohachi, (ca. 1900), *Nagoya Chinzu'e*: Rare camellia, pale pink, double tubular shape with spreading stamens. Asai Keitarô, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7. Originated in Japan. Synonym 'Egao-Tsubaki'. (Believed extinct).

Emixia. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1971-1872. Orthographic error for **Eximia.**

Emjaba. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.30 with colour photo, Regn No. 2747; A 7.5 cm diameter, semi-double chance seedling which first flowered in 2004. Red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season. Average upright growth. Originated by William Brierly, Mobile, Ala, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.112 with colour photo; 14 petals and 7 petaloids. Dark green, shiny leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Emma. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.149: Double, white, large and fine. Originated in England. There appear to be four different camellias that have been given this name.

Emma (Australia). *(C.japonica),* Shepherd Nursery Catalogue, 1883:1884, p.3, as 'Emma': Deep rose. Full form. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Emma (Baptist). *(C.japonica),* Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9 as 'Emma'. Incomplete double, pink peony. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Emma Coker Rogers. *(C.japonica),* ACS., July, 1949, *News Letter,* vol.4, No.3, reg. No.15; Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, cardinal red, incomplete double, 11-12.5 cm across with 21 petals with large petaloids. Leaves dark green, lustrous, oval, 8.5 cm x 4 cm. Curves downwards at both ends. Veins lighter than leaf. Serrations so shallow that the leaf appears scalloped. A seedling originated by Miss Ann Rogers, Society Hill, South Carolina, USA. First flowered 1944.

Emma de Pollon. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emma de Salavedra. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed Extinct). Orthographic error 'Emma di Salvadera'.

Emma di Salvadera. Croft Catalogue, (before 1890). Orthographic error for **Emma de Salavedra.**

Emma Gaeta. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.173: Deep rose-pink. Very large semi-double with folded, upright centre petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.3, p.34, Reg. No.2296. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.60: Originated by Meyer Piet, California, USA, from *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Mouchang,** and commercially introduced in 1979. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1974. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 23 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is open and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour pl. between pp.64-65. Sport: **Emma Gaeta Variegated.**

Emma Gaeta Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.173 as 'Emma Gaeta Var.': A virus variegated form of **Emma Gaeta** - Deep rosepink blotched white. Originated by Meyer Piet, California, USA. See colour photo front cover, SCCS, 1982, *The Camellia Review,* vol.43, No.4. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Aima'.

Emma Grace. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.27, Reg. No.196: Originated by Mrs E.M. Peterson, Kilsyth, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Great Eastern**. First flowered 1971. The vigorous, spreading plant produces 12.5-15 cm, early, informal double, rich scarlet red flowers.

Emma J. Mitchell. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2003, p.13 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2601. A seedling of **Nancy Mandarich** x **Kim Macgowan** with rose form to formal double flowers and golden stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Heavy petal texture. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Salinas, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.62, colour photo p.c3. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Flower measures 15 cm across x 7 cm deep, with 55 petals and 29 petaloids. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 13.3 cm long x 7 cm long.

Emma Jane. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.33, Reg. No.329: Originated by Peter Matthews, Auckland New Zealand. A *C.saluenensis* seedling of spreading, open habit with medium growth rate. Semi-double flowers, 10 cm across x 9 cm deep with 13 petals, pure white with dark yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late.

Emma Jean Crocker. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2166: A small size, white, peony form to rose form double, *C.japonica* chance seedling pf 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**). Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.121, colour photo [p.132]. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Average flower size, 6 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 55-65 petals intermingled with petaloids, and yellow anthers with white filaments. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with light green leaves 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Emma L. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.347: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand: A **Dream Girl** seedling. Dark pink (RHS.CC.57C) with deeper pink veining, peony form. Growth habit open, spreading and of medium rate. Leaves mid-green, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Emma Ladd. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.10. Synonym for **Rose and Snow.**

Emma Lennard. *(C.rosiflora), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.6, Reg. No.160: A chance *C.rosiflora* seedling raised by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand, which first flowered 1980. The 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, light green leaves on a plant of medium growth,

becoming open and spreading. Early flowering, the semi-double, salmon pink flowers, (RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group 62A) 5 cm across x 3 cm deep, have 11 petals.

Emma Lester. Wade, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.194. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Emma (Nuccio). *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953 American Camellia Catalogue as 'Emma'. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.7, as 'Emma': Large size, light pink, rose form to peony form. Very lovely. Originated in USA. Possibly a unicoloured sport of **Emma Seidel.**

Emma Peebles. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.75, p.24, Reg. No.229: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling which first flowered in 1970. The upright, spreading, vigorous plant produces 8 cm flowers of light pink, fading to a delicate pink.

Emma Robin. *(C.japonica), Catalogue des plantes La Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique,* 1842, p.22. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.283 and facing page: The flower is 10 cm across, sometimes more, it is full, irregular, of a soft rose-pink with touches of red. The outer petals, beginning with 2 rows, are broad, rounded, entire, veined with carmine; the following 3 or 4 rows of petals are of average size, incised and strap-like, long and upright, in comparison with those of the circumference. Their different forms and dimensions intermingle with the small petals, displayed without order and forming an irregular and unequal corolla. Some bands of white in the midst of the petals, add to the style of this variety. Van Houtte Catalogue,1843, 9:53 gives **Emma Robin** as a synonym of 'Jussieui' **(Jussieua),** however Berlèse figures and describes them separately in his 1843 *Iconographie,* the latter under the orthography 'Jussieuana', pl.143. From the descriptions they would appear to be two different cultivars.

Emma Schoeller. *(C.japonica),* Linden Nursery Catalogue No.94, 1875, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Emma Seidel. *(C.japonica),* Seidel Preisverzeichnis, 1897, p.11, as 'Emma' (Seidel). Originated by Seidel, Dresden, Germany as a sport of **Heinrich Seidel.** Large in the centre, broad, open double flower of finest rose; white striped and bordered. New. Note: SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1954, and Hertrich's vol.III 1959, p.77 of *Camellias in Huntington Gardens,* give what appears to be a different cultivar as this variety under the name of 'Emma'. It is possibly a unicoloured sport and is treated as a separate variety under the name **Emma (Nuccio).**

Emma Ulrich. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emma Watkins. *(C.japonica),* Cotton, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.44, 51: Blooms early to late, the flowers are large, incomplete doubles and pink in colour. Originated by Mrs J.K. Dunn, McComb, Mississippi, USA. A sport of **Moore's Majestic.** Synonyms: 'Tylertown Rose', 'Tylertown Pink'. See black and white photo, p.119, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Emma Wilson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.164, Reg. No.1678: A medium size, light pink, semi-double *C.japonica,* chance seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**), mid-season flowering; originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 20-25 year old seedling first flowered 1970. Average size of bloom is 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves, 9 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Emmalene. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.211, Reg. No.1425: A large, light, rose-pink semi-double. A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1975. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The **Frizzle White** type, bloom has 20 plus petals and 4-12 petaloids with cream anthers and yellow filaments. Average size is 11 cm

across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Emmalene Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.36 with colour illustration: Large semi-double flower. Early to mid-season flowering. A virus-variegated, red blotched white form of **Emmalene.** Originated in USA.

Emmeliana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:52: Satin rose, peony form, extra double. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Sommelliana', 'Egérie'. Orthographic errors 'Emiliana' 'Emmelina' 'Emmallana'.

Emmelina. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 27:23. Synonym: 'Egérie'. Orthographic error for **Emmeliana.**

Emmelina Labiche. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12: Semi-double, large blossom, petals rose red, stamens white tipped lemon yellow. An occasional erect petal amongst the stamens. Originated in USA.

Emmet Barnes. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956. Orthographic error for **Emmett Barnes.**

Emmett Barnes. *(C.japonica),* Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.145: A seedling grown by Ingleside Nurseries, Baconton, Georgia, USA, who obtained it from F.J. Baker, Macon, Georgia who grew it from seed from the Tokayama Nurseries, Japan. It was bought in flower by A.E. Barnes Jr in 1945 and named for him. An extra large, brilliant white, 12-14 cm across, with yellow stamens mixed in with the petals. An early bloomer, missing the frosts. The flowers are ruffled and twisted, resembling 'Victor Emmanuel', (**Blood of China**). A very vigorous grower. The leaves are 10-12 cm long x 5 cm wide, slightly curled, of such a dark green they appear black from a distance. The plant is heavy and compact in growth. Reg. No.40, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954. Orthographic error: 'Emmet Barnes'. See black and white photo, p.79, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Emmett Pfingstl. *(C.japonica),* U.S. Plant Patent No.927, issued May, 21, 1950. A variegated form of **Joseph Pfingstl** - Dark red and white. Synonyms: 'Dorothy Parker', 'Joseph Pfingstl Variegated'. Originated in Pfingstl's Nursery, Montgomery, Alabama, USA. See black and white photo, p.80, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Colour plate, p.85, Macoboy, 1981. *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and the front cover, ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News,* No.83. Orthographic error: 'Emmett Pfingstle'. Chinese synonym 'Aimeite'.

Emmett Pfingstle. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1953-1954, p.25. Orthographic error for **Emmett Pfingstl.**

Emmy. *(C.japonica),* High Banks Nursery Catalogue, 1994, p.3: A single light red flower. Slow growing shrub with dark, shiny foliage. Originated at Cobland's Nursery, Tonbridge, UK.

Emmy Balchen. *(C.japonica),* Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947: White. Large, high centered peony of the **Chandleri** type. Vigorous, upright, fairly compact growth with small, rounded, deep green leaves. A lost label plant named in 1946 by W.P. Huested, Glendale, California. Thought to have been one of the varieties imported from Japan 1930, by the Star Nurseries. See black and white photo, p.127, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Emmy Roos. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News,* No.12, p.26, Reg. No.60: Originated by Mrs E. Roos, Lane Cove, N.S.W., Australia. Seedling from **Constance,** pollen parent **Lady Loch.** An upright, vigorous grower, producing a pink, informal double flower, 11 cm in diameter. Blooms mid-season to late. Medium sized, dark green leaves.

Emory. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(1),1942. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Emory Prevatt. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.190, Reg. No.1257: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by Mrs Daniel W. Ellis, Charleston, South

Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, average, open and medium in rate with light green leaves measuring 8 cm long x 6 cm wide. The peony form, **Debutante** type, bloom is 7.5RP6/12, deep purple pink on Munsel Hue, Nickerson Color Fan. It measures 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep with 247 petals and 39 petaloids. The anthers are yellow and filaments cream. Blooms mid-season. Almost forms a ball with petals curled, twisted and notched, intermixed with petaloids and stamens throughout the flower.

Emperador de Brasil. La Caeira, Establecimiento de Agricultura de Pontevedra, undated. Invalid name for **Dom Pedro II, Imperador do Brazil.**

Emperator. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1944, p.5. Orthographic error for **Imperator.**

Empereur. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.35. Orthographic variant for **Emperor.**

Empereur Alexandre. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4, as deep rose, imbrication perfect. Originated by Sloane, Italy.

Empereur d'Antriche. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Empereur d'Autriche.**

Empereur d'Autriche. *(C.japonica),* Tourres, Macheteaux Catalogue, 1835, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.74, 78, 127: Leaves very large, oval, dentate, of an obscure green, prominent veins; buds large, oval with greenish scales at the base and white at the apex; flowers 8 cm across, double, of a cherry red on blooming and paler afterwards, petals recurved, equally imbricated, a few in the centre, small, curled, marked with white and intermixed with stamens. This is a seedling raised by Berlèse and not synonymous with **Monstruosa Italica** as Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties* would lead one to believe. Orthographic error: 'Empereur d'Antriche'. For colour plate see Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* vol.2, pl.178.

Empereur de China. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description.

Empereur de Russe. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Empereur de Russie.**

Empereur de Russie. *(C.japonica),* Spae, 1847, *Annales de Gand,* 3:132: Shown at the 50th Exhibition of the Royal Society of Gand. In his 1851 Catalogue, van Houtte describes it as "A large, red flower, well imbricated", and de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106 as: "Beautiful red, imbricated flower, petals at the centre streaked with white"; whilst Franchetti, 1855 says: "Vivid rose flower, the petals streaked with white. Imbricated." Thus it would not appear to be a synonym or orthographic variant for the modern cultivar **Emperor of Russia.** However the 'Emperor of Russia' listed in 1856 by van Geert would seem to be this variety as would other early listings of this name in Europe. Orthographic variant 'Keizer van Rusland'. Orthographic errors: 'Empereur de Russe', 'Emperor di Russia'. Synonym: 'Borgia'.

Emperor di Russia. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Empereur de Russie.**

Empereur Nicolas. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914 as "red". Originated in France. Orthographic variant: 'Emperor Nicholas'. (Believed extinct.)

Emperor. *(C.hybrid),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4: Obtained by crossing 'Colvilli' and *C.reticulata.* The flower is very full and of the form and colour of the latter. It carried away the prize of the Horticultural Society of London. Berlèse, 1949, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* Vol.40, p.281: Flower 9-10 cm across, sometimes larger, regular rose form to loose formal double. Soft rose powdered and margined white. Outer 4-5 rows of petals are elongated ovoid, almost entire with a few outspread and indented in a star shaped

arrangement. Not numerous, widely imbricated, blood red veins washed with a rosy white, paler than the base colour. Central petals are diverse, elongated, ruffled, unequal and upright. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106 as 'The Emperor'. Large, double flower, adhering to the form and colour of *C.reticulata* of which, it is said, to be a variety. The growth is sufficiently vigorous for management as a pyramid. Originated by Davies & Co., Liverpool, England. A large, informal double with twisted and ruffled petals of deep crimson red, fading to a pale tint on the edges. Not to be confused with **Emperor of Russia** or the American 'Emperor'. The name has also erroneously been used for 'Emperor Wilhelm' and **Gigantea.** Synonym: 'The Emperor'. Described and illustrated by Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X.

Emperor (Marchant). *(C.japonica),* C.J. Marchant, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, No.8, 1965, p.14, invalidly as 'Emperor': Striking crimson-red, waterlily-like flowers, comprising of 5-7 rows of petals. Originated in England.

Emperor (US). *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941: Semi-double, deep pink. Extremely large. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944 invalidly as 'Emperor': This beautifully formed, peony camellia originated in Loxley, Alabama, USA where it was sold under the incorrect name of 'Emperor of Russia'. The very large flowers open early. Free flowering. Foliage deep green, heavily ribbed. Slow, spreading growth. A large, red, peony form. Sport: **Emperor Variegated.**

Emperor Frederick William. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.2. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Emperor Napoleon III. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Synonym for **Napoleone III.**

Emperor Nicholas. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic variant for **Empereur Nicolas.**

Emperor of Russia. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939: Very large, brilliant red flowers of peony form, golden stamens among inner, twisted petals, flower appears to be four or five in one. A dazzling red that takes first place in any garden where it is in bloom. Dark green foliage. Slow, bushy growth. It came from a plant on the old Stevens plantation at Madison, Florida. Magnolia Gardens claim that this may have been a seedling or an old variety renamed by Rev. Drayton. It is not the same as **Emperor** or **Empereur de Russie** although the name 'Emperor' has invalidly been applied to it. Synonyms: 'Stevens', 'Steven's Plant'. Sport: **Emperor of Russia Variegated.** See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, facing p.14, and p.85, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Orthographic error: 'Emperor of Russion'.

Emperor of Russia Variegata. Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1987, p.23: Illegal variant for **Emperor of Russia Vareigated.**

Emperor of Russia Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1944, as 'Emperor of Russia Var.': A variegated form of **Emperor of Russia** - Scarlet, spotted white. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Czarina', 'Aspasia'(United States), 'Great Eastern'(New Zealand), 'Aspacia' and, erroneously, 'Emperor Variegated'. Illegal variant: 'Emperor of Russia Variegata'. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Shahuang'.

Emperor of Russion. Sawada, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.153. Orthographic error for **Emperor of Russia.**

Emperor Pink. *(C.japonica),* Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1924. No description. Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)

Emperor Russia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Abbreviation for **Emperor of Russia.**

Emperor Variegata. Gill & Searle's Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.4. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Emperor Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.44 as 'Emperor Var.'. A variegated form of Emperor (US) - Red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Emperor Variegated. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947. Invalid synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Emperor Wilhelm. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Empire Red. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.178. Synonym for **Mikunikô.**

Empire Rose. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.7, Reg. No.297: Originated by Les Jury, New Zealand from a seedling of **Kimberley** x **Rendezvous.** The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1988. The plant is of average habit and growth rate with dark green leaves 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The crimson (RHS.CC.52A) flower is peony form to rose form double. The flower is small to medium size, 8 cm in diameter x 4 cm deep with 47 petals and about 50 petaloids. Yellow stamens are carried on carmine rose filaments. Blooms mid-season. Plant is floriferous with a neat habit.

Empress. Hume, 193. *Azaleas and Camellias,* p.32. Synonym for **Akashigata** as 'Lady Clare' and 'Grandifora Rosea'.

Empress Brock. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.1, p.22. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Empress de Russia. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Orthographic variant for **Empress of Russia.**

Empress Eugenie. Osborne & Sons, Fulham Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.46. Orthographic error for **Impératrice Eugènie.**

Empress Louise. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as pink, semi-double, late. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.44: Deep pink. Medium semidouble, late flowering. Originated at the Greenbrier Farms Inc. Norfolk, Virginia, USA.

Empress of India. *(C.japonica),* Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1932, p.1: A peony form flower of the brightest orange-red. Small dahlia shaped petals. Late flowering. Tall angular growth with dull green foliage. Originated by Kiyono Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama, USA. See black and white photo, p.121, Hertrich,1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Empress of Russia. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.5: Rose red, lightly washed towards the tips with pomegranate purple; petals small, irregular, outer three rows turned down; irregular both in size and arrangement; stamens very short and tipped with lemon yellow. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Empress de Russia'. Erroneous synonym for **Mikenjaku.**

Empress of Russia Variegated. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.17. Orthographic error for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Empress (Pink). Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.5. Synonym for **Akasigata** as 'Lady Clare'.

Empress Variegated. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.27. Synonym for **Ô-niji** as 'Grandiflora Rosea Variegated'.

Empress White. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **White Empress.**

Empsomensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1864-1865, p.56. Orthographic error for **Epsomensis.**

Empty Mouth. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.117. Western synonym for **Qingkou.**

Emry. *Camellia Digest,* 1(1),1942. Orthographic variant for 'Emery', synonym for **Rose Anemone.**

Emygdio d'Oliveira. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.60; Rose form, white with some pinkisg stripes. Remarkable. Originated in Portugal. (Believed extinct.)

Emygdio Navarro. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-1890, p.93: Rose form, pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Enagua de Venus. Scuolo di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Anagua de Venus.**

Ena's Joy. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.8, Reg. No.424: Originated by Graham Oke, Bomaderry, NSW, Australia. A seedling of **Tama-no-ura,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1991. An informal double of 24 petals, strong red (RHS.CC.53B), 12 cm across x 6 cm deep. Petals fade through pink to a wide, white border. Flowers early to late on a vigorous, open, upright plant. Leaves olive green, elliptic, blunt, margins sparsely serrate, apices acuminate, matt surface, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Stamens interspersed between petals and petaloids.

Enbô. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Tôbusa.**

Enbukyoku. (Waltz Music), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.24 colour photo, p.203 description: Deep pink, peony form with irregular outer petals and erect, twisted and fluted inner petals with short stamens intermixed. Flowers mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic with tapered base and prominent midrib. Originated in Tochio City, Niigata, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa in 1971, named by Kaoru Hagiya.

Enchanted Evening. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2901; Originated and registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.114 with colour photo; A 10 year old seedling of **Edna Campbell,** first flowered 2007. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosts, Ga. Medium size, 9.5cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is anemone form, deep lavender with 10 petals, and may have tightly clustered petaloids mingled with the stamens, which have bright gold anthers and pink filaments. Plant habit is open, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 9cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers mid-season.

Enchantress. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue. 1941-1942: (Formerly listed as 'Christine Lee'). Large pink, semi-double flower with conspicuous stamens, 10-12.5 cm across. Small, glossy foliage. Tall, upright grower; late flowering. Synonyms: 'Enchantress'(South), 'Christine Lee'(Ala). Originated by Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co., Glen Saint Mary, Florida, USA according to Hume.1955. Sport: **Enchantress Variegated.**

Enchantress (California). *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.35 as 'Enchantress'(Calif.): Light, clear pink. Medium sized single. Vigorous, willowy growth. Midseason blooming. Originated in USA by Vern McCaskill, California invalidly as 'Enchantress'. Originally invalidly named 'Enchantress', SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Changed to **Enchantress (California)** by SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* due to the existance of a previously named cultivar.

Enchantress (South). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.35 as 'Enchantress'(So.). Synonym for **Enchantress.**

Enchantress Variegated. *(C japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.72: A virus variegated form of **Enchantress** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Encore. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.48: A blood red, large, semi-double with leathery textured petals and one or two small, centre petals. Originated in USA by Mrs J.P. Moon, Lake Charles, Louisiana. Sport: **Encore Variegated.**

Encore Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1 as 'Encore V.'. A virus variegated form of **Encore**- Blood red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Endersonii. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.5. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii.**

Endymião. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Louriero Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double, cherry colour with streaks of white. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes. Orthographic variant: 'Endymion'.

Endymion. James Nursery Catalogue, 1892. Orthographic variant for **Endymião**.

Enemy. *Camellia Digest,* 1(1),1942. Orthographic error for 'Emery', synonym for **Rose Anemone.**

Enfant de France. *(C.japonica),* Galeotti, M., 1856, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique...,* vol.14, p.125: Originated by J.B. De Coster, Mille, France. Very deep red with numerous, imbricated petals, closely packed in the centre, concave and perfectly spherical.

Engei-tarô'an. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.103, colour photo and description as 'Engei-tarôan': Medium size, pale pink, cup-shaped single with a broad, central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms from early to mid-season. Leaves darkish green, broad-lanceolate, apices long acuminate, margins serrulate. Synonym for **Tarô'an'**. Different reading: 'Taro'an'(Engei).

Engladine Number 1. *(C.japonica),* Eastwoodhill Arboretum, 1982, *A List of Trees, Shrubs and Climbers,* p.3. No description. Originated in New Zealand. No valid listing located.

England Ura. *(C.japonica),* Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

English. Urquhart, 1856, *The Camellia.* Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

English Apple Blossom. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.14. Synonym for **Apple Blossom.**

English Donckelarii. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

English Kuhne Drews. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2003, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2590. An anemone form chance seedling with rose pink and white variegated flowers. Plant is upright and slow growing, and flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Rupert Drews, Charleston, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.62, colour photo p.c3. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1986. Flower has 38 petals, 180 petaloids, pink anthers and white filaments, and measures 9 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Light green leaves are 8.2 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

English Kuhne Drews Variegated. *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.44. Variation of published and valid name **English Kuhne Drews.**

English Magnoliaeflora. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for 'Fleur de Pêche', itself a synonym for **Fleur Dipater.**

English Oleifera. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Narumigata.**

Enid. *(C.sasanqua),* Nobelius Nursery Catalogue of Fruit and Oriental Trees...1941, p.31: A sasanqua seedling originated by Bert Chandler from the Enid Nursery, Victoria, Australia. Single, pale pink. Sweetly scented.

Enid Alice. *(C.sasanqua).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, p.1. Large, pale pink, single flower. Fragrant. Early flowering. Growth upright and bushy. Originated in Australia.

Enid Hilcrist. *(C.japonica),* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, p.4. Large shell-pink semi-double on an upright, bushy plant. Originated in Australia.

Enid Reid. *(C.sasanqua),* Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1968, p.10: Pale pink to darker pink semi-double. Its flowers hold better than most *C.sasanqua.* Bushy growth. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1971: Medium sized, light pink, semi-double flowers; petals crimped and fluted, darkening in colour towards the edge. Dense, upright growth, suitable for hedges. Originated in Australia. Chinese synonym: 'Yinide Lide'.

Enigma. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue,1942-1943: No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Enishi. (Charming Appearance), *(C.sasanqua),* Shimada, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite Dantairin.* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.8 as 'Enshi: Pink, white at the centre of the flower. Medium double. Leaves small and oblong. Flower occasionally has white streaks; 6 cm across, 27-30 petals; leaves are narrow and yellowish green. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Raised from a seed given by Shigeru Sugiyama to Kiyofusa Saitô. Selected and named by the Higo Sasanqua Society. Different readings: 'Adesugata', 'Enshi'. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.222, pl.578. Chinese synonym: 'Shengzhuang'.

Enishi (Higo). ('Enishi' from Higo), *(C.x vernalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48: Small size, light red, double, with many rows of petals. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.307 with colour photo; Rose form to formal double. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, yellowish green. Spreading growth with dense branching. Originated and named by Kiyofusa Saito, from a seed given by Shigeru Sugiyama.

Enju. (Longevity). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.42 with colour photo; English translation p.27. Medium size, red, tubular single, petaloids mixed with normal stamens, round buds. Flowers very early to late. Foliage elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Shiratama,** named and released by Taneo Taoka in 1996. From Osaka.

Enju-kô. (Red Enju). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.42 with colour photo; English translation p.27. Small, scarlet, tubular single with thick petals and cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Foliage broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Moshio,** named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1995.

Enkaku. (Name of Temple in Kamakura), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô,* see Watanabe, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.77: Semi-double, deep red, cup-shaped, white slashed. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Enkun. (Meaning uncertain). *(C.x vernalis). Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* No.25, 1992, p.15, colour photo p.55: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A seedling of *C.japonica* 'Engei-tarô'an' (**Tarô'an**) x *C.x vernalis* **Umegaka.** Medium sized, 10 cm across, semi-double, pink, with white cylindrical stamen column or occasionally, divided stamens. Fragrance similar to **Umegaka.**

Enmusubi. (Engagement), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.12, C.66: Medium size, peach pink single. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.132, colour photo and description: Medium size, rose-pink with some deeper colour veining, campanulate single, with 5 ovate, emarginate petals and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Selected from wild japonicas growing around Izumo Grand Shrine. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1974.

Enmyôji. (Enmyô Temple), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu,, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ennen-no-mai. (Dance of Longevity), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.27: Large size, faint rose pink with red base, lotus-form double. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C. hiemalis* **Kanjiro** x *C.vietnamensis.* Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya in 1982. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.43 with colour photo; English translation p.27.

E-no-kimi. (Ancient Personnal Name), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.370, colour photo, p.371, description: Large size, open, peony form with 2-3 rows of petals with waved and crinkled margins, white with crimson splashes and a centre of small, erect, waved petals, dividing stamens into a number of fascicles. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. The original tree is growing at a private family in Kagoshima City. Named by the Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1985.

Enora. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal*, 2008, p.121 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling originated by Louis Gourant, Plouisy, France. First flowered in 2005 at 5 years of age. Regular plant of moderate growth rate. Flowers late season. A peony form, red (RHSCC 52A) flower of 12 cm diameter x 6 cm deep.

Enoshima-miyakodori. (Enoshima's Gulls), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1979, *Tsubaki* No.18, illustration on front cover; Siebundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.24, colour photo, p.203 description: Medium size, (9 cm) trumpet shaped single of 5 long, slender petals, keeled and curved and a compact, central stamen column with golden anthers. Colour white with considerable streaking and speckling of crimson. Leaves, glossy green, wavy, strongly recurved, lanceolate, coarsely, shallowly serrate, tapering, acuminate apex. Mid-season blooming. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.256 for colour photo. Resembles **Yuri-tsubaki** and **Himuro-setsugekka.** The original tree is growing in the Enoshima Botanical Garden. Named and released by Saburô Yokoyama in 1979.

Enpansa. Baumann & Baumann, 1829-1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler.* Orthographic error for **Expansa.**

Enrica Bettoni. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Enrico Bettoni.**

Enrica Odero. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.68. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Enrichetta Apiani. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue No.47, p.33. Orthographic error for **Enrichetta Appiani.**

Enrichetta Appiani. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:12: Deep red, veined violet. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Enrichetta Apiani'.

Enrichetta Bacci. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Vivid red, all petals with a central stripe of white. Imbricated.Originated in Italy.

Enrichetta Bisi. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Enrichetta Pareto. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.29: Similar to 'Iride', deep rose at the circumference and centre, intermediate petals paler. Beautifully imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Enrichita Pareto'.

Enrichetta Ulrich. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Chestnut red, full, with stripes and marks of white. Perfectly imbricated. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:10: Deep, chestnut-red with rays and spots of white. Imbricated. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17: Magnificent flower with perfect imbrication, spiralled, deep rose, with petals striped with white. Originated in Italy by Cesar Franchetti, Florence. For colour plate see Verscheffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.II. Orthographic errors: 'Enrichetta Ubrick', 'Enrichette Ullrich'.

Enrichette Ullrich. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Enrichetta Ulrich.**

Enrichita Pareto. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.9. Orthographic error for **Enrichetta Pareto.**

Enrico Bettoni. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:24 as a seedling of B. Lechi, Italy. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.11: Two blossoms, distinctly full, emerging one from the other and forming an open, full-bodied floral effect, of a bright poppy-cherry colour, sometimes striated with white. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106: Peony form, red with white blotches. In the USA it has been confused with a local variety so that the exact identity is doubtful. A considerable number of synonyms are attached to the name **Enrico Bettoni** but mostly seem to apply to the erroneous form listed in SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature.*

Enrico Bettoni (US). *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933, p.14; Kiyono Nursery Catalogue,1934-1935, p.11 as 'Enrico Bettoni': Deep, pure pink, peony form. Late flowering. About 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 2 rows of large petals and yellow stamens mixed amongst petaloids. Tall, upright, vigorous growing with large, light green leaves, acuminate, finely serrate, 8cm x 4cm. Synonyms: 'Elata', 'Red Walker', 'Hite Pink', 'Large Walker', 'June', 'Macey Taylor', 'Lateriatus', 'Maurice Hurst', 'West Coast Sarah Frost' and, erroneously, 'Haley's Monarch' and 'Venus'. Sport: **Enrico Bettoni Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Eurico Bettoni'. See black and white photo, p.132, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.1, and colour plate facing p.96, Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America.* The variety is thought to have originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA, either as a seedling or a lost label, European import. Further synonyms; 'Lateriatis', 'Lateritius', 'Lateritus'. Chinese synonym 'Beituoni'.

Enrico Bettoni Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. This variegated form of the well known **Enrico Bettoni (US)** (invalidly as 'Enrico Bettoni') was found at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Synonym: 'Enrico Bettoni Variegated' (California).

Enrico Bettoni Variegated (California.). Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3 as 'Enrico Bettoni Var.'(Calif.). Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni Variegated.**

Enrico Dandolo. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.16:- Colour of rose, centre a little brighter. Imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.29: Imbricated in a spiral, outer petals vivid red, central petals paler and striped with white, large. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.III as 'Enrico Dendolo': Blossoms of the largest size, with large petals, oval, sub-rounded, emarginate, regularly imbricated, pink, intersected by a broad, roseate white stripe. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Enrico Dendolo'.

Enrico De Meo. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.87 with colour photo; Medium size flower, reflexed semi-double with some central petaloids, flesh pink

with a deeper streak on a petal. A seedling of **Marmorata** x **Alba Simplex,** firstflowered in 1997. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Enrico Dendolo. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.III. Orthographic error for **Enrico Dandolo.**

Enrico Favre. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.73. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Enriphilla. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17. Orthographic error for **Euriphilla.**

Enseki. (Round Stone), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Enshi. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8. Different reading for **Enishi** as 'Adesugata'.

Entenraku. (Japanese Court Music). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia,* No.49, p.10 with colour plate: Bright red in centre, changing to white at margins on 8-9 petals, red at the base. Stamens with reddish filaments. Anemone form. Medium size. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.41 with colour photo; English translation p.26. Leaves elliptic, relatively large, coarsely serrate.Flowers mid-season to late. A seedling of **Helen Boehm** from Kyôto, Japan. Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1995.

Enterprise. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture,* e:154. Originated by Mrs Hibbert, USA. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Enuma. (Place name where collected), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.149, p.103, pl.203: Leaves elliptic to broad- elliptic, flat, obscurely crenulated, veins slightly impressed, 6-8 cm long x 2.5-3.7 cm wide; petioles 6-9 mm long, hairy. Petals, hairy 3-4, normal 13-15; inner petals smaller and irregularly plicated, mixed with petaloids and scanty stamens. Flowers midseason to late. Colour blush pink heavily veined and edged crimson to self crimson. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Envious of Heaven's Height. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.147. Synonym for **Hentiangao.**

Envying Sky's Height. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.20. Synonym for **Hentiangao.**

Enzantôgyô. (Winter Dawn on Far Mountains), *(C.japonica),* Hino Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Enzo Cattolica. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.88 with colour photo; Large flower, loose peony form with the centre a mixture of stamens and smaller petals. Pink with red splashes and streaks (RHS.CC.53D). A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x **Tricolor Florentine,** first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Enzôin. (Enzô Temple), *(C.x vernalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.40: Small size, dark red, single. Blooms to mid-season. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Eoline Nelson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.232, Reg. No.678: A 10 year old seedling believed to be a cross between 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) and 'Lady Vansittart Variegated' (**Lady Vansittart**), that first bloomed 1960; originated by George A. Nelson, South Carolina, USA. The plant has dark green, glossy leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double, pink flower with red stripes, is similar to **Hikarugenji,** but is 5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 21 petals and occasional petaloids, brownish yellow anthers, white filaments. Flower buds are elongated, showing pink with a red stripe, opening cup fashion. Late flowering.

Eos. *(C.vernalis).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2651. A seedling of *C.vernalis* 'Dawn' **(Ginryû)** which first flowered in 1998. Originated by Robert Green, Fairhope, Ala., USA, and propagated by Green Nurseries. The 10 cm diameter, white, lightly edged with pink, semi-double flower has wavy petals. Plant is upright and spreading. Vigorous growth, and flowers freely early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.42. Incorrect description of plant and bloom. Colour photo p.c4.

Ephitoni. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.4. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana.**

Epiphylliflora. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Epitome. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.11, 15, 42: Semi-double vivid pink to clear red with light spots and speckles of white and some petaloids. Leaf under-surface has irregular plume of two tones of green. Blooms early. Originated in France.

Epsom. Loudon, 1841, An Encyclopedia of Plants, p.129. Synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Epsomania Rubra. Hovey, ed., 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Orthographic error for **Epsomensis.**

Epsomenses. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Epsomensis.**

Epsomensis. *(C.japonica),* Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of the plants...,* pl.40: Presented to the Horticultural Society by Mr Young of Epsom, England, who raised it. Flowers are similar to the 'semi-double red' ('Semi-plena') but are a deeper colour and have more petals but are variable, some having 10-12 petals, others appear almost double. The exterior row of petals is large and spreading, of rounded form, about 2.5 cm in diameter. The stamen column is deeply coloured at the base. In the more double flowers, some of the stamens are transformed into small, spatulate, striped petals. The colour of the flower is a deep red, approaching scarlet. The blooms measure up to 8 cm across. Synonyms include: 'Epsom', 'Youngii', 'Young's Red', 'Young's Semi-double Red', 'Mr Young's Semi-double Red', 'Floy de Young', 'Floy de Joung', 'Floyi de Young', 'Young's New Red'. Orthographic errors: 'Epsomenses', 'Epsomiana', 'Epsomania Rubra', 'Epsomiana', 'Epsommensis' .

Epsomiana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.157. Orthographic error for **Epsomensis.**

Epsommensis. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.19. Orthographic error for **Epsomensis.**

Equilum. Ridolphi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7. Orthographic error for **Equitum.**

Equitum. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct). Orthographic error 'Equilum'.

Er Hai Zen Zu. (Lake Er Pearl), (*C.hybrid*), ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.58 with colour photo; Small size, Wang's "WW1" x **Elaine's Betty.** Photo shows a picotee colouring, white centre and pink margins, petals slightly incurved, tight upright bud centre. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.

Erebo. *(C.japonica),* Grilli, 1876, *R. Società Toscana de Orticultura Bollettino,* 6:297-300: Large flower, perfectly imbricated, of a dark red, with a tendency to violet when the flower is completely open. Originated by Santarelli, Florence, Italy. Chinese synonym 'Ailaibo'.

Erecta. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalgue, 1843-1844, 12:ww. Surpassed in beauty by **Gubernativa.** Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Erh-ch'ao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Different reading for **Erqiao.**

Erhongyang. (Twin Red Suns), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka. Tsubaki*, p.147 as 'Erh-hung-yang': Pink, medium sized, informal double. Originated in China.

Erh-hung-yang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka. Tsubaki*, p.147. Different reading for **Erhongyang.**

Eric Baker. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal*, 1992, No.24, p.81, Reg. No.24: Originated by Michael Galsworthy, Trewithin, Truro, Cornwall, England. The flower is average size, white, globular shaped, anemone to peony form. A *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Petals are folded and blooms fall complete. First bloomed 1977. Leaves green, elongated elliptic, twisted, glossy surface. A compact, upright shrub of moderate growth.

Eric Wilson. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2162: A very large size, rose-pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.121, colour photo [p.133]: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed in 1981. Average flower size 13 cm across with 16 petals. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with mid-green leaves.

Erica. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.4. Description not to hand. Originated in USA. (No valid listing located.

Erica. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2545. A miniature chance seedling with light pink formal double flowers. Plant is upright with average growth, and flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Julia Leisenring, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.94, colour photo p.c14. The 8-10 year old seedling first flowered in 1998. Flowers have 54 petals and measure 5.7 cm across x 5.7 cm deep. The dark green leaves are 5.7 cm long x 3.8-5 cm wide.

Erica McMinn. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1965, *Camellia News,* No.20, p.16, Reg. No.70: Raised by Neville McMinn, Camellia Lodge Nursery, Noble Park, Victoria, Australia from a seedling of the cross *C.japonica* **Teringa** x 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**) made by Dr. C.R. Merrillees, Melbourne. First flowered 1958. The plant has a vigorous, dense habit. The pale, blush pink, fading to silvery pink, flowers are small, 7.5-9 cm across, of formal double type. Blooms mid-season to late. The medium green, ovate leaves are 7.5 cm x 5 cm. See colour photo, pl.55, p.39, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Erica Seivers. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40. Orthographic error for **Erica Sievers.**

Erica Sievers. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.8 erroneously as 'Erica Seivers': Deep rose-pink. Large, semi-double with large, heavily veined petals. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in Australia by Keith Brushfield, Kewita, Gosford, NSW.

Erica Womersley. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News,* No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.170: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. The parents are *C.x williamsii* **Charles Colbert** x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**). First flowered 1973. Dense, upright, vigorous growth, sun tolerant. The full double, bud-shaped flowers, (11 cm across) open slowly to semi-double with deep pink, notched, outer petals, faintly mauve edged. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, dark green, narrowly elliptic, 9 cm long x 3 cm wide, sharply acute apex, finely serrate.

Erika Merryn. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.9, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.428: Originated by Raymond S. Keightley, Wattle Park, South Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1985. The light salmon pink, semi-double flower has 15 petals and occasional petaloids, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers appear early to mid-season on a vigorous, open, upright plant. Leaves glossy, olive green, flat, ovate elliptic, apices acuminate, margins

serrate, base broadly cuneate, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Broad, rounded petals with a cylindrical bunch of stamens. Flowers hold well and have an iridescent sheen.

Erin Lily. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News,* No.115, p.11, Reg. No.388: Originated by Mildorrie Camellias, Strongs Road, Jaspers Brush, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Brian Variegated** that first flowered 1981. A small, single. scarlet flower of 5 petals with a long lily-like tube. (RHS.CC.53C). Petals, long, slender and curved; filaments in a central boss, joined to the petals. Growth, slow, open and spreading. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broad, ovate, glossy, bronze green, keeled, dentate, apex acuminate, 6 cm x 5 cm.

Erin Farmer. *(C.japonica),* Barnes, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.35: The flowers are semi-double, large and blush orchid pink in colour. The plant is an upright, vigorous grower. A semi-double flower, similar to **Hikarugenji,** 11-12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Colour is pink and white, sweetpea with golden anthers. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina. Reg. No.751, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965. Colour photos: Facing p.50, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.86. Chinese synonym: 'Aierlan Cunmin'.

Erina. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.24. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Erishimai. (Eri Sisters). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.42 with colour photo; English translation p.27. Red stripes on white ground. Small tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias from Tabira Town, discovered by Keisaburô Matsushita in 1975, named and released by Zaiki Kajikawa. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Eriyama-fukurin. (Variegated **'**Eriyama'), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino,1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.272, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep pink with deeper pink veining and white border, campanulate single of 6 petals, some fluted or reflexed, and a central column of stamens with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-ovate, with serrate margins. Originated in Tabira-chô, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Selected from wild japonicas, found by Keizaburô Matsushita, named by Aburatani.

Erjiao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1890, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Orthographic error for Erqiao.

Erle Stanley Gardner. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.88, Reg. No.847: A 4 year old chance seedling that first bloomed, 1962. Originated by Blanding Drinkard, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate. The anemone form bloom is salmon rose with a blue cast. Flowers measure over 12.6 cm across x 6-7 cm deep. Flowers early. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1965, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.3.

Ermengarda Bucalossi. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ermina Magnani. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19. Orthographic error for **Erminia Magnani.**

Ermine. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.27: Medium, white semi-double. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium size, white, semi-double, 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm, of lily formation. Somewhat like 'Leucantha' (**Tricolor White**) but flowers do not have crinkled texture. Stamens long, compact, 3.2 cm, filaments cream, anthers dark yellow. Buds narrow and pointed, petals being unusually short. Leaves medium green, elliptic, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. Veins notable, underside of leaf ridges. Tip prominent. Serrations close together and sharply pointed, holly-like texture. Originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. First flowered 1941.

Ermine Magnani. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Orthographic error for **Erminia Magnani.**

Erminia. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.7: Perfectly imbricated with petals curled, cherry red, marbled with white. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17 as 'Erminus': Same sort as 'Duca Litta'; dark, crimson red, veins and furrows of pale rose. Orthographic errors: 'Erminius', 'Erminus'. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue.

Erminia Magnani. *(C.japonica),* Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. No desciption; Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19 as 'Ermina Magnani': Medium flower. regular, imbricated; petals white, mostly striped light rose. Magnificent. van Houtte Catalogue, 1882-1883, 199:256: Magnificently imbricated, pure white, sometimes streaked pale pink. Originated in Italy by Magnani. Orthographic errors: 'Ermine Magnani', 'Ermina Magnani', 'Emilia Magnani'. Synonym: 'Baronessa de Tschudy'.

Erminia Sevesi. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal,* No. 19, 1987, p.23, Reg. No. 13: Originated by Dr Antonio Sevesi, Piazzale Cadorna, Milano, Italy. The flower is white, loose peony form, with notched petals and central petaloids, white filaments, yellow stamens, RHS.CC.12A mixed with petaloids. Number of petals about 40. Flowering season late and short. Leaves, ovate, flat, glossy mid-green, RHS.138C juvenile, 138A mature, apex acuminate, average serrations, size, 5.9 cm long x 3.5-5.8 cm wide. Plant growth fastigate and slow.

Erminius. Charles van Geert, 1850 Catalogue No.117, p.7. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. Orthographic variant for **Erminia.**

Erminus. Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, *Annotations Manuscrites.* Orthographic error for **Erminia.**

Ernest Aycock. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2100: Very large, deep pink, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Joe Austin, Four Oaks, North Carolina, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, p.187, colour photo opposite p.186: The 4 year old seedling first flowered 1983. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 20 petals and 4-5 rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with light green leaves. Chinese synonym: 'Aikeke'.

Ernest F. Beale, Sr. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2003, p.24 with colour photo, Reg. No.2593. A chance seedling with deep coral pink, semi-double flowers, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers also have white, very fine edging to the petals. Originated by Ernest F. Beale Sr, Wilmington, N.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.63, colour photo p.c3. The 38 year old seedling first flowered in 1970. Blooms measure 10 cm across x 5.7 cm deep, with 12 petals and 3 petaloids. Plant is spreading, with average growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Ernest Gill. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News,* No.28, p.5, Reg. No.85: Originated at Gill's Grendon Nurseries, East Brighton, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Jean Lyne** and pollen parent **Gauntlettii.** It has an upright habit and flowers mid-season, 10-12 cm across. White flowers suffused with pale blush pink in the bud. The leaves are dark green, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm, with fine serrations. See Colour photo pl.57, p.39, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Ernest Gilley. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.172, Reg. No.1827: A large size, bright, rose-pink, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling; blooms mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 25 petals and 6-8 petaloids, creamy filaments and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Emest J. Palmer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.88, Reg. No.819: A chance seedling 8-9 years old, originated by Mrs Ernest J. Palmer, Savannah, Georgia, USA. The plant has long, dark green, serrated leaves with acuminate apex, 9-10 cm long x 4.5-6 cm wide. The rose form, double bloom is between pink and red with deeper coloured veins. Variegated towards the centre with white streaks. Petals wavy and thick, stamens white. Blooms measure 10.5-13 cm across and 4 cm deep with 44-48 petals and 3-5 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.

Ernest McDonald. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.98, Reg. No.1759: A very large, red, semi-double seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [(*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**)]), flowering mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed in 1970. Average flower size is 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Anthers are yellow. Leaves, serrated, dark green, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Ernest Wood. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.5 as 'Earnest Wood'. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ernesta Martelli. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Tender rose, veined and bordered diaphanous petals. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Ernesta Pagano. *(C.japonica),* Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1875, No.73, p.68. No description. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, p.48, 1896-1896: Imbricated formal double, bright vermilion. Very beautiful. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Ernesto Pagano', 'Ernestina Pagano'.

Ernesta Rosazza. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue No.14, 1869-1870, p.52. Orthographic error for Ernesto Rosazza.

Ernesta Visconti. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.29: No description. Verschaffelt,1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.III: Its blossoms are large (10 cm at least in diameter) and composed of a small number of large, oval petals, quite outspread, perfectly imbricated, pure white with a yellow tinge in the centre. Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Ernesto Visconti', 'Ernesto Vicomte', 'Ernesti Visconii', 'Ernesti Visconti'.

Ernesti Viconii. da Silva 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Visconti.**

Ernesti Visconti. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. Paul, 1871, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.15. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Visconti.**

Ernestina Pagano. Auguste Van Geert Catalogue, No.74, 1876-1877. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Pagano.**

Ernestine Bowman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.287, Reg. No.345: A 15 year old chance seedling originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama, USA. The heavily veined, serrated leaves, average 10 cm in length and 4.5 cm in width. The salmon pink, variegated white, flowers, 11-12.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep resemble **Elizabeth Boardman** in form and have 12-15 petals and 3-5 petaloids. The amount of white variegation to over 60% to almost none. Blooms early. Synonym: 'Ernestine Fisher Bowman'.

Ernestine Fisher Bowman. Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian,* vol.8, No,4, p.30. However registered with the ACS, 1958 as **Ernestine Bowman.**

Ernestine Law. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2452. A medium size, deep lavender pink, semi-double to loose peony form chance seedling. Flowers mid-

season. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 22 year old seedling first flowered in 1981. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5.7 cm deep, with 36 petals, 8 petaloids, bright yellow anthers and filaments. Petals and petaloids are swirled upright with intermingled stamens. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Ernesto Pagano. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Pagano.**

Ernesto Rosazza. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 83:44. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.37: Delicate pink, paler at edges of outer petals. Free flowering and easy. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:65: Imbricated, delicate pink, paler at the circumference, free flowering. Originated in Italy by Burdin. Orthographic error: 'Ernesta Rosazza'.

Ernesto Viscomte. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Visconti.**

Ernesto Visconti. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Visconti.**

Ernie Pyle. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia Review,* vol.17, No.4. No description. Originated in USA.

Erong. (Velvet), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.79, No.611. Chinese synonym for the sasanqua **Velvety.**

Erqiao. (Beauties Twin), *(C.reticulata),* Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal*, No.12, p.71: This camellia is a single pink softening to white at the centre. The name refers to an ancient Chinese tale regarding two beautiful young women named "Daqiao" and "Xiaqaio". People called them "Erqiao". As the colour of the inner petals differs from that of the outer, so it was named **Erqiao.** Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.31 with colour plate: Leaves narrowly-oblong, apices long-acuminate, bases cuneate, margins shallowly serrate, 8-9 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide. Outer petals 3, slightly red (RHS.CC.56D), inner three, milky white (RHS.CC.69A), diameter 9.5 cm, trumpet shaped when open. Stamens numerous around pistils. Fertile. Flowers early to mid-season. Selected from open pollinated seedlings of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex,* Tenchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Erh-ch'iao'. Synonyms: 'Beauty Twin', 'Twin Beauties', 'Beauties Twin'. Orthographic error: 'Erjiao'.

Erqu. (Two Bends), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.56, No.372, colour photo No.230: Leaves deep green, 6.5-8.3 cm long x 2.4-3.3 cm wide, ovate, serrate. Flowers large size, 12-13 cm across, pink, semi-double with 13-16 round petals in 2 rows, with some small, erect petals mixed with the central stamens. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Yunnan Province, China.

Ertha Prickett. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.46; Deep pink, small formal double. Slow, upright growth. From Ertha Prickett Carson, Augusta, Ga., USA, in 2006.

Erubescens. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.16. Orthographic variant for Rubescens.

Erutans. *(C.japonica),* Vershaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Eryldene Excelsis. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.28, Colour plate, p.4, Reg. No.261: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. A seedling from *C.saluenensis* **Sunnybank** x *C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty,** that first flowered 1965. The sun tolerant plant has a spreading, open growth. The 10 cm x 3 cm, lanceolate, sharply pointed leaves have shallow serrations. The semi-double, 11-12 cm diameter x 8 cm deep flowers are pink with a bluish tinge. Mid-season blooming. Chinese synonym 'Yierdeng'.

Eryldene Excelsis Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* Camellias Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2011, front cover photo. A virused form of **Eryldene Excelsis.** Petals a random mixture of pink and white. Other details the same.

Eryldene Number 1. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946 as 'Eryldene No.1', p.6. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Eryldene Number 2. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.6 as 'Eryldene No.2'. Deep red, zinnia shaped flower. Late blooming. Originated in Australia.

Eryttens Lineata. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* Synonym for **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Esagona Rubra. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.29. Orthographic error for 'Hexagona Rubra'.

Esangularis. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Orthographic error for 'Hexangularis'.

Escential. (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.115, vol.XVIII, No.2, p.47, colour photo p.48: Originated by John Lesnie, Manukau City, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Bluebird** x *C.lutchuensis.* A small, scented pale pink, single flower.

Escimia. Scuolo di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Eximia.**

Esimia. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthograhic error for **Eximia.**

Esmaralda. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.159. Orthographic error for **Esmeralda.**

Esmaltada. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double. Colour crimson cherry, marked with white. Originated in Portugal.

Esme Hinton. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1969, *Camellia Annual,* No.36, p.14, Reg. No.105: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Esther Henty,** pollen parent unknown, first flowered 1960. The semi-double to incomplete double flowers are rose-pink, RHS.CC,II, 427/3 to /2 and 11 cm across. The habit is erect, dense, vigorous and blooms mid-season. The bright green leaves are 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide with acute apex.

Esme Spence. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1977, vol.X, No.3, p.15, Reg. No.129. A putative hybrid between *C.fraterna* and *C.japonica.* Originated by Mrs E.G. Spence, Tirau, New Zealand from seed grown by Mrs Bettie Durrant. The flowers are anemone form with 12 fluted guard petals and a close anemone centre of petaloids, which shade from the base colour to almost white. Flower size 8-9 cm across x 4-5 cm deep with soft pink colour (RHS.CC. Red Group 55C) and blooms have a perfume. Flowers early to mid-season.

Esmeralda. *(C.japonica),* Bumier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846: Anemone form, crimson colour with shades of rose. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic error: 'Esmaralda'.

Espalier. *(C.japonica),* Steffek, 1949, Portland Nursery Plant Buyer's Guide, ed.5, p.48. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Espana. *(C.reticulata),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2070: Very large, deep china rose, rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid chance seedling of **Nuccio's Ruby;** originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Califomia, USA. See colour photo front cover, SCCS., 1988, *The Camellia Review,* vol.50, No.1. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.80: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 33 petals, 2-4 white petaloids, light yellow anthers and white filaments. The white central petaloids give a similar appearace to **Zipao.** Each petal at the apex has sharp pin prick. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Esperanza di Lombardia. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue Général, p.47. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Esperia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11. Synonym for **L'Esperia.**

Espero. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.10. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Esphalii Alba. *(C.japonica), Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique,* 1842, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy.

Esphalii Rubra. *(C.japonica), Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique,* 1842, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy.

Esposizione. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1881. Abbreviation for **Gloria Dell'Exposizione.**

Essem Rawlinson. True's Camellias, 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.3, p.41. Orthographic error for **Essie M. Rollinson.**

Essie B. Walker. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.12, colour photo: A seedling of Mrs William Thompson, rose form double, palest roseatte white, medium size. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Essie M. Rollinson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40: White. Very large, (13-15 cm across) full peony form with upright petals. Compact, bushy growth. Early to late flowering. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Ferdinanda Beach, Florida. Orthographic errors: 'Essem Rawlinson', 'Esslem Rollinson', 'Essiem Rollinson'.

Essiem Rollinson. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Essie M. Rollinson.**

Esslem Rollinson. Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* Orthographic error for **Essie M. Rollinson.**

Estella d'Ancona. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.130, Reg. No.1008: A sport of 'Drama Girl' first observed 1963 by Wendell M. Levi, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Propagated 1963. Plant growth upright and rapid with dark green leaves 12.5-16.5 cm long x 7.5-8 cm wide. The peony form flower is over 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 52 or more petals. Rose red with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late.

Estelle. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS *Camellia News,* No.58A, Dec.1975, p.32, Reg. No.175: Originated by Ian R. Crerar, Windsor Street, Pascoe Vale, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of wild form reticulata x *C.reticulata* **Samantha.** First flowered 1970. 14 cm diameter bloom x 7 cm high with China Pink flowers, central stamens and rabbit ears. Blooms early to mid-season. Habit is upright and bushy. Leaves dark green, 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Ester. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17: Lombardy - Large, imbricated white streaked vivid red. Originated in Italy.

Ester Moad. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. Orthographic error for **Esther Moad.**

Esterii (Smith). Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. Synonym for **Estherae.**

Esterii Smith's. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for 'Estheri', synonym for **Estherae.**

Esther. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30: Vivid rose, much paler in the centre, striped with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Esther Ann. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.211, Reg. No.1426: A large, light red, variegated white, formal double. A 5 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1974. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The formal double type bloom is light red, variegated by grafting onto virus affected stock. It has 100 petals. Average size over

10 cm in diameter x 5 cm deep. Bloom has incurved petals, good texture and flowers from early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Yisha'.

Esther Henty. *(C.japonica),* ANZCRS., 1956, *Camellia Annual,* No.3, p.6, Reg. No.11: An unknown seedling originated by Mrs H. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. It first flowered 1946. Flowers mid-season. The flowers, 10 cm in diameter, are incomplete double form, soft pink and somewhat resemble **Gloire de Nantes.**

Esther Moad. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. No description. ACS., *Quarterly,* vol.6, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.11: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First flowered, 1943. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA. Type of plant is open and upright with light green foliage. Flower buds are round, slightly pointed tip. Pointed petals. Flower is a complete double, mixed petaloids, colour light rose (2-B-5, Maerz & Paul Chart), 8.5-12.5 cm in diameter. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic errors: 'Esther Mood', 'Ester Moad'. Sport: **Esther Moad Variegated.**

Esther Moad Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS., *Quarterly,* vol.6, No.2, p.8 as 'Esther Moad Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Esther Moad** - Rose red and white. Originated by Riverbank Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA.

Esther Mood. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Esther Moad.**

Esther Smith. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40: Pink and white, medium size, full peony form. Medium growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA by J.C. Smith, Wensdale, Florida. ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2181: A *C.japonica* chance seedling that first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 90 petals. Plant growth is average and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Esther Terrell. *(C.japonica),* Truett, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23: Closely resembles C.M. Hovey. Crimson to deep, rose-pink. Medium size, formal double. Originated by R.E. Greene, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Esther Wheeler. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.4, p.26: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Esther's Tomorrow. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2853. Originated by Esther Lawrence, Tallahassee, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.114 with colour photo; Registered and propagated by Ralph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla., also propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosts, Ga. A 9 year old sport of **Leanne's Tomorrow,** first flowered 2004. Medium to large size bloom is 7.5-10cm diameter x 7.5cm deep, light pink variegated white, occasionaly a darker pink. Described as semi-double to full peony (photo shows a very full peony). Yellow anthers and yellow filaments, falls in one piece. Plant is spreading and open, with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 5cm with low serration. Flowers midseason.

Esthereii. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Estherae.**

Estherae. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.240, as 'Estheri': Originated by Smith. A 12.5 cm, pure white, spotted and striped with rose and pink, petals broad, bold, erect and close set. When open, forms a perfect hemisphere. Contains a few hidden stamens. This variety was very popular in Europe where it was figured and described by Berlèse, 1843, *'Iconographie'*, pl.231 as 'Estheriae': The flower is 11-12 cm in diameter; sometimes it is irregular, sometimes imbricated with some regularity. It is always very full, well made, a delicate rose-pink, stippled with red or a pale carnation or flesh white, always striped with lines of dark rose. The outer petals, in several rows, are large, twisted, placed sideways and reversed, the others are all forms and all sizes, innumerable and forming a fascicled sphere.

Also see Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.III. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Estherii', 'Estheriae', 'Esther', 'Esthereii', 'Esterii', Estheria', 'Ester', 'Estherii' (Floy), Synonyms: 'Esteri Smith's', 'Estheri' (Smith), 'Esterii' Smith.. Originated in USA.

Estheria. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.73. Orthographic error for **Estherae.**

Estheriae. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* page facing pl.231. Orthographic variant for **Estherae.**

Estherii (Floy). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. Synonym for **Estherae**.

Estherii (Smith). Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Synonym for **Estherae.**

Esugata. (Portrait), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan,* p.8: White, densely striped and spotted pink and dark pink. Large, single to semi-double, opening wide cup-shaped. Similar to **Ezo-nishiki**. Leaves medium ovate with twisted edges, strongly waved, apex recurved. Different reading: 'Yesugata'. For colour photo see Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. An old tree in the Owari District, history unknown.

Etalé. Courtois,1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:311. Synonym for **Expansa.**

Etenraku. Court Music of Japan. *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.41 with colour photo; English translation p.26; A broad white border around a bright red centre. Medium size, anemone form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, relatively large, coarsely serrate. Upright vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Helen Boehm,** named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi, Japan, in 1995.

Etha Prickett. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg No. 2690. A chance seedling that first flowered in the 1980s. Originated by Etha Prickett Carson. The 5 cm diameter, deep pink, rose form double flower has a few petaloids, and yellow anthers on white filaments. Plant is upright and dense with average growth. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006. p.56 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Ethel Arturs. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Ethel P. Arthus.**

Ethel Davis. *(C.japonica),* Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.245: Seed planted 1938 by E.B. Davis, Mobile Ornamental Nursery, Alabama, USA. First bloomed 1947. It is a large, clear pink, loose, incomplete double with stamens intermixed. Vigorous, erect growth. Mid-season flowering. Sports: **Ethel Davis Blush, Ethel Davis Variegated,** 'Ethel Davis Heavy', **Ethel Davis Blush Variegated.**

Ethel Davis Blush. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. No description. SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.51: Blush pink sport of **Ethel Davis.** Synonym: 'Ethel Davis Light Pink'. Originated in USA.

Ethel Davis Blush Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.4: A virus variegated form of **Ethel Davis Blush** - Blush pink and white. Originated in USA.

Ethel Davis Heavy. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.5. Very heavily variegated form of **Ethel Davis Variegated.**

Ethel Davis Light Pink. Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian.* Renamed **Ethel Davis Blush.**

Ethel Davis Tait. *(C.japonica),* Flanders, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.108: A deep pink which is fragrant. Originated by C.S.Tait Sr., Brunswick, Georgia, USA.

Ethel Davis Variegated. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.12 as 'Ethel Davis Var.': Clear pink and white. A virus variegated form of **Ethel Davis.** Synonyms: 'Rebecca Jones', 'Rebecca Jones Variegated', 'Ethel Davis Heavy'.

Ethel Heydon. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.73. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney.**

Ethel McGee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.196, Reg. No.518: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open with light green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form, pink flower is 10-11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 45 petals and 25 petaloids, golden stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Ethel McMillan. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1988, vol.XV, No.6, Reg. No.248: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. A chance seedling of hybrid origin. The plant is about 25 year old and first flowered 1967. It is of open habit with average growth rate. The leaves are about 7 cm x 3.5 cm. The flowers are of loose peony form, measuring about 11 cm x 6 cm with 28 petals and 15 petaloids and are of a dark pink colour with pale pink centre. RHS.CC.68A.

Ethel Nichols. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1862, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ethel P. Arthus. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.196, Reg. No.478: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Ernest A. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. The ivy green leaves average 7.5 cm x 6 cm. The spiraea red (No.025, RHS, No.11) semidouble flower, 11.5-13 cm across x 6 cm deep, has 29 petals, 69 petaloids and 29-50 stamens. Blooms early. Orthographic error: 'Ethel Arthurs'.

Ethel Posey. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1956, *Camellian,* No.3, p.22, as 'Ethel Posy': Rose red, very large, semi-double with petals standing apart. Originated by C.D. Posey, Arabi, Georgia, USA.

Ethel Posy. Griffin, ed., 1956, *Camellian,* No.3, p.22. Orthographic error for **Ethel Posey.**

Ethel Rivers. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.337, Reg. No.225: A 10 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. First flowered 1950. Plant growth is upright, rapid and compact. Leaves are glossy, dark green, round to medium long with deep serrations. The flower buds are round and light green. The dark red flowers, 10-11 cm across, are incomplete double with large petaloids, similar to 'Gloire de Nantes', with 13-20 petals and rabbit ears. Flowers early to mid-season. Sport: **Ethel Rivers Variegated.**

Ethel River Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6 as 'Ethel Rivers Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ethel Rivers** - Dark red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Ethel Ross. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1962, *Camellia Annual,* No.9, p.27, Reg. No.49: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of **Esther Henty,** pollen parent unknown. First bloomed 1960. Blooms mid-season to late. the flower is an incomplete double with two rows of wavy, outer petals and smaller petals and petaloids towards the centre. Colour is pale pink, RHS.427/2-/3. Size of bloom, 11 cm across. A vigorous grower with broadly oval, deeply serrate, sharply pointed and prominently veined leaves.

Ethel Rhyne. *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1990, p.40. Orthographic error for **Ethyl Rhyne.**

Ethel Weber. Valley Garden Supply Co. Catalogue, 1951, p.9. Synonym for **King Lear.**

Ethel 'Nook' Scivique. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.47; Small, soft pink, full peony form. Upright, columnar growth. Flowers mid-season. Produced in 1985 by J.L. Scivicque, Denham Springs, La., USA.

Ethelyn Harmon. (C.*japonica),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40: Pale pink in varying shades. Large, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by L.C. Preston, Walnut Creek, California, USA.

Ethereal. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Etherington White. *(C.japonica),* Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.9, erroneously as 'Ethlington White'. No description. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1940-1941: Large, semi-double white, petals tissue-paper like texture. Mid-season bloomer, tall, vigorous grower, dark green foliage. Very fine white. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium, pure white, anemone form, 8-10 cm across. Sometimes the inner petals are large, sometimes small and are crinkled and of tissue-thin texture. Stamens are interspersed among petals. Filaments are cream, anthers golden yellow. Buds are conical and light green. Leaves medium, dull green, oval, 6.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Plant habit tall and vigorous, not symetrical. The Camellia was named for a family named "Etherington" and the original erroneous spelling of "Ethlington" has been corrected. Orthographic errors: 'Ethlington White', 'Everingham', 'Ethrington', 'Ethrington White'. Originated at the Kiyono Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA. Kiyono altered the name to 'Waterloo' in their 1940 Catalogue.

Ethlington White. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.10. Orthographic error for **Etherington White**.

Ethrington. Gerbing Azalea Garden Nursery Catalogue, 1943. Orthographic error for **Etherington White.**

Ethrington White. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Etherington White.**

Ethrusca. Ellis, 1950, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.132. Orthographic error for Etrusca.

Ethyl Rhyne. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Aug.1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2048: Large, white with pink edged petals, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Marshall Rhyne, Belmont, North Carolina, USA. USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.80; colour photo between pp.60, 61: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 10.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 120 petals. Bloom has a high rose bud centre. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Ethel Rhyne'.

Etienne de Bore. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym 'Quartet Mottled', itself a synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.** Although McIlhenny claims to have originated this cultivar at Jungle Gardens, it appears to be the same as the virus variegated form of **Lady de Saumarez** which had originally been introduced by Gerald Walter from Japan about 1890 and named **Lady Mackinnon** at the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles.

Etna. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:10. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture Centrale de France,* vol.40, p.306: Formal double, 9-10 cm across, cherry red, more or less deep depending on the season. Petals ample, elongate, serried, sometimes entirely red, sometimes divided by a line of white. Originated in Belgium by Van Houtte. Chinese synonym 'Yitena'.

Etna. *(C.japonica),* Italian CS, *Notiziario,* 1997, No.4, p.3 with colour photo; Formal double, 10 cm diameter, petals 110-120, colour red (RHS.CC. 53B to 45A). Leaves oval, acuminate, margins serrulate, dark green and glossy, 11 cm x 5 cm. Bushy, compact growth. Originated by Buosi Osvaldo, Treviso, Italy in 1989. Parentage **Oki-no-nami** x **San Dimas.** Flowers mid-season to late.

Etoile. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109 in English. Almost double. Splendid red. Originated in Belgium.

Etoile Palaire. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Etoile Polaire.**

Etoile Polaine. Ludeman's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.5. Orthographic error for **Etoile Polaire.**

Etoile Polaire. *(C.japonica), The Floral World,* 1861. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.35: Imbricated double, full centre, crimson scarlet. Each petal marked at the centre by a white stripe. Obtained from Henderson in sale Oct. 1861. André, 1864, *Plantes des Terres Bruyéres...,* p.243: Very beautifully imbricated flower, carmine pink; all the petals clearly ribboned with metallic white. Illustrated and described in *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.13, 1866 under the name 'Stella Polare'. The illustration shows definite bands of rosy white on each petal, while the description reads: "The stripes clearly separate the petals into two equal parts, forming a veritable star." Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878 says: "Crimson, with a white bar through the centre of each petal". Van Houtte Catalogue, 1866-1867, 116:49 is different: Flower a little larger than a *C.sasanqua*, pale red, incurving, forming a full rose centre and then in his Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:245: Flower sometimes pink, streaked with red, sometimes light red, imbricated, incurved, rose-form. Then in his 1882-1883, 199:254 Catalogue as 'Stella Polaire', "from Santarelli". Thus it seem that the variety described in SCCS, *Camellia Nomeclature* is the van Houtte form. The designation "Stella Polare" is Italian for the French "Etoile Polaire" or the English "Pole Star". Orthographic errors include: 'Etoile Polaine', 'Etoile Palaire'. Orthographic variants: 'Stella Polare', 'La Stella Polare'.

Etonia. *(C.japonica),* André Leroy Catalogue, 1833, p.13 as 'Etonnia'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Etonia Alba. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.4: Peony form. Beautiful White. Originated in England.

Etrusca. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:24: White, imbricated, very large. White striped with crimson. First released in Italy by Burnier & Grilli, Florence from a seedling raised by Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7: Beautifully imbricated, pure white flowers with a few red stripes. Vershaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III. pl.III: White, imbricated camellia, petals concave, erect and resembling a rose. They are pure white with a few, rare, purple stripes. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.56 lists it as 'Onore di Bibbiani' syn. 'Etrusca', however Ridolfi, 1848, says they are well distinct.: "Flower, large, well imbricated white striped with carmine." Synonym for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.** Synonym; 'Etrusca Flore Plena'. Orthographic errors: 'Ethrusca', 'Etrusci'.

Etrusca Flore Plena. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Etrusca Fl. Pl.'. Synonym for **Granduchesssa d'Etruria.**

Etrusci. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.9. Orthographic error for 'Etrusca'.

Etsu-botan. (*C.amplexicaulis* hybrid). *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.100 with colour photo; A cross of *C.amplexicaulis* x **Tama Americana**, originated by S. and Y. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan, named in 2005. Peach pink, large to very large, loose peony informal double. Stamens dispersed among petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves large, oblong. Flowers early to mid-season. From Fukuoka Pref., Japan.

Ettore Birelli. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.89 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, white (RHS.CC.155D). A few petaloids mixed with yellow central stamens. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 1982.

Ettore Fiaromossa. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.7. Orthographic error for **Ettore Fieramosca.**

Ettore Fieramosca. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.7, as 'Ettore Fiaromossa': Perfect form, white with pink stripes. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Large, of a beautiful, delicate rose-pink, shading to white towards the centre. Imbricated. First class. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30: Very large. Outer rows of petals vivid pink. Slight whitening of the centre; beautifully imbricated. Originated in Italy by Madoni. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.IV: Its blossom is larger than average and formed of ample petals arranged in a double order. Those of the circumference are regularly imbricated, of a delicate pink with a paler streak in the middle, the following are inserted in an irregular spiral, all pink, elegantly variegated with white. Orthographic error 'Ettore Fiaromossa'.

Ettore Maiorana. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.90 with colour photo; Medium size, rose form to formal double, imbricated, red (RHS.CC.53B). One or two petals may have white streaks. A seedling of 'Plutone' x **Moshio**, first flowered in 2003. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Ettore Mazucheli. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.29, 1895-1896, p.48. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Ettore Mazucchelli. De Jonghe,1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Ettore Mazzuchelli. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30. Synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Eudoxia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.53: Rose, tender carmine, shaded with white, petals lanceolate and streaked with white to a half, beautifully formed. First released by Burnier & Grilli, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Eudossia'.

Eudossia. van Houtte Catalogue,1849-1850, 38:40. Orthographic variant for **Eudoxia.**

Euganea. *(C.japonica),* ANZCRS., 1958, *Camellia Annual,* No.5, p.30: Originated by Gordon Waterhouse, Kurrajong Heights, N.S.W., Australia. Thought to be a seedling 18 years old. Flower complete double, pure white, neat, carnation form. Early flowering. Habit tall, vigorous and bushy. Orthographic error: 'Eugania'.

Eugania. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.73. Orthographic error for **Euganea.**

Eugene Bolen. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Solid red form of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Large. Originated in the USA by Bolen. Synonyms: 'Donckelaeri Frise', 'Donckelaeri Red', 'Donckelaeri Fulgens', 'Red Donckelaeri'.

Eugene de Massena. James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1868, p.59. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugene de Massina. Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1867, Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugene di Massena. Savige, 1959, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Vol.I, No.2, p.7. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugene de Massner. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugene Lezze. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé.**

Eugene Lise. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé.**

Eugene Lizé. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Souers Nursery Catalogue, 1894 as 'Donkelaari Eugene Lizé': Peony form, a flower well doubled. Seedling of the variety 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Mathurin Lizé, Nantes, ca.1883. Semidouble to peony form Camellia Rose (HCC.622) blotched and spotted white with 12-14 outer petals, broadly obovate, 6 cm x 5 cm,

refused reflexed, sometimes with a mass of small, central petals and petaloids, irregularly notched and undulated, with some pale yellow stamens visible. Average size 10 cm across. Leaves elliptic, 7 cm x 3.5 cm, serrulate, acuminate, decurved. Early to mid-season blooming. Habit upright with loose branching, slow growing. Colour illustrations: *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing, 1945, p.85 as 'Eugene Lize'; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949 facing p.67. See also Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington* Gardens, vol.II, p.123. Synonyms: 'Lady Jane Grey', 'Donkelaari Eugene Lizé', 'Annie McDonald', 'Archie McDonald', 'Eryldene Number 1', 'Eugene Lizé'(Eryldene). Orthographic errors: 'Eugene Lizze', 'Eugene Lizzie', 'Eugene Lezze', 'Eugene Lise', 'Eugene Lizy'.

Eugene Lize (Eryldene). Andersons Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.23. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Eugene Lizy. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.14. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé.**

Eugene Lizze. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.14. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé.**

Eugene Lizzie. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.4. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé.**

Eugene Massena. M.T., "Mr William Paul's Camellias", 1878, *Gardeners Chronicle,* ser.2, 9:334. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugene Massina. Paul, William, Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.17. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugene Messena. Paul, William, "Camellias and Camellia Culture", 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.2, 11:656. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugene Parlatore. Grilli, 1883, R. *Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 8:169, 171 with colour plate. Orthographic error for **Eugenia Parlatore.**

Eugene Stockman. (*C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.164, Reg. No.1589: A large to very large, deep red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x ['Cornelian' x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 15 cm wide x 7.5 cm deep. The flower has yellow anthers and deep veining. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with 13 cm x 6.5 cm, dark green leaves. See colour photo: front cover, ACS.1980, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, nod.

Eugenia Bolognini. Architetto Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for **Eugenietta Bolognini.**

Eugenia de Massena. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.45. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Masséna.**

Eugenia de Massina. Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugenia de Montijo. *(C.japonica),* Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia,* July 2006, p.42 with colour photo. Medium size, about 10 cm diameter. A red (RHSCC 53C) formal double to rose form double, petals elliptic to rounded, margins entire, occasionally slightly notched. Leaves mid-green, glossy both upper and underside, 9.5 cm x 4.5-5.0 cm., ovate, serrate, acuminate bent to one side. Flowers mid-season to late. Average compact growth. Named for the Empress Eugenia. An old cultivar, origin Spain, acquired by Nicolás Badia, Maciñeira, or donated by R. Gimson in 1986. Diputacion Provincial de Pontevedra, Register No.11.

Eugenia di Massena. Seidel, 1897, Preisverzeichnis, p.9. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic variant for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugenia Du Massena. McIlhenny Import List, 1937. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugenia Hambert. *(C.japonica),* Bournier, Fréderic, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Eugenia Howell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.287, Reg. No.315: A sport of 'Mathotiana Variegated' (**Julia Drayton Variegated**). Originated by Vandie T. Howell, Semmes, Alabama, USA. The large, loose, peony form flowers are deep rose-pink, splotched and flecked with white, with 55 petals and 55 petaloids, interspersed with golden stamens. The flower, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, blooms early to mid-season. Synonym: 'Eugenia Howell Variegated'.

Eugenia Howell Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'Eugenia Howell Var.'. Synonym for **Eugenia Howell.**

Eugenia Palavicini. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.52. Orthographic error for **Eugenia Pallavicini.**

Eugenia Pallavicini. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17: A very beautiful, formal double flower, often white with red spots on same tree as red flowers. Imbricated. Although Franchetti, 1855 gave this name as a synonym for 'Marchesa Costabili', it would seem to be a different cultivar. Orthographic errors: 'Eugenia Palavicini', 'Eugenietta Pallavicini'. Originated in Italy.

Eugenia Parlatore. *(C.japonica),* Fenzi, E.0., 1878, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura, Bollettino,* 3:60-62. No description. Roda Catalogue, 1885: Very large, concave flower, imbricated, rose, more or less completely covered with broad streaks of carmine red. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy.

Eugenia Poly. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72-12. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.38: Very beautifully imbricated white with yellowish centre. (Believed extinct.)

Eugenia Scarlatti. *(C.japonica),* Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.44: Large size, regularly imbricated, concave flower, rosy white completely splashed and edged carmine red. Fratelli Rovelli, 1896, Catalogue, p.41: Imbricated red with pale pink centre, marbled and streaked vivid red. Orthographic error: 'Eugenio Scarlatti'. Originated in Italy.

Eugénie de Massèna. *(C.japonica),* Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878: Bright rose with a salmon tint, veined with crimson, neatly and broadly bordered white; flowers large and well imbricated. This Camellia is a sport of **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal** and was named for the wife of Napoleon's Marshal, Andre Massèna, Duc de Rivoli, Prince d'Essling. Coloured illustrations: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.86; Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* pl.XII; front cover, ACRS., 1961, *Camellia News,* No.8. Orthographic errors: 'Eugene Massena', 'Eugene Massina', 'Eugene Messener', 'Eugenia Massena', 'Eugenia de Massena', 'Eugenia de Massina', 'Eugenia di Massena', 'Eugenia du Massena', 'Eugenie di Massena', 'Eugene di Massner', 'Eugene de Massina', 'Eugene di Massina', 'Eugenie de Massena'.

Eugénie de Massèna. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1865-1866, Catalogue, No.9, p.2: This magnificent variety was obtained by M.Kips of Brussels, which last year he named for his wife Mme Eugénie de Massena. Its habit is beyond reproach and foliage dark green. The large flowers are well imbricated, bright pink with crimson veins and widely bordered pure white. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1867; Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.41 and Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873 as 'Eugene de Massina' under "foreign novelties", all without description. However *The Floral Magazine,* 1873, pl.84, illustrates and describes 'Eugenie de Massina' as a cupped flower of deep blush colour. The illustration is quite unlike Rollisson's **Eugénie de Massèna** and the date is too early for it to be a sport of 'Dom Pedro V' and it is thus considered a different cultivar with prior claim to the name.

Eugenie de Massina. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna.**

Eugenietta Bolognini. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:39: Well imbricated, centre white, intermediate petals, pink, outer petals vivid red. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30: Delicate pink. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Eugenia Bolognini', 'Eugenietta Boplognini', 'Eugenietta Bolognoni'.

Eugenietaa Bolognoni. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.38. Orthographic error for **Eugenietta Bolognini.**

Eugenietta Boplogini. Burdin Maggoire & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Eugenietta Bolognini.**

Eugenietta Pallavicini. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic variant for **Eugenia Pallavicini.**

Eugenio Bettoni. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17. 3 from 4 Lechi. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Eugenio Scarlatti. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894, p.34. Orthographic error for **Eugenia Scarlatti.**

Eulalie Hovey. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, 1883, *The Garden,* 24:250: A bright rose of satiny texture, exquisitely cupped and imbricated to the last petal; foliage medium size, habit moderately vigorous. First flowered 1852. Originated by C.M. Hovey, Massachusetts, USA.

Eulalia Sally. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Eulalie Sally', synonym for **Lady Mackinnon** erroreously as 'Lady de Saumarez'.

Eulalie Sally. Greenbrier Farms Catalogue, ca.1945. Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon** erroneously as 'Lady de Saumarez'.

Eunice Buckley. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.337, Reg. No.229. Orthographic error for **Eunyce Buckley.**

Eunyce Buckley. *(C.japonica),* Wheelers Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.5: Named in honor of Mrs Eunyce Buckley, an extra large, flat, rose-pink, semi-double. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.337, Reg. No.229, as 'Eunice Buckley': A 13 year old chance seedling, originated by the Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1951. Plant growth upright, semi-compact and rapid in rate, Leaves are lanceolate, cordate, cuspidate and crenate. The rose-pink flowers, 10-15 cm across, are semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) with 15 petals. Occasionally the centre petals are twisted and cause the flower to become an incomplete double form. Flowers mid-season.

Euphrasia. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1849. No description. Originated by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Eureka. Wilmot, 1949, *Camellia Variety Clasification Report,* 1943, p.10. Abbreviation for **Eureka Variegated.**

Eureka Red. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3: Solid red form of **Eureka Variegated.** Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Radiance', 'Sensation'.

Eureka Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3: No description. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.125 as 'Eureka': Incomplete double to complete double rose form; stripes and flecks of Spinel red 0023/self on white ground, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep. A solid coloured sport known as **Eureka Red** occasionally occurs. Petals about 55, obovate, 4.5 cm x 3.5 cm, outer recurved, inner cupped with inrolled margins; centre a bud-like formation hiding scarce petaloids and short stamens. Leaves, oblong, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide, shallow, broad serrations, apex abrupt to long-pointed. Blooms mid-season

to late. Synonym: 'Peppermint Stick'. Abbreviation: 'Eureka'. Sports: **Eureka Red, Eureka White.** Thought to have been imported from Japan by the Star Nursery, California.

Eureka White. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3: A solid white form of **Eureka Variegated.** Originated in the USA.

Eureus. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.79. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Euriodes. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. Orthographic error for the species *Camellia euryoides* Lindley, 1826.

Eurioides. Anonymous, 1845, *Revue Horticole,* p.46. Orthographic variant for **Euryoides.**

Eurioides Alba. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Euryoides.**

Eurioides Rosea. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Euryoides Rosea.**

Eurioides Rubra. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.33. Synonym for *C.rosiflora.*

Euriphilla. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Enriphilla', 'Henriphylla'. (Believed extinct.)

Eurydice Augusta. *(C.japonica),* Wilder, 1848, *Horticulturalist,* 2:540-542: A perfect regular flower, colour light rose, broadly striped with white and resembles Pressley's **Queen Victoria** but surpasses it in beauty. A seedling of 'Punctata'. Synonym: 'Eurydice Augusta Wilder'.

Eurydice Augusta Wilder. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106. Synonym for **Eurydice Augusta.**

Euryoides. *(C.euryoides),* Lindley, 1826, *Botanical Register*, t.983 as the species *C.euryoides.* The species *C.rosiflora* was erroneously grown as *C.euryoides* until 1858 when Hooker recognized it as distinct species. Orthographic variants: 'Eurioides', 'Eurioides Alba'. Orthographic errors: 'Henryoides', 'Kenryoides'.

Euryoides Grandiflora. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Euryoides Rosea. *(C.hybrid),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.15: "A pretty hybrid which I obtained from seed in 1835." Probably a *C.rosiflora* seedling. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*: Small single flower, very fertile. Originated in Belgium.

Euryoides Rubra. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.33 as 'Eurioides Rubra' . Synonym for *C.rosiflora.*

Euterpe. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report,* 1849. A purplish crimson, double flower, like **Spofforthiae Carnea.** Originated in NSW, Australia by Macarthur of Camden Park. It is believed that **Pilida** is a synonym.

Euterpe (Fiaes). *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p33, & No.9, 1872-73, p.47 as 'Euterpe': Formal double white. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes.

Euterpe (van Houtte). *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1851, 44:9 as 'Euterpe': Perfect imbrication. Rose bands on white. Originated in Belgium.

Eutonica. *(C.japonica),* Longone Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Eva. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:24 from B Lechi. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Candid white, peony form. Vallon, 1858, *Revue Horticole,* p.188: Rose red striped white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Eva Corine Hovey. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic variant for **Eva Corinne Hovey.**

Eva Corinne Hovey. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, C.M., 1883, *The Garden,* 24: 249: A fine, bold, full-sized flower, very double, carmine, every petal finely tipped or bordered with white. First flowered

1850. Originated by C.M. Hovey, Massachusettes, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Eva Corine Hovey'.

Eva Dowling. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.196, Reg. No.465: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs W.J. Beasley, South Carolina, USA, that first bloomed 1954. Plant growth habit is slightly pendulous, open and rapid. The light green leaves average 11 cm x 4 cm. The bright pink, rose form double flowers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep, similar to **General George Patton,** have 24-26 petals in three layers and 3-6 petaloids mingled with yellow stamens. Flowers early to mid-season.

Eva Grace. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.197, Reg. No.502: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1953. Originated by Eva Grace Sutton, Minden, Louisiana, USA. Plant habit is spreading, dense and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 10 cm x 5 cm. The rose red, rose form double flowers, 9.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 15 petals, rare petaloids and yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season to late.

Eva Guilfoyle. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.74. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Eva Hill. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.28. Synonym for **Annie Laurie.**

Eva Ross. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2011, p.29 with colour photo; Originated by Frank Galloway, Bolivia, N.C., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.140 with colour photo; Regn No.2812. A cross of 'Magnoliaeflora' (H**agoromo**) x **Ville de Nantes**, first flowered in 1995. Medium size flower is 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with 13 – 17 petals and 1 – 3 petaloids. Semi-double, ivory white streaked and splotched cherry red. Cold hardy. Vigorous, spreading growth. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3,8 cm. Flowers midseason.

Evaland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.197, Reg. No.490: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by F.C. Landman, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. The dark green leaves average 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, with obscure venation and shallow, sharp serrations. The veined, watermelon red, semi-double flowers, similar to **Finlandia,** 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, have 21 petals and yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season to late.

Evan Davis. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.45: Rose red. Large to very large, fluffy, semi-double to loose, peony form with stamens intermingled with inner petals. Medium to late blooming. Originated in USA by McDonald. Orthographic variant: 'Evan B. Davis'.

Evan B. Davis. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Evan Davis.**

Evangelia Kalafatas. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News,* No.111, p.13, Reg. No.375: Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, West Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1987. Formal double, pink (RHS.CC.54C) flowers, 11 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season on an upright, medium plant. Leaves ovate, concave, malt surface, deep green, margins finely serrulate, apices acuminate, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Some spiral form flowers when first opening. Colour deepens with age.

Evangeline. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: Rose-pink shading to pale pink at centre. Miniature, rose form double. Medium, open growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by C. Rose, Temple City, California, USA.

Évangéline. *(C.sasanqua).* Claude Thoby, 1993, Camélias, pp.11, 15, 64 and colour photo p.35: Large single, very bright violet pink to the centre. Scented. Originated in France. Note: The previous entry is a USA *C.japonica* of the same name without the acute accents.

Evalina. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:9. No description. Originated in Nantes, France. Orthographic error 'Evelina'. (Believed extinct.)

Evalina. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.272, Reg. No.403: A 7 year old seedling of 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**), originated by W.F. Wilson Jr, Hammond, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1956. Plant growth spreading, open and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 12.5 cm x 6 cm. The white, peony form flowers, 12.5-14 cm across and 7-7.5 cm deep with 23-30 petals, 7-28 petaloids and 250-300 yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Evelina. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.16. Orthographic error for **Evalina.**

Evelyn. *(C.japonica),* Stonehurst Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Medium size, bright red single. Flowers mid-season. Originated in England.

Evelyn Chace. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.46, Reg. No.1141: A 10 year old *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1964. Parents, female **Imura** x **Debutante** pollen. Originated by W.J. McGill, Adams Run, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth upright, open and rapid with light green leaves averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double (Similar to **Shiragiku**) is blush pink in colour with lemon anthers and 64 petals. Blooms mid-season.

Evelyn Fulton. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.51: Soft pink and white. Very large, peony form with loose petals and a centre of intermingled petaloids and stamens. Blooms midseason. Originated in USA by Fisher.

Evelyn Henderson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.41: Blush pink. Medium large, semi-double with scalloped and fluted petals. Vigorous and upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Glendale, California, USA by Mrs J. Clairmont.

Evelyn Jernigan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.310, Reg. No.163: A 15 year old chance seedling originated by Mrs Evelyn Jernigan, Brewton, Alabama, USA. First flowered 1949. Leaves are thick, bright green, narrow and pointed. Flower buds white in colour. Flowers are incomplete double with small petaloids, rabbit ears mixed with stamens in centre. Colour white, size 10-11 cm across with 25-30 petals. Flowers mid-season.

Evelyn Kilsby. *(C.reticulata),* Valdosta Camellias, Nov.1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.4, p.19. ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, p.39, Reg. No.2288. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.60: Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. A very large, deep red semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling. Late blooming. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1983. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 14 petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous with leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Colour pl. between pp.64-65.

Evelyn LeBlanc. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Mrs Evelyn LeBlanc**.

Evelyn Poe. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1968, ACS. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.3, inside rear cover; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, P.160, Reg. No.1058: A 12 year old seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1962; originated by W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12-15 cm long x 7-10 cm wide. The peony form flowers, similar to **Daikagura,** are 12.5-15 cm across x 8-10 cm deep. White with a few pink splashes, gold anthers, white filaments. Mid-season blooming. Sports: **Evelyn Poe Blush, Evelyn Poe Pink, Evelyn Poe Pink Variegated, Evelyn Poe Variegated.** See colour photos: Front cover, ACS., 1968, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.3 and front cover SCCS, 1969, *The Camellia Review,* vol.30, No.6.

Evelyn Poe Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.130, Reg. No.1169: A blush pink sport of 'Evelyn Poe' first observed 1965. It is blush, darker at the centre, gradually shading

to a lighter colour with 2-3 pink markings, gold anthers and white filaments. Flower and plant same as **Evelyn Poe.** Originated by W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama, USA.

Evelyn Poe Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56: Pink sport of **Evelyn Poe.** Originated in Alabama, USA by W. Lee Poe.

Evelyn Poe Pink Variegated. *(C japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.4, p.8 as 'Evelyn Poe Pink Var.': A virus variegated form of **Evelyn Poe Pink** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Evelyn Poe Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.74: A virus variegated form of the red mutation of **Evelyn Poe** - Red blotched white, peony form. Originated in USA.

Evelyn Ramirez. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.98, Reg. No.1741: A very large, rose red semi-double to anemone to loose peony form, *C.japonica* seedling 74/14 x **All American.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 25-30 petals. Stamens intermingle with the petals. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with light to dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Evenemento. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe,1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Eveneti. Jacob Makoy Nursery et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for **Evenite.**

Evening Star. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.25: Light pink. Large single. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium size, rose pink, semi-double, 8.5 cm in diameter. Some blooms are single and some petals have occasional blotches of white. Filaments yellowish, anthers brown. Leaves dark green, glossy, 6.3 cm long x 4 cm wide on a vigorous, loose, upright, spreading plant. Orignated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA, who first named it 'D.C. Strother'. As another variety had been named for him, it was changed to **Evening Star.**

Evenite. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.25. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Eveneti', 'Evennite'. (Believed extinct.)

Evennite. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. Corrected to **Evenite** in following catalogue.

Evensong. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.115 with colour photo, Regn No.2915. An 8 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2009. Originated and registered by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. The medium size, 9cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, flower is formal double, mid-pink, falls in one piece. Upright growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves average 9.5cm x 5cm. Flowers mid-season.

Eventide. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, p.187, Reg. No.2086: A large size, soft to rosepink, veined deeper pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ivan J. Mitchell, Melrose, Florida, USA. The 16 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18 petals, some petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, measuring 13 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Evergreen Pink. *(C.japonca),* Malbis Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945 according to Hume, 1946: Light pink. Medium large, loose peony form with intermingled stamens. Vigorous growth. Midseason blooming. Originated by Malbis Nursery, Daphne, Alabama, USA.

Everham. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.5. No description. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. No description. Originated in USA by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California.

Everingham. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.74. Orthographic error for **Etherington White.**

Evetta Moyer. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.41: Light pink. Large, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Mr Moyer, Johnston, South Carolina.

Exa Dean. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, November 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.4, p.4: Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. Originated in USA. Don Ellison, *Camellias, A Photo Dictionary*, 1997, p.95 with colour photo; Large, dark red, semi-double to peony form. Mid to late season. Medium, upright growth.

Exa Gibson. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13: Advert. for Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. Originated by Roscoe Dean Nursery, Lucedale, Mississippi, USA.

Exagona Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. No description. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von camellien....* p.40. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.I: This variety was sent to us three or four years ago by Mr Luzzatti of Florence, Italy. The blossoms, larger than average, are of a vivid cherry-pink, composed of numerous small petals, ovate and regularly imbricated, often intersected by a faint, white stripe. The name expresses the arrangement of these petals, often imbricated in the form of a star. Orthographic errors: 'Exagono Rubra', 'Hexagona Rubra'.

Exagonalis Alba. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellia...Dalle Semine Romane,* p.5: Medium size flower of hexagonal form, perfectly imbricated, 10 rows of petals of a clear white. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.

Exaltata. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.81: Flowers rose form, double, 9-10 cm across, white, streaked or variegated with rose-pink. Exterior petals in several rows, ample, notched, not numerous; the centre is composed, average size, unequal, twisted and imperfect petals.

Exaltation. *(C.x williamsii),* RHS., 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* pl.9, p.15 and p.236 for notification of a "Preliminary Commendation" awarded Feb.1967. Originated at the Savill Gardens, England as a cross of *C.x williamsii x C.japonica*, **Gauntlettii.** Received an "Award of Merit", 1968 and 1974. A pale pink, semi-double (10 cm across), 15-18 petals, cleft at the apex, fluted, with the centre a mixture of short stamens and a few small, twisted petals.

Exangularis. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.37. Orthographic variant for 'Hexangularis', synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Exangularis Rubra. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic variant for 'Hexangularis Rubra', synonym for Myrtifolia.

Exapetala. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct). Orthographic error 'Exepetala'.

Exbury. *(C.x williamsii),* RHS, 1980-1981, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.71. Previously invalidly named 'Lanarth' but renamed **Exbury**. Originated in the Exbury Gardens, England. Received an RHS, H.C. Apr.1979 as 'Lanarth'.

Exbury Pink. *(C.x williamsii),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.123. No description. A name given to the *C.saluenensis* hybrid used by Waterhouse and Doak in the breeding of their hybrids.

Exbury Trumpet. *(C.saluenensis),* Treseder's Nursery Special Camellia List, 1962-1963 as 'Saluenensis Exbury Trumpet'. No description; List 1964-1965, p.10: Early to mid-season, phlox-pink, funnel shaped flower of 6 petals. Originated in England. See colour pl.1 facing p.28 in "Growing Camellias" by Treseder and Hyams, 1975.

Excellens. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.III: Large sized blooms with an amplitude of rounded petals with perfect imbrication and coloured a vivid, but delicate pink with the centre of each lineated by a white stripe. Originated in Italy.

Excelsa. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Catalogue, 1830, p.21. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.57, 125: Leaves 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide, form and disposition like **Compacta** and a deep green; flowers white, double, 8-9 cm across, exterior petals large, numerous, regularly arranged, those at the centre cordiform, small, a few short stamens with pale yellow anthers. Orthographic error 'Excelsia'. Synonyms: 'Rolissoni', 'Rollissoni', 'Rollisoni', 'Rollisonii Vera', 'Rollissonii', 'Rollinsonii Vera', 'Rollinsoni Vera'. See colour plate 101, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2 as 'Rolissoni' or **Excelsa.** Originated in Italy. No relationship with the American 'Excelsa'.

Excelsa Nova. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).

Excelsa (Reuthe). (C *japonica),* G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent, Catalogue,1935, p.84; van Houtte Pere,1937-1938, Catalogue General, Anonyme Horticole, Belgium, p.5 with black & white illustration as new; invalidly as 'Excelsa': Large single flower, with wavy petals, of a beautiful carmine pink. Originated in England.

Excelsa Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Excelsa (Smith). *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed.,1837, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 3:206 as 'Excelsa': A very pretty, semidouble white. Originated by James B. Smith, Philadelphia, USA.

Excelsia. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.28. Orthographic error for **Excelsa.**

Excelsiana. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.72, 127: Leaves 8 cm long x 6 cm wide, oval, acuminate, prominent veins, deep green; bud oval, acute, scales green; flower, 7-8 cm across, double, cherry red, petals reflexed, not numerous; those at the circumference broad, those at the centre small, rumpled, confused and intermingled with stamens. Originated in Belgium.

Excelsior. *(C.japonica), Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners' and Amateurs' Calendar,* 1868, p.234. No description. Exhibited by J. & W. Gelding. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Excima. George G. Whitelegg, 19568, January Camellia List. Orthographic error for **Eximia.**

Exemia. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening.* Orthographic error for **Eximia.**

Exima. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, p.186. Orthographic error for **Eximia.**

Eximea. Cook, T.T., Nursery Catalogue, 1899-1900, p.234. Orthographic error for **Eximia.**

Eximea (Chandlers). Buist, 1852, The American Flower Garden Directory, 5th ed, p.211. Synonym for **Eximia.**

Eximia. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74: "Fine double red". Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and descriptions of the plants which compose...,* vol.1, p.12, pl.12: (Chandler's Choice-Flowering). The flowers are of a deep rose colour, and measure no less than 10 cm. The outer petals are large, round and spreading, a little divided or notched at

their apex, and about 3.8 cm in diameter. The greatest number are roundish-concave, and laid over one another with the utmost regularity, in close but distinct rows; the petals of the centre becoming narrow, short and pointed and sometimes paler in their colour than those of the extremity. Like the 'Double White' (**Alba Plena**), the centre is considerably elevated and filled with petals. In colour and general appearance it assimilates closely to the variety **Imbricata** or 'Crimson Shell-flowered' lately introduced by the Horticultural Society, but may be at once distinguished by the greater size of the petals, which are rather darker in colour and notched - not entire as the petals of that variety. Raised from seed by Chandler, Vauxhall, England in 1819. Synonyms: 'Chandler's Eximia', 'Eximia Chandler', 'Eximia Coccinea', 'Eximia Vera'. 'Mariotti Rubra', 'Chandleri's Eximea', 'Eximea' (Chandlers). Orthographic errors: 'Exemia', 'Excima', 'Exima', 'Eximea', 'Emixia'. Note: There was a second Camellia by this name originated by Knight and possibly a third as Le Texnier, 1910 Catalogue, p.10 says: 'Received from J.D. Parks of Canton in 1824.'

Eximia Alba. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.61, as 'Eximia Alba (Fiaes)': Irregular rose form, white, small central petals tinged yellow, some of these bright yellow. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes.

Eximia Chandler. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, Supplement Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus,* p.508 as 'Eximia Chandl.'. Synonym for **Eximia.**

Eximia Coccinea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Synonym for **Eximia.**

Eximia (Jackman). *(C.japonica),* Jackman & Son, 1958-1959, *Planter's Handbook,* No.20, p.19, invalidly as 'Eximia': Shapely, many petalled, soft vermilion, anemone centred flowers. Bushy habit. Then in *Planter's Handbook,* No.23, 1961-1962: Double, deep glowing carmine flowers with rosetted, geometrically spaced, angular petals. Bushy habit.

Eximia (Knight). Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, invalidly as 'Eximia': "There is known in the flower market another camellia under this name, produced by Mr Knight; its flower is semi-double and but little esteemed". *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening* of 1837 vol.3, new ser. p.152, lists an 'Eximia' from Baumann, Bollwieler and an 'Eximia' Chandler & Booth where it is stated: "The foliage of the present subject (Chandlers) and the French 'Eximia' are so similar that even a careful observed would consider them one and the same variety". The first would be that of Knight as he supplied Baumann & Baumann with most of his camellias. Synonym for **Knightii Eximia.**

Eximia Vera. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.109. From the description this would seem to be a synonym for **Eximia.**

Exoniensis. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.72, 127: Branches short, leaves medium size, oval, acuminate, thick, coarsely serrate, curled or undulated and reflexed, deep green; bud elongated like 'Variegata Plena', scales calycinal, at first green then blackish. The flower in the form of a rose, 10 cm across, double, cherry-red which changes from delicate to vivid; petals well arranged, broad, erect and distorted; those at the centre a little rumpled and striped with white. A few stamens are abortive or petaloid. Originated in England.

Exosma. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56.Orthographic error for **Eximia.**

Expanded Red. Loudon, 1841, *An Encyclopedia of Plants,* p.1238. Synonym for **Expansa.**

Expanding Crimson. Michael Floy & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.54. Synonym for **Expansa.**

Expansa. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as "semi-double" Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum Britannicum,* p.389: The expanded flowered Camellia. Described to be splendid; its flowers red and produced from February to May. *C.japonica* **Martha, Susanna** and **Wadieana** were

raised from seed of this variety. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection of Camellias éléves à Bollwieler,* p.9, pl.17: The flowers are double, irregular, of average size. The inner petals are red, small, variegated and slightly crowded. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* p.311: Semidouble with regular pink outer petals, interior petals irregular with complete stamens. According to Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.60, 126: Leaves very like those of 'Pinck', obtuse oval, prominent veins, irregulate serrate; bud of medium size, scales blackish; flower, medium size, irregular semi-double, rose coloured; petals of the circumference broad and cyothiform, those of the centre narrow, in two rows, crenate; some stamens in part transformed into irregular petals, red, and striped with white. Produces seed freely. Synonyms: 'Pink', 'Expanded Red'. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Expensa'.

Expectation. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Long pistil group – pistil is raised above stamens by more than 0.5 mm. Red flower, mid-flora, mid-folia.

Expensa. Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.55. Orthographic error for **Expansa.**

Expetala. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.7. No description. Orthographic error for **Exapetala.**

Expetalata Myrtifolia. Shneiderff, Enrico, ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante chi si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.8. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Exquisita. *(C.japonica),* Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.157 this name is given as a synonym for the Belgium cultivar 'Fimbriata Rubra'. However in the *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, 1849, p.28 he describes a different cultivar Exquisita, raised by Hugh Low, Clapton, England as "Flowers small, a clear cherry-red, formal. Said to be a seedling from *C.sasanqua* pollinated by 'Imbricata Rubra"', but he doubts this. In fact it is unlikely as *C.sasanqua* does not appeared to have reached Europe as early as this date. Also the prior valid name for Low's Camellia is **Exquisite.** Makoy's listing of 'Exquisita' in 1838 would give it priority over 'Fimbriata Rubra' which thus becomes a synonym. Gheldorf Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.7, as 'Fimbriata Rubra': Fringed red, often blotched white.

Exquisite. *(C.hybrid),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5: Seedling of sasanqua and the **Imbricata.** Flowers clear red, formal. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106: Small size, formal double of a beautiful light red. The growth is not vigorous and this variety, it seems, is destined to grow as a bush. It is possible that the seed parent was a *C.oleifera* as *C.sasanqua* had not reached Europe at this time. Originated in England by Hugh Low, Clapton. See colour plate facing p.121 in *The Florist, Fruitist & Garden Miscellany,* 1851. Note; As per the previous entry, the stated parentage is very doubtful.

Exquisite (Paul). *(C.japonica),* Journal of the RHS, vol.17, p.xli, Feb. 13th 1874. First Class Certificate to 'Exquisite', (Salmon red splashed white) from W.Paul and Son.

Exquisite (Waterhouse). *(C.sasanqua),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.9 invalidly as 'Exquisite': A pale pink single, large. Originated in Australia by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia. See colour photo, p.173, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym: 'Meiya' (Exquisite).

Exterii. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Estherae.**

Extravaganza. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960: White vividly marked and striped light red; large to very large, anemone form. Mid-season blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.233, Reg. No.727: 3SCCS.No.62-184. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA. A 9 year old seedling of 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**), male parent unknown. First flowered 1957. Colour photos: p.86, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and plate facing p.47, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982. Sports: **Extravaganza Pink**

Variegated, Extravaganza Pink. Synonym: 'Extravaganza Striped'. Chinese synonym: 'Kuangxiangqü'.

Extravaganza Pink. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. No description. SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.49: Deep pink sport of **Extravaganza.** Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Pink Extravaganza'. Sport: **Extravaganza Pink Variegated.**

Extravaganza Pink Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover as 'Extravaganza Pink Var.': A virus variegated form of **Extravaganza Pink** - Deep pink and white. Originated in USA. Orthographic varant: 'Pink Extravaganza Variegated'. Abbreviation: 'Extravaganza Variegated'.

Extravaganza Striped. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.75. Synonym for **Extravaganza.**

Extravaganza Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Abbreviation for **Extravaganza Pink Variegated.**

Exuberance. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.35, Reg. No.140: Originated by E.L. Ansell, Lilydale, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from a *C.saluenensis* hybrid that first flowered 1967. Habit is upright, dense, vigorous. Flowers profusely in mid-season. Flower is 15.5 cm across with 18 petals, fuchsine pink HCC.67/2 to /3 with deeper veining. The dark green, lanceolate leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide; base acute; apex acuminate, medium serrations. Chinese synonym 'Fuyu'.

Exuberans. van Houtte Catalogue,1844-1845, 18:21. Synonym for **Violacea Superba.**

Exultans. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:7: Very beautiful red, well imbricated, but late and difficult to flower. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.76: Flower Waratah form, 9-10 cm across, of a deep cherry-red, almost purple. Outer petals to the number of 7 are ample, well notched, reflexed; those of the interior, close set with small white spots at their apical notches, numerous, equal and forming a flattened sphere. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Insultans'.

Eye Bright. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.391. Registered by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Bokuhan** ('Tinsie') with the pollen parent uncertain, but possibly the *C.pitardii* hybrid **Snippet,** which first flowered in 1992. Flowers are miniature, 6 cm diameter x 3 cm deep, anemone form with about 6 petals and 30 petaloids. The petaloids form a compact mass with white tips, giving a "pepper and salt" effect. Petal colour is deep pink (RHS.CC. 55A). Plant is upright with average density and growth rate, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Eyes of March. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2375. A small, deep pink veined red, single seedling of **Lady Vansittart,** pollen parent unknown. Late flowering. Originated by Stephenson's Nursery, Willow Springs, N.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1980. Flower size is 7.5 cm wide x 3.2 cm deep, with 5 petals, bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Plants are cold hardy to +10° F - 0°F.

Ezo. (Ancient name for Hokkaidô), (Higo), Uekiya, Bunsuke, 1830., *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki.* Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyokan.* Large, red single. Originated in Japan. See Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.124.

Ezakakehashi. (Ezo Bridge), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki.* Pure red form of Kakehashi, see Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.124. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ezo-nishiki. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.311, as cultivated by a nurseryman, Yasaburô, but it is not certain that this is the same as the existing cultivar. Ito, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû.* (Brocade of Ezo Province). Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.8, p.20. Different reading: 'Yezo-nishiki'. Sports: **Nishiki-gasane, Shiro-ezo-nishiki, Miyako-no-nishiki,** 'Aka-ezonishiki', **Tsumaorigasa**. 'Ezo' is the old name for Hokkaidô. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Ezo-nishiki. (Brocade of Ezo), (Higo), Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki:* Red with 6 petals. Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan.* Higo Camellia Society List, 1956: A variegated form of the Higo **Ezo**. Flower pink, very irregularly there appears white variegation, 10 cm across, 10-12 petals. Stamens white. Leaf medium sized, ovate to oblong-elliptic, yellow variegation. Bears seed. Synonym: 'Higo-ezo-nishiki'.

Ezo-nishiki. (Brocade of Ezo), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Single, cup-shaped, white with red stripes. Originated in Japan. Thought to be the same as 'Ezo-Nishiki's Tricolor', but not confirmed. See: Tuyama, 1966, Camellia Cultivars of Japan, p.20. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.22. Chinese synonym 'Xiayijin'.

Ezo-nishiki. (Brocade of Ezo), *(C.japonica),* Minamoto, Yoshihiro, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Formal double, large white with deep red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Yashiroda, 1971, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.25, p.7.

Ezo-nishiki. (Portugal) (Brocade of Ezo) *(C.japonica),* Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.82 as 'Ezo-nishiki' with colour photo; Pink, sprinkled with strong rose markings. Peony form with wavy petals. Large size, flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan. Note; This cultivar does not match any of those known in Japan under the name, therefore it is distinguished by the addition of (Portugal).

Ezo-shibori. (Ezo dappled), *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941 Catalogue as 'Yezo-shibori'. Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana;* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.52. Large double white, striped crimson. Originated in Japan.

F.

F. Ferruccio. Ferrari Nursery Catalogue, 1966. Orthographic error for **Ferruccio**.

F.G. Number 2. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.4 as 'F.G. #2'. Synonym for **Iwane-shibori.**

F.G. Oldevig. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.29.Abbreviation for **Frau Geheimrat Oldevig.**

F.H. Number 7. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.41 as 'F.H.7'. Abbreviation for 'Feather's Hybrid Number 7'.

F.L. Gibson. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue. Abbreviation for **Frank Gibson.**

F.L.M. Aurora. *(C.japonica),* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.26; Single cup-form flower, medium size. Deep pink at the borders, shading lighter in the centre, prominent golden stamen tube. Open growth, brilliant green leaves. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1995.

F.L.M. Bambina. *(C.reticulata),* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.26; Semi-double of irregular form, petals slightly ruffled. Colour intense pink slightly shaded and turning to almost white in the central petals. A few stamens intermixed. Upright, open growth and early flowering. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1985.

F.L.M. Belle Epoque. *(C.japonica),* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.27; Large, formal double flower. Pink with light crimson stripes. Flowers shatter. Growth upright and shrubby. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1987.

F.L.M. Biancaneve. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.22; Semi-double flower with elliptic petals, white. Flowers early. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1983

F.L.M. Bianco Natale. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.22; Rose form double flower with very small petals, white. Flowers end of December. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1985.

F.L.M. Cadeau de Noël. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.22; Rose form double flower, bright pink. Upright growth. Flowers end of December. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1980.

F.L.M. Dottoressa Stefania Franzetti. *(C.reticulata),* Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2004, No.1, pp.5-6 with colour photo; Synonym for **Dottoressa Stefania Franzetti.**

F.L.M. Giovinezza. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.22; Rose form double flower, pink, shading to lighter pink in the centre. Flowers early. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1975.

F.L.M. Lago dei Cigni. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24; Single flower, pure white, with large petals. Leaves rounded, light green. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1985.

F.L.M. Lhasa. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.22; Semidouble, with wavy and ruffled petals, deep pink. Golden stamens mixed with central petaloids. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1985. Synonym

'Francesca Romana'. Italian CS, *Notiziario,* 2009 No.1, p.3 with colour photo as 'Francesca Romana'.

F.L.M. Libeccio. *(C.reticulata).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.26; Large, semi-double form with 2 rows of ruffled petals. Very shiny pink ageing to coral red. Yellow stamens with a few petaloids interspersed. Strong, open growth. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1967.

F.L.M Marta Piffaretti. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.22; Flower rose form to loose peony, large, deep pink. Upright, vigorous growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1974.

F.L.M. Millennium. *(C.japonica),* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.27; Rose form to formal double, intense pink to crimson colour. Some flowers with a few bright gold stamens. Upright, vigorous growth. Leaves bright shiny green. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1996.

F.L.M. Nena Balsari Berrone. *(C.japonica),* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.27; Peony to rose form double, pale pink. Central petals incurve to button shape, enclosing a few golden stamens. Upright, shrubby growth. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1995.

F.L.M. October Star. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.23; Medium to large size, star shaped semi-double, pink shading to deeper pink. Strong, erect growth. Brilliant green leaves. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1978.

F.L.M. Opale. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.23; Semi-double to rose form double, pink. Upright growth. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1978.

F.L.M. Orione. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.23. Pink semi-double flower. Early flowering. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1987.

F.L.M. Pantera Rose. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.23; Single form, pink shading to white in the centre. Large and prominent golden stamens. Small leaves, upright growth. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1996.

F.L.M. Perla del Lago. *(C.japonica),* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.27; Anemone form, medium size. Colour light tender pink. Centre has ruffled petals, petaloids and a few stamens intermixed. Upright, average growth. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1996.

F.L.M. Presidente Antonio Sevesi. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.23. Synonym for **Presidente Antonio Sevesi.**

F.L.M. Principessa di Borbone. *(C.japonica),* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.27. Synonym for **Principessa di Borbone.**

F.L.M. Renato Bazzoni. *(C.japonica),* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.27; Single to semi-double, medium size, with slightly ruffled petals. Pink. Central column of stamens, golden anthers, light yellow filaments. Upright, average growth. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1995 and dedicated in 2002 to Arch. Renato Bazzoni, founder of FAI.

F.L.M. Rosella. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.23; Medium size semi-double form with wavy and ruffled petals, pale pink. Golden stamens in sprayed form. Upright growth and dark green leaves. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1993.

F.L.M. Simona Giorgetta. *(C.reticulata).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.26; Semi-double to rose form double with many large, overlapping, ruffled petals. Colour a very intense pink. Upright open growth. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1993 Early flowering.

F.L.M. Vega. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.24, colour photo p.26; Semi-double to anemone form with large ruffled petals. Centre is a group of petaloids dispersed among stamens. Colour dark pink. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1996. Renamed **Rosita Missoni** in 2003.

F.L.M. Venus. *(C.sasanqua).* Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, p.24, colour photo p.26; Semi-double with large ruffled petals, dark pink. Long, golden stamens. Deep green leaves, upright growth. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1992.

F.M. Uyematsu. William's & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.2. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated.**

Fabbio Massimo. Thebault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Fabio Messimo.**

Fabia. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue Général. Error for **Fabio Messimo.**

Fabio Massimo. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16. Orthographic error for **Fabio Messimo.**

Fabio Massino. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Fabio Messimo.**

Fabio-Mesimo. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.19. Orthographic error for **Fabio Messimo.**

Fabio Messimo. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Rousseau, 1842-1843, Catalogue: Carmine rose, lightly streaked white. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17: Large, imbricated, brick red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Fabbio Massimo', 'Fabio Massino', 'Fabio Messino', 'Fabio-Mesio', 'Fabbio Massimo', 'Fabio Messina', 'Fabia'.

Fabio Messina. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Fabio Massino.**

Fabrioniana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.46. Orthographic error for **Fabroniana.**

Fabroniana. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Brick red, regular, 5-6 rows of petals, sometimes patterned with carmine. Originated in Italy at Bibbiani by Ridolfi. Orthographic errors: 'Fabrioniana','Fabronius'.

Fabronius. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.34. Orthographic error for **Fabroniana.**

Facco. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene Fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. No description. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1869, p.41. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Face of the Sun. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.139. Synonym for **Hi-no-maru.**

Fada do Mirante. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Satiny rose, centre splashed with white, formal double. Originated in Portugal.

Faerie Cups. *(C.hybrid).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 with colour photo; Regn No.615-N; A chance seedling of **Paradise Little Jen**. Light pink with a paler centre,

miniature, anemone form to informal double, cluster flowering at axils and tips. Narrow, upright plant. Slow growth until 2nd or 3rd year, after which it produces longish canes. Flowers early to very late. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia.

Fafala. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.x williamsii* **Farfalla.**

Fagifolia. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.29. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Fain's Best. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.10. Synonym for **Bonomiana.**

Faint Whisper. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.233, Reg. No.717: (SCCS., No.63-10), A delicate, shell pink 13 cm broad semi-double x 6 cm deep. Stamens mixed through the petals. A 6 year old seedling of 'Magnolia Queen' that first bloomed 1961. Blooms mid-season to late on a medium growing, compact, upright plant. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Fair Dodd. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.211, Reg. No.1436: A very large, bright red semi-double. A 26 years old chance seedling of **Ville de Nantes** that first bloomed 1959. The full, semi-double type bloom has 20-25 petals and yellow filaments and anthers. Average size is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep. Stamens interspersed through the petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth open and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 12 cm x 7 cm. Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Fair Ellen. *(C.japonica),* Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1857, p.9. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Fair Jury. *(C. x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.52, Reg. No.183: A sport of the *C. x williamsii* **Elsie Jury** found by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. The flower is white with flecks and stripes of mauve pink. It differs from its parent only in colour. Chinese synonym: 'Gongzhen Pingjiantuan'.

Fair Lass. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1961, vol.II, No.4, p.38, Reg. No.3: A 12.5 cm semi-double with 15 petals and yellow stamens, long season and self grooming. The colour is RHS.CC.628/3, Persian Rose fading to the centre of the flower. First bloomed 1957. Dense, upright, vigorous growth. Originated by Dr Brian Doak, Papatoetoe, New Zealand from the cross *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes.**

Fair Maid. *(C.japonica),* Tea Gardens Catalogue, 1942: Soft pink with white markings. Large rose form double. Upright growth and mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Fair Maid of Guernsey. *(C.japonica),* Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1893-1894: Small flowered, single white. Originated in the Channel Isles.

Fairest Day. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, *1953, American Camellia Catalogue.* White, large, flat single with a large mass of yellow stamens. Mid-season blooming. Medium, compact growth. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA from a seed of 'Lotus'. (**Gauntlettii**). See black & white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.81 .

Fairhope. (*C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(3), 1943: Red and white,large semi-double with creped petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason blooming. Originated in USA by Azalea Glen Nurseries. Synonyms: 'McKenzie Tricolor', 'Mackenzie Tricilor', 'Old Maid Taylor', 'Three in One'.

Fairhope Jubilee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.88, Reg. No.816: A *7* year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964, originated by R.W. Wilder, Fairhope, Alabama,

USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 13 cm x 8 cm. The peony form flower measures 13 cm across x 10 cm deep. Colour is white with broad rose-pink stripes on outer petals, narrowing to light streaks to light pink dashes on inner petals, Anthers yellow, filaments light cream. Mid-season blooming.

Fairlea. Hovey, ed., 1835, *Magazine of Horticulture* .Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fairleggi. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fairlei. Loudon, 1839, *The Gardener's Magazine*, vol.15. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fairley. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fairleya. (*C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. Harrison ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.11 as 'Fairlea': Double, dark red. Buist, 1839, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.241*:* Rich crimson, double, marked with white. Orthographic errors: 'Fairlea', 'Fairlei', 'Fairlie', 'Fairleyana', 'Fairleyi', 'Tarlaya', 'Tarleya', 'Fairley', 'Fairleggi', 'Fairiae', 'Fayrleya'. Synonym: 'Campanulata' according to Makoy, 1841, p.10. Originated in USA.

Fairleyana. Giacomelli Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fairleyi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:10. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fairleyii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fairliae. John Miller, Bristol, Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fairlie. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist of Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.76. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fairlight. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist of Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.85. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Fairweather Favorite. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.25, Reg. No.2481. A small, white with pinkish underside, semi-double cross of *C.japonica* **Frost Queen** c *C.oleifera* [PI 162561]. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 16 petals, 3 petaloids, yellow-orange anthers and creamy filaments. Extremely floriferous, long blooming season, plant fully hardy to -15° F. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium, with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Fairy Blush. (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.341: Originated by M.C. Jury, North Taranaki, New Zealand. A cluster flowering *C.lutchuensis* seedling that first flowered 1988. Apple blossom coloured, single flowers, 5 cm zcross x 2 cm deep which sit in multiples up the leaf stem with brilliant pink buds. Lightly fragrant, anthers yellow on creamy filaments. Flowers early to late. Growth habit upright, open with rapid growth and small, dark green leaves 3 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Fairy Bouquet. *(C.pitardii),* ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.26,Reg. No.200: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling *of C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* that first bloomed 1974. The upright, dense plant produces double, informal, 10 cm, light pink flowers, mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, 9 cm x 4 cm, acute apex, tapered base. Colour pl. p.4.

Fairy Floss. (*C.pitardii* var. *pitardii*). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, No.131, p.7, Reg. No.437, colour photo p.3: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. First flowered

1990. The pale mauve pink (RHS.CC.75D) flowers are 5 cm across x 2.6 cm deep, anemone form with 8-10 petals and numerous petaloids. A seedling of *C.pitardii* **Sprite.** Plant growth is low and spreading. Leaves dark, glossy green, keeled, elliptical, apices acute, margins serrate, 5.7 cm long x 3 cm wide. Petals notched. Flowers freely mid-season to late. Chinese synonym 'Xianrenmian'.

Fairy Floss (Marian Grove). *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2011, No.185, p.20 with colour photo; Regn No.657-N. Chance seedling of **Rowena Gordon,** first flowered 2001. Originated by Justin Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia. Small, delicate, pale pink semi-double to informal double blooms on a compact, dwarf growing bush. Flared stamens have cream filaments and golden anthers.

Fairy Fountain. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.4: SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.52: White. Small single, column of white petaloids. Open, spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by W. Wylam, California.

Fairy Garden. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.41:-White, miniature single of cone shape. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Fairy Leaf Camellia. Yü & Bartholomew, *1980, American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15. Synonym for **Xianye Cha.**

Fairy Pink. Bao, 1980, ACS. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Xianye Cha.**

Fairy Queen. *(C.japonica),* Thomas Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture-,* 4:155: Originated by Floy. Flowers small, scarlet and white. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Fairy Queen. *(C.japonica), Magazine of Horticulture,* 1838. No description. Journal of the RHS, 1895, vol.17, p.xl: Silver Gilt Flora Medal to W.Paul and Son for camellias in pots, including **Fairy Queen.** (Soft salmon). Originated in England.

Fairy Queen (McCaskill). *(C.sasanqua),* Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24 as 'Fairy Queen': Amongst the sasanqua seedlings which the McCaskills have introduced is a pink seedling which is exquisite. It is 'Fairy Queen'. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, California, USA.

Fairy Wand. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.52, Reg. No.184: The parent is an unregistered seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**) crossed with *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess,** originated by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. The plant has an open, upright habit with medium growth and dark green leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double flowers are bright rose, 4 cm across by 2.5 cm deep with 15 petals. Flowers midseason. The flowers are borne along the branches in the leaf axils. Chinese synonym 'Shenzhi'.

Fairy Wind. Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal,* No.16, p.33. Synonym for **Fengxian.**

Fairy Wings. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.120: White. Medium semi-double with undulating petals and stamens in a broad cylinder. Growth columnar and upright. Early to mid-season blooming. A cross of *C.japonica x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Faith. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.61, Reg. No.252: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Robert H. Brodie, Biloxi, Mississippi, USA that first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with large, glossy, dark green leaves, acuminate and serrated. The rose-pink flowers, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, have petaloids and are slightly variegated white. They have 16-18 petals and 4-6 petaloids. Flowers early to mid-season. There is also a variegated form.

Faith Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.52 as 'Faith Var.': A virus variegated form of **Faith -** Rosepink and white. Originated in USA.

Faithful. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Synonym for **Argentinita.**

Falanke. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Virginia Franco.**

Falanke Meigui. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.76, No.331. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica,* **Virginia Franco Rosea.**

Falao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Pharaoh.**

Falcata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1851, 44:10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Fallen Angel. *(C.japonica x C.granthamiana), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.232, Reg. No.1338: A 9 year old hybrid, *C.japonica x C.granthamiana* that first bloomed 1968; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and open with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Blooms semi-double to peony to anemone form with variations in flower and colouring. White to yellow anthers and filaments. Colour incorporates the pigments of yellow and lavender pink. Blooms have 12-20 petals and 60-70 petaloids. As a seed parent it is sterile. Average size, 10-11 cm across x 5-7 cm deep. Chinese synonym: 'Xiafan'.

Falling Star. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2661. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1995. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Erinon Nursery, Plymouth, Florida. The 5 cm diameter, creamy white single flower has touches of palest pink on the edges, and slightly ruffled petals. Anthers are gold with creamy filaments. Flowers freely early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.42 with colour photo p.c5. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 6.5 cm x 3.2 cm.

False Howard Asper. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Thermal Nurseries, (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.6: Pink, very large, full peony form. An exceptionally strong grower. Originated in USA by Howard Asper, Escondido, California and originally erroneously released as 'Howard Asper'.

False Peony. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144.Synonym for **Saimudan.**

Faming. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Creation.**

Fan Henry. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.52: Salmon pink margined white. Large semi-double with irregular petals, to peony form with mixed petals and petaloids to full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Chiles.

Fancy. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursey Catalogue ca.1945 according to Hume,1946. No description. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Turkey red. Medium formal double to peony form. Medium, spreading growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Armstrong. For black & white photo see p.125, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Fancy Bowl. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist of Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.252. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Fancy Dream. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist of Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.76. Soft rose pink with white blotches. Originated in USA.

Fancy Free. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.41: White at base, shading out through pale pink to deeper, rosy pink. Large semi-double to rose form double with notched petals and delicate and unusual stamens. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Fancy Hat. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.179. Synonym for **Tsumaorigasa.**

Fancy Pants. *(C.reticulata x C.granthamiana),* SCCS., 1990 *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.123: White to blush pink to lavender edge. Large size, semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Medium, upright growth. A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.granthamiana*, originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2175. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.121, 122, colour photo 3p.1334: Average flower size 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 8-10 broad, curly, outer petals, 12-14 curled and fluted inner petals, 0-1 petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, average and medium with dark green leavs,10 cm x 6 cm.

Fancy Rena *(C.japonica),* Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Fandango. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.55: White and pink with dark red stripes. Large peony form. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by V. McCaskill, Pasadena, California. There is a solid red form of this Camellia.

Fandango. SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. *C.reticulata* hybrid raised by Daniel Charvet. Name already in use. Allotted the valid name of **Heartwood Fandango.**

Fandango Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.57: Solid red sport of **Fandango,** originated in USA by V. McCaskill, Pasadena, California.

Fandi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.406; Chinese synonym for the unrecorded cultivar 'Fendigs'.

Fanfare. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and* Nomenclature, p.36: Pink mottled white. Large formal double. Vigorous, open growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at the Tea Gardens.

Fangtingchun. (The Spring of Fangting Town), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.215; Originated in Shifang City (which includes Fangting Town), Sichuan, China. Flowers red, becoming paler towards the centre, rose form double, medium size. Outer petals obovate with notched tips, inner petals smaller and variable with irregular edges, occasionally a few central stamens. Leaves dark green, lance shaped and shiny. Slow growing, compact plant. Flowers early to mid-season.

Fanli. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.76, No.329. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Something Beautiful.**

Fanlisi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.406; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Felice Harris**.

Fanni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.406; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fannie Loughridge**.

Fanni Ester. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Essler', synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Fannie E. *(C.japonica).* Cannon, 1971, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.26, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Fannie Laughridge. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.3. Orthographic error for **Fannie Loughridge.**

Fannie Loughridge. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.52: Red. Large anemone to peony form with upright centre petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Mrs F. Loughridge, Pascagoula, Mississippi. There is also a variegated form. Orthographic error: 'Fannie Laughridge'. Chinese synonym 'Fanni'.

Fannie Loughridge Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature-*, p.42 as 'Fanny Loughridge Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Fanny Loughridge** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Fanni'.

Fannie Louise Maphis. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2722. A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Delta Dawn** that first flowered 1997. Originated and propagated by E.Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. A 14 cm diameter, pink, semidouble to rose form double flower with a small centre of golden anthers on white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.113 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 11.5 cm x 7 cm.

Fannie M. Strother. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings,* p.3, colour photo: A red, irregular double of twisted and ragged petals with a centre of a mixture of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Fanny. *(C.japonica),* Sacco Catalogue, 1835 as 'Fanni': A large, semi-double, carmine-rose flower. Orthographic errors, 'Fany', 'Fanni'. Originated in Italy.

Fanny. *(C.sasanqua).* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.11, 15, 23, 64: Small, semi-double to double with irregularly imbricated petals. Colour vivid pink to carmine, scented. Originated in France.

Fanny Basil. Glen St Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1938, p.9; Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Bolis', erroneous synonym for **Latifolia Variegated.**

Fanny Boles. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Bolis', erroneously as a synonym for **Latifolia Variegated.**

Fanny Bolis. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.5. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.37: Formal double with innumerable petals, flesh white spotted and streaked with blood red. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:12. No description. van Houtte catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:81: Large opulence of rounded petals, numbering more that 80, flesh white streaked and spotted blood-red. From Madoni. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.II as 'Fanny Bolis Dr Piantine': Received in 1856 from Count Bernadino Lechi of Brescia, Italy where it was obtained from seed. It is a white variety of the class of perfections, due to the regular imbrication of its petals, of medium size, shaped like a rose at the centre. A few faint, delicate pink stripes adorn the white ground. The name under the plate is 'Fanny Bolis du Piantine'. It appears obvious from the description that the 'Fanny Bolis'(Italy) in the SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* refers to this cultivar, McIlhenny appears to have imported this into America as he lists it in his 1937 Catalogue as "Imbricated white, striated with rose". However by 1950 the name had been erroneously transferred to **Latifolia Variegated.** In the following confusion in America, the name was also equated with 'Leeana Superba Variegated', **Gloire de Nantes Variegated** and 'Butterfly'. Orthographic errors included: 'Fanny Bollis', 'Fanny Boles', 'Fannie Bolis', 'Fanny Basil', 'Fannie Bolis', 'Fany Bollis', 'Fanny Boliso Dr Piantine'. Vervaene in

Catalogue No.11, 1888 also lists it as a Madoni introduction from Italy. Synonyms: 'Fanny Bolis'(Italy), 'Fanny Bolis du Piantine'.

Fanny Bolis (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue.Synonym for **Latifolia.**

Fanny Bolis du Piantine. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.II. Synonym for **Fanny Bolis.**

Fanny Bolis (Italy). SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.52. Synonym for **Fanny Bolis.**

Fanny Bolis Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3 .Erroneous synonym for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Fanny Boliso Dr Piantine. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.76. Orthographic error for **Fanny Bolis.**

Fanny Bollis. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.7. Orthographic error for **Fanny Bolis**.

Fanny Davenport. ACS., 1954, *The American Camellia Quarterly,* 9(4):15-16. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Fanny Davidson. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(3), 1943.No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Fanny Durazzo. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30: Vivid pink with white stripes; imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Fanny Ellster. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Essler', synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Fanny Elsler. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Essler', synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Fanny Elssler. Costa, 1846, Catalogue. p.10. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Essler', synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Fanny Esler. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.83. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Essler', synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Fanny Eslers. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Essler', synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Fanny Essler. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:52. Synonym for **Clowesiana.** Orthographic errors: 'Fanny Ellster', 'Fanny Elsster', 'Fanny Esler', 'Fanny Eslers', 'Fanny Esslers', 'Fanny Elsler'.

Fanny Essler de Gand. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Synonym for **Clowesiana** as 'Clovesiana'.

Fanny Essler Vera. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.282. Synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Fanny Esslers. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Essler', synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Fanny Loughridge. Orthographic error for **Fannie Loughridge.**

Fanny Lind. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. Orthographic error for **Jenny Lind.**

Fanny Perego. *(C.japonica),* Antofilo, ed., 1857, *I Giardini giornale d'orticultura,* vol.IV, p.97. No description. Originated in Italy by Brozzoni. (Believed extinct.)

Fanny Sanchiali. Paul, William, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.2, 11:656. Orthographic error for **Fanny Sanchioli.**

Fanny Sanchiol. da Silva, 1880 *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Fanny Sanchioli.**

Fanny Sanchiole. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Fanny Sanchioli.**

Fanny Sanchioli. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1863, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.X, pl.382: White with a few faint flecks of pink. Medium large, formal double. The petals are large, round, bilobate and perfectly imbricated. Late flowering. **Contessa Tozzoni** is the deep pink sport. Orthographic errors include: 'Fanny Sanchiali', 'Fanny Sanchiol', 'Fanny Sanchiole', 'Fanny Sauchioli', 'Fanny Souchole', 'Fanny Sanchioly'.

Fanny Sanchioly. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue No.75, 1877-1878, p.40. Orthographic error for **Fanny Sanchioli.**

Fanny Sauchioli. Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1970, p.75. Orthographic error for **Fanny Sanchioli.**

Fanny Schmitz. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to the Catalogue Général, p.10. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30: Irregular, ivory white with broad, carmine stripes. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Fanny Schmitz Nuova. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Fanny Souchola. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Orthographic error for **Fanny Sanchioli.**

Fanny Traversi. (*C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:10. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie, p.* 17: Red spotted with white, fairly well imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Fanny Traversy'. Originated in Italy by Casoretti, Brescia. Note: Alexis Dalliere, 1852, says: Originated by Lechi.

Fanny Traversy. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.16. Orthographic error for **Fanny Traversi.**

Fanny Tucarii. Pepinieres F. Delauney, Angers Catalogue, 1967-1968. Orthographic error for **Fanny Tuccari.**

Fanny Tucari. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:66. Orthographic error for **Fanny Tuccari.**

Fanny Tuccari. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30: Imbricated, brilliant red, sometimes with white spots. Similar in form to **Incarnata.** Orthographic errors: 'Fanny Tucarii', 'Fanny Tucari', 'Fanny Tuccheri', 'Fanny Tuccary'. A seedling of **Camille Brozzoni** raised in Italy.

Fanny Tuccari (Delauney). *(C.japonica),* Pepinieres F. Delauney, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.26 as 'Fanny Tucarii': Rosy white. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Fanny Tuccart'.

Fanny Tuccart. Ed. Pinnaert, van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1888, p.64. Orthographic error for 'Fanny Tuccari', synonym for **Fanny Tuccari (Delauney).**

Fanny Tuccary. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic error for **Fanny Tuccari.**

Fanny Tuccheri. Antofilo ed., 1857, *I Giardini giornale d'Orticultura.* Orthographic error for **Fanny Tuccari.**

Fanrong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.431; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Saturnia.**

Fansitate Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.467, p.64. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Edo-nishiki,** ('Lady Vansittart').

Fantasia. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. A variegated form of Jarvis Red'. Red mottled white. Late mid-season blooming. Originated by Armstrong Nurseries Inc., Ontario, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.83, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Synonyms: 'Jarvis Red Variegated', 'Jarvis Variegated'.

Fantastic. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.7, Reg. No.171: A chance seedling of an unnamed seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Pukekura** that first flowered 1974. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Light green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm, are borne on a plant of medium growth and dense, spreading habit. The single, pink flowers have 7 petals and are 11 cm x 7 cm; anthers yellow, filaments cream. Flowers early to late. One of Jury's breeder plants.

Fantasy. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Small semi-double, bright red of pine-cone construction. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina. Synonym: 'Fantasy'(South).

Fantasy. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.1. Renamed 'Fantasy'(California), due to the existence of an existing Camellia of this name.

Fantasy (California). *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1945, Camellias, p.19 as 'Fantasy': Variegated semi-double. Mid-season blooming. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Fantasy'(Calif.): White, shell pink and pink and white. Medium semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originally named 'Fantasy' but renamed due to confusion with the Magnolia Gardens cultivar. Originated by V. McCaskill, Pasadena, California, USA. Synonym: 'Fantasy (Calif) Variegated'.

Fantasy (California) Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A virus variegated form of **Fantasy (California)** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Fantasy (South). SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Fantasy.**

Fantasy Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A virus variegated form of **Fantasy** - Bright red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Fanxing. (Many Stars), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.79, No.610, colour photo No.315: Synonym for **Star Above Star.** Japanese reading: 'Shigehoshi'.

Fany. Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.24 & 44. Orthographic error for **Fanny.**

Fany Bollis. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.26. Orthographic error for **Fanny Bolis.**

Faraggiana. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30.Synonym for **Andrea Doria.**

Faraggiana Alba. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Faragian. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for 'Faraggiana', synonym for **Andrea Doria.**

Faragiana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1868, 123:49. Synonym for **Andrea Doria.**

Faraone. *(C.japonica),* Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...,* No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.79: Flower anemone form, of a vermilion red; on the exterior a row of petals, broad, notched, with naunces of very deep

red; those of the centre are anemone like, multiple, erect with touches of white, petaloides intermingled with fertile stamens. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Pharaon'.

Farbesii. Dauvesse Catalogue No.20, 1855-1856, p.71. Orthographic error for **Forbesii.**

Farewell to Spring. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.17. Synonym for **Songchunqui.**

Farfadet. *(C.hybrid). International Camellia Journal,* 1993, No.25, p.43: Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucou, France. A seedling from the cross *C.sasanqua* **Crimson King** x [C.x F2 x *C.x williamsii* **Pink Wave**]. No description. *Jardins de France,* No.2, *Spécial Camélias,* pp.32, 33, colour photo: Small red single with 9 irregular petals and a centre cluster of stamens.

Farfalla. *(C.x williamsii),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.9: Pink single. Medium size. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Australia By E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W. Chinese synonym 'Fafala'.

Fargini. Exbury Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Faraggiani', synonym for **Andrea Doria.**

Farlaya. van Houtte Catalogue,1851, 44:11. Orthographic error for **Farleya.**

Farleya. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7. Orthographic error 'Farlaya'. No description . Synonym 'Farleya Burk Vera'. (Believed extinct).

Farleya Burk Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Farleya.**

Farragiana Alba. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Orthographic error for **Farraggiana Alba.**

Farris Red. *(C.japonica),* Orton price list, 1947-1948. No description. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.45: Deep red. Medium sized, formal double. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by Orton.

Farroli. Hume, 1955, *Camellias in America.* Synonym for **Pie IX.**

Fascicularis. *(C.japonica),* Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler,* No.10 colour plate: The medium sized flowers are double, spotted red and white and joined in fascicules or bundles. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.74: Leaves oval-elongate, deeply dentate, prominently veined, deep green. Flower small, regular, cherry red, petals bifid, imbricated, arranged in three rows, a little recurved, sometimes spotted white; stamens abortive or petaloid, united in a fascicle about the stigma. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Fasicularis'.

Fascicularis Alba. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. White sport of **Fascicularis.** Originated in England.

Fascicularis Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Fasciculata. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1833, *Horticulteur Belge Journal Jardin Amateur,* 1:82. No description but given as a seedling of M. Negri of Italy, but later described in his *Monographie,* 1837, ed.1, p.60: A vigorous shrub, leaves 8.5 cm x 4 cm. elongate-oval, sharply acuminate, slightly serrate, glossy green; bud oblong, large, scales greenish, bordered with black. Flower, 7-7.5 cm across, colour rose-pink, petals broad, sometimes striped white, some stamens in the centre. Illustrated by Berlèse, 1841 *Iconographie,* pl.37.

Fasciculata Alba. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as white. Stewart, Salt-Hill Nurseries, 1842, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 324(7):105. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:10.

No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.102: White, rose form with centre petals mixed with stamens. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: ‘Flore’, ‘Flora’, ‘Flavescens Alba’.

Fasciculata Alba Venosa. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845.No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Fasciculata Nova. *(C.japonica),* P. Verleeuwen, Catalogue 1835-1836, p.12. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as "pink". Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.93, 94, 227: Leaves 6 cm wide x 7 cm long, oval, almost round, a little acuminate, thick, convex, of a deep green, serrations small and wide. Bud, oval-obtuse, scales blackish at the base and yellowish at the apex. Flower over 8.5 cm across, full, of a pale rose. Corolla rose-like, a little reflexed. Exterior petals in two rows, long, very wide, spoon shaped; the others reflexed, deeply notched at the apex. Those of the interior, separated from those of the circumference, small, short, thick-set, very numerous, strap-like, some with stripes of white, the others pale red. Originated in Belgium by Cazier. Orthographic error: ‘Fassiculata Nova’.

Fasciculata Nova (Sacco). Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.101. Synonym for **Fasciculata Novissima.**

Fasciculata Novissima. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1832-1833, Paintings in Library of Natural Sciences, Milan, pl.41; Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.122, 229: Leaves 6 cm wide by 7 cm long, oval almost round, a little acuminate, thick, horizontal, a little convex, strongly veined, of a deep green, serrations irregular; bud oval, obtuse, scales blackish at the base and yellowish at the apex; flower 8 cm across, full, soft cherry-red; exterior petals in many rows, some are wide, oblong, others are rounded; some are flat, others are spoon-shaped, irregularly disposed; interior petals very numerous, spaced, unequal, very small, but united in many irregular groups and forming, by their assembly, a wide, uneven centre. Originated by Dr Luigi Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Fasciculata Speciosa. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.28: Double, flesh coloured with a white stripe. Originated in England.

Fasciculata Venosa. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.29; Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as "blotched white". Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* states "an older and less beautiful variety than the one called **Fasciculata Venosa Vera**". Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.167: Flowers full peony form with petals irregularly disposed in 5 rows. Those of the fifth row are disposed in a star and surround those of the centre, which are very numerous and close packed. Originated in Italy by Sacco, Milan.

Fasciculata Venosa Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. Synonym for **Fasciculata Venosa Vera.**

Fasciculata Venosa Vera. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.239: The flower, 12 cm across, is full, irregular, of cherry-red colour with nuances of soft scarlet. The exterior petals are in 5-6 rows, long, slightly notched, lightly veined deep red, some vestigal, others horizontal, channelled, separated, irregularly imbricated; those of the last internal row are long, radiating and embracing those of the centre, which are very numerous and all forms and sizes, curved to the summit and forming a convex centre, sometimes with spots of white. In commerce there are two camellias with the name **Fasciculata Venosa,** an older one and with less merit, but this one here in question is of considerable beauty. Originated by Dr Luigi Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Fasciculata Waratah Superba. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.7, as 'Fasciculata Warratah Superba': No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Fascination. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: White striped rose-pink. Medium peony form. Variable as to form and colour. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Fascination (Marchant). *(C.x williamsii),* C.J. Marchant, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, No.6, Ca.1958 invalidly as 'Fascination': Bell shaped, single, rich rose ageing to salmon pink. Originated in UK.

Fashion Lady. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Fashion Girl. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia* Cultivars *from Nursery Catalogues,* p.76. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Fashion Note. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.78: (Seedling of 'Lotus' [**Gauntlettii**]). White with a faint blush, this big semi-double has style. Large, waved petals form the outer rim while other big petals are stuck in here and there. A huge stamen mass and a few petaloids make the centre. Flowers are 11-12.5 cm across. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Fashion Note. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.119, Cream with rose-pink border. Large single with occasional upright petals. Originated in USA.

Fashion Plate. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.93: White edged medium to dark pink. Very large single. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.272, Reg. No.425: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by Casadaban's Nursery, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 4.5 cm x 2 cm. The large, single flowers, cream with rose-pink border, average 10 cm across and have yellow stamens and an occasional rabbit ear. Flowers very early.

Fashionata. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.19, No.5, p.25. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.233, Reg. No.790: A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1960; originated by Fred Everette, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves averaging 10 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Reg Ragland**, are apricot pink with yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms measure 13 cm across x 6 cm deep and have 20 or more petals and 8 or more petaloids. Outer petals curled and creped. Blooms mid-season. See colour pl.58, p.39, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Sport: **Fashionata Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Fengliu'.

Fashionata Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.2. A virus variegated form of **Fashionata** - Apricot pink and white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Sawada Number 14 Variegated'. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Fengliu'.

Fasicularis. Irene Mehrling, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.213-214. Orthographic error for **Fascicularis.**

Fassiculata Nova. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Orthographic error for **Fasciculata Nova.**

Fastine. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.55. Orthographic error for **Faustina.**

Fastiva. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Orthographic error for **Festiva.**

Fastuosa. *(C.japonica),* Jacob-Makoy, Catalogue 1838, p.8. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as 'red'. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.9. No description. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.67: Very double, imbricated, soft pink. Scheidweiler, ed., 1847-1848, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique* vol.3, p.73, as 'Fastuosa (Parmentieri)' with coloured plate as 'Fastuosa d'Enghian': Obtained from Parmentier of Engheim from seed from China. The flowers are 12-15 cm across, outer petals in three rows, all indented and irregular; central petals are lanceolate, pointed, twisted and packed. Colour is bright crimson. Synonyms: 'Fastuosa Nova', 'Fastuosa Grandiflora'.

Fastuosa d'ltalia. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10, for 'Fastuosa': Large, pure white, superb. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.17: A double with three flesh white clusters. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Fastuosa d'Italie'.

Fastuosa d'Italie. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue, No.40, p.33. Orthographic variant for **Fastuosa d'Italia**.

Fastuosa Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Giardino Inglese Caserta Catalogue,1856. Synonym for **Fastuosa.**

Fastuosa Grandiflora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Synonym for **Fastuosa.**

Father L. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Bright cerise pink. Large to very large semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Kramer Bros., Upland, California, USA.

Fatima. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:12: Deep red Perfectly imbricated. Orthographic errors: 'Fatina', 'Fatinia'.

Fatima (Cattolica). *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.91 with colour photo; Medium size, single to semi-double with large petals. White with one or two pink streaks (RHS.CC.56B). A seedling of **Hagoromo** x **Alba Simplex**. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Fatina. Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1965. Orthographic error for **Fatima.**

Fatinia. Treseder Nurseries (Truro Ltd) Camellia List, 1962-1963, p.4. Orthographic error for **Fatima.**

Fatua. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description.Oudin Catalogue of Conservatory Plants, 1845, p.3. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Cherry red, full, irregular form. Charles van Geert Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.110: Imbricated with clustered centre, satin pink streaked white. Originated in Italy by Burnier and Grilli.

Faucillon. Leroy, André Catalogue, 1873, p.135. Abbreviation for **Monsieur Faucillon**. Synonym: 'Souvenir de Madame Francillon'. Orthographic errors: 'M. Francillon', 'Madame Francillon', 'Monsieur Fawcett'.

Faustii. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.47. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Faustina. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5: Imbricated, very full; white lined or mottled with carmine or rose. Verschaffelt, 1850, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book VIII, pl.1, as 'Faustine Lechi'. Originated in Italy by Lechi and Brozzoni, Brescia. Synonym: 'Faustina Lechi'. Orthographic errors: 'Fastine', 'Faustina Lecchi', 'Faustine Lechi', 'Faustino', 'Faustine', 'Faustino Lechi', 'Faustine Lechi', 'Faustini Lechi'. See: Verscheffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I as 'Faustine Lechi'.

Faustina Lecchi. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Synonym for **Faustina.**

Faustina Lechi. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30. Synonym for **Faustina.**

Faustine. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Orthographic error for **Faustina.**

Faustine Lecchi. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. von Biedenfeld, 1857, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur* von *Camellien,* p.40. Synonym for **Faustina.**

Faustine Lechi. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.I. Synonym for **Faustina.**

Faustine (Lechi). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868. Orthographic variant for **Faustina.**

Faustine Lechi (UK). *(C.japonica),* Coghurst Nursery, 1994, *Camellias,* p.11 as 'Faustine Lechii': Early to mid-season flowering. Single pink with white stripe. Free flowering. Good growth. The stock was cultivated from Miss Carlyon at Parr, Cornwall, who described it as "Single, striped pink white". It was one of the camellias sent to the RHS in 1939 for identification, after comparison with coloured plates. If it is a single as described it cannot be the original 'Faustine Lechi', a synonym for **Faustina,** which was a formal double. It has therefore been identified as **Faustine Lechi (UK).**

Faustine Leichi. Hewton Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Faustina Lechi', synonym for **Faustina.**

Faustini Lechi. Jose Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9, p.53. Orthographic error for 'Faustine Lechi' synonym for **Faustina.**

Faustino. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:12. Orthographic error for **Faustina.**

Faustino Lecchi. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Faustina.**

Faustino Lechi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:45. Orthographic error for **Faustina.**

Favonio. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.75. Synonym for **Il Favonio.**

Favorita. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Light pink, large single. Vigorous, upright growth. Early blooming. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Favorita. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Abbreviation for **La Favorita.**

Favorita Lechi. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.16. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.41. Synonym for **La Favorita.**

Favorite. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. No desciption. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Favorite. *(C.japonica),* NCCS., 1949, *Bulletin,* vol.3, No.2, p.7: Rose pink. Large semi-double. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by Edinger.

Favre Henry. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Henri Favre.**

Fawn. Loddiges Catalogue, 1814. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red** as 'Carnea'.

Fawn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.60: Creamy pink shaded deeper pink. Medium size semi-double with twisted petals in centre. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by V. McCaskill, Pasadena, California. See colour plate, p.130, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Fawn Color. *Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Fawn Coloured. Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet,* 1820. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Fawn Red. William Falla Nursery Catalogue, ca.1827, p.50. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Faxinying. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.162. Chinese synonym for **Hosshin-zakura.**

Fay Charles. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.74, p.24, Reg. No.242: Originated by Alice Spragg, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1970. The leaves vary from 5.2 cm x 3 cm to 3.6 cm x 1.7 cm and are dark green with fine serrations. The 9 cm flower is light rose-pink with large, broad petals of good substance. Blooms early to mid-season.

Fay Wheeler. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Faye Wheeler.**

Faye Wheeler. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* as 'Fay Wheeler'; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.61, Reg. No.256: A 14 year old chance seedling, originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1948. Plant growth upright, dense and rapid in rate, strong and erect with leaves 8.5 cm x 5.5 cm, thick, dark green and glossy. Flowers light pink, incomplete double with 10 regular and 15-20 irregular petals and 30-35 petaloids,11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Petals are large and long, stamens between each group of petals cause the irregular petals to stand up in the centre of the flower. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic error: 'Fay Wheeler'.

Fayrleya. L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Fayun. (Name of Temple), *(C.reticulata),* China Regn No. 47, *China Flowers & Horticulture,* June 2009, No.12, p.48 with colour photo; Flowers rose form, deep peach red, 9-11 cm diameter, 23 petals, some centrals stamens changed to petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Leaves dark green, ovate, flat or wavy, 7.2-8.8 cm x 3.5-4.5 cm, bases cuneate, apices caudate, veins obvious, margins serrulate. Original tree planted in Fayun Temple in the Qing Dynasty. Now propagated by the local people.

F.B.I.. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.195: Sport of **Bonnie Marie.** Light lavender. Miniature anemone form. Originated in USA.

Feast Perfection. *(C.japonica),* Hewton Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974, p.3: Pink single. Originated in UK.

Feasti. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Feastii.**

Feastie. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Orthographic error for **Feastii.**

Feastii. *(C.japonica),* Amateur, 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 7:99. In the camellia house we noticed a fine collection of plants, including excellent specimens of Mr Feast's seedling **Feastii,** now offered for sale. It is of strong and rapid growth, good erect habit, and with large, deep green foliage; the flowers are white, delicatedly spotted and flaked with pale rose, the spots so minute sometimes as to be scarcely discernible a few feet from the plant. It is of the form of **Imbricata,** perfectly double and 13 cm in diameter. Hovey, 1844, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 19:86. Originated by Mr Feast, Baltimore, USA. Synonyms: 'Blushing Bride', 'Kenchiu'. Sports: **Elizabeth Stanton, Sharon Raye Pearson, Feastii Alba, Feastii Striata.** Orthographic errors: 'Festi', 'Feasti', 'Feastie'. For black and white illustration see p.127, Hertrich,1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Feastii Alba. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, p.11: Imbricated. Pure white, very large flower. A sport of **Feastii.** Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Feastii Striata. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1848, p.19. No description. Leroy, André, 1868, Catalogue: Imbricated; white lined red. A sport of **Feastii,** originated in France.

Feast's Perfection. *(C.japonica),* Smith, J. J. ed. 1857, *Horticulturalist,* 7:350-352; Feast's Catalogue, 1858, p.16. No description. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.II: The flowers have the form of a full-bodied anemone. The petals of the periphery are rounded, ample, outspread, a delicate pink, veined, obscurely striped vivid crimson. Foliage oblong-lanceolate. Originated in USA by Samual Feast, Baltimore, Maryland. Orthographic error: 'Feat's Perfection'.

Feast's Triumph. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Triumph of Baltimore.**

Feast's Triumphe. Wilmot, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15. Synonym for **Triumph of Baltimore**.

Feather Robe. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.22. Synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Feathered Robe. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.58. Synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Feather's Darling. *(C.hybrid), International Camellia Journal,* 1984,p.96, colour plate p.44B: **Buddha** x (*C.fraterna* x **Salab**). Deep red semi-double with large waved and fluted petals, with a central column of stamens. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Feathers of Wild Goose. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.122. Synonym for **Toki-no-hagasane .**

Feather's Red Peony. *(C. x williamsii),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.122: *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* 'Tinsie', (**Bokuhan**). No description. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Feathery Touch. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.130, Reg. No.1209: A sport of Frizzle White, originated by Charles R. Butler, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is spreading and slow with light green leaves, 6 cm x 3.2 cm. The semi-double flower, white with blush pink background, is highly ruffled. Buds are pink fading to white as they open. Mid-season blooming. Chinese synonym: 'Changyumao'.

Feat's Perfection. Jose Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9, p.54. Orthographic error for **Feast's Perfection.**

Febaldo Brusati. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Febo. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.17. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Febvriana. *(C.japonica),* Maupoil & Figlio Nursery Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Federation. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.546. Originated by Ray Garnett, Beaumaris, Vic., Australia. A cross of *C.japonica* **Dr Tinsley** seed parent, x *C.japonica* **Silver Cloud** First flowered 2000. The loose peony form, blush to bicolour (RHS.CC.54B) of 40 petals and 80 petaloids is deep pink at edge of petals, shading to white at the base of petals, and is 12 cm diameter x 7 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on an upright, bushy plant of medium growth. Leaves glossy green, keeled, elliptic, 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Federicco Gonfalonieri. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.5. Orthographic error for **Federico Confalonieri.**

Federici. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description; Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.18: Imbricated, clear red. Fickle. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30: Imbricated in a spiral, veined bright rose, becoming bluish with age. Verschaffelt,1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III: Originated by F. Mariani, Genoa., Italy. Flowers 10 cm in diameter with full serried heart and large, rounded, hooded petals resembling the full garden anemone. Colour a deep, blood red, quite dark when the bloom is half open. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Frederici', 'Fredrici'.

Federico Alba Vera. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Synonym for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Alba Pleno.**

Federico Confalonieri. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.31: No description. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.III, as 'Frederico Confalonieri': Originated by Louis Slade, Lake Como, Italy. Its unusually large blooms, by the disarray of their innumerable petals, contrast with the perfections. The tumbled and serried arrangement of the central petals surrounded by larger ones, recalls our full herbaceous peonies; all are a vivid cherry carmine colouring. Mid-season. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Frederic Gonfalonieri', 'Frederico Confalonierii', 'Frederico Confalonieri', 'Frederico Gonfalonieri', 'Frederico Confallonieri', 'Frederica Confalonieri', 'Federicco Gonfalonieri'.

Federico Franchetti. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue, p.19. No description. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description; Franchetti 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.31: Large flower, imbricated in a spiral, splendid rose with many petals in the centre striped with shades of white. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.IV as 'Frederico Franchetti': Sent in the fall of 1853 by Mr Franchetti of Florence, Italy, who obtained it from seed. Flowers medium sized, perfectly imbricated, vivid rose colour with a few delicate, white stripes. Orthographic variant: 'Frederico Franchetti'. Orthographic error: 'Frederich Franchetti'.

Federico il Grande. Del Lungo & Girardi 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.91. Synonym for **Frédéric-le-Grande Flore Alba Pleno.**

Federico Mylius. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:56: (from Villa). No description. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyéres...*, p.243 as 'Frederico Milius': (Genoa) Magnificent, large, completely imbricated flower, pure white, widely ribboned with carmine. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:81: 'Federico Myllus'. Imbricated, white clearly striped carmine on the upper and underside of petals. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Frederico Milius', 'Frederico Mylius', 'Frederica Millius', 'Federico Myllus'.

Federico Myllus. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:81. Orthographic error for **Federico Mylius.**

Federique Hulman. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Flower almost always cup shaped; the colour a brilliant rose for the petals of the circumference, while those in the centre are small, paler and pointed. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Franchetti.

Fedora. Barnham Nursery Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.36. Orthographic error for **Feodora.**

Fée de l'Aulne. *(C.reticulata),* Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A 16 year old plant, first flowered 2009, parentage unknown. Plant is upright and rapid growing with dark green reticulate type leaves, 14cm x 6cm. Flower is a rose form double, colour brilliant rose, 13-14cm diameter x 3-4cm deep. Loose central stamens have yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall whole. Long flowering period, mid-season to late

Fei Tiao Shan Cha. Yü,1951, Yunnan de Chahua; *Chongguo Zhiwaxue Zachi,* 6(1):21-24. Different reading for **Feidiao Shancha.**

Fei'aocha. (Higo) *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.564. From Sichuan Province. Regarded as a Higo cultivar, originally from Japan.

Feibai Furong. (Red & White Hibiscus), Chang, Shao Yun, 1989, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.68. Synonym for **Wuse Furong.**

Feibai Mudan. *(C.japonica),* (Red & White Peony), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shan Chahua.* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.34, No.151: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, white peony form with red blotches. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Feibi Cha. (Fat, Soft-shelled Turtle Camellia), Chang, Shao Yun,1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.63. Synonym for **Wuban Feiyecha.**

Feidiao Shancha. *(C.reticulata),* Yü, 1951, *Chongguo Zhiwuxue Zhachi*, (Botanical Magazine), 6(1):21-24. No description. Originated in Yunnan Province, China. Different reading: 'Fei Tiao Shan Cha'.

Feidie. (Flying Butterfly). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.585. Chinese synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Cho-no-asobi.**

Feihong Furong. (Blush Red Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.67: Double, hibiscus type. Similar to **Hongfurong** but the flowers are pink. Mid-season flowering. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.40, No.204. Originated in China.

Feihou Ribenjin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the China Higo 'Higo-yamato-nishiki' (**Yamato-nishiki**). Former synonym 'Dahejin'.

Feihouying. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.154. Chinese synonym for **Higo-zakura.**

Fei-hsia. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Feixia.**

Feilikesi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.522, p.66. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Julie Felix.**

Feilong. (Flying Dragon), Gao Jiyin Ltr.30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Unryû.** Later changed to 'Yunlong'.

Feiluoer. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.35. Chinese synonym for **Ferol Zerkowsky.**

Feipi. *(C.japonica),* (Fatty Skin), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1980. No description. Originated in China.

Feishe. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary Fischer.**

Feisi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.154. Chinese synonym for **Hi-no-tsukasa.**

Feiteman. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.556, p.68. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Annabelle Fetterman.**

Feiwei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Hiodoshi.**

Feixia. (Flying Cloud), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15: Carmine, early. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.88, colour plate and in the *Yunnan Camellias of China,* 1986, p.77, colour plate and description: Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate or rounded, margins deeply serrate, surface reclinate, 7-7.5 cm long, 5-5.5 cm wide. Flowers scarlet, diameter 13-14 cm. Petals 15-20, outer whorl folded, inner whorl folded and twisted. Stamens numerous, partly petaloid. Pistils fertile. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of a wild form *C.reticulata* in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different Reading: 'Fei-hsia'. Synonym: 'Flying Cloud'.

Feiyinhong. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.161. Chinese synonym for **Hinko.**

Feiyinü. (Scarlet Maiden), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.75, No.550. Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Feiyinnü. (Scarlet Singing Girl), *(C.sasanqua),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.75, No.557: Medium size, 8 cm across, red, semi-double, 18-20 petals. Flowers early. Originated in China.

Feizhao Furong. (Red Clawed Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua.* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.40, No.205, colour photo No.109: Medium to large size, 10-12 cm across, full peony form, blush pink ground, marked with a peppering and streaking of crimson. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Red Clawed Hibuscus'.

Feizhikua. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.154. Chinese synonym for **Hi-no-hakama.**

Feizhua Furong. (Scratched Hibiscus), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.68. Synonym for **Wuse Furong.**

Felangieri. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.29, as 'Felangierii'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Felice. *(C.japonica),* Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1945 as an improved form of **Cheerful** - Larger and finer and holds its colour well.Originated in USA by Clarence Hearn, Arcadia, California.

Felice Harris. *(C. x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.222, Reg. No.573: A 6 year old putative hybrid seedling *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.reticulata,* originated by Howard Asper, San Marino, California, USA. First bloomed 1957. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White,** 10-11 cm across x 5 cm deep, are orchid pink with yellow anthers and have 17-20 petals. Flowers midseason. There is also a variegated form. Chinese synonym 'Felisi'. Note: The stated parentage of this cultivar has been found to have no basis, and it is reclassified as a *C. x williamsii.* See C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.180, Winter 2009, p.18 with colour photo.

Felice Harris Variegated. *(C. x williamsii),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6 as 'Felice Harris Var.' A virus variegated form of **Felice Harris** - Orchid pink and white. Originated in USA.

Felicia. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Melbourne Botanic Gardens Papers,* p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Felicia Pimentel. *(C.japonica) List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp.26 & 65; Formal double. Purplish, central petals pink, central stripes pink and petal edges somewtimes also pink. Originated in 2008 by Mr Alberto Barbosa, Portugal, propagated by Albar Nurseries.

Felicità. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1832-1833, Paintings, Museum of Natural Sciences, Milan, pl.42: See Sevesi, 1981, *International Camellia Journal,* No.13, p.64: Red double with white spots. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.6: Peony form, serried and symmetrical, deep pink. Originated in Italy by Dr Luigi Sacco, Milan, Italy. Synonyms: 'Felicita Vera'. Orthographic error: 'Felicite'.

Felicita. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.44. Abbreviation for **Felicita de Francfort.**

Felicita de Francfort. *(C,japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ww: Soft rose, beautiful flower, bombée. Originated in Germany. Synonyms: 'Felicitas', 'Felicita'.

Felicita Vera. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Synonym for **Felicità.**

Felicitas. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. Synonym for **Felicita de Francfort.**

Felicite. *The Book of the Garden,* 1855. Orthographic variant for **Felicità.**

Feloute. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.17. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Fen Hua. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.188 with colour photo; Formal double, 8-9 cm diameter, of somewhat flat form. Deep pink with a slight orange tint and indistinct light purple stripes. Leaves elliptic, dark green. Upright plant. From the An Hui Province, China in the 1940s.

Fen Jiuqu. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.194 with colour photo; A pink sport of **Jiuqu,** propagated by Mr. Can Yu Cai, China. Other details as for the parent.

Fen Laxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **My Bonnie Lassie Pink.**

Fen Liu Jiao. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.63; "Survey of Camellias utilization in Yangtze River Delta; Li-cui Wang et al."; No description.

Fen Qiancengban. (Pink Thousand Layers of Petals), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.182; Originated in the Dujiangyan – Qintingshan areas, Sichuan, China. Flowers pink, occasionally with little white spots, rose form to formal double. Medium size, petals ovate and regularly arranged. Leaves pale green, obovate and shiny. Slow, compact growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Fen Yu. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2009, p.27, Regn. No.2766; Originated by Yonghong Hu, Jian-Guo Fei and Yali Zhang at the Shanghai Botanical Gardens, China.

Fenbai Zhuliya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Julia Wilson.**

Fenbaota. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Pink Pagoda.**

Fenbian Fuse Mingtian. (Pink Edged Tomorrow Variegated). Gao Jiyin, Ltr. July 30 1990. Synonym for **Tomorrow Park Hill Pink.**

Fenbianmei. (Pink Edged Plum), *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Fen-pian Mei': Flower single white with pink flush deepening to the petal edge. Originated in Taiwan. Synonym: 'Pink Edged Plum'.

Fenbing. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.oleifera* hybrid **Pink Icicle.**

Fencaixia. (Rosy Clouds), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.50, No.306: Rosy pink and white. Originated in China.

Fencha. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the unrecorded variety 'Pink Tea'.

Fenchali. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Charlie Bush.**

Fenchang'e Cai. (Pink Moon Goddess Splendor), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü,1981, *Shanchahua:* Medium size, pink, rose form double. Originated in China. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.46, No.269, colour photo No.153 as 'Fen chang er cai': A sport of **Baichang'e Cai.** Medium size, rose form double, pink veined a deeper pink; 5-6 rows of rounded, emarginate petals. Synonym: 'Pink Moon Goddess Splendor'. Different reading: 'Fenchangocai'.

Fenchangocai. Wang & Yu, 1989, Catalogue, p.47. Different reading for **Fenchang'e Cai.**

Fenchaoyun. Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal*. Orthographic error for **Fenzhaoyun.**

Fen-ch'ao-yun. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,,* p.24. Different reading for **Fenzhaoyun.**

Fenchi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.74. Chinese synonym for **Pink Wings.**

Fendabao. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.147. Chinese synonym for **Pink Granthamiana**.

Fendahejin. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.568. From Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, China. A pink sport of the Japanese cultivar **Yamato-nishiki.**

Fendai. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.71. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Pink Lace**

Fendali. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.63, p.60. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Pink Dahlia.**

Fendan. (Pink Cinnabar), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16: Spinel pink. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al. 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.97, colour photo and *Yunnan Camellias of China,* 1986, p.71, colour photo and description: Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, reclinate in a V-shape, veins conspicuously sunken, 10-13 cm long, 5-6 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink, (RHS.CC.58B) diameter 13-14 cm. Petals 20-27, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded. Stamens numerous, placed amongst the petals. Flowering season is early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from open pollinated plant of wild form *C.reticulata.* Different reading: 'Fen-tan'. Synonyms: 'Sunset Glory', 'Pink Globe'.

Fendan. (Pink Cinnabar), *(C.japonica).* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. No description. Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p,86, colour photo, [p.127]: Peach pink formal double, with 8-9 rows of rounded petals, becoming pointed towards the centre. Leaves mid-green, 8.4-9 cm long x 4.2-4.8 cm wide; elliptic. See also Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.44, No.249, colour photo, No.137. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Fen-tan'.

Fender's Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Orthographic error for 'Pender's Pink', synonym for **Comte de Toll.**

Fender's Red. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Orthographic error for 'Pender's Red', synonym for **Comte de Toll Rosea.**

Fendie. (Pink Butterfly), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.71, No.511: Chinese synonym for **Brilliant Butterfly.**

Fendiemi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* 'Humilis Pink'.

Fendig's Seedling Number 12. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.32 as 'Fendig's Seedling No.12': Originated by Albert Fendig, St. Simon's Island, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. First flowered 1955. The flower is a very small blush pink, incomplete double with a white petaloid centre, 5-6 cm across. Formation is similar to **Bokuhan** having one row of small blush petals with a prominent, white petaloid centre. Blooms early.

Fendong. (Pink East), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.81, No.511. Chinese synonym for: **Pink Bouquet.**

Fendong Yangcha. (Pink Oriental Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.53, colour photo, [p.150]: Medium size, pink with a fine veining of deeper pink, with 3 outer petals standing apart, long-ovate, channelled, slightly emarginate, the centre a mixture of a few small, erect petals and petaloids. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins rolled under, coarsely, shallowly serrate. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.36, No.173, colour photo No.88. Synonym: 'Fenlinglong'. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Hishikaraito.**

Fendou. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Fight On.**

Fenechiao. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.165. Different reading for **Fenejiao.**

Fenejiao. (Pretty Pink), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.75, colour photo and description: Leaves ovate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 6-9 cm long, 3-4 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.65A), semi-double, diameter 8-9 cm. Petals 11-13 in 2-3 whorls, outer petals slightly undulate, inner whorls curved, erect. Stamens numerous, united at the base to form a tube. Pistils well developed. Early flowering. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Synonym: 'Pretty Pink'. Different reading: 'Fenechiao'.

Fenelia. Waterhouse, 1962, ACRS., *Camellia Nezos,* No.8, p.6. Orthographic error for **Fenella.**

Fenella. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1849. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: "Fenelia".

Fenestrata. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Synonym for **Alba Fenestrata.**

Fenestrata Alba. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.78-79. Synonym for **Alba Fenestrata.**

Fenestrate. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Alba Fenestrata.**

Fenfurong. (Pink Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Yü & Wang, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Soft pink veined deeper, with colour fading to white at the petal edge. Single row of large, exterior petals and a centre consisting of a large boss of creamy, feathery petaloids. See colour photo [p.122], Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang* and No.106, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China.* Originated in China. Synonym: 'Pink Hibiscus'.

Feng-ch'ing-Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Different reading for 'Fengqing Cha', synonym for **Fengshan Cha.**

Fengguan. (Empress's Coronet), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1984. No description. Originated in China.

Fenghou. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Queen Bee.**

Feng-hsien Cha. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Fengxiang Cha.**

Fenghuanchao. (Phoenix Returning to Nest), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification ....Outstanding Camellias*, p.179; A sport of the *C.japonica* **Fendan**, originated by Jiang Zongwang, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, China. Flowers pink-white with wine red stripes, spots or patches. Medium size formal double, imbricated, petals obovate with pointed tips. Leaves mid-green, broad-round, occasionally with yellow patches. Spreading, vigorous plant. Flowers mid-season to late.

Fengliu. Chinese synonym for USA, *(C.japonica),* **Fashionata.**

Fengmian Nülang. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.514, p.66. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Cover Girl.**

Fengqing Cha. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Synonym for **Feng-shan Cha.**

Feng-shan-ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Fengshan Cha.**

Fengshan Camellia. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.114. Western synonym for **Fengshan Cha.**

Fengshan Cha. *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, p.18, 26: Carmine. Mid-season. Fengqing County. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.87 colour photo and description: Leaves broad-lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, apices short-acuminate and recurved, bases broad-cuneate, bright deep green above, 6.5-9.5 cm long, 3-4.5 cm wide. Flowers deep red (RHS.CC.53C), diameter 10-13 cm. Petals about 30 in 4-5 whorls, flat, slightly reclinate when fully open. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups placed in the flower centre, very few petaloids. Pistils rudimentary. The leaves of this cultivar are similar to **Liuye Yinhong** but longer and broader. The flowers are a deep rose-red, large and like a ball. The petals are regularly arranged. Branches are slender and pliable so that this cultivar is also called 'Ruanzhi Xiuqiu'. Flowers from early to mid-season. This cultivar was found by the Dapingdi Production team of the Fengqing County, Yunnan, during the 1963 investigation of camellia resources. The parent tree is about 90 year old with a height of over 4 metres. Synonyms: 'Fengqing Cha', 'Ruanzhi Xiuqiu', 'Fengqing Camellia'. 'Fengshan Camellia', 'Fengshan's Camellia'. Different reading: "Feng-shan-ch'a" .

Fengshan's Camellia. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.18: Synonym for **Fengshan Cha.**

Fengxian. (Phoenix Goddess), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua.* No description. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.64, colour photo, [p.149] - Light pink, 5-6 rows of 21-24, overlapping, emarginate, rounded petals, opening flat, with a centre of small, semi-erect, twisted petals and petaloids. Leaves green, ovate, sharply serrate, acuminate, 7.8-8.5 cm long x 4.3-4.5 cm wide. Originated in China.

Fengxiang Cha. (Sweet Gum Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. No description. Originated in China. Different reading 'Feng-hsien Cha'. "Fengxiang Shu" is the Chinese Sweet Gum. *(Liquidamber taiwaniana).*

Fengxue. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.148. Chinese synonym for **Snow Flurry.**

Fenhe. (Pink Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.97, colour photo, [p.135]: Small size, pink, formal double with a fine veining of deeper colour, 5-6 rows of rounded petals, long, somewhat incurved, 62-82 in 6 rows. The first 3 rows are incurved on opening, giving depth, then petals spread out in full bloom, petals obtuse, rounded at apex. Buds elliptic to short heart-shaped, yellowish green. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ellip-

tic, glossy, dark green, 6.9-10.9 cm long x 4.1-4.8 cm wide, flat, sometimes thickened, margins serrulate, apices short acute, bases cuneate, veins prominent, curved, petioles 7 mm long. Introduced from Jinhua to Hangzhou in 1965.

Fenhehua. (Pink Lotus Flower), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Pink, rose form double. Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Originated in China by Lin Zhaohong, Chengnan Hongwu Tree & Flower Garden, Jinhua.. *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.256 with colour photo.

Fenhong. (Pink). *(C.japonica),* Chen Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu:* Pink flower. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Fenhong Diechi. (Pink Butterfly Wings), *(C.reticulata),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi;* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.67 colour photo and description: Leaves ovate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to bluntly rounded, flat, 8-11 cm long, 3.5-5.5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.67D), diameter 14-15 cm. Petals 18-20, irregularly arranged whorls, most petals folded in the middle or one third down, forming a rolled petal centre. Stamens numerous, divided into fascicles placed amongst the petals. Flowering season is early mid-season. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers at the Kunming Botanial Garden. Different reading: 'Fen-hung Tieh-chih'. Synonyms: 'Light Pink Butterfly Wings', 'Pink Butterfly Wings'.

Fenhong Meirencha. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Falmouth, 2008, Genetic Analysis on 20 Camellia Varieties by ISSR Markers, Sui Ni and Jiyuan Li, as 'Fen hong mei ren cha'; Pink with white speckles, single form. From Jiangsu, China.

Fenhong Shang. (Pink Robe), *(C.sasanqua),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Fen-hung Shang': A large, light pink, semi-double sasanqua. Erect growth, leaves light green, margin crenate 7.5 cm x 5 cm, petals 24, stamens 52. Flowers early. Originated in Taiwan.

Fenhong Songzilin. (Pink Pine Cone), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.59, No.398, colour photo, No.255: Large size, deep pink, semi-double, 10-10.7 cm across with 33-35 fluted and crinkled petals and a small, central stamen cluster. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Fenhong Xiuqiu. (Pink Silk Ball), *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.30, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, July 2008, No.14, p.40 with colour photo; Selected from the wild forest in Tenchong, Yunnan, China, and named by the Camellia Base Administration. Flowers peony form, pink, 10-12 cm diameter. Petals 29-36 in 6-8 whorls, outer sinuate, inner incurved. Stamens in several bundles among the petals and in the centre. Pistil undeveloped. Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, 7-9 cm long x 3.3-4.8 cm wide, apices aacuminate to obtuse, bases broad cuneate, incurved in V shape, veins prominent, margins shallowly serrate

Fenhonglian. (Pink Lotus), *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.23. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Feb 2008, No.4, p.47 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of **Damanao** originated by the Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan, China, and named by Xia Lifang. Flowers rose form double, 13-14 cm diameter, spinel red (RHS.CC. 57D), with white dots. Petals 30-33 in 5-6 whorls, flat, a few central stamens. Leaves long elliptic, apices acuminate, bases broad cuneate, 10.3-14 cm long x 4.8-6.7 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Fenhonshan. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* p.26. Taiwanese for **Fenhong Shang.**

Fenhongxing. (Pink Star), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13: Crimson. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.54 colour photo and description:- Leaves oblong, apices short-pointed and bases cuneate, reclinate in a

V-shape, veins conspicuously sunken, about 10 cm long, 3.2-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.60D), diameter about 9.5 cm. Petals about 15, slightly curved. Stamens numerous, around pistils. Flower from early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of the wild form *C.reticulata.* Synonyms: 'Pink Star', 'Light Pink Star'. Different reading: 'Fen-hung-hsing'.

Fen-hsin Chuan-pan. Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Ti Chi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Fenxin Zhuanpan.**

Fenhua. (Pink Flower), *(C.japonica),* Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.108: A small, pink, campanulate single to semi-double with 9-12 petals and a small group of creamy white petaloides in the centre. Synonym: 'Pink Flower'. Originated in China.

Fenhuanchao. (Phoenix's Nest). *(C.japonica),* Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* back page, CR2: a sport of *C.japonica* **Fendan,** originated by Mr Jiang Zongwang, East Flower Nursery, Wenzhou, Zheijiang, China in 1988. Red to pink, splashed white or many radial stripes on petals. Medium to large size, formal double. Other characteristics same as parent.

Fenhuanle. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Leah Gay.**

Fenhudie. (Pink Butterfly), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* A medium size, pink, open peony form. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* as 'Xinhong Mudan': Small, spreading tree; leaves elliptic, green, apex acuminate, recurved, base cuneate, venation distinct; petioles reddish. Flowers abundant, semi-double, rarely double, 10 cm across; petals pink with deeper coloured veins, large, in 2-3 whorls, separate. Stamens normal, some in centre, others scattered in inner petals; pistil normal; buds oval, scales green, tan edges, short downy. Flowers mid-season. see also Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.35, No.165. Originated in China. Synonyms: 'Pink Butterfly', 'Xinhong Mudan'.

Fenhudie. (Pink Butterfly), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15: Spinel pink. Mid-season, Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.63, colour photo and description: Leaves small, elliptic to long-elliptic, thick, flat, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 7-9 cm long, 3-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.62B), diameter 9-11 cm. Petals 9-11 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls large, flat, inner whorls curved, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups placed amongst the curved petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary, flattened, some fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of **Zaotaohong** by members of the Kunming Botanical Garden. It is a vigorous grower, well branched and foliated, with an elliptical crown. The flowers are very similar to **Fenmudan** but a little darker and smaller. Flowers early to mid-season. Synonyms: 'Pink Butterfly', 'Butterfly Pink'. Different reading:. 'Fen-hu-tieh'.

Fen-hung-hsing. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24. Different reading for **Fenhongxing.**

Fen-hung-shang. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Fenhong Shang.**

Fen-hung Tieh-chih. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Fenhong Diechi.**

Fenhungtiechih. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.108. Different reading for **Fenhong Diechi.**

Fenhuohua. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Pink Sparkle.**

Fen-hu-tieh. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Fenhudie.**

Fenkaolin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for theAustralia *C.reticulata* hybrid **Colin J. Garrett.**

Fenkate. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Carter's Sunburst Pink.**

Fenlidong. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.146. Chinese synonym for **November Pink**.

Fenlinglong. (Pink Exquisite), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua: A* medium size, pink, rose-form double. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Hishikaraito.**

Fenluoxuan. (Pink Spiral). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.181 with colour photo; A traditional cultivar in Sichuan, China. Flowers pink, formal double, medium size, petals broad-round, imbricated in 5 spirals. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny. Compact, slowish growth. Flowers mid-season.

Fenmeigui. (Pink Rose), *(C.sasanqua),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.543: Medium size, pink, double, 7-8 cm across with 34-35 petals. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in China.

Fenmeigui. Gao, Jiyin, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.47, p.59. Chinese synonym for for the USA *C.japonica* **In The Pink.**

Fenmondan. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* p.26, Taiwanese for **Fenmudan.**

Fenmuhe. (Pink Cock Crane), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.51, 52, No.326: Medium size, 7-9 cm across, pink, single of 5-7 petals. Early blooming. Originated in China.

Fenmudan. (Pink Peony), *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Fen Mou-tan'. A medium size, pink peony form. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.34, No.157. Originated in China.

Fenmudan Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty's Pink Organdy**.

Fen Mou-tan. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties in Taiwan.* Different reading for **Fenmudan.**

Fenmoutan. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.114. A different reading for **Yinfen Mudan.**

Fennika. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Nicka.**

Fenpensha. (Pink Sprinkled with Sand), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.50, No.312: Medium size, pink, with white speckles, formal double. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.85 with colour photo; A form of the highly variable **Pensha.** Widely grown in Sichuan and Zhejiang provinces, China. Pink, covered with small white or red spots. Rose form double, medium size. Leaves dark green, leathery, tiny serrations. Strong, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season

Fen-pien Mei. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* A different reading for **Fenbianmei.**

Fenrun. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.254, p.71. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Touch of Pink.**

Fensan Xueshi. (Pink Three Scholars), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü,1981, *Shanchahua. A* medium size, formal double, pink; star shaped with incurved petal edges. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.48, No.286, colour photo No.166: Soft pink, formal double with 7-8 rows of rounded, emarginate petals with the occasional red tick. A sport of **Baisan Xueshi.** Originated in China.

Fensangdi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.127. Chinese synonym for **Sandy Clark.**

Fenshanhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.pitardii* hybrid **Annette Carol.**

Fenshiba Xueshi. (Pink Eighteen Scholars), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.49: A pink sport of 'Shiba Xueshi'. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Fen-shih-pa Hsioh-shih'.

Fen-shih-pa Hsioh-shih. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Fenshiba Xueshi.**

Fenshiquan Shimei. Gao, Jiyin Ltr. 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Otome** as 'Pink Perfection'.

Fenshi Yangjin. (Pink 10 Colours Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhe-jiang,* p.56, colour photo, [p.145]: Medium size, open peony form, blush pink with a peppering of deeper pink and occasional red stripe, petals undulated and reflexed. Centre, smaller semi-erect, twisted petals intermixed with stamens. Leaves mid-green. ovate, margins serrulate. See colour photo: No.94, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.37, No.181. Originated in China.

Fenshouyi. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.567. A pink sport of the Japanese cultivar **Kariginu.** From Hangzhou, China.

Fenshuang. Gao Jiyin Ltr.30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the American *C. japonica,* **Pink Frost.**

Fensushan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Susan Stone.**

Fen-tan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Fendan.**

Fentianjiao. (Pink Heaven Elegant) *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.31. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* July 2008, No.14, p.41 with colour photo; Selected from the wild forest in Tenchong County, Yunnan, China. Selected by Yang Dakui, Heshun, Yunnan. Flowers semi-double, lotus form, pink with irregular white spots, 11-13 cm diameter. Petals 20-25 in 4-5 whorls, flat and imbricated arrangement. Many stamens change to petals, some remain central in the flower. Pistil undeveloped. Leaves long elliptic-ovate, 6.5-12 cm long x 3.6-4.7 cm wide, apices acuminate and bent downwards, bases broad cuneate, veins prominent, slightly incurved. Flowers early to mid-season.

Fentongcao. *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.85, colour photo and description: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate, flat, 5-8 cm long, 2-4 cm wide. Flower spinel pink, diameter 6-9 cm. Petals more than 30 in 6-8 whorls, flat, outer whorls large, inner whorls gradually smaller, imbricately arranged. Stamens few, undeveloped. Pistils rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form *C.reticulata* in Tengchong. Synonym: 'Pink Chrysanthemun Petal'. Different readings: 'Fen-t'ung-ts'ao','Fent'ungts'ao'.

Fentonia. *The Floral Magazine,* 1878. Orthographic error for **Teutonia.**

Fenwawa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Pink Doll.**

Fent's Perfection. *(C.japonica),* da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Fent'ungts'ao. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Different reading for **Fentongcao.**

Fenwuse Furong. (Pink, Five Coloured Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.40, No.209, colour photo, No.112: Medium size, full, open peony form, deep pink with white margins, large outer petals, centre a mixture of erect, folded and irregular petals and stamens. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acute. Originated in China.

Fenwuxing. (Pink, Five Pointed Star), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.59, No.399, colour photo, No.256: Medium size, 9.5-10.5 cm across, deep pink, semi-double with 19-21 petals, ovate, channelled. Leaves deep green, ovate, apices acute, 9-9.4 cm long x 3.5-4 cm wide. Originated at Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Fenxia. (Pink Clouds), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* A pink formal double. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, colour photo, [p.117]: Medium size, formal double with 6-7 rows of imbricated, pink, veined deeper pink, petals; inner rows pointed, some white marks. See also colour photo No.144A & B. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.45, No.258. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Liujiao Fenhong'.

Fenxian. (Pink Fragrance), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.39, No.195, colour photo, No.104A & B: Medium size, open, peony form with 3-4 rows of large, rounded, outer petals and a centre of small, erect petaloids and stamens. Light red. Leaves strong green, ovate, apices acute, margins twisted, serrulate. Originated in China.

Fenxiang. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.80, No.624. Chinese synonym for **Fragrant Pink.**

Fenxiangbian. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.80. No. 425. Chinese synonym for **Fragrant Pink Improved.**

Fenxiangbian. (Pink Inlaid Border), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.53, No.347, colour photo, No.205: Medium size, pink, fading to almost white petal edges, full peony form with up to 4 rows of imbricated outer petals, large, rounded and progressively smaller and more irregular, to the petaloid centre. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, apices acute, margins serrate. Originated in China.

Fenxiangbian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.140. Chinese synonym for **Fragrant Pink Improved.**

Fenxin. (Divided Heart), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The stamens are erect and even. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Fen-hsin'.

Fenxin Baibian Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Pinkheart.**

Fenxin Zhuanban. *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Ti Chi Chung Hua Hui.* No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Fen-hsin Chuan-pan'. Translation: "Divided heart and twisted petals."

Fenxitang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.27. Chinese synonym for **Confetti Blush.**

Fenxue. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.163. Chinese synonym for **Pink Snow.**

Fenyan. (Pink Face) *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.60, No.404, colour photo, No.261: Large size, 12.5-14 cm across, apricot pink, peony form, with 20-22 petals in 2 rows of broad, rounded, emarginate, outer petals and, in the centre, a group of smaller, erect, folded petals. Leaves deep green, elliptic, 11-13 cm long x 4.3-5 cm wide. Originated in Teng-chong, Yunnan Province, China.

Fenyan. (Pink Smoke). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.71, No.258. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Pink Smoke**

Fenyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Spencer's Pink.**

Fenyilanjiao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.234 with colour photo; A solid pink sport of **Yilanjiao.** Formal double, 7-8 cm diameter. Late flowering.

Fenying. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.11. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Pink Shadows.**

Fen-yü. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Different reading for **Fenyu.**

Fenyu. (Pink Jade), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10: Light pink. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.30, colour photo and description:- Leaves oblong, flat, thin, declinate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 7.5-8.5 cm long, 3-3.5 cm wide. Flower pink with white, diameter 8-9 cm. Petals 10. Stamens and pistil well developed. Pistil protruding beyond stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of the wild form *C.reticulata* in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Synonyms: 'Pink Jade', 'Pinkish Jade'. Different reading: 'Fen-yü'.

Fenyu (Shanghai). *(C.sasanqua). American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.111 with colour photo, as 'Fenyu' (Name already used); A 21 year old cross of **Shishigashira** x **Shinonome**, first flowered in 1992. Originated by Jian-guo Fei, Yong-hong Hu and Ya-li Zhang at the Shanghai Botanical Gardens, China. Flower is 7.5 cm diameter x 3.2 cm deep, Opens as a pink rose form double, maturing to a semi-double white edged pink (RHS.CC. 68A to 68B). 20 petals, yellow anthers and light yellow filaments . Fragrant. Dense growth at average rate. Dark green leaves are 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm. Flowers early.

Fenyulan. (Pink Magnolia), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.32, colour plate and description: Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 9-11 cm long, 3.5-4.5 cm wide. Flower deep spinel pink (RHS.CC.68B), diameter 8.5-9 cm. Petals 7, long. Stamens numerous, bases united to form a tube. Pistils well developed, fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanic Gar-dens. Synonym: 'Pink Magnolia'. Different reading: 'Fen-yü-lan', 'Fenyülan'.

Fenyulan. (Pink Magnolia). *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.251 with colour photo; A *C.hybrid* developed by Mr Huang Delin, Shanghai, China. First flowered 1991. Pink semi-double with degenerate stamens and pistils, some changed to petaloids. 3-4 layers of petals. Flowers mid-season.

Fenyülan. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias in China,* p.163. Different reading for **Fenyulan.**

Fenyun. Chinese synonym for USA *(C.japonica)* **Pink Clouds.**

Fenzhaoyun. (Rosy Clouds), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.11: Spinel Pink. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias in China,* p.43, colour photo and description: Leaves elliptic to oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, veins conspicuous, 7-8.5 cm long, 3.5-4 cm wide. Flowers Spinel pink, diameter 8-10 cm. Petals 15-17, bent slightly outwards. Stamens numerous, around pistils. Pistils well developed or rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form *C.reticulata* in Tengchong. Synonyms: 'Rosy Clouds', 'Pink Morning Cloud'. Different reading: 'Fen-chao-yün', 'Fenchaoyun'.

Fenzhou. ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.42. Chinese synonym for USA C.reticulata hybrid **Pink Crepe de Chine.**

Fenzhuangnü. (Girl in Pink), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.58, No.384, colour photo, No.242: Large size,11-12 cm across, semi-double to open peony form, with 18-20 large, rounded, emarginate, outer petals, and a few erect centre petals dividing the stamen cluster. Leaves shining, deep green, elliptic, 9.2-10.2 cm long x 4.2-5.5 cm wide. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Feodora. *(C.japonica),* Cothran, 1957, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.18, p.12; Anonymous, 1956, *Camellias Grown at Kew.* No description. Barnham Nurseries Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.36 as 'Fedora': Semi-double, deep red. L.R. Russell Nurseries Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.21: Red semidouble. Orthographic error: 'Fedora'. Originated in UK.

Ferdiale. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Ferdinand Kegelian. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Ferdinand Kegeljan.**

Ferdinand Kegeljan. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1868, 123:53: "Extra full, outstanding imbrication, immense number of formal double, well rounded petals, the outer tinted with carmine, the inner almost entirely white. I have the original and put it on sale for the first time". Orthographic error: Ferdinand Kegelian. Originated in Belgium.

Ferdinand Luver. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.106. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Ferdinanda. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue, Catalogue Général, p.47. Orthographic error for **Ferdinandea.**

Ferdinandea. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.40; Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.215: Leaves, 4.4 cm wide x 8.7 cm long, stretched out, very acuminate, reclined, prominent venation, finely serrate, of a deep green; buds oval--obtuse, scales green; flower 9 cm across, double, deep cherry red with splashes of white; exterior petals, small in number, reflexed to form a cup and imbricated; sometimes with flashes of white, at other times spots; those of the interior are short, of a small number including a quantity of fertile stamens. Originated in Italy by Sacco of Milan. For illustration see pl.117, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.* Orthographic errors: 'Ferdinandia', 'Ferdinandii', 'Ferdinandi', 'Ferdinadez', 'Ferdinanda'.

Ferdinandez. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars From Nursery Catalogues,* p.77. Orthographic error for **Ferdinandea.**

Ferdinandi. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Orthographic error for **Ferdinandea.**

Ferdinandia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. Orthographic error for **Ferdinandea.**

Ferdinandii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Orthographic error for **Ferdinandea.**

Ferdinando Di Sacco. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.92 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, irregularly imbricated, red (RHS.CC.46B to 46C). A selfed seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1985. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Ferdinando Manara. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1862, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19: Brilliant rose with small white spots, imbricated. Very beautiful. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:81 as 'Ferdinando Murara': Magnificently imbricated, very numerous petals, lavishly arranged, pink covered with veinlets, ribboned white. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi, Brescia. Orthographic errors: 'Ferdinado Murara', 'Ferdinado Minara'.

Ferdinando Minara. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Ferdinando Manara.**

Ferdinando Marzichi. *(C.japonica),* Grilli, 1883, *R Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 8:169-171: White striped with red, cup shaped. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.38, 41: Imbricated, delicate flesh pink, spotted and marbled vivid red; large flower. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Ferdinando Marzighi'.

Ferdinando Marzighi. Tirocco, 1928, *La Camelia,* p.42. Orthographic error for **Ferdinando Marzichi.**

Ferdinando Murara. van Houtte Catalogue, 1863-1864, 98:59. Orthographic error for **Ferdinando Manara.**

Fernanda. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. No description. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina. Orthographic error: 'Fernandez'.

Fernandes Thomaz. *(C.japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.66: Rose form. Very deep vermilion. One of the darkest camellias. Originated in Portugal.

Fernandez. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.78. Orthographic error for **Fernanda.**

Fernandina. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue Supplement,1943-1944: This variety originated with us from seed. Its velvety red flowers open in mid-season. Free flowering, hardy. Growth slow, spreading. Medium, loose, peony form. Colour plate p.89, Gerbings, G.G., 1945, *Camellias.* Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Ferdinando, Florida.

Fernando Van-Zeller. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.61: Rose form white, dotted and striped carmine. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes.

Ferol. *(C.japonica)* Pyron, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.66: Holden Naff of Birmingham has an exquisite little seedling to be named Ferol for Ferol Zerkowsky of Tammia Nursery, Slidell. This is a small white with an unusual spiral formation as in the famous 'Virgine di Colle Beato', (**Vergine di Colle Beato**). Originated in USA.

Ferol Ilene. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.130, Reg. No.1120: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968, originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5 cm. The formal double white bloom has 75-80 petals. It measures 9-10 cm across x 5-6 cm deep. It is of medium texture, long lasting and an abundant bloomer. Mid-season

flowering. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.4, Nov.1982.

Ferol Zerkowsky. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Nov.1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2064: Very large, blush pink semi-double to peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms midseason to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.81: The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size 12 cm across x 10 cm deep with 100 petals and 100 petaloids. Plant growth is spreading, open amd medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. Originated by Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Feronia. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ferrandii. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.161. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ferruccio. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.17: Imbricated rose-pink, flower very large, very rich in petals. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'F. Ferrucio'.

Fertil Myrtle. *(C.japonica),* Rogers, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29, No.3. A stock plant used for its seed setting propensity by Californian hybridists.

Fervii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Festi. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error error for **Feastii.**

Festiva *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6: One of the greatest flowers obtained by Delgrande, of great size and admirable perfection. Ten rows of petals, those external, round and broad, the others relatively small, of fullness and perfection, the central group all small with a general colour of cherry-red with reflections and reticulated with carmine. At its time of origin it was called 'Cosmopolita' but renamed **Festiva** as this name was already in use as 'Cosmopolitana'. See colour plate 2125, van Houtte, *Flore des Serres....* vol.XX, 1874, p.120 as 'Festiva del Grande'. L.R. Russell Nurseries Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.21 erroneously uses the name 'Festiva' for what seems to be 'Rubescens Major'. Synonyms: 'Festiva (del Grande)', 'Festiva del Grande'. Orthographic errors: 'Fastiva', 'Festivia'. Invalidly used as a synonym for 'Maria Morren' in USA. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. There is a variegated form.

Festiva del Grande. van Houtte, 1874, *Flore des Serres...* under pl.2125. Synonym for **Festiva.**

Festiva Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Vivid carmine, veined a little deeper with most of the petals marbled or splashed with white. A white variegated form of **Festiva.** Originated in Italy.

Festival. *(C.japonica),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1970: Blush pink. Medium to large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Kramer Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Festival of Lights. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2001, Issue No.138, vol.XXII, No.2, p.21, Reg. No.424. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling having *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* as seed parent and an unknown pollen parent. First flowered in 1995. The flower is single, 4.5 cm diameter x 3 cm deep, with 6-7 petals that are pale pink (RHS.CC.65D) with deeper pink flashes on some petals. The stamens are in a tight erect ring in the flower centre, in 2 ranks, the inner rank about half the height of the outer one. The plant is very floriferous, with well displayed flowers. Growth habit is columnar, and of average density and growth rate and with dark green leaves 3.5 cm long x 1.5 cm wide.. Flowers mid-season to late.

Festivia. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Orthographic error for 'Festiva', erroneously for **Maria Morren.**

Fevriana. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Pink. Originated in France. (believed extinct.)

Fiamella Bianchi. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Icongraphie,* Book XII, pl.II. Orthographic error for **Fiammetta Bianchi.**

Fiametta Bianchi. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.1. Orthographic variant for **Fiammetta Bianchi.**

Fiametta Rianchi. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Fiammetta Bianchi.**

Fiametta Serra. van Houtte Catalogue, 1869, 129:174. Orthographic variant for **Fiammetta Serra.**

Fiamette Bianchi. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. Orthographic error for **Fiammetta Bianchi.**

Fiammetta Bianchi. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.1, as 'Fiametta Bianchi': Very large flower, wine red, tinted with lilac, each petal streaked with many white lines. Perfect imbrication. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.II: This variety was obtained from seed by Mr. Franchetti, Florence, Italy. The blossoms are of medium size with rounded petals, emarginated, regularly imbricated, outspread, of a delicate pink, intersected by broad and numerous bands of white. Orthographic errors: 'Fiamella Bianchi', 'Fiametta Rianchi', 'Fiamette Bianchi'. Orthographic variant: 'Fiametta Bianchi'.

Fiammetta. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane:* Large flower, 10 rows of petals imbricated like a rose, the inner, perfect and round, the middle and central coloured intense flesh pink. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.

Fiammetta Serra. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1869, 129:174 as 'Fiametta Serra'. No description. Originated in Italy by Durazzo. Orthographic variant: 'Fiametta Bianchi'. (Believed extinct.)

Fibbo. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.107. No description. (Believed extinct)

Fidanzata. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane:* Flower medium size, rather small though imbricated; petals perfect, medium lobed, outspread, somewhat reflexed, those in the centre lifted and folded like a shell, all of a pure rose, reticulating and reflecting a little more intense tint. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Fielder's Pink. *Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. Synonym for **Queen of England.**

Fielder's Queen. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Queen of England.**

Fielder's Queen of England. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.121. Synonym for **Queen of England.**

Fiery. Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Catalogue, ca. 1936. Abbreviation for 'Colonel Fiery', synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Fiery Furnace. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.42: Fiery red. Large peony form, with mixed petals and petaloids, of full form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms midseason to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Fiesta. *(C.japonica),* Wylam.1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26: An especially attractive seedling of **California** with warm rose, semi-double to peony form blooms, averaging 12.5 cm across. The low, bushy plants of **Fiesta** bloom over a long season from mid-season to late. Originated at Marshall's Camellia Nursery, San Gabriel, California, USA. Sport: **Fiesta Variegated.**

Fiesta Grande. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS., 1984, *The Camellia Review,* vol.45, No.4, p.15, March-April, colour plate: A **Flower Girl** cross with *C.sasanqua.* Light purple bud, flower opens light lavender with white speckles, 10-11 cm across. Long blooming. Sasanqua-like leaves and growth. Originated in USA by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California.

Fiesta Grande Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.125 as 'Fiesta Grande Var.': a virus variegated form of **Fiesta Grande.** Light lavender pink and white. Originated in the USA by Piet and Gaeta.

Fiesta Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.52 as 'Fiesta Var.': A virus variegated form of **Fiesta** - Light coral red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Fifth Avenue. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56, as '5th Avenue': White. Medium to large, full peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-seasom blooming. Originated in the USA by Shackelford.

Fifty First Battalion. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.119, p.11, Reg. No.403: Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1986. Light crimson, (RHS.CC.46A) semi-double of 21 petals, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers early to late on a rapid growing, dense, upright bush. Leaves deep glossy green, curved, elliptic, margins serrulate, 9 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals are fluted, filaments in a column with occasional petaloids.

Figgini. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.31: Large, pointed petals, deep red with broad, whitish stripes. Orthographic error: 'Figini'. Originated in Italy.

Figini. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Figgini.**

Fight On. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.117: Dark red with red stamens tipped with golden anthers. Large semi-double, 10-11 cm across. Medium, compact, upright growth. Late flowering. a cross of *C.hybrid* **Flower Girl** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) originated by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California, USA. Originally given the name 'USC Fight On'. See this entry for further information. Chinese synonym 'Fendou'.

Fikizutsumi. Marchants, Keeper's Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1956. Orthographic error for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Filadelfia Vera. Contini Catalogue, 1915. Orthographic error for 'Philadelphica Vera', synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra.**

Filadelfica Vera. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for 'Philadelphica Vera', synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra.**

Filangeri. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Filinto Elvsio. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, ACS *Yearbook*, 1955. Orthographic error for **Filinto Elysio.**

Filinto Elysio. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double. Light rose marked with white. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error 'Filinto Elvsio'.

Filippo Parlatore. *The Floral Magazine,* 1863, vol.3, pl.147. Abbreviation for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Filippo Parlatori. Volonte Catalogue, 1880-1881. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Filla de Tollo. *(C.japonica),* Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia,* July 2008, p.34 with colour photo. Originated by Viveiros Rio Tollo, Goián, Pontevedra, Spain in 1992.. A rose cerise (RHSCC 35C) incomplete double with 14-30 petals and 85-102 petaloids which have some white striping. Stamens grouped in fascicles among the petaloids. Cream filaments, rose coloured at the base, gold anthers. Leaves dark green, 7.7 cm x 4.6 cm, elliptic. Plant has tree-like appearance, medium to rapid growth rate.

Filo Junior. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.311, Reg. No.208: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA that first flowered 1950. Plant growth is pendulous, open and compact with leaves, elliptical, tapering, acuminate and crenate. The light pink flowers are incomplete double with mixed petaloids similar to **Nobilissima;** 11-13 cm across by 5-6 cm deep. Mid-season flowering.

Filoli Red. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2387. A very large, brilliant red, semidouble hybrid from 'Shot Silk' (**Dayinhong**), pollen parent unknown. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 13 petals, 2-3 petaloids, golden anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green, finely serrated leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Filomena Gallo. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., **Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,** 2005, p.93 with colour photo; Single flower, medium size, white streaked and splashed with pink (RHS.CC.67D). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 1982. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Fimariata. Charles Vuylsteke, 1899-1900, Trade Catalogue, p.7. Orthographic error for **Fimbriata.**

Fimbriata. *(C.japonica),* Transactions *of the London Horticultural Society,* 1816; Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet,* 1817. No description. Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet,* 1826, vol.XII, fol.1103: "There is an uncommon degree of delicacy and beauty in this flower. The original double white camellia is doubtless a most exquisite plant which scarely anything can surpass, yet the one now before us, from the finely fringed edge of the petals, has a novel character peculiarly its own. In the foliage it is scarely, if at all, distinguishable from the double white." (**Alba Plena**). Originated in China as a sport of **Alba Plena.** Brought to England in 1816 for Colvill, a nurseryman of King's Road, Chelsea. Illustrations: Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 46; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.87; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1975 facing p.180; Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.135; Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, Vol.IX, No.2. Synonyms: 'Alba Fimbriata', 'Fimbriata Alba', 'Fringed White', 'Alba Plena Fimbriata', 'Double Fringed White', 'Fimbriata Plena', 'Fimbriata Improved', 'Alba Fimbriata', 'Fimbriata Amplissima', 'Fimbriata Alba Plena', 'Fringed Petal'. Orthographic errors: 'Fimbriatta', 'Fimbricata Alba', 'Fimariata'. Although this was an ancient camellia originally imported from China, they now have no record of its original name and have given it the synonym: 'Xiuya Baichilun'.

Fimbriata Alba. Tourres, Macheteaux Catalogue, 1835, p.17. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Fimbriata Alba Plena. Sprenger Catalogue, 1906. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Fimbriata Alba Pleno. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Fimbriata Amplissima. Costa, 1846, Catalogue. p.5. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Fimbriata Blush. *(C.japonica), The Plant Finder,* 1990-1991, p.89. No description. Listed by Coghurst Nursery, 1989. No valid listing located.

Fimbriata Carnea. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.5. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Fimbriata Improved. *The Garden,* Apr.17th, 1875, p.318. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Fimbriata Kaiyo-tsubaki. *(C.japonica),* RHS, *Journal,* vol.59, p.clxxxi, 1934 - Shown by Canon Boscowan, Ludgvan, Cornwall. This would seem the same as the "oakleaved variety of **Fimbriata** referred to in *The Garden*, 1875.

Fimbriata Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Fimbriata Plena. Lindo Nurseries price list, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Fimbriata Quercifoglia. Besson & Figlio Catalogue, 1878. Orthographic error for **Fimbriata Quercifolia.**

Fimbriata Quercifolia. *(C.japonica),* Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. No description. Henderson & Son, 1871 Catalogue. A sport of **Fimbriata.** Rollisson & Son, 1875-1876, Plant Catalogue, p.103: A sport of **Fimbriata** resembling the parent in bloom, but the foliage is most peculiar, resembling that of an oak or certain hollies. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation 'Quercifolia'. Orthographic error 'Fimbriata Quercifoglia'.

Fimbriata Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Synonym for **Fred Sander.**

Fimbriata Rosea. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1839. Synonym for **Exquisita.**

Fimbriata Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed.1839, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.7, p.56. No description. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue General, p.67: Beautiful fimbriated form, orange-carmine red, sometimes striped with red, sometimes striped white. Originated in Belgium. Synonym 'Exquisita'.

Fimbriata Scarlet. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Synonym for **Fred Sander.**

Fimbriata Superba. Reuthe Nursery Catalogue, 1932. Synonym for **Fred Sander.** Orthographic error 'Frimbriata Superba'.

Fimbriata Superba Variegated. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Fimbriata Superba Var.'. Synonym for **Fred Sander Variegated.**

Fimbriated Fragrance. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.412. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Scented Sun** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme**. Flowers are rose form double, 9 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with 60-70 fimbriate petals, no obvious petaloids and stamens with bright yellow anthers. Colour is a tomato red, (RHS.CC. 52A) and the flower has a light scent. Plant is upright and of average growth rate and density, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Fimbriato Plena. Lindo Nurseries price list, 1947. Orthographic error for **Fimbriata.**

Finalandia Variegated. Skinner, ed.1957, *Garden Plants in Color,* 60:6. Orthographic error for **Finlandia Variegated.**

Findelmannii. Franco Agostoni.1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....,* as 'Findelmanni'. Orthographic variant for **Fintelmannii.**

Fine Day. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.253: White flushed pink, single. Originated in USA.

Finest Daikagura. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Same as **Daikagura,** but predominantly white. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Finest Daikagura Variegated. Lindo Nursery price list, 1941-1942 as 'Finest Daikagura Var.'. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Finest Red Napa. Lindo Nursery price list, ca.1945. Synonym for **Elena Nobili.**

Finest Vallevareda. Lindo Nursery price list, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Valtevareda.**

Finlandi. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Supplement, 1943-1944. Orthographic error for **Finlandia.**

Finlandi Variegated. Dodd Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.12. Orthographic error for **Finlandia Variegated.**

Finlandia. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. No description. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.5 as 'Finliandia': Large open flower. White with prominent stamens. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Large, open flower with prominent stamens. Medium size, 10 cm across, semi-double with swirled and fluted petals. Medium, compact growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Synonyms: 'Dearest', 'Nellie White', 'White Herme', 'White Jordan', 'Finlandia Alba', 'Finlandia White'. Sports: 'King Lear', 'Monte Carlo', 'Sunset Oaks', 'Finlandia Blush', 'Finlandia Red', 'Finlandia Variegated', 'Roselle Bell'. This variety was originally propagated by Jannoch Nurseries, Pasadena, California, USA under the name 'White Jordan' but due to it being confused with 'Jordan's Pride', the synonym for **Hikarugenji** it was changed to **Finlandia** in 1937. Jannoch obtained the variety from the old Busch Gardens where it probably originated as a sport of **Finlandia Variegated** which is the true parent of this group of mutations and which is believed to have come from Japan about 1910. Orthographic error: 'Finland'. The name 'Finlandia' and 'Finlandia F.N.' were erroneously used for the cultivar **Rosary** in the USA.

Finlandia Alba. Portland Wholesale Nursery Co. Wholesale price list, 1958-1959, p.41. Synonym for **Finlandia.**

Finlandia Blue. Morrison, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.225. Orthographic error for **Finlandia Blush.**

Finlandia Blush. *(C.japonica),* Fendig,1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A blush pink sport of **Finlandia,** originated by Paul Shepp, Pasadena, California, USA. Synonym: 'Marie Griffin'. See black and white photo p.84, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* Vol.III.

Finlandia F.N. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944. Renamed Rosary due to confusion with **Finlandia.**

Finlandia F.N. Variegated. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Finlandia F.N. Var.'. Synonym for **Rosary Variegated.**

Finlandia Pink. Portland Wholesale Nursery price list, 1952, p.27. Synonym for **Rosary.**

Finlandia Pink F.N. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.15. Synonym for **Rosary.**

Finlandia Red. *(C.japonica),* Woodroof, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin,* 8(6):3: Salmon red form of **Finlandia;** originated in USA at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. Synonyms: 'Pert', 'Red Margaret Jack', 'Aurora Rosea', 'Finlandia Rosea'. See black & white photo, p.85. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Finlandia Rosea. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.29. Synonym for **Finlandia Red.**

Finlandia Rosea Variegated. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950 as 'Finlandia Rosea Var.'. Synonym for **King Lear.**

Finlandia Speckled. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.6. Synonym for **Finlandia Variegated.**

Finlandia Variegata. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987. Illegal orthographic variant for **Finlandia Variegated.**

Finlandia Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.27: A variegated form of **Finlandia** - White streaked crimson. It is considered that this cultivar is the parent of the **Finlandia** complex of sports and that it originated in Japan. See photo p.92, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated* and colour plate, Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue;* also black & white photo p.137, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. Synonyms: 'Margaret Jack', 'Variegated Finlandia', 'Speckles', 'Finlandia Speckles'. 'Aurora Borealis'. Orthographic errors: 'Finlandi Variegated', 'Finalandia Variegated', 'Finlandia Variegata', 'Finlandia Var.' Chinese synonym 'Fuse Fenlandiya'.

Finlandia White. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Finlandia.**

Fintelmannii. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, as 'Fintelmanni'. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Findelmannii'. (Believed extinct.)

Fiona Capp. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.35, Reg. No.141: Originated in Australia by R. Wilkins, Rosanna, Victoria. A chance seedling of **The Czar** that first bloomed 1968. Growth habit, dense, spreading with medium vigour. The large, 12.5 cm single white flowers are produced early to mid-season. The leaves vary from 10 cm x 5 cm to 13 cm x 6 cm and are dark green, acuminate apex and regular serrations of average pitch.

Fiona Colville. *(C. x williamsii), International Camellia Journal,* No.13, 1981. No description. *International Camellia Journal,* No. 16, 1984, p.77, Reg. No.10: Originated by Lt. Colonel N.R. Colville, Penheale Manor, Egloskerry, Launceston, Cornwall, UK. Colour Neyron Rose; RHS.CC.55B. This is a mutant of **Donation** and is identical except for flower colour. The sport was first noticed 1960 and has bloomed true for 20 years. Listed by Penheale Nurseries, Cormwall, 1990-1991, p.2: Hybrid. Semi-double, deep pink, bushy.

Fionana. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.305. Orthographic error for **Fioniana.**

Fioniaena. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Camelien..,* p.218. Orthographic error for **Fioniana.**

Fioniana. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.119, 132: Leaves small, lanceolate; flowers small, red, splashed with white, double. It is an old variety derived from Variegata. Originated by Fion of Paris, France. Orthographic error: 'Fionana'.

Fiordilige. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Fiore di Maria. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, as 'Fleur de Marie'; Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18: [from] Croff. Pearl white with reddish streaks and blotches. Originated in Italy by Croff. Orthographic variant: 'Fleur de Marie'.

Fiorentina Superba. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic variant for **Florentina Superba.**

Fir-ball. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Fire Ball' (**Ignescens**).

Fir Cone. *(C.japonica),* Rhodelia Nursery Catalogue, 1945: A miniature rose form, blood red, double. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Otto Schwabe, Rhodelia Nursery, Oregan, USA. Average flower size is 5.5 cm across with great depth. The orthography 'Fircone' was later used by the SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* and, under this spelling, the cultivar was registered by the ACS, Reg. No.1768, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.98. See colour plate, p.131, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias; American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983 facing p.95; Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol XII, No.1, 1981. In 1982 it received the "John A. Taylor Jr. Miniature Award". Orthographic error: 'Fire Cone'. Sport: **Fir Cone Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Yansongguo'.

Fir Cone Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.2 as 'Fircone Variegated': A small camellia distributed in the early 1940's by Rhodelia Nurseries, Oregon, USA. It is a rather tight semi-double shaped like a fir cone, blood red in colour and dotted in clear white spots. The flowers are about 5 cm in diameter and in height. Othographic variant 'Fircone Variegated'. Orthographic error: 'Firecone Variegated'. Reg. No.1769, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.98. Colour photo, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* Vol.II, 1978, pl.60, p.40.

Fircone. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Fir Cone.**

Fircone Variegated. Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.2. Orthographic variant for **Fir Cone Variegated.**

Fire Ball. *(C.japonica),* Menoreau catalogue, France, 1890. Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore,* 2003, p.185 with colour photo; Large spherical peony form blooms, very deep, almost dark, red. Leaves large, rounded, slightly serrate. Flowers mid-season to late.

Fire Ball. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.18. Synonym for **Ignescens.**

Fire Balle. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. Orthographic error for 'Fire Ball', synonym for **Ignescens.**

Fire Bird. *(C.sasanqua),* Wada,1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.22: A new and outstanding strain of giant flowers with many petals of thick texture; broad and crinkled - white blotched with deep crimson. Originated in Japan. Not to be confused with **Firebird.**

Fire Bird. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.79. Orthographic variant of **Firebird.**

Fire Bird Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.79 as 'Fire Bird Var.'. Orthographic variant for **Firebird Variegated.**

Fire Brand. Rhodelia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Orthographic variant for **Firebrand.**

Fire Chief. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.159: Deep red. Large (13-16 cm across) semi-double to peony form. Medium, spreading, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by Howard Asper, Escondido, California from the cross *C.japonica* 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian', (**Damanao**). Sport: **Fire Chief Variegated.** For colour photo see front cover SCCS., 1965, *The Camellia Review,* vol.27, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Huoshenye'.

Fire Chief Variegated. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.159 as 'Fire Chief Var.': A virus variegated form of **Fire Chief** - Deep red moired white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Huoshenye'.

Fire Cone. Holden, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.228. Orthographic error for **Fir Cone.**

Fire Dance. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.164, Reg. No.1684: A medium deep red semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 23 year old seedling first bloomed 1957. Average flower size is 10 cm across. Plant growth is upright, average, dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. Originally listed in Nuccio's 1979 Catalogue as 'Firedance'. Chinese synonym: 'Huowu'.

Fire Dragon. Griffiths, 1953, ACS., *Quarterly,* 8(1):4, 5, 7, 8 with illustration. Synonym for **Hiryû.**

Fire Falls. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.78: A seedling of **Professor Sargent.** A hemisphere of vivid red of the appearance of a loose double in which each petal stands for itself instead of being imbricated. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Firefalls'. Colour plate 61, p.40, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Sport: **Fire Falls Variegated.**

Fire Falls Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.5 as 'Fire Falls Var.': A virus variegated form of **Fire Falls** - Vivid red blotched white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Huopubu'.

Fire Gold. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.26. Orthographic variant for 'Firegold', a synonym for **Grand Sultan.**

Fireball. Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.5. Synonym for **Rose Anemone** as 'Rose Emery'.

Firebird. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1961, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.3, p.32, Reg. No.571: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by Milo E. Rowell, Fresno, California, USA. Plant growth is open, somewhat scraggly and wide spreading with leaves averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The early blooming flowers are anemone to tight peony form; in mid-season the flowers become more semi-double with 10-12 large, broad, twisted, channelled guard petals and 6-8 erect, large, irregular petaloids. The peony form flowers are 11-12 cm across, and the semi-double 11-13 cm in diameter. The flowers are a shiny, strong red (Munsel 10 RP4/12-5/12 strong purplish red). Sport: **Firebird Variegated.** Note: A different Camellia to **Fire Bird** although this orthography has been erroneously used for it.

Firebird Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.4 as 'Firebird Var.'; SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.54: A virus variegated form of **Firebird** - Satin red blotched white. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Fire Bird Variegated'.

Firebrand. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Large semi-double, scarlet red flowers with prominent stamens in the centre. Slow, symmetrical, upright growth. Foliage deep green. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina either as a seedling or a lost label plant. For other forms see **Louise Weick** and **Firebrand Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Firebrands'. Black and white photo, p.139, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Firebrand Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.25: A virus variegated form of **Firebrand-** Scarlet blotched with white. Originated at the Longwood Gardens, USA -.Orthographic variants: 'Variegated Firebrand', 'Firebrand Var.'.See black and white photo p.140, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Firebrands. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Orthographic error for **Firebrand.**

Firecone. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Fir Cone.**

Firecone Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.6, as 'Firecone Var.'. Orthographic error for **Fir Cone Variegated.**

Firecracker. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.46: Red-hot red. Medium large semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, East Pasadena, California as a chance seedling.

Firedance. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1979. Changed to **Fire Dance** on registration.

Firedance Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.28 in Nuccio's advert. as 'Firedance Var': A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Fire Dance.** Originated in USA.

Firefalls. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Fire Falls.**

Firefly. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Bright red, sprinkled white. Medium size semi-double of vigorous growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina.

Firegold. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942 with colour photo on back page. Synonym for 'Te Deum', itself a synonym for **Grand Sultan.**

Firelight. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News,* No.36, p.14, Reg. No.107: Originated by H.P. Matthews, Victoria, Australia. Planted from seed received from USA; parents unknown. First bloomed 1967. The 11-12.5 cm diameter, single, very deep red flowers have bunched, pink anthers and bright yellow pollen. Blooms early to mid-season on a dense, erect plant. Leaves dark green, 10 cm x 5 cm, blunt acute.

Fire'n'Ice. *(C.japonica x C.oleifera). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.33, Reg. No.2253: Originated by Dr W. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. Bright red, medium to large size semi-double to rose form double. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Ezo-nishiki** x *C.oleifera* that is cold hardy to -10 degrees F. Late blooming. The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20-40 petals, 2-6 petaloids, yellow anthers on cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.40-41.

Fireworks. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, July 2010, p.9; Regn No. 485; A chance seedling that first flowered 2002. Plant is upright, dense, and of medium growth rate. Dark green leaves are 4 cm x 1.5 cm and elliptic. Flower is 6-7 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, single to semi-double with 8-11 petals, which are rounded to blunt at the edge. Radial stripes of alternating clean, deep rose red (RHS.CC. 57B) and light pink to white. Light, dusty scent. Stamens in a loose column, with light yellow filaments and bright yellow anthers. Flowers early season. Radial stripes in sasanquas are very rare, and this is believed to be the first offered in New Zealand. Originated by Neville Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand.

Firey King. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Firre Ball. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Fire Ball', synonym for **Ignescens.**

First Blush. *(C.hybrid).* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.3, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.158: Small to medium size formal double to rose form double. Blush pink edged pink. Average, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated at Kramer's Nurseries, California, USA.

First Brilliance. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.316 with colour photo; Synonym for **Hatsuhikari.**

First Cherry Blossom. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.* Synonym of **Dewatairin** as 'Hatsusakura'.

First Class Crimson. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.127. Synonym for **Yipinhong.**

First Class Red. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.20. Western synonym for **Yipinhong.**

First Day-Spring Men. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.16, colour photo: A seedling of **Ville de Nantes** originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia. A medium size, brilliant red semi-double with irregular, crinkled petals and an irregular stamen cluster.

First Flush. *(C.cuspidata x C.saluenensis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.27: Plants sent to America (from England) in 1948 included a variety called **First Flush** - A fine plant with vigorous, erect growth, reticulated leaves and an early, profuse crop of flowers, smaller than J.C. Williams, blush pink. Single, early flowering. Originated by Marchant, Keeper's Hill Nursery, England. Note: It is doubtful that this included *C.cuspidata* in its make-up. It is probably a *C.x williamsii.*

First Formal. *(C.hybrid),* Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.144: Baby pink, medium size formal double. A seedling of the hybrid **Sylvia May,** originated by Vernon James, California, USA.

First Lady. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.233, Reg. No.805: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated in USA by Robert L. Sparkman, Florida. Plant growth is rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flowers, 15 cm in diameter x 7 cm deep have two or more rows of 12-14 petals with some petaloids. Colour is white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

First Light of Dawn. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.74 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kagiroha.**

First Love. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.6, p.4, June 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep rose-pink. Medium large semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. See black and white photo, p.87, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Originated by Fred Bergstrom, Pasadena, California, USA.

First Prom. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.234, Reg. No.719: (SCCS.No.63-12) A 3 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Leslie Marshall, San Gabriel, Califomia, USA. The formal double flower is white with blush undertones and is 10 cm across with 70-75 petals. Plant growth is vigorous, compact and upright. Flowers early to mid-season.

First Yellow. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p. 73 with colour photo; Synonym for **Shokô.**

First Yellow Variegated. *(C.japonica x C.chrysantha), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.61 with colour photo; A virused form of **Shokô** with heavy yellow variegation on the leaves**.**

Firstborn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.222, Reg. No.528: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated in USA by Rex H. Smelser, Louisiana. First listed in SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1960, p.53. Growth is upright with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. Flowers are semi-double, bright red with yellow stamens, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 19-23 petals and 5-8 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Colour photo, front cover, ACS, 1961, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.4. Sport: **Firstborn Variegated.**

Firstborn Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6 as 'Firstborn Var.': A virus variegated form of **Firstborn** - Bright red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Fischer Jubiläums Rubin. *(C.japonica), Kamelien,* Peter Fischer catalogue, 2008, p.28 with colour photo; A seedling of **Rubina**, first flowered 2003. Unusual anemone form with folded petaloids topped by a single row of flat petals. Ruby red, 9 cm diameter, scented. Dark green leaf 9 cm x 6 cm. Upright growth. Raised by P. Fischer, Wingst, Germany, and named for the 75th aniversary of his nursery.

Fischer's Samtglut. *(C.japonica), Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia*, Catalogue 2008, p.30 with colour photo; A seedling of **Kuro-wabisuke**, first flowered 2004. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A single flower, cup-shaped, 5-7 petals, glowing red (RHSCC 45) diameter 5.5cm, and tubular yellow stamens. Abundant flowers for a long period. Leaves glossy deep green. Compact, rounded growth.

Fischer's Schnee Traverso. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.128 with colour photo; Reg. No. 52. A sport of **Giuseppe Traverso,** first observed 1998, and stable under propagation from 1999. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. Pure white flower, peony to rose form double, 8 cm x 5 cm, which fall whole. Other characteristics as for **Giuseppe Traverso.**

Fish Blood. Yü, 1964, *Camellian,* p.6 of "The Garden Camellias of Yunnan". Synonym for **Yuxie-hong.**

Fisher Number 10. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue,1958 as 'Fisher #10'. No description. Originated in USA.

Fisher's Rose. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.5: Rose-pink Large, full peony form. Originated in USA by Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana. See black and white photo, p.129, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Fishtail. RHS., Index, 1937, p.282. Synonym for 'Quercifolia'. Known in Japan as 'Kingyoba-tsubaki' and **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Fishtail White. *(C.japonica),* Coghurst Nursery, 1994, *Camellias,* p.11. Blooms mid-season. Large white single to semi-double with fishtail foliage. Occasionally flowers pale pink. This resembles **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki** of Japan, but its origin is uncertain.

Fish-tailed Camellia. Barral, 1866, *Revue Horticole,* p.63. Synonym for 'Quercifolia', synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Fitzharding Dark. *(C.japonica),* Spencer, 1957, ANZCRS., *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.22: Very dark, purplish red rose form double. Origin unknown.

Five Continents. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.174. Synonym for **Godaishû.**

Five-O. *(C.reticulata),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Large semi-double of medium pink. Vigorous, open, upright growth. A *C.reticulata* seedling, originated by Kramer Bros, Upland, California, USA.

Five Precious Things. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Wubao.**

Five Small Stars. Yü, 1964, *Camellian,* p.6 of "The Garden Camellias of Yunnan". Synonym for **Xiaowuxing.**

Five Star General. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1957, *Camellian.* No description. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.53: Medium to dark red. Very large, peony form with loose petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Shackelford.

Fiziano. Linden Catalogue No.95, 1875, p.22. Orthographic error for **Tiziano.**

Fl. Minor. Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des Arbres et Plantes...,* p.18. Synonym for 'Flore Minor'.

Fl. Pl. Carneo. Edwards, 1821, *Botanical Register,* t.547 as 'Camellia sasanqua B. stricta a.', 'fl. pl. Carneo', 'Mrs Palmer's Camellia'. Synonym for **Maliflora**

Fl. Pl. Variegato. Piccioli Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Abbreviation for 'Flore Pleno Variegato', synonym for **Variegata.**

Fl. Plena (Pompon). Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des Arbres et Plantes...,* p.16. Abbreviation for 'Flora Plena', a synonym for **Pompone.**

Fl. Pleno Rubra Major. Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des Arbres et Plantes...,* p.15: Abbreviation for 'Flore Plena Rubra Major', synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Fl. Pleno Varieg. Drapiez, 1837, *Herb. de l'Amatuer de florale,*VII, pl.502. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Flaccida. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315: No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monogaphie,* ed.2, p.121, 229: Flowers, red single. Leaves, large deep green. Orthographic variant: 'Flacida'. Originated in Italy.

Flacida. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Flaccida.**

Flag of Truce. *(C.japonica),* Purchase Nursery Catalogue, 1893. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Flamboyante. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. No description. (Believed extinct).

Flame. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940; SCCS, 1945, *Camellias,* p.17: Scarlet, semi-double, mid-season. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large semi-double, flame-red with showy golden stamens. Flowers average 12.5 cm across with a crepe texture to the petals and have a short, central stamen cluster. Two rows of petals numbering 11 are 6 cm long. Leaves large, dark green, noticeably but finely serrate and tapered at both ends, 10 cm x 4cm. Upright habit, free bloomer. Imported from Japan and introduced by Domoto, Hayward, California about 1917. Believed to be the same as the Japanese cultivar **Tsurikagari.** See black and white photo, p.141, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. There is also a variegated form.

Flame. J.H. Newington Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1984-1985, p.8. Invalid synonym for **Moshio.**

Flame (Australia). Anderson's Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Flame' (Aust). Synonym for **Moshio.**

Flame (Australian). Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.6. Orthographic variant for 'Flame'(Australia), synonym for **Moshio.**

Flame Cup. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent group. Red flower, cupped corolla.

Flame Fimbriated. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.4. No description. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13: Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Flame (Fim)': A fimbriated form of **Flame**. Originated in the USA.

Flame Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.10 as 'Flame Var.'. No description. SCCS, 1945, *Camellias,* p.19: Variegated vivid red semidouble. Blooms mid-season. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A variegated form of **Flame** - Deep flame red spotted white. Originated in USA. See black and white photo, p.130, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Chinese synonym 'Hua Huoyan'.

Flame Variegated Fimbriated . *(C .japonica),* Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.1 as 'Flame Var. Fim.'. A fimbriated form of **Flame Variegated.** Originated in USA.

Flamenco. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.74, p.24, Reg. No.249: Originated by E.R.Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from a seedling of **Buddha;** first flowered 1973. Flower is 12 cm across, semi-double to incomplete double, ruffled, high centred flower, cerise pink in centre, fading to pale pink at petal edge. Blooms early to late season. Orthographic error: 'Flameno'. See colour plate p.41, ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79.

Flamenco Dancer. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.98, Reg. No.1706: A small to medium deep coral rose, shaded to light pink, *C.saluenensis* hybrid, chance seedling; blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California. Blooms have some rabbit ears, furled petals and petaloids. Plant growth is slow. SCCS., 1981 *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.184, erroneously listed this cultivar as a *C.saluenensis* species, however amended this in the 1984 issue.

Flameno. Cannon, 1980, *ACS., The Camellia Journal,* vol.35.Orthographic error for **Flamenco.**

Flaming Star. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1950; Fendig,1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, bright flame pink, single, 10-11 cm across. The 6 large wavy petals of irregular length are twisted and fluted to form a striking flower of unusual shape. There is a large cluster of red stamens in the centre of the flower. Leaves, medium green, elliptic, 10 cm x 5.5 cm, slightly acute and serrate. Growth habit slow, sturdy, compact attaining pyramidal shape. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, East Pasadena, California, USA from seed of unknown parents. First flowered 1942. It was first named 'Casilda' but later renamed due to the existence of another cultivar with prior use of the name.

Flaming Youth. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.211, Reg. No.1447: A large, brilliant, light red, single seedling *C.reticulata* that blooms early to mid-season. A chance seedling of a wild form reticulata that first bloomed 1970. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. It is a single type bloom of 9-11 petals with yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is open and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5.5 cm.

Flamingo. *(C.japonica),* Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.246: Seedling from Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Blush pink about the colour of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**). Flowers medium size, usually semi-double but they often vary. Sometimes petaloids mingle with golden yellow stamens. Blooms early and holds well. Good grower. Average size 8 cm across. Leaves medium green, long-elliptic, 11 cm x 5 cm. Apex tapering acuminate, base cuneate, midrib distinct light green, other veins obscure. Serrations wide and shallow. See black and white photo, p.131, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II; colour plate No.62, p.40, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Flamingo. Parramore, 1957, ANZCRS, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.26. Invalidly as a synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Flamiola Superba. Architetto Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for 'Flammeola Superba', synonym for **Elphinstoniana.**

Flammea. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1830, p.6.. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.95, 129: Leaves narrow, elongate; flower, small, deep cherry-red with pointed petals. Originated in England. There appears to be no English record of this name. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, says "a dark single flower used for understock". It is probably the old single red species.

Flammeola. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Flammeola Superba. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3, 4. Synonym for **Elphinstoniana.**

Flanders. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers,* p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Flander's Field. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Chinese red. Large single with a mass of yellow stamens. Medium, compact growth. Originated in USA.

Flapper Girl. *(C.japonica),* Bloomingdale Nursery Catalogue, 1953. No description. Originated in USA.

Flashdance. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News,* No.111, p.11, Reg. No.365: Originated by Donal Coe, Albury, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Tiffany** that first bloomed 1979. Informal double to peony form, white with red and pink stripes (RHS.CC.52D), 12.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Leaves mid-green, ovate to obovate, apices abruptly acute, venation obscure, margins serrulate, surface smooth, 9 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Medium growing, open, upright plant, flowering early to mid-season. Deep, waved petals with scattered stamens and central petaloids in various degrees. Colour photo, p.2, *Camellia News,* June, 1990, No.113.

Flashlight. *(C.japonica),* Longhurst & Savige, 1982, *The Camellia,* p.136, pl.48: A single camellia of 7 petals, white with brilliant rose-pink stripes, a central stamen column with white filaments and pale yellow anthers. Originated in Australia at "Eryldene", the garden of E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW.

Flat Dali Camellia. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.117.Western synonym for **Pingban Dalicha.**

Flat Petalled Tali Camellia. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.139. Synonym for **Pingban Dalicha.**

Flat Tali Camellia. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35,No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Pingban Dalicha.**

Flava. RHS, 1950, *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report,* p.129. The species *Camellia flava* (Pitard) Sealy in Kew Bulletin, 1949, p.217. A yellow flowered species from Vietnam.

Flava. Fulham Nursery, 1826 Catalogue, p.9. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Flavescens. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis.* Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Flavescens Alba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for 'Alba Flavescens', according to Baumann, 1841. Synonym for **Fasciculata Alba.**

Flavescens Minor. Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.149. Synonym for **Flavescens Nana.**

Flavescens Nana. *(C.japonica),* Fisher Holmes Nursery Catalogue, 1832-1834. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Flavescens Minor'.

Flavescens Nova. van Houtte Catalogue,1846-1847, 27:24. Synonym for **Fasciculata Alba.**

Flavescens Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Flavia. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Flawless Jade. Savige, 1985, *International Camellia Journal.* Synonym for **Wuxiayu.**

Flecked Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.6. Synonym for **Jubilee.**

Fleming. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.132, pl.133: Flower: Complete double, imbricated type; Neyron Rose 623/ self /1 and /2, lighter towards the centre, 8 cm in diameter x 3 cm deep. Petals about 40, obovate to near spatulate to the centre; buds globular. Leaves: Elliptic to broad-lanceolate, 11 cm x 5 cm, dark glossy green, firm, leathery texture; serrations broad, very shallow; apices long pointed. Habit upright, openly branched. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA.

Flesh Coloured Camellia. *Botanical Repository,* 1812. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Flesh Pink Peony. Overlook Nurseries Catalogue, 1942-1943, Synonym for **Daybreak.**

Fletcher Pearson Crown. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961, p.5. No description. SCCS., 199O, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.42: Rose pink, medium size, anemone form. Medium growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs A.A. Geiger, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

Fleur de Marie. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Fiore di Maria.**

Fleur de Patis. Waterer Sons & Crisp, Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.35. Orthographic error for **Fleur Dipater.**

Fleur de Peach. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1962.Orthographic error for 'Fleur de Pêche', synonym for **Fleur Dipater.**

Fleur de Pêche. Waterer Sons & Crisp, Nursery Catalogue. 1939-1940. Orthographic variant for 'Peach Blossom', synonym for **Fleur Dipater.**

Fleur de Pecher. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.233. Orthographic error for 'Fleur de Pêche', synonym for **Fleur Dipater.**

Fleur de Pecker. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Fleur de Pêche', synonym for **Fleur Dipater.**

Fleur de Pommier. ICS Journal 2013, p.22, colour photo. No details.

Fleur Dipater. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920 No description; Peed's Nursery Catalogue 1935 as 'Peachblossom'. Medium sized, 7-9 cm across, semi-double with 15-20 obovate petals 4-5 cm x 3:3.5 cm wide, apices slightly notched, elevated, of a soft claret-rose, 21/3, with central stamens of unequal length, intermixed with petaloids. Leaves, dark green, leathery, narrowly-ovate.9 cm x 4.5 cm; apices long-acuminate, finely serrate, tending to twist; on a compact bush, spreading with age. This is an European variety grown under various names over a period of time. Synonyms: 'Fleur de Pêche', 'Fleur de Pêcher', 'Peachblossom', 'Peach Blossom'. Orthographic error: 'Fleur de Patis'. In USA it has been confused with **Magnoliiflora** and has been known as 'English Magnoliaeflora' and 'Magnoliaeflora' (England). For black and white illustration see, p.274, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II as 'Peachblossom'. For colour illustration see pl.XIII, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail* as 'Peach Blossom'.

Fleur du Jura. *(C.japonica),* Bergami Catalogue,1858. No description. (Believed extinct.) p.4: Rose-red. Small, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, East Pasadena, California. There is also a variegated form.

Fleurette. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec 1949: Rose red. Small formal double. Slow bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA.

Fleurette Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.53 as 'Fleurette Var.': A virus variegated form of **Fleurette** - Rose red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Fleuri. Creech, 1958, *Camellia Culture,* p.380. Orthographic error for a small, yellow flowered species from Indo-China. *Camellia fleuryi* (A.Chev.), Sealy in *Kew Bulletin,* 1949, p.217.

Fleurs de Renaissance. *(C.japonica),* Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.8: Red, medium sized semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

Flicker. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Large semi-double, crimson. Slow, compact, dwarf growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Clarence Hearn.

Flip. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.164, Reg. No.1661: A medium white or pink with red spots, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, late flowering. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel, Suffolk, Virginia, USA. The 22 year old seedling first bloomed 1964. Average flower size 8.5 cm wide x 5 cm deep with 85 petals. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate and with light green leaves.

Flirtation. *(C.x williamsii),* Dekker, 1960. *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.4: Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California, USA are introducing a hybrid which is a cross of *C.japonica* **Lady Vansittart** with *C.saluenensis.* They have named this Flirtation. The plant is upright, bushy and slow with dark green foliage. This shrub, a profuse bloomer, bears irregular, single, light pink, medium sized blooms, early to mid-season.

Floadrian. Gentry, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29. Orthographic error for **Flo-Adrian.**

Flo-Adrian. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29 as 'Floadrian'. No description. SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.62: White. Medium formal double. Compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA.

Flo. Pleno Variegato. Parmentier Catalogue, 1908. Abbreviation for 'Flore Pleno Variegato', synonym for **Variegata.**

Flor da Romã. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: 'Pompony' form (similar to **Pompone**), bright scarlet, very full. Orthographic error; 'Flor da Roma'. Originated in Portugal.

Flora. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias,* p.107. Orthographic variant for 'Flore', synonym for **Fasciculata Alba.**

Flora. *(C.japonica),* Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.44. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Flora. *(C.japonica),* Robinson, W. ed., 1903, *Flora & Silva,* vol.1, facing p.66 with illustration: White. Large single with 2 rows of waved and crinkled petals. Originated in Japan and imported to England by Sander of St Albans. Robert Veitch, 1929 lists a semi-double white as 'Flora'.

Flora Celeste. Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated,* pp.127, 135. Orthographic variant for 'Flore Celeste', synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Flora Cooper. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2457. A small to medium, pink, chance seedling. Usually formal double, occasionally rose form double with several stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by William C. Stout, Pensacola, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 21 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size is 7-8.2 cm across x 3.2-3.8 cm deep, with 75-85 petals. Bloom has up to 12 rows of petals, and when fully opened has a hexagonal appearance. Plant growth is upright, open and average, with dark green fimbriated leaves 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Flora Ellen. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.311, Reg. No.135: The 9 year old seedling of unknown parentage, bloomed for the first time 1951. Originated by Alison J. Parsons, Norfolk, Virginia, USA. Plant growth open, pendulous and medium in rate. Leaves

9-12 cm long x 4-6 cm wide, finely serrate, elongated acuminate apex. Flower buds large, elongated. Flowers simple semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) 10-12 cm in diameter, with petal formation similar to 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**). Petals 18, colour white. Flowers early to mid-season.

Flora Eyster. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, back cover illustration: Twenty large, snow white, fluted petals, surrounding 30 petaloids. Flowers 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. A chance seedling originated by Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Mid-season flowering. Reg. No.2031 with the ACS, 1987. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.81 with colour photo between p.60-61: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 20 large, flared petals, 30 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm.

Flora Hollingsworth. *(C.japonica),* ACS., *Quarterly,* 1951, p.19: Light pink. Large peony form. Medium, open growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by C. Norwood Hastie Jr., Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. It was passed on to McCaskill Gardens who released it in 1956.

Flora Hudson. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1961. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Flora Plena. Smith, Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1914, p.24.Orthographic variant for 'Flore Pleno'.

Flora Plena Alba. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Flora Plena Atrorubens. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.80. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Flora Plena Paeoniflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.80. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Flora Plena Paeoniflora Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.80. Synonym for **Camden Park.**

Flora Stout. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, May. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2365. A medium size, rose pink with lighter veining, semidouble chance *C.sasanqua* seedling, early flowering. Originated by William C. Stout, Pensacola, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Flower size is 9 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 14 petals, 10+ petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms have a musky fragrance. Plant growth is spreading, dense and average in rate, with dark green leaves 5 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Florabel. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Rose pink, large formal double. Medium, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Armstrong Nurseries.

Florabunda. Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary,* 1840, 1st ed. Orthographic variant for **Floribunda.**

Floradora Girl. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearboook,* 1961, p.222, Reg. No.550: An 8 year old chance seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) that first bloomed 1959. Originated by J.M. Hull. Mobile, Alabama, USA. The plant growth is rapid, upright and open with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, are light, blush pink. Two rows of wavy, outer petals with 6 petals to the row, a circle or trumpet of white stamens 5 cm across, intermixed with 4-5 small petals. See colour plate facing p.84, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1964.

Florae. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement:* "Grown in 1831 by Louis Noisette of Paris, France." (Believed extinct.)

Floraplena Atrorubens. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.6. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Floraplena Paeonyflora. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.2, 6. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Floraplena Peonyflora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Floraplena Peonyflora Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for 'Flore Pleno Paeoniiflora Variegated'. Synonym for **Camden Park.**

Flore. van Houtte Catalogue,1846-1847, 27:24. Synonym for **Fasciculata Alba.**

Flore Alba Simplice. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.80. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Flore Alba Simplici. Curtis Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* p.2. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Flore Albo. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias...,* pl.17. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Flore Albo Plena. Andrew's *Botanical Repository,* 1797, pl.XXV. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Flore Albo Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 1. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Flore Albo Simplici. Edwards' *Botanical Register,* 1819, t.353. Orthographic variant for **Alba Simplex.**

Flore Albo Simplice. ANZCRS, 1957, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Flore Albo Simplici', synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Flore Atro-rubens Pleno. Anonymous, 1830, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 7:416-417. Synonym for **Atrorubens**.

Flore Carnea Pleno. Parmentier, 1812, *Catalogue of Plants,* p.5. Synonym for Middlemist's Red.

Flore Celeste. Rhodelia Nursery Catalogue ca.1945. Synonym for Aspasia Macarthur. Orthographic variant: 'Flora Celeste'.

Flore Incarnato Multiplici. Stokes, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.28, 29 as '-*C.sasanqua*- B. flore incarnato multiplici', (Sims). Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Flore Incarnato Pleno. Parmentier, 1812, *Catalogue of Plants,* p.7. Synonym for Incarnata.

Flore Plena Folius Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Henderson, E.G. Nursery Catalogue, 1867 as 'Camellia Flora Plena Folius Variegata': Double scarlet with yellow variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Coccinea Flore Plena Folius Variegata'.

Flore Plena Rosea. Savige, 1961, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.II, No.4, p.26. Synonym for 'Carnea', (**Incarnata**)..

Flore Pleno. Henderson ed., 1857, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* for the formal double form of *C.reticulata* brought to England by the plant hunter Robert Fortune. However, as the name 'Flore Pleno' had also been applied to 'Maliflora' by Sweet, 1830, *(C.maliflora)* and also to a

C.japonica, it is rejected as invalid for this cultivar. It has been renamed 'Robert Fortune' in 1954 and is identical to the Chinese **Songzilin** and the American 'Pagoda'.

Flore Pleno. Joshua Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening in Japan,* p.117. Invalid synonym for **Otome.**

Flore Pleno Alba. Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet,* 1818, pt.11, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Flore Pleno Alba Minor. *(C.japonica),* Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* p.2. Introduced from abroad by James Lee in 1816. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Flore Pleno Albo. Parmentier Catalogue, 1808 as 'flo. pleno albo'. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Flore Pleno Anemoniflora. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.13. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora.**

Flore Pleno Anemoniflora Alba. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.14. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Flore Pleno Atrorubens. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.15. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Flore Pleno Bicolor. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.10. Synonym for **Pompone**

Flore Pleno Carneo. Edward's *Botanical Register,* 1821, t.547 as 'Sasanqua B Stricta, fl. pl. carneo'. 'Mrs Palmer's Camellia'. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Flore Pleno Coccinea. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.16. Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Flore Pleno Incarnata. Andrew's *Botanical Repository,* 1812, pl.660. Orthographic variant for **Incarnata.**

Flore Pleno Incarnata. Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* p.2. Erroneous synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Flore Pleno Paeoniiflora. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.17. Orthographic variant for **Paeoniiflora.**

Flore Pleno Paeoniiflora Variegated. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947-1948 as 'Floreplena Paeonyflora Variegated'. Synonym for **Camden Park.**

Flore Pleno Roseo. Andrew's *Botanical Repository,* 1812, p.666. Synonym for **Carnea**.

Flore Pleno Rubra. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.5. Orthographic variant for **Rubra Plena.**

Flore Pleno Rubra Variety. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.6 as 'Flore Plena Rubra Var.' Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Flore Pleno Sasanqua. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.73. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Flore Pleno Striata. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.4. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Flore Pleno Variegata. Parmentier Catalogue, 1808. Orthographic variant for **Variegata.**

Flore Pleno Variegato. Andrew's *Botanical Repository,* 1797, vol.2, pl.91. Orthographic variant for **Variegata.**

Flore Pleno Virgis Rubra. *Curtis,* 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.8. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Flore Roseo. Piccioli ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante del Giardino Botanico...,* p.11. Synonym for **Carnea.**

Flore Roseo Pleno. Anonymous, 1831, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 8:337-340 as 'Camellia sasanqua flore roseo pleno'. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Flore Rubro. Villa Pamphilj, 1856, Catalogo ed Inventano. Carrière, Mar.1888, *Revue Horticole,* p.99 as 'Camellia japonica fl. rubro'. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Flore Rubra Pleno. Andrew's *Botanical Repository,* 1802, pl.199. Orthographic variant for **Rubra Plena.**

Flore Rubro Plena. Parmentier, 1812, *Catalogue of Plants,* p.7. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Flore Rubro Simplici. Stokes, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.28, 29, as 'Camellia sasanqua A. flore rubro simplici', Sims, 1819. Synonym for *C.rosiflora.*

Flore Semi-duplex. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph Camellia japonica,* No.7. Orthographic variant for **Semi-duplex.**

Flore Semipleno. Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.55. Synonym for **Semi-duplex.**

Flore Simplice. Phelps, 1934, *Garden Club of America Bulletin,* ser.5.(7-12):54. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Flore simplici Albo. Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler.* Orthographic variant for **Alba Simplex.**

Flore Simplici Rubro. Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler.* Synonym for **Rubra.**

Flore Striata. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture.* 1 [pt.D]:61-62. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Flore Variegato Pleno. Parmentier, 1812, *Catalogue of Plants,* p.7. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Florence. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Florence Clark. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.37. Orthographic error for **Florence Clarke.**

Florence Clarke. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.26, 28: Soft rose pink, medium-large semi-double. Late flowering. Originated in USA at the Fruitland Nursery. Orthographic error: 'Florence Clark'.

Florence Daniel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.167: This seedling has a unique, miniature flower of incomplete double form, soft baby pink in colour, 4-5 cm in diameter. Slow, bushy, upright growth. Leaves are medium green, 6 cm long x 3.2 cm wide, elliptic, apex acute, sharply serrate. Parentage unknown. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA at the McCaskill Gardens, East Pasadena, California. See illustration, p.137, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Orthographic error: 'Florence Daniell'

Florence Daniell. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Florence Daniel.**

Florence Hollis. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1948 Newsletter, 3(2):2. Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.246: A seedling produced by Mrs J.L. Hand, Pelham, Georgia, USA from seed planted in 1939. It first flowered in 1944. The incomplete china-white flowers have fascicles of stamens with white filaments interspersed among the upright inner petals, making the flower distinctive. Leaves thin, narrow, medium green, glossy, 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Serrations hairlike. Hardy, tall, vigorous grower. ACS., Reg. No.33, *Quarterly*, 1950, vol.5, No.1.

Florence Hovey. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, C.M. ed.1883, *The Garden*, 24:250: Originated by Hovey. Colour new, rich, violet-rose. The flower is full, medium size, almost globular, with that equisite incurving which adds so much to the beauty of the best roses; foliage large. First flowered 1852. Originated in USA.

Florence Hudson. *(C.japonica),* Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26: Medium size, 12-15 guard petals surrounding a mound of sharply pointed petaloids. Delicate blush with a lilac tint. A seedling of **Chiffon.** Leaves are narrow, medium green and plant growth is open, vigorous and bushy. As seedling H.S. #101 it was awarded the "Frank Williams Trophy" for 1957. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Earl Hudson, USA.

Florence Jane. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News,* No.51, p.37, Reg. No.162: Originated by F.S. Spencer, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from **Angel** that first bloomed 1971. The 11 cm diameter, blush pink to white, incomplete double, flowers are produced mid-season to late. Leaves, dark green, ovate-lanceolate, 10 cm x 5 cm; mucronate apex, base acute, deeply veined, slightly rugose and concave.

Florence Kirby. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.61: Dark pink. Large to very large formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA by Wilson. Sport: **Florence Kirby Variegated.**

Florence Kirby Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.4. A virus variegated form of **Florence Kirby** - Dark pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Florence Lowden. *(C.japonica),* Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945: Large red single to semi-double. There is also a variegated form. Originated in USA. The name has been applied invalidly as a synonym for 'Yoheijiro', as **Shirabyôshi.**

Florence Lowden. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.46. Erroneous synonym for 'Yoheijiro'.

Florence Lowden Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Variegated semi-double red. Mid-season.Originated in USA.

Florence Sharp. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22,, No.5, p.28. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Florence Stratton. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *List of 700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.6: Jungle Garden's seedling. Imbricated. Large, white, some petals solid pink. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, white-variegated, complete double, completely imbricated (formal).10-11 cm in diameter. White with some solid Tyrian pink petals. No stamens. Leaves, medium green, thin, 8 cm x 4 cm. Tip prominent, base tapered, veins prominent and raised. Serrations close and deep. Habit, vigorous, bushy and hardy. Originated by E.A. McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1943. See illustration, p.135, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Sports: **Florence Stratton Blush, Sieur de Bienville.** Chinese synonym: 'Siteladun'.

Florence Stratton Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.98, Reg. No.1767: A medium to large blush pink, with some petals solid pink, formal to rose-form double *C.japonica* mutant of **Florence Stratton,** late flowering. Plant and flowers have the same characteristics as the parent. Originated by J.K. Blanchard, North Carolina, USA.

Florence Wood. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.130, Reg. No.1014: A chance seedling that first flowered 1966, originated by C. Dewey Norwood, Thomasville, Georgia,

USA. Plant growth is average density and medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 6 cm x 4 cm. The peony form flower, similar to **Debutante**, is 9-11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10-12 petals. Deep pink with golden anthers. Blooms early to mid-season.

Florence's Debutante. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2837; ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.115 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Florence Crowder, Denham Springs, La., USA. A 14 year old seedling of **Debutante** x **Mathotiana Supreme,** first flowered 2005. Medium size, 9cm diameter x 5cm deep flower, semidouble to peony form with 58 petals and 11 petaloids,, pink bordered with a darker rose pink. Petals incurved. Lemon yellow anthers and white filaments. Spreading, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 9cm x 9.5cm with high serration. Flowers early to late.

Florentina. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Synonym for **Oblongo Decurrens.** Orthographic variant: 'Florentine'.

Florentina Nova. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5: Spherical form, petals narrow, long, even, grouped like 'Waratah', blood red, few sometimes striped with white. Synonyms: 'Florentina Vera', 'Florentina Nova Sloan'. Originated in Italy by Sloan.

Florentina Nova Sloan. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Florentina Nova.**

Florentina Superba. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4: Blood red, splashed with white. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Blood red, flamed with white. Waratah form. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.31: Dark red, striped white, Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Florentina Superba Imbricata. *(C.japonica),* Castagnola Catalogue, 1861-1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Florentina Vera. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for Florentina Nova.

Florentine. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 264P:109. Large, single flower, deep rose with yellow stamens. Originated in Italy.

Florentine Beauty. *(C.japonica),* D., R. *The Florist and Pomologist,* 3rd ser., 1:70, 71, Mar.1868. No description. William Thomson, 1968. *The Gardener,* p.134: A carmine salmon form; scarcely as good as 'Valtevaredo', (**Valtevarada**)..

Florenza. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.107: Large flower, imbricated, colour of the camellia **Duchesse d'Orleans,** (rosy flesh colour) dotted with carmine. Originated in Italy.

Floreplena. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1947, p.134, illustrations of camellia leaf margins. Synonym for 'Robert Fortune', known in China as **Songzilin.**

Floreplena Atrorubens. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Floreplena Paeonyflora. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1948-1949. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Floreplena Paeonyflora Variegated. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1948-1949. Synonym for **Camden Park.**

Floribunda. *(C.japonica),* Annonymous, 1830, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 7:280-281: Raised by seed in 1821 by M. Noisette, Paris, France. (Believed extinct.)

Floribunda. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Single white with lavender margins. Heavy blooming, upright grower. Originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Chrichton, Alabama, USA.

Florida. *(C.japonica),* Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica,* pl.7: A seedling of **Anemoniflora** pollinated by **Paeoniiflora** flowers usually being 7.5 cm in diameter, of a deep rose colour, intermediate between **Anemoniflora** and **Paeoniiflora.** The outer petals in 3 rows expand nearly flat. These petals are round, slightly emarginate and about 2.5 cm in diameter. The inner ones are small, roundish oblong and compact like **Anemoniflora** but not as regular. The centre of the flower is elevated. Synonyms: 'Cluster Flowered', 'Clintonia', 'Nid d'Oiseau', 'Florida Cluster', 'Florida Colvill's', 'Nidis Avis', 'Florida Cluster Flowered', 'Florida Nid d'Oiseau'. See pl.28, Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias...* and pl.36, Berlèse, 1841, *'Iconographie'.* Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection Camélias élevés à Bollweiller,* pl.27. Originated in England by Colvill.

Florida (Australia). SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Florida (United States).**

Florida Cluster. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Synonym for **Florida.**

Florida Cluster-flowered. Phelps, 1934, *Garden Club of America Bulletin,* ser.5, (7-12):55. Synonym for **Florida.**

Florida Folius Variegatis. *(C.japonica),* Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogue delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino,* p.6. No description. Originated in Italy.

Florida Nid d'Oiseau. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Florida.**

Florida Nova. *(C.japonica),* de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935: Red, peony form. Mid-season. Originated in Italy.

Florida (Multiflore). Curtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.D]:312. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Florida Plenissima. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias, présentée à sa majesté L'lmpératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Florida Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Florida (United States). *(C.japonica),* Azalea Glen Nursery Catalogue. 1941, invalidly as 'Florida': Flowers double, variegated cherry-red and white. Renamed **Florida (United States)** in the SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.52: Pink and white. Large, rose-form double. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Azalea Glen Nursery. Synonym: 'Florida' (Australia) .

Florist's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Treseder Special Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.4: Pink peony form, excellent cut flower variety. Originated in UK.

Florita. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.163, 164, Reg. No.1078: A 12 year old chance seedling sasanqua that first flowered 1961; originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium and open with dark green leaves 4 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The anemone form bloom is white with back of the petals pink, with yellow anthers and filaments. It measures 6.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 5 petals and 36-45 petaloids. Blooms early. Commercially introduced 1963.

Florrie Burke. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.25, Reg. No.218: A chance seedling of **Buddha** which first flowered in 1978 It was crossed with an unnamed *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x *C.saluenensis* plant. Originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. It has strong, upright, medium growth with light green leaves, 12

cm long x 5 cm wide. The medium to large semi-double flowers are a light salmon pink, 10-12 cm in diameter x 5 cm deep with 10 petals, 5 petaloids, dark cream filaments and light brown anthers. Flowers mid-season.

Florrie's Theme. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XV, No.6, 1988, Reg. No.251: Originated by M. Burke, Whakatane, New Zealand. A 7 year old seedling that first bloomed 1985, with upright, open growth and light green leaves averaging 9.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flower, formal double, 9.5-10.5 cm across with about 60 petals. Colour a deep, salmon pink. RHS.CC.54C Red Group. Blooms mid-season.

Florulenta. *(C.japonica), Biblioteca Agraria,* 1829: Flower colour lilac-rose, numerous petals, some streaked, those in the centre erect and united. Originated in Italy.

Flos Virginica. *(C.japonica),* Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Dark red. Beautiful form. Originated in Italy.

Flosackii. Harrison, ed.1836, *The Floricultural Cabinet*. Orthographic error for **Hosackii.**

Flossie Goodson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.63: Clear pink. Large semi-double to loose peony form. Medium upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by C.V. Bozeman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Chinese synonym 'Foluoxi'.

Flossie Smith. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.88, Reg. No.824: A 15 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1957. Originated by Smith's Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth habit is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 7.8 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flower is 7.5-8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals and 185-300 petaloids. Colour light red. Flowers mid-season.

Flovescens. Prince Catalogue, 1828. Orthographic error for 'Flavescens'.

Flower Boy. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS., 1982, *Camellia News,* No.83, p.22, Reg.No.284: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.hybrid* **Flower Girl,** pollen parent unknown, first bloomed 1980. The spreading, open plant resembles **Flower Girl.** The roseform, 10 cm mauve-pink flowers are produced mid-season to late. Leaves. 9 cm x 5 cm, are lanceolate, tapering apex, dark green, fine serrations, stout petiole.

Flower Crest. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.93. Synonym for **Hanata-chibana.**

Flower Garden. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.125 with colour photo; Red peony form, gold stamens and white flag petaloids widely dispersed and intermingled with large frilled red petaloids. Leaves elliptic, bright, apex acuminate. Plant upright and vigorous. Originated in Niigata, Japan. Note; This cultivar may have a prior Japanese name which would take precedence as the valid name.

Flower Girl. (*C.sasanqua* x *C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.151: Pink. Large semidouble to peony form. (*C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C. reticulata* **Damanao**) Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. See colour illustration front cover SCCS., 1969, *The Camellia Review,* vol.30, No.3. Orthographic variant: 'Flowergirl'. Chinese synonym: 'Huanü', & 'Maihua Guniang'.

Flower in Snow. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.132. Synonym for 'Sec-chucka'.

Flower in Wine. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.178. Synonym for **Shuchûka.**

Flower of Honour. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellia,* p.93. Synonym for **Hanafûki.**

Flower Song. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Complete double. Early. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Salmon rose pink. Medium formal double, shaped like a dahlia. Medium, compact, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Flower Time. Abbott's Nursery Catalogue,1961. Synonym for **Kikutoji.**

Flower Viewing Bamboo Hat. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.212 with colour photo; Synonym for **Hanamigasa.**

Flower Wood. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.144. Orthographic variant for **Flowerwood.**

Flower Wreath. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.81. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Flowers in Waves. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.153 with colour photo; Synonym for **Nami-no-hana.**

Flowerwood. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144: Flowerwood is a fimbriated form of 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**). According to Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue* with illustration it is: A large, dark red, complete double, incompletely imbricated, 11 cm or more in diameter x 5 cm deep. There about 20 thick petals which are fimbriated; otherwise colour, form and other characteristics are the same as **Julia Drayton** (as 'Mathotiana'). It was a mutant of **Julia Drayton** found on a plant in the Flowerwood Nurseries, Illinois, USA and originated by the Domoto Nursery, Hayward, California. It was Reg. No.55 with SCCS. and received plant patent No.1004. See pl.137, 138, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II and colour plates, p.88, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and facing p.146, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1952. There is also a variegated form. Chinese synonym: 'Huaxianzi'.

Flowerwood Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27 as 'Flowerwood Var.': Red variegated white. Fimbriated. A virus variegated form of **Flowerwood** - Dark red spotted white. Originated in USA.

Floy. Berlèse, 1838, *Annales de la Société d'Horiculture de Paris,* 22:230-232: The Camellia 'Floy' was introduced into Europe last year (1836) by M. Alex. Verschaffelt of Ghent. This gardener sold it for a very high price to M. Makoy of Liege, who has given it the name 'Grand-Fréderic'. Orthographic error for **Floyi.**

Floya. Mertens and Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.46 under 'Prattii'. Orthographic error for **Floyi.**

Floy C.Grand Fréderic. Prudent Besson Catalogue, 1865. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Floy de Brougham. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* facing pl.15. Synonym for **Wardii.**

Floy de Broughem. Berlèse, 1842, *Iconographie* facing pl.188. Synonym for **Wardii.**

Floy de Joung. Berlèse 1841, *1conographie,* facing pl.15. Synonym for 'Youngii'.

Floy de Loddiges. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.229. Orthographic variant for 'Floyi de Loddiges', synonym for **Floyi.**

Floy de Ward. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* facing pl.15. Synonym for **Wardii.**

Floy de Young. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* facing pl.170: Introduced into commerce by the English horticulturalist Mr Young of London, who obtained the seed from Mr Floy of New York. Synonym for 'Youngii'.

Floy Johnson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.37: Dark Red. Medium large semi-double. Compact, upright growth. Early to Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Mrs A.S. Behling, South Carolina.

Floy Virginica. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.274. Synonym for **Virginica.**

Floyd A. Rowe. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1967, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.62: Peppermint striped. Large peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by F.A. Rowe, Waverly, Georgia.

Floyd Magee. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1975: White anemone. Large. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.130, Reg. No. 1463: A large, pure white, anemone to peony form *C japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season; originated by R. Stanley Magee, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. Flowers of the 12 year old plant first bloomed 1970 and have 40 petals, 80 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Average size 13.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Floyi. *(C.japonica),* Floy's Catalogue, 1832: Pink and white centre. The largest of all Camellias, very double. Wilder, M.P., 1837, *Magazine of Horiculture,* 3:133: This is an American seedling raised by Mr Floy of New York, whose name it bears. It is in all respects one of the most, if not the most, remarkable seedling camellias that has ever been brought to notice. The foliage is large than any other variety; the leaves, when fully grown, measure 16 cm x 8 cm. The flower is a clear, fine, rose colour; the petals heart shaped, well arranged, and when luxuriantly grown, measure nearly half a foot (15 cm) in diameter. The variety was purchased by Verschaffelt who sold it to Makoy of Leige who renamed it for the European market, as 'Grand Frédérick'. It gained many variations of both this and **Floyi,** including: 'Floy', 'Floya', 'Floyii', 'Floydi', 'Floyi de New York', 'Floy C.Grand Frederic', 'Frederic', 'Frederick the Great', 'Frédéric le Grand', 'Grand Frederick', 'Grand Frederique', 'Gran Federico', 'Frederici', 'Prince Frederick', 'Frederic il Grand', 'Frédéric le Grande', 'Fred The Great', 'Fluy'. Synonyms: 'Grand Frédéric', 'Le Grand Frédérick'.

Floyi Alba. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.107. Synonym for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Floyi de Brougham. van Houtte Catalogue,1844-1845, 18:21. Synonym for **Wardii.**

Floyi de Loddiges. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* ed.2, p.229 as 'Floy de Loddiges'; Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.131: The flower is about 11 cm in diameter, full, deep cherry red to pure carmine, sometimes clear red depending on the season. The exterior petals are in 4-5 rows, alternatively, almost round, broad, notched, reflexed, imbricated symetrically, but a little separated one from the other. Those of the middle, anemone-like, sometimes displaying a level centre like 'Chandleri', but forming a conical centre, disposed like an open pine cone. Originated by Floy, New York, USA. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Floyi de New York. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Floyii. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1835, 1(1):17. Orthographic error for **Floyi.**

Floy's Neoboracensis. Breck, Jos., 1847, *Horticulturalist* 1:514. Synonym for 'Neoboracensis', (**Novaboracensis**).

Floy's New York. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1849. Synonym for 'Neoboracensis', (**Novaboracensis**).

Floy's Powhatan. Downing, A.J., ed., 1847, *Horticulturalist,* 1:433: Synonym for **Powhatanii.**

Floy's Salicifolia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18. Synonym for **Crassiflora**.

Floy's Virginica. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:12. Synonym for **Virginica.**

Fluctuans Lineata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Fluff. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* White variegated. Irregular double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Creamy white, blended with soft pink. Medium large, full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Escondido, California.

Fluffy Ruffled. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery Catalogue, 1958-1959, p.11. No description. Originated in USA.

Flush Pink Peony. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Flushed White. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Biyu**.

Flushed White Jade. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua,* p.32. Synonym for **Biyu.**

Fluted Orchid. *(C.saluenensis.x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.272, Reg. No.427: A 5 year old seedling hybrid *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Plant growth is bushy, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves averaging 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The light, orchid pink, single flowers with a maximum diameter of 1.5 cm x 7.5 cm deep, have 8 petals, golden anthers and occasional petaloid. Flowers early to mid-season. For colour plates see *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960 facing p.192; Macoboy 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.148. Chinese synonym: 'Aolan'.

Fluted Silk. *(C.reticulata),* ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2108: Very large, phlox-pink, semi-double *C.reticulata.* chance seedling of 'Shot Silk' (**Dayinhong**). Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo,[3p.133]: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 17.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 18 petals, 2-3 petaloids, golden anthers, creamy white filaments. A very large, fluted, flared and high crowned flower with above average petal substance, central petaloids tinged with white. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 10.5 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Fluted White. Wylam, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.12, 21. Synonym for **Setsugekka.**

Fluttering Sleeves. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.176. Synonym for **Mai-nosode**.

Fluy. Ysabeau, 1848, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique ou Guides des Amateurs et Jardiniers,* p.348. Orthographic error for **Floyi.**

Flying Bird. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.81: Rose-pink, striped pink, medium size. Originated in USA.

Flying Clouds. Bao, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Feixia.**

Flying Dragon. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.28. Synonym for **Hiryû.**

Flying Saucer. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.54: Bright red. Very large, semi-double with 3 rows of wavy petals and stamens in the centre. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Ashby.

Flying Star. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.77. Synonym for 'Seihi'.

Flynn Sans. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.52: Soft pink shaded deep pink at edge. Miniature semi-double with folded petals. Medium growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by E. Metcalf, California, USA.

Fobo. Gao 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.533, p.67. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Frank Pursel.**

Foca. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quite,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Foding Cha. *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan,* as 'Fo-ting Cha'.A medium sized, anemone centered dark red. This cultivar is most probably the 'Fu Ting' illustrated in the "Reeves Paintings". When it arrived in Europe it received many local names as well as a number of orthographic errors. The correct Pinyin orthography is 'Foding Cha'. (Buddha's Crown Camellia) which has been variously listed as 'Fu Ting', 'Futing', 'Futting', 'Futteng', 'Futung', 'Futtung'. In 1826, Loudon, on p.341, vol.1 of *The Gardener's Magazine* gave it the name **Rawesiana** which, at the present time, must be regarded as the prior valid name. This, in turn, received various orthographic variants and synonyms: 'Rawe's Showy', 'Speciosa', 'Raweriana', 'Rawesii Vera', 'Rozeana', 'Speciosa Vera', 'Roseana'.

Foersteri. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for **Fosterae.**

Foestiva. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Festiva.**

Fohl's Red. *(C.japonica),* Griffin Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. No description. Originated in USA.

Fohui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.415; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Ryûge**.

Fojiniya Kate. Gao, Jiyin Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Virginia W. Cutter.**

Fol. Variegatis. Loddiges Catalogue, 1823. Abbreviation for **Foliis Variegatis.**

Foleide. Gao, Jiyin Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Fred Sander.**

Folia Variegata. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.149. Orthographic variant for **Foliis Variegatis.**

Foliacea. Burdin Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic error for **Foliolosa.**

Foliacea Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.29. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Foliis Argenteo-Variegatis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.42 as 'Fol. Arg. Var.' Synonym for **Foliis Variegatis.**

Foliis Aureomarginatis. *(C.japonica),* Barthere, Toulouse Catalogue, 1838, p.11. No description except that arising from its name which describes its leaves as having yellow margins. (Believed extinct.)

Foliis Elegantissimus. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.32: Leaves edged with white; very stable, magnificent.

Foliis Marginatis. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1896-1897: New variety. Leaves consistently margined, the variegation effect resembling the *Eurya latifolia variegatis.* Originated in Italy.

Foliis Variegatis. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1816-1817, *Allgemienen Deutche Garten Magazin,* 2:VIII: A small pink single with foliage variegated with silver. Orthographic variants: 'Folia Variegata', 'Folius Variegatis', 'Japonica Foliis Variegatis', 'Foliis Argenteo-Variegatis', 'Variegata à feuilles Panachées'. Received a RHS. F.C.C. in 1865. There is a further camellia with variegated foliage which was figured and described by Berthold Seeman, 1866, pl.XLII, *The*

Journal of Botany as *Camellia japonica* var. *variegata.* It was introduced from China by Robert Fortune. Veitch also introduced a camellia from Japan, with golden variegated leaves, which he listed in 1864 as 'Japonica Variegata'. André also listed it in the same year as 'A Feuillées Panachées'

Foliis Variegatis. *(C.sasanqua),* Shirley Hibbert, 1868, *The Floral World and Garden Guide,* vol.4, New Series, p.183. Illustrated in *l'Illustration Horticole,* T.581. A red single with golden variegated foliage. Originated in Japan.

Foliolosa. *(C.japonica),* Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement,* p.368: "A flower shaped like the *Paeonia edulis* var. *rosea,* red with about 350 petals". This variety was also listed in *The Floricultural Cabinet,* 1837, p.172, as 'Foliosa' in the pale or light red group. Verschaffelt also illustrates it on pl.II, Book I, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie* and states: "This variety owes its name to the unusual size of the peripheral petals of its blossoms which resemble our full-bodied official peony. The blossoms, of bright cherry red, are 13 cm in diameter and somewhat irregular and are composed of a great number of petals". Synonyms: 'Amalthéa', 'Rouge'. Orthographic errors: 'Foliosa', 'Foliosea'. Originated by Rev. Herbert, England.

Foliosa. Harrison ed.,1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.172.Orthographic error for **Foliolosa.**

Foliata. *(C.japonica),* Alexis Dalliere, Price List, p.16. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Folki. Wilmot Bulletin, 1950, 142:6. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Follia. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie dale Semine Romane,* p.6: Flower, medium sized, rose-form double; outer and middle bright rose; centre, concave, very pale rose that gradually strengthens at the very centre. Similar to 'Rose de la Reine', (**Rosea**). Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.

Foluoxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Flossie Goodson.**

Fonaxing. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Kathryn Funari.** Previously 'Fonali'.

Fonctum. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18: Genoa. Imbricated; blush with carmine streaks and blotches. Originated in Italy.

Fontes Pereira de Mello. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1883, Supplement; also Catalogue No.25, 1889-1890, p.93: Double scarlet, sometimes striped with white. Originated in Portugal.

Fonton. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Foordii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1836. p.16. Orthographic error for **Fordii.**

Foordii Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for 'Fordii Vera', synonym for **Fordii.**

Foraide Vansii. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Forbesiae. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei regii Horti.* Orthographic error for **Forbesii.**

Forbesii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4 as 'Forbesi'. Form fine imbrication, with the colour a brilliant cerise. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2: Imbricated; bright cherry red. Originated by Hugh Low & Co, Clapton, England. Orthographic error: 'Forbesiae'.

Forbesii Striata. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmpératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Forbsii. *(C.japonica), The Florist's Journal,* 1843, p.74: A regular and well shaped variety with substantial petals. The colour is clear white. Originated in England.

Fordia. Harrison ed., 1836, *The Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic error for **Fordii.**

Fordiana. Miller, John, Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Fordii.**

Fordii. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1834, *The Gardeners' Magazine* vol.10, p.594: "This is a variety between **Incarnata** and **Myrtifolia.** We have just seen a plant sent to London for exhibition by Mssrs Luscombe, Pince & Co". Paxton, 1836, *Magazine of Botany,* vol.2, p.25, coloured pl.XIV: Very double, petals arranged in the greatest regularity, large flower, rose coloured. It is one of the most perfectly formed camellias that has been produced. Nothing can surpass the regularity and symmetry of its petals and tint of its delicate, rose-coloured flowers. Originated by William Ford, Exeter, England. For colour illustration see pl.249, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3: Cherry red with delicate rose reflections. Imbricated, 8-9 cm in diameter. Synonyms: 'Devoniensis', 'Sarniensis(Ancien)', 'Sarniensis Vera', 'Fordii Vera'. Orthographic errors: 'Foordii', 'Fordi', 'Fordia', 'Fordiana', 'Fordi o Devon', 'Fordy'.

Fordi o Devon. *Agrario Botanico,* 1861-1862. Synonym for **Fordii.**

Fordii Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.73. Synonym for **Fordii.**

Fordy. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Fordii.**

Forest Fire. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.130, Reg. No.992: A 12 year old seedling of **White Queen** that first bloomed 1962. Originated by James R. Moore, Hampton, Virginia, USA. Leaves dark green, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and has 14 petals and 7 petaloids. Colour Turkey red with red stamens, which are split into 7 or 8 sections amongst petaloids and 2-4 rabbit ears. Blooms mid-season.

Forest Green. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1963, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Red. Formal double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.46: Medium red. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth with dark green foliage. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Foresta. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.III: From Mr van Geersdale of Ghent...it has large blossoms composed of ample, oval petals, faintly emarginate, outspread to the centre, all are bright pink with a broad, white, longitudinal stripe in the middle. Originated in Belgium.

Forever Amber. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.4. Synonym for **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated.**

Formality. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.197, Reg. No.469: A 9 year old chance seedling of **Governor Mouton,** originated by Dr R.K. Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA that first bloomed 1955. Plant growth is spreading and dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The red, formal double flowers, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, have 90 petals. Blooms early to mid-season.

Formoriana. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Formosa. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.2: Red. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.7: Well imbricated, double pink, fading to orange-red. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.6: Rose form, very large and very double. rosy red. Buist, 1845, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.200: Foliage, vey dark green; flower fully 10 cm across, of a dark rose colour, regular, double, petals large and erect, interior shortened, covering a few stamens. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.III: Originated in England by Mr Chandler, Wandsworth Road, London. Its floral form, above medium size, recalls that of **Daviesii,** but larger, more labrinthine and of a deeper colouring. The petals are grouped in compact fascicles, separated from one another by large petals, giving the appearance of several blossoms in one. The colour is a vivid cherry red. Leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm, ovate-oblong to lanceolate, thick texture, prominent veins, dark green. Synonyms: 'Formosa Ancien', 'Angularsii Vera', 'Anglarri', 'Formosissima'. Although van Houtte gives **Angulans** as a synonym it is, in fact, the variegated form of **Formosa.** Chinese synonym: 'Xiuomuye'.

Formosa. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109: Single, pure white. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 57. Originated in Belgium.

Formosa Alba. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large flower, well imbricated. 'Angulas' is given as a synonym, but this is considered a variation of 'Angulans'. 'Formosa Alba' is illustrated and described in Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.II where it is given as an Italian seedling, pure white of faultless imbrication.

Formosa Ancien. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.168. Synonym for **Formosa.**

Formosa de Young. *(C.japonica),* Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838: No description. Berlèse, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.157: Produced from seed by Young of Epsom, England. The flower is double, anemone form, deep red with a touch of purple, sometimes completely red, sometimes with blotches of white. The petals of the circumference are round-oval, notched, mostly imbricated with the edges soemtimes white. Those at the centre are erect in fascicles, average, intermingled, rounded, emarginate and forming a large, central, upright and elevated sphere. Frère Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.35: Bright cherry-red, variegated with white, anemone form. Synonyms: 'Formosa Youngii', 'Formosa di Young', 'Formosa'(Young's).

Formosa di Young. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.116. Orthographic variant for **Formosa de Young.**

Formosa Nova. *(C.japonica),* Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2: Very deep, crimson red. Originated in Italy.

Formosa sem Senão. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.6, 1869, p.8, & No.9, 1872-1873: Formal double pure white, lanceolate central petals. Originated in Portugal.

Formosa Striata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Synonym for **Angulans.**

Formosa Villaeta. Trillon, Le Mans Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Orthographic error for **Formosa Vittata.**

Formosa Vittata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:52: Globe like, very full, white with broad ribbons of amaranth. In his catalogues 1844 thru 1849, van Houtte gives this as a synonym for 'Lineata Superba', However **Formosa Vittata** appears to have priority as the earliest published name. Orthographic error: 'Formosa Villaeta'.

Formosa Youngii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* p. facing pl.157. Synonym for **Formosa de Young.**

Formosa(Young's). Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11. Synonym for **Formosa de Young.**

Formosissima. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.75: Leaves 7.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, ovate-oblong to lanceolate, thick, prominent veins, dark green; buds obtuse with greenish scales; flowers full, 7.5 cm across, of clear rose lake, aging to cherry red; exterior petals in 3 rows, broad, crenate, reflexed; the others smaller, narrow, erect, numerous, irregular. Later Berlèse, in his *Iconographie,* 1841 on p. facing pl.59, gives 'Formosissima' as a synonym for **Formosa** and on p. facing pl.20, as a sport of 'Variegata Plena'.

Formosissima Nova. *(C.japonica),* Hovey ed., 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Fornali. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from Camellia World,* p.75, No.303. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Kathryn Funari.**

Fornaria. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, Orthographic error for **Fornarina.**

Fornarina. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5: Imbricated, very full, white lined with carmine or rose. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.31: Milk white streaked with pink and carmine. Imbricated with a small, central tuft. Orthographic error: 'Fornaria', 'Fornarini'. Originated in Italy by Casoretti.

Fornarina de Florence. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1847 Catalogue, No.101, p.16: Admirable, perfectly imbricated form. Very pure white. Originated in Italy.

Fornarini. Charles van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.105, p.111.Orthographic error for **Fornarina.**

Forosetta. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie, Dalle semine Romane,* p.6: Flower medium size, 10 rows of petals; outer and middle rows reflexed; centre petals star shaped. Colour bright blush pink with reflections of vivid carmine. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Forrestii. Sealy, 1937, RHS., *Journal,* 62(8):363. This is the species *Camellia forrestii* (Diels) Cohen Stuart.1916.

Forstergi. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for **Forstergia.**

Forstergia. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Forstergi'. (Believed extinct.)

Fortieth Anniversary. *(C.reticulata),* ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.1985: A very large, ruby-red semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x [*C.reticulata* **Arch of Triumph** x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), early flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 13 cm across. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves measuring 11 cm x 5.5 cm.

Fortinta. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.280. Orthographic error for **Fortuita.**

Fortuba. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.107: Perfectly imbricated, pure white, petals well rounded. Originated in Italy.

Fortuita. *(C.japonica),* Herbert 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement,* p.367: Very large and very double, white with a few pink stripes; occasionally one or two anthers. Originated by Rev. Herbert,

England by crossing the single white with pollen of **Pompone.** He gives 'Fort'una' as a synonym. Van Houtte 1851-1852, lists **Fortuita** as a synonym of **Carswelliana Alba,** which, also according to van Houtte, 1843-1844 is a synonym of **Tumida.** However as **Tumida** is reported as being originated by Gruneberg, this synonymity is rejected. Synonyms: 'Fortune Herbert', 'Fort'una'. Orthographic errors: 'Fortuite', 'Fortinta'.

Fortuita. van Houtte Catalogue,1851-1852, 44:5, erroneously as synonym for **Tumida.**

Fortuite. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37. Orthograhic error for **Fortuita.**

Fort'una. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement,* p.367. Synonym for **Fortuita.**

Fortuna. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1980, vol.XI, No.5, p.18, Reg. No.155: A hybrid seedling, *C.reticulata* **Buddha** x *C. x williamsii* **Donation,** originated by P.R. McNab, Levin, New Zealand. It first flowered 1970. The plant has average, upright growth with dark green leaves, 14 cm x 4 cm and flowers early to late. The flower is semi-double with 20-24 petals, golden stamens, cream coloured filaments and is 13 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. The colour is rosepink (RHS.CC.57D, red-purple group).

Fortunata (La). van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:13. Orthographic variant for **La Fortunata.**

Fortune Herbert. De Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Synonym for **Fortuita.**

Fortune Teller. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.46: Glowing, light rose-pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA. Reg. No.730, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1963. There is also a variegated form.

Fortune Teller Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1 as 'Fortune Teller Var.': A virus variegated form of **Fortune Teller** - Light rose-pink and white. Originated in USA.

Fortunei. André, 1896, *Revue Horticole,* p.264. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Fortune's Hand Drum. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.219 with colour photo; Synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Fortune's Smile. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1962, vol.III, No.1, p.37, Reg. No.9: A hand pollinated seedling originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Hassaku** that first bloomed 1959. Habit is dense, spreading and slow growing. Flowers, single,10 cm across. Colour deep rose, veined, good texture. Plant dwarf in habit. Early flowering.

Fortune's Yellow. van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:40 as 'Jaune de la Chine', (Fortune's Yellow). Synonym for **Jaune.**

Fortune's Yellow Camellia. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.96. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Fortuni. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1870, p.36. Synonym for **Jaune**.

Forty-Niner. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.46, Reg. No.1121: A hybrid that first bloomed 1962, whose parents are: female 'Butterfly Wings' (**Houye Diechi**); male **Indian Summer.** Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Commercially introduced 1969. Plant growth upright, dense and rapid in rate. The peony form bloom is 12-15 cm across and flowers early to mid-season. Colour brilliant red. There is also a variegated form. Chinese synonym: 'Taojin', later changed to 'Taojinzhe'.

Forty-Niner Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.1 as 'FortyNiner V:'. A virus variegated form of **Forty-Niner** - Brilliant red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Forza del Destina. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.10 colour photo: A brilliant red, peony form seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**), 10.5 cm across. Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Fossii. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. No description. (Believed extinct).

Fostergii. Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole,* p.205-207. Orthographic error for **Fosterae.**

Fosterae. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.122 as 'Fosterii': Flower is about 10 cm across, full, irregular, of a deep, orange-red, the outer petals are of small number, well placed, broad, first elegantly channelled, reflexed, then cup-like, deeply notched, very deep in colour to the apex; those of the centre are long, narrow, of a large number, close set and forming a large spherical centre. Synonym: 'Lady Foster', 'Fosterae Rubra'. Orthographic errors: 'Fostergii', 'Fosterii', 'Foersteri'.

Fosterae Rubra. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57, as 'Fosterii Rubra'. Synonym for **Fosterae.**

Fosterii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.122. As named after Lady Foster, this orthography is in the incorrect gender and should be **Fosterae.**

Fosterii Rubra. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Fosterae Rubra'.

Foster's Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in the UK. (Believed extinct.)

Fostine. *(C.japonica),* Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1890: Yellowish white. anemone form. Originated in France. Has been erroneously confused with **Nobilissima** in the USA.

Fostine Rose. *(C.japonica),* Nantes, *Service des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. No description. Originated in France. Believed to be a rose-pink sport of **Fostine.**

Foundling. *(C.hybrid),* RHS., *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* 1972. Preliminary Certificate to the Crown Estates (Seville Gardens) for the cross **Parkside** x **Inamorata.** The flowers are a large single, clear pink, more saucer shaped than the usual *C. x williamsii,* with very upright growth.

Fourteen B. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Hakutsuru.**

Four Bits. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.63: White. Miniature, loose peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Four Winds. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.156: Orchid pink. Large to very large semi-double. Mid-season blooming. A cross *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x *C.japonica* **Tiffany,** originated in USA by Howard Asper, Escondido, California. See colour photo, front cover, ACRS., 1988, *Camellia News,* No.107.

Fo-ting Cha. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for 'Foding Cha', (**Rawesiana**).

Fovi-no-tsuki. RHS., 1968, *Camellia and Magnolia Yearbook,* p.18. Corruption of unknown Japanese name, possibly **Mado-no-tsuki.**

Fox's Fancy. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.7. Orthographic error for **Foxy's Fanny.**

Foxy's Fanny. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.1. No description. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua), Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.7 as 'Fox's Fancy': Bright red, formal double. Originated in USA.

Foytonii. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Fozuolian. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong*, 2012, p.21 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a red semi-double, 2-3 outer petal layers flat, inner 2-3 layers raised and cupped. Central stamen column.

Fra Arnold de Brescia. Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1870, p.75. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnalda da Brescia. Harris' Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, Retail Price List, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnaldo. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Abbreviation for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnaldo da Brescia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1851-1852, *Flore des Serres,* vol.17, p.17, pl.652: Orignated by B. Lechi, Italy in July, 1850. It has large flowers, perfectly imbricated, of a satin rose, marbled and with bands of white raying from the centre to the circumference. The leaves are small, elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate and finely serrate. This cultivar was illustrated and described in vol.II, *La Belgique Horticole,* 1852, pl.246, where the name is correctly spelt on the plate but as 'Frère Arnold de Brescia' in the text. The SCCS. *Camellia Nomenclature* lists it as "Rose-pink striped white. Medium large, formal double. Medium spreading growth". Synoynms given are 'Meig's Variegated', 'Silvery Pink', 'Meig's Semi-double'. Abbreviations: 'Fra Arnaldo', 'Fra Arnold de Brescia'. 'Fra Arnoldo', 'Fra Arnoldi'. Orthographic errors are: 'Arnaldo da Brescia', 'Fra Arnoldo de Brescia', 'Fra Arnolde du Brescia', 'Fra Arnoldo di Brescia', 'Fra Arnalda da Brescia', 'Frère Arnold de Brescia', 'Arnolda de Brescia', 'Fra Arnoldi da Brescia'.

Fra Arnaldo de Brescia. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* SCCS, 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnolde du Brescia. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.86. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnoldi. Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Abbreviation for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnoldi da Brescia. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.12. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnoldo. Morren, 1852, *La Belgique Horticole,* p.246, 247. Abbreviation for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnoldo da Brescia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852, 45:37. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnoldo de Brescia. John Lang & Co., 1882, New General Plant List, p.52. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Arnoldo di Brescia. Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1875-1876. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Fra Dolcino. *(C.hybrid).* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.94 with colour photo; Medium size anemone to peony form, purple pink (RHS.CC.67C). A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Debbie** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 1997. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Frabs van Dam. Everton Nursery, Hampshire Catalogue, 1986-1987. Orthographic error for **Frans van Damme.**

Fragrance. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.311, Reg. No.131: A 10 year old seedling of **Elegans** and unknown parent. Originated by Mrs H. Curtis Murphy, Georgia, USA. It was introduced in 1952. Leaves large, wide and dark green. Buds rounded, rose coloured. Flower, incomplete double, similar to **Nobilissima.** Colour light rose; size 7.5-8 cm across.

Fragrance Jonquill. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Fragrant Jonquil.**

Fragrance of Ancient City. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.82 with colour photo; Synonym for **Koto-no-kaori.**

Fragrance of Sleeve. *(C.japonica x C.kissi), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.177, Reg. No.1923: A miniature, very pale pink with darker pink venation, single *C.hybrid (C.japonica* P1275054 x *C.kissii* P1252064) early to mid-season flowering; originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Washingtom D.C., USA. The 18 year old seedling first flowered 1967. Average flower size 6 cm across x 2 cm deep with 5 petals, yellow anthers and creamy yellow filaments. Strong, pleasant fragrance, petals long, narrow and reflexed towards centre. Commercially introduced 1983. Plant growth is upright, open, medium in rate with dark green leaves 8.5 cm x 4 cm.

Fragrance Striped. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue.Orthographic error for 'Fragrant Striped', synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

Fragrans. (*C.sasanqua*), Anonymous, 1938, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 104:362: Preliminary Commendation, RHS., 1938. This free flowering variety is stated to be hardy in Sussex. It is of graceful, erect habit, bearing ovate-lanceolate leaves and fragrant, white flowers which have a neat cluster of golden stamens. Shown by Lt.-Col. L.C.R. Messel, Nymans, Handcross, Sussex, England. The name has been erroneously applied to Narumigata in UK. Synonym: 'Fragrans Comber'.

Fragrans Comber. *(C.sasanqua),* Woodward, 1987, *International Camellia Journal,* p.80. Synonym for **Fragrans.**

Fragrant. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.47: Red. Large, full peony form. Spicy fragrance. Originated in USA.

Fragrant Boutonniere. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.306: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A 9 year old seedling of the cross **Nioi-fubuki** x **Kramer's Supreme** that first flowered 1988. Average, upright growth with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Flowers peony form, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep with 40 petals and 20 petaloids. Colour bright red (RHS.CC.46D, white filaments, yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season. Fragrant.

Fragrant Burgundy. (C.hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.432. A cross of C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.yuhsienensis,* which first flowered in 1988. The flower is dark rose red (RHS.CC.53C), an open peony form, 9 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with about 12 petals and 7-10 petaloids. The many stamens, with mustard coloured pollen, are grouped in clumps separated by the petals and petaloids. The flower has a strong, attractive rose + clove scent. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Fragrant Camellia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.82. Synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Fragrant Cascade. (*C.japonica* hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.347: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei , New Zealand. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x (**King's Ransom** x **Scentuous**). Flowers of pale pink, shading darker on petal reverse, single of 8 petals, 8 cm across x 2 cm deep. Anthers are mustard colour, filaments white. Blooms have fragrance similar to *C.lutchuensis*. Blooms open facing down on plant of weeping habit. Growth is dense and medium in rate. Leaves are 7 cm long x 4 cm wide, mid-green. Flowers open early to late.

Fragrant Cloud. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.194. Synonym for **Kô-un.**

Fragrant Dream. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News,* No.111, p.11, Reg. No.364: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley North, NSW, Australia. A controlled cross of *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess** x *C.lutchuensis* that first flowered in 1985. Small, soft pink, (RHS.CC.65A) single flowers, 4 cm across x 3 cm deep with 5-6 notched petals. Fragrant. Flowers freely on a vigorous, tall, willowy plant. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves elongate, flat surface, green malt, apices acute, serrations almost absent, 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Fragrant Drift. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.346: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. Fragrant seedling from unnamed seedling x **Scentuous.** Peony form China rose pink, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep with 24 petals and 84 petaloids. Flowers are self grooming. Free flowering. Slow, dense, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late.

Fragrant Fairies. (*C.pitardii x C.fraterna*). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, No.131, p.7, Reg. No.434: Originated by Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* x *C.fraterna* **Snow Drop** that first flowered 1989. Single, 6 petalled flower, pale pink, (RHS.CC.76D), 5 cm across x 2.6 cm deep with an occasional stripe. Plant is upright and vigorous, long flowering and scented. Leaves matt, dark green, flat, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate, 3.3 cm long x 2 cm wide. Petals notched and creped, stamens columnar; flowers shed whole.

Fragrant Frill. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomeclature,* p.44. White, blush or pink. Large anemone form. Compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the USA by E. Luce, Half Moon Bay, California. Chinese synonym 'Xiangzhebian'.

Fragrant Genesis. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.405. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of a seedling [(**Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Salab**) x **Tama-ikari**] x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme,** which first flowered in 1986. Flowers range from anemone to peony form and are 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with about 14 petals and about 80 quite large petaloids and a few stamens. The outer ring of petals is a bright light red (RHS.CC. 52A) and the flower has a light "honeycomb" fragrance. Plant is upright and of average growth rate and density. The dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Fragrant Girl. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.73, Reg. No.2236: Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. A medium to large, shell pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling; blooms mid-season to late. The 26 year old seedling first flowered 1971. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 44 and a few petaloids in the centre. Fragrant. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with light green leaves 8.8 cm long x 3.7 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.40-41.

Fragrant Jewel. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.11, Reg. No.433. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme,** which first

flowered in 1998. The flower is 9 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep, somewhat variable between anemone and peony form, with about 15 petals and 100 petaloids. Colour is bright pink (RHS.CC.52B), with an attractive and moderately strong carnation + clove scent. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide, and flowers early to mid-season.

Fragrant Jonquil. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.79: (Seedling of **Snow Maiden**). A close packed, central group of petaloids which are abnormally long, rise up in a tight column from the centre, then spread out in a mushroom shape. There is a single row of guard petals. The flower is pure white with no stamens and is fragrant. Vigorous, open growth. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Fragrant Joy. (*C.rusticana x C.lutchuensis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1897: A miniature, dark lavender pink, rose form double *C.rusticana x C.lutchuensis* seedling, mid-season flowering; originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, D.C., USA. The 19 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 18 petals, 16 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Highly fragrant. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green, sharply pointed leaves with strongly toothed margins. Leaves average 7.5 cm long x 2.8 cm wide.

Fragrant Lady. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1997, Issue No.126, vol.XX No.1, p.20, Reg. No. 383. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A seedling of (*C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x C.hybrid **Salab**) x *C.japonica* **Erin Farmer**. The flower is a large semi-double, of waterlily shape, 11 cm in diameter x 4 cm deep, with about 11 petals and 32 petaloids and has a light fragrance. Colour is ivory white with a pink flush on the outer petals, particularly along the central spine of those petals. Overall impression corresponds to RHS.CC. 55C. Plant is rather open in structure, and of average growth rate. Leaves are 10 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Fragrant Legend. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.431. A cross between C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme,** which first flowered in 1988. The bright red (52A) flower is of peony form, 11 cm diameter x 6 cm deep, with about 20 petals and 25 petaloids. Some of the petaloids are halfway to being petals, but pleated and folded back on themselves, mixed in with more typical petaloids. The flower is scented. The plant is spreading, of average height, slow-growing, with light green leaves 9 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Fragrant Mist. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), Dryden, 1970, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.31, No.6, p.22: All having a nice pink sheen that Maitland calls a mist. Originated by Maitland, San Fernando Valley, California, USA.

Fragrant One. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1998, Issue No. 129, vol.XX, No.4, p.20, Reg. No.385. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between a seedling (*C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x C.hybrid **Salab**) x an unknown pollen parent, which first flowered in 1980. The flower is a large single of 7 petals, 10 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep, with a columnar ring of stamens, and has a light fragrance. The petal tips and back are a medium pink, the face of the petals are light pink, shading to near-white towards the centre of the flower (RHS.CC. 62B tips, main colour 62D). Plant is spreading and open with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers early to late.

Fragrant Pathfinder. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.16, Reg. No.407. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Scented Sun** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme.** The single flowers of 8 petals are 11 cm diameter x 4 cm deep. The many spreading stamens take up half the diameter of the flower, giving a starburst effect. Colour is a deep pink (RHS.CC. 52B) and the

flowers have a hay-like scent. Plant is spreading and open, and of average growth rate with light green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Fragrant Pink. *(C.rusticana x C.lutchuensis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.163, Reg. No.1092: A 7 year old controlled cross hybrid that first bloomed 1964. Female parent P.I.223187 *C.japonica* var. *rusticana* **Yoshida** and male parent P.I.226756 *C.lutchuensis.* Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Glenn Dale, Maryland, USA. Commercially introduced 1966 and a description was published in the Crops Research Division, release U.S.D.A.,1966. Plant growth is spreading, average density and medium in rate with light green leaves, 6 cm long x 4 cm wide. The peony form bloom is deep pink with orange-yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. It measures 5.5 cm across x 3 cm deep with 10 petals and 12 petaloids. It blooms early to mid-season. It has a pleasant fragrance similar to sweet osmanthus. Received an Award of Merit in 1982 from the RHS. Chinese synonym: 'Fenxiang'.

Fragrant Pink Improved. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.188: A fragrant flowered polyploid form of **Fragrant Pink** produced by colchicine treatment. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Glenn Dale, Maryland, USA. See colour photo, p.192, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym: 'Fenxiangbian'.

Fragrant Pixies. *(C.hybrid).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.12, Reg. No.455: Originated by Mrs. M. Baker, Macleod, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1993. A single flower of 5-6 petals, pale pink (RHS.CC.62C), in the centre, shading to deep pink (RHS.CC.63B), at edges, 3.2 cm across x 1.4 cm deep. Flowers early on a slow growing, weeping plant. Leaves dark grey-green, matt, flat, ovate with serrate margins and cuminate apices, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Pleasant perfume. Petals notched and open flat. Filaments columnar. Flowers shed whole.

Fragrant Purple. Macoboy 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.194. Synonym for **Kôshi.**

Fragrant Red. *(C.japonica),* Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. No description. No valid listing located.

Fragrant Ripple. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.16, Reg. No.409. A cross between a hybrid seedling [(**Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Salab**) x **Tama-ikari**] x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme**. Flowers are anemone form, 9-10 cm diameter x 4-5 cm deep, having about 11 petals in a flat ring and 70-80 petaloids bunched in a central mass with some anthers. The flower is variegated; the main colour is white or very light pink, while about 3% of the petal area is marked with stripes of light pink (RHS.CC. 62C) and about 16% with darker pink stripes (RHS.CC. 58B). The flower has a light gardenia scent. The plant is of growth form and rate, first flowered 1990, and flowers mid-season. The dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Fragrant Ruby. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2005, Issue No.150, vol.XXIV, No.2, p.35, Reg. No. 464. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A 9 year old cross of C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Tama Glitters,** which first flowered in 2000. The flower is peony form, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 12 petals, 53 petaloids, and a scattering of bright yellow anthers on ivory filaments among the petaloids. The flower is fragrant, has firm-textured petals, is self-grooming and falls in one piece. Colour is red (RHS.CC.46B), darkening as the flower matures. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season. Note: The naming of this flower was in support of a "ruby" theme for the 2005 NZ National Convention, which co-incided with the 40th anniversary of its Whangarei Branch.

Fragrant Star. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.287, Reg. No.384: A 10 year old seedling of **Imura** that first flowered 1954; originated by Ben D. Colombo, California, USA.

The long, narrow, pointed, deep green leaves average 10 cm x 5 cm. The white flowers, 11 cm in diameter and 7.5 cm deep have 35-40 petals, Several of these are narrow and upright in the centre of the flower. The flowers are fragrant. Blooms mid-season.

Fragrant Striped. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

Fragrant Striped. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.5. Synonym for **Bidwell Variegated.**

Fragrant Striped Hermes Sport. Semmes Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.24. Synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

Fragrant Sweet. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.223, Reg. No.526: A 12 year old sasanqua seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1955. Originated by Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is slow, dwarfed, spreading and dense. Leaves medium textured, crenulated, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. Flowers white, single and sweet scented, 7.5 cm in diameter x 2.5 cm deep with 7-8 petals. Blooms early.

Fragrantasia. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.430. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Scentasia,** which first flowered in 1998. The flower is a large single, 10 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep with about 7 waved petals of heavy substance. Colour is deep bright pink (RHS.CC.52C), and it flowers early to mid-season. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with mid-green leaves 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. The flower has a strong fragrance.

Frakfortensis. *The Gardener and Practical Florist,* vol.2, 1843. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Fran Blackwell. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News,* No.87, p.22, Reg. No.303: Originated by Mrs E.M. Geeland, Arcadia, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling from the cross 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) x **Great Eastern.** The semi-double, bright rose-red, 11.5 cm across, flowers bloom early to mid-season. The dense, upright, vigorous growing plant has dark green leaves. See colour photo on p.13.

Fran Boudolf. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May 1998, p.18, Reg. No. 2454. A small, light pink with dark pink edge, formal double chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Ed Atkins, Shalimar, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 60 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Fran Homeyer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, 1974, p.233, Reg No.1331: A 9 year old japonica seedling that first bloomed 1971; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is pearl-rose to Persian-rose. Average size, 11-12.5 cm in diameter x 4.5-5 cm deep with 97-119 petals. Long lasting, good texture with long, fluted, pointed petals, buds sparsely. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo No.64, p.41, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978 as 'Frau Homeyer'. Chinese synonym 'Xiumuye'.

Fran Houser Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.6 as 'Fran Houser Var.'. Orthographic error for **Frank Houser Variegated.**

Fran Mathis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.223, Reg. No.553: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Dr W.F. Mathis, Moultrie, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is rapid and upright, with dark green leaves averaging 10.5 cm x 5 cm.

The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Hermes' (**Hikarugenji**), are champagne pink with white filaments and light yellow anthers. The flowers are 10-11 cm across and 6 cm deep with 46 petals and 5-7 petaloids. There are 8 rows of petals, ruffled towards the centre. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo, front cover, ACS, 1965. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1.

Fran Mathis Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.5 as 'Fran Mathis Var.'; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.88, Reg. No.824: A sport of **Fran Mathis** first observed in 1962 by Dr W.F. Mathis, Moultrie, Georgia, USA. Champagne pink marked with white; otherwise plant and flower characteristics the same as parent.

France-jiro. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.44 with colour photo; Synonym for **Furansujiro.**

Frances. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Small (miniature type), white, semi-double, 5-6 cm in diameter. Substance of petals like **Snowdrift**. Outside petals 2.5 cm in length, becoming smaller towards the centre. Bud develops slowly until colour shows then rapidly elongates. Leaves dark green, obovate, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Apex slim, 10 mm long. Texture stiff. Serrations shallow, about 2 mm pitch. Tapered base. Plant habit pendulous, compact and hardy. Originated by Miss Harriet Brandon, Thomasville, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. First flowered 1947. Reg. No.91. *American Camellia Yearbook.*

Frances B. Homer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.105, Reg. No.1506: A very large, blush pink, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Don-Mac** which flowers in mid-season. Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1972. The flower has yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size 14 cm across. Heavy substance, good texture, poor budset. Colour deepens with age. Plant growth is upright, spreading and dense with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5.5 cm. See colour photo, inside back cover ACS, feb.1983, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.1. Orthographic error: 'Francis B. Homer'. Chinese synonym: 'Hema'.

Frances B. Muckenfuss. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No. 2500. A light to medium pink chance seedling with dark pink on petal tips. Yellow anthers and pale pink filaments. Originated by A.A. Muckenfuss, Jr, Summerville, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with 34 petals. Plant growth is upright and dense, with average growth rate. The dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Frances Black. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.98, Reg. No.1710: A large, medium pink, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky, Louisiana, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed in 1970. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 68 petals. Blooms both solid and variegated blooms on the same plant. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5.5 cm.

Frances Boswell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.169, Reg. No.1274: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1966, originated by Milton Boswell, Ocala, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The rose form double, 'Purity', (**Shiragiku**) type, bloom is pink shading lighter with 42 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Frances Boswell Sport. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Frances Butler. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.272, Reg. No.358: A 5 year old chance seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**). Originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA. First flowered 1955. The dark green leaves average 8.5 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double, tulip shaped flowers, soft, deep coral rose in colour are 8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with notched petals - 9 outer petals and 5 erect, inner petals surrounding a compact column of stamens. Flowers midseason.

Frances Council. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.130. Reg. No.1219: A 7 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1968; originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 4 cm. The formal double, white bloom has 65-70 petals and measures under 6 cm across and 4 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. See colour illustration No.63, p.41, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* Vol.II, 1978. Orthographic error: 'Frances Councill'.

Francis Councill. SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.62. Orthographic error for **Frances Council.**

Frances Garoni. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.287, Reg. No.331: An 9 year old chance seedliong that first flowered 1955; originated by William Garoni, Greenville, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is medium, rapid and open. The long, tapering, sharply pointed leaves average 11 cm x 3 cm. The loose peony form flowers average 13 cm across x 6 cm deep and are soft, rose-pink in colour with 15-19 large, outer petals, 11-13 fluted and twisted petals, 1-5 trumpets and a large cluster of bright, golden stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Frances Garoni Supreme.**

Frances Garoni Supreme. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover: A virus variegated form of Frances Garoni - Soft rose-pink and white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Frances Garoni Variegated'. Orthographic error: 'Francis Garoni Supreme'.

Frances Garoni Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965 as 'Frances Garoni Var.'. Synonym for **Frances Garoni Supreme.**

Frances Goore Dodd. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure* in *Camellia Seedlings,* p.10, colour photo. A crimson with mauve tones; informal double seedling of **Lindsay Neill.** The centre consists of small, erect, ruffled and twisted petals mixed with yellow stamens. Size is 10 cm across. Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Frances Hill. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.9: Pink informal double, large, 10.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Mrs F. Hill, Warrawee, NSW, Australia.

Frances Howell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.89, Reg. No.813: A 4 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Byron W. Howell, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form flower is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals. Colour is light red with gold anthers and white filaments. Blooms very early.

Frances Kryger. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970 *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.58: Rose pink, medium, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by L. Kryger, Pasadena, California, USA.

Frances Leonard. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.312, Reg. No.206: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is open and rapid in rate. Leaves are oval, tapering, acuminate and lightly serrate. The coral to shell--pink flowers are complete double, imbricated in form, similar to **Alba Plena**, 9-12 cm across and late flowering.

Frances Lunsford. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2145: Large size, white, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.122, colour photo, [p.133]: The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and average in rate with dark green leaves 13 cm x 6 cm

Frances M. Solomon. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.273, Reg. No.398: Sport of **Frau Geheimrat Oldevig**; originated by Judge Arthur W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia, USA. First bloomed in 1954. Plant growth is upright and of average density, the leaves average 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The soft, rose-pink, semi-double bloom has 18-20 petals and is about 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Frances McLanahan. McClurkin Jr., 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.302: A light, lavender-pink sport of Lady Vansittart. Originated in USA by David Strothers, Fort Valley, Georgia. Orthographic errors: 'Frances McClenahan', 'Francis McLanahan'. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart Pink.**

Frances McClenahan. Harris' Longview Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Frances McLanahan'. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart Pink.**

Frances Morse. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1984, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.17. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Frances Penton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.46, A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1947; originated by S. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading and open with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) type bloom is soft pink with yellow filaments. It measures 8.5 cm across x 4 cm deep with 15-20 petals. The outer petals are large, the inner erect, giving a trumpet effect. Blooms early to mid-season.

Frances Rooney. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Francis Rooney.**

Frances S. Hicks. True's Camellias, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.3, p.28. Abbreviation for **Frances Sessions Hicks.**

Frances Sessions Hicks. True's Camellias Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.234, Reg. No.668: An 8 year old seedling of **Shiro-daikagura** which first bloomed 1956. Originated by R.D. Hicks, Troutville, Virginia, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. elliptic, broad, sharp serrations, tapering to base and apex. The 14.5 cm diameter flowers, white with gold stamens, vary from flat, semi-double to almost full peony with 30-35 layered petals and rabbit-ear formation, recurving inwards at maturity. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Frances S. Hicks'. Orthographic error: 'Francis Hicks'.

Frances Upson. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1981, vol. XII, No.2, p.6, Reg. No.161: A putative hybrid of *C.japonica* that first flowered 1978; originated by Mr & Mrs F.V. Upson, Kaponga, New Zealand. Growth habit, open and upright. Leaf size is 10 cm x 3 cm, glossy, light green with shallow serrations and twisted margins. The semi-double, silver-pink flowers (RHS.CC.66D Red Purple Group) are deeper coloured on the reverse and average 15 cm across x 5 cm deep with 16 petals. Anthers are gold, filaments cream, fused at the base. Flowers early to late. Orthographic error 'Francis Upson'.

Frances Wheaton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.273, Reg. No.408: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by H.H. Wheaton, Fresno, California, USA, which first flowered

1955. Plant growth is upright, rapid in rate and of average density. The dark green leaves are thick, 11 cm x 6 cm. The anemone form flowers, similar to Elegans, are dark crimson, shading to lighter at the centre, 16 cm across x 6 cm deep with 24 petals and about 80 petaloids. The flower has a strong, pleasant odour. Flowers mid-season to late. Sport: **Frances Wheaton Variegated.**

Frances Wheaton Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, as 'Frances Wheaton V'.: A virus variegated form of **Frances Wheaton** - Dark crimson, blotched with white. Originated in the USA.

Francesca Benucci. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Francesco Benucci.**

Francesca da Rimini. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete*, p.11. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19: Cherry red with white spots. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue, Milan according to Mercatelli and by Pirlo according to Medici Spada.

Francesca del Punta. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68: Brilliant pink veining, centre a little paler, perfectly imbricated, sometimes a spiral. Originated in Italy.

Francesca Romana. Synonym for **F.L.M. Lhasa.**

Francesca Sporza. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for **Francesco Sforza.**

Francesco Benucci. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.18: Flesh rose, ends of petals almost white. Perfect imbrication. Originated by Luzzatti but ceded as the exclusive property of Sr. Francesco Benucci, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Francesco Bernucci', 'Francesca Benucci'.

Francesco Bernucci. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Francesco Benucci.**

Francesco Bertocchini. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Ivory white of a beautiful form; perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Bertocchini.

Francesco Burlamacchi. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Vivid carmine, veined a little deeper, with some marks of white, often small. Imbricated. This cultivar was illustrated in *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.19, 1872, p.112, pl.45 as 'Francesco Burlamachi' - Form very regularly imbricated, petals broad-oval with a slight cleft at the apex; those at the centre, irregular, oblong, all of a bright carmine with fine stripes of a darker hue and large, whitish longitudinal bands down the petals. Orthographic errors: 'Franceso Burlamaqui', 'Francesco Burlamachi'. Orthographic variant: 'Burlamacchi Franceso'. Originated in Italy by Bertocchini.

Francesco Burlamachi. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Francesco Burlamacchi.**

Francesco Burlamaqui. van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, 144:s:38. Orthographic error for **Francesco Burlamacchi.**

Francesco Ferracio. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15. Orthographic error for **Francesco Ferruccio.**

Francesco Ferrucci. G. Cattolica & Co., 1995, *Camilie Borrini.* Orthographic variant for **Francesco Ferruccio.** Hillebrand, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore,* 2003, p.188 asserts this to be the correct orthography, but the Register retains the first published reference.

Francesco Ferruccio. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:24 as 'Francesco Ferrucio'. No description, From B. Lechi. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:38: Formal double, colour very deep crimson. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72-13: Formal double, very bright scarlet, edged slate blue. Orthographic errors: 'Francesco Ferrucio', 'Francesco Ferracio', 'Francesco Ferruzio', 'Francesco Ferruzzio', 'Francessco Ferruccio', 'Francesco Ferrucci', 'Francesco Ferrucio', 'Francesco Ferrugi'. Synonym: 'Principe Doria' according to van Houtte, 1857, but early descriptions vary.

Francesco Ferrucio. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue, No.40, p.33. Orthographic error for **Francesco Ferruccio.**

Francesco Ferrugi. Shirley Hibbert, 1859, *The Floral World & Garden Guide,* p.16, vol.2. Orthographic error for **Francesco Ferruccio.**

Francesco Ferruzio. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.41. Orthographic error for **Francesco Ferruccio.**

Francesco Guicciardi. Joseph Vervaene fils, 1884, Price List Catalogue, No.7, p.16. Orthographic error for **Francesco Guicciardini.**

Francesco Guicciardini. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:248 as 'Francesco Guicciadino'. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Francesco Guicciardi', 'Francesco Guicciardino'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Francesco Guicciardino. van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:248. Orthographic error for **Francesco Guicciardini.**

Francesco Iforjo. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1858, p.27. Orthographic error for **Francesco Sforza.**

Francesco Maria Borrini. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.95 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, cupped form, flesh pink, (RHS.CC.69B). A seedling of **Madoni** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 1980. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Francesco Mariani. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Ivory white, lined with rose, imbricated. Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Francesco Montel. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1878, Catalogue, p.42. Orthographic error for **Francesco Moutel.**

Francesco Moutel. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70. Carmine rose veined a little darker with a few narrow stripes of pale rose, a little paler at the centre. A perfectly imbricated flower. Originated in Italy by Moutel. Orthographic error: 'Francesco Montel'.

Francesco Sforza. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.18. Perfect imbrication, crimson red, centre a little deeper. Originated in Italy. See Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.IV, as 'Francesco Sporza'. van Houtte 1871-1872 Catalogue, No.140, p.359: "Similar to **Rubini.** Variable, deep pink with paler centre and white streaks". This agrees with Verschaffelt, but differs from Luzzatti's original, and may be due to virus variegation. Orthographic errors: 'Francesco Sporza', 'Francesco Iforjo', 'Francesco Sporza'.

Francesco Sporza. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Francesco Sforza.**

Franceska Lawson. *(C.japonica),* Camelliana Nursery Catalogue, 1968, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.163, Reg. No.1080: An 11 year old seedling that first bloomed 1962, originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is open, upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves of medium size. The rose-form double bloom is blush white with

bright yellow anthers and yellow filaments. It measures 13.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20-25 petals. The flower has a heavy, crepy texture. Blooms mid-season to late.

Francessco Ferruccio. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Francesco Ferruccio.**

Francesso Guicciardi. Joseph Vervaene fils, 1884, Price List Catalogue, No.7, p.16. Orthographic error for **Francesco Guicciardini.**

Francfortensis. Robert Tyas, 1844, *Popular Flowers.* Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Francfourtensis. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Francfurtensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.46. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Franchetti. *(C.japonica), I Giardini giornal d'orticultura.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Francie L. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1964: Rose-pink, very large semi-double, 13 cm across, with irregular, wavy, upright petals. Originated by Ed Marshall, Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, USA, from the cross *C.saluenensis* **Apple Blossom** x *C.reticulata* **Buddha.** The 18 year old seedling first bloomed 1960. It was not registered with the ACS until 1979 in *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.105, Reg. No.1517. Orthographic error: 'Francie L.C.'. Sports: **Francie L Surprise, Francie L Variegated.** It received the "Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award" for 1969 and the "Edward H. Metcalf Hybrid Award" for 1967; the "National Camellia Hall of Fame Award" for 1978 and the "William E Woodroof Hall of Fame Award" for 1980. It also received the RHS "Award of Merit" in 1972. For colour photos see *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, facing p.182 and Macoboy.1981. *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.156. Chinese synonym: 'Fulangxi'.

Francie L.C. Cistins Nursery Catalogue, 1987-1988, p.16. Orthographic error for **Francie L.**

Francie L Surprise. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook* 1980. p.164, Reg. No.1628: A very large, rose-red and white peony form mutant of **Francie L Variegated,** flowers mid-season. Originated by Clyde X. Copeland, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. First observed 1978. Average flower size 13 cm across x 8.5 cm deep. Chinese synonym 'Qite Fulangxi'.

Francie L Variegated. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.174 as 'Francie L Var.': A virus variegated form of **Francie L** - Rose-pink and white. Originated in USA. Sport: **Francie L Surprise**. Chinese synonym: 'Xin Fulangxi'.

Francie L. White. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). A very large, white, semidouble sport of **Francie L.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Dr Daniel E. Nathan, Fort Valley, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The sport was first observed 1990 and has flowered true 4 years on 3 plants. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 9 cm deep, with 30 petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous, with dark green leaves 14.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Francina. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II,* p.3. Orthographic error for 'Francine', synonym for **Elegans.**

Francine. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.6. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Francis B. Homeyer. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985, p.2. Orthographic error for **Frances B. Homeyer.**

Francis Butler. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Frances Butler.**

Francis Eugene Phillips. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Feb. 1999, p.22, Reg. No.2485. A large, soft pink bordered white, peony form chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Gene Phillips, Savannah, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 24 year old seedling first flowered 1982, and flowers profusely. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with wavy petals and 8 petaloids. The stamens are golden and filaments are white. Plant growth is upright and vigorous, with light green leaves having unusual holly-like serrations, and 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Da Feilisi'.

Francis Garoni Supreme. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. Orthographic error for **Frances Garoni Supreme.**

Francis Hanger. *(C.x williamsii), RHS Supplement to the Dictionary of Gardening,* ed. P.M. Synge, 1956: Medium single white with central cluster of yellow stamens. Jackman & Son, 1962-1963, *Planter's Handbook,* No.24, p.31: A pure white williamsii. Flowers freely. Originated in England. Anonymous, 1963, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* ser.3, 133:156: 'Awards of Merit'. *Camellia x williamsii* **Francis Hanger** - A beautiful, single flowering variety. It is pure white, the blossoms 8 cm across, are enhanced by a striking boss of golden stamens. Shown by the RHS Gardens, Wisley. Mr Francis Hanger made this cross at Wisley in 1946. It is *C.japonica* **Alba Simplex** x *C.saluenensis,* petals 9 in number, broadly-ovate to orbicular-ovate, stamens in a cylindrical mass, 2.5 cm long, united in their basal half, anthers rich yellow, stigma 3-fid, hidden by longer stamens. Leaves elliptic to broadly-ovate, 6-8 cm long x 3.5-5 cm wide, coarsely crenate, dark green, thick, with acuminate apex; cuneate at base. Orthographic error: 'Francis Manger'.

Francis Hicks. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion List, 1964-1965, p.6. Orthographic error for **Frances Sessions Hicks.**

Francis Manger. Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1973-1974. Orthographic error for **Francis Hanger.**

Francis McClanahan. Wheelers Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Frances McLanahan', synonym for **Lady Vansittart Pink.**

Francis McLanahan. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for 'Frances McLanahan', synonym for **Lady Vansittart Pink.**

Francis Rooney. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.312, Reg. No.202: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA. First flowered 1950. Plant growth is open and rapid in rate with light green leaves, oval, tapering acuminate and heavily serrate. The pink flowers are incomplete double in form, with large petaloids, similar to **Gloire de Nantes**. Size of blooms, 10.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Flowers from early to late. Orthographic error: 'Frances Rooney'.

Francis Saunders. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.139 with black & white photo: Flower: Complete double formal, almost tiered; crimson 22/1 base to 22/2, innermost tone, 22/self venation; to 9 cm across x 4 cm deep. Petals about 30, oval to obovate, conspicuous veins, 3.5 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide. In the centre of the flower there are about 20 additional petal segments, about half size, with some incomplete at the heart, which has a few short, crimped stamens hidden until fully open. Leaves broad-elliptic, channelled, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide, cupped, dark glossy green, stiff, leathery texture; serrations broad and shallow; apices short pointed. Habit: Spreading, open; mid-season flowering. Originated in the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, USA.

Francis Upson. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.138. Orthographic error for Frances Upson.

Francisca. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16 as Macarthur seedling No.51/52 from Camden Park. There is no record of a description or distribution so it can be considered extinct. Orthographic variant: 'Francisco'.

Francisco. Hazlewood and Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.82. Orthographic error for **Francisca.**

Francisco d'Almada. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, light salmon-cherry. Orthographic variant: 'Francisco de Almada'. Originated in Portugal.

Francisco de Almada. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, Orthographic variant for **Francisco d'Almada.**

Franciscio. *(C.japonica),* Ludeman's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.5: Carmine blotched white. Originated in the USA.

Francfortensis. John Miller, Bristol Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Franco-furtensis.**

Franckfurtensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.46. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Franckfurtensis Alba. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis Alba.**

Francklin. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Franklin.**

Franco Furtensis. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Francofortensis. van Houtte, 1836, *L'Horticulture Belge,* vol.3, p.2347. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Francofurstensis. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelia*, p.129. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Franco-Furtana. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue, 1899, p.20. Orthographic error for **Franco-furtensis.**

Francofurtensis. *(C.japonica), Allegemeine Garten Zeiten,* 1834, pp.342,343. Loudon, 1835, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* p.265: Originated by J. Rinz, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, March 19th, 1835. I have gained, from the seed of *C.japonica* **Argentea,** a splendid variety. It flowered last year. It is as large as the *C.reticulata.* Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2: Imbricated, red fading to rose. It was figured and described in Vershaffelt, 1849-1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.II: The blossom measures not less than 12-13 cm across, the numerous petals are very regularly imbricated. Those at the periphery are broad, rounded and deeply bilobate, the others, oblong, oval, cut at the apex into 2 or 3 irregular lobes. The central ones are compact, lanceolate, undulate and emarginate. A brilliant, rich cherry colour. Berlèse also figured and described the variety as C. 'Francofurtensis', vol.2, 1843, pl.152. The decription is basically the same as Verschaffelts. See also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 49. A popular camellia for 150 years, its name has been misspelt many ways including: 'Francfortensis', 'Francfurtensis', 'Franckfurtensis', 'Francofortensis', 'Francofurstensis', 'Franco-Furtana', 'Frankenfortensis', 'Frankfortensis', 'Frankofortensis', 'Frankofurtensis', 'Frankofortensis', 'Francfoutensis', 'Franco Furtensis', 'Frankfortiensis'. It also received a number of synonyms: 'Wellingtonio', 'Wellingtonia', 'Wellingtoni', 'Dark Fulgens', 'Dark Fukgens'(Rinz).

Francofurtensis Alba. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46, as 'Franckfurtensis Alba'. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

François Benoit. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. No details.

François Gagnepain. *(C.oleifera x C.sasanqua). International Camellia Journal,* 1993, p.43 with black and white illustration: Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucou, France. A seedling of the *C.oleifera* **Jaune** x *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata.** A flower of up to 15 cm across with a stamen topknot, intertwined petals and a peppery scent. Blooms early to mid-season. Colour light pink. Jardins de France, No.2, 1993, *Spécial Camélias,* p.31, colour photo.

François II. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. Red, semi-double.

Francois Wiot. *(C.japonica),* Morren, ed., 1868, *Belgique Horticole,* p.257, pl.15: Crimson, large anemone form with golden variegated foliage. Originated in Belgium, possibly as a foliage sport of **Chandleri.** Erroneous synonyms: 'Lady of the Lake', Lady of the Lake'(Australia).

Françoise Benoit. *(C.japonica),* Onillion, Angers Catalogue, 1937, p.5: Imbricated, red. Hanger, 1956, *Wisley Camellias.* Originated in France. Orthographic error 'Francois Benoit'.

Francoise Dorleac. *(C.hybrid),* Pépinières Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2014. Their own seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Crimson King** x *C.oleifera* **Jaune**. Deep pink single. No further details.

Frank Anderson. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. No description. Originated in USA.

Frank Baker. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, white, incomplete double (Anemone form), 12-14 cm across. There are 14 outer petals which are thin, rather square and fluted. Stamens are central but in 5 separate groups. Leaves glossy green, 3 times as long as wide. Slightly serrate. Plant habit, open and slow growing. Originated by Frank F. Baker Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA from seed imported from Japan in 1939. Registered with ACS, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, Reg. No.76.

Frank Bisbee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.223, Reg. No.867: This large, semi-double flower is a chance seedling that bloomed for the first time 1957. Originated by Frank D. Bisbee Sr., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The white flowers are 11-12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with a peony form centre, variable, incomplete double, occasionally formal double; 60 petals, 30 petaloids with yellow stamens interspersed. Early to mid-season blooming.

Frank Brownlee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.89, Reg. No.867: This large, semi-double flower is a chance seedling that bloomed for the first time 1959 at 8 years of age. It is a deep red with golden anthers and yellow filaments. Its size is 12.5-13 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 26 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Late flowering.

Frank Edison. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1956, p.25. Orthographic error for **Frank Eidson.**

Frank Eidson. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.43: Frank Eidison was originated by Mrs Frank Eidson, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. The flower is a large semi-double to peony white, splashed with pink and red. Early flowering. Mutants include: **Blush Eidson, Rose Eidson.** Orthographic error: 'Frank Edison'.

Frank Foote. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.54: Deep pink. Large semi-double with creped and ruffled outer petals, fimbriated inner petals and a few petaloids amongst the stamens. Originated by Mrs H.S. Hagerty, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA.

Frank Gibson. *(C.japonica),* Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.246, black & white photo, p.242: A most outstanding seedling of unknown parentage, raised by Mrs F.L. Gibson, Thomasville, Georgia, USA and named for her late husband. Large, incomplete double, with one row of large, pure white petals, a high centre of very golden petaloids and a few short, golden stamens. Nearest to yellow of any camellia to date. See colour pl. facing p.146, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1953. Illustrated by Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue. American Camellia Yearbook.* 1954, Reg. No.25. It is a rapid, open grower with mid-green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm, thin texture, raised venation, shallow serrations and cuneate base. Orthographic error: 'F.L. Gibson'.

Frank House Variegated. Mark S. Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.1, as 'Frank House Var.'. Orthographic error for **Frank Houser Variegated.**

Frank Houser. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. No description. ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2178: Very large size, deep glowing pink to red with darker veins, semi-double to loose peony form hybrid. (**Buddha** x **Steve Blount**) Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Walter E. Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.122: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1984 (sic). Average flower size, 15.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 9-13 broad, fluted and curled outer petals, 9-14 rabbit eared inner petals with occasional petaloids and white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. There is also a variegated form. Chinese synonym 'Haosi'.

Frank Houser Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965 as 'Fran Houser Var.': A virus variegated form of **Frank Houser** - Deep glowing pink to red, blotched white. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Frank House Variegated'. Chinese synonym 'Hua Haosi'.

Frank Parsons. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957.Orthographic error for **Frank Persons.**

Frank Persons. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.12: Flower semi-double to loose peony form, 7.5 cm across with 14 guard petals and 18-20 small petaloids intermixed with a few short stamens in the centre, Colour of flower bud is pinkish, but, when open, the flower is self white. Leaves medium size. Originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA and Reg. No.291, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954. First bloomed 1951. Plant growth dense, upright, somewhat columnar. Early blooming. See black & white photo, p.35, Sharp, *Camellias Illustrated.* Orthographic error 'Frank Parsons'.

Frank Pursel. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, p.187, Reg. No.2076, colour photo between p.186-187: Very large size, red, peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid ([X-5 *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**] x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian'), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Average flower size, 17.5 cm across x 10.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Frank Robinson. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large, rose-red with a tinge of orange, semi-double to incomplete double (Anemone form), 9-11 cm across with about 20 petals, 3.2 cm x 3.8 cm, notched at the tips. The flower is of a loose formation and the petals, towards the centre, tend to fold and curl and are mixed with the central stamens. Filaments are pink and anthers yellow. Buds are oval and green. The leaves are glossy dark green, lanceolate, 9.5 cm x 5 cm. The tip and stem are prominent, veins light yellow and notable. Serrations very shallow, about 3 mm pitch. Plant habit compact, upright and a fairly fast grower. Originated by Mrs Frank Robinson, Anderson, South Carolina, USA from seed of unknown parents. First bloomed 1946. Reg. No.61, ACS., *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Frank Waghorn. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.11, Reg. No.447: Originated by Kenneth Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. Chance seedling from the species *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii.* First flowered 1990. Flower colour deep pink (RHS.CC.61D), single of 5 petals, trumpet form, 5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Flowers early to late on a slow growing, open plant. Leaves olive-green, glossy, ovate, curled, margins finely serrate, apices acuminate, 5 cm long x 2 cm wide. Petals notched. Filaments in a central bunch. Flowers shed whole.

Frank Williams Jr.. (*C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Orange red. Large, fluted semi-double. Vigorous, upright but pendulous growth. The petals are large and wavy, the central ones folded with prominent stamens intermixed. Originated by Frank D. Williams, Beverley Hills, California, USA.

Frankenfortensis. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Frankfortensis. Marnock, 1838, *Floral Magazine,* 3(25):4. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Frankfortiensis. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.9. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Frankie Bray. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.37. Synonym for **Roosevelt Blues.**

Frankie May Wheeler. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Frankie Winn. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1975. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.130, Reg. No.1480: A large, pastel pink, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Mrs James Luker, Savannah, Georgia, USA. The 6 year old plant first bloomed 1974 with 51 petals, 12 petaloids, golden anthers, cream filaments. Size, 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Soft, glowing sheen, medium texture, long lasting, falls whole. Plant growth upright, average, rapid in rate with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Frankie Winn Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2000, p.30, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2535. A virus variegated form of **Frankie Winn,** originated by William Sutton, Savannah, Ga., USA. The pastel pink, variegated white flowers show a special fluorescence. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.3, colour photo p.c9. The 22 year old seedling first flowered in 1978. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 51 petals and 12 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and average in rate, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 5 cm wide. Note: There are differences in the description from the solid coloured **Frankie Winn.**

Franklin. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue,1844, p.11: Very large size, white, with the form and size of a double herbaceous peony. Harrison, ed., 1846, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.44: Very large, double white. Nearly as large as a peony. Berese, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.306: Flowers 10-11 cm across, white peony form, outer petals in 2 or 3 rows, cupped, closely packed, notched, loosely imbricated, those in the centre diversaform, numerous, clustered; corolla sometimes a regular rose-form. Orthographic error: 'Francklin'.

Franklini. *(C.japonica),* Michael Floy & Sons Nursery, 1832, Catalogue, p.55. Pink and scarlet waratah. Originated in USA.

Frankofortensis. Buist, 1845, *American Flower Garden Directory,* 3rd ed., p.220. Orthographic error for **Francofurtensis.**

Frankofurtensis. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* Orthographic error for **Franco-furtensis.**

Frankston. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.83. No description. Originated in Australia. No valid listing located.

Franlinii. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Franklini.**

Frans Dr Schiffner. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Frau Dr Schiffner.**

Frans Homeyer. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.3; Pink, imbricated.

Frans Van Dam. Everton Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1977-1978. Orthographic error for **Frans Van Damme.**

Frans Van Damme. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1878-1879, 179:256. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1879-1880, 184:239: Deep rose-pink striped white. Large size, formal double with broad petals. The modern cultivar **Frans Van Damme** listed in Claude Thoby's catalogue, 1971-1972, p.5 as "Imbricate, cerise, late" is probably a sport to the self cerise colour. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Frans Van Dam', 'Franz Van Dam', 'Franz Van Damme', 'Frans Van Damne'. Synonym: 'Souvenir d'Frans Van Damme'.

Frans Van Damne. Delauney, Angers Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.37. Orthographic error for **Frans Van Damme.**

Frans Van der Bom. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, 244:240: Large size, beautifully imbricated flowers, rosy white with vermilion blotched. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1893, p.63, English edition, 253:54: Imbricated rosy white with rosy blotches. Originated in Belgium.

Franso Jiro. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Furansujiro.**

Franz Van Damme. Curvelier, 1887, *Revue de l'Horticulture Beige et Etrangere,* 13:55. Orthographic variant for **Frans Van Damme.**

Franzini. Lemaire, 1859, *Iconographie des Camellias,* book 5, pl.1, Morran & Vos, 1887. Abbreviation for Carolina Franzini, erroneously listed for **Paolina Maggi.**

Frascrii. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* . Orthographic error for **Fraseri.**

Fraseri. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.,1, p.128: Leaves oval, a little acuminate, recurved, venation prominent, deeply serrate, of a dull green; flower large, full, of a brilliant red. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Frazera', 'Fraserii', 'Frazerii', 'Frascrii'.

Fraseri Alba. *(C.japonica), Catalogue de plantes la Société Royale d'horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22 as 'Fraserii Alba'. No description. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variant: 'Frazerii Alba'. (Believed extinct.)

Fraseri Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.122-123 as 'Fraserii Rubra': Leaves round-oval, acuminate, recurved, prominent venation, deeply serrate, of a dull green, buds obtuse, scales apple green; flower 9 cm across, double, of a beautiful cherry-red; the first row of outside petals almost even, broad, rounded, notched, the others entire, ovoid, well displayed, a little reflexed, with fine veins of blood red; those of the centre, unequal, irregular, to the number of 5 or 6, erect, intermingled with sterile stamens. Said to have been introduced to England from China. Orthographic errors: 'Fraserii Rubra', 'Frazerii Rubra'.

Fraterna. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* The species *Camellia fraterna* Hance, 1862.

Frau Arnoldo da Brescia. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Fra Arnoldo da Brescia.**

Frau Doctor Schiffner. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Frau Dr Schiffner.**

Frau Dr Schiffeur. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Frau Dr Schiffner.**

Frau Dr Schiffner. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1897, *Preisverzeichnis:* Medium large, white, formal double. Newly imported from Japan. Orthographic variant: 'Frau Doctor Schiffner'. Orthographic errors: 'Frans Dr Schiffner', 'Frau Dr Schiffeur.', 'Dr Frau Schiffner.'.

Frau Geheimrat Oldevig. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1911, *Preisverzeichnis:* Large size, semi-double of the 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) type, spinel pink, mottled or spotted with white. See pl. p.144, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens* vol.I. Synonyms: 'Thomas Plant', 'Mme Chiang Kai-Shek'. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue* Crimson-red, beautifully mottled with white, hemispherical, incomplete double, 10-12 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Cylindrical central mass of stamens, intermingled with petaloids. Resembles 'Donckelaeri'. Leaves dark green, lustrous, elliptic, 10 cm x 4 cm. Prominent apex, recurved. Serrations coarse towards the apex, diminishing towards the base. Fast growing, willowy. Sport: Frances M. Solomon.

Frau Homeyer. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.64, p.41. Orthographic error for **Fran Homeyer.**

Frau Kumiko. (Mrs Kumiko). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.49 with colour photo; Medium size single, pink ground changing to white in the centre. Distinctive flower form, long, narrow, chanelled petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrow-elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Yume-no-furusato,** first flowered 2005, named and released by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan, in 2009.

Frau M. Seidel. Charles Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Abbreviation for 'Frau Minna Seidel', synonym for **Otome.**

Frau Mina Seidel. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1911. Orthographic error for 'Frau Minna Seidel', synonym for **Otome.**

Frau Minna Seidel. Seidel Catalogue, 1883. Synonym for **Otome.** Orthographic errors: 'Frau M. Seidel', 'Frau Mina Seidel', 'Frau Minnie Seidel', 'Frau Mirina Leidle'.

Frau Minnie Seidel. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for 'Frau Minna Seidel, synonym for **Otome.**

Frau Mirina Leidle. F. Toynbee Catalogue, 1957-1958. Orthographic error for 'Frau Minna Seidel', synonym for **Otome.**

Frau Muller. Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.187. Synonym for **Uncle Sam.**

Fray Luis de Souza. EEscuela de Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Frei Luiz de Sousa.**

Frazera. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic error for **Fraseri.**

Frazeri. Société de Flore Catalogue, 1838, p.18. Orthographic error for **Fraseri.**

Frazerii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic error for **Fraseri.**

Frazerii Alba. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.20. Orthographic variant for **Fraseri Alba.**

Frazerii Rubra. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.20. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.83. Orthographic error for **Fraseri Rubra.**

Freckles. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1997, p.21, Reg. No.2402. A miniature, white with pink dots and flecks, formal double chance seedling. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The seedling is over 15 years old. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 30+ petals. Plant growth is upright, and average with light green leaves.

Fred A. Sander. Potomac Valley Camellia Society Newsletter, 1986. Orthographic error for **Fred Sander.**

Fred Gerald. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.160, Reg. No.1057: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Kenneth G. Durio Jr, Opalousa, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm. The peony form bloom is 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 15 petals and 22-28 petaloids. Red and white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late.

Fred H. Smith. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.55: Light pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by W.H. Smith, Statesboro, Georgia, USA.

Fred Lee. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, 1985, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.1981: A very large, red, semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid, chance seedling, originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 19 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid, with dark green leaves, 13 cm x 6 cm. For colour photo see front cover ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4.

Fred Mayo. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2007, p.28 with colour photo; Reg. No.2703. A chance seedling that first flowered 1995. Originated by Fred Mayo, Fayetteville N.C., USA, and propagated by Leighton McKeithen, Fayetteville. A 10 cm diameter, bright red, formal double with rosebud centre. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous. Described as very suitable for hedging as well as exhibition. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2007, p.68 with colour photo.

Fred Parkes. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1992, No.123, p.5, Reg. No.414: Originated by Mrs Edna Parkes, East Brighton, Victoria, Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **William Hertrich** seed parent, and *C.reticulata* **Mouchang** pollen parent.. First flowered 1982. A deep pink, incomplete double to loose peony form flower of 31 petals. Colour RHS.CC.51A. Size 17 cm across x 8 cm deep. Flowers mid-season on an upright, spreading plant. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, flat, finely serrated apices acuminate, 14 cm long x 7 cm wide. Petals fluted. Flowers shed whole.

Fred S. Tuckfield. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32, p.18, Reg. No.102: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* **Confucius,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1966. The 11-13 cm flowers at first have a bud centre but open to show a few stamens. It has 3-4 rows of porcelain Rose, RHS.HCC.620/2, with darker veining and is a late bloomer. The leaves are dark olive green, rugose and strongly reticulate, 10.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, with acute apex and serrulate.

Fred Sander. *(C.japonica),* Bois, May,1913, *Revue Horticole*, p.224 and Garnier Oct,1913, *Revue Horticole*, p.476: Flowers measure 12-14 cm across with petals slashed and curled at the rim, undulate, of a brilliant scarlet. They resemble large carnations. The edges of the petals are indented and curled, the silvery centre cluster, surrounded by golden anthers, adds to the attraction of this plant. Slow, compact, upright growth. This description is accompanied by a

beautiful plate by the flower painter, A, Goosens. This camellia is a fimbriated sport of **Lady de Saumarez,** to which it has a strong tendency to revert. Its leaves are medium green, elliptic, 9 cm x 4.5 cm, waved and twisted, finely serrate, acuminate. The original plant still stood in the Sander Nursery at St André, in the 1960's, but largely reverted to **Lady De Saumarez.** Received an RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1921. Originated by Sander Ltd Nursery, Bruges, Belgium. Sports: **Cinderella, Fred Sander Variegated.** Synonyms: 'Fimbriata Superba', 'Fringed Red'. Orthographic errors: 'Fred Sanders', 'Fred Saunders', 'Fred A Sander.'. Chinese synonym: 'Foleide'.

Fred Sander Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.25: A variegated form of **Fred Sander** - Crimson and white. Originated in the USA. Synonym: 'Fimbriata Superba Variegated'. Orthographic errors: 'Fred Sanders Variegated', 'Fred Sander Var.', 'Fred Saunder Variegated'.

Fred Sanders. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Fred Sander.**

Fred Sanders Variegated. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958 as 'Fred Sanders Var.'. Orthographic error for **Fred Sander Variegated.**

Fred Saunder. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Fred Sander.**

Fred Saunder Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Fred Sander Variegated.**

Fred Saunders. Antony Estates Nursery Catalogue, 1966. Orthographic error for **Fred Sander.**

Fred Smith. Gerbing's Azalea Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for **Fred H. Smith.**

Fred Spencer. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.74, p.25, Reg. No.254: Originated by Fred Spencer, Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia, with seed from *C.reticulata,* 'Crimson Robe' (Dataohong), that first flowered 1969. Dense, upright habit of growth with lanceolate, 11 cm x 5 cm dark green, pointed leaves. Flowers, 15 cm across, brick red to dark red.

Fred the Great. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Abbreviation for 'Frederic the Great', synonym for **Floyi.**

Frederic. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4. Abbreviation for 'Frederic the Great', synonym for **Floyi.**

Frederic Alba. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.17. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.II. Abbreviation for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frédéric Campbell. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4 as Cherry red. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Fréderic Chopin. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.96 with colour photo; Medium to large formal double, deep pink (RHS.CC.57B), streaked with white. A seedling of 'Plutone' x 'Giorgia Rossa', first flowered in 1994.

Frederic der Gerechte. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Frederico der Gerechte'. Orthographic error: 'Friederich der Gerechye'.

Frederic Gonfalonieri. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.107. Orthographic variant for **Federico Confalonieri.**

Frederic Legiana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.83. Orthographic error for 'Frederic le Grande', synonym for **Floyi.**

Frédéric-le-Grand. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.16; *L'Horticulture Belge Journal,* vol.3, 1836, p.249. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Frédéric-le-Grand Alba. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Abbreviation for **Frédéric-le--Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.265: The flower, about 10 cm in diameter, is full, regular, pure, milk white, transparent. The petals are in 8 or 9 rows; the first 3 rows are large, rounded, indented; the other rows long and narrow; those at the centre, thin, strap-like and disposed in the form of a star. The flower is flat and imbricated with more or less regularity. The camellia was received from Italy and first flowered for Vershaffelt in 1843, when he supplied a plant to Berlèse. Verschaffelt figured and described this variety in 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII pl.II under the synonym 'Frédéric Alba'. It subsequently received many variations of these names such as: Fréderick le Grand flore albo pleno', 'Grand Frederic Alba', 'Fredrico Alba', 'Fredrica Alba', 'Fredrici Alba', 'Floyii Alba', 'Frederico il Grande (Flore albo pleno)', 'Frederico Alba Vera', 'Fréféric-le-Grand Alba', 'Frederich Alba'.

Frederic Ozanam. *(C.japonica), St Vincent de Paul Record,* 1982: Deep pink formal double. Blooms midseason. Originated in Australia.

Frederic the Great. Buist, Robert, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* 3rd ed, p.220. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Frederica. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.83. Abbreviation for 'Frédéric-le-Grand'. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Frederica Alba. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.12. Synonym for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frederica Confalonieri. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1849, p.18. Orthographic error for **Federico Confalonieri.**

Frederica Millius. Contini Catalogue, 1915. Orthographic error for **Federico Mylius.**

Frederica Myllius. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Federico Mylius.**

Frederich Alba. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.5. Orthographic error for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frederich Franchetti. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Federico Franchetti.**

Fréderich le Grand Flore Albo Pleno. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.265. Orthographic variant for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frederici. *(C.japonica),* Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Item 1875-1876, Catalogue, p.102. Crimson maroon of fine form and well imbricated. An early bloomer. Originated in Germany.

Frederici. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Federici.**

Frederici Alba. Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Synonym for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frederici Fiametta Bianchi. da Silva, 1880. *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.10. Synonym for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frederick Alba. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Synonym for **Frédéric-le-grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frederick Beck. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.312, Reg. No.169: A 4 year old seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by Frederick Beck, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA, that first flowered 1953. Leaves dark green, pointed, about 7 cm long. Buds long, light green with a silver cast. Flower single, similar to 'Amabilis' (**Kamo-honnami**). Colour brick-red with dark yellow stamens, 6 petals. Flower size, 13 cm across. Flowers mid-season to late.

Frederick the Great. Hovey, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:153. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Frederico Alba. Morren & Vos, 1857, *Iconographie de Camellia.* Synonym for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frederico Confalioneri. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren Culture von Camellien*, p.41. Orthographic error for **Federico Confalonieri.**

Frederico Confalonieri. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. Orthographic error for **Federico Confalonieri.**

Frederico der Gerechte. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. Orthographic variant for **Frederic der Gerechte.**

Frederico Franchetti. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.38. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV. Orthographic variant for **Federico Franchetti.**

Frederico Gonfalonieri. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.47. Morren & Vos, 1887, *Iconographie des Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Federico Confalonieri.**

Frederico il Grande. Giocomelli Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic variant for 'Frédéric-le-Grand', synonym for **Floyi.**

Frederico il Grande (Flore Albo Pleno). Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.91. Orthographic variant for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Frederico Milius. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyéres...*, p.243. Orthographic error for **Federico Mylius.**

Frederico Mylius. Auguste van Geert, 1862-1863, Catalogue, No.54, p.39. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Federico Mylius.**

Frederico Pellereau. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.6, 1869, p.9, & No.9, 1872-1873. Formal double, virginal pinkish white, striped and sprinkled carmine. Originated in Portugal. Synonym 'Mr. F. Pellereau'.

Frédérique. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.3; No details. Unclear if this is an abbreviation of an older cultivar.

Fred's Choice. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.64: Pink. Miniature semi-double. Upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by F. Hamilton, Santa Monica, California, USA.

Free Expression. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.83. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Free Style. *(C.x williamsii).* Trehane Catalogue, 1980. No description. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery Catalogue, 1990-1991 Price List, p.10: Large informal double, pale pink with darker picotee edging. Blooms early to late. James Trehane & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1991, p.10: Large, informal semi-double, 12.5 cm diameter flowers with some rabbit ears and petaloids. The frilled, closely arranged pale pink petals with darker tones, complete the informal appearance. Abundant bloomer on a slow growing, compact, tidy bush. Blooms early to late. John Kelly, 1991, *A Garden for all*

Seasons, p.20. Illustration shows a semi-double, pale pink with central stamens and some petals intermixed. Very hardy, slow growing with very dense foliage. Blooms mid-season.

Freedom Bell. *(C.hybrid),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1965, *America Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.105, Reg. No.1508: A small, bright red, bell-shaped semi-double non-reticulata hybrid seedling that blooms early to mid-season. The 16 year old seedling first bloomed 1962. Average flower size is 8 cm across. Commercially introduced 1965. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with leaves 5 cm x 3.2 cm. There is also a variegated form. Chinese synonym: 'Ziyouling'.

Freedom Bell Variegated. *(C.hybrid),* Gentry, 1968, The Camellia Journal, vol.23, No.1, as 'Freedom Bell Var.': A virus variegated form of **Freedom Bell** – Bright red spotted white. Originated in USA.

Freeman Weiss Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Abbreviation for **Mrs Freeman Weiss Variegated.**

Freestyle. *Camellias, The Complete Guide*, Edgar, Logan A., pp.194-95; Incorrect orthography for **Free Style.**

Fregeo. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1998, No.147, p.12, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.500. Originated by Freda and George Pearce, Como, West Australia. Seed parent assumed to be *C.reticulata* hybrid **Phyl Doak,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1978. The pink (RHS.CC.63D) semi-double flower of 16 petals has notched petals, and stipplings of deeper pink (RHS.CC.63C), and is 12 cm diameter. Flowers mid-season to late on a bushy, upright, rapid-growing plant. Leaves mid-green, glossy, flat, oval, fine serrations, acute apex. Filaments columnar. A free-flowering seedling which grew underneath a plant of **Phyl Doak.**

Frei Luiz de Sousa. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44. Formal double, light rose, centre darker, Striped white. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant; 'Frei Luiz de Souza' Orthographic errors: 'Fray Luiz de Souza', 'Frei Luis de Sousa'.

French Blush. *(C.japonica),* Griffin Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. No description. originated in the USA. (Believed extinct.)

French Double. Domoto Nursery catalogue, 1939. Synonym for **Furansujiro.**

French Imperator. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.30. Synonym for 'Imperator'(France).

French Imperator Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'French Imperator Var.': A variegated form of 'Imperator' (France) - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

French Kelvingtonia. Mays, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.179. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

French Paeony. Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks.* Orthographic variant for **French Peony.**

French Pearl. Youtz, Jr., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.187. Synonym for 'Effie B. Youtz', (**Candidissima**).

French Peonia. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **French Peony.**

French Peony. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.6: Dull pink. Medium anemone form. Purchased by McIlhenny from Domoto in 1936. Originated from Guichard Soeurs Nursery, Nantes, France. Orthographic variants: 'French Paeony', 'French Peonia'.

French Pink Peony. Youtz, Jr., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.189. Synonym for **Debutante.**

French Reine des Fleurs. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List,* p.5, 10. Synonym for 'Reine des Fleurs', (**Commensa**).

French Vanilla. *(C.sasanqua).* SCCS, 1997, *The Camellia Review*, vol.59, No.1, p.9, Nuccio's Nurseries advertisement. No description. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1999-2000, p.16. Large, creamy white single. Fast, upright, somewhat open growth.

French Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price list.1940-1941. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.37 as 'French Var.': Medium size with pink blotched white, formal double. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Lindo Nurseries.

French White. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.103. Synonym for **Furansujiro.**

French White. Hovey, ed.,1837, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

French White. Anon., 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien", in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.51, as 'French Whit'. James Burnell, 1837, *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening*, vol.3, new series, p.153. Synonym for **Gallica Alba.**

Frére Arnold de Brescia. Morren, Ch., 1852, *Belgique Horticole,* p.246-247. Orthographic variant for **Fra Arnoldo da Brescia.**

Fressolini. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Frezzolini.**

Freya. ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News,* No.70, p.16, Reg. No.206, erroneously for **Freyda.**

Freyda. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.206 erroneously as 'Freya': Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. First flowered 1971. The dense, upright plant has 5.5 cm x 2 cm, dull green leaves and flowers early to mid-season. The informal 7.7 cm across flowers have light, rose-pink petals with some petaloids showing white. Some of the outer petals are notched and show deeper colour at their base.

Frezolini. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Frezzolini.**

Frezzolini. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.20. No description. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 as 'Frezolini'. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846 as 'Fressolini'. No description. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.III as 'Frezzolinii': Leaves elongated ovals, pointed, lightly veined, fully serrate with deep notches. The blossoms, 10-11 cm across, are anemone form, shaped with numerous, rounded petals, faintly emarginate; the central ones are smaller, folding on themselves, denoting a perfect imbrication. Colour deep to pale rose madder. Originated in Italy by Mariani, Florence. However de Jonghe, 1851 attributed it to Caraccioli. Named for Madame Nencini Frezzolini, a distinguished vocalist. Orthographic errors: 'Fressolini', 'Fresolini', 'Frezzolinii', 'Frezzonia', 'La Frezzolini'.

Frezzonia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.83. Orthographic error for **Frezzolini.**

Fria Arnoldo da Bresci. *Notiziario della Società Italiana della Camellia,* p.21, No. 1, Mar. 1990. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnoldo da Brescia.**

Fridoline. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers,* p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Fridoline. Seidel, Pflanzen Catalogue, p.7. Synonym for **Frederic der Gerechte.**

Frieda Petersen. *(C.japonica), Kamelien,* Peter Fischer catalogue, 2008, p.13 with colour photo p.12; Single, 7 to 8 petals, bright vermilion red, bright yellow tubular stamen centre, 7cm diameter, trumpet shape with petals slightly reflexed at edges. Leaves dark green and arched, 8 cm x 5 cm. Compact growth. A chance seedling that has proved very cold hardy in Germany for the last 20 years.

Friederich der Gerechye. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Originated in Germany. No description. Orthographic variant for **Frederic der Gerechte.**

Friedrich Engels. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.97 with colour photo; Medium size flower, rose form double, red (RHS.CC.47B). Sometimes some petaloids streaked with white in the centre. A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)** x 'Plutone', first flowered in 1984. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Friendfield. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.37: Dark red. Very large, round semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Medium, compact, upright growth. Originated in USA by Allan.

Friendly Skies. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.165, Reg. No.1657: A large, rose-pink semi-double *C.hybrid* chance seedling, early flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 7.8 cm deep with 20 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Petal formation is incurved at the apex and has slightly paler petal margins. Plant growth upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm.

Friend's Coat. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.318. Synonym for **Onigoromo.**

Friendship. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.57. White, large, tiered semi-double. Vigorous growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in the USA by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California.

Frilled White. *(C.sasanqua),* Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.293 illustration, p.290 text: Flower: single, white 7 cm across. Buds: Elliptical. Petals: About 7, roughly truncate, margins deeply scalloped. Centre of flower: A small cluster of stamens, creamy white filaments 1.5cm long, small yellow anthers. Leaves: Elliptic, semi-glossy, dark green, leathery, 5.7 cm long x 2-3 cm wide, margins crenate, apices tapered, venation pronounced on upper surface. Plant habit spreading, free flowering, early. Originated in USA as a seedling from Coolidge Gardens, Pasadena, California.

Frimbriata Superba. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Orthographic error for 'Fimbriata Suberba', synonym for **Fred Sander.**

Frimbriatta. Wilmot, 1943, *American Nurseryman.* 7(7):7. Orthographic error for **Fimbriata.**

Frimbricata Alba. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Orthographic error for **Fimbriata.**

Fringed Double White. Booth & Chandler,1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants....* Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Fringed Kumasaka. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. A form of **Kumasaka** with fringed petals. Originated in USA.

Fringed Petal. Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* p.2. Synonym for **Fimbriata**.

Fringed Scarlet. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3 as 'Fringed Scar.'. Synonym for **Fred Sander.**

Fringed Tricolor. Puddle, 1957, ANZCRS., *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.5. A proposed synonym for **Fred Sander.**

Fringed White. Michael Floy & Son Nursery 1832, Catalogue, p.35. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellias élèves à Bollweiler,* p.11, pl.24. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement,* p.370. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Fritz Taylor. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.62, Reg. No.261: An 8 year old seedling of 'Tricolor', originated by R.L. Taylor, Norfolk, Virginia, USA. First flowered 1953. Plant growth is average in density, upright and slow with light green leaves. Flower buds round and deep pink. Flowers white, graduating to deep pink on outer petals; incomplete double; imbricated, similar to Alba Plena in form, 8 cm across. Late blooming.

Frivolity. *(C.sasanqua),* NCCS., 1964, vol.17, No.2, p.15: Black & white photo. Large, white, single to semi-double with rumpled, notched irregular petals and large stamen cluster. Pink in the bud. Originated in USA.

Frizoliniz. *(C.japonica),* Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.5. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Frizzle White. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941: "(Our seedling #128). Semi-double, 9-11 cm across, very wavy, crinkled petals intermixed with numerous yellow stamens. Resembles **Nobilissima** but larger. The flowers are pure white. The leaves are small, narrow and pointed." Originated in the USA by Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama from seed imported from Japan in 1925. Synonym 'Susan Carter'. See p.147, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens* vol.I for black and white photo. See also Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.89. Chinese synonym: 'Jueshifa'.

Frolic. *(C.rosiflora* hybr.), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar. 1991 , vol.XVII, No. 1 , p.46, Reg. No.286: An 8 year old *C.rosiflora* seedling that first bloomed 1988. Raised and named by Mrs Dorothy Hansen of Waikanae, New Zealand, from a newly germinated seedling supplied by Mrs Phyllis Austin, New Plymouth, New Zealand. It has spreading growth, average density and slow growth rate. The leaves are dark green, 7 cm long x 3 cm wide, while the flower is single, 4 cm across x 2 cm deep with 6-8 petals and 2-4 petaloids, white with a touch of pink. Filaments are white with gold anthers and it flowers early to late season. The bud is pink with the flower opening out flat, with the petals shading pink to the margins. A small, funnel-shaped stamen cluster is intermingled with petaloids. The plant has a tendency to weep and is very floriferous. RHS.CC.56D colour.

Frolic. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Name is invalid as there is already a *C.rosiflora* hybrid of this name registered in New Zealand in 1991.

Fronteiro de Beja. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double. Light cherry colour with deeper veining. Originated in Portugal.

Froostii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Orthographic error for 'Frostii', synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Froostii Alba. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Frostii Alba.**

Frost Prince. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.106, Reg. No.1533: A medium deep pink, (RHS.CC.68B) single *C.hybrid (C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira** x *C.oleifera* (PI 162561); early flowering. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Washington, DC., USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. The flower has 6-8 petals, deep yellow anthers, creamy yellow filaments. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Plants are cold hardy

and growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. See colour photo facing p.76, *American Camellia Yearbook.* 1981.

Frost Princess. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.98, Reg. No.1742, with colour photo facing p.76: Medium lavender pink, semi-double *C. hybrid, (C .hiemalis* **Bill Wylam** x *C. oleifera)* , early flowering. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Washington, DC, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 4 cm deep with 13 petals, yellow anthers and creamy yellow filaments. Very cold hardy. Leaves measure 6 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Binghuang Gongzhu'.

Frost Queen. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.191, Reg. No.1250: A 16 year old chance seedling *C.japonica,* that first flowered 1960. Originated by the "Crop Research Division", USDA., Glen Dale, Maryland, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is white with golden anthers and pale cream filaments. It measures 11-12.5 cm across x 4-4.5 cm deep with 12-14 petals. Late flowering. Cold hardy. Chinese synonym 'Bingshuang Wanghou'.

Frosted Pink. *(C.hiemalis).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.131; Medium size formal double. Blush pink with frosted cast on petals. Upright, spreading growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in 2000 by Art Landry, Baton Rouge, La., USA.

Frosted Star. *(C.sasanqua).* Nuccio's Nurseries, 1993-1994, Retail Price List, p.19: (Synonym 'Caudata false'); Small semi-double with narrow petals; white toned light pink. Leaves narrow with medium, bushy, upright, somewhat spreading growth. Renamed from 'Caudata false'. Chinese synonym 'Shuangxing'.

Frosti. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue. Orthographic variant for 'Frostii', synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Frostii. Ritchie & Dick, 1844, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 10:248. Orthographic errors: 'Froostii', 'Frosh', 'Frostii Buist'. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Frostii Alba. *(C.japonica),* Vershaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.III as 'Frosti Alba': Received from M. de Pronay who died before giving its origin. Large convex blossoms with full petals, also convex, rounded, deeply emarginate, a pure white, sometimes distinctly striated with a delicate pink. Orthographic error: 'Froostii Alba'. Originated in Germany.

Frostii Buist. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Frosty. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.273, Reg. No.356: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by J.M. Jones, Savannah, Georgia, USA, which first flowered 1957. The leaves are 8.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide and dark green. The white flowers are 7.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 23 petals and 5 petaloids. Early blooming.

Frosty Morn. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nurseries Catalogue, 1945-1946: Very Large, 13-15 cm across, white, anemone to peony form. Medium, open growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves wavy and deeply serrate. A seedling from 'Lotus', (**Gauntlettii**) raised by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.91, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III and facing p.76, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1953; also pl.65, p.41, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Orthographic variant: 'Frosty Morne'.

Frosty Morne. Thoby et al., 1988. *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.46. Orthographic variant for **Frosty Morn.**

Froth. *(C. x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1980, vol.XI, No.5, p.18, Reg. No.156: Seedling of **Elegant Beauty** x **Donation** raised by P.R. McNab, Levin, New Zealand which first flowered 1972. The plant is slow growing with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 4 cm. The flower is

semi-double to peony form with 15-24 petals and 15 petaloids. Average size is 10 cm x 4 cm. The colour is a clear, medium pink, (RHS.CC.52B) and it flowers early to mid-season.

Frotty. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.17. Orthographic error for **Frostii.**

Fructii Pyriformis. *(C.japonica),* Jakob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Frùhlingsglanz. *(Glossiness in springtime) (C.japonica),* An 11 year old seedling, first flowered 2007. Originated by Dr Karl-Heinz Hùbbers, Kranenburg, Germany, registered by Julia Westhoff, Bremen. Propagated by Klaus-Jùrgen Eberts, Tangstedt. Parentage **Nioi-fubuki-beni** x **Lady Vansittart Pink**. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Leaves dark green 10.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Semidouble flower, red (RHSCC 45A – 46A), 11.5 cm x 3.5 cm, with petaloids among the dispersed whorls of stamens. Filaments pink, anthers yellow. Late flowering.

Fruitland Swan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Il Cigno.**

Fu Dei Qiuan. (Butterfly Springs), (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACS, *Yearbook,* 2012, p.56 with colour photo; Large size, Wang "WW#19" x **Ruta Hagmann**. Photo shows a formal double, medium pink, inner petals incurved, outer petals reflexed. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.

Fu-shih Shan-cha. Chinese name for *C.forrestii* in Wade-Giles transliteration.

Fu-ting. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture* as 'Futting'. Different reading for 'Foding Cha', (**Rawesiana**).

Fubuki-ayatori. (Speckled 'Ayatori'), *(C.japonica),* ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6: Small size, peach pink to dark peach pink ground with white blotches, bud centered double flower. Originated in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Fubuki-shiratama. (Speckled 'Shiratama'), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, "Garden Life", 1975, *Tsubaki to Sazanka,* with colour photo inside back cover: A campanulate to cup-shaped single of 5-6 petals, blush pink, speckled crimson, central stamen cluster with golden yellow anthers. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves oval, medium size, acuminate, thick, smooth, shallowly, sharply serrate. Slightly fragrant. See colour photo No.362, p.148, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, and p.133, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* description p.244. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.226 with colour photo; English translation p.158. A natural seedling of Shiratama. Originated in Kawaguchi City, named and released by Eiichi Kaneko, Tokorozawa City around 1960.

Fubuki-wabisuke. (Snowstorm Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.258 with colour photo; Splayed stripes of white on pale pink ground, small, sake-cupped single. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Shimofusa-wabisuke,** released in 2000.

Fucatus. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia japonica for Sale,* p.3, 4: Light red, medium large, full peony form. Orthographic error: 'Fugatus'.

Fuchijiro. Different reading for **Fuchishiro.**

Fuchishiro. (Edged White), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.712: A small, trumpet-shaped single of 5 petals, colour deep crimson with each petal sharply edged white. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Tama-no-ura.** Different reading 'Fuchijiro'. (Believed extinct.)

Fuchû. (Place name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.336: A large, flat white single of 7-8 petals, white with a few rare, scarlet flecks or marks. A compact, central column of stamens with white filaments and yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Hakkan.** (Believed extinct.)

Fudanji. (Fudan Temple), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6: Medium size, pale peach pink, tubular single. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Fudao. (Fu Island), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.76, No.571. Chinese synonym for Japanese sasanqua **Shikishima.**

Fudaraku-no-yuri. (Lily of Hodaraku). (*C.amplexicaulis* hybrid), *Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.5 with colour photo, JCR Regn No.2014-9, (ser. No.22). A selected seedling of *C.amplexicaulis*, pollen parent an unknown *C.japonica*. Pink, single, thick petals with a slight wide border; Long, lily-like, tubular form, height of flower more than 10cm. Prominent group of central stamens. Leaves large, flat, slightly waved at edges as with the seed parent. A 9 year old seedling, first flowered in 2011. Originated by Kimihide Hashimura.

Fudayama-aka-yabu A. (Red Wild Camellia of Fudayama, A.). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.116. No details. From China.

Fudayama-aka-yabu B. (Red Wild Camellia of Fudayama, B.). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.117. No details. From China.

Fudi. *(C.sasanqua),* (Mount Fuji), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.75, No.552. Medium size, 7-8 cm across, red, double. Early blooming. Originated in China.

Fudinchu. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*. Taiwanese for 'Foding Cha', (**Rawesiana**).

Fugaku-no-suzume. (A Sparrow on Mt. Fuji), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa, Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-198, p.9, A-467: Clear, peach pink, campanulate single. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.130, colour photo and description: Small size, pink, tubular to campanulate single with 5 broad, rounded, reflexed, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices long acuminate, margins serrate. Seedling of **Fukumuzume.** Released by Yûgi Imamura in 1970. Blooms mid-season to late. Synonym: Yûbi' a local name for this cultivar.

Fugatus. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camllia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Fucatus.**

Fugenkai. (Sea of Wisdom), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Pure white. Large semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Fugen-yabu (Wild japonica from Fugen) (*C.japonica*) from Hachiôji, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.82 published in February 2007: Crimson, single, tubular to campanulate, medium size, cylindrical stamens, long pistil, blooming in February to March. A natural seedling of a wild japonica. Tree upright, vigorous. Leaves elliptic, medium. Found and named by Hiroshi Okado in 2005.

Fugenzô. (Elephant of Wisdom), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Light pink. Large double with long petals. Originated in Japan.

Fuggitiva. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy at the Giardino Borghese. (Believed extinct.)

Fugiama White. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.188. Invalid synonym for **Nobilissima.**

Fugi-No-Mine. Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks.* Orthographic error for **Fuji-no-mine.**

Fugu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Fukuzutsumi.** Previously 'Fugushou'.

Fu-Hizen. (Specked Camellia of Hizen) *(C.japonica*) from Nagasaki Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.78, August 2005: A cross of *C.japonicas* **Tama-no-ura** × **Iwane-shibori.** Red speckled white, flat semi-double, medium to large size, stamens tubular, blooming mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium. Branches and tree upright growth. Originated by Kaoru Kusumoto

Fuhuojie Zhichen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 31st July, 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Easter Morn.**

Fuiri-funatsu. (Variegated 'Funatsu'), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.234, colour photo and description: Small size, pink blotched white, campanulate, compact single of 6 emarginate petals. A virus variegated form of **Funatsu.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Izu Oshima, Japan. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1985. Resembles **Mishô** but larger than it.

Fuiri-kanka-shibori. ('Kanka-shibori' with variegated foliage), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1949, *Chinkashû:* White, streaked and blotched pink. Large semi-double to peony form; mid-season flowering. Variegated foliage. Different readings: 'Huirikanka-shibori', 'Madarairi-kanka-shibori'. "Fuiri" means variegated and also applies to plants with variegated leaves while "kanka" means a flower festival and "shibori" dappled or variegated. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.208. described as 'Kanka-shibori' with variegated leaves. Different reading: 'Huiri-kanka-shibori'.

Fuiri-karako. (Variegated form of 'Karako'), *(C.japonica),* Yûsuke Sakata & Ken-ichi Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.21. No description. Originated in Japan.

Fuiri-kingyo-tsubaki. (Variegated, fish-tail leaf Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section on variegated leaves. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* A small single, rose-pink flower. Leaves with multiple apices, like the tail of a goldfish, and variegated with pale yellow. Different readings: 'Huiri-kingyo-tsubaki', 'Madarairi-kingyo-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan.

Fuiri-kochôtakai. (Exalted Butterfly), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Madarairi-kochotokai'. Corruption for **Fuiri-kochô-wabisuke** from Itô, Kotemon, 1879.

Fuiri-kochô-wabisuke. (Butterfly Wabisuke with variegated leaves), (Wabisuke), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section on variegated leaves. Itô, Ko'emon, *1879*, *Chinkashû:* A variegated leaf form of **Kochô-wabisuke.** Originated in Japan. Corruption: 'Fuiri-kochôtakai'. Different readings: 'Madarairi-kochô-wabisuke', 'Huirikochô-wabisuke'.

Fuiri-kôkirin. ('Kôkirin' with variegation.), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.130 illustration, p.243, description: Irregular, open peony form, dark crimson with white markings; centre petals and stamens intermixed. Leaves, glossy mid-green, elliptic, acuminate, shallowly serrate. A mutation of **Kôkirin.** Synonyn: 'Kôkirin-hoshi-iri'. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Sport: 'Kyôbotan'.

Fuiri-konronkoku. (Variegated Konron Black), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.129, colour photo, p.243 description: A variegated form of **Konronkoku.** Bright, dark scarlet, moired with white. Late flowering. Leaves, long-oval, medium size, thick, acuminate, dark green with yellow variegation. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Fuiri-kumasaka. ('Kumasaka' with variegated leaves), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* A rose form double to peony form, rose-pink, blotched with white. Leaves variegated yellow. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Madarairi-kumasaka', 'Huiri-kumasaka'.

Fuiri-miden-jaku. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue.Corruption of Japanese name **Fuiri-mikenjaku.**

Fuiri-mikenjaku. (‘Mikenjaku’ with variegated leaves), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1949, *Chinkashû:* Rose-pink marbled white. Large semi-double with large outer petals. Vigorous, slow, spreading growth. Late blooming. A mutation of **Mikenjaku** with leaves variegated with yellow. Originated in Japan. Different readings: ‘Huiri-mikenjaku’, ‘Madarairi-mikenjaku’. Corruption of Japanese name: ‘Fuiri-miden-jaku’. Synonym: ‘Fuiri-nagasaki’.

Fuiri-nagasaki. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.38. Synonym for **Fuiri-mikenjaku.**

Fuiri-negishikô. *(C.sasanqua),* Ishi, Yûgi. 1933-1934, *Jissai Engei* 15. *Chabai no Hinshu Kaisetsu.* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15 as ‘Fuiri Negishi-ko’: Different reading for **Negishikô-fuiri.**

Fuiri-oimatsu. (Leaf variegated form of ‘Oimatsu’), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Red mottled white, medium sized double. Slow, spreading growth. Mid to late season flowering. Originated in Japan. Different readings: ‘Madarairi-oimatsu’, ‘Huiri-oimatsu’, ‘Oimatsufu’.

Fuiri-otome. (‘Otome’ with variegated leaves), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on variegated leaves. Itô, Ko’emon,1879, *Chinkashû:* Medium, shell pink formal double. Blooms early to late. Variegated foliage. Synonym: ‘Fu-otome’. Different readings: ‘Huiri-otome’, ‘Madarairi-otome’.

Fuiri-sangokaku. (Variegated ‘Sangokaku’). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.220 with colour photo; English translation p.154. Large, deep red mottled white, long trumpet-shaped single, gutter-like petals. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic. Somewhat spreading growth. A variegated form of **Sangokaku** (Coral Palace). Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1985. From Izu Ôshima.

Fuiri-shiragiku. (‘Shiragiku’ with variegated leaves), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan:* White, rose form double, medium size. Mid-season blooming with variegated foliage. Originated in Japan. Different readings: ‘Huiri-shiragiku’, ‘Madarairi-shiragiku’.

Fuiri-shishigashira. (Variegated ‘Shishigashira’), *(C.hiemalis),* Satomi, 1960, *Engei Techô No.10. Sazanka no Daihyô Hinshu Kaisetsu:* Red, double, small flower, early to mid-season flowering. Yellow variegated leaves. A sport of **Shishigashira.** Originated in Japan.

Fuiri-shunshokô. (Variegated ‘Shunshokô’), (C.*japonica)* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*. p.211 as ‘Fuiri-shunshokoh’. A soft rose-pink with white blotches, semi-double, yellowish cast at the centre of flower, opening cup-shaped, petals rounded. Leaves dark green. Midseason flowering. A white variegated sport of **Shunshokô.** Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Different readings: ‘Fuiri-shunshokoh’, ‘Fuiri-shunshokkô’. Synonym: ‘Shunshokônishiki’.

Fuiri-yubakô. (Variegated ‘Yubakô’), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.365: White spots on red ground, double to peony form. Early blooming. A sport of **Yubashibori** (as ‘Kusudama’). Originated in Kyôto, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.220 with colour photo; English translation p.154. Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1981.

Fuiri-shunshokoh. Different reading for **Fuiri-shunshokô.**

Fuiri-shunshokkô. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.129. Different reading for **Fuiri-shunshokô.**

Fuji. (Peerless), (Higo), JCS, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Higo Camellia Varieties;* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.56, colour photo: Medium to large size, white with a pink cast at first opening, flat, Higo camellia, 8-10 cm across, 5-6 petals with wavy apices and a burst of 150-200 pale yellow stamens. Leaves, large, wide-oval,

sharply serrate, medium green, sometimes with yellowish variegation. Plant habit errect and vigorous. Flower style is somewhat triangular in appearance. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Japan. See colour plate, p.12, *Higo Camellia,* 1964 by Hiratsuka with description on p.7 and p.11 in English; and in *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.93, pp.66, 305, description. Also p.58, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* Different reading: 'Huji'.

Fuji. (Mt Fuji), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.236: Small, bell-shaped red and white single of 7-9 petals, crimson variegated white. Originated in Japan. Thought to be a synonym for **Shokkô**, but not confirmed. Different reading: 'Fujisan'.

Fujian Dahong. (Crimson of Fujian Province), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.49, No.304: Large size, red. Originated in China.

Fujian Hua Bing Lang. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, 2008, Genetic Analysis on 20 Camellia Varieties by ISSR Markers, Sui Ni and Jiyuan Li; Formal double, red with white stripe. From Fujian, China.

Fujian Manao. (Fujian Agate), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1984: A large, crimson semi-double with white spots on ruffled petals. See colour photo, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, 1986, p.80F. Originated in China.

Fujibakama. (Name of Autumn Flowering Grass), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1959, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, single. Medium size with protruding central stamens. (Believed extinct). Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Huji-bakama'.

Fujibakama. (Skirt of Wisteria). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.225 with colour photo; English translation p.158. Small, purplish red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, round petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Hatsu-arashi.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Fujibotan. (Peerless Peony), *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, ca.1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu* vol.III: Medium sized, formal double white with red spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Fujiginu. (Wisteria Robe), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.367,& vol.II, 1978, pl.307, p.129, description, p.244: Small size, campanulate to cup-shape, 5 petals, soft, pale pink single, with compact, tubular, central stamen cluster. Petals edges a little lacinated and creped. Leaves long-oval, small, wavy, glossy green. Plant habit erect and vigorous. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.132, 244. Originated in Shido Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1972.

Fuji-goromo. (Lavender Robe), *(C.sasanqua),* JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.39; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.32: Large size, crimson, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Hi-no-koromo'.

Fujihikari. (Wisteria Light). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.226 with colour photo; English translation p.158. Large, purplish red, anemone, occasionally with many stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth, medium rate. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1980. From Tokyo.

Fujihime. (Wisteria Princess), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.244: Wide, vertical, clear red stripes on a white ground. Semi-double with a cylindrical stamen cluster. Large size. Flowers late-season. Leaves, dark green, medium size, ovate, apices acuminate, recurved.

Plant semi-erect, spreading bushy. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Thought to be synonym for **Fujimusume.**

Fujikurenai. (Wisteria Red), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu:* Single red with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki,* No.20, p.109.

Fujimusume. (Wisteria Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.216; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.335, p.147, description, p.341: Large size, semidouble, white with occasional clear crimson streak and 15-17 large, round petals in 3 rows, the inner petals erect and reflexed, surrounding a central column of about 90 stamens, white filaments and pale yellow anthers. Leaves reflexed with folded edges, elliptic, apices blunt acute, deep, glossy green, margins medium serrations. Blooms mid-season. Selected from seedlings made by Yoneichi Fujioka, Inazawa City. Named and released by Minoru Satô about 1950. See Satô.1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.84. Possibly a synonym for **Fujihime.**

Fûjin. (God of the Wind), *(C.x vernalis),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.40: Medium size, deep red, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Fujinami. (Wave of Wisteria), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.l6: Light pink, large flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fujinami. (Wave of Wisteria), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha,1979, *Senchinshû,* p.132 & 244: Small size, campanulate single, light red on white base, with 5 oval petals surrounding a compact, central, stamen cluster. Heavily floriferous. Leaves small, mid-green, elliptic to long-elliptic, apices long acute, base cuneate, medium serrate margins. Habit erect, slender, of average vigor. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. Released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery in 1979. Synonym: 'Tarô'.

Fujinami-no-Satô. (Wisteria Wave Village), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1981, Murasuzume: White striped rose. Formal double. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Fuji-no-akebono. (Dawn on Fuji), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.1, A-18: Medium size, Peach pink, tubular to campanulate single. Colour suitable for Chaseki (Tea ceremony feast). Probably a chance seedling of **Hagoromo.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1959.

Fujino-hana. (Fujino's flower). *(C.x williamsii). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.282 with colour photo; Deep pink, very large semi-double, lotus form with tight central column of stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Tulip Time,** named and released by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan in 2007.

Fuji-no-kagayaki.. (Glow of Mt. Fuji). *(C.hiemalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.65; White, peony to formal double, large, early. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.299 with colour photo; Leaves elliptic, medium size. Somewhat spreading, vigorous growth. A seedling of **Fuji-no-mine,** many central petals distorted. Selected and named by Shiro Funaki, Tokyo, Japan.

Fuji No Mene. Chandler & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1947, *Rare Plant Catalogue,* p.889. Corruption of the Japanese name **Fuji-no-mine.**

Fuji-no-mine. (Peak of Fuji), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chaibaifu;* Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd Catalogue, 1912-1913: Large size, pure white double, about 8.5 cm across. Petals are numerous and rounded. Stamens rarely visible. Vigorous, upright, fast grower, but with thin branches. See colour pl.34, p. l l 5, Ishii's *Selected Japanese Camellias, including Sasanquas,* 1979 and colour photo No.518, p.210, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in*

Colour, vol.I, 1972, description p.383. This is an old Japanese cultivar and many catalogues have erroneously listed this and **Mine-no-yuki** as synonyms, but the latter is a different camellia, being bushy and a larger double with longer petals and stamens concealed. Orthographic errors: 'Fuji No Mene', 'Fugi No Mine'. Synonyms: 'Fuyo-no-mine', 'Shiro-otome'. Different readings: 'Huji-no-mine', 'Fujinomine'. Received a RHS P.C. in 1958. Chinese synonym: 'Qiushaoyao', later changed to 'Fushi Zhi Feng'.

Fuji-no-mine-fuiri. (Variegated form of 'Fuji-no-mine'), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu: A* variegated leaf form of **Fuji-no-mine.** Originated in Japan.

Fuji-no-mine (Higo). SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature* p.45. Erroneously for **Fuji-no-yuki.**

Fujinomine. Reuthe Ltd. Fox Hill Hardy Plant Nursery, supplement to Catalogue No.68, 1939-1940. Different reading for **Fuji-no-mine.**

Fuji-no-monogurui. Synonym for **Nishiki-shibori.**

Fuji-no-ne. (Fuji Ridge) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref,. *Tsubaki* No.38, published by the Japan Camellia Society in 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* 'Fuji', pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Pale pink, single, flat, medium, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1997.

Fuji-no-sai. (Wisteria Festival), *(C.japonica),* Threlkeld, 1962, *The Camellia Book,* p.181: Large size, white, double. Originated in Japan. Note: The characters for this name are usually read 'Fuji-no-matsuri'

Fuji-no-takane. (Fuji's Lofty Peak), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû: A* single of 5 petals, with each petal having a different pattern, red, pink, striped, white and splashed. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Huji-no-takane'. Possible synonym: 'Eichizen' from the *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700). (Believed extinct.)

Fuji-no-yama. (Mount Fuji), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.I; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose, Irotsuki:* large size, eight fold red and white flower. Stamens are tubular. Different readings: 'Huji-no-yama', 'Fujisan', 'Fujiyama', 'Hujiyama'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fuji-no-yuki. (Snow of Fuji), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* in the section on sasanqua. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fuji-no-yuki. (Snow on Fuji), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.I; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* The corolla is snow white, thick and convex in shape, double flower. Different reading: 'Huji-no-yuki'.

Fuji-no-yuki. (Snow on Fuji), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, Kaika'en *Chinka Kyôkan:* A white Higo form camellia, 8-9 cm across, 6 petals, a little incurved, 110-150 stamens, white filaments with pale yellow anthers, some small, spatulate petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Leaves obovate-elliptic, thick, deep green. Its old name was 'Hakutsuru', but in 1961 the Higo Society of Japan approved the change to **Fuji-no-yuki.** Synonyms: 'Higo-fuji-no-yuki', 'Fuji-no-yuki-Higo'. Sport: **Kikarako.** Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. For colour photos & description see pl.26, p.13, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan* and p.132 & 244, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* also Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.9 & 11 in English.

Fuji-no-yuki. (Snow on Fuji), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.458, p.185, description, p.362: Leaves medium green, with wide, irregular margins of creamy yellow, lanceolate, apices sharply acuminate, bases cuneate, margins fine, sharp serrations, petiole hirsute. Growth spreading and weak. Flowers deep red, campanulate single, 6 petals, edges fluted, central stamen column, reddish filaments, golden anthers. Late flowering. Selected

from wild camellias in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Jitarô Nagao. For other colour photos & description see p.132 & 244, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* and p.208, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Fuji-no-yuki. (Snow on Fuji), *(C.hiemalis),* Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite, Dantairin;* Satômi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: White, blush on tips when beginning to bloom. Large, double. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Matasaburô Tsuda, released by Shinji Shinoda in 1957. See JCS., 1988, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.48 and Nokodai, 1974, *Nôjôhô,* p.40. Chinese synonym: 'Jieli'.

Fuji-no-yuki-Higo. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.26, p.92. Synonym for the Higo cultivar **Fuji-no-yuki.**

Fuji-no-yuki-Kansai. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.92. Synonym for the *C.japonica* cultivar **Fuji-no-yuki.**

Fuji-otome. (Maiden under the Wisteria), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Lavender colour. Large size, single with broad petals. Originated in Japan.

Fujisakigû. Different reading for 'Fujisakimiya', synonym for **Hachimangû.**

Fujisakimiya. Yoshimura Meika-en Nursery, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan* No.5, 1961. Synonym for **Hachimangû.**

Fuji-sakura. (Wisteria Cherry). *(C.hybrid). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.278 with colour photo; Bluish wisteria-pink, small single, tubular stamen ring. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves lanceolate, small. Upright growth. A descendant of *C.saluenensis* hybrids, originated and named by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, in 2005.

Fujisan. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.641. Different reading for **Fuji.** Under the alternative reading 'Fujiyama' it has been erroneously applied as a synonym for **Nobilissima** in USA.

Fujisan. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* described as a double, large, tubular stamens cluster and thought to be a synonym for the **Fuji-no-yama** from the *Kadan Chikinshô,* 1695.

Fujisankai. (Meaning obscure), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841; Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310, reprint. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fuji-sazanka. (Wisteria Sasanqua), (*C.sasanqua*), Inazawa Nursery Co.Ltd Catalogue, 1980-1981, B16: White, many petals double. Originated in Japan.

Fujita-wabisuke. (Fujita's Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.114. No details. From Kurume City, Japan.

Fujitomoe. (Fuji Whirl Pattern), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô. 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale red to purple. Four or five layers of petals in a whirl shape, medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fuji-tsubaki. (Fuji Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.366: Small size, red and white, tubular single of 5 petals. Different reading: 'Huji-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fuji-tsubaki. (Wisteria Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before l700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.16: Medium size, red and white single of 7 petals with a central stamen column. Cup shaped. Different characters to camellia above. (Believed extinct.)

Fujitsubo-hime. (Princess Fujitsubo, a court lady of the middle ages), *(C.hybrid),* Hagiya, 1986, *Studies on Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias,* No.2, p.5, colour photo No.5, p.4: A seedling of

Barbara Clark x *C.lutchuensis,* originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan. Flower: Small size, 5-6 cm across, light peach pink with the centre slightly deeper in colour; petals 15-16, ovate, overlapping, semi-double, Stamens approximately 30, anthers split, filaments white, fragrant. Early flowering in the leaf axils. Leaves small, venation and serration obscure. Plant habit spreading with slender branches.

Fuji-wabisuke. (Wisteria Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.226 with colour photo; English translation p.158. Miniature, wisteria-purple red, sake cup-shaped single, degenerated stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Funatsu**. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1991.

Fujiyama. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.47. Different readings: 'Fujisan', 'Fuji-no-yama'. A pseudonym for **Nobilissima** in the USA.

Fujiyama White. Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.188 as 'Fugiyama White'. A pseudonym for **Nobilissima** in the USA.

Fujizome-goromo. (Lavender Coat), *(C.sasanqua),* Satômi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua in Japan,* p.8: Deep pink, large double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Fukachû-kakehashi. Different reading for **Shinchû-kakehashi.**

Fukachû-otome. Different reading for **Shinchû-otome.**

Fukachû-surugamiyage. Different reading for **Shinchû-surugamiyage.**

Fukadani. (Place of Origin), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.233, p.160 as 'Fukadani' Leaves ovate to lanceolate- elliptic, apices acute, margins crenate, midrib elevated, 8 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flower, complete double, petals incurved, hairy petals 3-5, normal 30-62, china-rose 024/1. Stamens and pistils undeveloped. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Fukadani, Yatsuochô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Fukai-nishiki. (Unopened Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* black and white illustration and description, p.201. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.130, 243, colour photo & description: Red, tubular, large semi-double, opening to campanulate. Many flowers do not open fully. A few white marks, 16-18 petals, uneven, notched, some petaloids mixed with the central stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves long-oval, apices acuminate, large, shallowly but sharply serrate, flat. Originated by Minagawa in the Kantô District, Japan.

Fukakusa-no-shôshô. (Commander of Fukakusa), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6 as 'Fukakusa-no-syosyô': Small size, vivid red, campanulate single. Late blooming. Originated from a wild japonica in Hagi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Jûrô Saneyasu, named and released by Shigeru Yoshimatsu in 1984. Different reading: 'Fukakusa-no-syôsyô'.

Fukashigi. (Mysterious). *(C.hybrid). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.287 with colour photo; Pale pink bordered white, veins noticeable, large semi-double. Petals long, narrow, rounded and in separated layers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrow-elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A sport of **Hô'ô,** named and released by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref, Japan, in 2005.

Fukaya-komachi. (Beauty of Fukaya), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha,1979, *Senchinshû,* p.130, colour photo, p.243, description: Large size, soft pink, semi-double of lotus form, with crimson streaks. Petals in 3-4 rows, 18-20, with a centre cluster of short stamens with the odd petaloid, yellow anthers, light yellow filaments. Blooms mid-season. Leaves, medium size, long-oval, wavy. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Named and released by Noboru Shimizu in 1975.

Fûki. (Wealth & Honor), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Large, formal double, red flower. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.111: Rose form to formal double with numerous, imbricated, small petals of soft, pale pink. Different readings: 'Fukki', 'Huki', Hûki', 'Fuki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fûki. (Wealthy and Noble). (Higo). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.237 with colour photo; Pale pink, large flat single. Filaments pale yellow, ume-jin (apricot type). Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, large, dark green. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of **Mangetsu** x **Takasago**, made by Tomoya Nishimura, Kumamoto Pref., Japan, and recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in 1999.

Fukiage. (Place name), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* for this see: 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.78: Deep red stripes on pale pinkish white ground, double. Resembles **Fukiage-shibori.** Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hukiage'. (Believed extinct.)

Fukiage-chôja. (Fountain Wealth), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, Shôji, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Soft pink, striped rose. Anemone form. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan by Himuro.

Fukiage-shibori. (Dappled Fountain), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Single, white with red stripes, medium size. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, photo No.345, p.150, description, p.342: Medium size, semi-double with 14-16 petals, white with crimson stripes. Similar to **Ezo-nishiki** but clearer stripes. Flowers 9-11 cm across with long, slender petals, the inner semi-erect. Sometimes produces a bright red sport. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices long-acuminate, recurved, margins coarsely, sharply serrate, strongly wavy. Vigorous, upright growth. Different reading: Hukiage-shibori'. This is an old cultivar from Tanushimaru Machi, Ukiha Sub-prefecture, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Synonyms: 'Tanushimaru'. Another synonym 'Ehigasa'. See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pp.334, 479, pl.191 as 'Tamushimaru'. Chinese synonym 'Chuishangjiao'.

Fukibeni. (Red Splashed), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Semi-double in two rows, petals incurved, red with white spots, streaks and splashes. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hukibeni'.(Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.78.

Fuki-fude. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Nuki-fude.**

Fûkihime. (Noble Princess), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.178, p.90, description, p.141: Leaves variable, oblong to rhomeo-elliptic to narrow-obovate, apices finely acuminate, margins depressed crenate, 8 cm long x 4.3 cm wide. Flowers semi-double, inner much smaller, red (Carmine 21/1), hairy petals 3, normal 8-15, obovate, shallowly emarginate, inner petals wavy. Androecium 3.7 cm high, often divided into 4 or 5 groups, intermingled with irregular, small petals and petaloids. Late flowering. Different reading 'Hukihime'. Originated in Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Japan.

Fukizutsumi. Yokohama Nursery Catalogue,1891. Orthographic error for **Fukuzutsumi**

Fukki. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal,* No.16, p.48. Different reading for **Fûki.**

Fukudô. (Fortune's Child), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.243: White variegation on red ground, single, campanulate with cylindrical stamens. Medium size. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves small, obovate, apices blunt acute, gently curved, small serrations. Plant habit side spreading. Selected from wild japonicas in Ogôri City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Katsumi Miyahara in 1975.

Fukudo-no-homare. (Fukudô's Pride). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.114. No details. From Kurume City, Japan.

Fukudzutsumi. Tokio Nurseries Catalogue, 1896. Different reading for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Fukuen. (Happy Flame). *(C.reticulata* hybrid) *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.283 with colour photo; Large, peach red, peony form with stamens dispersed among the irregular petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from seedlings of **Flower Girl.** Originated by Shunsake Hisatomi, Fukuoka Pref., Japan in 2002.

Fukugasane. (Heaps of Fortune), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.47, colour photo and description: Medium to large size, anemone form, red with white blotches, 7-9 large, rounded guard petals surrounding a compact, anemone centre. Leaves broad-ovate, apices acuminate, dark green, venation obscure. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Fukuhisa. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.222 with colour photo; English translation p.155. Small, pink, tubular to trumpet-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. . Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, somewhat flat, recurved. Somewhat upright growing. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Inokichi Fukuhisa in 1965.

Fukujin. (God of Fortune), *(C.japonica),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.28: Single, funnel, campanulate, large; exquisite, palest shell pink. Originated in Japan. *Meaning is obscure as Kanji is not shown in Wada's catalogue.

Fukujuji-akayabu. (Wild Red Camellia of Fukujuji Temple), *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.30 with colour photo; Rose red tubular single, medium size. Vigorous, somewhat spreading growth. Branches zigzag shaped. Leaves medium size, elliptic, and recurved at both extremities. Tubular stamen cluster with yellow anthers and red filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. A 300 year old tree at the Fukujiji Temple, Aikawa-machi, Japan.

Fukujuji-norikoboshi. ('Norikoboshi' of Fukujuji Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.221 with colour photo; English translation p.155. Medium size, deep red mottled white, sake cup-shaped single. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, somewhat small. Somewhat spreading growth. A natural seedling collected at Fukujuji Temple in Inuyama City. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1976. From Aichi Prefecture.

Fukujuji-yae-tsubaki. (Double Camellia of Fukujuji Temple). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.23; Deep rose, large size, double. A 200 year old tree from Aikawa-machi, Japan.

Fukumitsu. (Name of Town where found). *(C.rusticana), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.222 with colour photo; English translation p.156. Small, deep red single. Anthers blacken at place of origin, closed stamen cylinder on the Pacific side of Japan. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. Selected in the growing area of *C.japonica ssp. rusticana* in Fukumitsu Town. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979. From Toyama to Izu Ôshima.

Fukumitsu-no-shiro. (White from Fukumitsu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.56, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, white, wide campanulate single of 5 broad, rounded, reflexed, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with greenish tinted filaments, joined for the lower third, and golden anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark lustrous green, broad-lanceolate, margins coarsely serrate. Originated in Fukumitsu Town, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Toyama Rusticana Lovers Club in 1980.

Fukumusume. (Happy Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.28; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.117; Yokoyama et al.1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.201; Seibundô Shinkôsha,1979, *Senchinshû,* p.131: Leaves dark green, ovoid, thick, strongly serrate, shortly acuminate. Flowers pink, (Spirea red 025/3) semi-double, widely cup-shaped, inner petals somewhat irregular. Stamen cluster widens at apex, sometimes divides into 2-3 groups, filaments white. Late flowering. See colour photo, p.308, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Discovered as a natural seedling in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan in 1953 and named by Tamura, Teruo. Different reading; 'Huku-musume'.

Fukuno-botan. (Fukuno Peony), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.6. No description. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.222 with colour photo; English translation p.155. Large, pink with white border and small stripes, peony form. Late flowering. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, somewhat large. Upright, vigorous growth. A cultivar at a private family in Fukuno Town, Higashi-tonami District. Named and released by Keiji Tsukamoto in 1980s. From Toyama Prefecture.

Fuku-no-hami. Fendig,1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Fukuno-kami.**

Fuku-no-kami. (God of Happiness), *(C.sasanqua),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.20: Pink double, irregular shaped, large flowers. Originated in Japan.

Fukurasuzume. (Fluffed up Sparrow), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.131, colour photo, p.244, description: Round, almost spherical, soft pink, single with a wide group of about 80 light yellow stamens. Flowers early. Leaves dark green, ovate, small, flat. Originated in the Sabae City, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970s. Fukura-suzume is also the name of a decorative knot for the obi sash for girls.

Fukurasuzume (Niigata). (Sparrow of Fukura). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.223 with colour photo; English translation p.156. Miniature, deep pink to peach red, anemone to rose form double, profuse flowerer. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, recurved. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1978. From Niigata Prefecture.

Fukurin-akinoyama. (Bordered **'**Aki-no-yama'), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.202; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* colour photo, p.131, description, p.244: Small size, campanulate single of 5-6 petals, colour pink with a white border, or white with red variegations or pink with a white edge. Early flowering. Leaves long-ovate, medium size, margins shallowly serrate, strongly wavy and twisted. Plant habit erect and vigorous. See colour photo, p.263, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.223 with colour photo; English translation p.156. A sport of **Aki-no-yama**. Named by Totsurô Nakamura in 1972.

Fukurin-benikarako. Williams & Thompson, 1950, Star Camellia Nursery, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41. No description. However from the name, "Fukurin" = ornamental border; "beni" = red; and "karako" = a tight anemone centre. This cultivar was imported from Japan to California by Mr Uyematsu of the Star Nursery in 1930. The name is a synonym for **Kifukurin-benikarako.**

Fukurin-benten. Yûsuke Sakata & Ken-ichi Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.20: A small size, red, single with a white border and variegated leaves. Synonym for **Kifukurin-benten.**

Fukurin-edo-nishiki. (Bordered Tokyo Brocade), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, colour photo No.413, p.166, description, p.258: Medium size, semi-double, deep pink at haft of petal, fading out through deeper venation, to very pale pink at margin, with 16-18 long, narrow petals in 3 rows in a lotus flower shape; outer petals rounded with the inner somewhat erect and pointed, surrounding a cylinder of stamens, with golden anthers and cream filaments. Late flowering. Leaves dark green, long-ovate, apices acminate, reflexed, strongly wavy with edges under-curved and margins shallowly, sharply serrate. A sport of **Edo-nishiki.** See colour photo, p.349, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Note: This appears identical to the **Lady Vansittart** sport **Yours Truly.**

Fukurin-esugata. (Bordered Esugata). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.223 with colour photo; English translation p.156. Pink, bordered white, semi-double, medium to large. Flowers mid-season to late. Upright growth with dense branches. A variegated sport of **Esugata.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1976. From Aichi Prefecture.

Fukurin-futa'ezuru. (Margined 'Futa'ezuru'), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55 as 'Hukurin-hutae-zuru'. No description; however this is a descriptive name: "Fukurin" = bordered; "futae" = double and "Zuru" is the white Japanese Crane with the red crest. A white bordered sport of the cultivar **Futaezuru.** Originated in Japan.

Fukurin-hanamiguruma. (Bordered 'Hanamiguruma'), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.244: White ornamental borders are produced with vertical red stripes on a pale pink ground. A medium size, single, with a whorl of stamens. Flowers early. Leaves medium size, dull green, wide-ovate, thick, apices blunt-acute, flat. Mutation of **Hanamiguruma** from Chûbu area, Japan. Resembles **Shôwa-no-hikari.**

Fukurin-haru-no-utena. (White-bordered 'Haru-no-utena'), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.431; No description. Chinese synonym 'Fulun Chunzhitai'. *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.114. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Fukurin-hina-wabisuke. (Margined 'Hina-wabisuke'), (Wabisuke), Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1984-1985, p.4, A-155: Light red small single, the petals bordered with white. A mutation of **Hina-wabisuke** which itself is a sport of **Shiro-wabisuke.** Originated in Japan.

Fukurin Ikky. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue. Corruption of the Japanese name **Fukurin-ikkyû.**

Fukurin-ikkyû. (Bordered 'Ikkyû'), (*C.rusticana*), Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section on variegated leaves. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû: A* variegated sport of **Komomiji.** Leaves lanceolate, long, apices acuminate, variegated olive-green with small areas of dark green in the central part of the leaf blade. impressed venation, recurved. Flowers, double, smaller than **Komomiji,** white or pale pink, shaded deeper pink with a white border, or red in various degrees up to solid red as in colour photo No.351, p.194, *Camellias of Japan* by Tuyama, 1968. Late flooming. See colour photo & description, p.348, 349, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.7, p.18; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.131 & 244. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Different reading: 'Hukurin-ikkyû'. Western corruption of the name: 'Fukurin ikky'. Chinese synonym 'Fulun Yixiu'.

Fukurin-kyôbotan. (Bordered 'Kyôbotan'), (C.*japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.131, colour photo, p.244, description: A large size, open, peony form with petals finely marked and veined pink towards the heft and a wide, white border. Stamens are intermixed with erect

centre petals. Leaves oval to long-oval, medium size, apices acuminate, smooth. Plant habit is spreading, of average vigor. A sport of **Kyôbotan,** originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sports: **Kôkirin, Fuiri-kôkirin.**

Fukurin-meigetsu. (Bordered 'Meigetsu'), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* Large, white, red bordered flowers. Originated in Japan.

Fukurin-nishiki-mino. (Bordered 'Nishiki-mino'), *(C.japonica),* Nakamura, Tsuneo, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, colour photo, No.384, p.163, descriphon, p.349: A pink sport of **Shibori-karako,** synonym 'Nishiki-mino'. The flower is a medium size, anemone form with 5 outer guard petals of pink with the odd crimson mark and a paler margin. The centre is typical 'karako' (anemone) type with a tight cushion of small, erect, folded petaloids. Originated in the Kansai District Japan. Synonym: 'Fukurin-shibori-karako' as p.244, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* This is its popular name in the Kantô District.

Fukurin-otome. (Bordered 'Otome'), *(C.japonica),* ICS., apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6: No description. Originated in the Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.223 with colour photo; English translation p.156. Medium size, formal double, pink bordered white, occasionally with red stripes. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat recurved, thick. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Mure Town. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1990. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Fukurin-shibori-karako. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.131, colour photo, p.244. Synonym for **Fukurin-nishiki-mino.**

Fukurin-Shichijin-benten. (Bordered 'Shichijin-benten'), *(C.japonica),* Kaoru, Hagiya, 1979, *Tsubaki no Sazanka,* p.27, No.1: Irregular leaves, green with irregular, narrow, yellow margins. No serrations. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Fukurin-shokkô. (Bordered 'Shokkô'), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, colour photo No.148, p.85, description, p.313: A pink sport of **Shirayuki** with white edges of the cultivar **Shokkô-nishiki.** A 6 petalled, cup-shaped single with large petals, a little fluted and irregular. Colour a soft pink, finely veined deeper pink with an irregular, white border to the edge of each petal and an occasional red streak or patch. A large, cylindrical, central cluster of stamens, spreading towards the apex in a ring form, yellow anthers, off-white filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, leathery, broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, recurved, finely serrate. Plant habit erect and vigorous. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Synonym: 'Yukari-no-iro'. Different reading: 'Fukurin-syokkô'. See colour photo & description, p.269, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka;* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.131 & 244.

Fukurin-syokkô. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.109, colour photo. Different reading for **Fukurinshokkô**.

Fukurin-uraku. (Bordered 'Uraku'). (Wabisuke). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.223 with colour photo; English translation p.156. Small, pink bordered white, tubular single cylindrical stamens mixed partly with infertile anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Tarôkaja** ('Uraku'). Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1990. From Nara Prefecture.

Fukurin-wabisuke. (Bordered 'Wabisuke'), (Wabisuke), Mainichi Shinbun, JCS.,1971, *Tsubaki,* p.119; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.21, colour photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.132, colour photo, p.244, description: A soft pink, fading to very pale pink at the petal edge, campanulate single of 5 petals and a central column of stamens, pinched in at the apex.

Flowers early to mid-season. Ovaries densely, silky tomentose. Leaves matt green, thick, narrow-elliptic, apices caudate, margins serrulate, petioles hirsute. Different reading: 'Hukurin-wabisuke'. A sport of **Hatsukari** from the Chûbu area, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1960. See colour photo, p.262, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Small trumpet shaped single, with cylindrical, degenerate stamens. Pink flowers margined white. Flowers early to mid-season. A pink sport of **Hatsukari** is called **Momoiro-shôwa-wabisuke** and a pink margined white is called **Fukurin-wabisuke.** They are identical to **Hatsukari** in flowering season, growth and leaf shape. Sport: **Momoiro-shôwa-wabisuke.**

Fukurin-washi-no-yama. (Bordered 'Washi-no-yama'), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour:,* vol.I, 1972, colour photo, No.133, p.80, description, p.310: A sport of **Washi-no-yama.** A campanulate single of 6-8 petals, 7 cm across, coloured a veined pink, fading to almost white at the petals margins. Leaves obovate-elliptic, dark green, size medium to small, apices acute, reflexed, venation impressed, margins finely serrate. Flowers early. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.132 Orthographic error 244.

Fukurin-yûzuru. (Bordered 'Yûzuru'), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, colour photo No.438, p.173, description, p.261: A loose, anemone form to open peony form bloom, with 15-25 outer petals in 2-3 rows, medium size. Petals somewhat reflexed, margins a little irregular, colour deep rose-pink with fine venation and a distinct, irregular, white border around each petal and an occasional red stripe. The centre consists of an intermingling of stamens and petaloids. Leaves dull green, ovate, outward curved, medium size; petioles hirsute. Plant habit spreading and slow growing. A sport of **Yûzuru,** originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970s. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû,* p.132 & 244.

Fukushima. (Place name), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Purplish red, semidouble, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fukushima-beni. (Fukushima Red), *(C.sasanqua),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344. No description. Different reading: 'Fukushima-kô'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fukushima-kô. Different reading for **Fukushima-beni.**

Fukushima-yuri. (Fukushima Lily), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.175, colour photo and description: Medium size, bright red, campanulate single, with 5 ovate, emarginate, reflexed petals in a lily form, and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid--green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, margins rolled or twisted, obscurely serrulate. Selected from wild japonicas in Tabira Town, Fukushima-chô, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and released by Sadao Tokuda in 1981.

Fukusutsune. Cobland's Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986. A corruption of the Japanese name **Fukuzutsumi.**

Fuku-suzume. (Fortunate Sparrow), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô,* No.6, p.40; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Medium size, white, semi-double. Blooms mid-season to early. Originated in Tokyo, Japan with the Seto family.

Fukutsuzumi. (Fortune's Hand Drum), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.216; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* colour photo, p.130, description, p.243: Campanulate single of 5 deep red petals, with a slight orange cast and some white markings. The central stamen column is compact and pinched in at the apex. Anthers yellow, filaments red. Late blooming. Leaves dark green, elliptic, recurved, apices short acuminate, venation

obscure. A variegated form of **Kuro-wabisuke** (Synonym: 'Eiraku'). Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1969. See colour photo, p.247, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Fukuwarai. (Happy Smile), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô,* No.6, p.40; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44; Yûsuke Sakata & Ken-ichi Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.22. No description. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Medium size, white flushed red graduation towards the margins, single. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture,Japan.

Fukuwarai. (Happy Smile), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.203; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.196: Double to peony form, medium to large size, peach pink with fine red veins, late flowering. Leaves thick, serrations prominent, petioles hirsute, stamens wide spread. Originated in Tsugawa-chô, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Akai-tsubasa.**

Fuku-wa-uchi. (Come in Lucky), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.254, colour photo and description: Medium size, faint pink ground with a peppering and small splashes of red and pink, open, cup-shaped, semi-double, with 2 rows of rounded, emarginate petals and a short, central stamen cylinder, with white stamens, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to late. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. In early spring, February 6th, during "Setsubun Festival", to welcome the first day of spring and send out the last day of winter, children scatter beans to scare away the devil of winter and cry "Fuki-wa-uchi" and "Oni-wa-uchi", meaning "Come in lucky" & "Go away devils". *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.222 with colour photo; English translation p.155. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Kotobuki.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1986.

Fukuzen. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.130, colour photo, p.243, description: A trumpet shaped single with 6-7 petals of soft pink and a compact, central column of stamens. Leaves light green, elliptic to obovate, flat, apices acute, margins fine, shallow serrations. Mid-season flowering. Plant habit horizontally spreading. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Fukuzuksumi. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1959-1960. Corruption of the Japanese name **Fukuzutsumi.**

Fukuzutsuki. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, No.49, 1927, p.27. Corruption of the Japanese name **Fukuzutsumi.**

Fukuzutsumi. (Bundle of Fortune), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* White, large, cup-shaped flower. Originated in Japan.

Fukuzutsumi. (Bundle of Fortune), *(C.sasanqua),* Yohohama Catalogue, 1891, p.9: Red and white, large single; Yokoyama Nursery Catalogue, 1895, p.13: Large, spotted. 7.5 cm across. Different readings: 'Fukutsutsumi', 'Hukuzutsumi', 'Fukudzutsumi'. Western corruptions: 'Fukusutsune', 'Fukuzutsuki', 'Fukizutsumi', 'Fukuzuksumi'. Synonyms: 'Chandler's Special', 'Flamingo', 'Zerbe', 'Zerbia", 'Hodgins Special Pink', 'No Mene' and, erroneously 'Apple Blossom'. The clone distributed in Australia and the USA was originally imported from the Yokohama Nursery Co. by Basil Hodgins, a Victorian nurseryman, and from there was sent to W. Wylams, California. See p.XI, Hertrich's *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens* vol.III, 1959. There remains a doubt that it is identical to the present Japanese cultivar of the same name. Chinese synonym 'Fugu'.

Fukuzutsumi. (Bundle of Fortune), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Red semi-double, large cup-shape. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Synonymous with **Mai-no--sode.**

Fukuzutsune. Cobland's Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.56, Corruption of the Japanese name of **Fukuzutsumi.**

Fulaideli. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.507, p.65 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Fred Lee.**

Fulangxi. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Francie L.**

Fulgens. *(C.japonica),* Prince, 1828, *A Short Treatise on Horticulture,* p.169. No decription. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.186: British hybrid with dark red flowers. Buist, 1832, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.79: Flower large and very bright red double, approaching 'Atrorubens' but more brilliant. Foliage a lucid green, very smooth, young wood and wood buds have a reddish appearance. We have no doubt that it will set seed. Berlèse says that it came from England as a seedling of 'Rubra Simplex'. Prince, 1844, p.104, gives 'Fulgida' as synonym, but Berlèse in his 1837 *Monographie* lists and describes **Fulgens** and **Fulgida** as two separate and distinct cultivars and in his description of **Fulgens** says "There is another flower which bears the same name, the flowers of which are double, large and beautiful." It believed that this is **Fulgens d'Italie,** listed in the van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8. Synonym: 'Fulgens Anglais'.

Fulgens Anglais. *Société deFlores Catalogue,* 1838. Synonym for **Fulgens.**

Fulgens d'Italie. *(C.japonica).* van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:8. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:12: Vivid red with white stripes; imbricated. Vershaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.I as 'Fulgens Plenissima': A vivid colouring, numerous and serried petals with a tendency to form a 6 pointed star, and the white streaks, sometimes striated with purple, which separate them longitudinally. Synonyms include: 'Fulgens Superba (Novae)', 'Fulgens Nova', 'Fulgens Doppio', 'Fulgens Italica', 'Duchesse de Parme', 'Fulgens d'Italia', 'Fulgens Italica Nova', 'Plutone Nova', 'Plutone Vera', 'Fulgens Plenissima', 'Duc de Parma'. Originated in Italy.

Fulgens de Gand. Jacob Makoy, 1852, Catalogue, p.5 as synonym for **Rubricaulis.**

Fulgens Doppio. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1856. Synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Fulgens Grandiflora Nova. *(C.japonica),* Vershaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Fulgens Italica. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Fulgens Italica Nova. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Fulgens Nova. van Houtte Catalogue,1844:1845, 23:5. Synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Fulgens Plenissima. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Fulgens Striata. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Fulgens Superba (Novae). Harrison ed., 1849, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol. 17, p.76. Synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Fulgent Flowered. Prince & Co., 1828, *A Short Treatise on Horticulture,* p.169. Synonym for **Fulgens.**

Fulgentissima. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315; No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.75: Leaves 5 cm wide x 7.5 cm long, very acuminate, of a delicate green; flower double, very large, 8-10 cm across, cherry red; exterior petals in 3 rows, broad, those of the middle, long, narrow, in strips, crowded, striped with white and intermingled with stamens. Resembles **Cliviana.** Originated in Belgium. Synonym: 'Plutone Nova'.

Fulgida. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. Berlèse, 1837,*Monographie,* ed.1, p.95, 125: Leaves 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, round-ovate, a little acuminate, reflexed, venation prominent, deep green; buds large, elongated, scales green; flower 8 cm in diameter, single with 6 petals, deep cherry-red, broad, slightly curled, resembling **Spatulata.** Originated in England.

Fulikoana Makino. Satômi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6. Japanese name for *C.hiemalis* Nakai. Synonyms 'Kantsubaki' and 'Shishigashira'.

Fuljung. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Futtung'; synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Fuljung Webbiana. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*....Synonym for **Webbiana.**

Full House. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.63: White, occasionally streaked or splashed with pink. Large, rose form double, often showing a tuft of small petals in the centre. Willowy growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in the USA by Ashby about 1960. Sport: **Full House Pink.**

Full House Pink. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4: A solid pink form of **Full House.** Originated in USA.

Full Moon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink, flecked and striped deeper pink. Medium size, rose form double. Flowers mid-season. Originated in the USA by Camellia Hall Nursery.

Full Moon. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Meigetsu.**

Full Moon. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.215. Synonym for **Mangetsu.**

Fulling. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Futtung', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Fultoniana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8. Synonym for **Fultonii.**

Fultonii. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1852, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.211 : Pale, waxy rose, regular flower of medium size; profuse bloomer. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Fultoniana'.

Fully Double Peony. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Juanban Mudan.**

Fultung. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Futtung', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Fulun Chunzhitai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias, Chinese synonym for the unrecorded variety 'Fukurin-haru-no-utena'.

Fulun Yixiu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.431; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Fukurin-ikkyû.**

Fumaikô. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.207. Synonym for **Kasenzan.**

Fumon-in. (Fumon Temple), *(C.japonica).* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.66, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, faint pinkish white, tubular to campanulate single of 5 emarginate, petals, becoming reflexed, and a short, compact, central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves thick, lustrous, deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Released by San-in Camellian Club around 1980.

Fumoto-no-haru. (Spring at the Foot of the Mountain). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.7; Pink single. Tubular Stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Named by K. Miyahara.

Funabashi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.211. Synonym for **Gin-no-takara.**

Funaimachi. (Obscure), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku.* Double, red ground; textured. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hunaimachi'. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki,* No.5, p.28.

Funae. (Boat Harbour), *(C.rusticana),* Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Garden Catalogue, 1980. No description. Originated in Japan.

Funaki-beni. (Funaki's Red Sasanqua) (*C.hiemalis*) from Tokyo, *Sazanka, Winter Flowers* published by National Museum of Japanese History in 2001. Deep red, single, small, blooming early to mid-season. Flower shape resembling that of wild japonica. Leaves dark green. Tree upright growth with dense branching. Has been grown at Funaki Nursery in Tokyo, history unknown in detail.

Funan. Different reading for 'Bunan'.

Funatsu. (Originator's Name), (Wabisuke), JCS., 1979, *Tsubaki,* No.18, p.6, 8; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11, p.87, 88; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.122, colour photo and description: Small size, light pink, campanulate single of 6 emarginate, crinkled, overlapping petals and a short, central stamen column with ivory coloured filaments, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves bright green, elliptic, apices acuminate to tapering acuminate, margins coarsely serrate. Originated in Tokyo, Japan as a seedling of **Tarôkaja** x a wild camellia, by Funatsu, Kanematsu. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa.

Funatsu-shibenashi. (Scooped Stamen 'Funatsu'), *(Wabisuke),* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11, p.87, 89; ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6: Small size, light crimson, single. No stamens seen. Originated in Tokyo, Japan by Funatsu, Kanematsu. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.323; English translation p.238. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Spreading, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Funatsu.** Named by Takeo Ogawa.

Funkô. (Perfumed White), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia,* No.25, p.4, colour photo: Originated by Funakoshi, Kôji, Aichi Prefecture, Japan as a selected seedling of **Matoba-nishiki.** White flower, medium to large size, semi-double, 2-3 rows of heavy textured petals. Blooms mid-season. Perfume similar to a peony. Late flowering. Sterile.

Funny Face Betty. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1961. A sport of **Betty Sheffield.** *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962, p.218, Reg. No.608: Sport of **Betty Sheffield,** first observed 1955 at Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth and habit the same as the parent. The semi-double to peony form bloom, 11-12 cm across, is blush pink, changing to neyron rose (HCC.623/1) with white stamens. It does not have the **Hikarugenji** markings like 'Blush Betty'. Blooms mid-season. Synonyms: 'Charming Betty', 'Charming Betty

Sheffield'. Sport: **Funny Face Betty Variegated.** See colour photo, No.66, p.41, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Guaimian Beidi'.

Funny Face Betty Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.14, No.1 as 'Funny Face Betty Var.': A virus variegated form of Funny Face Betty - Blush pink and white. Originated at Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Fû-no-sato. (Place name), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.184, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep scarlet, campanulate single of 5 rounded, emarginate, reflexed, overlapping petals with a central stamen column having pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half and bright yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves bright green, broad-elliptic, margins shallowly serrate. Original tree is near the Fû Shrine, Shinjiko, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1980. Different reading: 'Fu-u-no-sato'.

Fu-otome. (Variegated Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Pink dotted white. Medium size, formal double. Different reading 'Madara-otome'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Considered to be a synonym for **Fuiri-otome.**

Furansujiro. (French White), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.28: Autumn flowering form of **Shiragiku;** pure white, fully double, the type of 'Purity'. See colour photo & description, No.61, p.31, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan* and pl.413, p.173 & 353, *Encyclopedia of Camellis in Colour,* vol.I, 1972; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.133 & 245.: Flowers formal double, white, numerous petals; imbricated, convex or keeled on inner surface. Early flowering. Plant habit dense and bushy. Leaves broad-obovate to long-ovate, apices acuminate, recurved, margins wavy finely serrate, venation impressed. Different reading: 'Furansushiro', 'Huransu-jiro'. Synonyms: 'French White', 'French Double'. Similar to **Kagiri,** 'Nankinjiro' and **Hasumijiro.** Corruptions of name: 'Furan-su-shior', 'Furanso Jiro', 'Husanoshiro'. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan.

Furan-su-shior. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Furansujiro.**

Furansushiro. Different reading for **Furansujiro.**

Furin-ichigo. (Wind Bell Number 1). (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.20. Deep red, small, open, campanulate single. Fragrant. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan.

Fûrin-no-tani. (Wind Bells in the Valley), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.130, colour photo, p.243 description: A white, campanulate single of 6-7 petals surrounding a compact column of stamens with pale yellow anthers and cream filaments, joined for the lower half. Early flowering. Leaves small, elliptic, apices suddenly acute, bases cuneate, venation obscure, glossy green. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan with a private family. Named and released by Seizou Matsui in 1980.

Furin Number 1. *(C.hybrid),* Durrant, 1982, *The Camellia Story,* p.12, with illustration: A small, 5 petalled, pink, campanulate single. Leaves ovate, apices short acuminate, mid-green, margins finely serrate. Originated in Calfornia, USA by Toichi Domoto.

Furisode. (Long Sleeves of a Kimono), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.126, description, p.127, colour photo: Medium size, soft pink single of 7 broad, overlapping petals, fluted and crinkled at the margins, apices acute, and a central stamen cluster with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half, and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Jurô-an.**

Furô-an. (Hermitage of Perpetual Youth), *(C.japonica),* Waterer Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955: Soft pink, medium size, single of cupped form with 5-6 petals, themselves cupped, cleft and crimped at the apex. The pink colour fades towards the haft. The petals surround a slightly irregular stamen cluster. Buds globular. Leaves elliptic to long-ovate, apices bluntly acuminate, recurved, sharply serrate. Plant habit erect with slender branches. For colour photos see Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.28; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.40, p.50; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.133, desription, p.245.Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.110. Different readings: 'Furohan', 'Hurôan'. It is one of the three representative flower for Chûbu, Japan, together with **Tarô´an'** and **Jurô-an.** In England the cultivar under this name has been confused with **Apple Blossom,** ('Joy Sander'). Received an 'Award of Merit' from the RHS in 1956. Considered to be a cross of **Tarô´an** and a *C.rusticana.*

Furohan. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.216. Different reading for **Furô-an.**

Furôkaku. (Palace of Perpetual Youth), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.26, colour photo and description; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.81, p.122; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.133 colour photo, p.245, description: A cyclamen red, with deeper fine red streaks, single, opening through spherical to vase shaped, 5-6 petals with creped edges, surrounding a central column of stamens with pale yellow anthers and light cream filaments, united for their lower third. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, margins serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo & description, p.289, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* A seedling of **Furô-an.**

Furômon. (Gateway to Perpetual Youth), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Pure white. Large double with rounded petals. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.228 with colour photo; English translation p.159. Medium to large, white, semi-double, somewhat lotus-formed, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium to large. Upright growth. The original tree is growing in Reikanji Temple in Kyoto. Was called 'Shiro-botan' (White Peony) in the *List of Kanaoka Chinju'en Nursery* in 1967. From Kyoto.

Furômon. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.133 & 245. Synonym for *C.japonica* **Reikanji-hakubotan.**

Furong. (Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: Deep pink, incomplete, informal double with fascicles of golden stamens mixed with small, erect, twisted petals in the centre. Originated in China.

Furue. (Old Creek), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, semi-double, white spotted, large, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Furun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Bella di Firenze.**

Furu-nishiki. (Ancient Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.41. No description. Imported from Japan by the Star Nursery about 1930.

Furusato. (Ancient Village), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, Shigetarô, 1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Furusato-no-nishiki. (Home Village Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Furusunago-fu. Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû,* vol.5 in the "dotted leaf" section. Different reading for **Kosunago-fu.**

Furutemari. (Worn Out Ball), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, Shoji, 1982, *Murasuzume,* No.44: Rose-pink striped deeper pink, medium size, formal double. Originated by Himuro, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Fûryû. (Elegance), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.27: Small size, pale pink, single. Seedling of *C.tsaii* x **Kuro-tsubaki.** Originated in the Osaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.221 with colour photo; English translation p.154. Miniature, sake cup-shaped. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, miniature, somewhat waved. Dwarf, spreading growth, weeping branches. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980.

Fusae. (*C.fraterna* hybrid). *Camellia Photo Collection,* Japan 1997, p.177 with colour photo; ; White, with pink shading on reverse of petals. Loose peony to rose form double, with small central group of stamens.

Fusai-in. (Fusai Temple), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.101, colour photo and description as 'Fusaiin': Small size, pale pink, saucer-shaped single with 7 fluted and reflexed petals and a central stamen column with creamy filaments, united for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apices abruptly acute, margins serrate. Selected from wild japonicas in Miyake-jima, Izu Isles, Japan. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1985.

Fusasaki. (Name of Originating Nursery). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.224 with colour photo; English translation p.157. Medium size, white blotches on pink ground including red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. Selected by Takeo Koymama (Fusasaki Nursery) from a wild japonica community in Mure Town. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1980. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Fusca. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Fine maroon. Very double. Originated by Floy, USA.

Fuscata Alba. *(C.japonica),* Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911. Ivory white, imbricated. Early flowering. Originated in Italy.

Fuse Aierxi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.140. Chinese synonym for **Elsie Jury Variegated.**

Fuse Aima. Chinese synonym for USA, *C.reticulata* hybrid **Emma Gaeta Variegated.**

Fuse Alan. Chinese synonym for USA, *C.japonica,* **Mark Alan Variegated.**

Fuse Bixia. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.89. Chinese synonym for **The Czar Variegated.**

Fuse Bulangte. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.86. Chinese synonym for **Steve Blount Variegated.**

Fuse Chaoji Masetiana. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme Variegated.**

Fuse Chaoma Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; New Chinese synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme Variegated,** replacing 'Fuse Chaoji Masetiana'.

Fuse Chunshi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, The Observations from the Camellia World, No.424, p.82. Chinese synonym for USA, *C.japonica,* **Spring Sonnet Variegated.**

Fuse Da Niuxi'ao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Giulio Nuccio Variegated.** Previously 'Wudan Daniuxiao'.

Fuse Daadaofu. Gao, Jiyin Ltr 30 July, 1990, Chinese synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated.**

Fuse Dabeidi. Chinese synonym for *C.japonica,* **Our Betty Variegated.**

Fuse Dachilun. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.101. Chinese synonym for **Bill Goertz Variegated.**

Fuse Dahailun. Chinese synonym for *C.japonica,* **Helen Bower Variegated.**

Fuse Daxiagu. Chinese synonym for Italian **Coquettina** as 'Glen 40 Variegated'. Later found that 'Fuse Meiguo Dahong' has priority.

Fuse Dengpaidao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Milady** (as 'Don Pedro Variegated').

Fuse Fengliu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fashionata Variegated.**

Fuse Fenkate. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Carter's Sunburst Pink Variegated.**

Fuse Fenlandiya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Finlandia Variegated.**

Fuse Fenmase. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.65. Chinese synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea Variegated.**

Fuse Gelannada. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.38. Chinese synonym for **Granada Variegated.**

Fuse Haidao Zhijin. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Pirate's Gold Variegated.**

Fuse Haluode. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Harold L. Paige Variegated.**

Fuse Huohuade. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.113. Chinese synonym for **Howard Asper Variegated.**

Fuse Huopubu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fire Falls Variegated.**

Fuse Huoshenye. Chinese synonym for USA, *C.japonica,* **Fire Chief Variegated.**

Fuse Huowu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.36. Chinese synonym for **Fire Dance Variegated.**

Fuse Jiaoao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Hall's Pride Variegated.**

Fuse Jingqi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.120. Chinese synonym for **Mark's Surprise Variegated.**

Fuse Kalaidun. Shao, Taichong, 1992, The Observations from the Camellia World, No.205, p.68. Chinese synonym for USA, *C.japonica*, **Clarise Carleton Variegated.** Incorrectly recorded in the Register, p.348, as a synonym for **Clarise Carleton**, for which the synonym is 'Kalaidun'.

Fuse Ladi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* **Latifolia Variegated.**

Fuse Lasika. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.117. Chinese synonym for **Lasca Beauty Variegated.**

Fuse Ludaofu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.81. Chinese synonym for **Rudolph Variegated.**

Fuse Makang Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.469, p.64. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lady Macon Variegated.**

Fuse Meiguo Dahong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421. Chinese synonym for **Coquettina,** replacing 'Fuse Daxiagu'.

Fuse Mingtian. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Tomorrow Variegated.**

Fuse Mochang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Mouchang Variegated.**

Fuse Mudan Mingtian. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow Peony Variegated.**

Fuse Niuxi'ao Diaoshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Nuccio's Cameo Variegated.**

Fuse Qiwang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Anticipation Variegated.**

Fuse Saimeigui. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.80. Chinese synonym for **Rosea Superba Variegated.**

Fuse Samanda. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.125. Chinese synonym for **Samantha Variegated.**

Fuse Shahuang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **'Emperor of Russia Variegated'.**

Fuse Sishaluo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tiffany Variegated.**

Fuse Songzi. (Pine Cone Variegated). *(C.japonica),* Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* back page, CR5: A virus-variegated form of **Songzi,** originated by Mr Jiang Zongwang, East Flower Nursery, Wenzhou, Zheijang, China. First flowered 1982. Deep red, blotched white, petals like the scales of a pine-cone; small to medium size, rose form to formal double. Other characteristics like the parent.

Fuse Suertana. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.86. Chinese synonym for **Sultana Variegated.**

Fuse Weisi Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mrs Freeman Weiss Variegated.**

Fuse Xingqitian Zhichen. Chinese synonym for USA, *C.japonica,* **Sunday Morning Variegated.**

Fuse Xishi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.172, p.65. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Hishikaraito.**

Fuse Xiumei. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.93. Chinese synonym for **Veiled Beauty Variegated.**

Fuse Yazhi. (Refined Lotus Colour), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Elegans Variegated.**

Fuse Zaochun Dahongqiu. (Early Spring Scarlet Ball Variegated). *(C.japonica),* Gao Jiyin, 1996, The *Observations from the Camellia World,* back page, CR3: A virus-variegated form of

Zaochun Dahongqiu. Originated by Mr. Jiang Zongwang, East Flower Nursery, Wenzhou, Zheijiang, China, in 1993. Deep red, marbled white with dark veins on petals. Other characteristics the same as the parent.

Fusekô. (Fire Red), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.II. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344: White, single, medium size, pink at the base. Fragrant. Yashiroda, 1950, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.13 as 'Fusekoo': Medium size, single, white with a suspicion of red at the bottom. Musk-like perfume. Originated in Japan.

Fusekoo. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.13. Different reading for **Fusekô.**

Fusen. (Common Hermit), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Fusen'in-aka-yabu. (Wild Red Camellia of Fusen'in Temple), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.217, colour photo and description: Small size, bright red, wide, campanulate single with 5 irregular, pointed petals and a central stamen column, pinched in at the apex, with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves long, flat green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Plant habit: Branches spreading horizontally. Selected from wild japonicas growing at Fusen'in Temple, Saga City, Japan. Named and released by Michiyo Izumi in 1982.

Fushakkin. (Unsparing to possess), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Pink shaded lavender. Large single with round and incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Fushi. (Wealthy Scholar). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.73, No.531 as 'Fusi'. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Hinode-fuji.** Orthographic error 'Fusi'.

Fushi Zhi Feng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Fuji-no mine**. Previous synonym 'Qiushaoyao'.

Fushigi. (Unimaginable Marvel), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.219: White, medium size, open peony form with a few pink streaks and a centre of intermingled petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fushiki-an. (Fushiki Hermitage), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.2, A-85: Pale pink, becoming white, cylindrical to campanulate blooms, small size, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Selected by Mutsuo Sakata around 1985.

Fushimi. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias* in Japan, pl.81, p.41, description, p.110: A bush camellia of upright and stout growth. Leaves broad-elliptic, dark green, a little wavy, margins crenate, 5.5-8 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide. Flowers widely campanulate, single with recurved petals, pale rosy pink (Spinel Pink 0625/3). Petals 6-8, broad, rounded, wrinkled and wavy at the margins. Stamens in a compact column, 3 cm long, filaments yellowish. Flowers midseason to late. Different reading: 'Hushimi'. Originated in Fushimi-ku, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan.

Fushimi-tsubaki. (Camellia from Fushimi). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.226 with colour photo; English translation p.158. Small, dark red, semi-double, pale purplish mottles on inner petals, thick, split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, somewhat curved outwards. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from cultivars grown by a private family in Mure Town. Named by Saneichi Ogawa. Released by Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1979. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Fushimi-no-yuki. (Snows of Fushimi), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.7, p.8, description, p.86: Leaves dark green, veins impressed or flat, narrowly lanceolate, 4-6 cm wide x 9-10, 5 cm long; petioles 11-12 mm long and hairy. Hairy petals 1-2, normal, usually 5, apex rounded, widely opened, single, white. Stamen group columnar, 4 cm long, pale creamy filaments, yellow anthers. Different reading: 'Hushimi-no-yuki'. Originated in Fushima, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan.

Fushitsu. (Heirloom not allowed out of Premises). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.225 with colour photo; English translation p.157 as 'Fushutsu'. Medium size, pale pink, lotus-form semi-double, split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Bought by Kazutoshi Ôhira in Nrima Tokyo in 1960s. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994.

Fusi. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.73, No.531. Orthographic error for 'Fushi', Chinese synonym for **Hinode-fuji.**

Fusi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Wilber Foss.**

Fusô. (Ancient Chinese Name for Japan), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.533: Medium size, 6-8 petalled single, white with blush areas and some crimson streaks, inner petals semi-erect~around a central stamen cluster. Different reading 'Huso'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fussi. *(C.japonica),* Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Futabana-sazanka. Satômi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6. Japanese name for *C.oleifera.* See 'Biflora'.

Futae. (Double), *(C.japonica),* Hirayama, (Latter 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* No description. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.48. Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai.* Also called 'Yuri-zaki', meaning lily form, but not the same as **Yuri-tsubaki.** No description. Different reading 'Hutae'. Originated in Japan.

Futaebeni. (Double Red), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344: Semi-double red, medium size. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Nijûbeni'. It is not certain that this is the same as Satomi's 'Nijû'. (Believed extinct.)

Futae-benten. (Double 'Benten'), *(C.japonica),* Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1960, *Tsubaki Meikan:* Medium size, red, single with genetically variegated foliage, distorted shapes, green with white and light green, double markings. See colour photos & description: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.447, pp.183, 359, and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.108 & 235, as **Nijû-benten.** Resembles a branch mutation of **Tafuku-benten.** Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Different reading: 'Hutae-benten', **Nijû-benten.**

Futaedairin. Different reading for **Futaetairin.**

Futaekuchibeni. (Double Rouge), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344. (Yashiro 1841 reprint): White, semi-double, red margins, small size. Originated in Japan. It is not confirmed that this is the same as Satômi's 'Nijû-kuckibeni'. Different reading: 'Nijû-kuchibeni'.

Futaetairin. (Large Double Flower), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yorankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, semi-double, large, thick petals. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Different readings: 'Hutaetairin', 'Futaedairin', 'Nijûtairin'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Futaesokobeni. (Double, Red Base), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841,. *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344: Pale ink, red at the base, semi-double, large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nijû-sokobeni'. It is not confirmed if this is the same as Satomi's 'Nijû-sokobeni'.

Futaetsuru. Different reading for **Futaezuru.**

Futaezuru. (Doubled Crane), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, 1960, Juraku-en Nursery Catalogue, p.9: Under flowers for the tea ceremony. Large size, with petals piled up. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Futaetsuru', 'Hutaezuru', 'Nijûzuru'. Synonym: 'Genji-guruma'. Sport: **Hanaguruma.**

Futagami-tsubaki. (Camellia at Mt. Futagami), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6. No description. Makino, Kameria Nursery Catalogue, 1990. p.3: Pale pink to white, cup-shaped. Medium size. Early flowering. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Futa-iro. (Two Coloured), *(C.japonica),* Hirayama, Tokuo, (Latter 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* See 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.48. No description. Different reading 'Huta-iro'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Futairo-wabisuke. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.210. Synonym for **Wabisuke** as **Kochô-wabisuke.**

Futari. (Two People), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Futari-shizuka. (Serene Couple), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6: Small size, dark red, peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Futa-omote. (Two Faces), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.678 as 'Futao--mote': Large size, dark crimson, multi-layered semi-double, with stamens surrounded by erect, centre petals. Different readings: 'Hutaomote', 'Nimen'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Futa-omote. (Two Faces), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.186: as 'Futao--mote': A 5 petalled single, white with crimson markings and compact, central stamen cluster. Different reading: 'Hutaomote'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Futayo-no-tsuki. (The Second Moon), *(C.japonica),* Hirayama, Tokuo, (Latter 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* 1961, No.2, p.48. No description. Different reading: 'Hutayo-no-tsuki'. Originated in Japan.

Futsuka-no-tsuki. (The Second Moon), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû,* p.8 under the classification: Different colours on the same branch, striped, splashed and mottled. Red, medium size, full double in which appears a few white stamens or petaloids, without anthers. See *Chinka Zufu* as 'Futsukazuki'. Different reading: 'Hutska-no-tsuki', 'Hutsukazuki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Futsukazuki. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.629. Different reading for **Futsuka-no-tsuki.**

Futteng. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais sur l'histoire....*Synonym for 'Foding Cha', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Futting. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.D]:316 as 'Rossii'(Futting). Synonym for 'Foding Cha'.

Futtung. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Synonym for 'Foding Cha'.

Futung. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.187. Synonym for for 'Foding Cha'.

Fu-u-no-sato. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6. Different reading for **Fû-no-sato.**

Fuxiaohong. (Appears Dawn Red). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.73, No.528. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Akebono Pink.**

Fuwa. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.47. Chinese synonym for **Imbricata.**

Fuwude. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.460, p.64. Chinese synonym for the UK *C.x williamsii* **Philippa Forwood.**

Fuyajô. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.25: Blackish red, small size, single. New growth purple colour. Originated in Japan. See colour photo, p.89, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Orthographic error: 'Fuyujo'. Synonym for **Kon-wabisuke.**

Fuyô. (Lotus or Rose Mallow), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, Utakuni, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan,* vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fuyôkô. (Pink Lotus). *(C.sasanqua),* Satômi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Deep pink, large size, single with round, incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Fuyô-mine. Synonym for 'Fuyô-no-mine', (**Fuji-no-mine**).

Fuyu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.x williamsii* **Exuberance.**

Fuyu-akane. (Winter Madder Red), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon* no *Chinka,* p.221, colour photo and description as 'Fuyuakane': Small size, bright vermilion red, wide campanulate single, with 6 rounded, broad, emarginate, overlapping petals, and a tall, central stamen column with pale yellow filaments, joined for their lower half, and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices tapering acute, flat, slihtly recurved, margins serrate. Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1984.

Fuyugomori. (Winter Confinement), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.I; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Large and eight-fold flower of pale pink with white splashes. Different readings: 'Fuyukomori', 'Huyugomori'. Orignated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Fuyugomori. (Winter Confinement), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859 *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, single, cup-shaped. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.28.

Fuyujo. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Fuyajô', **(Kon-wabisuke).**

Fuyuki. (Obscure), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, Seigoro, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu,* vol.1: Medium size, white, formal double with numerous petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Fuyukomori. Different reading for **Fuyugomori.**

Fuyuyokonami. (Winter Cross Waves), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Rose-pink, moired white, medium size, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Fuyazaki-no-shiratama. (Winter Flowering 'Shiratama'), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu,* p.24: A medium size, white, compact single, that flowers early. Originated in Japan. Thought to be synonymous with **Shiratama** or 'Hatsuarashi-shiratama'.

Fuzankai. Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as synonym for **Tamatori.**

G.

G.A. McGilvary. (C.*japonica),* Hazelwood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.86. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct).

G.C. Linton. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941: Raised at Camellia Grove Nursery, Ashfield, NSW, Australia and transplanted to the garden of G.C. Linton, Somersby, N.S.W., through whose courtesy it is now offered for the first time. A refined, shapely, semi-double bloom of bright red.

G.W.M. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery Catalogue, 1958-1959, p.10. No description. Originated in USA.

G.W. Ellis. *(C.japonica),* The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.16: Rose pink flecked white. Large formal to rose form double. Medium, compact growth. (Similar to **Rosea Superba**). Originated in the USA by Huested.

G.W. Towle. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Classification Report,* p.5: White streaked carmine. Medium sized semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Imported from China and named by G.W. Towle. Synonym: 'George W. Towle'.

Ga. National Fair. ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37. Abbreviation for **Georgia National Fair.**

Gabbie Laver. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News,* No.87, p.22, Reg. No.293: Originated by R. Hawkes, Woodside, South Australia as a seedling of **Mary Wheeler** that first flowered 1976. The light red, 8-10 cm, anemone form flowers are early to mid-season. A compact habit of growth with lanceolate,10 cm x 5 cm, leaves, light green, slightly serrate.

Gabisan. (Emeishan, a Mountain in China), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.8: Pure white. Large semi-double with round and incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Gabriel Rossetti. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6. Orthographic variant for **Gabrielle Rossetti.**

Gabrielle Rossetti. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32: Vivid and soft pink, petals streaked with white with subtle shading, imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Gabriel Rossetti'. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Gael's Dream. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XV, No.5, p.24, Reg. No.247: Originated by Trevor Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Dream Girl** x *C.reticulata* that first flowered 1984. The plant is upright, rapid grower with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers are early, soft rose-pink, shading to carmine. (RHS.CC.52B) Size up to 15 cm across x 6.7 cm deep with 9-10 petals and some rabbit ears, cream anthers and yellow filaments.

Gaetano Baroni. *(C.japonica)* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Small flowered, vivid pink, slightly darker at the centre. Perfect imbrication. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti.

Gagari-tsubaki. (Serrated Camellia), Aoyama Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Described as a synonym for **Sakuraba-tsubaki.** Sport: **Hasegawa-tsubaki.** See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.157, 158.

Gaier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.426; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Sandra Gail.**

Gaiety. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.II: This camellia was obtained from seed in England and it is amongst the variegated varieties by the arrangement

of the pink stripes or fasciae which streak the petals. These are rounded, convex, faintly emarginate; at the centre they are very small, upright and form a compact and ruffled heart. The colouring resembles **Tricolor.** The name has been used erroneously in the USA for a form of **Gigantea,** with reduced variegation.

Gaiety. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error: 'Gaity'. Invalid synonym for **Gigantea.**

Gaity. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Orthographic error for 'Gaiety' as a synonym for **Gigantea.**

Gaijûsanshû. (Thirteen Provinces), *(C.reticulata),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.6: Soft rose-pink. Large semi-double with irregular, ruffled petals. Mid-season blooming. The full translation of the name is "Victorious Thirteen Provinces" and the Chinese name is 'Kaishi Sansheng', with the different reading of 'K'ai-shih San-sheng'. Originated in China.

Gail. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.197, Reg. No.447: A 6 year old seedling of **Lindsay Neill** that first bloomed 1957; originated by Dr Reeves F. Wells, Panama City, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading, of average density, with dark green leaves 11-12.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide and are acuminate, serrate, heavily veined and slightly twisted. The deep pink, semi-double flowers, 11cm across x 4 cm deep, have 12-14 petals, occasional petaloids, 4-5 rabbit ears and golden stamens. Flowers early to mid-season.

Gail Evans. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.273, Reg. No.431: A 9 year old seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**); originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA that first bloomed 1955. Growth habit is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double, blush pink flowers, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, have 19 petals, 12-16 petaloids and white stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Gail Hooks. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2684. A chance seedling that first flowered 2001. Registered by Senator George Hooks, Americus, Ga, USA. A chance seedling that first flowered 2001. The 9.5 cm diameter, crimson, formal double flower has 65 petals. Plant is dense with average growth rate. Flowers late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.57 with colour photo. Originated by Etha Prickett Carson. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Gail Phelan. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2350: Medium size, deep rose semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Dr Charles E. Minarik, West Harich, Maryland. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.5 with colour photo: The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1988. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20 petals and 5 petaloids. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is upright, dense and average in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Gainsborough. *(C.reticulata).* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.35, Reg. No.148: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* **Confucius**, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1966. Habit of growth is open and dense. Flowers mid-season. The semi-double to incomplete double flowers are Spinel pink HCC.025/1, 15-16 cm across, with fluted inner petals and some rabbit ears. The leaves are 10 cm x 4 cm with medium serrations. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias, p.406; Chinese synonym 'Ganbolao'.

Gairinzan. (See Note), (Higo), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.6. No description. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. *Higo Rokku,* [ca.1989], p.32: Medium size, 7-8 cm across with 7-8 petals, pink ground with red and white markings. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.334. English translation p.228. A mutation of **Tanchô,** designated as a Higo by the Higo Camellia Society in 1984. Note: 'Gairinzan' is an outer rim of a volcanic crater.

Gaisen. (Triumphal Return), *(C.x vernalis),* Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.19. Flower clear red, small, single with spreading stamens and having green leaves, 4.9 cm long x 2.4 cm wide. Tanaki et al., 1986, "Cytogenetic Studies on the origin of *C.x vernalis"; Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, pp.207-209: This tetraploid cultivar is considerted to be a primary hybrid between *C.sasanqua* and *C.japonica* and was found in the wild on Hiradi Island, Japan. Discovered and named by Saburô Kumasawa in the early 1970s. The original tree is estimated at 400 years of age. Cultivars very similar if not the same as **Gaisen,** were found in several districts of Japan. These include 'Hoshihime', Kôrei', 'Koohira-ko'. Synonyms: 'Taizôji', 'Yôhiki', 'Showa-no-kagayaki'. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym 'Kaixuan'.

Gaiwen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.67, No.198. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Alta Gavin.**

Gakkô. Cho, [before 1867], *Chinkafu.* Different reading: 'Gekkô'. See, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.21 and Tuyama, 1968, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.224. The name refers to the Bodhisattva Gakkô and also means moonlight. Synonym for **Bokuhan.**

Gakuyô. (Grandfather), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki,* No.12, p.5, colour photo, p.13 description: Light purple to dusky red, medium sized semi-double, sometimes with central petaloids. Stamens imperfect. Leaves long-ovate, 11 cm x 5 cm, apex acuminate, light green. Flowers mid-season. Originated in the gardens of Kagogawa City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan from an 80 year old plant. Named by Yamazaki Taro.

Gala Park. *(C.japonica),* Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* No description. No valid listing located.

Galalee. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1958-1959, p.10. Orthographic error for **Galilee.**

Galante. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32: Large size, imbricated, pale pink. Originated in Italy.

Galante Nova. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.22. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyère...,* p.243: Flower imbricated, cup-shaped, very large, petals high, flesh-white, with wide ribbons of carmine and dotted with rose, carnation like. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Galanthe Nuova'.

Galanthe Nuova. William Bull Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Galante Nova.**

Galatea. *(C.japonica),* Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.1: Red. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8 as 'Galathea': No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.290 and facing page: An irregular, complete double of pale, rose madder, about 11 cm across, with a centre of numerous, erect, small narrow petals and 3-4 rows of large, outer petals. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32: Vivid pink with large white blotches, fine imbrication. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.140, as 'Galateo': Full rose form red flowers with outer petals in 3-4 rows, lightly veined, imbricated and distinct for numerous and packed inner petals. Originated and named in Italy by Mariani. Synonym: 'Galathea d'Italie'. Orthographic variants: 'Galathea', 'Galatée', 'Galateo'.

Galatea (M.G.). *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue 1942-1943, invalidly as 'Galatea': Light pink. Large semi-double. Spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina.

Galatée. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.256. Orthographic variant for **Galatea.**

Galateo. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.140. Orthographic variant for **Galatea.**

Galathea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8. Orthographic variant for **Galatea.**

Galathea d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:24. Synonym for **Galatea.**

Galaxie. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.152: White striped reddish pink. Medium sized semi-double to rose form double with cupped or twisted, upright petals. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Metcalf, California. Orthographic variant: 'Galaxy'.

Galaxy. Glendoick Gardens Ltd Price List, 1983-1984, p.11. Orthographic variant for Galaxie.

Galesii. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Gallesii', (**Adonidea**).

Galetto. *(C.japonica),* Ferrari Nursery Catalogue, 1966: Double white speckled with red. Originated in Italy.

Galilee. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'Galilee FN'. No description. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pi: A very large, silver-pink, semi-double, ranging from 11-13 cm across. The petals are large, 6 cm in diameter, rather square, slightly fluted and veined with deep rose-pink. The stamens are medium yellow, central, about 3.8 cm long and generally arranged in 4 fascicles. Leaves dark green, oval, 10 cm x 5 cm, with prominent veins and yellow-green midrib. Serrations shallow and sharp and 4.5 mm pitch. Apex long-pointed, recurved. Plant habit bushy, upright and rapid. Originated by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parentage. First flowered 1943. The variegated form is called **Galilee Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Galalee'. For black and white photo, see p.142, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Galilee Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949 as 'Galilee Var.': A virus variegated form of **Galilee** - Pink and white. Originated by the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA. For black and white photo see p.92, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Galileo. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32: Circular imbrication, vivid red with a paler centre. Synonym: 'Galileo Galilee'. Originated in Italy.

Galileo Galilee. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1912-1913. Synonym for **Galileo.**

Galileo Galilei. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.98 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, deep pink (RHS.CC.58B). A seedling of 'Plutone x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 2002. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Galis. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Galio'.

Galio. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Orthographic error for **Galis.**

Galio Plenissima. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Orthographic error for **Galis Plenissima.**

Galis Plenissima. *(C.japonica),* Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Orthographic error: 'Galio Plenissima'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Gallant Array. *(C.japonica),* Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.32: "Mr Short has selected the name **Gallant Array** for a medium large seedling of **Mrs Charles Cobb,** whose neat, true, peony form flowers are a clear, brilliant red. Good texture and substance result in unusual keeping qualities." Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. ACS., Reg. No.732.

Gallant Gent. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.86. Originated in USA. No description. No valid listing located.

Gallenii. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Gallini.**

Galleria Borghèse. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6: Flower, medium campanulate, imbricated like a rose; petals round, lightly coloured a brilliant

cherry-red, turning a little paler at the extreme edges and tinted crimson. Originated in the Giardino Borghèse, Rome Italy.

Gallesii. van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:8 as 'Gallesi'. Synonym for **Adonidea.**

Gallesii d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844 as 'Gallesi d'Italie'. Synonym for **Adonidea.**

Galleto. *(C.japonica),* McEacharn, Neil, 1963, *Catalogue of the Plants in the Villa Taranto,* p.58. No description. Originated in USA.

Galleto's Alba Queen. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Galli. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.112, as 'Camellia Galli': Originated in Italy by Burdin. Imbricated, delicate pink striped crimson. Synonym: 'Valerio'.

Gallia. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Synonym for **Galli.**

Gallic Moods. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.169, Reg. No.1285: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) style, blooms have 6 colours, ranging from white to pink to red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size is 12.5 cm across x 4 cm deep with 4 rows of petals and a few petaloids. Unusual and attractive colours, solid pink, white with a touch of blush pink, blush with coral splashes, light moire, pink edges on blush background, all on the one bush. Blooms mid-season.

Gallica. Tourres, Macheteaux Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.22.Abbreviation for **Gallica Alba.**

Gallica Alba. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315: No description. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellies élevés à Bollwieler,* pl.38 as 'Pomp. Gallica Alba': Large semi-double flower, perfect, milk white, yellowish in the centre; the outer petals are large, rounded and heart-shaped, central petals white, elongated, indented and intermixed with large stamens. James Burnett, 1837, *The Magazine of Botany & Gardening,* vol.3, new series, p.153: The flower is of that peculiar and delicate colour known as french white. It is semi-double, the petals much cupped, interspersed with large stamanea and frequently lightly touched with pink. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.54, 125: Vigorous shrub; leaves ovate-oblong, finely serrate, long acuminate; buds oval, pointed, scales green; Flower large, 8.5 cm across, semi-double, of milk white; circumferential petals broad, rounded cordiform; those central, smaller, elongated and intermingled with the stamens. Synonyms: 'Gallica', 'Pomponia Gallica Alba', 'French White'. Orthographic error: 'Gallicia Alba'. Originated in France. See colour pl.28, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.I.

Gallica Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.225: Irregular double white. Originated in Italy.

Gallicarium Pressii. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle* as a synonym for 'Imperialis', itself a synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Gallicia Alba. Burnette ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening,* vol.3, p.153. Orthographic error for **Gallica Alba.**

Gallilee. James Rare Plant Nursery, California, Catalogue, 1854-1855, p.7. Orthographic error for **Galilee.**

Gallini. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:10: Globular, superb, very full, pure white with flashes of carmine. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Gallonni', 'Gallenii'.

Gallonni. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Gallini.**

Galluppi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5. No description. Orthographic error: 'Galuppi'. Originated in Italy by Conte Caraccioli. (Believed extinct.)

Galuppi. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* Orthographic error for **Galluppi.**

Gamannii. *(C.japonica),* Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.5. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Gandidissima. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.3. Orthographic error for **Candidissima.**

Ganbolao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.406; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.reticulata* **Gainsborough.**

Ganemede. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers,* p.85. Orthographic variant for **Ganymede.**

Gangte. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Gauntlettii.**

Gangzhishu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.hybrid* **Minato-no-akebono.**

Ganhi. (Meaning unknown), *(C.japonica),* Utakuni Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan,* vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ganinchu. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* p.26. Taiwanese for the Chinese cultivar **Guanyin Cha.**

Ganjitsu. (New Years Day), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.6: Bright red, large size single, in rare cases with white blotches. Very early. Originated in Japan. For colour photos and descriptions see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.336 and vol.II, 1978; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.41 & 209. Synonyms: 'Ganjitsu-tsubaki', 'Akashiren'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.68 with colour photo as 'Ganjitsu-tsubaki'; English translation p.45. There is an opinion that this is the same variety as **Akashiren** of Busshinji Temple in Ehime Prefecture. From Osaka.

Ganjitsu-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* vol.1, p.52. Synonym for **Ganjitsu.**

Gansedori. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* vol.1, p.52 as 'Ganse-dori'. Synonym for **Kaoyodori.**

Gantan. *(C.japonica).* (New Years Morning), Mainichi Shinbun, JSC., ed. *Tsubaki,* 1971. The colour photo shows a rose-red, campanulate single flower. Resembles **Ganjitsu** and may be a synonym for it. Originated in Japan.

Ganymede. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, p.6. No description. Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers,* 1843. No description. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Ganemede'. (Believed extinct.)

Gaomaozi. (Tall Paper Hat), Letter, Gao, Jiyin, 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **High Hat.**

Gaosha. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Takasago.**

Gaoyuanzhiguang. *(C.reticulata), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.248 with colour photo; Pink flower from Tengchong County, China. Diameter 12-13 cm. Flowers early to mid-season.

Garden Glory. *(C.x williamsii),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974 as #6801; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.106, Reg. No.1516: A medium sized, rich orchid pink, rose form double hybrid *(C.saluenensis x C.japonica)* seedling, flowering early to late. Orginated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed in 1968. Average flower size is 8.5 cm across. Commercially released 1974. Plant growth is upright

and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 5 cm x 3.2 cm. See colour plate front cover, SCCS, 1978, *The Camellia Review,* vol.39, No.3. Orthographic error: 'Garden Glow'.

Garden Glow. Tony Lord, ed., 1987, *The Plant Finder*, p.83. Orthographic error for **Garden Glory.**

Garden Glowsticks. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.13 with colour photo; Regn No.492. A seedling of **Pink Cameo,** pollen parent unknown, first flowered in 2006. Plant is upright and of average density, and rapid growth. Matt, dark green leaves are small, 6 cm x 2.5 cm. Flower is semi-double, 6.5 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep with 13 petals and no petaloids. Colour is pink (RHSCC 61D). Filaments are white and anthers yellow. Long branches and multiple flowers at each leaf axil give an unusual, perky appearance. Flowers early to late. Originated by Neville Haydon, Papakura, NZ.

Garden Temple. ACRS, NSW Foundation Branch *News Letter,* No.7, Aug.1984. This name was later corrected to **Temple Garden.**

Gardeneaflora. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.29. Orthographic error for **Gardeniiflora.**

Gardeneri. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.11 as 'Gardenerii': Double white with pink spots or stripes. Originated in England.

Gardenia. Chandler's Nursery Catalogue, 1936, p.5. Synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Gardenia. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.13: White, medium formal double. Slow, bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Doty & Doerner.

Gardenia (Bradford). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.38: White. Small, full peony form. Compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by A.J.S. Bradford.

Gardeniaeflora. Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole,* pp.205-207. Orthographic error for **Gardeniiflora.**

Gardeniaeformis. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.120. Orthographic error for 'Gardeniiformis', synonym for **Gioconda.**

Gardeniaflora. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic error for **Gardeniiflora (M.G.).**

Gardeniiflora. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.28 as 'Gardeneaflora': Pale white semi-double. Originated in England. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.80, 225: Flower of 9 cm diameter, sometimes more, double, pure white; corolla displayed like a rose, flattened out; the centre depressed; petals broad, imbricated, sometimes notched, the others entire. A good surface on some petals, the others wrinkled, curled or shell like or like a chiffon ribbon. Those in the middle are very small and twisted like the first. Orthographic errors: 'Gardeniaflora', 'Gardeniaeflora', 'Gardeniflora', 'Gardeneaflora'.

Gardeniiflora (M.G.). *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 erroneously as 'Gardeniaflora': White with some pink. Medium sized semi-double. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, believed to be a lost label plant originated in Europe.

Gardeniiflora (Wada). Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1941 erroneously as 'Gardeniaeflora'. Synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Gardeniflora. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:xx. Orthographic error for **Gardeniiflora.**

Gardii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Gardnerii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.86. Orthographic error for **Gardeneri.**

Gardoniana. *(C.japonica),* Galeotti, M., 1853, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique...,* vol.11, p.17: Red. Originated by J.B. Gardon, Ghent.

Garfield Avenue Late. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Classification Report,* p.10. No description. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Garfield Late'.

Garfield Late. Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Classification Report,* p.5. Synonym for **Garfield Avenue Late.**

Garibaldi. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.I: The bloom of this camellia is of a pink colour, relieved by deeper veining. The petals are small, rounded, emarginate and outspread; those at the centre somewhat ruffled with a few white stripes. A complete double, regularly imbricated about 10 cm in diameter. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi. Synonym: 'General Garibaldi'.

Garnesheba. Mt. Congreve Garden's Catalogue.1967-1968, p.1. Corruption of the Japanese name Genji-shibori.

Garnet Gleam. *(C.pitardii x C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.20, Reg. No.144: A hybrid seedling originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand from *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii x C.japonica* 'Fuyajô', which first flowered 1972. The plant is very slow growing with a spreading habit, foliage mid-green, 5 cm x 3 cm, apex recurved and twisted. Flower is a single, trumpet shaped, 8 cm x 5 cm, with pink filaments, golden anthers, 6 petals fused to anthers at base. Colour is a vivid, garnet red (RHS.CC.Red Group, 45A-B). Flowering is extremely prolific and season extends from early to late. Some plants distributed under code No. M.P.H.72/8. See colour photo *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.24.

Garriana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* vol. I, pl.172. Synonym for 'Guttata', itself a synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Garruana. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias, Présentée à sa Majesté L'lmperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.7. Orthographic error for 'Garriana', synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Gartendirector Krause. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8: Rose pink with white bands on each petal. Large size formal double. Growth similar to 'Donckelaeri'. Originated in Germany.

Garvain's Silk Moire. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.86: Medium size, semi-double, coral rose-pink, moired with white. Originated in USA.

Garveii. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garviei. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garvey Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.86. Orthographic error for **Gary's Red.**

Garvey Road. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Reserch, II,* p.3. Synonym for **California.**

Garveyana. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.9. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garveyi. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.222 as 'Garvici' or 'Garviana': A complete double, about 10 cm in

diameter, white washed and finely speckled pale cerise with large spots and lines of rose madder. Orthographic errors: 'Garvei', 'Garveyana', 'Garvice', 'Garviei', 'Garviee', 'Garviana', 'Garvii', 'Garweii', 'Garvyana', 'Garvieti', 'Garveii'. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843, 12:xx had 'Rosa Mundi' as a synonym but this is rejected as Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* pl.28 for **Rosa Mundi** and pl.222 for **Garveyi** are not alike.

Garviana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.222. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garvici. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.222. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garvieii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garvietii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garvii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1843, p.17; Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers,* 1844, p.85. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garvyana. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garweii. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Garveyi.**

Garyia de Knight. Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Graya.**

Garyobin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Karyôbin.**

Gary's Red. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.226, Reg. No.946: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963, originated by Mr & Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves about 7.8 cm long. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) is 10 cm in diameter and 6 cm deep with 12 petals. Colour is turkey red with golden anthers and bright red filaments. When buds first open they show black and the petal edge become a deep purple. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour pl.67, p.42, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Sport: **Gary's Red Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Garvey Red'.

Gary's Red Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.88 as 'Gary's Red Var.': A virus variegated form of **Gary's Red** - Turkey red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Garyû. (Reclining Dragon), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.186, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep scarlet, campanulate single with 5 wide, rounded, overlapping petals, and a central column of stamens with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apices blunt acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Ôzu City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Gaskensasen. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* No.3, p.26. Taiwanese for **Kaishisan Sheng.**

Gaspara Stampa. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:13: Vivid crimson red, the petals widely rayed with white with the centre remaining clear. Magnificently imbricated. For colour plate see Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie* Book III, pl.I: Received in 1857 from Mr Luzzatti of Florence, Italy. Its blossoms, almost 10 cm in diameter, belong to the perfections. They are vivid pink, rounded, faintly emarginate and intersected by a band of white. Orthographic errors: 'Gaspare Stampa', 'Gaspard Stampa'. Originated by Rossi, Italy.

Gaspard Stampa. Schneider, Sept.1894, *Revue Horticole,* p.432. Orthographic error for **Gaspara Stampa.**

Gaspare Stampa. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Gaspara Stampa.**

Gaston Allard. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920: Rose striped. Imbricated. Originated in Nantes, France.

Gatata Alba. Downing Nursery Catalogue, [before 1858]. Orthographic error for 'Guttata Alba'.

Gate of Heaven. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Quarterly*, 1956, No.4, p.13: Pink with white radiating from the centre. Medium sized semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA by Baker. Orthographic errors: 'Gate to Heaven', 'Gates of Heaven'.

Gate to Heaven. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9. Orthographic error for **Gate of Heaven.**

Gates of Heaven. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Gate of Heaven.**

Gathering Storm. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.107. Synonym for **Oki-no-nami.**

Gaudichaudii. Sealy, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7. The species *Camellia gaudichaudii* (Gagnep.), Sealy in Kew Bulletin, 1949, p.217.

Gaulthieri. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.29 as 'Gautheri'. Grown about 1842 by Pierre Tourres at Nacheteaux, near Tonniens, France. Orthographic error 'Gautheri'. Synonym for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Gauntlettii. *(C.japonica),* Gauntlett Nursery Catalogue, 1909-1910, p.11: A new Japanese camellia, large, single, white flowers, 10-12.5 cm across when expanded, with a tuft of rich, golden stamens. A flower of good substance, of delicious, soft appearance. Puddle & Hanger, 1960, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, No.14, p.148, fig.42: Form: Semi-double. Petals: 10-17, usually 15, orbicular with a short haft, 6 cm long, 6 cm wide, distinctly notched, petals elevated at first to form a cup-shaped flower, but later becoming flat with outer petals recurved. Stamens: Arranged in a loose central ring. A few white petaloids are often mixed with stamens. Diameter: 12 cm. Colour: White with a creamy tendency in the centre. Foliage: Deep to yellowish green, large elliptic, 10-12 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, thick, heavily veined, margins serrate. Habit: A somewhat slow grower, upright when young, eventually forming an open branched plant, not well clothed with foliage. This camellia is of Japanese origin from the Kantô area and old trees are plentiful around Shikoku. First listed and illustrated by the Yokohama Nursery Co in their 1905 catalogue as *Camellia japonica* grandiflora. As this name had previously been used in the *Floricultural Cabinet* in 1826 it is invalid for this camellia. The Japanese name 'Sodekakushi' does not appear to be published before 1912. It was imported into England by Gauntlett and renamed **Gauntlettii.** Both the names 'Grandiflora Alba' and 'Alba Grandiflora', which have been used for this cultivar, are invalid as previously used for other camellia cultivars. In England it has received three "Awards of Merit", one as 'Compton Brow White', one as 'Alba Grandiflora' and one as 'Sodegakushi'. In America it is known by the synonym 'Lotus'. Synonyms include: 'Sodegakushi', 'Sodekakushi', 'Lady Lotus', 'Lotus', 'Compton Brow White', 'Gauntlett's White', 'Mrs Sander', 'Yokohama', and invalidly 'Alba Grandiflora', 'Grandiflora Alba', 'Grandiflora'. This cultivar is a triploid and has been seed parent to many fine camellias. For colour illustration see *The Camellia,* 1956 by Urquhart, and Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars in Japan,* p.110, pl.62, also *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1972, p.118, pl.254 and Katei Gahô, ed. 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol.I, Tsubaki,* p.46, as 'Sodekakushi'. This Japanese name means to conceal under the sleeve, which alludes to the fact that the flower is so attractive that it could be concealed under a person's sleeve. Chinese synonym 'Gangte'. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias, p.422 Chinese synonym 'Hehua', as 'Lotus'.

Gauntlett's White. Robinson, W. ed., 1904, *Flora & Sylva,* vol.2, p.302. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Gausonia. Buist, 1939, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.242. Orthographic error for **Goussoniae.**

Gaussonia. Price & Co., Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Goussoniae.**

Gaussonia Vera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.86. Synonym for **Goussoniae.**

Gaussonii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.22. Orthographic error for **Goussoniae.**

Gautheri. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.29. Orthographic error for **Gaulthieri.**

Gauzy Sleeves. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.175. Synonym for **Kasumi-nosode**.

Gavazzi. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18: Lombardy. Imbricated, pure white striped red. Originated in Italy.

Gay. *(C.sasanqua),* ANZCRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual*, No.4, p.8, Reg. No.26: A seedling raised by Dr Ducker, NSW, Australia, parentage unknown. Size of bloom, 6.5-7.5 cm, single white, slightly cupped. Early flowering.

Gay Ann Stewart. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.66: Crimson with purple cast on petal tips. Large semi-double with folded inner petals. Medium, upright growth. Early to midseason flowering. Originated in USA by Haynie, Alabama.

Gay Baby. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1978, vol.X, No. 4, p.24, Reg. No.135: The female parent is [*C.saluenensis x C.japonica* 'Fuyajô' **Ruby Bells***] x C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess;** originated by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand and first flowered 1975. The plant has an open habit with dark green foliage, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. The flowers are semi-double with a form similar to the female parent, measure 5 cm x 3 cm, colour a deep, orchid pink. New growth is conspicuously bronze-purple. Chinese synonym 'Wantong'.

Gay Border. *(C.sasanqua),* Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua), Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.21: Light pink to white, heavily shaded rose-red. Large size, single to semi-double. Originated in New Zealand by Jack Clark, Auckland. Orthographic variant: 'Gayborder'.

Gayborder. Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1991, p.17. Orthographic variant for **Gay Border.**

Gay Boy. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Hanatachibana** as 'Kumasaka Variegated'. Orthographic variant 'Gayboy'.

Gayboy. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for 'Gay Boy', synonym for **Hanatachibana.**

Gay Buttons. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.13, Reg. No.445. Registered by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A cross between *C.japonica* 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**) x *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* that first flowered 1990. Flower is a miniature single, 4 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, with about 6 petals, cerise pink (RHS.CC.67B) in colour. The 80 or so stamens form a wide central mass containing a mixture of stamens and petaloids, which have a small white flap over an apparently normal anther. The flower has a cupped, bright and perky appearance. The plant is upright, open and of medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 4.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Gay Chieftain. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56: Pink and vivid red striping and off white. Large, 13 cm across, semi-peony with upright petals and deep golden stamens. Vigorous, open growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. See colour photo front cover, SCCS, 1966, *The Camellia Review*, vol.27, No.3. Sport: **Gay Chieftain Red.** Chinese synonym: 'Kuailouwang'. Spelling later altered to 'Kuailewang'.

Gay Chieftain Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.64: A vivid red sport of **Gay Chieftain.** Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Gay Lily. Coolidge Gardens, 1955-1956, *Harvey Short's Camellias of Tomorrow.* Orthographic variant for **Gaylily.**

Gay Magnolia. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News,* No.32, p.18, Reg. No.99: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Parents unknown. Found growing in Melbourne Botanic Gardens and thought to be a stock survival from a Japanese importation. The foliage is hard and narrow, of the "Wabisuke" type. The flower is 6.5-7.5 cm across, white with a pinkish lavender throat. It has a solid pink sport. Habit, bushy with leaves 11 cm x 4 cm.

Gay Marmee. *(C.japonica),* Savige, 1959, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.I, No.4, p.18: A light pink semi-double, campanulate. Originated by Mrs Sayce, Victoria, Australia. See colour photo, pl.68, p.42, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Gay Mini. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.87. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Gay McKenzie. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.63, Flesh pink. Large anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by L.D. Baggs, Macon, Georgia, USA.

Gay Pixie. *(C.pitardii),* ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News,* No .72, p.28, Reg. No. 219: *C.pitardii var. pitardii* hybrid, originated in Australia from chance seed by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria. First flowered 1975. The upright, open plant has mid-green, 8 cm x 4 cm leaves. Flowers, 11 cm across, incomplete double, light, orchid pink petals with darker pink stripes. Flowers mid-season to late.

Gay Sue. *(C.sasanqua), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.5, Reg. No.159: A chance seedling of *C.sasanqua* originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. It is of upright, dense growth of medium rate, with light green leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. The white flowers with cream anthers and musk scent, have 12 frilled petals and are 8 cm across x 4 cm deep, Buds pink tipped. Flowers early.

Gay Time. *(C.x williamsii),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974, p.26: Light pink, formal to semi-double. Upright, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand from *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana'. Received the RHS "Award of Merit", 21 Apr.1987 *Rhododendrons, 1987-8 with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.98: Plant fairly vigorous, erect, free flowering. Leaves 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm, fairly light, glossy green. Flowers, 11cm across, double with 9 rows of petals, between Red Purple Group 62A and B. Lower half of midrib fading to white. Orthographic variant: 'Gaytime'. Chinese synonym 'Huanle Shiguang'.

Gayana. *(C.japonica),* Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.106, 122: Petals terracotta red, the more central striped with white. The corolla is of numerous petals, regularly and alternatively disposed in good order, very approximately, smooth, round-oval; gradually becming smaller to the centre. Approximately like 'Billottii', particularly in its form, but the flowers are smaller and the colour more intense while the central tuft is scarcely streaked. Originated in Italy by Burnier in 1839.

Gayle. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Gayle Beardon. *(C.japonica),* ACS *Journal,* June 2014, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2916. Originated by Vi & Hank Sone, Baton Rouge, La., USA.

Gayle Gibson. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.64: Light pink, dashed and striped lighter pink. Small anemone form. Mid-seasom blooming. Originated by Haynie, Alabama, USA.

Gayle Walden. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.313, Reg. No.171: A 9 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Spencer Walden Jr., Georgia, USA, that first flowered 1950. Plant growth is upright and rapid and leaves are unusually large. The flower is light pink, 12-15 cm in diameter, incomplete double with small petaloids, similar to **Elegans.** Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Aodeng'.

Gaylily. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Orange red, large single, recurved, twisted petals. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Gay Lily'.

Gaynell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.160, Reg. No.1036: An 11 year old seedling, originated in USA by W.F. Bray, Pensacola, Florida. Plant growth is average, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The anemone form bloom is 12.5-13.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 21 petals. Bright, clear pink. Blooms mid-season. Has three rows of outer guard petals with a full anemone centre of petals and rabbit ears intermingled with small petals and petaloids.

Gaytime. Wilson Jr., 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.129. Orthographic variant for Gay Time.

Geannind Milli. Henderson, E.G. Catalogue, 1867, p.33. Orthographic error for **Giovannina Milli.**

Geant. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.121: Red with white stripes. Synonym: 'Raizen-Camellia'. Originated in Belgium by Drouart. Orthographic variant for **Le Géant.**

Geant de Rose. Sander Catalogue, [before 1914]. Orthographic variant for **Giante de Rose.**

Geant des Batailles. Glen St Mary Nursery price list 1944, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Giante des Battailles', synonym for 'Speciosa', itself synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Geante des Battailles. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.331. Orthographic variant for 'Giante des Battailles', synonym for **Rawesiana** as 'Speciosa'.

Geante des Battailes. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Giante des Battailles', synonym for Rawesiana as 'Speciosa'.

Geara. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.5. Orthographic error for **Gearo.**

Gearo. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.25. No description. Orthographic error 'Geara'. (Believed extinct.)

Gèdalte Marzighe. Contini Catalogue, 1915. Orthographic error for **Tebaldo Marzichi.**

Gee. Cannon, 1973, ACS. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.3. Abbreviation for **Gee Homeyer.**

Gee Homeyer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.170, Reg. No.1264: A 7 year old *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1970. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with medium dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 4-5.5 cm wide. Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA, from the cross **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Dixie Knight.** The formal double bloom is glowing pink with dark red veins. It is 9-11 cm across x 4-5 cm deep with 91 petals. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo, back page, ACS., 1977, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.2. Chinese synonym 'Jihe'.

Geenxi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.124. Chinese synonym for **Pat Gurnsey.**

Geerdaeli. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.68. Orthographic error for 'Ghiersdaelli', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Geerdalii. Mertains & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.23. Pl.16 as 'Guersdalii'. Large flowers, regular shape, rounded and notched at top. Irregular petals in the centre, folded and notched. Originated by Van Geersdaele, Gent, Belgium before 1835.

Geersdaeli. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Ghiersdaelli', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Gegan-tsubaki. (Double Pale red Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Joshua Condor,1893, *Landscaping in Japan,* p.117: Pale red double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Geisha Girl. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.273, Reg. No.362: An 8 year old chance seedling from Huntington Botanic Gardens, San Marino, California, USA. Plant growth habit is medium, upright and medium rapid with light green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, with broad tips, smooth edges and prominent venation. The semi-double flowers, 11-13 cm across, have 17-19 petals and are light pink with darker stripes and blotches. Flowers mid-season. Sports include: **Geisha Girl Pink** and **Geisha Girl Variegated.**

Geisha Girl Pink. *(C.japonica),* Garner, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.70: "**Geisha Girl** has thrown a solid colour sport which has been propagated. The flower is a striking, solid pink with an iridescent effect. Size is as good with better substance." Originated by L.W. Strohmeyer, San Gabriel, California, USA. Sport: **Geisha Girl Variegated.**

Geisha Girl Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.28 as 'Geisha Girl V'. A virus variegated form of **Geisha Girl Pink** - Solid pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Geishun. (Welcoming New Year), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.210, description, p.211, colour photo: Small size, brilliant crimson, vase-shaped single with 5 emarginate, concave, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder, with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and golden anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves medium to deep green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins obscurely serrate. Selected from wild japonicas in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Mamoru Oda in 1978. Named and released by Saburô Kumasawa.

Ge-Juan Wilkes. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980. p.1, Reg. No.1631: A large, pink semidouble *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season blooming; originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Florida, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals, 5 petaloids and rabbit ears and white filaments. Petals are slightly ruffled. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Gekkabijin. (Beauty under the Moonlight), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.22; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.50 & 212: Campanulate single red with white spots, 6-7 large, rounded petals, broad, central stamen column with golden anthers and pinkish filaments. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, raised venation; abrupt, acuminate apex; fine, shallow serration. Originated in Inazawa, Aichi Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Benimyorenji.** Originated and named by Shunichi Sakuragi in 1974.

Gekka-no-mai. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan,* p.15. (Dance in the moonlight). Synonym for **Gekka-no-nami.**

Gekka-no-nami. (Waves in the Moonlight), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White, very large, leaves variegated with white. Synonym: 'Gekka-no-mai'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Gekkô. Different reading for 'Gakko', synonym for **Bokuhan.**

Gekkô. (Moon Light), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,,* vol.2: Pink, double, large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: This cultivar is distinct from the same named cultivar which is thought to be synonymous with **Bokuhan.**

Geladisi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.560, p.69. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Gladys Parks.**

Gelande. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.433, p.82. Chinese synonym for USA *C.hybrid* **Fiesta Grande.**

Gelannada. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.218, p.68. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Granada.**

Gelao. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.36. Chinese synonym for the Australian hybrid **Alpen Glo.**

Gelarii Rosea. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.13. Orthographic error for **Gelasii Rosea.**

Gelasii Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.253: The flower is over 10 cm across. It is large and disposed in a double star, rather full, of a deep orange-red with touches of lighter colour, similar to **Reevesiana.** The exterior petals, disposed in 4 rows are free, few in number, long, channelled, notched, irregularly imbricated, standing apart and disposed alternatively, this way then the other, with touches of very deep red. The corolla is sometimes closed up in the centre with many of the petals in a star shape, long, unequal, twisted and forming a rather full heart. Originated in France.

Geli. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Annette Gehry.**

Gelifin. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.72, No.271. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Jane Griffin.**

Gelsii. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.2. Orthographic error for **Celsia.**

Genjiho. (Genji's Treasure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.86 with colour photo; English translation p.58. Changing to white, pink graduation in outer petals, tubular, miniature size single, degenerated stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, channelled. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Kuro-tsubaki,** originated by Siichiro Sasai, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1986. From Okayama Prefecture.

Genpachi. (Personal Name). *(C.rusticana).* Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1991-1992, *Seibu no Tsubaki,* No.291: Bright red, tubular single with a short stamen tube. Small to medium size. Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Gensii. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Gentaku. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.86 with colour photo; English translation p.58. Miniature, dark red, tubular to cup-shaped single, slender, glossy petals, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat oblong, small. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Kuro-tsubaki,** originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1985, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Gem. *(C.japonica),* Rollisson Plant Catalogue, 1871. 'Gem'(Rollisson), carmine, with light pink centre, large, stiff, and shell-like petals; flowers large, imbricated and beautifully cupped; truly a gem. (Cat.1877-78). Originated in England by Rollisson.

Gem-C. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Dark rose-pink shading to purple. Large peony form. Medium, compact growth. Early flowering. Originated in USA by H.G. Whigham, Spring Hill, Alabama, USA. Reg. No.47, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Gemella. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Synonym for **Stockiana.**

Gemingqi. (Revolutionary Flag), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.82, pp.42, 43: Petioles and base of midrib slightly purplish. Flower red with 8-10 rows of imbricated petals, some central stamens; 10 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Chen, X.R. in Sichuan, China in 1926. Synonym: 'Hongkui'.

Gemingqi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 21st January,1993. Synonym for **Tianfu Mudan.**

Gemma Belgica. *(C.japonica),* Burdin, Chambery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Gemma Fiani. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Large flower, perfectly imbricated, pearl white. Originated in Italy.

Gemo. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* ,No.439, p.62. Chinese synonym for the Italian *C.japonica* **Comte de Gomer.**

Gempaku. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.35 with colour photo; White semi-double, medium size, lotus form with long narrow petals in separated layers. Pinched stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, small. Upright, fairly compact growth. A chance seedling, originated by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan in 2006.

Gempei-shibori. Different reading for **Genpei-shibori.**

Gen. Coletti. Giorgetta, Frano, 1984, *Floricultura Lago Maggiore,* p.13. Abbreviation for **General Colletti.**

Gen. D. Eisenhower. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Abbreviation for **General Dwight Eisenhower.**

Gen. Douglas MacArthur. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13. Abbreviation for **General Douglas MacArthur.**

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.246. Abbreviation for **General Dwight Eisenhower.**

Gen. Geo. Patton. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Abbreviation for **General George Patton.**

Gen. Geo. Washington. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Abbreviation for **General George Washington.**

Gen. George Patton. SCCS, 1945, *Camellias,* p.15. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. Abbreviation for **General George Patton.**

Gen. Ike. McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. Abbreviation for **General Dwight Eisenhower.**

Gen. John Lejeune. McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Abbreviation for **General John Lejeune.**

Gen. Lafayette. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1947, p.183. Abbreviation for **General Lafayette.**

Gen. Lamoriciera. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **General Lamoricière.**

Gen. Lamoriciere. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.223. Abbreviation for **General Lamoricière.**

Gen. Lamoricies. Arthur Charlton Catalogue, 1957, p.11. Orthographic error for **General Lamoricière.**

Gen. LeClerc. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. Abbreviation for **General Leclerc.**

Gen. LeClerc Var. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. Abbreviation for **General Leclerc Variegated.**

Gen. Mark Clark. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. Abbreviation for **General Mark Clark.**

Gen. Mengaldo. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. Abbreviation for **Generale Mengaldo.**

Gen. Moultrie. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. Abbreviation for **General Moultrie**.

Gen Robt. E. Lee. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Abbreviation for 'General Robert E. Lee', synonym for **Robert E. Lee.**

Gen. Toutant-Beauregard. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic error for **General Toussaint Beauregard.**

Gen. Wm. Bradford. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951. Abbreviation for 'General William Bradford', error for **Governor William Bradford.**

Gen 40. Nuccios Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Glen 40', synonym for **Coquettii.**

Gena Owens Fredrickson. *(C.japonica),* ACS *Journal,* June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2821; Originated by Edward W. Fredrickson, Wilmington, NC, USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.174 with colour photo; A 28 year old seedling, first flowered 1992. Medium size, 9cm x 5cm, loose peony form flower has a light pink centre, shading to darker pink at edges, with 12 petals and up to 50 petaloids. Light yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright, average growth. Flowers midseason.

Gen'an. Synonym for **Gen'an-tsubaki.**

Gen'an-tsubaki. (Scholar's Hermitage), *(C.japonica),* Nakayama, 1847, *Senkaôden:* Double, light pink flower. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Gen'an'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.4, p.79.

Gendayû. (Origin Entertainer), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.7: Medium size, rose-pink, double, opening flat. Late flowering. Originated in the Totori Prefecture, Japan.

Gene King. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.172, Reg. No.1846: A very large, deep red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**), flowers mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 15-16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm x 8 cm.

Gene Ploof. *(C.japonica),* Julington Nursery Catalogue, 1965. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.89, Reg. No.856: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average, open and medium in rate with light green leaves averaging 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The peony form bloom is bright pink with light yellow anthers and light pink filaments. Size is 8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep and has 32-34 petals. It is a loose, peony form with centre petals wavy and folded, standing erect. Blooms mid-season.

General Baccalari. *I Giardino giornal d'orticultura,* 1857. Orthographic error for **Generale Boccalari.**

General Backseleri. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.7. Orthographic error for **Generale Boccalari.**

General Basculoni. Backhouse Catalogue,1871. Orthographic error for **Generale Boccalari.**

Général Bem. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18: Madoni. Imbricated, rounded, bright pink petals, lightly spotted with white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32: (Madoni). Large, vivid pink flower, rounded petals netted with white stains. Perfect imbrication. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.I: The blossoms of medium size, uniform pink veined a deeper pink. The petals are rounded, obovate, emarginate and imbricated. Originated in Italy by Madoni of Brescia. General Bem was a Polish General and a Turkish Pasha according to Phillippo, 1881. Orthographic errors: 'General Ben', 'General Benn'.

Général Bem (Franchetti). *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellia,* p.32, invalidly as 'Général Bem': Outer and central petals pale pink, intermediate, light pink, sometimes pink. Spiral imbrication. Originated by Cesare Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Mercatelli, 1881 also listed two camellias of this name, giving the Madoni originated cultivar as pink variegated with white and the the second as a solid colour camellia from Franchetti.

General Ben. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Général Bem.**

General Benn. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Général Bem.**

General Bleichroeder. van Houtte Catalogue, 1885:1886, 213:257. Orthographic error for **Baronne de Bleichroeder.**

General Bocalari. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32. Orthographic error for **Generale Boccalari.**

General Boccalari. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue General, p.47. Orthogrpahic variant for **Generale Boccalari.** Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete,* p.22. Orthographic error for **Generale Boccalari.**

General Boccolari. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881. Orthographic variant for **Generale Boccalari.**

General Bonfanti. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32. Orthographic error for **Generale Bonfante.**

Général Bosquet. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:58. No description. André, 1864, *Plantes de terres de bruyères...,* p.244: (Milan). Very large, imbricated flower, very deep red, with tips of the petals violet, centre paler, white stripe. Originated in Italy by Sangalli. Named for a Napoleonic Marshall of France.

General Bugeand. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.19. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

General Caula. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44;. An irregular rose form (close to **Pompone**) double of bright scarlet. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error: 'General Gaula'.

Général Cavaignac. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32: (Florence, Cesare Franchetti). Very double. Bright rose streaked or splashed with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'General Cavagnac'.

General Cavagnac. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.11. Orthographic error for **Général Cavaignac.**

General Cialdini. *(C.japonica),* Henderson, E.G., Catalogue 1866, p.4:. Bright, shaded carmine with casual red bars, finely imbricated and full to the centre, petals of good substance, smooth even margins and rose-like, outer series round and gradually smaller to the centre. Stefano Pagliai

Catalogue, 1867, p.74: Very full double with model imbrication, often in a spiral, pink, veined and streaked with carmine and edged with white, small petals arranged to perfection. Rollison's Plant Catalogue 1877-1878: Beautifully imbricated, bright rosy carmine, striped with red; a very attractive variety. According to Mercatelli, 1881, raised by Franchetti, Florence, Italy as a sport of **Virginia Franco.** Synonym: 'Ritrovo d'Amore'. Orthographic variant: 'Generale Cialdini'.

General Claire L. Chennault. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13: Purplish pink edged reddish purple and flecked white. Large formal double, cupped petal edge. Originated in USA.

General Claudino. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36; Formal double, dark pink, striped and splashed. Originated in Portugal.

General Coletti. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **General Colletti.**

General Collard. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.55. No description. (Believed extinct).

General Collecta. Da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.10. Orthographic error for **General Colletti.**

General Colleta. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.49. Orthographic error for **General Colletti.**

Général Colletta. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. Orthographic error for **General Colletti.**

General Colletti. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.46 as 'General Colletta". No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32: Deep blood red, widely spotted with white, irregular. Orthographic errors: 'Generale Colletta', 'General Colletta', 'General Collecta', 'General Coletti', 'General Colleta'. Orthographic variant: 'Generale Colletti'.

General D. Eisenhower. Mark. S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. Abbreviation for **General Dwight Eisenhower.**

General de Lamorcière. Leroy, André, Catalogue No.59, 1911, p.47. Orthographic variant for **General Lamorcière.**

General de Sonnaz. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Imbricated, carmine with the centre a little darker and sometimes lined with white. Originated in Italy.

General Douglas MacArthur. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.17, erroneously gives 'Red Queen' and 'Campbelli' as synonyms. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13 as 'Gen Douglas MacArthur'. Very large, begonia rose, lightly veined with spectrum red, semi-double, inner petals cupped towards the centre, stamens in a small group with many petaloids. Synonyms: 'General Douglas MacArthur (2)', 'General Douglas MacArthur II'. Originated in the USA.

General Douglas MacArthur (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Pseudonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

General Douglas MacArthur I. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39. Pseudonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

General Douglas Macarthur (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **General Douglas MacArthur.**

General Douglas MacArthur II. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.39. Synonym for **General Douglas MacArthur.**

General Douglas MacArthur Variegated. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature,* as 'General Douglas MacArthur Var.'. An invalid synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

General Drouat. Scott & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Général Drouot.**

General Drouet. Backhouse Catalogue 1873. Orthographic error for **Général Drouot.**

General Drounot. Vanderbilt, 1949, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Général Drouot.**

General Drout. Lemaire, 1852, *Iconographie des Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Général Drouot.**

Général Drouot. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.I: This new Camellia was obtained from seed by Mr Lecomte, Nancy, France. It is distinguished from other varieties by its size, outspread and convex with a slightly depressed centre, forming a heart. The petals are numerous, rounded, somewhat bilobate, of a bright, cherry rose. It passes, without fading, to a violet-purple like **Arciduchessa Augusta.** It was named for the Comte Antoine, General Drouot, 1774-1847. Orthographic errors: 'General Drouat', 'General Drouet', 'General Drounot', 'General Drout', 'General Druot', 'General Dru'.

General Dru. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. Orthographic error for **Général Drouot.**

General Druot. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Général Drouot.**

Général Dufour. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:13: Bright rose with all the petals striped with white, the centre pale purplish. Imbricated beautifully. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.II: Sent by Mr Franchetti of Florence, Itally, where it was obtained from seed. It is a perfection in the fullest meaning... Its blossoms are of the largest size, of a most unusual shade of pink, with numerous, broad, white streaks in the middle of the petals, which, imbricated with the utmost regularity, are quite ample, rounded, elegantly and fully bilobate.

General Dwight Eisenhower. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep red. Large, full peony to anemone form. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the USA as a seedling of **Elegans** by Hubert Reeves, Pomona, California, USA about 1946. Abbreviations: 'Gen. D. Eisenhower', 'General D. Eisenhower', 'General Eisenhower', 'Gen. Dwight Eisenhower', 'General Ike'. Sport: 'Admiral Halsey'. See colour photo p.89, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and black & white photo, p.148, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington* Gardens, vol.I.

General Dwight Eisenhower Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Admiral Halsey.**

General Eisenhower. Henderson, 1951, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.15, No.5, p.13. Abbreviation for **General Dwight Eisenhower.**

General Fallavicino. Rollison Nursery Catalogue, 1877-1878. Orthographic error for **General Pallavicino.**

General Fanti. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

General Fontanella. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione* di *Camelie,* p.33. Named for Francesco Fontanella, philologist, hebraist and litterateur, 1768-1827. Orthographic variant for **Generale Fontanella.**

General Fontenelli. Medici Spada, !857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Generale Fontanella.**

General G. Patton. C. Cattolica et al, 1995, Camellia 'Borrini' Catalogue. Abbreviation for **General George Patton.**

General G. Washington. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1858, p.26. Abbreviation for **General George Washington.**

General Garibaldi. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. Synonym for **Garibaldi.**

General Gaula. da Silva & Filhos Catalogue, 1955, p.77. Orthographic error for **General Caula.**

General George Patton. *(C.japonica),* Coolidge Rare Plants Gardens Catalogue, 1946. No description. SCCS, 1946, *Camellias,* p.15: Medium large, coral pink, formal double to peony form double, 9-10 cm across. Centre sometimes filled in with petaloids. Vigorous, upright, open growth with dark, glossy green oval leaves, 8.5 cm x 4 cm, shortly acute apex, tapered base, finely serrate. Originated in USA by Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA as a seedling of 'Purity', (**Shiragiku**). Synonym: 'Pink Purity'. Abbreviations: 'Gen George Patton', 'Gen. Geo. Patten', 'General George S. Patton', 'Gen. Geo. S. Patton', 'George Patton', 'General Patton', 'General G. Patton'. See black & white photo, p.149, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. Sport: **George Patton Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Badun Jiangjun', changed from 'Patun' and 'Padun'.

General George Patton Variegated. Griffin, ed. 1958, *Camellian,* Vol.IX, No.1, p.8 as 'General George Patton Var.'. Synonym for **George Patton Variegated.**

General George Washington. *(C.japonica),* Gunnel, 1843, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 9:261: Originated in the USA by J.S. Gunnel. A thrifty growing plant with foliage about the size of **Variegata,** but flatter; buds oval, calyx green; flower of a light, cherry red to deep rose colour, with a small, white stripe running through a few petals, very symmetrically formed, beautifully imbricated, as double to the centre as the old double white (**Alba Plena**). Synonym: 'Washington'(Gunnel's), 'Washington de Floy'. Abbreviations: 'Gen. Geo. Washington', 'George Washington'. Orthographic errors: 'Georges Washington', 'George Wasington', 'General G. Washington'.

Général Georges Patton. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki. A Propos de Camellia,* p.46. Orthographic variant for **General George Patton.**

General Gordon. *(C.japonica),* William's Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: Flowers small and compact, double, petals acutely pointed. Rose colour towards the centre of the flower, rosy crimson to outer edge, incurved and fleshy at the tips. The whole distinctly striped a rosy white. Introduced from Japan through Gerald Waller.

General Guardine. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description. (Believed extinct.)

General Hector MacDonald. *(C.japonica), Gardeners Magazine,* 1900, p.143: Magnificent semi-double camellia with very broad rounded segments, which are of a very soft, yet rich scarlet colour with a suspicion of rose towards the centre. Anonymous, 1900, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, vol.27, p.142: a very fine, new, semi-double camellia, flowers 5 inches (12.5cm) across and of a pleasing shade of rose colour. From F. Sander & Co, St. Albans, England. RHS. "Award of Merit".1900.

General Henry Lee. *(C.japonica),* Gunnel, 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 6:337: A full, crimson flower with 20 large, rose-edged petals and 10 smaller, irregular ones, an imperfect stype, and some stamens. A seedling of the old single red. (**Rubra**). Originated in USA by J.S. Gunnel.

General Jacopetti. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.33: Othographic variant for **Generale Jacopetti.**

General Jenny Lind. Charles Vuysteke Nursery Catalogue, 1888-1889, p.12. Orthographic error for **Jenny Lind.**

General John Le Jeune. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide* ed.5, p.49. Orthographic error for **General John Lejeune.**

General John Lejeune. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12 as 'Gen. John Lejeune': Deep rose-pink with white stamens, tipped light brown and a few pink petaloids. Medium large, loose, semi-double with broad, recurved petals. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic errors: 'General John Le Jeune', 'General John Lejuene'.

General John Lejuene. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **General John Lejeune.**

General La Fayette. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. Orthographic variant for **General Lafayette.**

General Lafayette. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, Apr.1848, *Flore des Serres et des* Jardins...,vol.4, pl.342: This variety is distinguished by the turn up on the petal's apex. The colour is rose with broad bands of white equally dividing each petal longitudinally. The variety was grown from seed in the USA and placed in commerce by Mr Boll of that country. Hovey, ed., 1848, 14:402, *Magazine of Horticulture:* "Originated by Boll. A very showy variety, found, we believe, in the collection of camellias purchased by Mr Boll of New York from J.B. Smith of Philadelphia. The flowers are of deep rose, regularly imbricated, incurved at the edges, each petal having a broad, white stripe through the centre." Orthographic errors: 'General La Fayette', 'General Lafoyette', 'General Laffayette', 'Gen. Lafayette', 'General Lafaytte'. Synonym: 'Caroline Smith'. Orthographic variant: 'Generale Lafayette'. Verschaffelt figured and described it twice in his *Nouvelle Iconographie;* 1948, Book X, pl.III and 1853, Book VIII, pl.I.

General Lafaytte. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **General Lafayette.**

General Laffeyette. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **General Lafayette.**

General Lafoyette. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **General Lafayette.**

General Lamariciere. Huttleson, 1957, *List of Camellias from Longwood.* Orthographic error for **General Lamoricière.**

General Lamonciere. Killiow Garden's Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for General Lamoriciere.

General Lamorciere. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomemclature.* Orthographic error for **General Lamoricière.** Also erroneously as a synonym for 'Marguerite Gouillon'.

General Lamoricière. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1909, p.p.30: Imbricated, flesh colour ground, tinged with pink. This description was repeated by Veitch, 1913 and André Leroy, 1911. Générale Lamoricière was a French general and politician, 1806-1865. The name of this camellia has been erroneously equated with 'Marguerite Gouillon'. Orthographic errors: 'General Lamorciere', 'General Lamariciere', 'General Lamonciere', 'General Lamoriere', 'Gen. Lamoriciera'. Orthographic variant: 'General de Lamoriciere'. Abbreviation: 'Gen. Lamoricière'. Sport: **General Lamoricière Pink.** Chinese synonym 'Lamo Jiangjun'.

General Lamoricière Pink. Griffiths & Strothers, 1954, *ACS, Camellia Cross-Reference List,* p.5.12: A pink sport of **General Lamoricière.** Originated in USA.

General Lamoriere. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **General Lamoricière.**

General Le Clerc. McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1957. Orthographic variant for **General Leclerc.**

General le Clerk. Rosemoor Garden Trust Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3. Orthographic error for **General Leclerc.**

General LeClerc. Pyron, 1958, *Camellian,* 9(1):24. Orthographic variant for **General Leclerc.**

General Leclerc. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Souers Nursery Catalogue, ca.1920: Large peony form flower, deep red. Plant vigorous and floriferous. Originated in France by Comerais, Nantes. Orthographic variants: 'General Le Clerc', 'General LeClerc', 'Général le Clerc'. Orthographic errors:, 'General Leclere', 'General Le Clerg'. Sport: **General Leclerc Variegated.**

General Leclerc Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56 as 'General Leclerc Var.': A virus variegated form of **General Leclerc** - Deep red and white. Originated in USA.

General Leclere. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **General Leclerc.**

General Leclerg. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Orthographic error for **General Leclerc.**

General Lee. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.21. Abbreviation for 'General Robert E. Lee', synonym for **Robert E. Lee.**

General Lejeune. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyers' Guide,* ed.5, p.49. Abbreviation for **General John Lejeune.**

General Leigel. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1869, 129:174. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

General MacArthur. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.331. Abbreviation for **General Douglas MacArthur.**

General Marescot. *(C.japonica),* Vallon, apr.1858, *Revue Horticole,* p.188, as 'General Marescottii'. Named for General Armand Marescot, 1758-1831, Inspector General under Napoleon. Originated in France. No description. (Believed extinct.)

General Mark Clark. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56: Dark pink. Large semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

General Mason Sr. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **George Mason, Sen..**

General McArthur. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **General Douglas MacArthur.**

General Menabrea. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue,1881: Very beautifully and perfectly imbricated, vivid red with broad white stripes. Originated in Italy by Franchetti. Orthographic variant: 'Generale Menabrea'. Orthographic error: 'Generale Meenabrea'.

General Mangaldo. RHS., 1950, *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report,* p.100. Orthographic error for **Generale Mengaldo.**

Général Mengaldo. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.19. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.33: Orthographic variant for **Generale Mengaldo.**

General Mengaldo. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia – Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.48, as an invalid synonym for **Mercury Variegated.**

General Monerecchio. Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Catalogue Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Général Montevecchio.**

General Monsinho. Escuela di Agricultura, 1882. Orthographic error for **General Mousinho.**

General Monte Vecchio. Bull Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Général Montevecchio.**

General Montevicchae. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Orthographic error for **Général Montevecchio.**

Général Montevecchio. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:13: Small flowers imbricated, flesh rose striped white. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.39: Imbricated, very pale pink with central white stripes. A variety of **Marchese Costabili.** Raised in Genoa, Italy by Borsone according to Mercatelli, 1881. Orthographic errors: 'General Montevicchae', 'General Monte Vecchio', General Monerecchio'. A sport of **Marchese Costabili.**

General Moultrie. *(C.japonica),* ACS., *Quarterly,* 1951, 6(2):7: A seedling of unknown parentage from the Garden Hill Nursery, Summerville, South Carolina, USA, age 7 years. First flowered 1949, introduced 1950. Type of plant growth is open and upright. Manner of growth is rapid. Leaves are long, heavily veined on the top side, colour medium green. Flower buds oval and green. Flower is incomplete double, mixed petaloids. Colour velvety red, fading towards the centre. Mid-season blooming. ACS., 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* Reg. No.109. See black and white photo, p.93, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

General Mousinho. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double. Bright double cherry red colour. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error; 'General Monsinho'.

General Nelson. *(C.japonica),* G.H.F., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture,* é:210: Originated by Gunnell. Has foliage like **Conchiflora,** but much more pointed; the flower is nearly like **Derbyana** in colour and shape, though much more double, having 30 large petals, and some small, centre ones, a little variegated, with anthers and style tolerably good; green pericarp. Also a seedling of **Anemoniflora.** Originated in USA.

General Pallavicino. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Large, perfectly imbricated flower, very full, rose-pink with petal tips a little brighter, and with extremely fine, vivid veining all over and lines of rose and white. Sport of 'Professore Giovanni Parlatore'. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'General Pallavincini'.

General Pallavincini. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **General Pallavicino.**

General Passos. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44. Irregular rose form. White striped with vermilion. Originated in Portugal.

General Patton. Coolidge Gardens Catalogue, 1949. Abbreviation of **General George Patton.**

General Pepe. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:13: Well imbricated, very dark red lined with white. Originated in Italy by Rovelli. Named for Baron Guglielmo Pepe, 1783-1855, Italian General and author. Orthographic variant: 'Generale Pepe'.

General Pescetto. Grilli, 1883, *R. Società Toscano di Orticultura Bollettino,* vol.8, pp.197, 300. Abbreviation for **Generale Federico Pescetto.**

General Pescietto. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie:* p.147: Orthographic error for **Generale Federico Pescetto.**

General Petreya. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Giardino Petreia.**

General Pinelli. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Blush white, striped carmine, imbricated. Originated in Italy.

General Pisarro. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.49. Orthographic variant for **General Pizarro.**

General Pizarro. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & 9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, bright pink. Originated in Portugal. Named for a Portuguese General, died in the Portuguese war of liberation. Orthographic error: 'General Pisarro'.

General Renagni. Linden Catalogue, 1875, p.22. No description. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.49: Formal double, bright pink. Originated in Italy.

General Richard Mellon. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure* in *Camellia Seedlings,* p.5, colour photo: A large, informal double to open peony form, red with lilac tones and a central mix of petaloids, stamens and small petals. A seedling of **Frau Geheimrat Oldevig.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

General Robert E. Lee. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946 as 'Gen. Robt. E. Lee'. Synonym for **Robert E. Lee.**

General Santarelli. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Giardino Santarelli.**

General Schatt. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for **General Scott.**

General Scott. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Orthographic error: 'General Scotti'. (Believed extinct.)

General Scotti. Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **General Scott.**

General Silveira. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, bright cherry, striped and spotted white. Originated in Portugal.

General Simpson. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Named for Sir James Simpson, English general at the Crimea. Orthographic variant: 'Generale Simpson'.

General Sonnaz. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Carmine with the centre a little lighter, and some lines of white. Perfect imbrication. Originated in Italy by Pepin.

General Stewart. *(C.japonica),* Carriere, Apr.1885, *Revue Horticole,* p.147. Won a Certificate of Merit when exhibited by M.J. Moentjens, Ghent. No description. (Believed extinct.)

General Toussaint Beauregard. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946 as 'General Toutant Beauregard': Purplish rose pink, veined purplish red. Medium sized, anemone form with a whirled centre of small petals and petaloids. Originated in the USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Named for Petre Gustavus Toussaint Beauregard, 1818 - ??, a General in the American civil war.

General Wade Hampton. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945: Deep red fading to light red. Very large, loose semi-double. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina.

General Washington. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed. 1844, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 10:7. Originated by J.B. Smith. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:24: Well imbricated, white with reflections of creamy white, spotted and streaked with rose, some flowers are half rose and half white. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.44: White, well imbricated, with yellowish centre and pink streaks. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.III. Sport:

Distinction. Synonyms: 'Washington'(Boll), 'Gigantea Alba', 'Washington'(Smith). Orthographic errors: 'General Waschington', 'Général Wasington', 'Generale Warinton'. Abbreviation: 'Gen. Washington'. No relationship with 'General George Washington'.

General Waschington. Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **General Washington.**

General Wasington. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.54. Orthographic error for **General Washington.**

General Wayne. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed., 1844, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 10:85: Originated by Joshua Pierce. Red. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

General William Bradford. Semmes C, Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.24 as 'Gen Wm. Bradford'. Orthographic error for **Governor William Bradford.**

General Zaccaii. *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener,* Jun.3, 1862, p.170. Orthographic error for 'General Zucchi', synonym for **Varischi.**

General Zighsi. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.54, as 'General Zighsii'. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.107. Imbricated, rose steaked or striped with white. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Orthographic error: 'General Zighsii'.

General Zighsii. Alex Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Orthographic error for **General Zighsi.**

General Zocchi. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for 'Général Zucchi', synonym for **Varischi.**

Général Zucchi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:58. Orthographic errors 'Generale Zaccaii', 'General Zocchi', 'General Zucchini', 'General Zuicj'. Synonym for **Varischi.**

General Zucchini. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Général Zucchi', synonym for **Varischi.**

General Zuchii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Général Zucchi', synonym for **Varischi.**

General Zuichi. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Général Zucchi', synonym for **Varischi.**

General Zuicj. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Général Zucchi', synonym for **Varischi.**

General Zunlis. Scott & Son Catalogue, 1889, p.41. Synonym for **General Zunlis Nova.**

General Zunlis Nova. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.17. No description. Synonym: 'General Zunlis'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Generale Antonelli. *(C.japonica),* Prudente Besson & Figlio Catalogue, 1878, p.72. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Generale Baccalari. Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardini giornal d'orticultura,* Orthographic error for **Generale Boccalari.**

Generale Ben. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Général Bem.**

Generale Bocalari. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.121. Orthographic error for **Generale Boccalari.**

Generale Boccalari. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.47, as 'General Boccalari'. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.107 as 'Generale Bocalari'. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32 as 'General Bocalari': Imbricated, vivid red with white stripes. Verschaffelt, 1856, Book IV, pl.I as 'General

Boccalari': Setting aside the foliage for a moment, would not one seem to be looking at a beautiful and perfect *Rose des Peintres.* We are indebted for this camellia to Conte B. Lechi, of Brescia, Italy where it was obtained from seed. Orthographic errors: 'Generale Bocalari', 'General Backselari', 'General Backaeleri', 'General Boccalarii', 'General Boccolari', 'General Basculoni', 'Generale Baccalari', 'General Bocalari', 'General Boccalari'.

Generale Bonfante. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.107 as 'Generale Bonfanti'. No description. Orthographic variant: 'General Bonfante'. Orthographic error: 'Generale Bonfanti". (Believed extinct.)

Generale Bonfanti. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.121. Orthographic error for **Generale Bonfante.**

Generale Cialdini. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.73. Orthographic variant for **General Cialdini.**

Generale Coletta. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.107. Orthographic error for **General Colletti.**

Generale Coletti. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.29. Orthographic error for **General Colletti.**

Generale Colletta. Giardino Allegra Catalogue, No.74, 1926, p.35. Orthographic error for **General Colletti.**

Generale Colletti. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **General Colletti.**

Generale Divoff. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti 1851, *Collezione di Camellia,* p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Generale Drout. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.73. Orthographic error for **General Drouot.**

Generale Fanti. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.68. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Generale Federico Pescetto. *(C.japonica),* Anoymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* No.l, 1876 and *Bollettino* No.2, 1877, p.101-107: Imbricated, rose, streaked red and marbled with white. Originated in Italy by Franchetti. Abbreviations: 'General Pescetto', 'Generale Pescetto'. Orthographic error: 'General Pescietto'.

Generale Fontanella. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18: [from] Lombardy. No description. Named for Francesco Fontanella, philologist, hebraist and litterateur, 1768-1827. Orthographic variant: 'General Fontanella'. Orthographic error: 'General Fontenelli'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Generale Giardino Franchelli. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Synonym for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Generale Hossout. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Synonym for **Kossuth.**

Generale Jacopetti. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18: [from] Lombardy. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'General Jacopetti". (Believed extinct.)

Generale Kossuth. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Synonym for **Kossuth.**

Generale Lafayette. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19. Orthographic variant for **General Lafayette.**

Generale Meenabrea. Tirocco, 1928, La Camellia, p.43. Orthographic error for **General Menabrea.**

Generale Menabrea. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic variant for **General Menabrea.**

Generale Mengaldi. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852. Orthographic error for **Generale Mengaldo.**

Generale Mengaldo. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18 as 'Generale Mengaldi': [from] Lechi. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.33 as 'General Mengaldo': Deep carmine with large, pure white colour blotches. Very large, perfectly imbricated. See pl.II, Book III, Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Orthographic variant: 'General Mengaldo'. Orthographic errors: 'General Mangaldo', 'Generale Mengaldi'. Abbreviation: 'Gen. Mengaldo'. Erroneously used as a synonym for **Mercury Variegated** in USA.

Generale Pepe. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic variant for **General Pepe.**

Generale Pescetto. Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 4:66-71. Abbreviation for **Generale Federico Pescetto.**

Generale Simpson. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Orthographic variant for **General Simpson.**

Generale Wasington. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18. Orthographic error for **General Washington.**

Generale Zucchi. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.18. Synonym for **Varischi.**

Genetreya. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Genevensis. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: A form of **Imbricata**; white like **Incarnata.** Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11: A form of **Imbricata;** white tinted blush. van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:41: Formal double except that the centre, which is like a butterfly, deep, rose white, all sprinkled and striped with carmine. Synonym: 'Marquise Isabella Spinola', according to van Houtte,1851.

Genevieve de Barbier. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.38. Synonym for **Collettii.**

Genij-Karako. Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie,* p.190. Corruption of the Japanese name **Genji-karako.**

Genji. (Family name of 12th Century Shôgun), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.667: The variety is like the red and white flag of Genji, a famous Shogun of the 12th century. A small, 5 petalled, campanulate single with a deep pink centre fading out to white at the petal edge. Synonyms: 'Genji-tsubaki'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.108. Originated in Japan.

Genji-awase. (Genji United – [see Note]), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* in the section on new cultivars. Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû: A* semi-double of 16-18 petals of soft pink, streaked and veined deep pink and with a white border. Centre cluster of stamens with occasional petaloids or small petals. Leaves narrow-obovate with long, acuminate apex and wedge shaped base, mid-green, regularly serrate. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. See pl. l83, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan* and colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* .p.50 as 'Genji-awase (A)'; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.348. The name refers to the flag of the Genji Clan of medieval Japan. Different readings: 'Genjigô'. Note: Genji-awase is also a classic card game. Also "Awase" is usually given as the name of a cultivar which produces a variety of coloured blooms.

Genji-awase (A). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.50. Synonym for **Genji-awase.**

Genji-awase (B). (United Genji – [see Note above]), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.50, description, p.212: Medium sized, semi-double with about 24 petals in 3-4 rows and a central column of stamens with light yellow anthers and pale cream filaments.

Petals deeply notched, apices recurved, rose coloured with some broad, red streaks and an irregular, white edge, petals channelled. There are two camellias named **Genji-awase** which have been distinguished in the *Senchinshû* by the affixes (A) and (B). The first with the affix (A) refers to the old variety of the last century and is thus reduced to synonymity, the second, more modern variety, with the affix (B), is accepted as valid to distinguish it from the earlier cultivar. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan.

Genji-banobo. *(C.japonica),* The Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1956, p.7: Small size, double, rose colour. Appears to be a corruption of an unknown Japanese name.

Genjigô. Sakata & Co. Catalogue, July, 1938. Different reading for **Genji-awase.**

Genji-guruma. (Carriage for the ancient Court Nobles), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section for peony form. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.235, description, p.161, also p.51; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1972, vol.I, p.19, pl.166; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.213 description: Leaves ovate to oblong, thick, flat, petiole glabrous. Flowers of peony type. The colour of this cultivar was originally described as pink streaked deep red, but this is now rather rare. Illustrations mostly show the self red form (Carmine 21/1) sport of **Hanaguruma.** The expected form has stamens arranged in a circle around a central crown of petaloids and small, erect petals. Late flowering. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: 'Kyobotan', 'Futaezuru'.

Genji-guruma. (See above), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol. l6: Double, white petals with pink margins; medium size. Long, narrow leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Genji-guruma. (See above), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsuen, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, pink, anemone form flower. Originated in Japan.

Genji-guruma. (See above), *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Single. Rose--pink mottled white, tipped rose-red. Medium size. Originated in Japan.

Genji-isahaya. (Genji from Isahaya), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.410: A trumpet shaped single, with 5-6, deep crimson with white spots, irregular, fluted petals. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Shokkô.** (Believed extinct.)

Genji-karako. (Genji's Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* in section of anemone forms. Itô, Ko'emon, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.369, p.188, description, p.199; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1972, p.164, pl.388 and p.349; also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.50, colour photo, p.212, description: Leaves small, oblong to elliptic-oblong, shortly acuminate, obscurely crenate on margin. Flowers double with large, irregular petaloids in the centre, anemone form, rosy pink to pink margined white, occasionally self rose (Spinel red 0023/1). Late flowering. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Orthographic errors: 'Genji-karoko', 'Genij-Karako'.

Genji-karoko. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Corruption of Japanese name, **Genji--karako.**

Genji-sanemori. (Sanemori of the Genji Clan), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.602: Medium sized, semi-double to open peony form with ruffled, garnet red petals and an irregular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Genji-shibori. (Genji Dapple), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.112, black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, colour photo, pl.436: Medium sized, open, peony form of about 30 petals with a white background having a fine peppering of soft rose dots and some streaks of deep rose and light rose. The centre consists of about 5 fascicles of stamens divided by small, erect centre petals. Leaves flat and lustrous, elliptical with acuminate apex and medium serrations. Late blooming. See colour photo & description, p.371, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* and Seibundô Shinkôsha,

1979. *Senchinshû.* pp.51, 213. Corruption of name: 'Garneshiba'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. A sport of **Hikarugenji.**

Genji-tsubaki. Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.* Synonym for **Genji.**

Genkai-awayuki. ('Awayuki' from Genkai). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.45 with colour photo; Miniature, pale pink single, cupped petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves small, rounded. Upright growth. Collected from a camellia forest at Genkai Nuclear Power station by Kitada around 1975, named and released by Katsuhiko Higuchi. From Saga pref., Japan.

Genna. (See below), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.106: Medium sized, dark crimson, peony form. Originated in Japan. This name refers to the era 1615-1624 as it was produced in the first year of the Genna era. (Believed extinct.)

Genna. (See above), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.688: Medium sized, deep pink peony with a white edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Gennaibotan. (Gennai Peony), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.213: White graduations on a peach-pink coloured ground, peony form, large; mid-season to late flowering. Leaves small, short, wide-ovate. Originated with a private family in Shido Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1979.

Gennaiguro. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.213. Different reading for **Gennaikoku.**

Gennaikoku. (Gennai's Black), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.367 & vol.II, 1978, pl.416 as 'Gennai-koku': Medium sized, semi-double to open informal double with small, erect petals amongst the central stamen cluster. Deep purple colour. Leaves large, thin, wide-ovate, dull, light green. Named because of its association with Hiraga Gennai, a Japanese scholar (1728-1779), scientist and botanist who loved camellias in the Edo era. Originated with a private family in Shido Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1972.

Genna-kasuri. (Genna Variegated), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.78: Small red with white spots, peony form with fasciciles of stamens visible amongst the petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Genna-tobi'iri'. Orthographic error: 'Genna-shibori'. (Believed extinct.)

Genna-shibori. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.10, p.119. Orthographic error for **Genna-kasuri.**

Genna-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Genna-kasuri.**

Genolden Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.177, Reg. No.1963: A medium blush peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling of 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**), mid-season flowering; originated by Raymond H. Enfinger, Florida, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 30 petals, 180 petaloids, golden anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is of average density and medium rate with dark green, 9 cm x 5 cm leaves.

Genpei. (Minamoto & Taira Clans), *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Genpie'. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Gempei'.

Genpei-kagura. (Genpei Shinto Dance), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.10, p.119. No description. Originated in Japan.

Genpei-nishiki. (Genpei Brocade), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsuen, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, white, with red graduations. Originated in Japan.

Genpei-shibori. (Genpei Dappled), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.362 as 'Gempei-shibori'; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.393, p.200, description, p.206: Leaves broadly elliptic, base rounded, shortly acuminate, green to dark green, minutely serrulate, average size, 7.5 cm x 4.3 cm; petioles hairy. Flowers complete double, (formal double) cup-shaped, white striped red (Crimson 22 or 22/1) or blooming red and white in sectors; petals embracing each other. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Nagoya, Japan. Genpei is an abbreviation for Genji and Heike, two famous families of medieval Japan with symbolic flags of red and white respectively. See color photo & description, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.94. Resembles **Tobi'iri-otome,** which has narrower leaves and a wider form. Different reading: 'Gempeishibori'. Named and released by Minoru Satô around 1938.

Gensanmi. (Name of an Order in ancient Japan), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.180, colour photo, p.181, description: Small size, brilliant red, tubular single of 5 fluted petals and small stamen cluster, flowering apical and ancillary, early to mid-season, with white degenerated anthers like **Wabisuke.** Leaves, small, mid-green, narrow lanceolate with long tapering, acuminate, recurved apices and shallowly serrate margins. Originated in the Mihama-chô, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Mihama-wabishin'.

Gentaku. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.86 with colour photo; English translation p.58. Miniature, dark red, tubular to cup-shaped single, slender, glossy petals, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat oblong, small. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Kuro-tsubaki,** originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1985, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Gentil Bresclana. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.108. Orthographic error for **Gentile Bresciana.**

Gentil Bresciana. Antofilo ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardino giornal d'orticultura,* vol.IV, p.97. Orthographic variant for **Gentile Bresciana.**

Gentile. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schiavone,1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.29. No description. Originated in Milan, Italy by Dr Sacco. Orthographic error: 'Gentille'. (Believed extinct.)

Gentile Bresciana. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19: Formal double, vivid rose. Originated in Italy by Brozzoni. Orthographic errors: 'Gentil Bresclana', 'Gentil Bresciana'.

Gentille. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Gentile.**

Gentle Breeze. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.140. Synonym for **Soyokaze.**

Genü. Chinese synonym for USA *C.hybrid* **Show Girl.**

Genuae Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Piataio Comunale Romano Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Genwa. Different reading for **Genna.**

Geo. Barrett. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957, p.9. Abbreviation for **George B. Barrett.**

Georgia Bell. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. Orthographic error for **Georgia Belle.**

Geoff Hamilton. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.28, Reg. No.265: Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia. A mutant of the *C.japonica* **Yirgella,** first appearing 1979. The flower is pale pink with white edging. All other characteristics similar to parent.

Geoffrey Davis. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1996, No.139, p.9, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.465. Registered by Mrs Edna Parkes, East Brighton, Victoria, Australia. a chance seedling

with *C.reticulata* hybrid characteristics that first flowered 1994. The pink (RHS.CC.54A) informal double flower has 60 petals and 120 petaloids, and diameter is 11 cm x 7 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a slow growing, spreading, open plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, keeled, elliptic, acuminate apex, serrate margins, 11 cm long x 7 cm wide. Petals notched, folded and fluted. Filaments in groups with petaloids.

Geoffrey James. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1998, No.147, p.13, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.510. Originated by Colleen Sherrington, Balwyn North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1994. A light pink (RHS.CC.63C) Elegans-form flower of 12 petals and numerous petaloids with deeper edged petal margins (RHS.CC.63B). Flower size is 5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on an upright plant of medium growth. Leaves light olive green, matt, ovate, moderate serrations, 4.5 cm long x 2 cm wide. Petals flat, filaments scattered. Strong perfume. Flowers can open formal double.

Geometrica. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:52: Very soft rose of perfect form. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Orthographic error: 'Geometricans'. Synonym: 'Geometrica Casoretti'.

Geometrica Cororettii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Geometrica Casoretti', synonym for **Geometrica.**

Geometrica Florentina. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Geometricans. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Orthographic error for **Geometrica.**

George. Forrest ed., 1985, *Trees & Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Abbreviation for **George Blandford.**

George Ansel Nelson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.226, Reg. No.956: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by George A. Nelson, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average with yellowish, green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to **Finlandia,** is 10-11 cm across x 4 cm deep with 2 rows of 14 petals and 3-10 petaloids interspersed with stamens. Colour is hibiscus red, filaments are white with a reddish cast at base of yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season.

George B Barrett. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.251, black and white photo, Reg. No.4; plant patent No.866: Large white, incomplete double, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with fluted, outer, guard petals, golden stamens intermingled with petals and petaloids. Leaves mid-green, thin, acuminate, 8 cm x 5 cm. Habit bushy, upright, medium growth. Originated by Mrs E.W. Hagler, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Patent applied for in 1947 and assigned to the Orton Plantation. Abbreviation: 'Geo. Barrett'.

George Blandford. *(C.x williamsii),* Williams, 1962, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.95: Pinkish mauve. Flowers a month earlier than **Caerhays.** A semi-double with some petaloids to peony form. Early blooming with a spreading habit. *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* 'Lady Clare'. (**Akashigata**). Originated in England by Julian Williams, Cornwall. Received an RHS "Award of Merit" in 1965 & 1974. Abbreviation: 'George'. Orthographic error 'George Blanford'.

George Blanford. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery 1988, Price List, p.3. Orthographic error for **George Blandford.**

George Brockman. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.67: Rose-red veined deeper. Miniature formal double. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. Sport: **George Brockman Variegated.**

George Brockman Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, ACS., 1984, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.17 as 'George Brockman V.': A virus variegated form of **George Brockman** - Rose-red blotched with white. Originated in the USA by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi.

George Clegg. (*C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.165, Reg. No.1623: A very large, rose pink semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season flowering; originated by George R. Clegg, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Average flower size 12 cm across x 8 cm deep with 16 petals, golden anthers and white filaments.The stamens separate into a 5-pointed star. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5cm.

George Counts. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.61: White. Very large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by the Roadside Nursery, Savannah, Georgia, USA.

George Firth. *(C.reticulata),* Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.19. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1985, p.183, Reg. No.1962: A very large, dark red, variegated, peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid chance seedling of **Maud Sugg;** mid-season flowering; originated by Paul Gilley, Sandridge, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average size is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 28 petals, some folded. The bloom has pink anthers and yellow filaments. Plant growth is average with dark green, serrated leaves, 11 cm x 7.5 cm.

George Firth Variegated. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.31: A virus variegated form of **George Firth.** Originated in the USA.

George Gerbing. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica).* ACS, Feb 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.1, p.36, Reg. No.2281; ACS 1994, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.60: Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. A very large pink semi-double. A seedling of *C.reticulata* **Patricia Coull** x *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes.** Commercially introduced in 1993. The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 16 cm across x 8 cm wide with 19 petals, clear anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous with dark green, fimbriated leaves 17 cm long x 7,5 cm wide. Colour pl. between pp.64-65.

George McGee. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

George Mason. Hovey ed., 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Abbreviation for **George Mason, Sen..**

George Mason, Sen. *(C.japonica),* G.H.F., 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 5:210: Originated by Gunnell, USA. This variety is a vigorous grower, having foliage very much like **Floyi;** the pericarp green, and the flower very double; about 40 large petals, of a fine red colour; the petals nicely imbricated, except a small part of the centre, which is full of very diminutive petals. A seedling of the old **Anemoniflora.** Abbreviation: 'George Mason'. Orthographic error: 'General Mason Sr.'.

George Monk. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.88: Blush mauve. Originated in USA.

George O. Anderson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.273, Reg. No.400: A 5 year old seedling from Japanese seed; originated by Dr John B. Anderson, Mississippi, USA that first bloomed 1957. Plant growth is open, spreading and medium in rate. The dark green leaves average 8.5 cm x 4 cm. In form the flowers range from semi-double to rose form double similar to 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**). The flowers are rose-pink like **Simeon** and have 36-50 petals, 7-10 petaloids and yellow stamens - all central. Size is 10-11 cm across x 7.5-8 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late.

George Orman. *(C.japonica),* James Trehane & Sons Ltd Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1991: Colour photo inside front cover. Originated at the Trehane Nursery. A seedling of **Tarô-an** and with the same trailing habit, making it ideal for cascading. Flowers large, white, semi-double with

bright yellow stamens. Blooms early to late. Note: Illustration shows a single of 7 petals with some fimbriation. Named for the nursery's late manager.

George Patton. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Abbreviation for **General George Patton.**

George Patton Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: A virus variegated form of **General George Patton** - Bright pink blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'General George Patton Variegated'.

George Priest. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.177, Reg. No.1942: A large red and white semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Lady in Red;** originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed in 1978. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 16-18 petals. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.

George Shepherd. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.223, Reg. No.551: A 4 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by George W. Shepherd, Orlando, Florida, USA. Plant growth is slow, upright and open with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The semidouble flowers, 10.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, are satiny rose with golden stamens and have 30 petals and 5 petaloids. The petals have a ruffled edge, and the very edge is a dark rose colour. Blooms mid-season. For another form see **George Shepherd Variegated.**

George Shepherd Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.4 as 'George Shepherd Var.'. A virus variegated form of Geo**rge Shepherd** - Satiny rose blotched with white. Originated in USA.

George Spencer. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No.2752. Originated by John L. Spencer, Lakeland, Fla, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.113 with colour photo; A 10 year old seedling of **Frank Houser,** first bloomed 2004. A podmate of **Professor John L. Spencer.** Rose coloured flower is formal double with no stamens. Diameter 12.7 cm x 3.8 cm deep, heavy petal texture. Plant is upright and slow growing. Flowers early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 5 cm.

George Stewart. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.165, Reg. No.1596: A large to very large medium red, semi-double *C.japonica* seedling, originated by George Stewart, Sacramento, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms have a deeper red veining. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate. For another form see **George Stewart Variegated.**

George Stewart Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1982, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.4 as 'George Stewart Var'. A virus variegated form of **George Stewart** – Medium red and white. Originated in USA.

George W. Towle. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.15. Orthographic variant for **G.W.Towle.**

George Washington. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.144. Abbreviation for **General George Washington.**

George Washington Gigantea. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **General Washington.**

George Wasington. Verschaffelt Catalogue 1846, p.54. Orthographic error for 'George Washington', abbreviation for **General George Washington.**

George Williams. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.28: White striped pink semi-double. Vigorous growth. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Georges Durivault. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, **Camélias,** pp.11, 17, 25, 43; colour plate p.7: Large flower, peony form to anemone, vivid red. Leaves deep green, ovate, apices blunt acute. Originated in France.

Georges Washington. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la culture du Camellia,* p.107. Orthographic error for **General George Washington.**

Georgia. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.* Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Georgia Bell. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue 1964-1965, p.7. Orthographic error for **Georgia Belle.**

Georgia Belle. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.218, Reg. No.647: A 22 year old chance seedling, originated by Wheelers Nursery, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is rapid in rate and upright with dark green, wide, serrated leaves. The peony form flowers, similar to **Ethel Davis,** are 10-12.5cm across and have 50 petals. Colour is rose-pink, darker than **Ethel Davis.** Blooms early to mid-season. For different form see **Georgia Belle Variegated.**

Georgia Belle Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.61, as 'Georgia Belle Var.'; A virus variegated form of **Georgia Belle** – Rose pink and white. Originated in USA by Wheelers Nursery, Macon, Georgia.

Georgia Donkilari. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, p.7. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Georgia Ellen. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.226, Reg. No. 956: A six year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by Dempsey Matthews, Tifton, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves averaging 7.5 cm x 5cm. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White,** is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 19 petals. Colour is rose-pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. The flower has 8 undulating guard petals and 11 rabbit ears, some intermingled with the stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Georgia Fire. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn. No. 2779; Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.111 with colour photo; A fourteen year old seedling of **Edna Campbell**, pollen parent unknown, first flowered in 2000. Propagated by E. Hulyn Smith and Loch Laurel Nursery. Medium size flower is 9 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, a dark red rose form double, darker again at the petal edges.. Yellow anthers and filaments. Vigorous, upright growth. Dark green leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Georgia Girl. Cannon, ACS 1982, *The Camellia Journal.* Orthographic error for **Georgie Girl.**

Georgia Girls. Cannon, 1987, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol. 42 No.4, p.23. Orthographic error for **Georgie Girl.**

Georgia National. ACS, Nov. 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.4, inside back cover, Valdosta Camellia Scions. Abbreviation for **Georgia National Fair.**

Georgia National Fair. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2355 as 'Ga National Fair': Large size, white, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Rupert Drews, Charleston, South Carolina. Abbreviations: 'Georgia National', 'Ga National Fair'. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.5 and colour photo: The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1990. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 59 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1995. Colour is amended to highly variegated red and white.

Georgia National Fair Blush. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn. No. 2780. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,*

2009, p.112 with colour photo; A sport of **Georgia National Fair,** first found in 2003. Blush pink, with a large amount of white inwards from the petal edges. Other details as for parent.

Georgia Rouse. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.89, Reg. No. 814: An 11 year old chance seedling of **Mrs Abby Wilder** that first bloomed 1957; originated by A.H.Rouse, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is rapid in rate, dense and spreading with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The peony form bloom is vivid pink with pink anthers and rose filaments. Blooms measure 11-12.5 cm across and 4.4.5 cm deep with 39 petals and 6-8 petaloids. Flowers early to mid-season. See colour photo, p.89 Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* For another form see **Georgia Rouse Variegated.**

Georgia Rouse Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol. 22 No.1, as 'Georgia Rouse Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Georgia Rouse.** Vivid pink and white. Originated in USA.

Georgia Sunset. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.130, Reg. No. 967: 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Mrs James Luker, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense, upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5.3 cm. The anemone form flower is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 11 outer petals and 34 petaloids. The flower has tufts of 15 petals interspersed with 7 petaloids and 7 rabbit ears. The petals are small and the anthers yellow and filaments white. Colour is deep rose. Blooms mid-season. For another form see **Georgia Sunset Variegated.**

Georgia Sunset Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4 as 'Georgia Sunset V.'. A virus variegated form of **Georgia Sunset** - Deep rose and white. Originated in USA.

Georgiana. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).

Georgie Girl. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News,* No.74, p.25, Reg. No.252: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) seedling that first bloomed 1973. Upright, dense habit of growth with mid-green leaves, 12 cm x 5 cm, lanceolate. Flowers mid-season to late with 15 cm diameter, deep, orchid pink, fading to silvery pink edged petals, heavily veined and creped. Orthographic errors: 'Georgia Girl', 'Georgia Girls'. See colour plate, p.41, ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79.

Georgie van de Camp. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.38, No.4. No description. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.46 as 'Georgie Van De Kamp': White occasionally striped pink, medium to large size, semi-double to anemone form. Compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Gentry.

Georgie Van De Kamp. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.46. Orthographic variant for **Georgie van de Camp.**

Gerald Waller. *(C.japonica),* G.W.H., 1889, Garden Flora. *The Garden,* 36(930):247, pl.718. This lists and describes 10 varieties of camellias from Japan, purchased by Mr. Gerald Waller and includes a camellia of that name. B.S. Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: Flowers semi-double, about 8cm across, with broad, round petals. White with a broad stripe of rosy carmine, speckled with the same colour, golden anthers. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1898, 275:203: Large flower, semi-double, white streaked with carmine. Originated in Japan but Japanese name unknown. Orthographic error: 'Gerald Walter'.

Gerald Walter. van Houtte Catalogue,1896, 265P:109. English ed. error for **Gerald Waller.**

Geraldine Pember. (*C.japonica* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.3, p.30, Reg. No.2265: Originated by Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek California USA. A 10 year old *C.japonica* chance seedling that first flowered 1989. Large size, bright rose red, anemone

form that blooms mid-season. Average bloom size is 12.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 20 petals and 30-35 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.40-41, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992

Geraldine Selby. *(C.japonica),* Jessep, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.58. A seedling raised by Guilfoyle, Melbourne, Australia but not described. (Believed extinct.)

Geraldo sem Pavor. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32; Peony form, scarlet-red. Originated in Portugal.

Gerard de Baillon. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.88. Medium size; red flaked with white. Originated in France.

Gérard Mellier. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. Pink, semi-double.

Gerardine Santarelli. Anonymous, 1885, *The Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.2, 23:479. Orthographic error for **Giardino Santarelli.**

Gerardino Santarelli. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.88. Orthographic error for **Giardino Santarelli.**

Gerbing's Number 7. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942, as 'Gerbing's No.7': Pink, irregular double, late. Originated by Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Gerbing's Number 105. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Gerbing's No.105': Red, irregular double. Late. Originated by Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Gerbing's Number 156. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Gerbing's No.156': Red, irregular double. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Gerbing's Number 500. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Garbing's No.500'. Synonym for **Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.**

Gerbing's White Peony. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.358. Synonym for **White Peony.**

Gerda's Gem. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.119, December 1991, p.11, Reg. No.396: Originated by Albert W. Crawshaw, Greenslopes, Brisbane, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1962. Light pink semi-double with 14 petals and numerous petaloids; 8.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Early blooming. Plant upright, rapid growing. Leaves glossy mid-green, flat, elongated, apices acute, margins serrulate; filaments in the Higo form.

Geri. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.108: Imbricated, deep pink, centre lined with white. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19 as 'Geri Imbricata': Very large, imbricated, pink flower, white spots or stripes. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.III 'Geri Imbricata' and 1859, Book III, pl.lV **Geri.** The illustrations look alike and they are regarded as synonymous. The cultivar is of Italian origin raised by Geri, Florence. Synonyms: 'Geri', 'Bella Geri', 'Geri Imbricata', 'La Bellageri', 'Labellagere'. Orthographic errors: 'Gerii', 'Gerii Imbricata', 'Geris'.

Geri Imbricata. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19. Synonym for **Geri.**

Gerii. André Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.133. Orthographic error for **Geri.**

Gerii Imbricata. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.33. Orthographic error for **Geri.**

Geris. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for **Geri.**

Germaine de Kerret. *(C.japonica),* A 20 year old seedling of **Madame Lourmand**, first flowered 1994. Originated by Dominique Cueff, Kergarapec, France, registered and propagated by "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. Plant is upright with rapid growth, with dark green, elliptic

leaves, 8-9cm x 5cm. Flowers are white, single, 6-7cm diameter x 3-5cm deep. Stamens are columnar with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers early and for up to 5 months. Flowers fall whole.

Germaine Niel. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. No details. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.42; A seedling of **Madame Martin Cachet.** White formal double with some rose-pink stripes. Compact growth.

Gerry Auchtenbach. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings,* p.14, colour photo: Medium size, carmine, semi-double with 3-4 rows of ruffled petals and a ragged stamen cluster. A seedling of **Shirobotan.** Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Gerry O'Brien. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.8, colour photo: Medium size, irregular, incomplete double of Rhodonite pink. Petals, twisted, fluted and reflexed. A seedling of **Lindsay Neill.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Gertrude Cirlot. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.161, Reg. No.1052: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by J.M. Cirlot, Moss Point, Mississipi, USA. Plant growth is average with thick, dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flower, similar to **Debutante,** is 12 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with three back rows of large petals and a trumpet shaped rosette of many petals. Wine red. Early flowering. For a different form see **Gertrude Cirlot Variegated.**

Gertrude Cirlot Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.27, No.4 as 'Gertrude Cirlot V.'. A virus variegated form of **Gertrude Cirlot** - Wine red and white. Originated in USA.

Gertrude Jekyll. *(C.japonica), Liste des Espèces, Variétés et Cultivars de la Collection de Camélias du Parc Floral de Paris,* March 1995. No description. Originated in the UK.

Gertrude Murray. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.49. Synonym for **Colonial Dame.**

Gertrude Preston. *(C.japonica),* Puddle, ed., 1962, *International Camellia Journal,* No.1, p.9 and front cover black and white photo: A seedling of the *C.japonica* cultivar known as **Apple Blossom** in Britain, received the RHS "Award of Merit" in April, 1962. It is very free flowering, being clothed with single flowers which are Neyron Rose when fully open but deeper in bud. Of vigorous growth it promises to be an excellent garden camellia and is a credit to the raiser, Mrs G. Preston, Haywards Heath, Sussex, England. The flower consists of 8 petals, HCC.623/2, (RHS.CC. 55C) when fully open, measures 8.5 cm across. Stamens in a centre cluster.

Gervaise Smelser. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian,* vol.IX, No.3, p.14: Large, flesh-pink semidouble. Similar colour and formation to 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**) only larger. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Portugal by da Silva.

Gervasina. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19: Colour rose shadings, imbricated. Originated in Italy by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence.

Gessekai. (Lunar World), *(C.rusticana),* Minagawa, 1956, *Chinkashû.* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.135, p.68, description, p.128: Wild snow camellia type, with leaves variegated yellow-green. Flowers very small with red, incurved petals. Stamens scattered and short. Leaves oblong-elliptic, venation strongly impressed; petioles 3-5 mm long, very hairy. The whitish-yellow variegation of the leaves is broad and along the margins, extending in between the side veins. Late flowering. Originated in Japan in the Niigata Prefecture. Different readings: 'Tsukisekai', 'Getsusekai'. See colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.50.

Gesshô. (Moonshine), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.39, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, campanulate single with 5 wide, rounded, somewhat emarginate, over-lapping petals, a little reflexed, and a central stamen column, pinched in at the top, with white filaments and deep gold anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, flat, broad-ovate, apices abrupt acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan by Tôhei Takahashi of Nishio City in 1981..

Gesshôji-beni. (Red of Gesshô Temple), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.213, colour photo and description: Large size, brilliant scarlet, wide campanulate single, with 6 broad, overlapping, emarginate, crinkled petals and a central stamen column, with reddish filaments, joined for the lower half, and golden anthers. Blooms late. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate to lanceolate, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Original tree is in the precincts of Gesshô Temple, Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1975.

Gesshoku. (Eclipse of the Moon), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red with white petaloids, large single with petals curved to the outside. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Gessyoku'. (Believed extinct.)

Gessyoku. Different reading for **Gesshoku.**

Getsusekai. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.1, p.53, as 'Getsu-sekai'. Different reading for **Gessekai.**

Gettan. (See below), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.105, colour photo and description: Medium size, bright pink, paler pink at the base, campanulate single with a central stamen cylinder, pinkish filaments, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves pale to midgreen, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Selected from a wild japonica community in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. "Gettan" was the penname of Matsudaira, Aritsune, son of Matsudaira, Fumaikô, owner of the Matsu'e Castle. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1980.

Gewen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423. Chinese synonym for **Gwen Pike.** Previously 'Gewenzhui'.

Gewenzhui. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.78, No.592: Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua,* **Gwen Pike.** Later amended to 'Gewen'.

Gexin. (Innovation), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.72, No.524: Chinese synonym for the Feather's reticulata hybrid, **Innovation.**

Ghentry J.. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2146: A very large size, white and blush white, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to midseason. Originated by O.L. Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.122: The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms have twisted and curled petals and petaloids. Leaves dark green, 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Ghiersdaelii. van Houtte Catalogue,1842, 9:57. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Ghiersdali. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Ghiersdaelii', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Ghitina. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.68. Orthographic error for **Ghittina.**

Ghittina. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1837, p.17. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:14, as 'Gitana': Pale carmine red with streaks of white. Spiral imbrication. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'La Gitana', 'Gitana', 'Gitana d'Italie'. Orthographic errors: 'Ghittrin', 'Ghitana', 'Gittana'.

Ghittrin. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Ghittina.**

Giacomo Leopardi. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue, Milan. (Believed extinct.)

Giacomo Odero. Mariotti Catalogue, 1930, p.32. Synonym for **Giacomo Odero II.**

Giacomo Odero II. *(C.japonica),* Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17: Large formal double of light red striped with white. Originated in Italy. See black & white photo, fig.28, Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928. *Le Camelie.* Synonym: 'Giacomo Odero'.

Giaconda. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.120. Orthographic error for **Gioconda.**

Giadino Franchetti. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.12. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Giadino Petraja. Charles Vuysteke Catalogue, 1891. Orthographic error for **Giardino Petraia.**

Gialla. *Annuale di Agriculture,* 1854. Orthographic variant for **Jaune.**

Gialla d'Ignota Origine. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete.* p.11. This translates as "yellow of unknown origin" and as **Jaune** is also listed as 'Gialla della China', this is let stand. (Believed extinct.)

Gialla della China. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Giallo Bianca. Giacomelli 1847, *La coltivazione delle Camelie.* Synonym for **Ochroleuca.**

Giamma. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camelie,* p.108: Flower, average size, imbricated, red with spots of white. Originated in Italy.

Gian Bologna. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino:* Vivid carmine with some white lines. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Gian Luigi del Fiesco. *(C.japonica),* André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyéres...,* p.244: (Genoa) Flower well imbricated, very beautiful, vivid rose veined very deep rose at the circumference and the centre, but intermediate petals paler. Originated in Italy.

Giannina Milli. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1862, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino:* Obtained as a seedling in Tuscany, Italy. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70 as 'Giannini Melli': Ivory white, involute imbricated. Orthographic errors: 'Gionnina Milli', 'Giannini Melli', 'Grovanimini Milli'.

Giannini Melli. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70. Orthographic error for **Giannina Milli.**

Giannone. *Notizzario della Societè Italiana della Camelie,* Dec.1989, No.4, p.17. Orthographic error for **Giunone.**

Giannoni. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. No description; 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.I: Its blossoms are of the largest size and belong to the class of perfections, because of the perfect imbrication of the petals, all of a rose colour. The interior petals are oval-acute, full and those of the exterior, obtuse and emarginate. Originated in Italy by F. Mariani.

Giant of Battles. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Orthographic variant for 'Giante des Batailles', synonym for **Rawesiana** as 'Speciosa'.

Giant White. Magor, Ann, 1968, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.22, p.226. Orthographic error for **White Giant.**

Giante de Baittailles. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80. Orthographic error for 'Giante des Batailles', synonym for **Rawesiana** as 'Speciosa'.

Giante de Battailes. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Giante des Batailles', synonym for **Rawesiana** as 'Speciosa'.

Giante de Battailles. Hume, 1955, *Camellias in America.* Orthographic error for 'Giante des Batailles', synonym for **Rawesiana** as 'Speciosa'.

Giante de Fiaes. da Silva Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.77. Orthographic variant for **Gigante de Fiaes.**

Giante de Rose. *(C.japonica),* Sander's St Albans Catalogue, ca.1914. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Giante des Batailles. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.2, as 'Giante des Battailles'. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Giant of Battles', 'Giante de Baittailles', 'Giante de Battailes', 'Giant de Battailles', 'Giantes des Battalles', 'Gigantea de Battales', 'Geant des Batailles'. Synonym for **Rawesiana** as 'Speciosa'.

Giantes des Battalles. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II,* p.3. Orthographic error for 'Giante des Batailles', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Giaour. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy, by Tagliabue, Milan. (Believed extinct.)

Giardina Franchetti. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.12. Evans, 1893, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 13: 323. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Giardina Petrazzo. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.39. Orthographic error for **Giardino Petraia.**

Giardina Smith. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.41. Orthographic error for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Giardine Schmitz. Vanderbilt, 1949, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Giardini Franchetti. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Giardini Schmitz. Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture.* Orthographic error for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Giardino Antonelli. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie...dalle Semine Romane,* p.6: Large, flesh coloured flower, broadly striped carmine; spirally imbricated or star shaped. Originated in Italy by Albertini, Rome.

Giardino Borrini. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.99 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone form, white with some pink petaloids (RHS.CC.66C). The petaloids assume a yellowish tinge. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Giorgia Bianca', first flowered in 1982. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Giardino Botti. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: No description. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881: Imbricated, and cupped. Vivid red. Originated in Italy by Botti of Chiavari.

Giardino d'ltalia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:45: Clear rose with large, longitudinal splashes of white. Originated in Italy.

Giardino del Cardinale Antonelli. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: [from] Cardinale Antonelli. Satiny carmine pink, with the edges of the petals a little paler. Perfect imbrication. Originated in Italy by Cardinale Antonelli.

Giartino Degl'Innocenti. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Dark red, spotted with white. Large flower. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti, Florence.

Giardino della Petraja. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic variant for **Giardino Petraia.**

Giardino Delgrande. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie...dalle Semine Romane,* p.6: Originated in Italy by perfect arrangement like a spiral. Outer and middle petals, large and weakly waved; central petals upright and pointed, all with incomparable symmetry. The fundamental colour is a smooth rosy white, diaphanous, with stripes of different degrees of brilliant carmine, very clearly marked like those of the best Flemish carnations.

Giardino Fantarelli. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for **Giardino Santarelli.**

Giardino Franchell. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Giardino Franchelli. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Giardino Franchetti. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19: A new variety, large flower, imbricated, petals broad and of a vivid rose, all veined light red; with the central and circumferential petals all bordered with pure white and striped, largely, with carmine. This cultivar was figured and descibed by Verschaffelt in 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.II as "The large size of the petals, their delicate pink colouring, which fades towards the edge, where it becomes a band of white, finely veined red with large, vivid, red stripes." Verschaffelt states that it was obtained from seed by Franchetti. Luzzatti says, originated from **Targioni,** while Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.21 has it as a sport of 'Teresa Targioni'. It appears that Mercatelli was in error and it is more likely a seedling of **Targioni.** Orthographic errors include: 'Giardino Franchitti', 'Giardino Franchelli', 'Giadino Franchelli', 'Giardino Franchiettii', 'Giardino Franchell', 'Girardino Franchetti', 'Gierdino Franchetti', 'Giardini Franchetti', 'Giardina Franchetti', 'Guiardino Franchetti', 'Giardino Franco', 'Giordino Franchetti'.

Giardino Franchiettii. Newmans Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116, 119. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Giardino Franco. Gibbons, H.C. General Catalogue, 1910-1911. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Giardino Gigli. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Large, perfectly imbricated flower of tender rose with lines of white. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti, Florence.

Giardino Magnani. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.21: Pure white, some petals with rose stripes. Perfectly imbricated. Very beautiful. Originated in Italy by Magnani, Florence.

Giardino Mazzarosa. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. No description. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.41. No description. Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.29, 1895-1896, p.49: Formal double white. Originated in Italy.

Giardino Micheletti. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Beautiful, full form, a flower of great size and perfect imbrication. Soft, flesh white, diaphanous petals, splashed and lined with small and large rose stripes. Originated in Italy by Micheletti.

Giardino Mozzi. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Pearl white coloured, formal double with splashes and speckles of carmine and pink. Originated in Italy by Mozzi.

Giardino Nicolay. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Ivory white formal double. Originated in Italy.

Giardino Petraia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:13: Very large flower, imbricated, soft rose striped with white. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.IV as 'Giardino Petraja': Resembling **Corradino** by the size of its blossoms, arrangement and colouring, this variety, which is a perfection, is distinguished by its petals, somewhat less numerous and larger, more deeply emarginate, the centre of each longitudinally intersected by

a pale, pink stripe set off by the deeper backgound. Sent to us by Cesar Franchetti in 1858. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Giardino Petraja', 'Giardino Petreya', 'Giardino della Petraja', 'Giardino Petrajzo', 'Giardino Petraja', 'Giardino Petrazzo', 'Giardina Petrazzo'.

Giardino Petraja. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Giardino Petraia.**

Giardino Petrajo. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873, p.135. Orthographic error for **Giardino Petraia.**

Giardino Petrajzo. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.53. Orthographic error for **Giardino Petraia**.

Giardino Petreya. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Giardino Petraia.**

Giardino Petrazza. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1877-1878, p.40. Orthographic error for **Giardino Petraia.**

Giardino Rovelli. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1913-1914. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giardino Santarelli. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 1862 as having been exhibited by Santarelli in 1856. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Very large, perfectly imbricated flower, usually with a vivid red centre, and the rest of the flower almost white, sometimes with a red centre with other petals widely spotted with white, remarkable for the two colours almost separated from each other. Williams, 1869, *Choice Stove & Greenhouse Flowering Plants*, p.206 as 'Giardino Santarella': Petals smooth and cupped, blush white striped with rosy carmine. Van Houtte, 1874, *Flore des Serres et des Jardins...* vol.20, p.120, pl.2120: This variety is beautifully imbricated. The centre is a very beautiful rose colour, the circumference being occupied by large white petals, often spotted with the centre colour. Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878 has "Beautifully imbricated, very large, bright cerise, some petals red and white, frequently all white." Originated by Santarelli, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Giardino Fantarelli', 'Giardino Zantarelli', 'Giardino Santarella'.

Giardino Schmidt. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.145. Orthographic variant for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Giardino Schmith. Besson & Figlio Catalogue, 1878. Orthographic error for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Giardino Schmitz. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.22.Lemaire, 1864, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.XI, pl.410: The illustration is a true portrait of the variety which is a perfection. It is of Italian origin. The flowers are most regularly imbricated, composed of petals, rounded, notched at the apex, of a soft pink, sometimes bordered with white. A sport of 'Elisa Centurioni' according to *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bulletin,* 1862. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* erroneously gives it as a sport of **Teutonia.** There is confusion in USA with this cultivar. McIlhenny, 1948, gives it as a semi-double red, variegated and *Camellia Nomenclature* as a rose-pink sport of **Teutonia** which would validly be **Teutonia Pink.** Abbreviation: 'Schmitz'. Orthographic errors: 'Giardine Schmitz', 'Giardino Smith', 'Giradino Schmitz', 'Giardini Schmitz', 'Giardina Schmitz'. 'Giardino Schmidt', 'Giardina Smith', 'Giardino Smitz', 'Giordino Schmitz', 'Giardino Schmith'. Originated by Schmitz, Florence, Italy. Chinese synonym 'Sikemi'.

Giardino Smith. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic variant for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Gibbsii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue 1842, 9:52 as 'Gibbii'. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Gibsii', 'Gibbii'. (Believed extinct.)

Gibsii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843, 12:xx. Orthographic error for Gibbsii.

Giboshi. (Ornamental Cap of Post for Railing), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi, ca. l910, *Nagoya Chinzue* see Asai, Keitarô, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.127: Red striped with white; medium size, single. Original tree was in the garden of the botanist Kume, Nagoya City, Japan. Synonym: 'Kumeshi-karahashi'. (Believed extinct.)

Gibson Girl. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.39: White striped red. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. For another form of this variety see **John Clairmont.** See black and white photo, p.146, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Originated at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California, USA, from plants purchased from the Star Nursery by Manchester Boddy, 1942.

Gibson Semi-double White. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Gibson Semi Do. White'. A large white semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

Gibson Single Red. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Gibson's Single Red'. A medium sized red single. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

Gibson Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31. No description. Originated in USA.

Gibson White. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A single white, early blooming. Originated in USA.

Gierdino Franchetti. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Gielsi. van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:8. Orthographic error for **Gilesii.**

Gifu. (Place Name), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.9: White, small semi-double, occasinally with pink dots. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Gihu'.

Gifu. (Devoted woman), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshû;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yorankô,* vol.344: Semi-double with petals in two rows, white with red streaks, small. Originated in Japan as a sport of **Shiro-gifu.** (Believed extinct.)

Gifu. (Meaning obscure), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Pale pink. Large, thick petals. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.81. Different reading: 'Gihu'. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Gigante de Fiaes. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Peony form. Light cerise colour. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes. Orthographic error: 'Giante de Fiaes', Orthographic variant; Gigante de Fiães'..

Gigantea. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74: "Rose coloured. Large double". Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed. l, pp.37, 76, 128, describes it as "Vigorous shrub; leaves large, 11 cm x 8.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, slightly acuminate, firm, thick, deeply serrate, of a dull green; buds oval, obtuse, as large as pigeons eggs, scales green; flower, 11 cm across, double, of a pale red to rose, exterior petals numerous in three rows; those at the centre, short, in a rosette, whitish, intermingled with stamens." The present SCCS. *Camellia Nomenclature* description is: Red marbled white. Very large semi-double to rose form double to peony form. Vigorous, upright, open growth. The Sweet and Berlèse descriptions show that the cultivar was originally self coloured, the white blotching occuring later, probably due to virus infection. See colour plates: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.89 and the RHS., 1961, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.15, pl.7 as 'Kelvingtoniana' under which name the RHS awarded it an F.C.C. in 1869. Hume in his *Camellias of America,* 1946, facing p.160 as 'Kellingtonia'. The many synonyms include: 'Emperor Wilhelm', 'Emperor Frederick Wilhelm', 'Magnolia King', 'Mary Bell Glennan', 'Fanny Davenport', 'Kellvingtonia', 'Kilvingtoniana', 'Kelvingtoniana', 'Jolly Roger' 'Kellingtonia',

'Kellingtonia'(France), 'Gigantea d'America', 'Gigantea Special', 'Gigantea d'Amerique', 'Long's No.351'. Also the following names have been used erroneously as synonyms: 'Anne Lindbergh', 'Firebird', 'Gaiety', 'Monstruosa Rubra'. According to Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* the variety is of English origin. As the name **Gigantea** is firmly established on a world wide basis for the variegated form, this is let stand and the solid colour form is designated **Gigantea Red.** As the variegation is unstable, the various names given to certain patterns of variegations cannot be accepted as applying to different forms and are all reduced to synonyms of **Gigantea.**

Gigantea. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.109. Abbreviation for **Gigantea (Wada).**

Gigantea Alba. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale.* Synonym for **General Washington.**

Gigantea d'America. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Gigantea d'Amerique. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Gigantea de Battales. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Giante des Batailles' synonym for **Rawesiana** as 'Speciosa'.

Gigantea Red. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.4: Very large rose red, outer petals large, small petals and petaloides clustered in the centre. Late flowering. The solid colour form of **Gigantea**. Synonyms: 'Red Emperor Wilhelm', 'Dr Campbell', 'Magnolia King Red'. Erroneous synonyms: 'Jacksonii', 'Gaiety'. Chinese synonym: 'Huoshaoyun'.

Gigantea Special. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.28. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Gigantea (Wada). *(C.hiemalis),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.109 as 'Gigantea': Red. Large single. The name *Camellia sasanqua* 'Gigantea' was used by Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.32 to designate a group of *C.sasanqua* with very large flowers.

Gigantia. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Gigantea.**

Gigantic. *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, white, semi-double, approximately 3.1 inches (8 cm) in diameter. The colour is pure white, but reflects the colour of the anthers giving it a creamy hue. There are two layers of widely spaced, spoon shaped petals numbering 5-6. The petals are fluted and notched. Filaments are greenish yellow, anthers are golden.The leaves are light green, 5.5 cm x 2.5 cm. The texture is thin and the leaf turns upward from the prominent, centre vein. Tip is short and blunt, serrations are fine. Very fast growth habit, upright with reddish brown new growth. Originated by Walter Allan, Summerville, South Carolina, USA, about 1934 from seed of unknown parents. Synonyms: 'Allen's Gigantea', 'Allen's Gigantic'.

Gigantocarpa. Camellia Haven Catalogue, New Zealand, 1997, p.11. An abbreviation for the species *C.gigantocarpa.* Expert opinion is currently divided as to whether this should be regarded as a separate species, or merged with *C.crapnelliana* Tutch., with which it has both similarities and differences.

Gihei. (Personal name), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Double, lotus form; deep peach pink, large size flower. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Gihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû ,* No.10, p.119. Different reading for **Gifu.**

Gil Vicente. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.38, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Rose form double. Purple striped with white. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes.

Gilacea Alba. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:12. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Giliaccea Alba'. (Believed extinct.)

Gilbean's Pink. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.331. Orthographic error for 'Gilbeau Pink', synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Gilbeau Pink. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.** Orthographic errors: 'Gilbean's Pink', 'Gilbeau's Pink', 'Gilheau's Pink'.

Gilbeau's Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Gilheau's Pink. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for 'Gilbeau Pink', synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Gilbert E. Fisher. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Gilbert Fisher.**

Gilbert Fisher. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, deep rose-red semi-double to anemone form, 11-13 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Petals are 5.5 cm x 4 cm. Stamens numerous, compact and central with white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves, mid-green, ovate to lanceolate, 11 cm x 5 cm; apex long and slender, impressed venation, shallow serrations. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light rose-pink, sometimes spotted white. Very large semi-double with large petaloids. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. A seedling originated by Malbis Nursery, Daphne, Alabama, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, Reg. No.92. Orthographic variants: 'Dr Gilbert Fisher', 'Gilbert E. Fisher', 'Dr Gilbert E. Fisher'. See black & white photo p.95, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Gilda Pagan. Ludemann's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for **Gilda Pagano.**

Gilda Pagano. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875, p.23. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Gilda Pagan'.

Gilded Snow. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.117. Translation of 'Neige Doreé', synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Giles' Striped. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations & Descriptions of Camellias...,* pl.43. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Gilesiana. Harrison ed., 1842, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.107. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Gilesii. *(C.japonica),* Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations & Descriptions of Camellias...,* pl.43: This variety is named after Mr William Giles, gardener to Mr John Dodson, Clapham, England, who raised it in 1826 from seed of 'Warratah'. (**Anemoniflora**). It flowered for the first time in 1831. The flowers are well striped, being of a dark red colour with the white very distinct and measures 10-12.5 cm across. Sometimes, like the flowers of the 'Double-Striped', (**Variegata**) they come entirely of a deep red, but their usual character is to have as much white as red. The outer petals are about 2.5 cm broad and strongly veined. The inner ones are irregular with larger and smaller mixed in the centre. Buist, 1845, *Flower Garden Directory,* p.220: Distinguished for fragrance as well as beauty. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 42. Synonyms: 'Dark Coccinea', 'Dark Crimson', 'Reevesi Carminea', 'Rewesii Carmine', 'Giles Striped', 'Dark Imbricata of Gilsi', 'Nancy Dawson'. Orthographic errors: 'Gilloesii', 'Gillesii', 'Gillaesi', 'Giliesi', 'Gielsi', 'Gilesiana', 'Gillesiana'. Figured and described by Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.105 as **Gillesii.**

Gilford. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1970, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.27, Reg. No.129: Originated by Mr & Mrs F.N. Spencer, Cheltenham. Victoria, Australia. Seed parent wild *C.reticulata.* First flowered 1969. Plant habit is upright, open and vigorous with dark green, thick, lanceolate

leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm with fine serrations. Flowers early to mid-season with large, up to 17 cm across, bright red, semi-double flowers of 10 petals.

Giliaccea Alba. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.17. Orthographic error for **Gilacea Alba.**

Giliesi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1 :3, 4, 6. Orthographic error for **Gilesii.**

Giliola Birelli. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.100 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, white (RHS.CC.156C). Petaloids assume yellowish tinge. A seedling of 'Semidoppia Bianca' x 'Giorgia Bianca', first flowered in 1977. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Giliseppe Mazini. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Mazzini di Genova.**

Giliseppi Mazzini. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Mazzini di Genova.**

Gill Red. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia:* Rose-pink shading to blush pink at the centre. Small, formal double. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Gill's Red', 'Gil's Red'.

Gillardii Rosea. *(C.japonica), Catalogue des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22 as 'Gillarii Rosea'. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue Général as 'Gillardi Rosea': Large vivid rose with small central tuft. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Vivid rose, large with small central tuft. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Gillari Rosea', 'Gillarii Rosea'.

Gillari Rosea. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7 Orthographic error for **Gillardii Rosea.**

Gillarii Rosea. *Catalogue des plantes de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22. Orthographic error for **Gillardii Rosea.**

Gillesiana. *The Florist's Journal,* 1842, p.74: A fine deep red mottled with white. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Gillesii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Gilesii.**

Gillesii Nancy. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Gillette's Fluffy Red. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.144, pl. 147: Flower: Irregular double, china rose 024/1 base 024/self veins; 10-11 cm across, occasionally 12 cm broad x 6-7 cm deep. Petals: 8-10 obovate guard petals, some reflexed or folded back, firm texture, shallow notching. Centre: Tight mass of folded petals and petaloids, hiding stamens. Leaves: Elliptic-oblong to broad-elliptic, 9-10 cm long x 6-7 cm wide, dull, dark green, lighter below, heavy texture, sharp serrations, apices short to long pointed. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA.

Gilley's White. *(C,japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.149: Flower: Incomplete double, self white, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals: About 12 orbicular guard petals, 4.5-5 cm x 4-4.5 cm wide, sharp notched. Centre: Loosely arranged cluster of folded petals mixed with 4 cm long stamens with dark, golden anthers. Leaves: Elliptic, cupped from depressed midrib, margins rolled under, dull dark green, medium heavy leathery; serrations finely shallow; apices short to long pointed. Habit: Upright, densely foliated. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

Gilley's-34. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.160, Reg. No.1388: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1973; originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 2 cm. The peony form, **Daikagura** type, bloom is coral rose, 30-35 petals and 3-4 petaloids with white

filaments and yellow anthers. The centre petals are rabbit eared. Average size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season.

Gillian Carlyon. *(C.x williamsii),* Tregrehan Camellia Nurseries Catalogue, 1963: Deep pink, single. Small flower. A sport of a unnamed seedling, white with a pink fleck. Originated at Tregrehan, Cornwall, England.

Gillian Hawke. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.11, Reg No. 440: Originated by Jason Hawke, Boonooroo Park, Carrara, Queensland, Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1988. Deep red (RHS.CC.60B-C), loose informal double of 20 petals that darken slightly at the margins, 15 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a slow growing, upright plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, keeled, ovate, apices acute, margins serrate, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Filaments in groups. Petals fluted and notched. Flowers shed whole. Similar to *C.reticulata* 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**).

Gilliesii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Rousseau, 1842-1843, Catalogue as 'Gilliesi' (Nancy Dawson): Dark red washed pure white. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.7: Irregular, imbricated double, very deep orangy red. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.5 as 'Gillessii': Variegated, dark red. Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13: Full double, strongly glistening orange red. Synonyms: 'Nancy Dawson', 'Gilliesii Nancy', 'Gilliesii'(Nancy Dawson). Orthographic error: 'Gillisii'. Originated in England.

Gilliesii Nancy. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Gilliesii.**

Gilliesii (Nancy Dawson). *Catalogue des plantes de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22. Synonym for **Gilliesii.**

Gillisii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.89. Orthographic error for **Gilliesii.**

Gillsii. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Orthographic error for **Gilliesii.**

Gilt-Edged Colorful Eastern Light. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated and slightly contorted leaves. No other information.

Gilt-Edged Colorful Hawaii. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated and slightly contorted leaves. No other information.

Gimpai. Inazawa Nurseries Catalogue, 1980. Different reading for **Ginpai.**

Gimpo. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan.* Different reading for **Ginpô.**

Gimpow. Chugai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26. Orthographic error for **Ginpô.**

Gindinox Lentoreg. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Ginditte Rosani. Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue, No.33. Orthographic error for **Giuditta Rosani.**

Ginetta Frediani. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.101 with colour photo; Medium to large, peony form, red (RHS.CC. 46B). A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** x 'Rosa Simplex **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Ginette Walters. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nurseries, 1984. ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, Reg No.1948, with colour plate on back cover: Very large white with highlights of pink. Semi-double to peony form; 70 large, erect petals in 5 rows give substance. A chance *C.japonica* seedling, originated by Sam and Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Ginba-tsubaki. Different reading for **Ginyô-tsubaki.**

Ginga. (Milky Way), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White speckled with pink. Large. Originated in Japan.

Ginger. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56: Ivory white. Miniature, full peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by Hartman.

Gingetsu. (Silver Moon), *(C.sasanqua),* Tsukamoto, Yôtarô, 1967, *Genshoku Engei Shokabutsu Zukan; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.583, p.223: Large sized, white single of 6-7 petals; creped and frilled. Blooms early. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010 ,p.296 with colour photo; Petal tips tinged with red, a Higo type sasanqua. Buds pale red. Leaves large, elliptic, yellowish green. Upright, vigorous, dense growth. Authorised by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1970s.

Gingyoku. (Silver Treasure), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Snow white, double, imbricate petals in a whirl form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ginkyoku. *Sômoku Kinyôshû,* 1829. Synonym for **Chôzaemon.**

Ginkakuji. (Silver Tower Temple), Saitama Botanic Gardens Plant List, 1960, No.218. p.52. Abbreviation for **Ginkakuji-tsubaki.**

Ginkakuji-tsubaki. (Silver Tower Temple Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Kawo-en Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.22: White spots on dark red, similar to 'Wabisuke-tsubaki', (**Wabisuke**). Originated in Japan.

Ginkan. (Silver China or Han Dynasty), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki,* No.12, colour photo 19, p.5, description p.13: White. Rose form double. Medium size. Petals about 40. Leaves large, flat, light green, coarsely serrate. Some immature stamens when fully open. Blooms mid-season. A seedling from under **Ezo-nishiki** raised by Yamazaki, Japan. Similar to **Brides Bouquet.**

Ginlia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Orthographic error for **Giulio d'Italia.**

Ginlio. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Giulio d'Italia.**

Ginlio d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:xx. Orthographic error for **Giulio d'Italia.**

Ginmô. (Silver Fierceness), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, red flower. Originated in Japan.

Gin-no-kaze. (Silvery Wind), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.31, colour photo and description: Small size, white, tubular to vase-shape single of 5 slightly pointed, long, overlapping petals and a central column of stamens with ivory filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, narrow and long, apices acuminate, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of 'Kujaku-tsubaki', (Peacock Camellia). Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Gin-no-ma. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.32. Synonym for **Gin-no-zai.**

Gin-no-sai. Different reading for **Gin-no-zai.**

Gin-no-suzu. (Silver Bell), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.40, colour photo and description, p.211: Small size, white, wide campanulate single with 6-7 pointed, ovate petals, slightly crinkled towards the apex and long slender stamens in a ring form, with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves matt green, elliptic to broad elliptic, apices acute, margins shallowly serrulate. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan. An old tree named by Nagaharu Niwa, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Gin-no-takara. (Silver Treasure), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.46, colour photo, p.211 description: Medium sized, cupped, single white of 5 broad petals with a large, central boss of stamens in a ring form, cream filaments, pale yellow anthers. Early flowering. Leaves large, obovate to wide-ovate; apex acuminate, fine, shallow serrations, glossy mid-green, margins reflexed. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1975.. A seedling of **Dewatairin**. Synonym: 'Funabashi'.

Gin-no-tsuki. (Silver Moon), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.46, colour photo, p.211 description: Medium sized, campanulate white of 6 broad petals, showing minute red marks while opening and a compact, central stamen cluster, white filaments, yellow anthers. Leaves medium size, dull mid-green, elliptic, blunt acuminate, recurved. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki.

Gin-no-zai. (Silver Baton), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô,* as a new cultivar. Shokubutsu Kaisha, Ltd. Catalogue, 1910, p.46: White, medium size single, with erect petaloids at the centre of the flower, and with clove-like aroma. Long, narrow leaves. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Different reading: 'Gin-no-sai'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Giu-no-sai'.

Ginny Anderson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.172, Reg. No.1828: A large, light rose, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling; mid-season flowering; originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 30-40 petals, cream anthers and yellow filaments. Plant growth is average with light green leaves 7.5 cm x 4 cm. Chinese synonym 'Jini'.

Ginny Ellsworth. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.40: Flesh pink with a few pink stripes. Medium large semi-double to peony form to rose form double. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Dr Fisher, USA.

Ginpai. (Silver Cup), (Higo), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.107*;* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.46 colour photo: Large, white single with 5-6 broad, rounded petals and a central, spreading ring of stamens, slightly fragrant. Early blooming. Tree erect with somewhat pendulous branches. Leaves medium size, wide-ovate, curved outwards, shallowly serrate, dark green. Resembles **Shirayuki** and **Gin-no-takara.** Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Ginpai. (Silver Cup). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.80 with colour photo; English translation p.54. Medium size, white, sake cup-shaped single, circular stamens, slightly fragrant. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, large. Spreading vigorous growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1976. From Aichi Prefecture.

Ginpô. (Silver Phoenix), *(C.sasanqua),* Seibundô, Ishii, Yûgi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu;* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.32: Single with central petaloids, white, red edges, attractive central disc, large. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27: Raised as a seedling of **Gin-no-zai;** petals are lightly touched with pink on the edge and has few petaloid stamens, often lacking them. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Gimpô', 'Gimpow'.

Ginpô. (Silver Jewel), *(C.hybrid),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.51; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.27: Small size, white, single, sometimes with an anemone centre. Seedling of *C.oleifera.* Originated in Japan.

Ginrei. (Silver Peak), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.90, colour photo and description: Wide, flaring, medium sized semi-double, with a pure white background. In the centre a compact stamen cluster with yellowish filaments and deep yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic; base

cuneate; apex blunt acute; dull mid-green, reflexed and keeled, margins medium-fine serrate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A sport of **Gunrei.**

Ginriu. Tokyo Nurseries Catalogue, 1896. Different reading for **Ginryû.**

Gin-Rye. Glen St. Mary Nurseries Co. Price List, 1958, p.18. Corruption of Japanese name **Ginryû.**

Ginryô. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27. Different reading for **Ginryû.**

Ginryoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.9, pl.24. Different reading for **Ginryû.**

Ginryû. (Silver Dragon), *(C.x vernalis),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Pure white, semi-double to formal double, large. Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.14 as 'Ginriu'. See colour photo, pl.24, p.9, Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki ,Meika no Shôkai to Saibai:* White, sometimes suffused pink, semi-double to double. Synonyms: 'Dawn', 'Vernalis'. Different readings: 'Ginryoh', 'Ginryô', 'Ginriu'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Gin-Rye'. Parent of **Star Above Star.** Chinese synonym: 'Yinlong'.

Ginsei. (Silvery Voice). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.79 with colour photo; English translation p.53. Medium size, pale pink bordered white, long-tubular to trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, wavy. Upright, vigorous growth. A mutation of **Nukifude,** discovered, named and released by Kan Utsugi in 1983. From Chiba Prefecture.

Ginsekai. (Silver World), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1935, *Chinkashû.* Angyô, 1955, *Shokubutsu Shunjû,* p.5: Whiter than snow-white. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellias Cultivars of Japan,* pl.59, p.107. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.45 colour photo: Medium sized semi-double, white, 9-10 cm across with 10-12 large, rounded petals with crimped edges. Stamens small and imperfect. Plant habit spreading and somewhat pendulous. Leaves elliptic to obovate; apex sharp acuminate; venation prominent; margins medium serrulate. Late flowering. Note: Originated by Minagawa Jisuke, Kantô District, Japan as: White, double, large. In the Kansai district there is a different cultivar named **Ginsekai-Kansai**. Resembles **Tsuki-no-Miyako** and **Tamaginsekai.**

Ginsekai. Synonym for **Ginsekai-Kansai.**

Ginsekai-higo. (Silver World Higo), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan,* No.7 as 'Ginsekai'. Large white, leaves round. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Ginsekai-Kansai. (Silver World from Kansai), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.106: White single. Medium sized, Early flowering. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.

Ginshô. (Silver Bell), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.24, colour photo and description: Small size, white, campanulate single, with 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen column, with pale yellow filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves medium green, narrow elliptic, apices long, tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in the Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Ginu. Different reading for 'Kinu'.

Gin'yô-tsubaki. (Silver Leaf Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.157; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.153, Colour photo and description: Small size, peach red, single, opening globular with 5 convex petals with incurved margins and central stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves silver green, with dark green edge, upper surface, narrow-lanceolate, apices long, tapering acuminate, sharply serrate with teeth thickened and turned up. Synonym: 'Ginyô-yasuri'. Different

reading: ‘Ginba-tsubaki’. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan. Selected by Shu Ôta from wild japonicas in his garden, rleased by Takeo Ogawa.

Gin’yô-yasuri. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.6, A-278. Synonym for **Gin’yôtsubaki.**

Gioachino Rossini. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for ‘Giovacchino Rossini’, synonym for **Rossini.**

Gioacchimo Rossini. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.108. Orthographic error for ‘Giovacchino Rossini’, synonym for **Rossini.**

Gioacchino. Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for ‘Giovacchino Rossini’, synonym for **Rossini.**

Gioacchino Rossini. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879. Orthographic error for ‘Giovacchino Rossini’, synonym for **Rossini.**

Gioberti. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5. No description. Originated in Italy by Conte Caraccioli. Synonym: ‘Gioberto Caraccioli’. (Believed extinct.)

Gioberto Caraccioli. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Synonym for **Gioberti.**

Giocachini Rossini. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Synonym for **Rossini.**

Giocomo Odero. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.89. Orthographic error for **Goffredo Odero.**

Gioconda. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue,1842, 9:10: White. Peony form. Originated in Italy by Negri. Orthographic errors: ‘Giaconda’, ‘Giocunda’. Synonym: ‘Gardeniiformis’as ‘Gardeniaeformis’.

Giocunda. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Orthographic error for **Gioconda.**

Gioffredi Nova. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.53. Orthographic error for **Goffredo Nova.**

Giofredo Odero. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.74, 1876-1877, p.61. Orthographic error for **Goffredo Odero.**

Gioga della Gazza. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.108. Orthographic error for **Gioiella della Garza.**

Gioia. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* ed.2, p.188, 234 as ‘Gioja’: Leaves very large, rounded, lanceolate, veined, strongly serrate. Buds round with greenish scales; Flowers about 10.8 cm across, of an orange-red like ‘Magniflora’; circumferential petals in 3-4 rows, oblong, obtuse at the summit, almost all of irregular form, imbricated, but without order, of unequal spacing, one from the other, deeply notched; those at the centre very small with a small number of petaloids, short, erect and clustered. For illustration see Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.277. Do not confuse with another variety **Bella Gioia.** Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic variant: ‘Gioja’.

Gioia della Gazza. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.47. Orthographic error for **Gioiello della Gazza.**

Gioiello della Garza. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: The first rows of petals are rose coloured, the others, white striped carmine; ranuncular form. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.108 as ‘Gioga della Gazza’: The main colour of the petals is rose, others are white bordered with carmine. Formal double. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: ‘Giojella della Garza’, ‘Gioga della Gazza’, ‘Gioza della Gazza’, ‘Gioia della Gazza’.

Gioiello di Firenze. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.117. Synonym for **Il Gioiello.** (The Jewel)

Gioja. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.215. Orthographic variant for **Gioia.**

Giojello della Garza. Lichtenthal, 1853, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Orthographic variant for **Gioiello della Garza.**

Gion. (Pleasure Garden in Kyôto), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.556, 580: Small to medium sized semi-double to incomplete double peony form, pink with wide, white border to petals and red streaks. Centre, erect petals and stamens intermixed. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Resembles **Hikarugenji.**

Gion. (Pleasure Garden in Kyôto), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.242, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark scarlet with white blotches, campanulate single, with 6 rounded, overlapping, emarginate petals and a long, central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Late flowering. Leaves deep green, wide ovate, margins serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A seedling of unknown parentage, originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1989.

Gion-no-kami. *(C.japonica)* Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Giordino Franchetti. Hydon Nurseries, Surrey, Catalogue, 1960, p.16. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Giorgio Di Meo. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.102 with colour photo; Medium size, formal double with incurved petals, red (RHS.CC.51A). Sometimes some petals are streaked with white. A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)** x **Oki-no-nami,** first flowered in 1998. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Giorgio Santarelli. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.76, 1878-1879, p.76: White, sometimes showing irregular carmine streaks on the petals, concave, well arranged, bushy plant. Originated in Italy by Santarelli.

Giorgio Vasari. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura, Bollettino*, 1876: Seedling of **Emilio Bandiera.** Perfectly imbricated, colour dark rose. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence.

Giorgio's Pride. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.177, Reg. No.1948: A very large, dark red semi-double *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Mary Stringfellow**); midseason to late flowering; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling's average flower size is 15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 40 petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7, 5 cm.

Gioseppe Savoldi. Waterhouse, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.92. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Savoldi.**

Giovacchino Rossini. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20. Synonym for **Rossini.** Orthographic errors: 'Giocaccino Rossini', 'Gioacchimo Rossini', 'Gioacchino Rossini', 'Gioachino Rossini'.

Giovaccino Rossini. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for 'Giovacchino Rossini', synonym for **Rossini.**

Giovachino Rossini. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.49. Orthographic variant for 'Giovacchino Rossini', synonym for **Rossini.**

Giovana Santa. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Giovani Nancini. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.12. Orthographic error for **Giovanni Nencini.**

Giovani Nencini. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.42. Orthographic error for **Giovanni Nencini.**

Giovani Santarelli. Veitch Catalogue, 1867, p.64. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Giovani Sauboulli. Henderson Catalogue, 1867, p.33. Orthographic error for **Giovanni Sauboulli.**

Giovanina Massiani. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72-22. Orthographic error for **Giovannina Massani.**

Giovanna Barbara. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal,* No.23, October 1991, p.101, Reg. No.21: Originated by Dr Antonio Sevesi, Milan, Italy. Flowers large size, 8-11.4 cm across x 5-7 cm deep. Deep pink (RHS.CC.58C), semi-double to loose peony form with 28-30 petals, somewhat waved and folded, a spreading central stamen column with occasional petaloids and white filaments. Blooms mid-season to late, free flowering with the blooms falling complete. Leaves deep glossy green (RHS.CC.144A-139A). Flat, elliptic, apices serrulate, 8-14 cm long x 4-6.5 cm wide. Plant habit is bushy with medium growth rate. First flowered in 1986 at 9 years of age. Originated at Lago Maggiore, Italy. Chinese synonym 'Ji'aowa'.

Giovanna Santarella. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Giovanna Rostans. Antofilo, ed., 1855, *I Giardini giornal d'orticultura.* Abbreviation and error for **Contessa Giovanna Rostan.**

Giovanni Battista Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1862, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura, Bollettino.* No description. Originated in Italy by Carlo Schmitz. (Believed extinct.)

Giovanni Chiari. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura, Bollettino.* No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.21: Large flower, well imbricated. Petals large, bright rose with large stripes of white at the centre. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence.

Giovanni Gatti. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.33. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giovanni Masseti. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Medium size flower, perfectly imbricated, of deep rose-pink colour with light stripings of white. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence.

Giovanni Massiniana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.90. Orthographic error for **Giovannina Massani.**

Giovanni Nencina. William Paul Catalogue, 1872, p.154. Orthographic error for **Giovanni Nencini.**

Giovanni Nencini. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to General Catalogue, p.10. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.II: Medium size, its blossoms belong to the perfections, formed of outspread, not very numerous petals; those of the external and middle rows, rounded, full, scarcely lobate, the centre ones, lanceolate, entire or emarginate. The colouring is a delicate pink with rare white stripes and numerous, longitudinal veins in a deeper shade of pink. Orthographic errors: 'Giovanni Nencina', 'Giovani Nencini', 'Giovani Nancini'. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti, Florence.

Giovanni Rostans. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.III. Abbreviation and error for **Contessa Giovanna Rostan.**

Giovanni Santarella. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Giovanni Santarelli. Bull Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Giovanni Sauboulli. Henderson, E.G., Nursery Catalogue, 1867 as 'Giovani Sauboulli'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giovannina Massiniana. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1872, p.154. Orthographic error for **Giovannina Massani.**

Giovannina Massani. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11: Imbricated, clear rose-pink striped with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Giovannina Massiani', 'Giovanina Masiana', 'Giovannina Massiniana', Giovanni Massiniana', Giovannina Massina'. Synonyms: 'Principessa Colonna', 'Ottavia Rossi'.

Giovannina Massina. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Giovannina Massani.**

Giovannina Milli. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.29. No description. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112: Vivid red, imbricated flower. Orthographic error: 'Geannind Milli'. Originated in Italy.

Giovannini Massiniana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.42. Orthographic error for **Giovannina Massani.**

Giove. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.311: Flower full, formal double with the petals in the central area regularly spotted with white. Ground colour flesh pink. Originated in Italy.

Giovocchino Rossini. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.38. Orthographic error for 'Giovacchino Rossini', synonym for **Rossini.**

Gioza della Gazza. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. Orthographic error for **Gioiello della Garza.**

Gipsy. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. Orthographic error for **Gypsy.**

Giraffe Brocade. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.211 with colour photo; Synonym for **Nishikikirin.**

Girardo Schmitz. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia.* Orthographic error for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Girard. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Abbreviation for 'Girard Debaillon', synonym for **Collettii.**

Girard de Baillon. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Orthographic error for 'Girard Debaillon', synonym for **Collettii.**

Girard de Ballion. Woodroof, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin* 8(6):5. Orthographic error for 'Girard Debaillon', synonym for **Collettii.**

Girard Debaillon. Barron, Leonard, "The Camellia Carries on". *Country Life,* Mar.1934, p.51. Synonym for **Collettii.** Orthographic errors: 'Girard', 'Girard de Baillon', 'Girard de Ballion', 'Girarde de Baillon'.

Girard Debaillon Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3, as 'Gir. de B. Red'. Synonym for **Collettii.**

Girarde de Baillon. *Camellia Digest,* 1(1),1942. Synonym for **Collettii.**

Girardine Schmitz. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.90. Orthographic error for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Girarde de Baillon Red. *Camellia Digest,* 1(1),1942. Synonym for **Collettii.**

Girardino Franchetti. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole.* Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Girling Flame. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(2), 1943, last page. No description. Originated in USA by Robert Girling.

Girlingii. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.34. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Gisbertii. *(C.japonica),* Carlo Costantini Catalogue, 1886. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Gisella. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. *Il Giardiniere,* 1852. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Gisetsu. (Imitation Snow), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.36, p.13 & p.216: White semi-double with 16-18 cordate petals, irregular, short stamen cluster, pale lemon filaments, yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic, dark, glossy green, apex reflexed acuminate, margins shallowly, sharply serrate. Originated in Yôgen-in, Daitokuji Temple, Kyôto, Japan.

Gisetsu. (Imitation Snow), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.237: White, single, medium size. Leaves yellow speckled. Variegated leaves type (sport) of **Hatsuarashi-shiratama.** Originated in the Kansai District, Japan.

Gishi. Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-141. Different reading for **Yoshitsukasa.**

Gishibeni. (Red Gishi), *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.90. Solid red form of **Yoshitsukasa** as 'Gishi'. Originated in Japan.

Gitana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844 1845, 18:12. Synonym for **Ghittina.**

Gitana d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.25. Synonym for **Ghittina.**

Gittana. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue,1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Ghittina.**

Giubbileo. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Giuggiola.**

Giudita Rosam. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...,* p.42. Orthographic error for **Giuditta Rosani.**

Giudita Rosani. Joe Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9, p.54. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.37. Orthographic error for **Giuditta Rosani.**

Giudita Rosare. Champernowne Catalogue, 1981. Orthographic error for **Giuditta Rosani.**

Giuditta Bonafedi. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.21: Petals white and red; perfectly imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Giuditta Buonafedi'. Originated in Italy by Bonafedi, Florence.

Giuditta Buonafedi. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for **Giuditta Bonafedi.**

Giuditta Rosani. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18: Imbricated red, with a broad white border. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.III: as 'Giudita Rosani': Blossoms of the largest size, mathematical imbrication, of a vivid pink. We received it from Conte Bernardino Lechi, Brescia, Italy who raised it from seed. However Rovelli has Rosani as the originator. Orthographic errors: 'Giudita Rostam', 'Giudita Rosani', 'Guidita Rosari', 'Giudita Rosare', 'Guidita Rosani', 'Guidita Rosane', 'Giudita Rosani'.

Giuggiola. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19: Medium sized, rose coloured formal double. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.39, as 'La Giuggiola': Soft red, spiral imbrication. Originated in Italy by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Giubbileo'. Synonym: 'La Giuggiola'.

Giulia Aloisi. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.103 with colour photo; Medium size formal double with almost triangular petals, orchid pink (RHS.CC.66C). A seedling of 'Latifolia Rubra' **(Latifolia)** x 'Plutone', first flowered in 1977. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Giulia Gaeta. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giulia Gherardesca. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.68: A form of **Contessa Nencini.** Soft pink, all petals netted with veins of more lively tint, and divided in half with pale white. Imbricated. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Well imbricated, tender rose-pink. Originated in Italy.

Giulia Giusfredi Rosselli. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.104 with colour photo; Medium to large size, semi-double, white with radial streaks and splashes of red (RHS.CC.46B, 46C, and 55B). A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x **Moshio**, first flowered in 1983. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Giulia Lo Manto. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.105 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, white streaked with pink to red (RHS.CC.57C and 58B). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x **Tricolor Florentine**, first flowered in 2004. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Giulia Mannucci. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.34: Outer and central petals deep rose, intermediate petals paler. Spiral imbrication. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1855-1856: Circumference and centre petals, light rose, petals in between darker, imbricated, round like a cockade. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Guilia Manucci'.

Giulia Pastorini. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giulia Philipson. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.34: Cherry red, globular. Originated in Florence, Italy by Cesare Franchetti.

Giulia Pippi. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino:* Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence as a seedling of **Oxoniensis.** A formal double flower of deep rose becoming lighter towards the centre. Orthographic error: 'Giulio Pippi'.

Giulia Schmitt. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giulia Vestrini. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino:* Bicoloured camellia flower. A red ground striped or variegated with white. Fratelli Rovelli, 1885, Nursery Catalogue, p.55: Large imbricated bright red flower with a single white stripe at the centre of each petal. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.39: Imbricated, beautiful, vivid red with white lines in the centre of each petal. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Giulietta. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. Orthographic error for 'Giulietti'.

Giuletti. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Giuletta'. (Believed extinct.)

Giulina Achiardi. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.34: Large size, deep pink with petals striped white. Imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Guilina Achiardi'. Originated in Italy.

Giulini. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18: Vivid pink, veined, large. Originated in Italy.

Giulio Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.8. Abbreviation for **Giulio d'Italia.**

Giulio Biscio. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giulio Cattolica. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.106 with colour photo; Small to medium size, anemone form, outer petals red (RHS.CC.44A), centre a mixture of red or white petaloids with intermingled yellow stamens. A seedling of **Rubina** x 'Rubra Simplex **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1981. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Giulio Cesare. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie ...dalle Semine Romane*, p.6: Large flower, 10 rows of petals, formal double, imbricated like a star, bright red reticulated with carmine reflections that are clearer towards the centre, where sometimes the inner petals are lined with small stripes of pale rose. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Giulio d'Italia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:xx, as 'Ginlio d'Italie'. No description. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.8 as 'Giulio: Medium sized flower, carmine, rose form. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Ginlio', 'Ginlio d'Italie', 'Giulio d'Italie', 'Guilio d'Italie', 'Ginlia'. Abbreviation: 'Giulio'.

Giulio d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5. Orthographic variant for **Giulio d'Italia.**

Giulio Nuccio. Hillebrand Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Guilio Nuccio.**

Giulio Nuccio Variegata. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984. Orthographic error for **Guilio Nuccio Variegated.**

Giulio Nuccio Variegated. Hillebrand Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Guilio Nuccio Variegated.**

Giulio Pippi. Del Lungo e Girardi 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.130. Orthographic error for **Giulia Pippi.**

Giunone. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.18: From Sacco. Cherry red, spotted white, confused centre. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan. Colla 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.129 gives this as a synonym for **Junonia** with Negri as originator. Orthographic variants: 'Giannone', 'Junone'. Orthographic error: 'Guinonia'.

Giuseppa Magnani. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Magnani.**

Giuseppa Marchi. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giuseppa Savolili. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Savoldi.**

Giuseppe Arrighini. *(C.japonica),* Antofilo, ed.1857-1858, *I Giardini giornal d'orticultura,* vol.IV, p.97. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giuseppe Baragli. *(C.japonica),* Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17: Pure white. Originated in Italy.

Giuseppe Bastianini. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giuseppe Bezzuoli. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino:* A seedling of Variegata. Flower imbricated and small; colour dark rose. The external petals are large and oval, while the central ones are lanceolate and striped, producing a great effect. Originated in Italy.

Giuseppe Biasi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:58. No description; Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.38: Large, imbricated flower, white blotched carmine. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:81: Perfect imbrication. Large flower, white blotched carmine. Lemaire, ed., 1865, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol. XII, pl.442: From the category of the perfections, having good holding flowers of the largest size, of pure white, streaked here and

there with soft pink and having numerous, large, rounded petals, imbricated with perfect regularity. Sport: **Maria Fantoni.** Orthographic errors: 'Guiseppe Briasis', 'Giuseppi Biasi', 'Giuseppe Bissi'.

Giuseppi Bissi. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.53. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Biasi.**

Giuseppe Boutourlin. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875: Imbricated, Carmine red, petals striped with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Guiseppa Boutourlin', 'Guiseppi Boutourlin'.

Giuseppe Cerri. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie*, *My Camellias,* 2005, p.107 with colour photo; Medium size, irregular double, red (RHS.CC.51A), sometimes streaked with white. A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)** x 'Latifolia Rubra' **(Latifolia),** first flowered in 1981. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Giuseppe Gaeta. *(C.japonica),* Grilli, 1881, *R. Società Toscana, di Orticultura Bollettino.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giuseppe Gunnero. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.76, 1878-1879, p.76 as 'Giuseppe Geunero', but corrected in Catalogue No.78, 1879-1880, p.58: Magnificent crimson rose flower with white streaks on every petal. Perfect imbrication. Originated in Italy.

Giuseppe Magnani. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.21: Medium size flower. Regularly imbricated. Petals light rose striped red. Orthographic errors: 'Giuseppa Magnani', 'Giuseppe Marnani', 'Giusepe Magnani', 'Giuseppina Magnini', 'Giuseppina Magnani'. Originated in Italy by Magnani, Florence.

Giuseppe Maragliano. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Flower large, deep red of magnificent effect. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence.

Giuseppe Marnani. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Magnani.**

Giuseppe Mazzini di Genova. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69, as 'Guiseppi Mazini Genova'. Vervaene Catalogue, 1888 as 'Guiseppe Mazzini di Ginova': Imbricated. Flesh colour lined with rose-pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Giuseppe Mazzini', 'Giuseppe Mazini', 'Guiseppe Mazini Genova'.

Giuseppe Pierri. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Pieri.**

Giuseppe Savoldi. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Giuseppina Savoldi.**

Giuseppe Savolili. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Savoldi.**

Giuseppe Traverso. *(C.japonica),* Hillebrand Nursery Catalogue, 1978: Rose form double. Rose-pink with red stripes. Medium size. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Italy. Chinese synonym 'Jiusebo'.

Giuseppi Biasi. A.J., 1866-1867, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 3284:126. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Biasi.**

Giuseppi Fracasso. *(C.japonica),* McEarcharn, Neil, 1963, *Catalogue of the plants at Villa Taranto,* p.68 as 'Guiseppini Fracasso'. No description. Originated in Italy. No valid listing located.

Giuseppi Pieri. Haydon Catalogue, 1981. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Pieri.**

Giuseppina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.90. Abbreviation for **Giuseppina Mercatelli.**

Giuseppina Corsi. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.19: Cherry red with shades of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Giuseppina Magnini. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Magnani.**

Giuseppina Marchi. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Giuseppina Mercatelli. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: First time released. Large, regular flower, perfectly imbricated in a spiral, marble white; petals large, round, somewhat reflexed, becoming smaller, narrower and pointed towards the centre, some petals are crossed by a variable, broad stripe of vivid carmine. The plant is compact in form and has fine foliage. *The Bollettino della R. Società Toscana d'orticultura,* 1881 gives a good plate of this variety. Orthographic error: 'Guiseppina Mercatelli'. Abbreviation: 'Giuseppina'.

Giuseppina Pieri. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.47: Large flower, very soft rose-pink. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Guiseppa Pierri', 'Giuseppina Pierri', 'Giuseppi Pieri', 'Giuseppe Pierri', 'Guiseppina Pieri', 'Guiseppe Pieri', 'Guiseppina Pierri', 'Guiseppe Pierri'.

Giuseppina Pierri. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Pieri.**

Giuseppina Savoldi. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Formal double flower, petals striped and speckled with red and carmine. Very beautiful. Originated in Italy by Madoni of Brescia. Orthographic errors: 'Gioseppe Savoldi', 'Giuseppa Savolili', 'Giuseppe Savolili', 'Guiseppina Savoldi', 'Guiseppa Savolili', 'Guiseppi Savolili', 'Guiseppina Savoldi', 'Giuseppe Savoldi', 'Guisepina Salvodi'. Sport: **Savoldi Lineata**.

Giuseppina Tagliabue. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giradino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated by Tagliabue, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Guistinio. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der cultur von Camellien,* p.44. Synonym for **Justinio.**

Glabberiemus. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny 1937, *700 Varieties of Camellias:* Rose-pink shading to shell pink at centre. Medium large, formal double. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Glacier. *(C.japonica),* Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1972-1973: Wide, snow-white semi-double with three rows of petals around prominent stamens with a few petaloids. Norman Sparnon & E.G.Waterhouse, 1968, *The Magic of Camellias,* p.102 colour photograph, p.103 description. Originated in Australia by E.G.Waterhouse, as a seedling of **Somersby.**

Glad Rags. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News,* No.36, p.9, illustration. The seed parent was *C.japonica* **Party Girl** and the pollen parent *C.saluenensis.* The flower is a large, soft pink, variable in form and number of petals giving the bloom a ragged appearance. The plant is upright, inclined to be pendulous. Originated by H.K.C. Dettman, Wahroonga, NSW, Australia. Chinese synonym: 'Caiqi'.

Glad Tidings. *(C.x vernalis),* ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal,* vol. 41, No. 1, p. 28, Reg. No. 1987: A medium deep rosy pink to red, semi-double *C.x vernalis* seedling of **Yuletide,** early to late flowering. Originated in USA by Houghton S. Hall, San Amselmo, California. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size 8 cm wide x 3.7 cm deep with 15 petals, golden anthers and yellow filaments. Plant growth is erect, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm.

Gladys Darling. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.191, Reg. No.1237: A 9 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by Joseph H. Morton, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, average with light green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The

semi-double 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) type bloom is rose red with white spots, yellow anthers, cream filaments. It has 33 petals and 4 rabbit ears and measure 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Early blooming.

Gladys Fendig. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* with colour plate: Medium sized pink-variegated semi-double, 9-10 cm across. Base colour is mallow purple (RHS.CC.630/2) but is heavily flecked with deeper colour (630). The red stripes on the lighter pink resemble **Anita.** The bloom is flat and recurved; petals number 14-28 with a small stamen cluster; filaments pale, creamy pink, anthers golden yellow. Leaves light green with yellowish tinge, 9.5 cm x 2 cm, recurved, thin texture, depressed venation. Upright, slow, bushy growth. Sport: **Deneen Fendig.** Originated by C.S. Tait Sr., from the USA from seed of unknown parentage.

Gladys Glansier. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist- Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Lists,* p.90. Orthographic error for **Gladys Glausier.**

Gladys Glausier. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.226, Reg. No.937: An 8 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1965; originated by C.E. Glausier, Quitman, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower is 12 cm across x 4 cm deep with 14 petals; light pink with gold anthers and white filaments. Colour similar to **Mona Monique.** Flowers early. Orthographic error: 'Gladys Glansier'.

Gladys Herbert. *(C.reticulata),* Kramer Bros Nursery Catalogue, 1973; Gentry, 1973. ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.4, p.28. No description. SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.174: Light pink. Large to very large, semi-double. Medium, spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Kramer Bros, Upland, California, USA.

Gladys Marie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.234, Reg. No.792: A sport of **Debutante,** first observed 1957. Deep rose pink to red. The plant is spreading with leaves larger and darker than **Debutante,** averaging 8 cm x 5 cm. Originated by Robert J. Hobson, Tampa, Florida, USA. The peony form bloom is 13 cm across x 5.8 cm deep. Colour is deep rose-pink to red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Early flowering.

Gladys Menard. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.218, Reg. No.598: A 10 years old chance *C.japonica* seedling which first bloomed 1957. Originated by Ernest A. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA.. Plant growth is average in density, spreading, with leaves 10 cm x 4 cm, dark green. The flowers, Rhodomine Pink 537, are semi-double as in **Finlandia,** and 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals, some rabbit eared and 2 petaloids amongst white stamens.

Gladys Parks. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4. No description. SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1993, p.126: Rose pink, large, full semi-double to rose form double to loose peony form. Average, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Seedling of [*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme**] x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel.** Originated in USA.

Gladys Pinkerton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.89, Reg. No.868: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Jim Pinkerton, Columbia, South Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm dark green leaves. The semi-double to peony form flower is highly variable. Size, 12.5-13.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 40-50 petals and 5-130 petaloids. Its colour is red with golden anthers and white filaments and has a red pistil. Blooms mid-season. See colour pl.è9, p.42, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Sport: **Gladys Pinkerton Variegated.**

Gladys Pinkerton Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4 as 'Gladys Pinkerton V.': A virus variegated form of **Gladys Pinkerton** - Red and white. Originated in USA.

Gladys Taylor. *(C.japonica),* Levi, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. No description. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California. No valid listing located.

Gladys Walker. *(C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.34, Reg. No.2247: Originated by Dr W.F.Homeyer Jnr, Macon, Georgia, USA. Average flower size is 13-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 50+ petals and 15+ petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Dark, brilliant red, peony form to rose form double. Late blooming. Seedling No. H23 of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel.** Plant growth is upright, average and open and medium rate with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Gladys Walker Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Nov. 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32. Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Gladys Walker V.'. A virus variegated form of **Gladys Walker**. Brilliant red blotched white peony form Originated in USA.

Gladys Wanamaker. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. Orthographic error for **Gladys Wannamaker.**

Gladys Wannamaker. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1958, *American Camellia Quarterly,* vol.13, No.4: An 8 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1955; originated by Mr and Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA and will be released in 1960. The flowers average 12.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep and are pale pink with golden anthers which do not turn brown with age. Flowers have 12 petals of superior substance and, usually, 4 petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Reg. No.340, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958. Colour plate facing p.242, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959. Orthographic error: 'Gladys Wanamaker'.

Gladys Wilmot. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.218, Reg No.613: A 12-15 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1949. Originated by Roy L. Wilmot, Gainesville, Florida, USA from Japanese seed. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, ovate, 6 cm x 4 cm, finely serrate; petiole 10 mm long. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Berenice Boddy,** are 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Colour white flushed pink, light at centre, deepening to margins; petals 16, obovate, 3.5 cm x 2.5 cm, apices rounded, stamens about 46, filaments white, Early flowering.

Glamorous. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Pink, medium sized, loose, rose form double. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina.

Glamour Girl. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.49: Sport of **Strawberry Blonde** - veined pink, marked deep pink. Originated by Alvin Carter, California, USA.

Glen. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1951. Abbreviation for 'Glen 40', synonym for **Coquettii.**

Glen Allen. Wheelers Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. Orthographic error for **Glenn Allan.**

Glen Arden. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.191, Reg. No.1228: A 50 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1930. Originated by C.E. Please, Chipley, Florida, USA. Growth is dense, dwarf with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The single, carmine to rhodonite red bloom has lemon yellow anthers and white filaments, 6-7 cm across x 5 cm deep with 6-7 petals.

Glen Blackwell Johnson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.106, Reg. No.1557: A large pink (white with red stripes giving the appearance of pink) semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling; early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 6 years old seedling first bloomed 1976. Its flower has 26 petals, 8 petaloids and yellow anthers. Average size, 12 cm wide x 5 cm deep. Flower is ruffled with rabbit ears, variegated pink white and red stripes. Plant growth is upright, average in density and open with dark green leaves, 6cm x 3 cm.

Glen Forty. Margaret Tapley, 1996, "Growing Camellias", p.76. Orthographic variant for 'Glen 40, synonym for **Coquettii.** See ICS Register, p.710.

Glen No.40. Glen St Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1944, p.25. Orthographic variant for 'Glen 40', synonym for **Coquettii.**

Glen No.40 Variegated. Coolidge Gardens Catalogue, 1952. Orthographic variant for 'Glen 40 Variegated', synonym for **Coquettina.**

Glen 40. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943; Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Coquettii.** Named by the Glen St Mary Nursery, Florida, USA.

Glen 40 Special. Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4. Synonym for 'Glen 40 Variegated', synonym for **Coquettina.**

Glen 40 Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948 as 'Glen 40 Var.': Variegated form of 'Glen 40', (**Coquettii**) - Deep red blotched white. Synonyms: 'Thunderbolt', 'Coquettii Variegated', 'Glen Number 40 Variegated'. Originated in USA at the Fruitland Nursery. See colour photos: p.90, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and pl.70, p.42, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Synonym for **Coquettina.** Chinese synonym 'Fuse Daxiagu'.

Glen River. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Glen Stanley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.164, Reg. No.1102: A 10 years old chance seedling that first flowered 1964. Originated by H.W. Steindorff, Greenville, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with medium sized, dark green leaves. The peony form bloom is dark red with yellow anthers. It measures 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 27 petals and 5 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late. Orthographic variant: 'Glenn Stanley'.

Glendora. *(C.japonica),* Hanger, 1956, *Wisley Camellia List. No* description. Originated in England.

Glenn Allan. *(C.japonica),* Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1945; SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep rose-red, sometimes variegated. Very large semi-double. Slow, strong, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. A seedling of unknown parentage from Middleton Gardens, USA, originated by the Walter Allan Nursery Summersville, South Carolina, USA. Reg. No.98, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.313. Orthographic error: 'Glen Allen'. A predominantly white variegated form is called **Glenn Allan Variegated.**

Glenn Allan Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950 as 'Glenn Allan Var.': A virus variegated form of **Glenn Allan** - Rose-red, profusely spotted and blotched white. Originated in USA.

Glenn Cove Red. *(C.japonica)* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.6, colour photo: Average sized, deep pink, rose form double, seedling of **Galilee.** Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Glenn-Ella. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.276: Originated by V.Joyce, Manaia, New Zealand. A chance seedling, 10 years old; seed parent; **Tiffany.** First flowered 1984 and commercially introduced in 1990. Plant growth is upright and slightly pendulous and of a medium rate. Leaf size is 8-9 cm long x 4-5 cm wide, dark green. The peony form flower has centre petals, white at the base, shading to coral pink at the tips, and the cultivar is very floriferous. One row of outer petals surrounds two rows of fluted, upright, centre petals, intermingling with cream filaments and yellow stamens. Size is 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with about 40 petals. Colour is RHS.CC.55A,B & C shadings.

Glenn Hanchey. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2156: Medium size, pure white, formal double *C.japonica* **Cara Mia** x **Han-Ling Snow.** Blooms

early to late. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.122: The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1983. Average flower size, 9.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Plant growth is average, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Glenn Stanley. SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.63. Orthographic variant for **Glen Stanley.**

Glennis Goodrich. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.161, Reg. No.1049: An 11 years old chance seedling of **Lindsay Neill** that first flowered 1962. Originated by Mrs Glennis Goodrich, Houston, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 18 petals and 3-4 petaloids. Red with red and white anthers. Flowers mid-season.

Glenn's Orbit. *(C. x williamsii),* RHS., 1962, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.17, p.223: Award of Merit; Feb.20, 1962. From a self pollinated flower of **Donation,** this hybrid was raised from a cross made in 1950. The flowers are semi-double, 8.5 cm across and have 20-25 petals. These vary sharply in colour between light and dark shades of Rhodamine Pink.(HCC.CC.527-527/1) The stamens are in a small, central cluster and some are petaloid. Originated by G.H. Johnstone, Trewithen, Cornwall, England. Orthographic error: 'Glen's Orbit'.Chinese synonym: 'Guidao'.

Glenorie. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1991, No.119, p.11, Reg. No.399: Originated by Craig Carroll, Baulkam Hills, NSW, Australia. Seed parent **Bert Jones.** First flowered 1986. A deep red semi-double with 26 petals, occasional petaloids. Flowers from early to late on an upright, spreading plant. Leaves glossy green, flat, ovate, margins serrulate, 5.5 cm long x 3.3 cm wide.

Glenronnae Brown. *(C.japonica)* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.8: Red marked with white. Small, formal double. Mid-season blooming. A Guilfoyle seedling from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Australia.

Glen's Orbit. Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for **Glenn's Orbit.**

Glenwood. *(C.japonica),* Glenwood Camellia Gardens, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.3. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.90, Reg. No.848: An 11 years old seedling of **Pearl Harbor** x **Debutante** that first bloomed 1959. Originated by J.V. Smith, Columbia, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7 cm. The peony to rose form double flower is 12 cm to 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 12 guard petals and 236-280 petaloids. The colour is turkey red, variegated with white with no stamens showing. The original seedling was solid red and it was variegated by grafting onto virus infected stock. Flowers early to late. Synonym: 'Glenwood Variegated'. See colour photo facing p.146, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966.

Glenwood Variegated. Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.1 as 'Glenwood Var.'. Synonym for **Glenwood.**

Gliovasini Santorelli. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Globasa. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.38: White streaked with red. Large irregular form. Originated in Italy.

Globe Crimison. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Globe Crimson.**

Globe Crimson. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5: Very curious, flowers of two colours, half rose, half pale blood red, triple fascicles. Synonyms: 'Sloan', 'Clisson Globe'. Orthographic error: 'Globe Crimison'. Originated in Italy by Sloane.

Globosa. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.34 as 'Globosa de Smith': Very full imbrication, outer petals bright pink, centre deep flesh colour. No description. Synonym: 'Globosa di Smith'.

Globosa Candida. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:14: Immense globe shaped ivory-white double. Originated in Italy.

Globosa Coccinea. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8. No description. van Houtte Catalogue,1844-1845, 18:12: Globular shaped, satiny salmon red double. Originated in Italy.

Globosa de Smith. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.34. Synonym for **Globosa.**

Globosa di Smith. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6. Synonym for **Globosa.**

Globosa Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Globosa Rosea. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Globosa Rosea Nova. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: More double than Triumphans. Rose-pink. Originated in Italy.

Globosa Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Franco Agostoni. 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....,* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Gloide de Vantes. van der Vis, Boskoop Nursery Special Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Gloire de Casoretti. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.16. No description. Originated in Italy.

Gloire d'Italie. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.288 and facing p. Synonym for **Decus Italicum**.

Gloire de Lorraine. *(C.japonica),* RHS., 1954, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.8, p.139. No description. Originated in France.

Gloire de Nantes. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1894: Rose pink, medium sized semi-double to incomplete double with medium, compact, upright growth. Early flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Glory de Nantes', 'Glorie de Nantes', 'Glory of Nantes', 'Gloria de Nanted', 'Gloire de Nates', 'Glory de Nanthes', 'Glore de Nantes', 'Gloire d'Nantes', 'Glori de Nantes', 'Gloide de Vantes'. Synonyms: 'Rose Glory', 'Autumn Rose', 'Rose Glorey'. See black and white photo, p.153, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Colour photo, p.117, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas.* In the USA **Gloire de Nantes** has, at various times, been erroneously equated with **Latifolia, Leeana Superba, Superbissima, Althaeiflora** and 'Fanny Bolis Red'. It was originally imported to USA by McIlhenny from Guichard, France. It received a RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1956. Originated by Henri Guichard in 1885. Sport: **Gloire de Nantes Variegated.**

Gloire de Nantes Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3 as 'Gloire de Nantes Varie.' No description. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.19: Variegated semi-double red. Blooms mid-season. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-red blotched white. Medium large semi-double to incomplete double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Originated in the USA. Synonyms: 'Lady Ruth', 'Rose Glory Variegated'. Erroneously as 'Leeana Superba Variegated', 'Fanny Bolis'.

Gloire d'Nantes. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.6. Orthographic error for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Gloire de Nates. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, 1949. Orthographic error for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Gloire de Paulina. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.6: Large, full imbricated. Dark red, heavy petals. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature* states that it is as large single rose-red.

Gloire de Verbano. Giles &c Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Gloria del Verbano.**

Glora del Verbano. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Gloria del Verbano.**

Glore Crimson. van Houtte Catalogue, "Choix des Camellias", 1854, No.52, p.41, No.166: "Sloane. Very curious; flower of two different colours, half rose, half pale blood red with a triple fascicule". van Houtte erroneously attributes this camellia to Sir Hans Sloane. This cannot be so as Sloane was a contemporary of Petiver and acquired his collection, which he bequeathed to form the British Museum in 1759. However it indicates that it may have been a Chinese cultivar. Orthographic error for Globe Crimson. See ICS Register, p.710.

Glore de Nantes. Overlook Catalogue, 1939-1940. Orthographic error for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Glori de Nantes. Wilmot, 1943, *Florist's Review,* 93(2393):17. Orthographic error for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Gloria. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Kagiri.**

Gloria Angilae. Anonymous, 1836, *L'Horticulure Belge Journal* vol.3, p.96. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Gloria Angliae. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2. as a synonym for 'Crewii', itself a synonym for **Elegans.**

Gloria Belgica. *(C.japonica),* Anon., 1830, "Euber die Cultur Der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.95, 129: Leaves shining, finely serrate; flowers large, single, cherry-red like that of **Papaveracea.** Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Gloria Beljica', 'Gloria Belgii', 'Glorio Belgique'. Synonym: 'Gloria Belgicarum'.

Gloria Belgica Nova. Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 34(197):205; *Monographie,* 1845, ed.2, p.215: Description not seen. Originated in Belgium.

Gloria Belgicarum. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Gloria Belgica.**

Gloria Belgii. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Gloria Belgica.**

Gloria Beljica. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1837, p.6. Orthographic error for **Gloria Belgica.**

Gloria d'Italia. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.100. Synonym for **Decus Italicum.**

Glória de Fátima. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue 1960: Light pink. Large formal double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Portugal.

Gloria de Nantes. Wilmot, 1943, *American Nurseryman,* 78(7):7. Orthographic error for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Gloria de Nontes. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Gloria del Isola. Paugam et Blanchard, Oct.1884, *Revue Horticole,* p.450. Abbreviation for **Gloria delle Isole Borromée.**

Gloria del Venisano. Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.2. Orthographic error for **Gloria del Verbano.**

Gloria del Veraano. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.29. Orthographic error for **Gloria del Verbano.**

Gloria del Verbana. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue. André Leroy,1911, Catalogue, p.47. Orthographic error for **Gloria del Verbano.**

Gloria del Verbane. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.42. Orthographic error for **Gloria del Verbano.**

Gloria del Verbano. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5: Imbricated, vivid red and lined with white - from Rovelli Bros. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:14: Half open its flowers are magificent formal doubles, carmine vermilion spotted white; fully open they are scarlet with white stripes. Sets buds freely. Figured and described in Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.III: Its ample petals, spirally inserted and outspread, smaller and serried in a compact heart at the centre, truly imitate an Ile-Bourbon rose when fully opened, and resemble it also by their gorgeous, vivid carmine colouring. Orthographic errors: 'Gloria del Verbana', 'Gloria del Verbane', 'Gloria del Venisano', 'Glorie del Verbano', 'Gloria del Veraano'.

Gloria dell'Esposizione. *(C.japonica), Annal d'Agricultura,* 1857. No description, Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Esposizione'. (Believed extinct.)

Gloria delle Isole. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Abbreviation for **Gloria delle Isole Borromée.**

Gloria delle Isole Borromée. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description; van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5: Imbricated, rose in the centre, blotched red and striped white. Originated in Italy by Rovelli, Pallanza, while at Isola Madre.. Orthographic variants: 'Gloria dell'Isole Borromée', 'Gloria del Isola', 'Gloria delle Isole', 'Gloria delle Isola Borromeo', 'Gloria des Iles Boromees'.

Gloria delle Isole Borromeo. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...,* p.42. Orthographic variant for **Gloria delle Isole Borromée.**

Gloria dell'Isole Borromée. Luzzati, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20. Orthographic variant for **Gloria delle Isole Borromée.**

Gloria des Iles Boromees. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Gloria delle Isole Borromée.**

Gloria di Felsina. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1909-1910: Large, pure white flower. Originated in Italy.

Gloria di Milano. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:59: Imbricated. Brilliant rose with darker centre. Originated in Italy by Chiesa, Milan. Orthographic variant: 'Gloria Milano'.

Gloria di Roma. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1902. Variegated - Beautiful. Rovelli Catalogue, 1904, p.40: Variegated pink and white. Distinctive. Originated in Italy.

Gloria do Porto. *(C japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.66: Formal double, imbricated. Pale rose with deep rose veins, bordered with white. Originated in Portugal.

Gloria dos Acores. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.17, 1881-82, p.71, & No.19, 1883: Formal double. Vivid pink. Originated in Portugal.

Gloria Imbricata. *(C.japonica),* Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole,* pp.119-120. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Gloria Italica. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* ser.3, vol.1, p.448. Synonym for Decus Italicum.

Gloria Milano. Paul Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for Gloria di Milano.

Gloria Mundi. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1829, p.6. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:315. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.113, 131: There are, under this name, two different camellias; the first has leaves 7 cm wide x 10 cm long; with the form, colour and dimensions of 'Imperialis', when this is very vigorous; buds large, obtuse with greenish scales; flower of white ground, striped with rose as in the camellia above named, from which it differs but very little; only the heart is slightly yellowish. The second has leaves very nearly like those of 'Grandiflora Simplex'; its flower is double, cherry-red and very regular. It is believed that this is the camellia **Elphingstoniana.**

Gloria Mundi Nova. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Synonym for **Elphingstoniana.** Note: This appears to be the second camellia described by Berlèse under **Gloria Mundi.**

Gloria Nan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.165, Reg. No.1616: A medium to large sized, clear pink, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 7 years old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 32 petals. Plant growth is spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Gloria Stuart. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.2, Reg No.561: A 7 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mr & Mrs Art Barry, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with leaves 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, pure white flower is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 25 petals and 2-5 petaloids. Early flowering.

Gloriaeflora. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for **Gloriiflora.**

Glorie Anglise. Camellia Society of America Bulletin, 1939, p.27. Orthographic error for 'Gloria Angliae', synonym for **Elegans.**

Glorie de Nantes. Camellia Society of America Bulletin, 1939, p.5. Orthographic error for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Glorie del Verbano. Ludemanns Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.5. Orthographic error for **Gloria del Verbano.**

Gloriiflora. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7, as 'Gloriaeflora'. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).

Glorio Belgique. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.91. Orthographic error for **Gloria Belgica.**

Gloriosa. Loudon, 1826, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.1, p.211: Ross's Camellia, 'Gloriosa'. Raised from the seed of the 'Waratah', (**Anemoniflora**) to which it bears some affinity, but is separated from it by a double or treble row of outer petals, the centre well filled, of a lighter and brighter colour (red) than its parent. Originated in England by Wm Ross of Stoke Newington. Synonym for **Rossii.** In the USA it has been erroneously equated with **Regina dei Giganti.**

Gloriosa. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.16. An erroneous synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Gloriosa Alba. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed.1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.149 as "White". Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Gloriosa Superba. Prince and Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Glorious. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.6: Full double. Petals light red at base, tipped rose-red. Synonym: 'Glorious I'.

Glorious Gift. *(C.reticulata),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1991, 23rd ed., p.16: Very large semi-double to loose, informal double. A seedling of **Lasca Beauty,** originated by John Dettmann, Longueville, NSW, Australia. Deeper pink than its parent and contains more petals and petaloids. Vigorous, upright growth with broad, leathery foliage. Average size, 15 cm across. Flowers early to late season.

Glorious I. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.39. Synonym for **Glorious.**

Glorious II. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.39: Shell pink and white. Large rose form double. Originated in USA at the Greenbrier Nursery, Norfolk, Virginia, invalidly as 'Glorious'.

Glory. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, 1853, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 19:181, Large, rose coloured double. Originated in USA by Wilder. (Believed extinct.)

Glory. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Nopal red. Medium to large semi-double with large petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Late flowering. Leaves blackish green, long, thick. Originated in USA by Mrs W.W. Harmon, Birmingham, Alabama from seed of unknown parentage. First flowered 1945. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, Reg. No.89.

Glory. Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour.* Synonym for **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Glory. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* Vol.III, p.122 as a translation and synonym for the Japanese variety **Kô-ei.**

Glory de Nanthes. Portland Camellia Nursery, 1946-1947, Camellia Catalogue, p.5. Orthographic error for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Glory Glory Hallelujah. ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News,* No.71, p.8, black & white illustration: Large, incomplete double white. Synonym for **Silver Cloud.**

Glory of Canterbury. *(C. x williamsii),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.122: Deep lavender. Medium semi-double with upright petals, Slow, compact growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by Metcalf, California.

Glory of Cheshunt. *(C.japonica), The Journal of Horticulture, Cottage Gardener,* 1869, vol.16, New Series, p.239 by George W. Johnson and Robert Hogg: Exhibited at the RHS Show, April 6th 1869. Almost identical to **Valtevaredo.** Originated in England.

Glory of Isis. (*C.hybrid*) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Bright medium pink. Very large peony form. Strong, upright, well-branched growth. Flowers midseason to late. [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanic*a x *C.yunnanensis*) x **Utsukushi Asahe**]. Originated in 2011 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Glory of Longview. *(C.japonica),* Rubel, 1940-1941, Catalogue No.79:25; *Floral Gems from China.* No description. Originated in USA.

Glory of Nantes. *Camellia Digest,* 1 (3),1943. Orthographic variant for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Glory of Nippon. *(C.japonica),* Settsu, Raikoyen Co. Catalogue, 1938-1939. No descriphon. Originated in Japan.

Glory of Showa. Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour,* sec.50:16. Synonym for **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Glory of the Nation. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.215 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kuni-no-hikari.**

Glossy Leaf Pink. Dryden, SCCS., 1982, *The Camellia Review,* vol.44, No.1, p.17. Synonym for **Liangye Yinhong.**

Glossy Pink. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18, Synonym for **Liangye Yinhong.**

Glowing Embers. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IX, No.6, 1976, Reg. No.123: A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) and male parent said to be 'Lion Head' (**Shizetou**). It was raised by A.H. Burwell, Inglewood, New Zealand and first flowered 1973. The growth habit is typical and it flowers mid-season; the foliage is medium green, keeled, 11 cm x 5 cm. The flowers are semi-double to open peony form with 16-18 large petals with waved edged and some rabbit ears and measure 18 cm across x 8 cm deep. Colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 53C.

Glowing Pearl Reti. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.15 with colour photo. Raised by John Wang, Calif., USA.

Glutonia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Glyne Anemone. Hanger, 1956, *Wisley Camellia List.* Orthographic error for **Clyne Anemone.**

Goassonia. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..*, p.219. Orthographic error for **Goussoniae.**

Gobemantina. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884. Orthographic error for **Gubernativa.**

Gobernativa. Harrison, ed., 1846, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.14, p.68. Orthographic error for **Gubernativa.**

Goblemantinia. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Orthographic error for **Gubernativa.**

Gochi-no-hôkan. (Tiara of Five Wits). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.167 with colour photo; Large, pink with white border and red stripes and spots. Lotus to peony form, tubular to split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A seedling of 'Princess Masako' **(Masakohime),** found by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan around 1998.

Gochi-no-musume. (Daughter of Five Wisdoms), (*C.rusticana*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika* no *Shôkai* to *Saibai,* p.216, black and white photo, p.119; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan:* Medium sized formal double, red with longitudinal white stripes. Outer petals rounded, becoming pointed towards the centre, to the number of about 60. Late flowering. Leaves small, even, ovate. Plant habit spreading and vigorous. Similar to **Orandakô.** Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata District, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Godaisan. (Mt. Wutai in China), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.9 as 'Godai-san': Deep pink. Large single with long petals. Originated in Japan.

Godaishû. (Five Continents), *(C.sasanqua),* Ishii, Yûgi, 1933-1934, *Jissai Engei, No.15. Chabai no Hinshu Kaisetsu;* Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.32: Semi-double, bright purplish red, large, autumn flowering. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Godaisyu'.

Godaishû. (Five Continents). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.100 with colour photo; English translation p.68. Medium size, red peony form. Late flowering. Leaves obovate, small, flat. Upright growth. Discovered and named by Tokio Yoshizawa around 1965.

Godaisyu. Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19 as 'Godai-syu'. Different reading for Godaishû.

Goddess. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated in USA.

Goddess of Fire. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* No.5, p.7, 1945. Synonym for 'Dobreel' as 'Campbellii'(France).

Goddess of Mercy Camellia. Yang.1965, *Camellia Varieties in Taiwan.* Synonym for **Guanyin Cha.**

Godofredo Nova. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Goffredo Nova.**

Godsonia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Goeku-shirotama. (White Camellia from Goeku). *(C.japonica),* JCS, *Tsubaki,* No.33, 1994, p.35: Selected by Hiroshi, Matsuda, Okinawa. Flower white, small, cup-shaped single. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium sized, elliptic. Shrub spreading and sturdy. A white *C.hozanensis.* From an ancient tree in Goeku, Okinawa, Japan. Goeku is the place where the Ryûkyû king Shôtaikyû stayed in the 15th century.

Goffredii. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as 'Goffredi'. No description. *Catalogue des plantes de la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22: No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.7: Similar in form to **Atrorubens.** Soft pink. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.31, as 'Goffredo': Large, semi-imbricated double; carmine red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Goffredo', 'Goffredi'.

Goffredii Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Cartalogue, 1845-1846, p.44: First class imbrication, white with yellowish centre, edges slightly blush. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Godfredi Nuova', 'Gioffreda Nova'. Orthographic variant: 'Goffredii Nova'.

Goffredi. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Goffredii.**

Goffredi Nuova. van Houtte Catalogue,1851, 44:12. Orthographic error for **Goffredii Nuova.**

Goffredii Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Orthographic error for **Goffredo Nova.**

Goffredo. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* Orthographic error for **Goffredii.**

Goffredo Nova. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.20 as 'Goffredo Nuova': Deep red with white streakings. Fully imbricated. Originated by B. Lechi, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Goffredo Nuova'.

Goffredo Nuova. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20. Orthographic variant for **Goffredo Nova.**

Goffredo Odero. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* No.1, p.107: There is not one flower of the plant of the same form and colour. Sometimes they are white lined with carmine, or red or rosy white, sprinkled and streaked rose, sometimes entirely light rose and darker at the centre. Exterior petals reflexed, those at the centre erect. Orthographic error: 'Gioffredo Odero'. Originated in Italy by Odero of Genoa. See colour photo, p.35, Feb.1988, *Gardenia,* No.46.

Gogaku-no-yuki. (Snow on Five Peaks), (Higo), *Higo Rokka,* ca.1989, p.31: Large size, 8-10 cm across with 5 snow white petals. A new cultivar with petals a superior pure white. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.7. No description. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Goggy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.106, Reg. No.1567: A medium light pink, almost white, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated by E. Ray Bond, Dallas, Texas, USA from a J.S. Howard seedling. The 5 years old seedling first bloomed 1974. The

flower has 68 petals, average size, 8.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Gogô-an. (Gogô Hermitage), *(C.rusticana),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.8, A-367; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.210, colour photo and description: Medium size, vivid scarlet, vase-shaped single, of 5 rounded, overlapping, concave petals and a central stamen column of reddish filaments, joined for the lower third, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves medium to deep green, ovate to broad ovate, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. Plant habit horizontally spreading and slow growing. Selected from wild japonicas growing on Kunigami Mountain, Wakemizu Town, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. "Gogô-an" was the hermitage of the famous monk poet Ryôkan (1758-1831) in the Niigata Prefecture. Named and released by Hieyo Katô in 1980.

Gohô-no-yiki. (Snow on Five Mountains). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.104 with colour photo; English translation p.71. Medium size, white tubular to trumpet shaped single, with round and waved petal apices, and cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, somewhat plicate. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Mure Town. Collected and named by Saneichi Ogawa in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Goin-no-sato. (Goin Village), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden.1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Formal double, pink, about the same size as **Semi-no-hagoromo.** See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.115. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Goi-no-sato', 'Go'on-nosato'.

Goi-no-sato. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal,* No.16, p.48. Different reading for **Goinno-sato.**

Go-ishi. (Go Stones), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e* vol.15; Shirai-bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô* as 'Goishi'; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1858, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Medium sized double of three layers; white stars on red ground. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.6: Pink mottled white. Large double peony form. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Mid-season blooming. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.264, pl.152; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.311, p.157, description, p.183: Leaves narrowly elliptic, angustrate at both ends, venation slightly impressed, petioles glabrous. Flower double (rose form double), red (carmine 21), blotched white. Staminal tube poor, contained in a central ovoid mass of petals. Late flowering. "Go" is a Japanese game played with white pebbles. The mottled markings on the camellia are likened to the white pebbles used in the game. The modern cultivar is the same as the ancient one, which has existed since ancient times. In the USA it has erroneously been equated with 'Pink Perfection', (**Otome**). Synonym: 'Goishi (2)'. Orthographic error: 'Goishii'. For colour photos see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.1, 1972, p.135, pl.300, Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Resembles **Kasugano, Benichidori** and **Azuma-shibori.** Chinese synonym 'Jishi'.

Goishi (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Go-ishi.**

Goishii. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.16. Corruption of the Japanese name **Go-ishi.**

Gojinka. (Divine Eruption of Mt. Mihara), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama,1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.119 illustration and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.59 colour photo, p.216 description: An irregular, open, peony form, deep scarlet red with stamens scattered amongst erect, centre petals. Late flowering. Leaves mid-green, ovate; apex blunt acute, shallowly serrate. Originated in Kantô Area, Japan, by Minagawa Camellia Nursery around 1970.

Gokayama-shibori. (Five Mountains - Spotted), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.216: Faint peach pink ground with sparse red lines. Opens to a semi-double with short "yuki" style stamens. Medium sized. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, large-ovate, gently undulate; petiole hirsute. Plant habit spreading and vigorous. See colour photo, p.376, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* In the Murakami Family's garden, Ecchû, Gokayama village there is the original ancient tree, designated an important cultural asset. Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino.

Goke-tsubaki. (Widow's Camellia). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.219. Synonym for **Shibenashi-wabisuke.**

Gokô. (Royal Visit), *(C.japonica),* Kasaya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, semi-double with petals in two rows, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) May be a synonym for **Miyuki.** Note: Kasuya lists both **Gokô** and **Miyuki.** The kanji characters are the same and descriptions are similar.

Gokurakuchô. (Bird of Paradise), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.186, description, p.187, colour photo: Medium sze, deep crimson, open campanulate single, with 6 emarginate, overlapping petals, and a central stamen column with red filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Late flowering. Leaves glossy, deep green, with small, blackish spots, ovate to broad-ovate, apices recurved, blunt acute, margins shallowly crenate to serrate. A seedling of **Kon-wabisuke.** Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1983.

Gold Crest. *(C.japonica),* Slocock Nurseries Catalogue, 1975-1976: Foliage variegated. Flower carmine, semi-double. Originated in England.

Gold Dust. *(C.japonica),* Azalea Glen Nursery Catalogue, 1955: Golden red. Medium semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, open growth. Mid-seasom blooming. Originated in USA by Azalea Glen Nursery.

Gold Edged Peony. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Synonym for **Jinbian Mudan.**

Gold Fishtail. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.91. Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Gold Leaf Lion's Head. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Erroneous synonym for **Jinye Dahong Jiuxin** as 'Chunyehtahung chiuhsin'.

Gold Leaf Nine Hearts. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.9. Synonym for **Jinye Dahong Jiuxin** as 'Chun Yeh Ta Hung Chiu Hsin'.

Gold Silk Jade Butterfly. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.110. Synonym for **Jinsi Yudie.**

Gold Spangles. Wall Cottage Nursery Catalogue, 1982. Abbreviation for **Golden Spangles.**

Gold Splash. *(C.sinensis).* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.133. Yellow variegated leaves. Offered by Camellia Forest Nursey, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Gold Striped Purple Gown. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.144. Synonym for 'Zipao Jindai', itself synonym for **Zipao.**

Gold Tone. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962, p.219, Reg. No.627: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1955. Originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, slightly spreading, of average density with medium green leaves, 9 cm x 4.5 cm. The anemone form flowers, 11-12.5 cm across x 5-6 cm deep are white with very yellow stamens and have 10-12 petals and 125-200 petaloids. Form is

variable from formal to semidouble to anemone. The bright yellow of the anthers and the yellow cast of the petaloids gives the appearance of a yellow flower. Blooms mid-season.

Golden Age. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Golden Anniversary. See 'Nuccio's Golden Anniversary'.

Golden Belt Nine Hearts. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Jindai Jiuxin** as 'Chin Tai Chiu Hsin'.

Golden Brocade. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.74 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kogane-nishiki.**

Golden Dome. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.99, Reg. No.1772: A very large, white, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Pink Elephant.** Late flowering. Originated by Marjorie O'Malley, Woodside, California, USA. The 7 years old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 3.6 cm deep with 13 petals, 2-3 petaloids. Anthers gold, filaments white. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Golden Door. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.91. Synonym for **Hassaku-tsubaki.**

Golden Dragon. *(C.sinensis).* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.133. Yellow variegated leaves. Offered by Camellia Forest Nursey, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Golden Embers. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News,* No.28, p.4, Reg. No.80: Originated by Gordon Lang, Wahroonga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives. It has a single, 9-10 cm across, turkey red bloom in mid-season and an upright growth habit with 10 cm x 7 cm deep green, heavily and coarsely serrated leaves.

Golden Fleece. *(C.x williamsii),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.136: *C.japonica* **Frank Gibson** x *C.x williansii* **Feathers Red Peony.** White. Large, loose peony with golden stamens. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Golden Gate. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.160, A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1973, originated by Houghton Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with very dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide of heavy, leathery texture. The anemone form, **Elegans** style, blooms (large centre petaloid burst) has 13 white, outer guard petals about a massive golden yellow petaloid centre group, 6 cm across; anthers golden, filaments yellow. Average size 12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Heavy petal texture. Blooms mid-season to late.

Golden Glimmer. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, Reg. No.547. Originated by Geoffrey and Colleen Sherrington, Balwyn North, Vic., Australia. A controlled cross between a wild form of *C.reticulata* (seed parent) x an unnamed hybrid seedling (**Suzanne Withers** x *C.nitidissima*) – amended parentage as per ACRS *Camellia News,* Autumn 2005, No.167, p.18. First flowered 2000. The semi-double flower is white with the faintest pink blush, and a light shading of yellow at base of petals, 15 cm diameter x 7 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on an upright, spreading plant of medium growth. Leaves dark green, keeled, obovate, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Long lasting flowers.

Golden Glow. (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). ACS, Nov. 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.4, No.4, p.2, in "Progress in Hybridising with *C.chrysantha* by Nuccio's Nurseries" by Julius Nuccio: Nuccio seedling No.NXO#8729. A seedling of (**Guilio Nuccio** x *C.pitardii*) x *C.nitidissima,* raised by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Medium sized, heavy textured semi-double,

creamy white with some yellow at the base of the petals, slightly pink buds. Very bushy growth, typical of *C.japonica.* Fertile, sets sed.

Golden Heart Bright Red. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Year Book,* p.10. Synonym for **Jinxin Dahong.**

Golden Heart Jewellery. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* Vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Jinxin Baozhu.**

Golden Heart Pearl. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.118. Western synonym for **Jinxin Baozhu.**

Golden Heart Precious Pearl. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.12. Synonym for **Jinxin Baozhu.**

Golden Heart Scarlet. Bao, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Jinxin Dahong.**

Golden Lily. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.73 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kogane-yuri.**

Golden Precious Pearl. Dryden, 1982, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.44, No.1, p.16. Synonym for **Jinxin Baozhu.**

Golden Snow. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.6 as a synonym for 'Neige d'Or', itself a synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Golden Spangle. Muncaster Nursery Catalogue, 1976-1977. Orthographic error for **Golden Spangles.**

Golden Spangles. *(C. x williamsii),* Hillier, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron* and Camellia Yearbook-, No.14, p.138: There is to be found growing in some gardens a form of *C. x williamsii* with golden variegated leaves and, as a rule it is labelled 'Mary Christian'. Mr Ralph S. Peer wrote, pointing out that we had sent him this particular form and asked if the variegation was typical of the variety 'Mary Christian'. On reference to Mr Julian Williams of Caerhays Castle, we were informed that he has never seen this variegation on any plants at Caerhays. This plant was first noticed early in 1946 amongst a batch of plants of different forms of *C. x williamsii* at Wisley. It was then labelled 'Mary Christian'. It is not known whether this plant arose as a separate seedling or a bud mutation of 'Mary Christian'. To avoid confusion it was given the name **Golden Spangles** with the following description: A vigorous, lax growing shrub of good constitution, the flowers and leaves in form are typical of this hybrid. The flowers are about 3 inches (7.5 cm) across, bright cherry rose, a little deeper in colour than **Mary Christian** but not so dark as **St Ewe**. The stigma is rather shorter than the stamens which tend to conceal it. The leaf is a dark, dull green above with a central splash of soft yellow green, the leaves are finely and regularly serrated, the lower surface is a polished green. Received RHS., "Award of Merit", Apr.1987.: Plant vigorous, erect, slightly spreading. Leaves 8cm x 4 cm, fairly dark green, midrib area blotched light green. Flowers 9 cm across, single with 2 rows of petals. Red Purple Group 62A delicately veined 58C. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Gold Spangles', 'Golden Spangle'. Chinese synonym 'Jinye Feidie'.

Golden Stamen Hibiscus. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Jinrui Furong.**

Golden State. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.92. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing locted.

Golden Temple. Chandler & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Synonym for **Dewatairin** as 'Daitairin'.

Golden Wedding. *(C.japonica),* Ashwood Nursery Catalogue, 1994. No description. Ashwood Nurseries, West Midlands, England, 1996, Catalogue: Bold, golden variegated foliage and single, red flower of 5-6 petals. Leaves reddish tinted on new growth. Origin unknown but thought to be an English cultivar.

Golden World. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.58 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kinsekai.**

Goldfish Camellia. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.97. Synonym for **Kingyotsubaki.**

Goldfish Tail Camellia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Goldilocks. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. Synonym for **Colonial Dame.**

Goldmantina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.92. No description. No valid listing located.

Goldwater. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. No description. Pyron, 1964, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.70, fig.16, black and white photo: A semi-double, brilliant red seedling, 15 cm across; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.234, Reg. No.687:- An 18 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1955. Originated by Wheelers Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average. The semi-double, 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) type, to anemone form, **Elegans** type, flower measures 13.5-15 cm across x 6 cm deep and has 20 petals and up to 60 petaloids. The colour is red with golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Goldwater Variegated.**

Goldwater Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7, as 'Goldwater Var.'. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.60 as 'Goldwater Var.': A virus variegated form of **Goldwater** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Golfe du Morbihan. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal*, 2008 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling originated by Marie Therese Bleuzen, Guengat, France. First flowered in 1996 at circa 18 years. A spreading shrub of moderate growth rate. Blooms early to late. A single form, 8 cm diameter x 3 cm deep. The flower colour is highly variable, with whites, pinks, reds and bi-colours all produced on the same plant.

Golia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.46: *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.IV: Its dainty and graceful flowers of delicate pink with a small white and very distinctive stripe down the centre of each petal, which are imbricated with great regularity and are lanceolate, obtuse and full to the apex. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Synonym: 'Golia Vera'.

Golia Vera. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.34: Soft pink with a white stripe at the centre of the outer edge of each petal. Imbricated. Synonym for **Golia.**

Goliath. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8: Shining dark cinnabar with white stripe on each petal. Formal. Originated in Germany.

Gollezii. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.17. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Gomangoku. (Ancient Feudal Rice Stipend), *(C.wabisuke),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.60, colour photo, p.216, description: A small, 5 petalled, trumpet shaped single of deep Rhodonite red, usually no stamens, reddish pistil. Leaves bright medium green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Late blooming. For botanical drawing, colour photo and description see pp.51, 53-55, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tokushû*, No.11. Originated in Okazaki City,Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Okazaki in 1976. Resembles **Shibenashi-wabisuke**. Leaves similar to those of **Miyo-no-sakae.**

Gomanseki. Different reading for **Gomangoku.**

Gomen-are. (By Your Leave), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630 *Hyakuchinshû:* Red striped white (one line), medium sized, full double of chrysanthemun form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Gomesia. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.106; Dark scarlet, petals opening concave, like a shell. Obtained by head gardener Gomes. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Gomez. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1939-1940. Synnym for **Concordia.**

Gomez da Silva. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1879-1880, 184:239. No description. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.83, 1882-1883: Beautiful white, tinted yellowish, similar to **Ochraleuca**, with occasional pink streaks. Originated in Portugal.

Gomigoromo. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.9. Different reading to **Omigoromo.**

Gomi-no-koromo. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Canellias,* p.16. Different reading for **Omigoromo.**

Gondô-shibori. (Gondo's Striped), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935: Fine red variegation on white. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.60, colour plate; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.177, pl.411: A large semi-double to open, peony form of about 16 petals, pale pink with fine red stripes and marks; the outer, large, rounded and reflexed; the inner often twisted and lacinated. A large centre stamen cluster with pale yellow anthers and filaments. Fragrant. Leaves broad-elliptic, flat with slightly recurved, acuminate apex; medium to fine serrations. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Satomi gave this as a synonym for **Ezo-nishiki** but they are quite different in all respects. The synonym 'Nishiki-mino' is also rejected. It is invalidly known as 'Aki-no-homare' and 'Goshokagami' in Kansai. Different reading: 'Gondoh-shibori'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Dondo-shibori'. Named by Tadashi Hisatomi in 1930.

Gondoh-shibori. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.64. Different reading for **Gondô-shibori.**

Gone Again. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.69: White with a few pink dashes and stripes. Medium formal double. Bushy, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Mutations: **Gone Again Blush, Gone Again Pink, Gone Again Silver.**Originated in the USA by Haynie. Chinese synonym 'Rumi'.

Gone Again Blush. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.69: Blush sport of **Gone Again.** Originated in USA by Haynie.

Gone Again Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.69: Dark pink sport of **Gone Again**. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Gone Again Silver. *(C.japonica,* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.69. Light pink bordered white, sport of **Gone Again.** Originated in USA by Haynie.

Gone Shibori. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.92. Corruption of the Japanese name **Gondô-shibori.**

Gongchangjiao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.406; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* 'Yuba-shibori' (**Kusudama**).

Gonge-shibori. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.29: A very large flower of the type of Emperor of Russia, pure white sparsely striped with red. Corruption of name **Gondô-shibori.**

Gonge-shobiro. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Gondô-shibori.**

Gongfen. (Pink Palace), *(C.japonica),* Li Shishen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu*. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimo:* Crimson formal double. Originated in China. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kung Fen'. Japanese reading: 'Kyufun'.

Gongfen. (Pink Palace), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.30: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate or broad-cuneate, olive green, 8-9 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers semi-double, deep spinel pink. (RHS.CC.68B-C) Petals 9-10 in 2-3 whorls, outer petals flat, inner undulate or 1-2 petals folded. Stamens numerous, united at the base to form a ring. Styles 4-lobed; fertile. A new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds. Flowers early. Originated in Kunming, China. Different reading: 'Kungfen'.

Gongyuan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias, p.408; Chinese synonym for the unrecorded cultivar 'Park'.

Gongzhen Dingjiangtuan. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.68, No.214. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C. williamsii* **Fair Jury.**

Gô-no-mono. (Person of Toughness), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Thicket camellia. true red single. Early blooming. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Good Fortune. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. Synonym for **Shichifukujin.**

Good Fragrance. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2001, Issue No.138, vol.XXII, No.2, p.20, Reg. No.422. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.yuhsienensis,* which first flowered in 1997. Flower is a large semi-double, 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, having about 15 petals of heavy texture plus 3 petaloids. The petal colour shades from a dark orange-red (RHS.CC.53D) edge to a mid-pink centre (RHS.CC.62A). The stamens form a solid clump with the petaloids. The plant is average in size, habit and growth rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower has a honeysuckle or raspberry scent.

Good Morning. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Blush pink. Medium, cup shaped single. Originated in USA by Portland Nursery.

Good News. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Goodie Two Shoes. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Go'on-no-sato. Different reading for **Goin-no-sato.**

Googy. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.69: Light pink almost white. Medium size, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by E.R. Bond Jr., Dallas, Texas, USA.

Goraikô. (Sunrise). *(C.nitidissima).* Ota, Chinju-en Catalogue, 1992: Originated by Ota Chinju-en, Kumamoto, Japan, as a seedling of the species *C.nitidissima.* Small yellow single.

Gordon Howell. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.172, Reg. No.1837: A very large, rose-red semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**); mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 years old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 25 petals, yellow anthers. Petals veined red. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 7.5 cm.

Gordonia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Gordonii.**

Gordini. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1890. Orthographic error for **Gordonii.**

Gordonii. *(C.japonica),* Henderson, E.G., Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33, as 'Gordoni': Fine rose, mottled white. Complete double. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic errors: 'Gordoni', 'Gordonia', 'Gordini'. Originated in England.

Gordy's Pretty Lady. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, *Supplementary List*, 2014. Synonym for **Pretty Lady (United States).**

Gorgeous. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.6: Cardinal red. Very large semi-double to anemone form. Originated by Mrs B.E. Kemp Jr., Amite, Louisiana, USA.

Gorgeous Firebird. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.139. Synonym for **Reihô.**

Gorin. (The Wheel of Life), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1978 vol.II, pl.393, p.159, description, p.255; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.60, & 216: Small sized, semi-double white. 3-4 rows of petals, hose-in-hose. Small, irregular, central stamen cluster with yellow anthers and cream filaments. Leaves small, narrow-elliptic to elliptic, apex long-acuminate, coarse, prominent serrations, mid-green, glossy. Late blooming. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.290. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling of **Kasenzan**, named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1973.

Gosaburô-otome. (Gosaburô's 'Otome'), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshu,* vol.5: A small pink formal double. Leaves, broad, round, variegated with yellow. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct). Gosaburô was the name of a Nurseryman.

Gosan-no-tsuki. Inazawa Nurseries Co Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981. Orthographic error for 'Kosan-no-tsuki'.

Goseyama. Different reading for **Nochiseyama.**

Goshaguruma. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Goshoguruma.**

Goshiki-chiritsubaki. (Five Coloured Petal Scattering Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Ono, Ranzan, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô.* vol.32; Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû* as 'Chiri-tsubaki', but this name was changed to **Goshiki-chiritsubaki** to avoid confusion with another ancient cultivar. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.346, pl.197; Illustration 362, p.184, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan:* Flowers and leaves very similar to **Chiri-tsubaki-Reikanji,** which may be a sport. Petals falling completely after flowering. The colour of the flower is various from pure white to pure rosy pink, (Spinel Pink 0625/1) through every shade and striped forms. Late flowering. Old trees of this cultivar are many around Kyôto. It is also known as 'Goshiki-no-tsubaki', 'Goshikitsubaki', 'Goshikiyaechiri-tsubaki', 'Goshiki-shibori'. A big old tree of this was in the Jizô-in, famous as the Camellia Temple Tsubakidera, in Kyôto; thought to be the original tree. See colour photo and description, p.61, Katei Gahô, 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.1, Tsubaki* as 'Goshikiyaechiritsubaki' and p.351, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* as'Goshiki-yaechiri-tsubaki'. Published as *Camellia japonica* f. *polypetala* Makino, *Journal of Japanese Botany* vol.V, p.46, 1928 and again as *C.japonica* var. *polypetala* Makino, ditto, l.c. VIII:44, 1933. Resembles 'Denkôji-chiri-tsubaki', **Nara-shichifukujin.** Orthographic error: 'Goshiki-yaeziri'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.96 with colour photo; English translation p.65. An old tree in the garden of the Okuno family in Kyôto City is designated as a national monument. Chinese synonym 'Wuse Bachong Sanchun'.

Goshiki-karanishiki. (Five Coloured Chinese Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.216: The diversity of the flower colours range from white to pink, red, spotted red, and white margined red. Reflexed whorls, semi-double, to anemone, cup shaped blossoms, medium size, early flowering. Plant habit upright, well branched, vigorous. Leaves wide-ovate, acuminate, somewhat keeled, undulate. Originated in the Toyama District, Japan. Named and released by Zenji Kamo in 1967.

Goshiki-no-tsubaki. Kitamura, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.18. A synonym for **Goshiki-chiritsubaki.**

Goshiki-shibori. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû.* Synonym for **Goshiki-chiritsubaki.**

Goshiki-tsubaki. Boten-en Catalogue, 1955. Different reading for 'Goshiki-no-tsubaki', synonym for **Goshiki-chiritsubaki.**

Goshiki-tsubaki (Chubu). (Five-coloured Camellia). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, pp.96 with colour photo; English translation p.65. Small, tubular single. Various coloured flowers, red striped on white, pink bordered white, all white, all red etc. Flowers shatter. Flowers early to late. Leaves small, elliptic. Upright, vigorous growth. One of old camellias raised at Nagoya Castle.

Goshikiyaechiri-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1963, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.4, p.32. Synonym for **Goshiki-chiritsubaki.**

Goshiki-yae-chiri-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.59. Synonym for **Goshiki-chiritsubaki.**

Goshiki-yaeziri. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Inventory, 1975. Orthographic error for 'Goshiki-yaechiri', synonym for **Goshiki-chiritsubaki.**

Goshobeni. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344 and Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.9. Synonym for **Goshobeni-sazanka.**

Goshobeni-sazanka. (Royal red Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344; Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô,* 1:24-40: Large sized, purplish red. Originated in Japan. Sport: **Gosho-nishiki.** Synonym: 'Goshobeni', 'Goshoko'.

Goshodaiu. (Personal name), *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, ca.1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuo no Zu,* 3-24: Medium sized, saucer-shaped single white with red spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Goshogaruma. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Corruption of Japanese name **Goshoguruma.**

Goshoguruma. Hakoda, 1974, Nôkôdai, Nôjôhô, No.6, p.41: Large semi-double, white with red margins. Synonym for **Inazuma.**

Goshoguruma. (Royal Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* Medium sized, anemone double, red flower variegated with white. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû.* Colour illustrations and descriptions: pl.306, p.155, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.24, p.50; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.371, p.158; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.59, 216: A sport of **Kara-ito** according to Tuyama, 1968. Flowers of large anemome form, but the central mass of small petals and petaloids is loosely arranged and variable, often exposing stamens. Petals red (Claret rose 021) with white blotches, petaloids variegated white, Late flowering. Leaves large elliptic, apex acute, yellow variegated. Different readings: 'Gosyoguruma', 'Gosho-guruma', 'Gosho Guruma'. Synonyms: 'Rhodellia King'. 'Goshoguruma-variegated', 'Hoshi-karaito'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Gosho-garuma', 'Goshaguruma', 'Gosko-Guruma', 'Gosho Huruma'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Goshoguruma Pink. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Kara-ito.**

Goshoguruma (Pugh). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1948-1949: Large spinel red, spotted with white, semi-double, with inner petals and stamens loosely filling the centre. Late flowering.

Goshoguruma Variegated. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue 1958. Orthographic error: 'Toshoguruma Variegated'. Synonym for **Goshoguruma.**

Gosho Huruma. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.253. Corruption of the Japanese name **Goshoguruma.**

Goshokagami. (Royal Mirror), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Blushed pink with white edges. Medium size. See colour illustrations: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation...*, pl.54; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.16, 22, 12 in English - Black and white photo: Light cherry-pink with red veining, 8 cm across, 5-6 petals, about 150 light yellow stamens, pistil faint red in an open centre burst. Leaves small, ovate; apex acute; margins sharply serrate, deeply keeled. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. For description see Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.214. Different reading: 'Gosyokagami'.

Goshokagami. Different reading for **Gondô-shibori.**

Goshokagura. (Royal Shinto Dance), (Higo), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.53. No description. Originated in Japan.

Goshokô. Different reading to 'Goshobeni', synonym for **Goshobeni-sazanka.**

Gosho-nishiki. (Royal Brocade), (*C.sasanqua*), Ishii, Yûgi, 1933-1934, *Jissai Engei 15. Chabai no Hinshu Kaisetsu;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: Rose-pink, dotted and striped white. Medium sizes semi-double with 12-13 curved petals. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Santôzaki.** Synonym: 'Gosho-shibori'

Gosho-nishiki. (Royal Brocade), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camelliasin Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.144, pp.83, 312: Light pink single of 7 petals with occasional crimson streak and white margins. The pink colour consists of myriads of fine dots. Central column of stamens with dull yellow anthers, light yellow filaments. Leaves, elliptic, mid-green, raised venation, medium serrations, thick and leathery. Late blooming. See also colour plate, p.59, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, and p.253, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Seedling of **Goshozakura** originating in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tadashi Hisatomi in 1945.

Goshosakura. Different reading for **Goshozakura.**

Gosho-shibori. Synonym for the sasanqua **Gosho-nishiki.**

Goshozakura. (Cherry Blossom in the Royal Garden), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Light pink with white base. Medium size, 7 cm across, 6-7 petals. Stamens in an irregular circle, white. Petals curled when fully open. Leaf, small, obovate-elliptic. Flowers early to mid-season. See black and white photo, p.21, Adachi, 1960. *Camellia. Its Appreciation...*, also *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1972, vol.I, p.28. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Gosyozakura', 'Goshosakura'. Synonyms: 'Tsukumiguruma-Nagoya', 'Chûbu-tsukimiguruma'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.99 with colour photo; English translation p.67. Stated to be the same variety as **Chûbu-tsukimiguruma.** Chinese synonym 'Yusuoying'.

Goshozakura. (Cherry Blossom in the Royal Garden), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Single, small size, white with red margins and small leaves. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan.

Goshozakura. (Cherry Blossom in the Royal Garden), *(C.sasanqua),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31 under "Single Autumn Fowering Varieties of Sasanquas" - Pink suffused, medium, cherry shade. See also Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.9*:* Synonym 'Sakurabeni' -Cherry pink. Medium single with petals notched at the point. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Gosyozakura'.

Goshozome. (Imperial Dyeing), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* See, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.79: Medium size, single, sake-cup shape, blush pink, red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Gosko-Guruma. Loder, 1958, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.12, p.79. Corruption of Japanese name **Goshoguruma.**

Gossamer Wings. *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Light pink single; originated in the USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. See black and white photo, Hertrich,1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.297.

Gosyoguruma. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* Mar.1968, p.161. Different reading for **Goshoguruma.**

Gosyokagami. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellias* p.12. Different reading for **Goshokagami.**

Gosyozakura. *Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.20. Different reading for **Goshozakura.**

Goten-tsubaki. (Camellia in the Royal Residence), Tuyama,1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.128. Local name for **Daijôkan**, which was in the Nagoya Castle.

Gotterdammerung. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.3, colour photo: Rhodonite red, open, informal double, large, fluted and crimped outer petals; centre an irregular group of small, twisted petals, petaloids and stamens. Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Goubunantina. Anderson & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1887, p.70. Orthographic error for **Gubernativa.**

Gouchuixue. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.408; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Nioi-fubuki.**

Goudetii. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier. 1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire quelques fleurs d'ornement* as 'Goudeti': Grown from seed by Goudet of Toulouse, 1859. No description. Originated in France.

Gousonii. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic error for **Goussoniae.**

Goussonia. Barthere, Toulouse Nursery Catalogue, 1838, p.11. Orthographic variant for **Goussoniae.**

Gousonia Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.94. Synonym for **Goussoniae.**

Goussoniae. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* p.74 as "rose, Mrs Goussone's Camellia". Flower clear rose, 10 cm across, double, with large exterior petals. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Goussonia', 'Gaussonia', 'Gaussonii', 'Gausonia', 'Goussonia Vera', 'Goussoniana', 'Gaussonii Vera', 'Goussonii', 'Goassonia'. Synonym: 'Lindleyi'.

Goussoniana. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerii,* p.443. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic variant for **Goussoniae.**

Goussonii. Anon. 1830, "Euber die cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. Orthographic error for **Goussoniae.**

Gouvernor Mouton. RHS., 1967, *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Governor Mouton.**

Gouye Daquban. (Grooved Leaf, Bent Petal), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.59, No.394, colour photo, No.251: Large size, 11-14 cm across x 6-6.5 cm deep, red, semi-double of 15-16 large, fluted and waved petals with frilly margins, and 3 or 4 small, central fascicles of stamens. Leaves ovate, V'ed, 9.5-11 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, mid-green, apicea acute. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Gov. Dan McCarthy. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.7. Synonym for 'Variabilis', (**Pompone**) as 'Horken'.

Gov. Earl Warren. SCCS *Bulletin,* vol.11, No.5, p.8, Dec.1950. Coolridge Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Abbreviation for **Governor Earl Warren.**

Gov. Earl Warren Var. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.7. Abbreviation for **Governor Earl Warren Variegated.**

Gov. Earn Warren. SCCS *Bulletin,* vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. Orthographic error for **Governor Earl Warren**.

Gov. Faubus. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover. Abbreviation for 'Governor Faubus'.

Gov. Kennon. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9. Abbreviation for **Governor Kennon.**

Gov. Lester Maddox. Gentry, 1973, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.1. Abbreviation for **Governor Lester Maddox.**

Gov. Mouton. SCCS, 1942, *The Classification of Camellias,* p.4. Doty & Doemer Catalogue, 1952, p.27. Abbreviation for **Governor Mouton.**

Gov. Richard Lecke. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947-1948. Abbreviation for **Governor Richard W. Leche.**

Gov. Warren Var. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.7. Abbreviation for **Governor Earl Warren Variegated.**

Gov. William Bradford. Harris Longview Nursery *Retail Price List,* 1955-1956, p.6. Abbreviation for **Governor William Bradford.**

Governativa. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9. Orthographic error for **Gubernativa.**

Governative. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.20. Orthographic error for **Gubernativa.**

Governeur Moutons. Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Camellia Catalogue, ca.1949. Orthographic error for **Governor Mouton.**

Governor Bradford. Fendig, 1963, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **Governor William Bradford.**

Governor Dan McCarthy. SCCS., 1951, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Synonym for 'Variabilis', (**Pompone**) as 'Horkan'.

Governor Earl Warren. *(C.japonica),* Oregon Camellia Society, 1949, *Camellias as a Hobby,* p.42; Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.7 as 'Gov. Earl Warren': Discovered by John Edwards of Edwards Nursery, Palo Alto, California, USA growing in a private home as a seedling. First identified as 'Edwards No.102', it was named in honor of the Governor of Califomia. Large, bright, rose-pink, incomplete double, 10 cm across, with occasional white variegation. Outer petals rounded and widely spaced, those central, semi-erect, and twist and curl with occasional stamens interspersed. Leaves, dark, glossy green, broadly-ovate, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, with a short, sharp apex. Medium serrations. Plant is vigorous, open, upright and profuse bloomer. Flowers mid-season. See colour photo, p.90, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and pl.71, p.43, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Orthographic error: 'Gov. Earn Warren'. For another form see **Governor Earl Warren Variegated.**

Governor Earl Warren Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature,* as 'Governor Earl Warren Var.': A virus variegated form of **Governor Earl Warren-** Rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Gov. Warren Var.'.

Governor Faubus. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover as 'Gov. Faubus'. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Governor Hampton. Steffek, 1948, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.49. Abbreviation for **Governor Wade Hampton**.

Governor Hugh White. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* Red, peony form, early blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.314, Reg. No.186: A 16 years old seedling, hand pollinated by Mrs & Mr T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA, which bloomed for the first time 1946. Type of growth is open, upright and rapid in rate. Leaves are large and dark green. There are two rows of guard petals, with the petals turned down; the centre has several rows of petals in a semi-peony form with a few golden anthers. The colour is magenta red and the flower 10-10.5 cm across. Flowers early.

Governor Kennon. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Incomplete double, rose-pink, mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.314, Reg. No.144: A 9 years old seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1950. Originated by Filo Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Leaves, olive green, long, evenly serrate. Flowers, incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima.** A double row of guard petals, notched and firm in texture, with a centre of stamens interspersed with petaloids and petals. Colour rose-pink. Size 11 cm across. Flowers early to mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Gov. Kennon'.

Governor Leche. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.49. Abbreviation for **Governor Richard W. Leche.**

Governor Lester Maddox. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.67: Deep pink with heavy veining. Large semi-double to formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by W. Stewart, Savannah, Georgia.

Governor Mouton. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1934, List *of Camellias for Sale,* p.1: Pure red, irregular double, blotched white, 10.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. There are two rows of large petals, outer row consisting of 9. The centre is made up of a few large petals mixed with petaloids and some stamens. Leaves, dark green, twisted, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. Plant growth wide, spreading, willowy and medium in rate. The original plant grew in the old home of Governor Mouton, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA and is believed to be a lost label plant from the 19th century. There is also a similar old plant from which the cultivar **Aunt Jetty** originated which appears to be a solid colour form of **Governor Mouton**. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* lists **Aunt Jetty** as a synonym as solid colour blooms are not uncommon of **Governor Mouton.** However this is quite common with cultivars variegated by virus and the solid and variegated forms are accepted as individual varieties. Orthographic errors: 'Gov. Mouton', 'Governor Mouzan', 'Governeur Moutans', 'Gouvernor Mouton'. Synonyms: 'Governor Mouton Variegated', 'Variegated Governor'. Colour pl. facing p.242, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook* and Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias,* p.97.

Governor Mouton Red. Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.124, 128. Synonym for **Aunt Jetty.**

Governor Mouton Variegated. Laurel Lake Nursery Catalogue, 1964. Synonym for **Governor Mouton.**

Governor Mouzan. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic error for **Governor Mouton.**

Governor Richard W. Leche. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27; McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.5: Large, deep rose-pink, lightly lined rose colour. Semi-double, petals long and narrow, upstanding, cupped around a compact group of long stamens. Late flowering. Abbreviations: 'Gov. Richard Leche', 'Governor Leche', 'Gov. Richard W. Leche'.

Governor Richards. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.99, Reg. No.1754: A medium to large, deep red *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Robert Welsh, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. The 12 years old seedling first bloomed 1968. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10 petals and 3-4 petaloids, yellow anthers and red filaments. Flowers are a deep, waxy red with conspicuous red stamens. Growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Governor Robert Holmes. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Quarterly,* 13(4), 1958, Reg. No.348: A 10 years old chance seedling, originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama, USA. The coral pink flower, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep resembles **Jessie Katz** in form and has 9-10 petals and 3-4 petaloids. Flowers mid-season.

Governor Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Catalogue,1940-1941. No description. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. No description. An unnamed plant at the Governor's Mansion, 16th Street and K Street, Sacramento, Califomia, USA.

Governor Wade Hampton. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29. No description. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Governor Hampton'.

Governor Warren Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Governor Warren Var.'. Abbreviation for **Governor Earl Warren Variegated.**

Governor William Bradford. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A variegated form of **Prince of Orange** - Deep orange blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Prince of Orange Variegated'. Abbreviations: 'Governor Bradford', 'Gov. Wm. Bradford', 'Gov. William Bradford'. Orthographic error: 'General William Bradford'. See black and white photo: p.157, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias of the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Gozan-no-ue. (Five Great Temples of Kyôto), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Purple, large blooms, double or peony form, filaments purplish with small, white petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.113.

Gozen-no-kaori. (Perfume of Gozen). *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25. Synonym for **Hinoyama-tarô.**

Gozen-no-yuki. (Snow in the Imperial Presence), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.60, colour photo, p.216, description: A 5 petalled white, medium sized, bell shaped single with broad petals, embracing, somewhat crinkled, emarginate, and a compact stamen column, anthers golden, filaments white. Very early blooming. See colour photo, p.43, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Selected from wild japonicas growing in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan by Seiz Matsui, named by Hiroshi Taniuchi in 1974..

Goze Yama. ANZCRS., 1960, *Camellia Annual,* No.7, p.25. Different reading for **Nochiseyama.**

Gozri. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841,.7:9. Orthographic error for **Gozzi.**

Gozzi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9 as 'Gozri': Beautiful vivid rose, margined with soft rose. Rousseau, 1842-1843, Catalogue: Rose. Berlèse,1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.312: Flowers 9-10 cm across, loosely imbricated, of an intense rose with gleams of rosy pink. Petals in 5-6 rows, full, rounded, indented, some entire, not numerous, veined blood red, 2 or 3 petals whitish. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Gozri', 'Gozzii', 'Gozzo d'Italie'. Synonyms: 'Gozzi d'Italie', 'Gozzi d'ltalia'.

Gozzi d'Italia. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.42. Synonym for **Gozzi.**

Gozzi d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue,1846-1847, 27:25. Synonym for **Gozzi.**

Gozzo d'Italie. Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue No.33, p.26. Orthographic error for **Gozzi.**

Grace. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook.* 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1891: A medium to large rose-pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season to late blooming. Originated by S.T. Brown, Charleston, Georgia, USA. The 10 years old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size is 9-10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 39 petals. Plant growth is upright, average in density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Grace Albritton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.130, Reg. No.1197: A 10 years old chance *C.japonica* seedling, which first bloomed 1967. Originated in USA by A.D. Albritton. Tallahassee, Florida. Plant growth is average and it has dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm. The formal double, light pink flower measures 7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. It has 50-60 petals with no stamens or pistil. It blooms mid-season. Each petal is tipped darker pink. Received the Arminta C. Cawood Camellia Japonica Award for 1977, the William E. Wylam Miniature Award, 1979; the John Illges Award, 1978 and the National Camellia Hall of Fame Award, 1980. Sports: **Grace Albritton Blush, Grace Albritton Flair, Grace Albritton Pink, Grace Albritton Starfire, Grace Albritton White, Grace's Sweet Pea.** Chinese synonym: 'Aobodun'

Grace Albritton Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.165, Reg. No.1638: A small, blush pink formal double *C.japonica* mutant of **Grace Albritton,** originated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. First observed 1978. Flower size and characteristics the same as for the parent.

Grace Albritton Flair. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.165, Reg. No.1640: A small, white flecked pink, formal double *C.japonica* mutant of **Grace Albritton** that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. First observed 1978. Flower and plant characteristics same as for parent.

Grace Albritton Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.99, Reg. No.1629: A miniature to small, solid pink, formal double *C.japonica* mutant of **Grace Albritton** that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA, first observed 1978. Flower and plant same characteristics as parent.

Grace Albritton Red. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Nov. 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13, Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Grace Albritton (Red)'. The red sport of **Grace Albritton Pink.** Originated in USA.

Grace Albritton (Red). ACS, Nov. 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Grace Albritton Red.**

Grace Albritton Starfire. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1629: A small, light pink shading to darker pink at centre and flecked with red, formal double, *C.japonica* that flowers mid-season. Originated by Clyde X. Copeland, Mississippi, USA. Average flower size 7 cm across. Flower and plant characteristics the same as parent, **Grace Albritton.**

Grace Albritton White. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1639: A small, white, formal double *C.japonica* mutant of **Grace Albritton** that blooms mid-season. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. First observed 1976. Flower and plant characteristics same as parent.

Grace Anglin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.164, Reg. No.1114: An 8 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Murray Anglin, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double, 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 23 petals; petaloids vary from none to few. Colour is soft pink with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season.

Grace Bunton. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue,* with colour plate: Medium to large, deep rose-pink on petal margins, fading to creamy white at base; semi-double, 9-11 cm

across with 17-10 petals, darker above. Buds are green and oval and turn bright, rosy pink before opening. Leaves are dark green, glossy, long-elliptic, serrate. Plant growth is compact, upright and rapid in rate. A chance seedling of unknown parent originated by Wm.I. Robinson and C.J. Hayes, Norfolk, Virginia, USA. First flowered 1946. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, Reg. No.56. Black and white photo, p.96, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Orthographic error: 'Grace Button'.

Grace Burkhard. SCCS., 1950, *Bulletin*, 11(3):19, 22. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

Grace Button. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki. A Propos Camellia*, p.46. Orthographic error for **Grace Bunton.**

Grace Capel. Marwood Hill Garden Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for **Grace Caple.**

Grace Caple. *(C.pitardii x C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1974, Vol.VIII, No.6, p.47, Reg. No.93: An open pollinated seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii x C japonica,* originated by Mrs T. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. The plant is small and compact. First flowered 1971. Flowers are semi-double to peony form with 30 narrow, elongated petals and measure 12 cm x 7 cm. Colour is a faint blush pink (RHS.CC.62D) shading to white. Orthographic error: 'Grace Capel'.

Grace Chow. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2163: Medium to large size, delicate pink with red stripes and flecking, semi-double. **High Wide'n Handsome** x **Betty Foy Sanders.** Blooms early to late. Originated by Dr Leland Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.122, colour photo 3p.1334: The 11 year old seedling first flowered, 1984. Average flower size 10.5 cm across x 8 cm deep, with 18 petals and, occasionally, petaloids, off-white filaments and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Grace Gamlin. *(C.saluenensis* hybrid), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.21, Reg. No.149: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis*, grown by A.P. Gamlin, Manaia, New Zealand which first flowered 1977. Male parent unknown. Growth habit is upright, of medium density with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Blooms are anemone form with 15 petals and a mass of petaloids (up to 120) in the centre. Colour is deep cyclamen pink; size up to 13 cm across x 6.5 deep. Flowers mid-season.

Grace Gerdel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.106, Reg. No.1572: A large, pink, anemone form *C.japonica* (**Tiffany** x **Julia Drayton**), originated by R.W. Gerdel, Roseville, California, USA. The 9 years old seedling first bloomed 1976. Flower has 24 petals, 50-100 petaloids, yellow anthers and pinkish white filaments. Average size, 11 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Late blooming. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5cm.

Grace Gordon. *(C.japonica),* Peit, SCCS., 1986, *The Camellia Review,* vol. 48, No.2, p.7: Obtained from China. Small, 5-6 cm, white formal double with an occasional pink stripe. Imported to USA by Meyer Piet, California.

Grace Hutchinson. *(C.japonica),* Allan, Walter, Catalogue, 1946; Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*, with colour plate: Medium to large, ruby red, formal double, 9-11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Some flowers are two toned, outer petals ruby red, inner much lighter. Open, cup shaped, sometimes showing stamens when fully open. Flowers mid-season. Leaves dark to medium green, lanceolate, stiff, glossy, 7.5 cm x 5 cm, veins prominent, apex acute. Plant habit, hardy, vigorous and bushy. Originated by Walter Allan, Summerville, South Carolina, USA presumably from seed of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) as it was found under a plant of that variety at the "Tea Farm" about 1933, First bloomed 1938. See black and white photo, p.155, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, Reg. No.100.

Grace Marie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.198, Reg. No.484: A 12 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1953, originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 6 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double, white flowers, 6-7.5 cm across x 1.3 cm deep, are heavily dashed and flecked light red and have 75-80 petals. Blooms mid-season.

Grace Rogers. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News,* No.91, p.22, Reg. No.310: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia. *C.reticulata* **Damanao** x **Buddha.** First flowered 1981. The informal double, 12 cm x 6 cm rose-red flowers, bloom mid-season to late. The spreading, open plant has 12.5 cm x 4 cm lanceolate, mid-green, reticulata type leaves.

Grace S. Wilder. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais* sur *l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.40. Synonym for **Reine des Beautés.**

Grace Sherwin Wilder. Manning, R., 1887, *Biographical Sketch of Marshall P. Wilder.* Synonym for **Reine des Beautés.**

Grace Sherwin Wright. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.* Orthographic error for 'Grace Sherwin Wilder', synonym for **Reine des Beautés.**

Grace Ward. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, p.187, Reg. No.2088, colour photo between p.186-187: A large coral rose, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Cécile Brunazzi** that blooms mid-season. Originated by John B. Ferrin, Gainesville, Florida, USA. The 1975 seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 36 petals and 40 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Kuanhou'.

Graceland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.172, Reg. No.1792: A medium, light pink, edged deeper pink, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling that flowers mid-season. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 15 years old seedling first bloomed 1969. Average flower size, 8.5 cm wide x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is dense and medium with mid-green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Grace's Sweet Pea. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.172, Reg. No.1825: A miniature white with pink undertones, formal double mutant of **Grace Albritton.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. Mutant first observed 1977. Average flower size 5 cm across. It has no colour on the petal tips, but pink colour in the bottom of the bloom. (Sweet pea colouring). Same growth characteristics as the parent.

Gracie. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Gracilis. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.IV: Of Italian origin and grown commercially since 1850 - comparatively small size of bloom. The petals are rounded, faintly emarginated, quite imbricated, of a vivid carmine rose colour with a more or less clear white margin. At the centre they are small and form a small, compact heart. The name has since been used botanically for *Camellia gracilis* Hemsley (1895) now considered synonymous with *Camellia caudata* Wallich, 1829.

Gracilis Miniata. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.III: Obtained from seed in Belgium from where we acquired it 3 years ago. Its blossoms, of medium size, are of a vivid carmine colouring with bands of delicate pink (rather than white), are composed of biform petals. The exterior petals are rounded, full or scarcely lobate; those of the interior are much smaller, ovate-lanceolate and acute, all imbricated with the utmost regularity.

Graciosa. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19 as synonym for 'Rugosissima Major', itself a synonym for **Rugosissima.**

Gradeniaeflora. Batsom, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.51. Orthographic error for **Gardeniiflora.**

Grady McCord. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27: White striped pink. Medium sized, flat semi-double. Vigorous growth. Midseason blooming. Synonym: 'H.G. McCord'. Originated in USA.

Grady's Egao. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.121, vol.XIX, No.3, p.18: A sport of **Egao,** originated by Grady Perigan, San Marino, California, USA. Flowers and foliage smaller than Egao, more compact with a heavier budset. Colour light pink. Colour illustration, front cover SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.57, No.2, Dec.1995.

Graem Yates. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.23: Originated in USA by Graem Yates, Charlotte, North Carolina. Very large size, red variegated with white blotches. Medium, open, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.3, p.34, Reg. No.2091. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.188, with colour photo between p.186-187. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 16 cm across x 10 cm deep with 24 petals, 4 petaloids and yellow anthers with light yellow filaments. Plant growth is spreading, dense and rapid with dark green leaves 15 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym; 'Yatesi'.

Grafton. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.110. Abbreviation for **Lady Grafton.**

Graham Special. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Grahamii. *(C.japonica),* Prince & Co.1844, *Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit...,* p.104 as originated by Landreth and in the Landreth Catalogue, 1845, p.4 as "White". Originated in the USA. Orthographic error: 'Grahmii'. (Believed extinct.)

Grahmii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Grahamii.**

Grai. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Gran Cesare. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:18: as 'Conte Cesare': Imbricated. Vivid red, centre pale red. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Conte Cesare'.

Gran Duchessa d'Etruria. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9 as 'Gr. Duchessa d'Etruria'. Orthographic variant for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Gran Federico. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Gran Federigo. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7. Orthographic variant for 'Gran Federico', synonym for **Floyi.**

Gran Frederic. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Gran Sultana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Grand Sultan.**

Gran Sultano. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic variant for **Grand Sultan.**

Gran Vasco. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873: Formal double - bright cherry, splashed with white. Blooms midseason. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant: 'Grão Vasco'.

Granada. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.161, Reg. No.1043: An 8 years old chance seedling of **Reg Ragland** that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Monique I. Peer, Los Angeles, Calfornia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves averaging 8.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double, peony form flowers, similar to 'Debutante', are 12.5-13

cm across and vivid red. Flowers mid-season. See colour photo pl.72, p.43, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Sport: **Granada Variegated.**

Granada Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4 as 'Granada V.': A virus variegated form of **Granada** - Vivid red and white. Originated in USA.

Granatiflora. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie* pls.17 & 18. No description. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Granatiflora Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1945, p.42. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Grand Alexandre. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.94, 227: Leaves very long and broad, with very sharp apex, some reflexed, strongly serrate and twisted. Bud obtuse, scales greenish; flower about 11 cm across, full, rose, often cherry-red depending on the season. Petals are very broad but not numerous, well imbricated, reflexed, one or the other notched at the apex and parted by a vertical median line of very deep colour. Those of the centre are very small in number, are slightly twisted, lying irregularly and of a pale red. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic variant: 'Grande Allessandro'.

Grand Alexis. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1894: Peony form. Very large flower of soft rose. Originated in France.

Grand Calderara. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7. Synonym for **Calderara.**

Grand Calderari. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Grand Calderara', synonym for **Calderara.**

Grand Caldorara. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Grand Calderara', synonym for **Calderara.**

Grand Duc Constante. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Grand Duc Constantin.**

Grand Duc Constanti. Rubel, 1936, *New Profits for Florists. Wholesale Price List,* No,74, p.19. Orthographic error for **Grand Duc Constantin.**

Grand Duc Constantin. *(C.japonica),* Morren, 1848, *Annales de Gand,* 4:289, pl.208 facing p.289; Verschaffelt,1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.III: This camellia was obtained last year in the greenhouse of Mr Calewaert-Vermeulen of Courtrai, Belgium as a sport on a plant of **Pirzio.** He hastened to graft the variety. The blossoms resembles a full blown rose, 10 cm across, exterior petals large and irregular, the centre ones are uneven, curled and wrinkled like a hundred petalled rose. The colour is a soft pink with a wide, whitish edge to the petals. Orthographic variants: 'Grand Duc Constantine', 'Grand Duc Constante', 'Grand Duc Costanti'. Orthographic error: 'Grand Duc Constatin'. Synonym: 'Peirzio'.

Grand Duc Constantine. William Bull Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Grand Duc Constantin.**

Grand Duc Constatin. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20. Orthographic error for **Grand Duc Constantin.**

Grand Duc Toscana. *(C.japonica),* Ysabeau, 1844, *Annales de le Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 35(201):136 as 'Grand Duc de Toscane'. No description; Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.216: Very floriferous variety, growing to a pyramidal shape. A full peony form flower with 2-3 rows of large, exterior petals and numerous internal petals, unequal, forming a large and informal centre. Colour deep red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Granduca di Toscana', 'Grand Duc de Toscane'.

Grand Duc de Toscane. Ysabeau, 1844, *Annales de la Société...* p.136. Orthographic variant for **Grand Duc Toscana.**

Grand Duc Michel. van Houtte Catalogue,1849-1850, 38:54. Synonym for **Varischi.**

Grand Duchessa d'Elrude. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.93. Orthographic error for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Grand Duchessa d'Etruria. Harrison, ed., 1846, *The Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic variant for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Grand Finale. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.50: White. Very large, (13 cm across) irregular semi-double with fan shaped petals, fluted at the edges and a spray of stamens in the centre. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA as a seedling of 'Lotus', (**Gauntlettii**). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.235, Reg. No.725. Orthographic variant: 'Grande Finale'. Colour photo, p.24, ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News*, No.24.

Grand Fragrance. (C. hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.404. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between a C. hybrid seedling [((**Mrs. Bertha A. Harms** x **Salab**) x **Scentuous**] x **Nioi-fubuki**. The semi-double flowers are 10 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, a bright deep pink to red (RHS.CC. 52A), with about 12 petals of heavy texture, and with a large, compact central core of stamens, with mustard anthers on white filaments. Flowers have a light fragrance. Plant is of average form and stature, and flowers mid-season to late. The dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Grand Frederic. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9; Berlèse, 1838, *L'Horticulture Belge Journal*, vol.5, p.151, 152. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Grand Frederic Alba. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Frédéric-le-Grand Flore Albo Pleno.**

Grand Frederique. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Grand Invincible. Poiteau, Jan.1836, *Revue Horticole*, p.166-170. Orthographic error for **Gray's Invincible.**

Grand Jury. *(C.reticulata* hybr.*), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1962, vol.II, No.1, p.37, Reg. No.12: A seedling of *C.saluenensis* raised by L.E. Jury, New Zealand, believed to be crossed with **Salutation.** First flowered 1958. A large semi-double with an irregular centre of mixed stamens and petaloids,13 cm across, colour light salmon pink, pale yellow stamens; open spreading habit. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1967, vol.V, No.3. Chinese synonym: 'Dayouli', later changed to 'Dazhurui'.

Grand Marshal. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1988, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, p.19. No description. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.8, #8209: Rich, deep red. Anemone to peony form. Medium to large size. Glossy, green, handsome foliage. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See colour photo rear cover, SCCS., 1988, *The Camellia Review*, vol.50, No.1. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.123, Reg. No.2121: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Plant growth is upright and rapid. Incorrectly as 'Grand Marshall' in the *International Camellia Register*, 1990, p.728 and other publications.

Grand Marshal Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Nov. 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.28. Nuccio's Catalogue as 'Grand Marshal Var.'. A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Grand Marshal.** Originated in USA by Nuccios Nurseries, Altadena, California. Chinese synonym: 'Yuban Dayuansguai'. Incorrectly as 'Grand Marshall Variegated' in the *International Camellia Register Supplement*, 1995, p.317.

Grand Marshall. *International Camellia Register,* 1990. p.728. Orthographic error for **Grand Marshal.**

Grand Marshall Variegated. *International Camellia Register Supplement,* 1995, p.317. Orthographic error for **Grand Marshal Variegated.**

Grand Monarch. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.10. Synonym for **The Monarch.**

Grand Napoléon. van Houtte Catalogue,1845-1846, 23:6. Synonym for **Napoleon.**

Grand Papillon. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Grand Prix. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue 1968: Brilliant red. Very large semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Received the "Margarete Hertrich Award" for 1969 and the "William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award" for 1978. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, Reg. No.1523. Colour photo, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, facing p.118; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1974, vol.VIII, No.6, colour plate between pp.24-25. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Sport: **Grand Prix Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Dajiangshang'.

Grand Prix Variegata. Stonehurst Nursery Catalogue, 1980. Illegal variant for **Grand Prix Variegated.**

Grand Prix Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS.,*The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4 as 'Grand Prix V.': A virus variegated form of **Grand Prix** - Brilliant red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Grand Slam. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.235, Reg. No.694: 3SCCS, 62-304 This is a 10 years old seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Califonia, USA. The flower is a brilliant, dark red, ranging in form from anemone to semi-double. Size up to 13 cm across. Blooms mid-season. The plant is an upright, open, vigorous grower with glossy, deep green leaves. Received the John Illges Medal of the ACS for 1969. Received a RHS "Award of Merit" in 1975. See colour photos: pl.74, p.44, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978; also front cover, SCCS, 1963, *The Camellia Review,* vol.24, No.4 and front cover ACRS, 1987, *Camellia News,* No.103. Sport: **Grand Slam Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Damanguan'.

Grand Slam Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7 as 'Grand Slam Var.'. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.61: A virus variegated form of **Grand Slam** - Brilliant, dark red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Damanguan Xinzhong'.

Grand Sultan. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, May,1841, *The Gardeners' Chronicle* where it is given as synonymous with 'Reticulatiflora'. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.IV: "Although this camellia, of Italian origin, has been grown commercially for 4 or 5 years, we did not know it until M.A. Dalliere sent us a plant. An exceptionally full foliage, a large blossom formed of rounded or oblong-lanceolate petals, regularly imbricated and of unusual size as well as a vivid red colouring (Dark Crimson) are merits..." There has been considerable discussion on Professor Waterhouse's contention that the camellia known for many years in Europe, Australia and New Zealand as **Mathotiana** and 'Mathotiana Rubra' was, in fact, **Grand Sultan.** See discussion under **Grand Sultan** in Urquhart's, *The Camellia,* 1956. Until future information shows otherwise, this contention is accepted. Synonyms: 'Te Deum', 'Reticulatiflora', 'Midsummer's Day'. Other synonyms collected in the USA against the name 'Te Deum' are 'Dr Shepherd', 'Firegold', 'Morague', 'Shah of Persia', 'Pasha of Persia'. Orthographic variants: 'Gran Sultana', 'Gran Sultano', 'La Gran Sultana', 'Le Grande Sultane', 'Grand Sultana'. Sports: **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto, Shepherdess.**

Grand Sultana. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Grand Sultan.**

Grand Tamerlan. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du* Camellia, p.108. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.IV: Received 2 or 3 years ago from Italy. Its blossoms, of medium size, are a vivid pink with broad, pure white bands, are ranked with the perfections due to the regular imbrication of their large oval or rounded petals, fasciculate and serried at the centre in a small heart. Orthographic variant: 'Tamerlan' (Grand).

Granda Duchessa d'Etruria. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:12. Orthographic error for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Grandandy. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2852; Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.116 with colour photo; Propagated and registered by Ralph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla. A 25 year old seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.lutchuensis*, first flowered 1990. The very large, 13.4cm diameter x 10cm deep flower is semidouble to peony form, red with a distinctive white frosting. Heavy petal texture. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright plant with average growth. Dark green leaves average 6.5cm x 3.8 cm with low serration. Late flowering.

Grande. Giacomelli Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Grandis.**

Grande Alessandro. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.130. Orthographic variant for **Grand Alexandre.**

Grande Duchessa d'Etruria. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Grande Duchesse d'Etrurie. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.283. Orthographic variant for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Grande Duchesse de Toscane. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.* Synonym for **Maria Antonietta.**

Grande Duchesse Hèléne. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.I: It was produced from a branch of the Camellia 'Contessa Carini' (**Contessa di Carini**), the blossoms of which were white, and made permanent by grafting. A faultless imbricated form, a pale, transparent pink, delicately variegated, being darker towards the base of each petal and at the heart of the blossom and almost white at the margin. Originated in Belgium.

Grande Federico. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Grand Frederic', synonym for **Floyi.**

Grande Finale. Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.32. Orthographic variant for **Grand Finale.**

Grande Flora Alba. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Grande Flora Rosea. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Synonym for 'Grandiflora Rosea'(Domoto).

Grande Napoleon. Sewell Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.43. Synonym for **Napoleon.**

Grandeflora Rosea. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.6: Orthographic variant for 'Grandiflora Rosea'(Domoto).

Grandesse. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109. Large flower, semi-double, bright red. Originated in Italy.

Grandeur. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue 1964; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.235, Reg No.713: 3SCCS, No.63-64 A very large, coral rose, semi-double, 13-15 cm across,

with large, separated, erect petals and yellow stamens. A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. It blooms mid-season on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. Orthographic error: 'Grandure'. Sport: **Grandeur Variegated.**

Grandeur Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1 as 'Grandeur V.': A virus variegated form of **Grandeur** - Coral rose blotched white. Originated in USA.

Grandiflora. Loddige's Catalogue, 1826, p.21. No description. Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5, as 'Simple Grandiflora'. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, p.186: A British hybrid with large, single red flowers. Courtois,1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* p.311: Single pink with oval, indented petals. 10 cm in diameter. Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.128, "There is also a **Grandiflora** with double flowers which is very handsome." Le Texnier, 1922, p.34: "grown by Jean Casoretti, gardener for Traversi of Desio near Milan, after 1830." Synonym 'Grandiflora Plena'. Originated in Italy.

Grandiflora. *(C.sasanqua),* Tingle Nursery Co Catalogue, Maryland, 1963-1964, p.8: Large pink. Good grower. A popular one. Originated in USA.

Grandiflora. Yokohama Nursery Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1905. Pseudonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Grandiflora Alba. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.79: Double, large, white. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.149: Flower exceeds 10 cm across, full and milk white; exterior petals in 5-6 rows, round-ovate, notched at apex, reflexed and regularly imbricated. Those following, not numerous, are very small and long; those in the centre number 4 or 5, twisted in such a manner as to cover the centre of the corolla. See pl.82, Berlèse, 1841 *Iconographie* for illustration. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Japonica Grandiflora'.

Grandiflora Alba. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.6. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.6 for a *C.sasanqua.* Renamed **Gulf Glory** in 1950 to prevent confusion with a *C.japonica* of the same name.

Grandiflora Alba. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Pseudonym for **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'.

Grandiflora Alba Superba. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.1. Orthographic variant for 'Alba Superba Grandiflora', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Grandiflora de Loddiges. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.20. Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Grandiflora Foliacea. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Grandiflora Maculata. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General des plantes la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Grandiflora Nova. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar. 1856, p.208. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).

Grandiflora Parmentieri. *(C.japonica),* André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1833, p.13: Large flower. Vivid pink. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variant: 'Parmentieri Grandiflora'.

Grandiflora Plena. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerii,* p.444. Synonym for **Grandiflora.**

Grandiflora Rosea. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General des plantes, la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.7. Regular double. Originated in Belgium. No description.

Grandiflora Rosea. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Pseudonym for **Akashigata** as 'Lady Clare'.

Grandiflora Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Paul J. Howard, 1935, Horticultural Establishment Catalogue, p.15: This is probably the largest flowering camellia now available. The semi-double flowers are clear, rose pink, the centre stamens are golden tassled with rose. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.18. Plate, p.159, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington* Gardens, vol.I: Semi-double, usually incomplete double. Crimson 22 at margins shading to 22/3 towards the centre, very dark venation,12 cm wide by 6 cm deep. Petals: 10 guard segments, sharply recurved, highly variable, 5.5 cm long and wide, irregularly notched. Centre: Irregularly shaped central petals, intermingled with stamens, stout filaments, dark golden anthers. Leaves: Broad-elliptic, glossy, dark green, 8-9 cm long x 4-5 cm wide; serrations broad, shallow; apices, short to long acuminate, recurved. Habit: Upright, loosely branched. Blooms mid-season. Synonyms: 'Louise Maclay', 'Tea Gardens 13', 'Grandiflora Rosea (2)', 'Grandiflora Superba (Wada)'. Sport: **Grandiflora Rosea Variegated.** This cultivar came from the Yokohama Nursery, Japan according to Domoto. Due to its similarity with 'Lady Clare',(**Akashigata**) the two camellias have been confused. For example 'Empress' has been used as a synonym for them both.

Grandiflora Rosea (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Akashigata** as 'Lady Clare'.

Grandiflora Rosea (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea.**

Grandiflora Rosea Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Colllection de camellia élevés à Bollwieler,* pl.13, p.9: The flowers are large, single, rose colour and always in clusters to the number of 2 or 3. The plant habit is erect and somewhat vigorous, the leaves are green, but slightly darker on the upper side. Buds are green, elongated and pointed. Orthographic variant: 'Grandiflora Simplex Rosea'.

Grandiflora Rosea Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1943 *Trade Available Camellia Stocks:* A variegated form of **Grandiflora Rosea;** crimson blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Louise Maclay Variegated'. Abbreviation: 'Grandiflora Variegated'.

Grandiflora Rosea Variegated. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.16. Pseudonym for **Ô-niji** as 'Empress Variegated'.

Grandiflora Rubra Venuta. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.7: White, spotted with carmine. Red in the bud. Anemone form. Originated in Belgium.

Grandiflora Simplex. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.76, 113. Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Grandiflora Simplex Rosea. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.219. Orthographic variant for **Grandiflora Rosea Simplex.**

Grandiflora Spectabilis. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.20. Originated in England. No description. (Believed extinct).

Grandiflora Superba. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840, 1841, p.2. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.141 and facing page: The flower is 9-10 cm across, double, regular, white. Outer petals in 3 rows, 4 cm width, channelled, reflexed cup-like, but somewhat irregular; veins of transparent white; a centre of petaloids and stamens in fascicles. Orthographic variant: 'Superba Grandiflora'.

Grandiflora Superba. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.28. Pseudonym for **Grandiflora Rosea.**

Grandiflora Superba (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea.**

Grandiflora Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.93. Abbreviation for **Grandiflora Rosea Variegated.**

Grandesse. van Houtte Catalogue, 1898, 104:33. Orthographic error for **Grandis.**

Grandis. *(C.japonica),* Prince & Co, 1844, *Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit & Ornamental Trees....* No description. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.III: This variety is distinctive for its large, broad-oval leaves, oblong and slightly acuminated, prominent venation, deep serrations and dark green colour. Its blossoms, very large, (10-12 cm) are full, clear cherry-red, with exterior petals imbricated, the central ones of a paler shade with a few deep, red stripes and in the form of a rose. Broad white stripes intersect many of the petals. Originated by Low & Co, Clapham, England. Orthographic errors: 'Grande', 'Grandesse'. Synonyms: 'Grandis de Low' , 'Grandis' (Lou), 'Grandis' (Lovv's) .

Grandis de Low. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Synonym for **Grandis.**

Grandis (Lou). von Biedenfeld, 1865, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...,* p.42. Synonym for **Grandis.**

Grandis (Lovv's). Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.34. Synonym for **Grandis.**

Grandissima. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Grandissima Superba. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.219. No description. L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kultur Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. No description. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5 as 'Grandissima Superbissima': Very large, well formed flower. Pink veined with carmine. Originated in France. Synonym: 'Grandissima Superbissima'.

Grandissima Superbissima. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5. Synonym for **Grandissima Superba.**

Granduca di Toscana. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.130. Orthographic variant for **Grand Duc Toscana.**

Granduchessa d'Etruria. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9: as 'Gr. Duchessa d'Etruria'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:12 as 'Grande Duchessa d'Etruria': Peony form, white base foundation colour, white, stripes of rose. van Houtte, 1846, *Flore des Serres....* vol.2, pl.3 as 'Grande Duchessa d'Etruria': This camellia, which originated in Italy, is a attractive variety with good, regular coloured flowers. It is tall, robust and well branched, leaves oval, briefly acuminate at the apex, dark green, fine serrations and prominent venation on upper surface and inclined to be pendant. The flowers are up to 10 cm across, double, petals well displayed, imbricated, coloured a very soft rose with lighter tints. The petals are striped, spotted and stippled with bright rose. The outer petals are large, convex and notched at the apex and diminish in size towards the centre, which is dense and irregular. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.II, as 'Duchesse d'Etrurie'. The correct Italian orthography of the name is **Granduchessa d'Etruria,** that used by van Houte being partly Italian and partly French is lingualistically incorrect. Synonym: 'Etrusca'. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Grande Duchesse d'Etrurie', 'Duchessa d'Etruria', 'Duchesse d'Etrurie', 'Grande Duchessa d'Etruria', 'Gran Duchessa d'Etrurie', 'Grand Duchesse d'Elrude'.

Granduchessa di Toscana. *(C.japonica),* Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie:* p.147. Variety with fine pyramidical habit and dark foliage. Flowers full peony form, white streaked with pink, inner petals numerous and packed forming a broad round mass. Originated by Mariani, Italy.

Grandure. Shackelford, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21, No.5, p.18. Orthographic error for **Grandeur.**

Granelli. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.54, 125. Orthographic error for **Grunelli**. Orthographic error: 'Granellii'.

Granellii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Granelli', error for **Grunelli.**

Granite Dells. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.50: Pink. Medium large, semi-peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. Orthographic error: 'Granite Dolls'.

Granite Dolls. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.95. Orthographic error for **Granite Dells.**

Grannie. *(C.saluenensis x C.granthamiana), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.lX, No.1, p.30, Reg. No.107: A hybrid, *C.saluenensis x C.granthamiana,* which first flowered 1969. Plant habit is open and upright; leaves, light green, 10 cm x 5 cm. The flower is single, light pink. Early to late flowering. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Zealand.

Granone. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Grunone.**

Grant Black. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1979; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1600: A medium sized, medium light pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 6 years old seedling first bloomed 1973. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Flower has 60-70 petals in 8-10 rows, some or all imbricated. Plant growth is medium and spreading with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1979, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.34, No.4.

Granta. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole,* p.205-207. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.204: The flower is full, in a rosette, 9-10 cm across, sometimes larger; the colour is pale red, somewhat near the shades of **Variegata**. The petals of the circumference in 4 or 5 rows, are round-ovate, surface wrinkled, notched, reflexed, but in the middle the formation is a reflexed shell shape, imbricated without regularity, and extra deep at the petal heft. Those following are small, long petals, almost upright, curled and dentate, twisted and united in a spherical mass, sometimes with lines and bands of red. The corolla is now peony form, now entirely imbricated and regular. Orthographic errors: 'Granto', 'Granti'.

Granthamiana. *(C.granthamiana),* Sealy, 1956, *Journal of The Royal Horticultural Society,* 81(4):182 gives a latin diagnosis of the new species. Sealy 1958, A *Revision of the Genus Camellia,* pp.167-169, fig.79 gives complete description in English.

Granthamiana Pink. *(C.granthamiana* hybrid), Cannon, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. ACRS, 1997, *Camellia News* No.140, p.2 with colour photo. Synonym for **Pink Granthamiana** (See ICS Register, First Supplement), p.353.

Grantham's Fragrant. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.224, Reg. No.567: A 12 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1955, that was originated by Troy T. Grantham, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is medium and upright with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, are white with yellow stamens and have 12 petals. Flowers are fragrant and bloom early to mid-season .

Granthieri. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.54, as 'Grauthierii'. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.6. Synonym for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Granti. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Granta.**

Granto. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.204. Orthographic error for **Granta.**

Grão Vasco. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.49. Orthographic variant for **Gran Vasco.**

Grape Soda. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.8, #7880: Small to medium size, single. Very unusual colours. Lavender to lavender-red. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Joournal,* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2122. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.123: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid. Chinese synonym: 'Zisuda'.

Grappo di Solomone. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. Orthographic variant for **Gruppo di Salomone.**

Grappodi Salomone. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. Orthographic error for **Gruppo di Salomone.**

Graulheri. Anonymous, Jun.1844, *Revue Horticole,* p.67. Orthographic error for 'Graulhieri', synonym for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Graulhieri. Anonymous, Sept.1843, *Revue Horticole,* p.389. Orthographic errors: 'Graulheri', 'Graulthierii', 'Grauthieri', 'Graulieri'. Synonym for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Graulieri. Oudin, Catalogue of Conservatory Plants, 1845, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Graulhieri', synonym for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Graulthierii. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.68. Orthographic error for 'Graulhieri', synonym for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Grauthieri. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* facing pl.213. Orthographic error for 'Graulhieri', synonym for **Adrien Lebrun.**

Graves Meador. *(C.japonica),* Wilson, 1970, SCCS, *The Camellia Review,* vol.31, No.6, p.17: A large, red peony that has been a show winner in the seedling class. Originated in USA.

Gravis. *(C.japonica),* Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* [illust.], p.92: Petals cherry-red, elegantly veined an intense red. The corolla has many petals disposed alternatively in several rows, almost regular, with wavy edges. Originated by Negri, Milan, Italy from seed of 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**). Similar to **Rubricaulis** and **Lefévriana.**

Gray. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.116. Orthographic error for **Graya.**

Gray Nova. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Graya Nova.**

Gray Venus. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.116, 131. Synonym for **Rosa Mundi.**

Graya. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16 as 'Graya de Knight'. Harrison, ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.V, p.172: "Dark red". Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.159, 231 as 'Graya Vera': Leaves 5.4 cm wide x 8.5 cm long, horizontal, nearly smooth, thick, apex a little recurved, of a deep green; bud a little pointed with green scales; flower 9.5 cm across, full with the centre depressed, cherry-red, sometimes deeper; exterior petals in 4 rows are a little ovoid, notched, with considerable reflexing; those of the interior are small, erect, strap-like, more or less spaced out. In the centre 3 or 4 stamens without anthers. Originated in England. Synonyms 'Graya Vera', 'Graya de Knight'. Orthographic errors: 'Grayii', 'Gray'.

Graya de Knight. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Synonym for **Graya.**

Graya Nova. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic variants: 'Gray's Nova' and 'Grayii Nova'. No description. (Believed extinct).

Graya Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.159. Synonym for Graya.

Grayii. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for Graya.

Grayii Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.93. Orthographic error for **Graya Nova.**

Gray's Eclipse. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register,* p.688. Synonym for **Splendida.**

Gray's Invincible. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1827, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.2, p.358: White ground, striped with pink, upwards of 7.5 cm across, very double. Originated in England by Press, gardener to E. Gray, from seeds of the semi-double (**Semi-Duplex**) crossed with the single white. (**Alba Simplex**). *Botanical Register,* 1829, vol.15, pl.1267 as 'Punctata': This camellia was raised in 1824 by George Press, gardener to Edward Gray, Harringay House, Hornsey, from seed of the semi-double red (**Semi-duplex**) impregnated with the pollen of the single white, to which it has considerable resemblance in growth and habit. The flowers are 7.5-10 cm across, of a very delicate blush colour, almost white: striped and slightly spotted with pale rose, known as rose flake carnation. The exterior petals are nearly round, or a little cordate, and spread almost flat, each 2.5 cm in diameter. The inner petals are numerous, of an irregular shape, some comparatively large and rounded, others narrow, pointed and incurved. Loosely arranged in a cluster similar to the **Pompone** although not so upright or compact. Synonyms: 'Punctata', 'Press's Invincible', 'Dotted Flowered', 'Invincible', 'L'Invincible', 'Pressii Punctata', 'Invincible' (Gray's), 'Imperialis', 'Punctata Imperialis', 'Punctata Flore Pleno', 'Punctata Major', 'Paeniiflora Imperialis Punctata', 'Gallicarum Pressii', 'Pressii's Invincible', 'Punctata Invincible', 'Punctata Plena', 'Banksii'. Sport: **Splendida.**

Gray's Nova. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Orthographic error for **Graya Nova.**

Gray's Venus. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register,* p.688. Synonym for **Rosa Mundi.**

Grayswood Pink. *(C.japonica),* Forrest, 1983, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* No description. No valid listing located.

Grazia Garrone. *(C.japonica),* Tomei & Lippi, "le Camelie di Villa Borrini", Feb.1988, *Gardenia,* No.46, p.74, colour photo: Medium size, irregular, full peony, red, finely veined a deeper colour; large, emarginate outer petals, and an irregular centre of various sized, small petals and petaloids. Originated in Italy in 1987.

Graziosa. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct),

Great Butterfly Wings. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin,* 11(2):11. Synonym for **Houye Diechi.**

Great Day. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.131, Reg. No.993: A 12 years old seedling of **Governor Earl Warren,** that first bloomed 1962, originated by James R. Moore, Hampton, Virginia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves averaging 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to Silver Ruffles, is 10-13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and has 17-25 petals. Rose-red with white stamens. Long lasting, folded and twisted petals, stamens interspersed. Blooms mid-season.

Great Eastern. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co Nursery Catalogue, 1872: Large semi-double blooms of brilliant crimson, often with a small group of small petals in the centre with the stamens. It is probably a seedling of **Chandleri** and may have originated at Camden Park. It is an Australian variety. For colour illustrations see pl.V, Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* also front cover ACRS, 1964, *Camellia News,* No.16. Synonym: 'Great Eastern Australian'. Note: SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.19 erroneously gives 'Variegated Emperor of Russia' as a synonym. Chinese synonym 'Dadongfang'.

Great Eastern Australian. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1968. Synonym for **Great Eastern.**

Great Eastern (New Zealand). Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.9. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Great Mount Aso. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.139. Synonym for **Ô-aso.**

Great Peach Bloom. Peer, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin,* 11(2):11. Synonym for **Dataohong.**

Great Peach Blossom. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Soft mid-pink. Medium size semi-double. Strong upright growth. [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x *C.nitidissima* hybrid **Golden Glow**]. Flowers midseason. Originated in 2008 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Great Red Chrysanthemun Petal. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Dahong Juban** as 'Ta Hung Chu Pan'.

Great Sacred Dance. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.79. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Great Sacred Dance Red. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.71. Synonym for **Benidaikagura.**

Great Shot Silk. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin,* 11(2):11. Synonym for **Dayinhong.**

Great Western. *(C.japonica),* Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.14. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1856: Deep rose-pink, variable form, informal double. Synonym: 'Lady Duntz'. Originated in England.

Great White. Waterhouse, 1962, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.9, p.5. Translation of 'Dabai' as 'Tai Pei'. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Greavill's Double Red. Buist, 1839, *Camellias,* p.10. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Green Jade. Feng et al.1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.32. Synonym for **Biyu.**

Green Pearl. Huang, 1979, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.120. Synonym for 'Luzhu'.

Greenelii. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Grunellii.**

Green's Blues. *(C.hiemalis).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* March 2004, p.24 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2610. A 12 year old seedling of **Shishigashira,** pollen parent unknown, first flowered 1998. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. The 6.5 cm across flower is rose form double, violet to purple colour, ageing to blue. Long lasting flowers, unusual colour, cold hardy. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.91, colour photo p.c1. Plant is spreading and dense with slow growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. Dark green leaves are 4.5 cm long x 1.8 cm wide.

Greensboro Red. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.198, Reg. No.496: A chance seedling of unknown parentage originated by Lindley Nurseries, Greensboro, North Carolina, USA from an old plant growing before 1900. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The light red, semi-double flowers, 9-10 cm across x 6 cm deep have 14 petals and yellow stamens. Late flowering.

Greenville Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.332 from the Malbis Nursery. No description. Originated in USA.

Greffini. Anonymous, 1841, *Catalogo delle piante esistenti nell'lmperiale e reale Giardino di Boboli,* p.13. Orthographic error for **Greffinii.**

Greffinii. *(C.japonica).* Anon., 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Grefinii', 'Greffini', 'Grefsii'.

Grefinii. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Greffinii.**

Grefsii. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.44. Orthographic error for **Greffinii.**

Gregorii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Gregorine. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.26: Large semi-double pink and white. Late blooming. Originated in the USA by the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Gregory Conway. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.164, Reg. No.1088: An 8 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966, originated by Mrs Woodrow Hathorn, Monroe, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, compact and average with light green leaves of small size. The formal double blooms are white with no anthers. They measure 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Late flowering.

Gregory Hoff. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.161, Reg. No.1053: A 6 years old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1966, originated by Waymon Main, Statesboro, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The formal double, similar to Alba Plena, is 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 50 petals. Pale pink with peach tone in bud centre. Blooms mid-season to late.

Greissi. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Gresia'. Synonym: 'Greissi Nova'. (Believed extinct.)

Greissi Nova. Wm R. Prince, Linnean Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1860, p.5. Synonym for **Greissi.**

Grenadier. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. No description. Originated in USA.

Grendon Triumph. *(C.japonica),* Gill & Searles Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.5: Very similar to Lady Loch but larger and is a lovely shade of salmon rose. Late blooming. Originated as a sport from an old plant of unknown origin in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Gresia. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1858, p.26. Orthographic error for **Greissi.**

Gressonia. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 61. Orthographic error for **Gussoniana.**

Gretiry. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Grétry.**

Grétry. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57 as 'Grétry'(Defresne); van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:38: Rich nuances of crimsom. Model form. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.II: This variety is of Belgium origin. Obtained by Emile Defresne as a seedling of 'Derbyana'. Named for the Belgium composer Grétry. This Camellia is of vigorous growth with elongated-oval leaves, slightly pointed, finely serrate. The blossom, 8-9 cm across, is very regular, imbricated, of a deep red colour with rounded petals, which become more pointed and smaller towards the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Gretiry', 'Grety', 'Gretry de van Houtte', 'Gretthry'. Synonym: 'Grétry'(Defresne).

Gretry de van Houtte. Vallon, Apr.1858, *RevueHorticole,* p.187. Synonym for **Grétry.**

Grétry (Defresne). Verschffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. Synonym for **Grétry.**

Gretthry. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Grétry.**

Grety. Joseph Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9, p.55. André Leroy Catalogue No,59, 1911, p.47. Orthographic error for **Grétry.**

Grevelle's Red. Prince, William, 1828, A *Short Treatise on Horticulture,* p.169. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Grevellii. Prince, William, 1828, *A Short Treatise on Horticulture,* p.169. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Grevii. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Grevellii', synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Greville's Red. William Falla & Co, 1827-1828 Catalogue, p.50. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register,* p.633. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Greville's Double Red. Curtis, 1820, *Monograph.* Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Grevville's Red. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.164. Orthographic error for 'Greville's Red', synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Grey Lady. Ginn, 1959, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.I, No.4. Synonym for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Greyi. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20, as 'Greyii'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Greystone. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1971, vol.VII, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.54: *C.saluenensis x (C.reticulata* **Buddha** x *C.reticulata)* . Originated by R.F. Shaw, New Zealand . Soft pink shading to lighter edge. Large, loose, peony form with high centre. Open, spreading growth. Colour is pink. (RHS.CC. Red Purple Group 61D) Flower has up to 22 petals and is 14 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.VIII, No.6, 1974.

Griffia. Vuylsteke Catalogue, 1876-1877, p.20. Orthographic error for **Griffinii.**

Griffini. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Griffinii.**

Griffinii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1828, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. as 'Griffini'. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.160, as 'Griffini Plena' on p.232: Flower is full, in excess of 9 cm across, of a dark carmine with 4-5 exterior rows of large petals, oblong, scalloped, reflexed and irregularly imbricated. Those at the centre are numerous, in a group, both small and large, but of the same form. However there is, in the centre, 3 or 4 small, white petals. Originated in Belgium. Synonym: 'Griffinii Plena'. Orthographic errors: 'Griffini', Griffia'.

Griffinii Plena. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.232 as 'Griffini plena'. Synonym for **Griffinii.**

Griffin's Pink Tomorrow. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7; Cannon, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21, No.1, back cover: A pink sport of Tomorrow, originated by Griffin, USA. Synonym: 'Pink Tomorrow'.

Griffin's Pink Tomorrow Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7; Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.1 as 'Griffin's Pink Tomorrow Var.': A virus variegated form of **Griffin's Pink Tomorrow** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Grijsii. Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):4. The species *Camellia grijsii* Hance. (1879).

Grijsii Double. Cowell's Camellia Nursery Catalogue, Camden, NSW, Australia, p.6. Synonym for **Zhenzhu Cha.** See ICS Register, p.2038.

Grijsii Select. *(C.grijsii).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.194; A selected seedling of *C.grijsii*, with a larger flower and darker foliage. Fragrant. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Grimoldi. *(C.japonica), Annale d'Agriculture,* 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Grisélda. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Originated in Italy by Velate. No description. Orthographic error: 'Grisida'. (Believed extinct.)

Grisida. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Grisélda.**

Groppo di Salomone. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:xx: Petals cup-like, extremely large. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Petals very large, centre peony form. Vivid rose, magnificent. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Grappo di Solomone', 'Gruppo di Salomone', 'Grappodi Salamone', 'Grappo de Salamone'. Orthographic error for **Gruppo di Salomone.**

Grose Yama. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Corruption of Japanese name 'Atoseyama', a different reading for **Nochiseyama**.

Grosse Yama. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.94. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Atoseyama', different reading for **Nochiseyama.**

Grossii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9 as 'Grossi'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue,1844-1845, 18:12: "Crimson". No other information. (Believed extinct.)

Grovanimini Milli. Backhouse, J. Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for **Giannina Milli.**

Grove Hill Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. No description. Originated by Giles, South Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Grover C. Chester. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.99, Reg. No.1693: A large, medium pink semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Grover C. Chester, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 15 years old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size, 10 cm wide x 7.5 cm deep with 15 petals, 2 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.

Grover Meaders. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.164, Reg. No.1110: An 11 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Mrs Grover A. Meaders, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is usually semi-double, occasionally anemone and rarely peony form. Flower measures up to 14 cm across x 3 cm deep with 14-18 petals and 8-10 petaloids. The colour is bright red and the flower blooms mid-season to late.

Gruenlli. Hay & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1901-1902. Orthographic error for **Grunellii.**

Gruenwald Red. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.16. Synonym for **Woodville Red.**

Grunelii. Stiffen,1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.99. Orthographic error for **Grunellii.**

Grunelii Major. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic error for 'Grunellii Major', synonym for **Eliza.**

Grunella. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.242. Orthographic error for **Grunellii.**

Grunellii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.149 as "Double white". Anonymous, Mar. 1839, *Revue Horticole,* p.203-204 as 'Grunelli'; Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.132: The flower is

often 12-14 cm across or more, full, irregular, pure white. The corolla is anemone form with a resemblance to 'Waratah Alba', (**Anemoniflora Alba**). It has 2-3 rows of exterior petals, very wide, oval-oblong or round oval, twisted and reflexed. The centre consists of innumerable, small, distorted petals without order, making a large, spherical mass over 5 cm in diameter. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 27. Orthographic errors: 'Gruenlli', 'Grunelii', 'Grunella', 'Grunelly', 'Grunnella', 'Grunellie', 'Grunelli', 'Grunhii', 'Granelli'. Originated in Italy.

Grunellii Major. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16 as 'Grunelii Major'; synonym for **Eliza.**

Grunelly. Paul, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic error for **Grunellii.**

Grunhii. Francesco Ascione, 1856, Catalogo delle piante…nel Giardino Inglese de Caserta, p.13. Orthographic error for **Grunellii.**

Grunnella. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Grunellii.**

Grunone. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.25. No description. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.III: This camellia came from Italy and has been grown commercially for a few years. It is distinguished by its perfect imbrication, its small, dainty blosson, by its delicate pink colour and pure white streaks. Petal shape is variable, rounded, oblong, bilobate, while the centre contains a few abortive petals. Orthographic error: 'Granone'.

Grunone Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.307 as 'Grunon Rosea': Flower 9-10 cm across, full, indecisive form, rose form to peony form, of an orange-red vermillion. Petals of medium size, some curled, grouped, numerous with an odd centre formation. This does not appear to be a sport of **Grunone.**

Gruppo di Salomone. *(C.japonica),* Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:xx: Petals cup-like, extremely large. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Petals very large, centre peony form. Vivid rose, magnificent. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Grappo di Salomone', 'Groppo di Salomone'.

Guaiguai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **My Darling.**

Guaiguaihua. (Broken Flower), *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua:* A heavily variegated form of **Damanao**. Different reading: 'Kuai Kuai Hua'. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Guaimian Beidi. Chinese synonym for USA *(C.japonica)* **Funny Face Betty.**

Gualala Glow. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; a 15 cm diameter, glowing coral pink semi-double. Narrow glossy leaves on a compact plant. [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Forty-Niner**) x (**Buddha** x **Coral Delight**)]. Flowers midseason. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW9814).

Guanban Xianzi. (Moon Goddess), *(C.reticulata),* CSC, 1989, *Report of the Camellias of China:* Rose form, light pink, petals in perfect order, becoming flat on opening, slightly incurved at the apex, shaped like the petals of *Prunus mume,* 7-9cm across, 15-18 petals in 3-4 whorls. Stamens scarce, separate, a few clustered, adnate basally to inner petals. Petaloids with large anthers. Pistil degenerate, twisted, cleft to base. Flowers mid to late season. Leaves narrow, long-elliptic, 6-9 cm long x 2.2-3 cm wide Originated in Yunnan, China.

Guancia di Venere. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* Large flower, perfectly imbricated, soft, transparent, pearl white, the centre flesh colour, irregularly marked with small stripes of tender red. Originated in Italy.

Guangdongfen. Yang, 1965, *Camellias* of *Taiwan* under the different reading of 'Kuang-tun Fen'. Chinese synonym for **Otome.**

Guangyuanshi. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.55, No.362, colour photo No.220. Chinese synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Guaxian. (Hanging Thread), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias* from *Zhejiang,* p.94, colour photo [p.121]: Medium size, white, formal double, sometimes loosely imbricated, marked with an occasional red tick on the petals; 6-7 rows of rounded, emarginate, somewhat wavy petals. Synonym for **Zhuapolian.**

Guanyinbai. (White Goddess of Mercy), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. White formal double. Different reading 'Kuan-yin Pei'. Guanyin is the Buddhist Bodhisattva of Mercy.

Guanyin Cha. (Goddess of Mercy Camellia), *(C.japonica), Camellia Varieties of Taiwan, 1965,* under the different reading 'Kuan-yin Cha': Leaves dark green, 8.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Flower colour light red, small size formal double with up to 116 petals, 6.5 cm across. Originated in China.

Gubernatica. Paillet, 1844, In Lemaire, p.153. Orthographic error for **Gubernativa.**

Gubernatina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.94. Orthographic error for **Gubernativa.**

Gubermantina. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.8. Orthographic error for **Gubernativa.**

Gubernativa. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.159, 160, 232: Leaves broad, long-oval, numerous, of a deep green; buds large, scales yellowish green; Flower to 13.5 cm across, full, cherry-red, crimson lake; corolla a rosette of the form of a dahlia; petals well imbricated from the circumferece to the centre, width over 2.7 cm, deeply notched at the apex, reflexed here and there; the petals at the centre, to the number of 2 or 3, are a little crêped and reflexed. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Gobermantina', 'Gobernativa', 'Governativa', 'Gubermantina', 'Gubernatica', 'Gobermantina', 'Gubernatina', 'Governative'. Synonym: 'Erecta'.

Gubijin. (Field Poppy), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.199, pp.64, 214: Medium sized, pink, open, peony form with irregular, short stamens clustering amongst erect centre petals. Large outer petals, notched at the apex. Leaves obovate, acuminate with fine serrations, lustrous, light green. See colour photo & description, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.49, 212. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Many of this cultivar are seen in Yoshino Park, Kagoshima Prefecture. Discovered and named by Yoshiaki Andoh at a private family in Kyûshû.

Guchengbao Meng. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's *C.reticulata* hybrid **Dream Castle.** Later changed to 'Mengcheng'.

Gudesen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August, 1992. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Dick Goodson.**

Guellia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Guerneria. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.105; Beautiful flower, pink with white stripes, and some petals semi-bordered with the same colour; opens regularly; it is commonly known as 'Imperial', or 'Guerner's'. Obtained by Mr. G. Guerner, Porto, Portugal.

Guernsey Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Lort-Phillips, 1964, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.III, No.5, p.5. No description. Originated in the Channel Isles. No valid listing located.

Guerriera. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.IV: Remarkable amongst the perfections by the amplitude of its petals, of medium size and bright pink; the

rounded petals are scarcely emarginate and regularly imbricated. Sent from Italy by Conte B. Lechi, Brescia in 1856. Orthographic error: 'Gurriera'.

Guest of Honor. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.76: A 13 cm hemisphere of salmon pink, composed of evenly spaced, medium sized petals, standing out individually with stamens interspersed. It is like **General George Patton** in appearance. A seedling of 'Lotus'. (**Gauntlettii**) originated by Harvey F. Short, Ramona, California, USA. Sport: **Guest of Honor Variegated.** Orthographic variant: 'Guest of Honour. Received the RHS, "Award of Merit" in 1967. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, Reg. No.724. See black and white photo, p.97, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.lII. Chinese synonym: 'Zhubin'.

Guest of Honor Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.58, as 'Guest of Honor Var.': A virus variegated form of **Guest of Honor** - Salmon pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Guest of Honour. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1971. Orthographic variant for **Guest of Honor.**

Guest Officer. Yang, 1965, *Camellias of Taiwan.* Synonym for 'Binsao'.

Guest Star. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.233, Reg. No.1343: A 7 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1970. Originated by J.R. Moore, Hampton, Virginia, USA. Plant growth is medium and dense with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The formal double flower, similar to **Ella Ward Parsons,** is pink, shading to white. Average size is 9.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with numerous petals. Blooms mid-season to late.

Guglielma Ottoline. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...,* p.42. Orthographic error for **Guglielmo Ottolini.**

Guglielma Ottolini. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for **Guglielmo Ottolini.**

Gugliema Ottolini. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.94. Orthographic error for **Guglielimo Ottolini.**

Guglielma Urbani. *(C.japonica),* Roda [and Roda], 1885, *Della Camellia loro multiplicezione e cultivazione...,* p.50 as 'Guglielima Urbani': Large imbricated flower, flesh pink striped carmine. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Guglielmi Urbani', 'Guglielmo Urbani'.

Guglielmi Urbani. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.153. Orthographic error for **Guglielma Urbani.**

Guglielmo Libri. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.34: Vivid red with the central petals having thin, white stripes; imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Guglielmo Ottolini. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* pp.34, 35: Cherry red with most petals streaked with white, imbricated, not constant. Originated in Italy.

Guglielmo Tell. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6. Orthographic variant for **Guillaume Tell.**

Guiardino Franchetti. *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener,* 1862. Orthographic error for **Giardino Franchetti.**

Guicciardini. *(C.japonica),* Attilio Tassi, 1855, *I Giardini giornal d'orticultura.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Guichard Soeurs. *(C.japonica),* Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camélia,* p.46: Large single to semi-double,; vivid pink. Flowers mid-season. See colour plate, p.20, Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*. Originated in France.

Guidao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the UK *C.x williamsii* **Glenn's Orbit.**

Guidita Rosane. Champernowne Catalogue, 1975-1976, p.2. Orthographic error for **Giuditta Rosani.**

Guidita Rosani. William Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.17. Orthographic error for **Giuditta Rosani.**

Guiditta Rosani. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue, No.38. Orthographic error for **Giuditta Rosani.**

Guidita Rosare. Champernowne Catalogue, 1976-1977. Orthographic error for **Giuditta Rosani.**

Guidita Rosari. Hewton Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974, p.3. Orthographic error for **Giuditta Rosani.**

Guifei Cha. Chen, Chi, 1955, *Kuan Shang Shu Mu Hsueh.* Synonym for **Yangfei Cha.**

Guifei Xinzhuang. (Guifei's New Dress), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Apr.1990, CSC., Nomenclature Convention, Wuse City, Jiangsu: Rose form double, medium to large size, brilliant pink with many red streaks, edged white. Plant is bushy. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Lianyungang City, Shandong Province, China.

Guifei Zuijiu. Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.73, colour photo [p.124]. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.40, No.219. (Intoxicated Concubine). Synonym for **Yangfei Cha.**

Guifuren. (Noble Lady). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.79, No.376. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Colonial Dame.**

Guilfolius Halena. Lindo Nursery Price List,1940-1941. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Guilfolius Halleana. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Guilfolius Hallena. Doty & Doerner Catalogue, 1942, p.24. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Guilfolius Hellena. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.5. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Guilfoylei. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1855, p.18. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Guilfoyle's Helen. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Guilfoyle's Helena. Fergusons Nursery Catalogue, 1883. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Guilfoyle's Helene. Nicholl's Nursery Catalogue, 1888. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Guilfoyle's Helenor. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1946, p.4. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Guilfoyle's White. *(C.japonica),* Nicholl's Nursery Catalogue, 1887. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Guilia Manucci. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue No.63, p.27. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.13. Orthographic error for **Giulia Mannucci.**

Guilia Vestrini. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.94. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Guilio. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.8. Orthographic error for **Giulio d'Italia.**

Guilio d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.25. Orthographic error for **Giulio d'Italia.**

Guilio Nuccio. *(C.japonica),* Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.36: A huge flower, 13-15 cm across. It is a semi-double, 7.5 cm deep with 12-15 petals, including 3-5 rabbit ears. The colour is coral rose which lightens towards the edge of the petals. Early to mid-season flowering. Sports: **Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated, Guilio Nuccio Variegated, Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated Variegated, Guilio Nuccio Pink, Rare Encounter.** This cultivar received "The Margarete Hertrich Award" in 1956; the "John Illges Award" in 1958 and both the "National Hall of Fame Award" and the "William E. Woodroof, Hall of Fame Award" in 1978. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957 facing p.208 and Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellia,* p.92. Orthographic errors: 'Giulio Nuccio', 'Guillio Nuccio', 'Guillio Nucco'. It is a seedling of the fishtail camellia **Mermaid.** *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, Reg. No.384. Chinese synonym 'Da Niuxi'ao'.

Guilio Nuccio Fimb. Stewart's Florist & Nursery Catalogue, 1964, p.2. Abbreviation for **Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated.**

Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1964, colour plate facing p.52: A sport of 'Guilio Nuccio' with prominent, thickened, fimbriated petals. First observed 1960. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, Reg. No.749. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1964, *The Camellia Review,* vol.25, No.6. Sport: **Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Chiban Guliao'.

Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Stewart, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.20 as 'Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated Var.': A virus variegated form of **Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated** - Coral Rose blotched with white. Originated in USA. See clour photo: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1982, vol.XII, No.6, between pp.16-17.

Guilio Nuccio Fimbrie. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki, A Propos de Camellia-,* p.46. Orthographic variant for **Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated.**

Guilio Nuccio Hirano. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p. 57 with colour photo; A form of **Guilio Nuccio** with genetically variegated leaves held at Nuccio's Nurseries. Dark green leaves with irregular bright gold splashes.

Guilio Nuccio McVey's Strain. Lattin, 1968, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* Nov., p.7. Synonym for **Guilio Nuccio Variegated.**

Guilio Nuccio Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.170, Reg. No.1284: A sport of **Guilio Nuccio.** Colour soft pink as in **Faith.** Large to very large semi-double with rabbit ears. Plant habit same as parent. Originated by Dr Mervin B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA.

Guilio Nuccio Special. Trues Camellias, 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.12, No.4, p.41. Synonym for **Guilio Nuccio Variegated.**

Guilio Nuccio Supreme. Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.1. **Synonym for Guilio Nuccio Variegated.**

Guilio Nuccio Variegata. Hillebrand Nursery Catalogue, 1976. Illegal variant for **Guilio Nuccio Variegated.**

Guilio Nuccio Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27: A vividly variegated form of **Guilio Nuccio** secured last season by Nuccio's Nurseries by grafting. The white variegation is sharp and clear. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. As this variegated form is virus induced it is not stable and a number of names given to special forms have been reduced to synonyms, i.e. 'Guilio Nuccio Special', 'Guilio Nuccio Supreme', 'Guilio Nuccio McVey's Strain'. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1979, *The Camellia Review,* vol.40, No.5 and on the front page ACS, 1965, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21, No.1. Chinese synonym: 'Wuban Daniuxiao', later changed to 'Fuse Da Niuxi'ao'.

Guillanna. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for **Guillaume IV.**

Guillaume II. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20.. Probably meant for **Guillaume III,** listed by Verschaffelt, 1852 and many others.

Guillaume III. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.IV. Originated from seed in Belgium, this camellia bloomed for the first time in 1850. The blossoms are amongst the largest, being not less than 13 cm in diamter. The crimson, cherry red colour is uniform. The very numerous petals are spread out, oval-lanceolate and delicately lobulate at the summit.

Guillaume IV. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.217: Shrub thickset, well furnished; leaves average, long-oval, acuminate, lightly serrate, of a deep green. Flowers, 9-10 cm across, double, rose form, of a deep red, imbricated with petal rows separated. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variant: 'Guillaume II'. Orthographic error: 'Guillanna'.

Guillaume Tell. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15: Carmine red with white lines at the centre of each petal, perfectly imbricated...three outside rows of very bright pink, the other rows up to the centre are a softer pink, each petal having a wide white line. Originated by Baumann, Bollweiller. Orthographic variants: 'Guglielmo Tell', 'Guillome Tell', 'Guillermo Tell'.

Guillermo Tell. Martin y Girard, 1978-1979, Gran Jardin de la Bombe Catalogue, No.4, p.40. Orthographic error for **Guillaume Tell.**

Guillia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Guillielle. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Guillio Nuccio. Duncan & Davies (UK) Ltd. Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **Guilio Nuccio.**

Guillio Nucco. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1983. Orthographic error for **Guilio Nuccio.**

Guilun. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.436, p.62. Chinese synonym for the French *C.japonica* **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Guinone. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:12. Orthographic error for **Giunone.**

Guisepina Salvodi. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki, A Propos de Camellia* p.47. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Savoldi.**

Guiseppa Boutourlin. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Boutourlin.**

Guiseppa Pierri. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Pieri.**

Guiseppa Savololi. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Savoldi.**

Guiseppe Briasis. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Biasi.**

Guiseppe Geunero. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.76, 1878-1879, p.76. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Gunnero.**

Guiseppe Mazini de Genova. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Mazzini di Genova.**

Guiseppe Mazzini di Ginova. Joseph Vervaene Fils, 1875, Catalogue, No.1, p.6. Vervaene, J. Catalogue, No.11, 1888. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Mazzini di Genova.**

Guiseppe Pieri. Hydon Nursery Ltd. Catalogue, 1980. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Pieri.**

Guiseppe Pierri. L.R. Russel Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.21. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Pieri.**

Guiseppi Biasi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.95. Orthographic error for **Giuseppi Biasi.**

Guiseppi Boutourlin. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Giuseppe Boutourlin.**

Guiseppi Fracasso. McEarcharn, 1963, *Catalogue of Plants in the Gardens of the Villa Taranto.* Orthographic error for 'Giuseppe Fracasso'

Guiseppi Savolili. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Savoldi.**

Guiseppina Pieri. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research* p.4. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Pieri.**

Guiseppina Pierri. Onillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.2. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Pieri.**

Guiseppina Mercatelli. Wright & Dewar, 1896, *Johnson's Gardening Dictionary,* p.162. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Mercatelli.**

Guiseppina Salvoldi. Hanger, 1956, *Wisley Camellia List.* Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Savoldi.**

Guisseppina Savoldi. Onillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.2. Orthographic error for **Giuseppina Savoldi.**

Guixia. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15, 25. Synonym for **Captain Rawes.** Different reading: 'Kuei-hsia'. Translation: 'Returning Cloud'.

Guiye Jinxin. (Osmanthus Leaf Gold Heart), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias* from *Zhejiang,* p.47: Single, scarlet, 4-4.5 cm across, petals 5, notched, basally connate, campanulate. Stamens and pistil fertile; buds elliptic or ovate, pointed, green. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves long-elliptic, small, dark green, glossy. Originated in China. See also, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.32, No.133.

Guiyemei. (Rosy Osmanthus Leaf), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.57, No.381, colour photo No.239: Medium size, red, semi-double of 15-16 large, rounded, reflexed petals in 2-3 rows, petals becoming erect towards the centre, a few small stamens. Leaves midgreen, 7-9 cm long x 3.8-4 cm wide, lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Guiye Taohong. (Osmanthus Leaf Crimson), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.13, 24. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.69 colour plate: Large spinel pink, open peony (Colour RHS.CC.54A), 13 cm in diameter, 22 petals in 4-5 rows. Leaves elliptic, blunt acuminate, matt mid-green, fine serrations, size 10 cm x 5.2 cm. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Kuei-yeh T'ao-hung'. Synonyms: 'Osmanthus Leaf Crimson', 'Osmanthus Leaf Spinel Pink'.

Guiye Tongcao. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.25 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a semi-double, pink, with some darker and lighter pink areas visible. Small central group of stamens.

Guiye Yanghong . (Osmanthus Leaf Carmine), *(C. reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25, 14; Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias* of *China,* p.57, colour plate: Leaves oblong-ovate to elliptic-ovate, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate,

margins slightly undulate, 6-10 cm long, 2-5 cm wide. Flowers pure red (RHS.CC.53C), diameter 12-14 cm. Petals imbricately arranged, 20-22 in 4-5 whorls, reclinate in a V-shape. Stamens about 40, inconspicuously divided into several groups placed in the flower centre, partly petaloid. Pistils rudimentary. This cultivar has abundant axillary flower buds. The flowering season is early. This is a new cultivar selected by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Gardens. Different reading: 'Kuei-yeh Yang-hung'. Synonym: 'Osmanthus Leaf Carmine'.

Guiye Yinhong. (Osmanthus Leaf Silver Red), *(C.reticulata),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The leaves are narrow and long like the osmanthus and the petals are simple. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.61, No.410, colour photo, No.267: Large, open peony form, 9-11 cm across with 20-25 petals, broad, rounded, a little emarginate, red. Leaves 6-9 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide, mid-green. Originated in Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Kuei-yeh Yin-hung'.

Gujinlan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.409; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.vernalis* **Kokinran.**

Gujô-otome. ('Otome' from Gujô), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.49, colour photo, p.212, description: Small flower, light bluish red with venation of a deeper colour, normal double, 28-32 petals, outer petals rounded, becoming pointed towards the centre, rare sterile stamens at centre when fully open. Leaves elliptic, yellowish green, medium serrations, prominent venation. Early blooming. Dwarf growth. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Gulf Breeze. *(C.sasanqua),* Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.300, Reg. No.290: A 10 years old chance seedling, originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA. First bloomed in 1951. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with very dark green, thick textured leaves 4 cm x 2.8 cm. The flowers are very large singles, similar to 'Papaver', 10-11 cm across x 2.8 cm deep with 7-8 petals. Colour phlox pink to carmine rose. Early flowering.

Gulf Coast Flapper. *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White variegated single red, early blooming. Originated in the USA.

Gulf Glory. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.36: Single, large size, 8-10 cm across. Pure white, blooming from October to December. Upright but somewhat spreading. Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated,* black and white photo, p.62: White, very large single, petals wedge shaped, creped and notched at the apex. Stamens flare out in a sunburst fashion, filaments light yellow, anthers dark yellow. Pseudonym: 'Grandifora Alba'. Originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA from seed of unknown parents.

Gulf Park. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium sized, white-variegated, incomplete double. The colour is predominantly white splashed with spirea-red. Flower form similar to **Gloire de Nantes.** Buds are light green, long and slender. Leaves light green, elliptic, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Texture is thin, apex sharp and slender, veins prominent, serration shallow and medium. Plant habit open, spreading and slow in rate. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA from seed of the cross **Gloire de Nantes** x 'Herme'. (**Hikarugenji**). First bloomed 1943. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, Reg. No.132.

Gulfport Purple. *(C.japonica),* Clower, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.427. No description. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue,* with colour plate: Large crimson-madder with purple or blue flecks, irregular double, 10-12.5 cm across. The guard petals are 4 cm long and notched at the apex. In inner portion of the flower is a large ball of petals and petaloids. Buds are round with a blunt point, dark green and grey. Leaves dark green, oval, 9.5 cm x 5 cm. Apex cuspidate, thin texture, veins depressed, serrations fade out towards the base. Originated

by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. First flowered 1948. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, Reg. No.53. Sport: **Gulfport Purple Variegated.**

Gulfport Purple Variegated. *(C.aponica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5 as 'Gulfport Purple Var.': A virus variegated form of **Gulfport Purple** - Crimson madder blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Gulframi. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Gulnara. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated by Tagliabue, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Gulnare. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report,* 1849. No description. Originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W. and listed in his notebook as 26/50. (Believed extinct.)

Gulterii. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. Orthographic error for **Guthriana.**

Gultherii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Orthographic error for **Guthriana.**

Gulthierii. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.6. Orthographic error for **Guthriana.**

Gumannii. Verschaffelt Castalogue, 1847-1848, p.57. Orthographic error for **Gusmanniae.**

Gumannii Striata. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti* as 'Gumani Striata'. Orthographic error for **Gusmanniae Striata.**

Gumelly. Schneider, Sept.1894, *Revue Horticole,* p.432. Orthographic error for **Gunnellii.**

Guneli. Wilmot, 1943, *American Nurseryman,* 78(7):7. Orthographic error for **Gunnellii.**

Gunelli. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening,* p.115. Orthographic error for 'Grunnelli' as pseudonym for **The Monarch.**

Gunellii. Hume, 1931, *Camellias and Azalea,* ed.1, p.32. Synonym for **Gunnellii Pink.**

Gungah. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* No.123, p.4, Reg. No.407: Originated by Ada and John Wilson, Monterey, NSW, Australia. Seed parent **Jean Lyne;** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1983. The white anemone form flowers have 12 outer guard petals and numerous petaloids, 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Flowers appear in abundance early to mid-season on a compact slow growing bush. Leaves deep green, glossy, ovate, flat with fine serrations and acute apex; 7 cm long by 4 cm wide. Flowers shed whole and are sun hardy.

Gunneli. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Gunnellii.**

Gunnellae. Gunnell,1841, Magazine of Horticulture, 7:339. Synonym for **Mrs Gunnell.**

Gunnelli. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.16. Pseudonym for The Monarch in USA.

Gunnellie Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.95. Orthographic error for Gunnellii Pink.

Gunnellii. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.11, p.543: In a report from J. Rinz, Germany. Flowered for the first time this spring, Camellia Gunnellii, pure white, fine large, magnificent flowers. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1841. 7:339: Gunnell...I propose to call it **Mrs Gunnell** to distiguish it from the white Camellia raised in Germany by a Mr Gunnell, which he calls **Gunnellii** and which is not as double in the centre as the one I have raised. Orthographic errors: 'Guneli', 'Gunneli', 'Gunelli', 'Gunnelli', 'Gumelly'. Synonym: 'Gunnellii White'. Note: Various forms of this name were erroneously applied to **The Monarch** in the USA.

Gunnellii Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hume. 1931, *Camellias and Azalea,* ed.1, p.32 invalidly as 'Gunellii': Flower semi-double, rose coloured. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.24 as 'Gunnelli Pink'. No description. Originated in USA.

Gunnellii White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.95. Synonym for **Gunnellii.**

Gunrei. (Group of Mountain Peaks), *(C.japonica),* Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1969, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.100 with colour plate: Single to semi-double, 9-12 petals, white with crimson streaks and dashes. Centre stamen cluster irregular, yellow anthers, white filaments. Medium size, 8-10 cm across. Leaves oval, deep-green, twisted and rippled, margins medium crenate. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. A sport of **Esugata.**

Gunsmoke. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.235, Reg. No.69: An 8 years old chance japonica seedling that first flowered 1959. Originated by Robert V. Burgess, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant habit, upright, average in density and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 13.5 cm long x 8 cm wide. The semi-double Valentine red flower is 15-16 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 12 petals, yellow stamens, of coarse texture and a twist at the end of the petals. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Gunsmoke Variegated.**

Gunsmoke Supreme. Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.1. Synonym for **Gunsmoke Variegated.**

Gunsmoke Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.9 as 'Gunsmoke Var.'. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.62: A variegated form of **Gunsmoke** - Valentine red blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Gunsmoke Supreme'.

Guomei. Personal Name), *(C.reticulata),* Feng Guomei, 1989, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue, colour illustration: Large rose form double, light red with 3-4 rows of petals and central stamen cluster with a few variegated petaloids. Leaves mid-green, ovate to broad-ovate. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Chuxiong, China. Named for Feng Guomei.

Guransamu-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan.* Japanese name for *C.granthamiana.*

Gurnelli. *(C.japonica),* Leng & Bunyard, 1933, *The Camellia in Europe, its introduction and development.* No description. A form of **Francofurtensis** as 'Frankfurtensis'.

Gurriera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.42. Orthographic error for **Guerriera.**

Gus Gerbing. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.42: Glowing red. Very large semi-double with twisted, upright petals. Originated in USA.

Gus Menard. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.219, Reg. No.597: A 10 years old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Ernest E. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and average density. Leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm, serrated, dark green. The 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm flower is a loose, peony form, white with canary yellow petaloids. Mid-season flowering. See colour plate, front cover, ACS., 1962, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1.

Gus Roberts. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Guse Jieke. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.226, p.69. Chinese synonym for the Portuguese *C.japonica* **Augusto Leal Gouveia Pinto.**

Gushi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.112. Chinese synonym for **Greystone.**

Gusmanni. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Gusmanniae.**

Gusmaniae. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.108. Orthographic variant for **Gusmanniae.**

Gusmanniae. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, as 'Gusmanni'. No description. First release. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7 as 'Gusmaniae': Flower sometimes regular, other time an elegant cluster, brick-red to salmon-red in colour. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.108: (Marc. Ridolfi). Regular flower, matt salmon pink. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi. Orthographic errors: 'Gusmaniae', 'Guzmannii', 'Gusmanni'.

Gusmanniae Striata. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error 'Gumanii Striata'.

Gussoneana. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Gussoniana.**

Gussoni. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Gussoniana.**

Gussonii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Gussoniana.**

Gussonia. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.60, 126. Orthographic error in the Latin ending for **Gussoniana.** Berlèse corrected it in his 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.93.

Gussoniana. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38, as 'Gussonii'; Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.60, 126: as 'Gussonia'; Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.I, pl.93: Leaves 8.5 cm long x 5.3 cm wide, round-oval, a little acuminate, erect with slightly raised venation, dull green; buds large, a little pointed, scales green; flower 11 cm across, semi-double, rose colour; exterior petals broad, reflexed, regularly displayed; interior smaller, erect, in a rose form. This variety was obtained from seed in Italy by Mr Gussoni. Orthographic errors: 'Gussoni', 'Gussonii', 'Gussonia', 'Gussoneana', 'Gressonia'.

Gussonii. Shneiderff, ed.,1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardini...,* p.8. Orthographic variant for **Gussoniana.**

Gustav Gerbing. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1961, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.2, p.32. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.219, Reg. No.618: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by John T. Weisner, Fernandina Beach, Florida, USA. Growth habit is upright, dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double flower, similar to 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**) is rose colour, 12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 20-24 petals and pink stamens. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Gustave Gerbing'.

Gustave Gerbing. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Gustav Gerbing.**

Gustave Millo. *(C.japonica),* Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112: Vivid red, Spiral form; magnificent. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Light red flower with spiral imbrication. Originated in Italy.

Gutheriana. Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Guthriana.**

Guthreana. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Guthriana.**

Guthriana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:12: Very beautiful imbricated form, rose colour with very light reflections of lilac, petals with very small translucent streaks. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.IV: This is of English origin...It was originated by Mr Guthre and put out for sale by Mssrs Low & Co. It is a vigorous shrub with oval, elongated, acuminate leaves, finely serrate, deep green. The blossom, about 12 cm across, is full, anemone shaped, of a poppy-red colour; the numerous petals are in 6-7 rows, the exterior ones are wide, close, regularly imbricated; the interior, imbricated, are smaller

with a few, irregular petals at the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Gutheriana', 'Guthrieana', 'Guthneana', 'Guthrina'(Low), 'Guthriana'(Low's), 'Gultherii'. Synonym: 'Guthriana'(Low).

Guthriana (Low). Linden Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Guthriana.**

Guthriana (Low's). Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. Standish & Noble Nursery Catalogue, 1848-1849. Synonym for **Guthriana.**

Guthrieana. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, *Supplement, Loudon's Hortus Britannicus,* p.508. Orthographic error for **Guthriana.**

Guthrina (Low). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Orthographic error for **Guthriana.**

Guttata. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838; van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4. Synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Guttata Alba. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:25. Synonym for **Guttata Plena.**

Guttata Plena. *(C.japonica),* Alexandre Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1843, p.16 as 'Guttata'. No description. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 94 as 'Guttata'. First flowered 1843 in glasshouses of Gillot, Brussels. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11: Flesh pink; very beautiful. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:25. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40:307 as 'Guttata Alba': Flower, 9-10 cm across, rose form, white at the moment of opening, becoming rose later. Petals in 4-5 rows, are cup-shaped, a little notched with marks and, sometimes, one or two rare spots of red.. Corolla somewhat ample, round, the centre ruffled. Originated in Belgium. Synonym: 'Guttata Alba'. Orthographic errors: 'Guttota Plena', 'Gatata Plena'.

Guttota. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Guttata', synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Guttota Plena. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.17. Orthographic error for **Guttata Plena.**

Guy Lennard. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.51, Reg. No.179: A chance seedling of 'Tinsie', (**Bokuhan**) originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. The light green leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm. The formal double flower measures 9 cm across x 7 cm deep with 60 petals and is usually spiralled. The colour is spinel red. (RHS.CC. Red Group 54A) Flowers mid-season to late.

Guy Merry. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.57: Large, white semi-double. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA at Mayo's Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Guy Rice. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.99, Reg. No.1761: A very large, pink semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**). Mid-seaon to late flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 years old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 15.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Anthers yellow. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm x 8.5 cm.

Guzhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.548, p.68. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Early Pearly.**

Guzmannii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. Orthographic error for **Gusmannii.**

Gwavas. *(C.x williamsii),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursey, 1973: A hand pollinated cross by Gillian Carlyon, Cornwall, England of **J.C. Williams** x **The Mikado**. It varies from a formal double to peony form. Strong, upright grower, very late flowering. Dusty pink. Colour plate facing p.115, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976.

Gwen Pike. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News,* No.32, p.17, Reg. No.93: Originated at Ferguson's Nursery, N.S.W., Australia about 1925, parents unknown. It has a slow, dense, compact,

upright habit of growth. Flowers, 6 cm across, semi-double, shell-pink. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, dark green, 4 cm long x 1.6 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Gewen'.

Gwen Washbourne. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1974, Vol.VIII, No.6, p.46, Reg. No.90: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata,* grown by Mrs G. Washbourne, Morrinsville, New Zealand from seed distributed by the NZCS. It first flowered in 1969. The flower is large, (15-16 cm across) semi-double to open peony form with 18 petals and some rabbit ears. The colour is pinkish red. (RHS.CC.Red Group 52B with darker veins and gradually fading to 52C when fully open) Anthers are golden with cream filaments; the foliage dark green (12 cm x 5 cm) with fine serrations.

Gwenda. *(C.sasanqua).* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2006, No.160, p.12, Reg. No.564. Originated by Albert Raymond and Gwenda Norris, Capalaba, Qld, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1994. A loose peony, cup-shaped flower of 32 petals and petaloids, pale pink with lavender tonings, 9 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Flowers freely, mid-season to late on an upright, medium growing plant. Leaves mid-green, ovate, serrate margins, 6 cm x 4 cm. Flowers shatter. Flowers last well.

Gwenert Morey. Oliver's Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1976. Orthographic error for **Gwenneth Morey.**

Gwenneth Morey. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1963, Foundation Branch Newsletter; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.90, Reg. No.898: This anemone form flower has about 10 outer white petals which surround a mound of deep cream to pale primrose yellow petaloids. Size is 8 cm across x 3 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. A chance seedling of **Edith Linton** that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Dr B.R. Morey, NSW, Australia. Orthographic error: 'Gwenert Morey', 'Gwenyth Morey'. . Colour plate 76, p,45, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Aozhou Huang'.

Gwenyth Morey. Tanilba Nursery Catalogue, Pukeatua, 1973, p.18. Orthographic error for **Gwenneth Morey**.

Gwyneth Scott. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, Vol.XVII, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.289: A chance seedling of **Nuccio's Ruby;** originated by J.A. Hansen, Waikanae, New Zealand. It is 6 years old and first bloomed 1988. Leaves are 10 cm long x 5 cm wide and dark green. The plant is upright, with open growth and medium in rate. The semi-double to loose peony form blooms measure 14 cm across x 7 cm deep and have 22 petals with light pink filaments and gold anthers. The deep, glowing red blooms with upright, wavy petals, open midseason to late. Colour RHS.CC.46A.

Gwynne Walker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.224, Reg. No.545: A 12 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by Mrs M.H. Walker, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA. Plant has a slow, spreading and dense growth with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. The single flowers, similar to 'Amabilis' **(Kamohonnami)** but larger, are red No.5 on Fischer's Colour Chart, with white filaments tipped with yellow anthers. They are 13-14 cm across and have 5 large petals and, occasionally, one or two petaloids. The flower has a trumpet of about 150 stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Gwynne Walker Variegated.**

Gwynne Walker Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.1 as 'Gwynne Walker Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Gwynne Walker** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Gyobi-Garomo. Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie,* p.77. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Gyomigoromo', different reading for **Omigoromo.**

Gyomigoromo. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.14. Different reading for **Omigoromo.**

Gyôbuboshi. (Gyôbu Star), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.282: A slightly irregular formal double. Deep crimson with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Keibuboshi'. "Gyôbu" was the ancient name for the Ministry of Justice.

Gyo-en. (Royal Garden), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.120. No description.Originated in Japan.

Gyofu-no-amamino. (Fisherman's Straw Raincoat), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red single, medium size, with yellow anthers just inside guard petals, then white petaloids and, finally, yellow anthers in the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Gyohu-no-amamino'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.112.

Gyohu-no-amamino. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.120. Different reading for **Gyofu-no-amamino.**

Gyokko. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Different reading for **Gyôkô.**

Gyokô-nishiki. Different reading for **Miyuki-nishiki** as **Tatsuta-nishiki.**

Gyôkô. (Visit of Emperor), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, single flower with white spots and moires. Windmill-like flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Miyuki'. Similar to **Kazaguruma.**

Gyokubotan. (Jewelled Peony), *(C.rusticana),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section on peony forms; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû.* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.114, pl.66, as 'Gyoku-botan'; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.35, p.18, description, p.95: Branches spreading. Leaves, small, ovate, cuspidate. Petioles hairy. Petals thick and broad, emarginate, becoming smaller to the centre and intermingling with irregularly scattered stamens. White, rose form double. Late flowering. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Tamabotan'. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.91 & 228, as 'Tamabotan'.

Gyokuhai. (Jewelled Cup), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1963, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.4, p.78: White, semi-double. Original tree was in the garden of Mr Oguri, Hamamatsu City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Gyokuhai. (Jewelled Cup), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.211; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, A-479, p.10: Very faint pink, medium size, single with overlapping petals. Yokayama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.68, colour photo and description: Single, white, campanulate blooms with cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to midseason. Medium size, buds faint pink. Leaves long oval, prominent venation, petiole slightly hairy, margins sharply serrate. A wild "Yabu-tsubaki" from Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Meitoku Ôishi in 1976, named by Zaiki Kajikawa.

Gyokuhaku. (Jewelled Oak), Itô Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô Furoku,* vol.III: Different reading for **Tamagashiwa-tsubaki.**

Gyokuhô. (Embrace Jewel), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol. II, 1978, pl.447, p.176: Small, anemone centered camellia with 5 light red guard petals surrounding a compact centre cushion of pinkish cream coloured, folded petaloids. Leaves dark green wavy, broad-oval, bluntly acute with shallow, sharp serrated margins. Late flowering. See colour photo and descriptions: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.45, 211; also p.355, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Different reading: 'Gyokuhoh'. Resembles **Momoiro-bokuhan** but smaller than it. Raised by a private family in Takagoe Village, named and released by Takashi Shiota in 1970.

Gyokuhoh. Different reading for **Gyokuhô.**

Gyokumeika. Tashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344. Japanese group name for *C.sasanqua.* Chinese reading: 'Yuminghua', synonyms: 'Taitôka', 'Kaikôka', 'Chabai'.

Gyokuren. (Jewelled Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White, small, double. Originated in Japan.

Gyokuren. (Jewelled Lotus). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.77 with colour photo; English translation p.52. Large, yellowish pink, single with cupped petals, yellowish centre. Somewhat spreading, slow growth. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mouchang** and *C.nitidissima.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1996.

Gyokuryoku. Different reading for **Tamamidori.**

Gyokusenshu. (Best Collection), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.9: Carmine pink. Large single with petals incurved at the edge. Originated in Japan.

Gyokusui. Different reading for **Tamadare.**

Gyokusui. (Jewelled Water), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.45, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, open, campanulate single with 5-6 rounded, over-lapping, emarginate, somewhat crinkled petals with a central stamen cylinder, having white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic, margins serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.76 with colour photo; English translation p.51. A cross between **Chûbu-yobukodori** and **Kamogawa**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1975.

Gyoku-un. (Jewelled Cloud), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, p.222: Red ground with white spots. A sport of **Shiratama-shibori.** Originated in the Kantô District, Japan.

Gyôkyô. (Echoes of Dawn), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.211: Medium size, irregular, tubular shape, with stripes of dark red on white. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, hairy, rather undulate, folded at the midrib, fleshy, thick, dark green. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.75 with colour photo; English translation p.50. A cross between *C.rusticana* **Azuma-shibori** and *C.japonica* **Shikainami-Nagoya.** Originated and named by Minoru Satô in 1974.

Gyôshû. (Autumn Dawn). *(C.japonica x C.sasanqua). Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* No.25, 1992, p.17 and color plate p.57: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya Japan. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Takane-no-yuki** x *C.sasanqua* **Ôzora.** Medium sized, 9-10 cm across, single of 7 petals; white washed with bright pink and almost cylindrical stamens. Sasanqua type fragrance. Blooms mid-season. Small leaves and pubescent petioles.

Gyô-un. (Dawn Cloud), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.211: Light red graduations appear on a faint peach pink background. Single, campanulate form with central cylindrical stamen cluster. Large size. Early flowering. Leaf edges are somewhat curved outwards, thick. Plant habit is upright, vigorous with sideways spreading branches. A seedling of **Tanima-no-tsuru,** originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan by Sizô Matsui in 1972.

Gyôsei. (Voice of Dawn), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.211: Soft red graduations on a pink background. Semi-double with overlapping petals, curved inwards. Large size and early flowering. Leaves oval to wide-oval, medium large, reticulate veining, coarse hair, concave. Plant habit upright and vigorous. A seedling of **Seiôbo** from Ishikawa, Japan. Originated and released by Sizô Matsui in 1975.

Gyôshû. (Autumn Dawn). *(C.japonica x C.sasanqua). Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* No.25, 1992, p.17 and color plate p.57: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya Japan. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Takane-no-yuki** x *C.sasanqua* **Ôzora.** Medium sized, 9-10 cm across, single of 7 petals; white washed with bright pink and almost cylindrical stamens. Sasanqua type fragrance. Blooms mid-season. Small leaves and pubescent petioles.

Gyôzan. (Mountains at Dawn), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No,1, p.120; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.426, p.170; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.45 colour photo, p.211, description: This camellia is a soft pink, with darker centre, peony to anemone form, with an outer row of guard petals; the centre full of twisted and folded petals and petaloids mixed with some stamens. Leaves, long-oval, medium large, curved, small serrations. Originated at Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. The parents of this cultivar are the same as those for **Chikushi-no-homare,** which it resembles.

Gyozan-tsubaki. (Gyozan Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.157, colour photo and description: Small size, scarlet, with a purplish cast, campanulate single with 7 petals, rounded, reflexed, in two rows with small, irregular, central stamen cluster with yellow, degenerate anthers, ovary hirsute. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves medium small, flat, green, broad elliptic, apices blunt acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Sanzen-in Temple, Ôara, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. Released by Taki Ishii. Synonym: 'Sanzen-in-wabisuke'. Note: "Gyozan" was the old place name for Ôara, Kyôto City.

Gypsy. *(C.japonica),* SCCS.,1945, *Camellias,* p.17: Rose red rose form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Doty & Doerner Nursery, Portland, Oregon. There is also a variegated form. See p.161. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. for black and white photo. Synonym: 'Gipsy'. Synonym: 'Long's Purple Dawn'.

Gypsy Caravan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.170, Parentage unknown. Medium to large flower of a medium pink ground with deep carmine streaks through the petals. First flowered 1947. Originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Gypsy Fair. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.95. Orthographic eror for **Gypsy Flair.**

Gypsy Flair. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* Red. Semi-double, early. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Ruby red. Medium large, semi-double with smaller centre petals. Medium, bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Gypsy Fair'.

Gypsy Lights. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 7.5 cm diameter, single, white with pink blush, profuse. Strong, upright, well branched habit, self grooming. {*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x [**Dataohong** 'Crimson Robe' x (**Dataohong** 'Crimson Robe' x *C.fraterna*)]}. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW9619).

Gypsy Rose. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.74, p.24, Reg. No.225: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Lady Kay**. First bloomed 1974. Plant habit, vigorous, open with dark green leaves, lanceolate, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers, 10 cm across, formal double, red fimbriated petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Chinese synonym: 'Jipusai Meigui'.

Gypsy Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*-: A virus variegated form of **Gypsy** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in the USA.

H.

H. Dutterall. (*C.japonica),* Hazelwood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - *Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.100: Plum coloured, double. Originated in USA.

H. Giogello. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.10. Orthographic error for **Il Gioiello.**

H. Roberto. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.36. Orthographic error for **Robertii.**

H. Guichard. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Abbreviation for 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard', synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

H.A. Downing. *(C.japonica),* Bailey & Miller, 1900, *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture,* ed.1, vol.1, p.225 with black and white illustration: Blood red semi-double, 10 cm across. Central stamens, showy yellow filaments tipped with brown anthers. Petals 4 cm x 3.5 cm, notched, curled and twisted. Leaves, long pointed, medium size, lanceolate,10 cm x 4 cm, shallowly, widely serrate on a slow growing, low, bushy, spreading plant. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Helen of Troy', 'Lady Mulberry', 'Lauren Bacall', 'Long's Chandleri Rubra'. Sport **H.A. Downing Variegated.** See colour plate, p.101, Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias.*

H.A. Downing Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947: Rose red, marked white. Large semi-double with 3 rows of very broad petals and long, yellow stamens in the centre. A new, variegated sport of **H.A. Downing** with the same form and habit as its parent. Mid-season blooming. Synonyms: 'Mardi Gras', 'Helen of Troy Variegated'. See p.163, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

H.B. Sheather. Nairn & Son Catalogue, 1892. Abbreviation for **Harriet Beecher Sheather.**

H. Beecher Sheather. Anderson & Son Nursery Catalogue, ca.1927. Abbreviation for **Harriet Beecher Sheather.**

H.C. Anderson. *(C.japonica),* Greenbrier Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Scarlet red. Medium large, loose, rose form double with loosely arranged petals. Originated in USA by Greenbrier Nursery, Norfolk, Virginia.

H.C. Blanks. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.7. "Seedling not bloomed". No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

H.C. Rambath. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, 1992, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.34, Reg. No.2244: Originated by Jack Mandarich, California, USA. Very large, bright deep red, semi-double to loose peony form. A 10 year old seedling of **Nuccio's Ruby** x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) that first bloomed 1989. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16 petals and golden anthers/ Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. See colour photo pp.40-41.

H.C. Scott. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.90, Reg. No.2030: A medium sized, deep pink with red stripes, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Late flowering. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. The 16 years old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 69 petals. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5.3 cm.

H.G. McCord. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White marked and striped red. Large, flat semi-double. Vigorous growth. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina. Synonym: 'Grady McCord'.

H. Guichard. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Abbreviation for 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard', synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

H.M. Stanley. *(C.japonica),* Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: Flower, medium in size, about 7.5 cm across, rosy carmine in colour, semi-double showing yellow anthers in the centre, some petals veined with rose. A new Camellia introduced from Japan by Gerald Waller.

H.S. Number 101. Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27 as 'HS #101'. Early identification for **Florence Hudson.**

H.T. Shasta. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Mount Shasta.**

Habana. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, Index p.427. Orthographic error for 'Hibana', synonym for **Hirenge**.

Habeier. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.73, No.281. Chinese synonym for the USA C.japonica **Allie Habel.**

Habel 13. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.27, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hachihaluro. (White Heron's Feather). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1997, *Japan Camellia,* No.54, p.11, colour illustration No.15: Small white spherical single with compact stamen group and yellow anthers. Leaves dark green. Originated in Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.

Hachiman. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.230, 410, 632; Hirayama's *Tsubaki Byôbu,* (17th century). See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.48. Synonym for **Hachiman-tsubaki.**

Hachiman-tsubaki. (Camellia from Hachiman), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Deep red, very large double, stamens partly divided. Synonyms: 'Hachiman', 'Yawata', 'Yawata-tsubaki', 'Botan-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. For colour plates see *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.230, 416, 632. (Believed extinct.)

Hachimangû. (Hachiman Shrine), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan,* No.5: Light pink, very large, slightly tinted white at base. Leaves medium size. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Fujisakigû'.

Hachiman-kasuri. (Hachiman Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700) Watanabe, 1969, pl.176: A variegated form of 'Hachiman'. Large red double, with white splashes. 'Kasuri' or its different reading 'Tobi'iri' means patches of colour, particularly in plants. Different readings: 'Hachiman-tobi'iri', 'Yawata-tobi'iri', 'Yawata-kasuri'. (Believed extinct.)

Hachiman-shibori. (Hachiman dappled), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large red double. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki* No.5, p.28. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yawata-shibori'. (Believed extinct.)

Hachiman-tobi'iri. Different reading for Hachiman-kasuri.

Hachinomiya-tsubaki. (Hachino-miya Shrine Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. Synonym for 'Hachinomiya' or **Yatsunomiya** in *Chinka Zufu.* Different reading: 'Yatsunomiya-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Hack's Favorite. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1863-1864, p.38. Perfect form. White streaked with red. Originated in USA.

Hack's Favourite. Jean Verschaffelt, 1867-1868, Catalogue No.11. Orthographic variant for **Hack's Favorite.**

Hadesugata. (Obscure), *(C.japonica),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.28: Single, funnel-campanulated pale pink with red stripes. Originated in Japan.

Hadu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Harriet Durrant.**

Haemanthus. (C.*japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.6: Deep red, heavily veined with reddish purple giving the whole bloom a purplish cast. There are small, white blotches on most of its petals. Blossoms are of a large, loose peony type with heavy petals; centre petals interspersed with stamens. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Haematodes. *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada, 1941, *Carden Treasures of Japan*, p.27. An unknown species according to Wada as *Camellia haematodes.* Leaves small, oblong, acute, both ends like *C.sasanqua.* Flower 5 cm across, 5-6 petals, intense blood red, waxy and transparent. Originated in Japan.

Haematodes Flore Plena. *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.27. Leaves small, oblong, acute at both ends like a *C.sasanqua.* The flowers are 5 cm across. Colour intense blood red. Semi-double. An unknown species from China according to Wada.

Hafilda. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Halfilda', synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Hagakure. (Flowers hidden by Leaves), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.142, p.71, description, p.130 as 'Ha-gakure': Branches horizontally spreading or pendulous, flowers mostly facing downwards under the leaves. Leaves large, elliptical, shiny, remotely serrate, suddenly acuminate, 8.5 cm x 3.5 cm; petioles 6-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers dark currant red 821 /3, single, 5-6 petals, largest 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm. oblong, deeply emarginate. Filaments cadmium yellow with a pink shade. Style 2.6 cm long, rosy with 3 sub-erect arms. Flowers late. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. "Hagakure" is also the title of the ancient textbook for warriors of the Nabeshima Clan in the Saga Prefecture.

Hageitô. (Leaf Cockscomb). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.324. English translation p.237. Medium size, red graduation on pink ground, lotus-form semi-double, scattered stamens. Flowers early. Leaves broadly elliptic, small. Upright, fast growing. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.yuhsienensis*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1982. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hageman. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Ruta Hagmann.**

Haggerty Old Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hagi-komachi. (Hagi Beauty). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.191 with colour photo; English translation p.133. Small, peach red, tubular single, tapered stamen cylinder. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from a wild japonica community at Toragasaki in Hagi City. Discovered by Jûro Saneyasu, named by a public application in 1984. From Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Hagi-no-sato. (Home Town, Hagi). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.191 with colour photo; English translation p.132. Medium size, vermilion, tubular single, tapered stamen cylinder. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic to broadly elliptic, medium to large. Upright, dense growth. One of the wild camellias growing on Mt Kasayama in Hagi City. Displayed at the Hagi Camellia show since 1970. From Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Hagi-no-tsuyu. (Dewdrops on Bush Clover). *(C.hybrid), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.191 with colour photo; English translation p.132. Medium size, deep pink graduation on pink ground, cup-shaped single, petals shatter, apricot stamens, fragrant. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small, recurved. Spreading, dense growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.saluenensis*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1979. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hagler. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol. 18, No.4, inside rear cover; SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.62: Deep red and white. Large anemone of variable form. Originated in USA by Mrs Hagler, Augusta, Georgia.

Hagorome. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.40. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hagoromo.**

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), *(C.japonica).* The name 'Hagoromo' has been used for about 9 cultivars, some now extinct, including Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Persimmon pink, pointed petals, double. Iwasaki, 1821, *Honzô:* Cherry pink, formal double. Both different to the modern **Hagoromo.** Yashiro Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.311. No description; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* lists three **Hagoromo.** One a single cherry pink, sake cup shape; the second one is a persimon pink, double, small; thought to be the same as Itôs; and finally the third as 'New Hagoromo': Large size, palest pink, double lotus form, which appears to be the same as the modern cultivar. A classical hose-in-hose semi-double of blush pink. Medium sized. Petals are curved gradually outwards. Slender stamen column. Leaves narrowly-elliptic to narrowly ovate-elliptic, undulate, veins slightly impressed; crenate-serrulate margins. A Japanese camellia of antiquity, it was imported to Italy in 1886 and renamed 'Magnoliaeflora' ('Magnoliiflora'), by which synonym it is generally known in the Western World. It was given an "Award of Merit" in 1953 by the RHS. Its red sport in Portugal was named **Magnolia** and appeared later, in California where it was named 'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora'. Synonyms: 'Magnoliiflora', 'Rose of Dawn', 'Angel's Robe', 'Feather Robe', 'Hagoromo-Tokyo'. 'Magnoliaeflora'(Southern). 'Magnoliaeflora'(Kiyono's), 'Southern Magnoliaeflora', 'Magnoliaefolia', 'Magnoliaeflora Rosea'. Orthographic errors: 'Hagorome', 'Magnoliaeflora'. Pseudonym: 'Cho-no-hagasane'. Originated in Kantô, Japan. See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.95, p.160; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.29, pl.82; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan,* pl.91, p.46 as 'Hagoromo-Tokyo'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.114; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.306; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol 1, Tsubaki,* p.52. Chinese synonym 'Yuyi'.

Hagoromo. Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan.* Synonym, for **Higo-hagoromo.**

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), *(C.sasanqua),* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.22; Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Dantairin, Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite:* Medium white, thoroughly flushed with rose; slightly creped, small, thick petals form a lovely, small bloom. Upright, stout branched, good grower. Early flowering. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Pale pink, single with white dapples and streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1821, *Honzô Zufu,:* Formal double, pale cherry red. Originated in Japan. (believed extinct.)

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), *(C.japonica).* Yasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Single, soft cherry pink, sake-cup shape, stamens in a cylindrical cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* White ground, pale pink graduations, large size, semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Hagoromo. (Robe of Leaves), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Small, persimmon coloured double. Note: First character is "Ha" for leaf instead of feather. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hagoromo (Higo). Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1. Orthographic variant for **Higo-hagoromo.**

Hagoromo-Kansai. ('Hagoromo from Kansai), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan,* pl.90, p.45, description, p.113: Bush Camellia. Leaves elliptic, gradually acuminate, petioles glabrous. Flowers hold in the half opened condition for a considerable period. Palest pink with deeper shade of pink on outside, petals 15 with the innermost 2-3 longer than the outer ones, the largest 4.4 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, shallowly emarginate. Stamen column short and stout. Synonyms: 'Haru-no-akebono', 'Maruben-hagoromo', 'Kansai-hagoromo'. Originated in Katayama Juraku-en, Ikeda City, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo: pl.215, p.106, p.215, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972 as 'Kansai-hagoromo'; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol. 1, Tsubaki,* p.52. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.121 & 240, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.305, both as 'Haru-no-akebono'.

Hagoromo-no-kyoku. (Angel's Music), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.9: White with pink bottom. Large semi-double with petals long and incurved at the edge. Leaves variegated. Originated in Japan.

Hagoromo-no-musume. (Hagoromo's Daughter). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.196 with colour photo; English translation p.136. Medium size, white, lotus to peony form double, petals thick and falling in pieces at the end of blooming, tubular to split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate to oblong, medium size, pale green. Spreading growth. Believed to be a natural seedling of **Hagoromo**. Originated by Matsuhiko Ishida. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hagoromo-Tokyo. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan,* No.91.Synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Hahasono. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.105. Orthographic error for **Hahasonomori.**

Hahasonomori. (Oak Forest), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Five petals; one is red, another is half red and half pink, another is pink, the others mostly pink or red. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.105, as 'Hahasono'. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Tôan', 'Tôan-Tsubaki'

Hahi-tsubaki. Yanagida, Yoshizô, 1936, see Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.165. A local name for *C.rusticana*

Hahn Supreme. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.69: Bright veined pink. Very large semi-double with irregular petals and interspersed petaloids and anthers. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California.

Haibei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the France *C.japonica* **Sea Shell.**

Haidao Zhijin. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Pirates Gold.**

Haidun. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.77, No.348. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.pitardii* hybr. **Nonie Haydon.**

Haiermian. (Child's Face). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 21st Jan. 1993: White with some blush, especially in early unfolding, formal double; medium size. Vigorous compact growth. Blooms early to late. Originated in Sichuan Province, China.

Haiersidun. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.77, No.411. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Louise Hairston.**

Haihong. (Crab Apple Red), *(C.sasanqua),* Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu*. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The colour is light red. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hai-hung'.

Hai-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki - Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.156. Different reading for **Haihong.**

Hai Hung Hua. Chinese Group name for *C.sasanqua.* Different reading: 'Haihonghua'. Japanese reading: 'Kaikoha'.

Hai Liu Cha. Chinese group name for wabisuke. Japanese reading: 'Kairyu Cha'. Different reading: 'Hailiuhua'.

Hailiu Cha. (Dwarf Pomegranate Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Li, Shishen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu*. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The calyx is green, the flowers pomegranate red and the petals fragmented. Originated in China.

Hailunnuo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Helenor.**

Hailunnuo Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Redgrove**, as 'Helenor Rosea'.

Hailstone Double. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.346. Synonym for **Yae-arare.**

Hainan Baozhu. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p. 319 with colour photo; Synonym for **Jaune.**

Hainanshan Cha. Chinese group name for *C.paucipunctata.* Different reading: 'Hai Nan Shan Cha'.

Haipao. Chinese synonym for USA *(C.japonica)* **Sea Foam.**

Haiseyama. Watanabe, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.53 as 'Haise-yama'. Orthographic error for **Hatsuseyama.**

Haite. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Willie Hite.**

Hai-tsubaki. Satomi & Peer, 1956, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.17, No.8, p.34. This is one of the old names in Japan for the 'Snow Camellia' or *C.rusticana* and translates as "Creeping Camellia".

Haiyô. Japanese name for *C.japonica* var *concava* 'Makino'.

Haiyunxia. (Glow on the Sea), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.61, colour photo [p.146]; Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* No.189, p.38, colour photo No.100: Medium size, 8 cm across, purplish red, rose form to formal double with 30-40 petals in 3-5 rows; finally fully opening to show about 50 stamen in the centre. Blooms mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, apices acuminate, coarsely serrate. Originated in China. Chang reports it as synonymous with **Dahonglian**.

Haiyunhong. (Red Clouds on the Sea), *(C.japonica).* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shan Cha Hua: A* red, rose form double. Originated in China.

Haizi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.134. Chinese synonym for **Anne Hazelwood.**

Hajikano-de-benten. (Benten from Hajika), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû,* vol.5 in the section of camellias with different coloured margins to their leaves. White margined leaves, red, single flowers. Synonym: 'Bakurô-tsubaki'. Different reading: 'Hakano-de-benten'. (Believed extinct.)

Hajikano-de-nihon'ichi. (Japan's Best from Hajika), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on variegated leaves. Big, broad, flat leaves. Resembles 'Nihon'ichi-tsubaki' in

Sômoku Kihin Kagami, 1827. Different reading 'Hakano-de-nihon'ichi'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hajime-tânakai. Yanagita, 1936, *Camellia japonica* var *hajimetâka* var. *nov.* Forestry Society of Japan, 18:629. Botanical synonym for *C.rusticana.*

Hajirai. (Shyness), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.114, colour photo, p.237, description: Medium sized, deep pink (RHS.CC. Red Group 50C) with deeper veining, petals 5-6, large, broad with creped margins. Stamen cluster, stout columnar, pinched in at top. Slightly fragrant. Leaves, glossy, dark green, prominent venation on upper surface. Originated in Izu Ôshima Isle, Japan. A sport of **Tôkai.**

Hajuro-nishiki. *(C.japonica)*, Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40. No description. Imported from Japan by the Star Nursery, California, USA in 1930.

Hakaku. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hakkaku.**

Hakano-de-benten. Watanbe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû-*, No.10, p.120. Different reading for **Hajikano-de-benten.**

Hakano-de-nihon'ichi. Different reading **Hajikano-de-nihon'ichi.**

Hakata-murasaki. **(**Purplish Camellia from Hakata). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.113 & 127. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Hakata-yuritsubaki. (Lily Camellia from Hakata), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.718 as 'Hakata-yuri-tsubaki': Medium sized, white single of 8 erect and undulated petals and a long stamen column. Originated in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakete. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Melinda Hackett.** Previous synonym 'Mailinda'.

Hakeyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Paul Harkey.**

Hakikake. (Splashed), *(C.japonica)*, Hirayama, Tokuo, (Latter 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu;* Asai, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47, 48. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakikomufu. (Mixed Markings), *(C.japonica)*, Kaoru, Hagiya, 1979, *Tsubaki no Sazanka*, p.27, No.4: Green elliptic leaves with pewter green and creamy streaks. Serrulate margins. Originated in Japan.

Haki-no. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Locarno 2005, Kamelien an Küsten des Schwarzen Meeres, Nakhutsrishvili, G; A Japanese cultivar imported to the coast of Adshariens at the end of the 19th century. Peony form.

Haki-Raku-Ten. Woodroof, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin* 8(6):5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hakurakuten.**

Hakkaku. (White Crane), *(C.japonica)*, Yoshida, Shigekurô, 1933, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, colour pl.53, p.99 and Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.16, p.8, description p.89: Bush camellia of open, vigorous growth. Leaves, often large, rhombo-elliptic gradually tapering to apex, somewhat concave on upper surface, laxly undulate, evolute at margins. Flowers widely campanulate, strongly wavy at margins, reflexed half above in full blossom, pure white with one or two short, thick or thin pink streaks. Similar to **Kamohonnami** except for the red streaks. Similarly the tip of the style is exposed before the bloom opens. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan and first described by Shigekurô Yoshida in 1933. 'Haku' is white and 'Kaku' is the common name for the red crowned Japanese crane, so the name alludes to the short, red streaks on the big white petals.

See Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.22 as 'Hakutsuru'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.112 & 237 as 'Hakutsuru-Chûbu'. Different readings: 'Hakuzuru', 'Hakutsuru', 'Hakukaku'. Synonym: 'Hakutsuru-Chûbu'. Note: The orthography 'Hakutsuru' is retained for the Higo camellia of the same characters.

Hakkaku-higo. Synonym for **Hakutsuru.** (Higo).

Hakkan. (Chinese Pheasant), *(C.rusticana),* Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Koeki Chikinshô,* as 'Hakkan-tsubaki'; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu,* as 'Hakukan'; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* as 'Hakkan-tsubaki'; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as 'Hakukan'; *Tsubai Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai* (before 1868); Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.282, p.176; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.115; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.103: Leaves elliptic to narrowly obovate-elliptic, acuminate, manifestly serrate, venation impressed, petioles very hairy. Flowers single, very large, petals spreading horizontally, red (Currant Red 821/3) marbled white in varying degrees. Late flowering. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Believed to be the same variety as **Norikoboshi.** Resembles **Maizuru.** Different reading 'Hakukan'. Synonyms: 'Haku-hakkan', 'Hakkan-tsubaki'.

Hakkan-tsubaki. Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Koeki Chikinchô,* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Synonym for **Hakkan.**

Hakkan. Different reading for **Hakugan** in *Zôho Chikinshô.*

Hakkenya. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.7. No description. Originated in the Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Hakone-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Hakone). (Wabisuke). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.259 with colour photo; Small red single with short stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Found by Ryuichi Tsuchiya in the precincts of Hakone Shrine in 1993. Can also throw pink flowers. From Kanagawa Pref., Japan.

Hakubai. (White Apricot), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai, 1934-1935, Catalogue, p.32 as 'Haku-bai': Snow white, round petalled single. Originated in Japan

Hakubaishin. (White Plum stamens), *(C.japonica),* Hagiya, 1982, "Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias using *C.chrysantha* Pollen", p.3. JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki,* No,21, p.4. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hakubi. (White Eyebrows, or Masterpiece), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.26, colour photo and description: Small size, white, compact, cup-shaped single, 4-5 cm across, with a central column of stamens, with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves waved, mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices recurved, acuminate, margins rolled, serrate. Originated in Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1981. Note: 'Hakubi', "White Eyebrows" means a person or thing of exceptional merit.

Hakubishi. Uekiya Seigoro, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu,* vol.I. Different reading for **Shirobishi.**

Hakubokuhan. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.6. Different reading for **Shirobokuhan.**

Hakubotan. (White Peony), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Large white, peony form; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.112, pl.63 as 'Haku-botan'; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.24, p.14, description, p.95 as 'Haku-botan-Tokyô': White, peony flowered, bush camellia cultivar, of very stout growth. Leaves broadly-elliptic and somewhat wavy, with long, glabrous, rarely a little hairy, petiole, glossy, dark green, abrupt acuminate, finely serrate. Petals 10-15 or more, wavy or irregularly wavy. Stamens irregular, often grouped into 5 bundles, or intermingled with irregularly curved petaloids. Late flowering.

Vigorous, spreading, upright growth. Different reading: 'Shirobotan'. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Note: K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Alabama, USA named one of his seedlings 'Shiro-botan' in his 1949 Catalogue. Synonyms: 'White Peony', 'Hakubotan-Tokyô', 'Hakubotan-Kantô'. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.113 Colour photo and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1973, pl.245, p.116. There is a similar 'Hakubotan' from the Kansai District, Japan. Resembles **Yukibotan.**

Hakubotan-Chûbu. (White Peony from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.103 as 'Hakubotan'. To prevent confusion the name was changed to **Hakubotan-Chûbu.** Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.113, colour photo, p.237 description: Medium size, pure white double, 4-5 rows of rounded, concave petals forming a cupped bloom with a sparse, irregular stamen group in the centre. Leaves strong, shining green, obovate-elliptic; apex acute, margins finely serrate, slightly recurved. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Hakubotan-Kantô. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.113, Synonym for **Hakubotan.**

Hakubotan-Kyôto. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.112. Synonym for **Hakubotan-Reikanji.**

Hakubotan-Reikanji. (White Peony from Reikan Temple), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.42, p.21, description. p.97: Bush camellia cultivar of stout growth with leaves thick and dark green. Leaves broadly-elliptic to narrowly elliptic, shortly acute, shallowly crenate-dentate and manifestly evolute at the margins. Petioles glabrous. Flowers pure white, large, petals thick texture, rather narrow, suberect, gracefully recurved in upper parts. Stamens few in number, filaments white. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at the Buddhist Reikan Temple, Kyôto, Japan. Synonym: 'Hakubotan-Kyôto'.

Hakubotan-Tokyô. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.34, p.17, description, p.95. Tuyama added "Tokyô" to the name of the original **Hakubotan.** However as the original name always has priority, this is regarded as a synonym for **Hakubotan.**

Hakubyôshi. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.114. Different reading for **Shirabyôshi.**

Hakuchinka. (Rare White Flower), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô,* vol.II; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* as 'Hakuchinkwa'; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306 & 311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, medium size double. (eightfold), Autumn blooming, very early. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Hakuchinkwa', 'Shirochinka'. Synonym: 'Hakuchinka-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan.

Hakuchinkwa. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e.* Different reading for **Hakuchinka.**

Hakuchinka-tsubaki. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.89. Synonym for **Hakuchinka.**

Hakuchô. (Swan), *(C.japonica),* Cho, (before 1867), *Chinkafu,* p.27-27: Pink and white, single flower. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shiratori'. (Believed extinct.)

Hakuchô. (Swan), *(C.japonica),* Chugai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: A medium sized, white, rose form double with the outer 3-4 rows of petals imbricated, with some irregular centre petals which can be mixed with a few white filamented stamens when fully open. The characters for 'Hakuchô' can be read 'Shiratori' but this romanization has been restricted to another cultivar.

Hakuchô. (Swan), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.15: Double, pure white, 6 cm across x 4 cm deep, with over 40 petals; when fully open, petaloids and stamens to the extent of 30 are visible. Late flowering. Leaves are small, 7 cm long, ovate. A cross between japonica and rusticana. Collected in Mishima-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.112, 237 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka,* p.388.

Hakuchô. (White Butterfly), *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.40 as 'Haku-cho': White, medium semi-double. Believed to have originally been imported from Japan by the Star Nursery, California in 1930. However it is incorrectly identified and not the original Japanese **Hakuchô.** Synonyms: 'White Butterfly', 'Mrs Albert Dekker'.

Hakuchô-no-mizu'umi. (Swan Lake), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.112, colour photo, p.237 description: Medium sized, (8-9 cm) white single to semi-double with one or two erect petals dividing the spreading stamen cluster. Leaves elliptic, apex blunt acute, shallowly, finely serrate, glossy, dark green. The original old tree survives at Jôritsuji Temple, Fuoi District, Japan. Named and released by Takuo Iwazumi. Synonym: 'Shi-rochasen-kagura' .

Hakudaikagura. Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokabutsu Zufu,* vol.4. Different reading for **Shiro-daikagura.**

Haku-Fuki. Inazawa Nurseries Catalogue Wholesale, 1986-1987.Orthographic error for **Hanafûki.**

Hakugan. (White Wild Goose), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô:* White, very large, semi-double with 3-4 petal rows and cylindrical stamen cluster. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* White, very large semi-double with 2 rows of petals, bamboo whisk stamen cluster. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Description same as Itô, 1710, however in the third part of *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* it is described as pinkish white, peony form flower. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû* with first modern description. See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Culture of Japan,* pl.88, p.146; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.68, p.34, colour photo, p.105, description: Leaves broadly elliptic to oblong, slightly folded along the midrib, venation impressed; petioles glabrous. Flower, petals rather few, outer ones large and widely opened, inner ones loosely incurved with poor stamens. White, faintly blushed pink. Flowers mid-season to late. Different readings: 'Shirokari', 'Shirogan', 'Hakkan'. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Synonym: 'Shirokari'. See, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.111; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.222, p.108.

Hakugasane. Incorrectly listed in Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* 1960, No.l, p.53 and 1970, No.10, p.121, as included in the *Kadan Kômoku.*

Hakagura. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Different reading 'Shirogura', synonym for **Shiro-suminokura.**

Haku Gyoku. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.96. Synonym for **Shiratama-bana.**

Hakugyoku. (White Jewel), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large size, white, semi-double with petals in 3-4 rows, stamens dispersed. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakugyokuka. Different reading for **Shiratama-bana.**

Hakuhai. (White Cup), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia Of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.65, p.59, description, p.300: White, cup-shaped single of 7-8 petals and a large, central column of stamens with yellow anthers and cream filaments. Small size, 7-8 cm across. Leaves small, elliptical, midgreen, bluntly acuminate, shallowly, coarsely serrate. Originated in Kanaoka Chinka-en, Kansai District, Japan. Synonym: 'Hakuhai-Kansai'. There is another cultivar of the same name from Kagawa, Japan.

Hakuhai. (White Cup), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.237, description: Pure white, large single with "chasen" (tea whisk) stamens, filaments deep yellow. Early season blooming. Leaves long-oval, medium sized, acuminate apex, glossy green. Plant habit erect and vigorous. Originated in Mure Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named by Saneichi Koyama in 1976. Synonym: 'Hakuhai-Kagawa'.

Hakuhai-Kansai. Synonym for the **Hakuhai** from Kansai district.

Hakuhai-Kagawa. Synonym for the **Hakuhai** from Kagawa Prefecture.

Haku-hakkan. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.242.Cited from *Kôeki Chikinshô,* 1719 and described as an error for **Hakkan**

Hakuhan-kujaku. (White Spotted Peacock), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.372; and 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.300, p.152, description, p.180 as 'Haku-han-kujaku': A white blotched or marbled form of 'Kujaku'. Branches erect to weeping, leaves linear, curved, thick, margins obscurely crenate. Flowers red (Carmine 21) spotted white with 12-22 petals, linear. Stamens long, irregular, few. Flowers mid-season. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.90, p.33 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.46, 211, lists this cultivar as 'Kujaku-tsubaki'. See colour photo: p.332, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Synonym: 'Kujaku-tsubaki'. Originated in Mikawa, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Haku-Han-Ka-Jaku'. Chinese synonym 'Kongquechun'.

Haku-Han-Ka-Jaku. Cannon, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28. Corruption of Japanese name **Hakuhan-kujaku.**

Hakuhassaku. Different reading for **Shirohassaku.**

Hakuhô. (White Phoenix), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.27 as 'Haku-how': White, with the palest pink cast, medium large peony form with frilled petals. Early to mid-season blooming. Medium spreading growth. See colour photos: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.55, p.20; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.113; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.428; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.21. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Tarô'an** x **Daikagura.** Resembles **Owari-otome.** Different readings: 'Hakuhoh', 'Haku-how'. According to SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature:* "Very similar to, if not the same as 'Yohei-haku'."

Hakuhô. (White Peak), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large size, white, formal double, lotus shape with long petals. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakuhô.(White Phoenix), (Higo), *Higgo Rokka,* 1989, p.31: Large size, 11-12 cm across, snow white with 6-8 petals. A sport of **Yamato-nishiki.** Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan*), 2010, p.232 with colour photo; Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Filaments yellow, ume-jin (apricot type).

Hakuhoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika, no Shôkai to Saikai,* pl.55, p.20. Different reading for **Hakuhô.**

Hakuhôtô. Synonym for **Baibaota** of Chinese origin.

Haku-how. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 193~1937, p.27. Different reading for **Hakuhô.**

Hakuhôju. Synonym for **Hôshu.**

Hakuhôshu. (White Gem), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants,* p.15. Synonym for **Baibaozhu** of Chinese origin.

Hakui. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.200, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, campanulate single with 5 rounded, embracing, reflexed petals and central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third and bright yellow anthers. Blooms late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Selected from wild japonicas in Hakui City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tsuyoshi Ishigame in 1983.

Hakui-no-sode. (Sleeve of White Gown). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.191 with colour photo; English translation p.133. Semi-double white, with a single red stripe on one petal, thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Selected by Fumio Naitô in 1997. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hakujishi. (White Lion), *(C.japonica),* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.15; Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zuku;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.68, p.119: Medium sized, white, open peony type with 2-3 outer rows of large, ruffled petals, enclosing a centre of mixed, erect, small petals and petaloids and scattered stamens with golden anthers. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hakushishi', 'Shirojishi', 'Shirajishi'. Colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.76, description, p.222 as 'Shiro-jishi'.

Hakuju. (White Age = 99 years old), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.323, description, p.246: A small, campanulate, single white of 6-7 petals with a short, slightly irregular column of stamens with light yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves, obovate, mid-green; apex tapering acuminate; margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. A wild japonica from the Kono'e family, Gosho, Kyôto City, Japan. Selected by Motoharu Miyazawa in 1963, named by Zenkei Shibayama in 1978. See, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.29. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.111 colour photo. This birthday is specially celebrated in Japan.

Hakujuka. Different reading for **Shiratama-bana.**

Hakukaku. (White Crane), (Higo), Tamura, 1956, *Higotsubaki Shinkaki.* Different reading for **Hakutsuru.**

Hakukan. (White Pheasant), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.6 as 'Haku-kan': White blushed pink. Large double, peony form. Midseason blooming. Satomi's description is thought to be an error for **Hakugan,** ie. confusion between **Hakkan** and **Hakugan.**

Hakukan. (White Leisure), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu.* Synonym for **Hakkan,** See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki,* No.20, p.108.

Hakukei. (White Fowl), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.9: Pure white. Large single. Originated in Japan.

Hakuko. (White Child), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section "Ha": White, semi-double with 2-3 rows of petals, stamens dispersed, petaloids erect in centre of flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.23.

Hakumanyô. (White Myriad Petals), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Nayose Hanagata Tsuki Meisai,* [before 1968]: Formal double white, with 4-5 petal rows, average size. Lotus shape with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan.

Hakumyôrenji. (White 'Myôrenji'), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.184 as 'Haku-myôrenji': White, cup-shaped single, medium size, 7-8 large outer petals, somewhat crêped on the edge, with a bold, central column of stamens with golden anthers. Leaves broad-ovate; apex blunt acute, shallow, medium serrations, definite venation. Blooms very early to mid-season. Resembles **Meigetsu.** See colour photos, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.113, 237; p.41, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Katei, Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol.1, Tsubaki,* p.43. Different reading: 'Shiromyôrenji'. Synonym: 'Sakigaki'. Myôrenji is the lotus sutra shrine. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Haku No Yuki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.96. Different reading for **Shirayuki.**

Haku-ô. (Whitish Yellow), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: White, double, large size petals piled up. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Corruptions of Japanese name: 'Hakou', 'Haku-ow'.

Haku-ô. (White King), *(C,japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.44, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, tulip-shaped single, with 5 obovate, emarginate petals and a central stamen column, with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices long acuminate. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Seiôbo.** Named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1980.

Hakuo. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.13. Abbreviation for **Haku-otome.**

Haku-osaraku. Different reading for **Shiro-osaraku.**

Haku-otome. (White Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, medium size. New variety. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû* in the section on formal doubles: White, medium. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.44, p.82; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.60, p.30, description, p.103: Leaves elliptic to oblong-elliptic, a little folded along the midrib, veinlets impressed, petioles hairy. Petals deciduous. Flowers mid-season to late. Formal double with no stamens. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. See colour photos: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.386; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1972, vol.I, pl.408, p.171; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.386. Synonyms: 'Virgin White', 'Shiro-otome', 'White Bleichroeder', 'Bleichroeder White', 'White Otome', 'Mrs Helen Reynolds'. Sports: **Somekawa, Sumizome.** Corruption of name: 'Kurozome'. Resembles: 'Shiragiku', 'Furansujiro', 'Hasumi-jiro'. Different reading: 'Shiro-otome'. Abbreviation 'Hakuo'.

Haku-otome. (White Maiden), Synonym for *C.sasanqua* **Fuji-no-mine.**

Haku Rakutan. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1947.Corruption of the Japanese name **Haku-rakuten.**

Hakurakuten. (Name of T'ang Dynasty Poet), (Higo), *Higo Rokka.* ca. l989, p.31: Large size, 12-13 cm across, with 6-7 snow white petals. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Latest *Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.233 with colour photo; Filaments ume-jin (apricot type). Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves obovate, medium size. Vigorous upright growth. A sport of **Shintsukasa,** recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in the 1980s.

Hakurakuten. (Name of T'ang Dynasty Chinese poet), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue,1934-1935, p.32: White double, large, curved petals. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue,* with colour plate: A large white flower with broad petals and stamens in the centre, 8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals are long, narrow, overlapping, fluted and satin texture. Central stamens, about 90, mixed with petaloids in the form of a cylinder. Leaves, medium-green, tapered at ends, acuminate, margins shallowly indented. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Synonyms: 'Refugee', 'Wisley White', 'White Crane'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Haku Rakutan', 'Haki-Raku-Ten', 'Haku-rotaten'. Different readings: 'Haku-rakuten', 'Haku Rakuten'. Received the RHS., "Award of Merit", 1977. See Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan,* pl.57, p.29, description, p.102.

Hakurakuten. (Name of T'ang Dynasty Chinese Poet), *(C.sasanqua),* Ishizawa & Hagiya, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1967, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.584, p.223: Medium sized, white single of 7 petals, about 8.8 cm across. Petals irregular, crimped and waved. Blooms early to mid-season. See also Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan,* pl.407, p.207 as 'Haku-rakuten'. Selected from seedlings at Yoshimura Meika'en

Nursery, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated and registered by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1977.

Hakurakuten. (Name of T'ang Dynasty Chinese poet). *(C.japonica),* Yamaguchi, Tsubaki-en Catalogue, 1991-1992, No.571: Large, white, hose in hose flower. Seedling of **Hagoromo** x **Betty Sheffield Supreme.** Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1993-1994, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, No.114: Pure white double with distinctive rows of petals. Large size. This is the fourth Japanese cultivar of this name. First bloomed in 1988. Originated by Misoji Yamaguchi, Tsubaki-en, Kyôto, Japan.

Hakurei. (White Peak). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.195 with colour photo; English translation p.135. Medium size, white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A cultivar raised by a private family in Kanazawa City. Discovered by Taku Shiota, named by Ishikawa Camellia Enthusiasts' Club in 1970. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Hakuren. (White Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Shirai, Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Watanabe, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.78: Pure white, formal double, lotus shape, large flower. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Hakurenge. (White Lotus Flower), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu* as a small flower; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.79 as 'Haku-renge': A large size, white semi-double to rose form double with pointed petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Hakurenkwa', 'Hakurenga'. Synonym: 'Hakurengyoku'. Note: All descriptions except Iwasaki's are similar.

Hakurenge. (White Lotus Flower), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.352: White rose form double with incurved petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Last character different to above but with a similar meaning. Possibly the same as the cultivar above.

Hakurenge. (White Lotus Flower), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.519: Large, white semi-double flower formed like one flower growing out of another. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakurengyoku. (White Lotus Jewel), *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868). White with 4 rows of petals. Large flower. Originated in Japan. Synonym for **Hakurenge.**

Hakurenka. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.45, p.53 as 'Hakurenkwa'. Different reading for **Hakurenge.**

Hakuro. Different reading for **Shiratsuyu.**

Hakurô. (White Candle), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.337, p.140, description, p.247: Large white, cup-shaped, semi-double with 11-12 large outer petals in 2-3 rows and a central column of stamens. Selected from cultivars grown by a private family in Utsumi Town, Shôdo Island, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hasechika Imoto. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.237:- White semi-double, at first the stamens are closed but, in early spring, they become separated. Medium sized, early to mid-season flowering. Leaves small ovate with shallow serrations.

Hakurôgetsu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.121. Different reading for 'Shirorôgetsu'.

Hakuro-kaku. (White Dew Tower), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.7. No description.. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.195 with colour photo; English translation p.136. Medium size, white semi-double, somewhat lotus-formed, cylindrical

stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A cultivar raised by a private family in Komatsu Town. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1985. From Ehime Prefecture. Translated as (Egret Castle).

Hakuro-nishiki. (Early Autumn Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink, streaked and dotted deeper pink. Large. Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Pale ground, double, large. Early blooming. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.195, p.342; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.357, p.181, description, p.196: Leaves ovate-elliptic to elliptic, long acuminate at the apex, slightly folded at midrib, margins manifestly serrate, petioles glabrous. Flowers double, pale pink (Neyron Rose 623/2), densely spotted or lined rose (Neyron Rose 623). Petals all incurved, embracing each other. Flowers early to mid-season. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.342. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Different reading: 'Shirotsuyu-nishiki'. See, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.113; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.352.

Haku-rotaten. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name: **Hakurakuten.**

Hakuryô. (White Dragon), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25: White, full double. Originated in Shikoku, Japan. Different readings: 'Hakuryû', 'Hakuryoh'.

Hakuryoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.216. Different reading for Hakuryô.

Hakuryû. (White Dragon), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1964, *Chinkaen Chinkashû:* White double. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.365 & vol.II, 1978, pl.451, p.177 as 'Haku-ryû'; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.184: A white, double anemome blossom, medium size with wide, wavy, outside petals in 2-3 rows. Filaments short and cream coloured, outer petaloids white, inner cream. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate; apex acuminate; margins shallowly serrate, venation conspicuous. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.113, 237. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. There is a camellia of the same name, but a different variety in the Shikoku area for which the variant reading **Hakuryô** is recommended.

Hakuryuh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars fron Nursery Catalogues,* p.96. Different reading for **Hakuryû.**

Hakusen. (White Fan), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.10, 11; Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.121 as 'Haku-sen'. No description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.111*:* Large white Higo with 5 broad outer petals, crimped and waved with a burst of pale yellow stamens in the centre. Originated with the Shinohara family in Kumamoto City, Japan. Resembles **Shiro-osaraku.**

Hakusen. (White Fan), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.55, colour photo and description: Large size, white, single with 5 obovate petals in a trumpet shape, and a central stamen column, with lemon coloured filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown. Originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1988.

Hakusenshi. (White, Chosen Child), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki to Ochabana:* White, large, single. Flowers early to midseason. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.112, 236: Large white, single, opening bowl-shape to open cup-shape. Flowers early to late. Leaves mid-green, glossy, broad-elliptic; apex short acute; margins shallowly crenate. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.

Hakusha. (White Building). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.324. English translation p.237. Medium size, white, flat single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected by Kazuko Igase from wild japonicas in Sotonoura Town, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kôsaku Matsuda in 1982.

Hakushi. (White Paper), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe,1969, pl.145: Ivory white semi-double, 16-18 petals in 3-4 rows; centre row semi-erect about a small stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakushi. (White Master), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.565: Ash white semi-double, 14-16 petals, veined, rounded; irregular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. Note: The second character is different to that in the cultivar name above and means "Teacher" or "Master". (Believed extinct.)

Hakushin-bokuhan. (White Stamens Bokuhan), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.224. Described as a synonym for **Bokuhan.** A local name in the Chûbu District for **Bokuhan.**

Hakushishi. Different reading for **Hakujishi.**

Hakushû. (Old Name for Shimane Prefecture), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants.* No description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.111, 236 as 'Hakusyû': Campanulate white single, 5-6 small, rounded petals, slightly emarginate. Leaves malt green, ovate; apex long acuminate; serrate. Compact stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.29. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Meigetsu,** named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973. Different reading: 'Hakusyû'.

Hakushû. (White Autumn), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.111, colour photo, p.236 as 'Hakusyû': Medium sized, white single, 7-8 petals, edges crinkled and reflexed. Compact stamen cluster. Early flowering. Leaves dark green, elliptic; apex abruptly acuminate, flat except recurved tip. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Kaga-hassaku,** named and released by Takshi Shioda in 1975. Characters different to that in the above cultivar and translate as "White Autumn". Different reading: 'Hakusyû'.

Hakushuden. (Palace of White Jewels), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.9 as 'Hakushu-den': Pure white. Large single with incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Hakushû-hyakka. (Hakuhû's Many Flowers), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980, *Lists of Plants* as 'Hakushûhyakka'. No description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.111, colour photo, p.236, description as 'Hakusyû-hyakka': Very large to large, semidouble, 12-14 round, reflexed petals in 3 rows; central column of stamens, a little irregular, yellow anthers, pale cream filaments. Different reading: 'Hakusyû-hyakka'. Selected by Takashi Sumi from cultivars raised by a private family in Yonago City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1970.

Hakushun. (White Spring). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.192 with colour photo; English translation p.134. Small, white, tubular to trumpet shaped single, red shading on outer petals, wrinkled petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat curved outwards. Upright, vigorous growth. Considered to be a seedling of **Kôki.** Named by Saneichi Ogawa, released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Hakusyû. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.111. Different reading for **Hakushû.**

Hakusyû-hyakka. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.111. Different reading for **Hakushû-hyakka.**

Hakutaka. (White Hawk), (Higo), Cho, ca.1800, *Chinkafu,* illustr. [p.12-13]: Large leaves; snow white. Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan;* Hiratsaka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.8, 11: White, 10 cm across with 6 petals with irregular crimped margins. Stamens 120 or more, whitish filaments, fully open, yellowish anthers. Leaves large, ovate to broad-elliptic, heavy venation. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol. I, 1972, pl.78, p.62, as 'Higo-hakutaka'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.112, description, p.237, lower corner, as 'Hakutaka'(Higo). Different reading: 'Shirataka'. Synonyms: 'Higo-hakutaka', 'Hakutaka'(Higo). Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hakutaka(Higo). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.112, lower corner. Synonym for **Hakutaka.**

Hakutama. Different reading for **Hakugyoku.**

Hakutei. (White Emperor), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.42, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, saucer-shaped single, with 6 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, and a wide central stamen column with ivory filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-ovate, apices recurved acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Seiôbo** x **Hatsu-arashi-Saga.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Hakuteijô. (White Palace), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan:* Snowy white single. Leaves medium size, late flowering. For colour photo see Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.156, p.53 as 'Hakuteijoh'. Originated in Japan. Note: This is the name of an ancient Chinese castle where a third century Chinese hero dies in a popular historic novel.

Hakuteijoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.53. Different reading for **Hakuteijô.**

Hakutori. Different reading for **Hakuchô.**

Hakutôsan. (Mt. Hakutô). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.194 with colour photo; English translation p.135. Medium size, white, formal double, long petals. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, large. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of **Hakuro-nishiki.** Originated by Teiji Himuro, registered to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery in 1993. Former name 'Shirota'e'. From Kanagawa Prefecture.

Haku-Tsura. Dodd Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.5. Corruption of Japanese name **Hakutsuru**.

Hakutsuru. (White Crane), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Pure white. Very large. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.18, p.9, description, p.90: Higo camellia bearing pure white flowers. Leaves small and flat. Petals spreading horizontally from the base, stamens widely opened and arranged in a ring. Leaves elliptic; apex cuspidately acute; petioles glabrous. Petals 7-9, undulate. Style a little shorter than the stamens, divided into 3-4 arms. Flowers late. The characters of the name of this cultivar are the same as **Hakkaku,** but to avoid confusion the Higo Camellia Society of Japan officially changed the reading to **Hakutsuru** for the Higo cultivar. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan. See, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.112 colour photo as 'Hakukaku'. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* pp.63, 70 as 'Haku-kaku'. Other readings: 'Shirazuru', 'Hakukaku-higo', 'Hakkaku-higo'. Synonyms: 'White Crane', 'White Stork'. Received an RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1968.

Hakutsuru. (White Crane), *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery 1938, p.17. See black & white plates, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.164; Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.145 colour plate. These show a self white incomplete, informal double, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with about 10 large petals, about 5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, irregularly

cleft, somewhat ruffled. The centre of the flower has some irregular, small petals, erect, intermingled with stamens, anthers yellow, filaments white. Leaves tending elliptic, cupped, coriaceous, averging 10.5 cm x 5.5 cm, serrations broad and shallow; apex short pointed. It is stated to have been imported from Japan by Domoto as 'Grandiflora Alba'. However all Japanese catalogues and illustrations show a simple single, for which the reading **Hakkaku** has been accepted as the valid name. There appears to have been a confusion in the USA as the early lists describe the variety as a single white. Synonyms given include 'White Crane', 'Haku-bai', 'White Stork', and 'Japanese White' and in the South of America, **Hakurakuten** has erroneously been equated with **Hakutsuru.**

Hakutsuru-Chûbu. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.112. Synonym for **Hakkaku.**

Hakutsuru-no-mai. (White Crane's Dance). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.193 with colour photo; English translation p.134. Large, white, semi-double, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, apices recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of 'Miyakojima'. Selected and released by Fumio Naitô in 1997. From Aichi Prefecture.

Haku-un. (White Cloud), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.92: A simple 5 petalled single white with very dark crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Shirogumo'.

Haku-un. (White Cloud), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.478: A single white with a pink flush at petal base and red streaks, 7-8 petals with irregularly notched edges. Stamens in a central cylinder. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Haku-un. (White Cloud), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* colour pl.23, p.9: Simple campanulate white of 5-6 petals, small with stout stamen column with deep yellow anthers. Blooms very early. Synonyms: 'Chôfuku-ji', 'Haku-un'(Tsubaki), 'Haku-un-chôfukuji. Originated in Kyôto, Japan.

Haku-un-higashiyama. (White Cloud - Eastern Mountain), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.224: Ivory white semi-double to open incomplete double of about 20 petals, some red spots and an occasional dash of colour. An urn-shaped stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Haku-un-tsubaki. (White Cloud Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Monk Horin, 1640, *Kakameiki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.47.

Haku-un (Tsubaki). Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980. p.14. Synonym for **Haku-un.**

Haku-wabisuke. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.122. Different reading for **Shiro-wabisuke.**

Hakuzenryu. (Virtuous White Dragon), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia,* No.27, p.4, colour photo and description: Small size, white, vase-shaped single, with central stamen column, with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and light yellow anthers. Originated in Shirahama City, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan.

Hakuzuru. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.121. Different reading for **Hakkaku.**

Halcon. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.5, p.28. Orthographic error for 'Halcyon', synonym for **Nellie McGrath.**

Halcyon. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.63. Synonym for **Nellie McGrath.**

Halesia. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1830; Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.77 as 'Hallesia':

Leaves large, oblong, much toothed, of a beautiful green; bud small, elongate; flower large, double, rose coloured; the first rows of petals recurved, imbricated; those at the centre small, twisted and striped with white. A few abortive stamens. Originated in England as a seedling of the red single (**Rubra**). As the camellia is named for Mr Hale, the orthography is **Halesia.** Orthographic errors: 'Halesii', 'Haleysia', 'Hallesia', 'Halleana', 'Hallesii'.

Halesia Vera. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* ed,2, p.94, 95, as 'Hallesia Vera': Leaves average size, oblong, thick, prominent venation, of a dull green; flower, 8 cm across, double, rose coloured. The outer rows of petals is recurved, pointed, imbricated; the centre petals, small, erect with stripes of greyish white, A few abortive stamens. Originated in England as a seedling of **Expansa.** Orthographic error: 'Hallesia Vera'.

Halesii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic variant for **Halesia.**

Haleysia. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Halesia.**

Haley's Monarch. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1848. Orthographic error for 'Hally's Monarch', synonym for **The Monarch.** In the USA the name has been confused with **Enrico Bettoni.** Synonyms: 'Lateriatus', 'Macey Taylor', 'West Coast Sarah Frost', 'Venus', 'Hite Pink', 'Maurice Hurst', 'Red Walker', 'Elata'.

Half Pint. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion list, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Halfida. *Catalogue General des plantes la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22. Orthographic errors: 'Halfilda', 'Halphida', 'Halfila', 'Hafilda', 'Alphida'. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Halfida Vera. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Synonym for **Sacco Vera.**

Halfila. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Halfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Halfilda. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:44. Orthographic error for 'Halfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Hali. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Harry Cave.**

Hali Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Dr Harry Moore.**

Halier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Hallie.**

Halifolia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.97. Orthographic error for **Hollifolia.**

Halisen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.340, p.77. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Woodford Harrison.**

Halisi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Cliff Harris.**

Halisidun. (Hallstone). *(C.japonica),* Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.260, pp.6, 72: A seedling raised in the USA by Ken Hallstone, California, and named in his honour by the Chinese Camellia Society. This cultivar has fimbriated petals. A seedling of **Gwenneth Morey** and pollen parent **Kona.** The cultivar has some yellowish colour and is a large peony form white with red streaks and dashes. Vigorous, spreading growth. As this cultivar had not been named it was given the name of the originator.

Hall Townes. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.27. Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti (USA).**

Hall Townes Variegated. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9 as 'Hall Townes Var.'. A variegated form of **Regina dei Giganti (USA)** - Bright pink and white. Originated in the USA.

Halleana. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.53. Orthographic error for **Halesia.**

Hallefolia. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.97. Orthographic error for **Hollifolia.**

Hallegi Scheidweiler, M., 1845, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique ou Guide des Amateurs et Jardiniers,* p.95. Orthographic error for **Hallyi**.

Halleii. Anonymous, 1844, *Florist's Journal,* 5:137-139, pl.59. Orthographic error for **Hallyi.**

Halleii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.6. Orthographic error for **Hallyi.**

Hallelujah. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1986, *The Camellia Review,* vol.48, No.2, p.7: A cross of **Silver Anniversary** x **Silver Cloud,** 15 cm across, white semi-double. Orignated by Meyer Piet & Lee Gaeta, California. USA.

Halleri. *(C.japonica),* Don, 1845, *Hortus Cantab,* p.718 as 'Hallerii'. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.35: Deep red with white stripe at the centre of petals; imbricated. Originated in England.

Hallesia. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic error for **Halesia.**

Hallesia Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.94, 95. Orthographic error for **Halesia Vera.**

Hallesii. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. Orthographic error for **Halesia.**

Halley. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Hallyi.**

Halleyi. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1843. Orthographic error for **Hallyi.**

Halley's Monarch. Anonymous, 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.55. Synonym for **The Monarch.**

Hallie. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.71: Light orchid pink, shading lighter at the edge. Medium to large semi-double with mixed petaloids in the centre, to anemone form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by W.E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Halier'.

Hallie Bland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.227, Reg. No.928: A 16 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1951. Originated by H.C. Bland, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is pyramidal, rapid with dark green leaves, 11-12 cm long x 5.8 cm wide. The peony form flower is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 17 petals and 15 petaloids. Colour is light rose-pink with light yellow stamens. Fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season.

Hallifolia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Hallefolia'. Orthographic error for **Hollifolia.**

Hallmark. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.59: White. Very large semi-double with crinkled petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Ashby.

Halloween. *(C.japonica),* Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide* ed.5, p.49. No description. Originated in USA by Clark & Son.

Hall's Pride. *(C.reticulata),* ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.1980: A very large, radiant, salmon pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling of 'Cornelian',

(**Damanao**), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. The 9 years old seedling first bloomed 1981. An average flower size is 20 cm across x 11 cm deep with 20 petals, golden anthers and yellowish white filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm.

Hall's Pride Variegated. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13: Valdosta Camellia Scions. A virus variegated, white blotched form of **Hall's Pride.** Chinese synonym 'Fuse Jiaoao'.

Hall's Townes. SCCS, 1996 *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.19. Orthographic error for 'Hall Townes' [**Regina dei Giganti (US)**].

Hallstone. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.260. pp.6, 72. Synonym for **Halisidun**.

Hallstone Spicy. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.21; Regarded as a seedling raised by Ken Hallstone, Calif., USA, but not named by him. Small, bright pink, peony form. Spicy fragrance. Flowers mid-season.

Hallstone's Seedling. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.502, p.65. Synonym for **Jiazhoulaike**.

Hallstone's Yellow. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.503, p.65. Synonym for **Jiazhouhuang.**

Hallyi. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.47 erroneously as 'Halleyi': Produced from seed by Mr Hally of Blackheath, England. *The Florist's Journal,* 1844, p.137, colour pl. p.137, as 'Halleii'. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.IV as 'Halleii': It is of English origin, and was obtained from seed by Mr Hally, Blackheath. This variety has oblong-ovate leaves, tapered at both ends, 8-9 cm long x 6-7 cm wide with large coarse serrations. The blossom is regularly imbricated and made up of numerous large, rounded, slightly emarginate petals arranged in 8 or 9 rows, diminishing gradually in size towards the centre; they are of a deep blood-red colour, irregularly striped with white in the middle, giving a star-like appearance. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25 as 'Halleii': Fully imbricated flower, formed of numerous, blood red petals, becoming violet, divided, for the main part, by a narrow, white stripe, paler central petals. Orthographic errors: 'Halleii', 'Halleyi', 'Halleye', 'Hallerii', 'Halley', 'Halteii''Hallegi', 'John Halley'. According to his own advertisement in the "Gardeners' Chronicle", he spelt his name Hally. Note: The name of the originator has been spelt variously as "Hally" and "Halley" in the literature of the time. Also, in that period, names ending in "y" which were to have been latinised by adding an "i" were changed by deleting the "y" and ending with a "ii".

Halnuts. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii.**

Halnut's Splendens. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*. Orthographic error for 'Mr Allnutt's Splendid', synonym for **Coccinea.**

Halphida. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for 'Halfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Haltesii. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Haluode. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *reticulata* hybrid **Harold L. Paige.**

Hamachidori. (Plover on a Beach), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.4, p.2, description, p.85 as 'Hama-chidori': Leaves olive green, elliptic to oblong, shiny, impressed venation, margins slightly revolute. Petiole, yellowish green, hairy. Leaves 6.5-7.6 cm long x 2.9-4.4 cm wide. Hairy petals 1-2, normal petals white, 6-8, broadly orbicular, 3.5-3.8 cm

long x 3.1-3.6 cm broad, wavy and bilobate at the apex, wavy and wrinkled on the margins. Stamen cluster 2.2-2.5 cm high and 1.4-1.8 cm in diameter, cadmium yellow, becoming paler to the base, joined lower third, simple in structure, often with a few small, fan or funnel-shaped petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Togashi-Shinbô village, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. 'Hamachidori': Hamma = beach; chidori = Japanese plover. The name is used by poets for pretty little birds inhabiting coastal regions.

Hamachidori. (Plover on Beach), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.119 & 239: Light pink single, with long petals; tubular form flower. Large to medium size. Late flowering. Long elliptic leaves, apices acuminate, wavy. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Hamada. (Personal name), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.316, p.160, description, p.185: Leaves elliptic to narrowly-elliptic, acuminate at the apex, venation slightly impressed, margins grossly crenate, 6.2-7.7 cm long x 2.4-3.3 cm wide, petiole 7 mm long, glabrous. Flowers single, cup-shaped, white, partly striped or minutely punctate with pink in various degrees (Spinel red 0625 -0625/3). - Hairy petals 2, normal petals 3, the largest 3.8 cm long x 4.2 cm wide, emarginate or lobulate. Stamen cluster 3.2-3.7 cm high, simple, anthers often partly changed to small, fan-shaped petaloids. Flowers late season. Originated by the famous painter, Mr Hamada, Tôjiin, Kyôto-shi, Japan.

Hamadayama. (Place name in Tokyo), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinko, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.119 colour photo, p.239, description: Small, soft pink, compact, campanulate single of 6-7 petals and a short stamen column with cadmium yellow anthers. Petals do not open widely. Leaves dark green, strongly waved. Originated in Hamadayama, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Named and released by Yasukuni Matsudaira in 1970. Resembles **Kantô-yûzuki.** See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.110.

Hama-gasuri. (Beach Splashed Pattern Kimono). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.203 with colour photo; English translation p.141. Medium size, trumpet shape to flat single, small red stripes and splashes on pale pink ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of **Meigetsu.** Named and released by Takashi Sumi in 1983. From Shimane Prefecture.

Hamakaze. (Windy Beach), *(C.x vernalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.40: Small size, rose-pink, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Hamakita-ômi. (obscure), *(C.x vernalis),* Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, 'Cytogenetic Studies on the origin of *C.x vernalis'; Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science,* vol.55, No.2, p.208. No description. A triploid camellia from Japan.

Hama-no-akebono. (Dawn on the Beach). (*C.japonica x C.nitidissima*). Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1993-1994, p.11: Originated by Mr. Murata, Yokohama, Japan. **Hatsuarashi** x *C.nitidissima.* Very pale pink shading to light yellow at base. Small sized, cup-shaped single with slightly recurved petals.

Hama-tsubaki. (Seashore Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.307. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hambertii. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).

Hamilton Bland. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.63: Light rose-pink. Very large, peony form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the USA by H.C. Bland, Sumter, South Carolina.

Hamiltoiana. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18. Orthographic error for **Hamiltoniana.**

Hamiltoniana. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hamilton's Choice. *(C.japonica),* Rogers, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hamite. Chinese synonym for USA *C.x williamsii*, **Julia Hamiter.**

Hamochi-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Hamochi). (Wabisuke). *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.127. No description. From Niigata pref., Japan.

Hamon. (Ring of Ripples), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya & Ishizawa, Mar.1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.9, p.56, black and white photo. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.119 colour photo, p.239 description: Deep pink with fine veins of deeper pink, rose form double to formal double, 9-10 cm across. Inner petals inverted and folded, a few stamens remaning with yellow filaments when fully open. Petals about 64. Late flowering. Leaves obovate, 8-9 cm long. Collected in Mitsuke City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1960.

Hampestadi. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii.**

Hampsteadii. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, C.M., 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 7:257 as 'Hempsteadii': A shrub of vigorous growth, leaves 10 cm x 6 m. oval, somewhat acuminate, dentated, distinctly veined, deep green; petioles short; flowers large, 11 cm in diameter, full, a clear cherry red, veined a deeper cherry red, entire, cupped form on opening, recurved when fully expanded, regularly imbricated. Originated in the USA by Ritchie & Dick. Orthographic errors: 'Heamsteadii', 'Hampsteadi', 'Hampestadi', 'Hamsteadii', 'Hamsteadi'. Synonym: 'Hampsteadii Perfection', 'Hampsteadii d'Amerique'.

Hampsteadi Perfecta. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for 'Hampsteadii Perfection'; synonym for **Hampsteadii.**

Hampsteadii Perfection. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedica popolare.* Synonym for **Hampsteadii.** Orthographic error: 'Hampsteadi Perfecta'.

Hampsteadii Amerique. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18. Synonym for **Hampsteadii.**

Hamsteadi. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.31. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii.**

Hamsteadii. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traitè de la Culture du Camellia*, p.109. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii.**

Hamusi Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms.**

Hana-akari. (Light of Flowers), *(C.rusticana),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.7: Small size, pale rose-pink, single with embracing petals. Late blooming. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.199 with colour photo; English translation p.138. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Spreading, vigorous growth. Named and released by Taki Ishii in 1983.

Hana-arare. (Flower Hail). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.324. English translation p.237. Medium size, peach red, peony form. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973. From Shimane Prefecture.

Hanabojyô. (Mother's Love for Flowers). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.203 with colour photo; English translation p.141 as 'Hanabojô'. Medium to large, vermilion cupped single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Iwane-shibori.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1984. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hanachiginu. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.201 with colour photo; English translation p.139. Large, changing to white, peony form showing central stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Hanachirusato. *(C.x vernalis),* JCS., 1984, *Japan Camellia,* No.23, p.13: White streaked and splashed rose, semi-double, waterlily form. A seedling from the cross *C.x vernalis* **Asahi** x **Umegaka.** The flower has red spattered spots on a pale pink background with petals in 2-3 rows. Medium size. Flowers early. Originated in the Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. The name is that of a heroine in 11th chapter of *Genji Monogatari.*

Hana-daigin. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanadaijin.**

Hana-daijen. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Hanadaijin.**

Hanadaijin. *(C.sasanqua),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.78, No.596: Medium size, red, single with central stamen cluster with gold anthers. The different Chinese characters of the name are the Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Hanadaijin.**

Hanadaijin. (Minister of Flowers), *(C.sasanqua),* Kaitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Peach pink, very large, petals edges curved inwards. Originated in Japan.

Hanadaijin. (Minister of Flowers), *(C.sasanqua),* Seibundô, Ishii, Kûgi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26 as 'Hana-daijin': Deep pink semidouble. Very large flower. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.32: Deep pink, gigantic, single. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.20: Attains up to 15 cm (sic) diameter, deep rose, flat bloom; largest leaves amongst the sasanquas with light green, coarsely serrated leaves like a *C.japonica.* Originated in the Kantô District, Japan by Minagawa as a seedling of **Shinonome.** Flowers early. Different reading: 'Hana-otodo', 'Hana-daijin'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Hana-daigin', 'Hana-daijen'. 'Hana-daizin'. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.299. Resembles **Shichifukujin.** Chinese synonym: 'Hana Daijin'.

Hanadaijin. (Minister of Flowers), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971 , *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.57, p.31. see also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.118 colour photo as 'Hana-daijin': Medium sized, light red single, 7-8 petals with large, rounded edges, crêped and wrinkled. Stamens spread like a Higo. Leaves broad-oval, abruptly acuminate, sharply serrate, venation impressed. See colour photo, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.83 as 'Sakura-daijin'. Same characters and meaning as the sasanqua of the same name. Its old name was 'Sakura-daijin' and it resembles **Benimyôrenji.** A seedling of **Usumyôrenji** according to Andoh. See colour photo, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.206. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.200 with colour photo; English translation p.139. Stated to be a seedling of **Benimyôrenji.** Originated by Harutarô Sakuragi in 1967, named by Eimei Nagata.

Hanadaizin. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.379. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanadaijin.**

Hanadaijin-benten. *(C.sasanqua),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1983-1984 as 'Hana-daijin-benten'. A foliage sport of **Hanadaijin** raised by Domoto, California, USA. Variegated leaves with occasional grey-green stripe and light yellow margins. Large deep rose-pink single. Upright but very slow. Early flowering.

Hana-daijin Special. *(C.sasanqua).* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.35. Sport of **Hanadaijin-benten.** Foliage grey-green, lightly bordered yellow. Single pink flower. Medium upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA.

Hanadaijin Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.97: A virus variegated form of **Hanadaijin.** Red with white blotches. Originated in USA.

Hanadate. (Flower Mansion), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.186, p.94, description, p.144 as 'Hana-date': Leaves rather large, narrowly ovate-oblong to oblong, apex gradually acuminate, a little folded at the midrib, venation impressed, petioles very hairy. Flowers semi-double, rosy red (Claret Rose 021/1), petals flat, narrowly obovate, manifestly emarginate, ultimately widely opened. Hairy petals 1-3, normal petals about 10, the largest 5.3 cm long x 3.8 cm broad. Filaments about 3 cm high, rather thin, filaments pale yellow, fused part pinkish. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Mr Adachi's Garden, Tahôji, Kanosemachi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hanafubuki. (Blizzard of Flowers), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.239: Large and small, red, vertical marks on a white ground. Speckled, single campanulate form. Medium size. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Early flowering. Leaves long-oval, dull green, prominent venation. Petioles hairy. Plant habit vigorous and upright. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Synonym: 'Hanafubuki-Chûbu'.

Hanafubuki-Chûbu. Synonym for **Hanafubuki.**

Hanafabuki (Niigata). (Blizzard of Flowers from Niigata), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.189, black and white photo as 'Hanafubuki'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.119 colour photo, description, p.239: Medium sized, formal double to rose form double, pale pink with crimson streaks and peppering. Shows stamens when fully open. Leaves obovate with long tapering apex and fine, sharp serrations, petioles hirsute. Originated in the Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Hanafûki. (Flower of Wealth and Honour), *(C.japonica.),* Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei, Shokubutsu Zufu.* Colour plates and descriptions in Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.104, p.178; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.119, p.60, description, p.122 as 'Hana-fû-ki' and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.118, 239, as well as *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.203, pp.102, 320. First listing in English - Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936. Leaves very dark green, oblong to oblong-elliptic, 8 cm x 4 cm; apex acute, venation strongly impressed, sharply serrate. Flowers semi-double, cup-shaped, pink (Spinel Pink 0625/1), petals up to 15, broad and incurved. Stamens in a complete cylinder or in fascicles, white filaments, yellow anthers. Plant habit upright, compact, slender, slow growing. Reported to have been raised from seed at Sakura-shi, Chiba Prefecture, Japan about 1882. There is also a variegated form. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.309. Received an RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1956. Synonyms: 'Mrs Howard Asper', 'Chalice', 'Waterlily'. Different readings: 'Hana-fû-ki', 'Hana Fuki', 'Hana-fukki', 'Hana-huki'. Orthographic error 'Hayer'.

Hanafûki. (Flower of Wealth and Honour). *(C.hiemalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.310 with colour photo; English translation p.218. Medium to large, pinkish red, double to peony. Petal colour stays true to the end of blooming. Very early to early. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. A new natural seedling of **Asakura** from Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture.

Hanafuki Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Hana-fuki Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Hanafûki**- Soft pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Hana-fukki. Wada, 1941, *Garden Camellias of Japan,* p.29. Different reading for **Hanafûki.**

Hana-fuuki. (Wealthy and Noble Flower). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.140 as 'Hanafûki'. Large, pink semi-double, cupped petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers late. Leaves elliptic to obovate, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. A natural seedling, originated in Narita, Chiba Prefecture in around 1982. Introduced for the first time in Minagawa's *Chinkashû* in 1993. From Chiba to Saitama.

Hana-fuyô. (Flower Cotton Rose). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.226 with colour photo; Strong pink border, shading to white at the centre. Medium to large, peony form with stamens dispersed among the petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves fishtailed, medium size. Somewhat spreading growth. A cross of **Bontenjiro** with an unnamed peony cultivar. Originated by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, released in 2009.

Hanagarô. (Chief Retainer in Charge of Flowers), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.7: Medium size, pink ground with white base. Single, opening flat. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Different reading 'Hanakarô'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.199 with colour photo; English translation p.139. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A natural seedling growing near Shinkon Shrine in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1977.

Hanagasa. (Flower Hat), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Semi-double with occasional petaloides, white with pink graduations. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanagasa. (Flower Hat), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No. 26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Large size, rose-pink double. Early blooming. Originated in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.309 with colour photo; English translation p.217. Selected by Jisuke Minagawa from seedlings of **Hanadaijin.**

Hanagasa. (Flower Hat), *(C.japonica),* Colour photo, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.283, p.129 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.117, description, p.238: A large semidouble with about 18 petals in 3 rows and a small, central stamen cluster. Colour is light red with deeper coloured fine veining and white variegation variable from an odd, small spot to heavy blotching. Leaves elliptic, waved margins. Late flowering. There is a large tree in the grounds of the Hônen Temple, Shishigaten, Kyôto, over 500 years old. It is one of the three camellias at the temple with **Goshikichiri-tsubaki** and **Ate-tsubaki.** These three camellias are used in a ceremony for Buddha at the Temple, every year. Originated in Japan.

Hanagasa-matsuri. (Flower Parasol Festival), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume,* No.34: Deep pink semi-double with a peony centre, prevailing white. Originated by Himuro, Japan. A seedling from **Kyôkarako.**

Hanagasane. (Pile of Flowers), *(C.japonica),* Himuro. 1982, *Murasuzume,* No.35: White striped rose, incomplete peony form in two layers. Originated by Himuro, Japan. A seedling from **Hanamiguruma.**

Hanagasa-shibori. (Dappled Bamboo Hat), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.215: Dark red ground with white spots. Medium sized semi-double. A white blotched form of **Hanagasa.** Originated in Japan.

Hanagasumi. (Haze of blossoms), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.128, p.64, description, p.125: Leaves ovate-elliptic to broadly lanceolate-elliptic, 7-7.5 cm long x 4-4.4 cm wide, venation subimpressed, petioles, 6 mm long, glabrous. Flowers, peony type, pale

pink (Neyron Rose 623/2), with a large mass of inner petals and petaloids, concealing the stamens. Hairy petals 2-3, normal petals 6-15, with 2-6 folded, irregularly shaped petals inside, and variously shaped petaloids, from several up to 79 in number. Filaments 2.3-2.8 cm high, divided into concentric fascicles, filaments pale creamy. Pistil, 2-2.3 cm long with 3-5 irregular arms split to the base. Flowers from early to late season. Originated at Mr Matsui's garden, Kami-sasahara, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Hanakasumi'. The name alludes to the mountain cherry blossoms displayed like a haze.

Hanagasumi (Shimane). (Haze of Blossoms). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.324 with black and white photo; English translation p.237. White, flat single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, flat. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas on Mt. Yahata, Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Hisao Matsumoto, named and released by Kôsaku Masuda in 1981.

Hanagawari-hagoromo. (Different flower 'Hagoromo'), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Oshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants,* p.15 as 'Hanagawarihagoromo'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hanagôri. (Ice Flower), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha,1979, *Senchinshû,* p.117, colour photo, p.238, description: Medium sized semi-double, somewhat saucer-shaped, white with rose-pink streaks, petals 15-18 in 2-3 rows, somewhat hose-in-hose. Stamen cluster short and spreading, anthers yellow, filaments pale yellow. Leaves broad-oval, apex tapering acuminate, serrate, waved margins, mid-green. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Yonezawa Ciy, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan.

Hanagoromo. (Flower Clothes) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.67, February 2002: A cross of the *C.hybrids* **Pop Corn** × **Wirlinga Belle.** Bright pink, semi-double, small, blooms early to mid-season. Tree upright growth. Originated by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Hanagumori. (Cherry Blossom on a Cloudy Day), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* Colour pl.67, p.34, description, p.105: A small leaved, snow camellia cultivar. Leaves a little undulate and recurved, slightly folded along the midrib, venation impressed, ovate-elliptic to broadly-elliptic, 4.4-5 cm long x 2.6-2.8 cm wide with petioles 9 mm long, hairy. Flowers opening flat, palest pink (Rose pink 427/3). Hairy petals 3, normal petals 16-17, orbicular with several small, petal-like or fan-shaped and filamently stalked petaloids in the centre, often erect. Stamens 12 or more, thick and irregular, 2.5-3 cm high. Flowers late season. Originated in Mr Tazawa's garden, Yokkaichi, Murakami-shi, Niigata-ken, Japan.

Hana-Garuma. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Corruption of Japanese name **Hanaguruma**.

Hanaguruma. (Flower Carriage), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Medium size, light red, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanaguruma. (Flower Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White striped crimson, Large pagoda form in peony group. First listing in English, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25 as 'Hana-guruma'. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.19, p.40; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.344, p.149; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.384, p.195; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.117, 238: A variegated form of **Genji-guruma.** Flowers large semi-double to open, informal double. Petals somewhat hose-in-hose, white striped carmine (Carmine 21/1). Irregular stamen cluster, often divided by small, trumpet shaped petaloids or petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Solid colour form: **Genji-guruma.** See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.363. Different reading: 'Hanakuruma'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Hana-Garuma'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Hanaguruma. (Flower Carriage), *(C.sasanqua),* Murayama, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1971, *Garden Life.* No description. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hana Hachibana. RHS.,1975, *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Magnolia,* p.107. Corruption of Japanese name **Hanatachibana.**

Hana-hakushaku. (Earl Flower). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.141. Medium size, white, lotus-formed semi-double, petals plicate, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves oblong, medium size, somewhat curved outwards. Somewhat upright. A hybrid between **Chôchidori** and **Tulip Time.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1985, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Hanahan. (Flower Part), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, Utakuni, *Setsuyô Kikan,* 1825. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hana-Imon. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Corruption of Japanese name **Hanajiman.**

Hana-ishô. (Flower Costume). *(C.hiemalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.309 with colour photo; English translation p.217. Medium size, deep pink, single of 5 to 6 petals, each petal curved inward forming a sake-cup shape, apricot stamens. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A new natural seedling of **Sakura-fubuki.** Originated and named by Minoru Satô. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hanajiman. (Flower to Boast of), *(C.sasanqua).* Kaitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910, p.46: White stripes on red. First listing in English, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.32: Semi-double, red striped with white, very large. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan:* Pink slightly shaded white with margins a deeper pink. Large semidouble. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.550, p.216; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.174. Chinese synonym: 'Huaziman'. Different reading: 'Hana Jiman'. A seedling of **Eikyû-shibori,** originated by Sôjiro Saitô, raised at Minagawa Chinka'en Nursery, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Hana-Imon'.

Hanakagami. (Flower Mirror), *(C.japonica),* Wada, 1937, Catalogue, p.27: Of Chinese origin. The flowers are very large, fully double, white, sometimes bright red, sometimes white striped red according to the branch. Originated in Japan.

Hanakagami. (Flower Mirror), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.112: A medium size, single of 5-6 large, orbicular petals, red with large white patches. Short, irregular stamen cluster. A different cultivar from the above. A sport of **Aya-nishiki.** Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô.

Hanakago. (Flower Basket), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.252, p.127, description, p.167: Leaves ovate-elliptic to broadly elliptic, venation slightly impressed, manifestly serrate, 7.2 cm x 3.5 cm; petioles 7-9 mm long somewhat hairy. Flowers anemome type, forming a loose mass of smaller petals and stamens in the centre, deep rose (Rose Opal 022/1). Petals 8-11, wavy and wrinkled on the edges, largest 5.3 cm x 4.2 cm wide. Smaller central petals 14-103, various from oblanceolate to stalked, small, roundish ones. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Kyôto, Japan.

Hanakago. (Flower Basket) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.67, February 2002: A cross of the *C.hybrids* **Pop Corn** x **Wirlinga Belle.** Soft pink, semi-double, small, petals wrinkled, blooms in early to mid-season. Petals easily damaged by coldness outdoors. Tree compact with short nodes. Originated by Yaichirô Fujimoto

Hanakago-genji. (Flower Basket - Striped), *(C.japonica),* Tokyô Ono-en Catalogue 1928, p.37: Red spots and streaks on pink, formal double, large. Originated in Japan.

Hanakanmuri. (Flower Coronet), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.20, colour photo. For other colour photos see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. pl.345, p.143; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.117, 238 as 'Hana-kanmuri': Medium sized, open, campanulate single with 5 large, orbicular petals with a ground of white to pale pink, with broad and narrow crimson streaks. Early flowering. Leaves dark green, glossy, long-elliptic; apex acuminate, margins shallowly, sharply serrate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A seedling of **Bokuhan.** Originated and released by Kiraku Sakuragi in 1965.

Hanakanzashi. (Ornamental Flower Hairpin), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.183, p.96, description, p.318 as 'Hana-kanzashi': Large semi-double to informal double,10-12 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 18-20 petals, narrow-oblong in 2-3 rows, pink (RHS.CC. Red Group, 55C veined 55A). Stamens are wide, open and scattered, anthers deep yellow. Leaves light green, broad oval; apex acute; margins sharply serrate, petioles hirsute. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.117, colour photo, p.238, description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.310. Originated with a private family in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture,Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.

Hanakarako. (Anemone Flower), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8: No description. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Hanakarô. (Chief Vassal of Flower), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.232: A seedling of **Tsumagome.** Early flowering. Spreading stamens. Originated in Japan. Different reading for 'Hanagarô'.

Hana-kasumi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.122. Different reading for **Hanagasumi.**

Hanakazura. (Flower Creeper), *(C.sasanqua),* JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26,, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33; Peach pink, medium size, single. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in the Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Hanakemuri. (Flower Smoke), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large white single, with large and small red lines. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanakohime. (Princess Hanako) *(C.sasanqua). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.61; White base, petal edges tinged red, semi-double, medium size, early. From Aichi (Inazawa). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.317 with colour photo; Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. First sold by Kosaki Chinjuen in the 1980s.

Hana-koshimino. (Flowered Straw Raincoat), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.120: Large flower of unusual form, one flower growing from another - white with large crimson markings. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct). Probably the same as the one below.

Hana-koshimino. (Flowered Straw Raincoat), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.251: White semi-double to incomplete double with an erruption of stamens and petaloids, with some rose coloured dots and streaks. Originated in Japan (Believed extinct.) Probably the same as the one above.

Hanakotoba. (Flower Language), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.66, colour photo: Deep crimson single of 5 petals with large, white spots and a central stamen column with golden anthers Tubular to cup-shaped flowers. Leaves elliptic, dark green, twisted, recurved, tapering acuminate, sharply serrate. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Iwane-shibori.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1954. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.117, 238, as 'Hana-kotoba'.

Hanakuruma. Different reading for **Hanaguruma.**

Hanamidô. (Flower Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.203 with colour photo; English translation p.141. Small to medium single, varied flowers – white to pale pink bordered white, striped red etc, fat stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate to broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright to spreading growth. Selected from natural seedlings growing in Niihama City. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1985. From Ehime Prefecture.

Hanamidô. (Flower Temple). *(C.hiemalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.310 with colour photo; English translation p.218. Medium size, semi-double, large white mottles and stripes on deep pink ground, petals curved inwards. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, closely resembling leaves of **Shishigashira.** Upright, vigorous growth. A new seedling of **Shishigashira**. Originated and released by Minoru Satô. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hanamigasa. (Flower Viewing Bamboo Hat), *(C.rusticana), Yuki Tsubaki no Kai,* 1967; black & white photo, p.23, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life,* No.17; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.189, Rose form to formal double with 5-7 rows of petals, medium size, with blush white ground having soft pink patches and crimson streaks. Petals about 25, notched at the apex. Leaves, glossy, dark green, long-ovate, bluntly acuminate, shallow sharp serrations, petioles hairy. See, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.119, colour photo. Synonym: 'Kubikino-sato'. Resembles **Kikusarasa.** See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.400. Originated in Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970. Chinese synonym 'Huajianli'.

Hanamiguruma. (Cherry Viewing Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki,* pl.45; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* 1st section: Large size, white, semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals; red, streaked and spotted white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanamiguruma. (Cherry Viewing Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink spotted deeper pink, medium single. First listing in English -Tokio Nurseries Catalogue, 1896, p.13. For colour photos and descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.173, p.300; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.332, p.168, descriptiom, p.198 as 'Hanamiguruma'-Tokyô; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.115, p.74; Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, margins depressed crenate-serrate, petioles glabrous. Flowers medium sized, single, widely opened, pale pink (Camellia rose 622/3), densely long and shortly striped with red in various degrees of shading. Late flowering. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* lists **Hanamiguruma** as one of three spouses with **Yukimiguruma** and **Beniguruma,** while Itô Ko'emon, 1979 lists it with **Yukimiguruma** and **Tsukimi-guruma.** Synonym: 'Hanamiguruma'-Tokyô. Originated in Japan.

Hanamiguruma. Synonym for **Hanamiguruma-Nagoya.**

Hanamiguruma-Nagoya. (Cherry Viewing Carriage from Nagoya), *(C.japonica),* Yoshida, Shigekurô, 1933, *Chinkashû:* Very large, variegated flower. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* colour pl.173, p.300: Leaves ovate to ovate-elliptic; shortly acuminate, coarsely serrate. Flowers single, 5 petalled - palest pink, roughly striped red. Flowers mid-season to late. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.116, p.74 & 308 as 'Chûbu-hanamiguruma' and Satô. 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.27 as 'Hanamiguruma'. Originated Chûbu District, in Japan.

Hanamiguruma-Tokyô. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.173, p.300. Synonym for **Hanamiguruma.**

Hanamikoshi. (Flower Portable Shrine). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.203 with colour photo; English translation p.141. Large, peach red to red, peony form mixed with large petaloids, slightly fragrant. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic,

large. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and **Brilliant Butterfly**. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1978. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hanamizuki. (Flowering Dogwood) (*C,japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref., *Japan Camellia* No. 67, February 2002: A natural seedling of **Lily Pons.** Pink shading off towards white base, single, trumpet shape, tubular stamen cluster, medium size, blooms in spring. Leaves elliptic, medium, somewhat twisted. Originated by Kunimitsu Suzuki in 1997.

Hana-mizuki. (Dogwood). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.279 with colour photo; Petal tips deep pink, shading to pale pink at centre. Medium size anemone form, tight centre of small curled petaloids. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size. A cross of **Shirokoshimino** x **China Lady,** named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Osaka, Japan, in the 1990s.

Hanamushiro. (Flower Carpet), *(C.japonica),* Tuyuma, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.265, p.134, colour photo, p.171, description: Leaves light green, thin, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, acuminate, 6.3 cm x 3 cm, petioles, 9 mm long, glabrous. Flowers complete, formal doubles, deep red (Currant red 821 /1), petals 42-48 recurving, diminishing in size to the centre; Late flowering. Originated in the Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.

Hana-nana. *(C.sasanqua)* SCCS, *Supplementary List*, 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. A seedling of **Hanajiman**, pollen parent unknown. Single white, bordered intense deep pink. Compact growth.

Hana-no-ame. (Rain of Flowers), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.348: A single with 5-6 petals, soft pink with an occasional red stripe, petals a little notched, cup shaped. Occasional some flowers are margined with white. Stamens in a short, central cylinder, anthers pale yellow, filaments light cream. Leaves dark green, obovate, acuminate, finely serrate, twisted. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.118, 239, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.278. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Hananobori. (Flower Flag). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.140. Large, semi-double, large and small vertical red stripes on white ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, large. Upright, vigorous growth. A mutation of **Kei-un.** Discovered by Kimura Shikishima'en Nursery in 1975. Named and released by Kiyoshi Enomoto. From Hyôgo Prefecture.

Hana-no-chô. (Flower Butterflies). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.201 with colour photo; English translation p.140. Medium size, pink semi-double, lotus-like flower with slender, plicate petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A cross between *C.japonica* **Miyakodori** and *C.x williamsii* **Tulip Time.** Originated and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Hana-no-kaino. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua),* Sandhurst Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Large size, single white. Originated in Japan.

Hana-no-ko. (Child of Flower). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.133 with colour photo; Large, deep red, formal double. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of **Bokuhan** x **Ezo-nishiki,** originated by Takashi Shiota, Ishikawa Pref., Japan in 1977, named and released in 2002.

Hana-no-miyako. (Capital of Flowers), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.118, colour photo, p.239, description: Medium red semi-double, 10-11 petals, broad, overlapping with crimped margins, short, compact, centre stamen column, anthers light yellow, filaments

light pink. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves obovate, shining, deep green, serrate. Originated in Nara Prefecture, Japan.

Hana-no-musume. (Sweet Sixteen). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.140. Small, pink, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat oblong, medium size, flat. Somewhat upright growth, vigorous. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1980. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hana-noren. (Flower Curtain). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.140. Medium size, tubular to trumpet shaped single, large and small vertical stripes and splashes of deep red on pale pink ground. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A hybrid between **Setsugekka** and wild japonica, named and released in 1976. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hana-no-sakari. (Flower in Full Bloom), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* One of the "polypetalla" camellias. Red, very large formal double. Satomi believed that this variety was probably the same as that existing in the Denko Temple, Nara referring to 'Denkôji-chiri-tsubaki', synonym 'Mononota-tsubaki'. Synonyms: 'Aka-owari', 'Aka-owari-no-chiri-tsubaki'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.100.

Hana-no-sasayaki. (Flower's Whisper) *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias,* (Camellias of Japan), 2010, p.149 with colour photo; Cloud-like and grainy red blotches on white ground. Large semi-double, with central stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. Originated in a private garden in Agano City, Niigata Pref., Japan.

Hana-no-sato. (Flower Village), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.215. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II. 1978, pl.369. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.118, 239: Large double of deep crimson with 34 rows of petals with fluted and ruffled margins, standing apart and a centre cylinder of about 50 stamens with gold anthers and red filaments. Blooms mid-season. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apex rounded to acute, glossy, dark green, crenate; young growth reddish. There are several old trees in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1975. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.315.

Hana-no-tobira. (Title Page of Flowers), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.11, colour photo as 'Hananotobira': Medium size, single of 7 petals, white to blush pink with specks and marks of crimson, cup-shaped with broad, overlapping petals and a bold, centre column of stamens with gold anthers and pale yellow filaments. Blooms early. Leaves broad-ovate, glossy, dark green; apex acute, slightly reflexed. A seedling of **Shûfûraku** x **Jurô'an.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1973. For colour photos see *Encyclopedia of Camelias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.355, p.145. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Hana-no-yuki. (Flowers Strewn like Snow), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.32: Semi-double, very pale pink, with deeper pink margins, large size. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Hua'ao'.

Hana-no-yuki. (Flowers Strewn like Snow), *(C.sasanqua).* Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Medium size, white ground, shading to pale red, single. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Hana-otodo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Hanadaijin.**

Hanashirabe. (Flower Tune). *(C.hybrid). Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.5 and colour plate p.9: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Barbara Clark.** Small size, 7 cm across, single of 7 petals with a fine colour graduation, pink at edge,

shading to white at centre; yellow filaments. Mid-season flowering. Its name refers to its melodious colour graduations.

Hanashirube. (Flower Signpost), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.96: A medium size, 5 petalled single of campanulate form. Petals deep pink at their base, washing out almost to white at the petal edges, with an occasional streak of red. Leaves broad oval, dark green, blunt acute, fine, sharp serrations. Originated in Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture, Chûbu, Japan by Shigeru Itô. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1971.

Hana-shizuku. (Flower Rain Drops). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.200 with colour photo; English translation p.139. Medium size, tubular single, a few red splashes and stripes on pale pink ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size,. Upright growth, branches weeping. The original tree is growing at an old family home in Inazawa City. Named and released by Tatsumi Satô in 1972. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hanasome. (Dyed by Flowers), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Medium size, light pink flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanasoro'e. (Arranging Flowers), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344 as 'Hana-zoro'e': Large white with red spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ha-Na-Tachi-Bawa. Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957. Corruption of Japanese name **Hanatachibana.**

Hanatachibana. (Flowering Mandarin), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Double, white petals with pink lines and small dots. Different reading 'Kakitsu'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanatachibana. (Flowering Mandarin), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large double, peach pink with white speckles. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.22, pp.46, 47; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.291, p.132; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.109, p.38; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.118 & 238: This is a white blotched form of **Kumasaka;** an open, peony form to rose form double of deep pink with white variegation in various degrees, stamens sometimes in central cluster, sometimes in fascicules. Blooms mid-season to late. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.322. Different readings: 'Kakitsu', 'Hanatachibawa'. Synonyms: 'Gay Boy', 'Deacon Dodd', 'Lady Marion Variegated', 'Kumasaka Variegated'. In England **Hanatachibana** has sometimes been erroneously applied to **Kumasaka.** Corruptions of the name: 'Nana-Tachijant', 'Ha-Na-Tachi-Bawa', 'Hana-tashiwan Ban', 'Hanatachi-Bawa', 'Hana Taki Bawa'. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Hanatachi-Bawa. Van der Vis, Boskoop, Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Hanatachibana.**

Hana-tachi-bawa. Exbury Gardens Ltd. Catalogue, 1962, p.1. A corruption of the Japanese name **Hanatachibana,** although, from the description, the cultivar is **Kumasaka,** the unvariegated form.

Hana-tashiwan Bana. Eastwood Hill Arboretum, 1982, *List of Trees, Shrubs and Climbers,* p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanatachibana.**

Hana Tachi Bawa. Russell Ltd. L.R., Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1965. Different reading for **Hanatachibana.**

Hana Taki Bawa. Hyden Nurseries, Surrey Catalogue, 1969, p.16. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanatachibana.**

Hanatakara. (Flower Treasure), *(C.hiemalis),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.115: Soft pink peony form with irregular petals. Leaves small, obovate, mid-green. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Different reading: 'Kahô'.

Hanayama. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.13. Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai:* Different reading for **Kazan.**

Hanayuki. Hume, 1952, *Camellias, Kinds and Culture.* Based on the same characters as **Hana-no-yuki.**

Hanazaki-bokuhan. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.119, Orthographic error for **Hayazaki-bokuhan.**

Hanazakura. (Flower Creeper). *(C.sasanqua). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.320; English translation p.242. Medium size, peach red single. Flowers early. Leaves oblanceolate, medium size, somewhat yellowish green. Upright, vigorous, branches slender and weeping. The original tree is growing in Izu Peninsula, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. Named by Fusako Yamasaki.

Hana-zone-nishiki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanazono-nishiki.**

Hanazono. (Flower Garden), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.118, colour photo, p.238, description: Large sized peony form, red with about 15 large, outer guard petals, the centre filled with small petals, twisted and folded, some with white variegation, and petaloids with stamens dispersed throughout. Flowers mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad, elliptical, acuminate, finely serrate. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hanazono-nishiki. (Flower Garden Brocade), *(C.sasanqua), Kajitsuen Meikan;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.31: Palest pink, finely striped with red, medium size single. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. For colour photo: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.1, 1972, pl.543, p.215. Corruption of name: 'Hana-zone-nishiki'.

Hanazome. Different reading for **Hanasome.**

Hanazoroe. Yashiro Kôken 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Synonym for **Hanasoro'e.**

Hanazuri. (Flower Dyed), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.314, colour photo and description: Large size, dark crimson, semi-double with 12-14 petals in 2-3 rows, lateral margins incurved and a central stamen cluster with red filamenst and gold anthers. Early to late blooming. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Seiji Kabuto in 1982.

Handaresei-kujaku. (Half Weeping form of 'Kujaku'), *(C.japonica),* Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.52, with black and white photo: The 'Kujaku', or "Peacock" camellias are double forms of **Yuriba** or "Lily Leaf". Their origin is obscure, and all those presently grown can be traced back to the city of Mikawa in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. The largest specimen in Mikawa is over 80 years old and seedlings exhibit all forms from the single **Yuriba** to the double **Kujaku.** This cultivar is the semi-weeping form of **Kujaku** and carries lily shaped, red, semi-double flowers with long strap-like petals; the leaves being linear or very narrowly-elliptic.

Handelii. Camellia Haven Nursery Catalogue, New Zealand, 1997, p.11. Tiny white single, dwarf growth, fine foliage. Originated in China. A form of the species *C.handelii* (Sealy). See ICS Register, p.8.

Handersonii. Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole,* p.203-204. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii.**

Haneji-shirasagi. (White Heron from Haneji). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1994, *Tsubaki,* No.33, p.35, Illust. p.33: Originated by Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa, Japan. Small, white single flower, campanulate to spherical. Blooms early. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Plant spreading and sturdy. Originated in Haneji, Nago City; a large rice growing area, inhabited by many white herons.

Hangongfen. (Cold Pink Palace), *(C.japonica),* Wang, Xiangjin, 1621, *Qunfangpu.* No description. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Hangzhou Yihao. 'Hangzhou No.l', Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias fron Zhejiang,* p.76. Synonym for **Chiguan.**

Hanhong Juban. (Blond Pink Chrysanthemum Petal), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.20. Synonym for **Hentiangao.** Different readings: 'Hanhungchupan', 'Hanhungtsueban', 'Han-hung Chü-pan'.

Han Hung Chü Pan. Different reading for 'Hanhong Juban'. Synonym for **Hentiangao.**

Hanhungchupan. Durrant, 1972, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* p.10, 15. Different reading for 'Hanhong Juban', a synonym for **Hentiangao**.

Han-hung Chü-pan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.20. Different reading for 'Hanhong Juban' a synonym for **Hentiangao**.

Hanhungtsueban. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, p.107. Synonym for **Hentiangao.**

Haniori-otome. Macpenny's Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Synonym for **Otome.**

Haniri Otome. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.97. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Haniori-otome', synonym for **Otome.**

Hank Stone. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.90, 91, Reg. No.2017: A large, rose to pale pink, rose form double *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Arch of Triumph**), flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 years old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 11 cm wide x 7 cm deep with 32 petals, yellow anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is erect and medium with dark green leaves.

Hank's Choice. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.57; Pale blush pink with prominent red splotches and stripes. Large semi-double. Vigorous, open, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. Raised by Vi Stone, Baton Rouge, La, USA. Published in 2007.

Han-Ling Raspberry. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.211, Reg. No.1433: A very large, raspberry on white, early, formal double to peony form to semi-double. A *C.japonica* mutant of **Carter's Sunburst** first observed in 1972. Originated by Dr Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA. The bloom is raspberry on white, 42 petals, 26-28 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellowish filaments. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 8.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5.5 cm.

Han-Ling Snow. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.212, Reg. No.1432: A very large, pure white, an early formal double as well as a semi-double and peony form in mid-season. A *C.japonica* mutant of **Chow's Han-Ling,** which was first observed in 1973. Originated by Dr. Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA. The bloom is pure white with 42 petals, 26-28 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellowish filaments. Average size is 12.7 cm across x 8.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late.

Hanna Moor. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for **Hannah Moore.**

Hannach Moore. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Hannah Moore.**

Hannah C. Blue. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1955, *The Camellia Review,* No.4. p.13. No description. Originated in USA.

Hannah Moor. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Hannah Moore**.

Hannahmoori. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Hannah Moore.**

Hannah Moore. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843. 9:53: Wide white spots, distinct on a bright crimson background, in the style of 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) petals spread out, centre irregular. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.8: Outspread petals with full, irregular centre, deep crimson with broad, white blotches.Orthographic errors: 'Hannach Moore', 'Hannahmoori', 'Henna Moor', 'Hannah Moor'. Originated in England.

Hannam's Dream. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.355: Originated by A. & R. Hannam, Putaruru, New Zealand. Glowing red (RHS.CC.52A-D), semi-double with yellow anthers and filaments, 14 petals. Flowers 9 cm wide x 3-4 cm deep. Growth upright and medium. Leaves 8-9 cm long x 4 cm wide, dark green. A chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late.

Hannibal. *(C.japonica),* Paul, Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.17. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Hannü. (Chinese Maiden), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.71, No.514: Chinese synonym for **China Lady.**

Hanoi-no-yoake. (Dawn in Hanoi.) (*C.flava* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.292 with colour photo; Bright yellow, semi-double with upstanding layers of petals, tubular stamen ring, medium size. Late flowering. Leaves broad-ovate, medium size, cherry leaf shape. Upright, vigorous, cold resistant growth. A cross of *C.flava* x (**Goshiki-chiritsubaki** x **Ôtani-tô-tsubaki**) originated and released by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan, in 2006.

Ha-no-mai. (Dance of the Second Part), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.27: Large size, white, double. A seedling of *C.yuhsienensis x C.x vernalis* **Umegaka.** Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1986. Note: Traditional Japanese dances are composed of three parts, that is, Jo, Ha and Kyû.

Hanshôjo. (Court Lady Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Deep red, 6 petalled, anemone form, large, with light pink and white petaloids. Stamens pink, anthers yellow. Different reading: 'Funoshôjo', 'Hunoshôo', 'Hansyôjo', 'Hunosyôjo', 'Hunoshozyo'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.108.

Hansyôjo. Different reading for **Hanshôjo.**

Hansogakochi. (Hanso's Mouth), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Deep red, small, campanulate single; white filaments. Resembles: **Ichiko-wabisuke.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.102.

Hanxiu. (Cherish Beauty). *(C.hiemalis).* China Regn No.2. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Jan 2006, No.2, p.49, with colour photo; A cross of *C.hiemalis* 'Dahong Mudan' **(Shishigashira)** and *C.sasanqua* 'Bai Shizitou' **(Fuji-no-mine),** Originated by Luo Shihua, Luodian No.3 Middle School, Jinhua, Zhejiang, China. Vigorous plant, dark green leaves reflexed and with prominent midrib. Rose red to deep red with all stamens as petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Slight fragrance.

Hanzhi Boshi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.320, p.76: Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dr Lilyan Hanchey.**

Haoen Furen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.416, p.81. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms.**

Haojiao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.470, p.64. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Matterhorn.**

Haosi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Frank Houser.**

Haosidun Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Miss Houston.**

Haoyue. (Bright Moon), *(C.reticulata),* CSC., June 1989, *Report on the Camellias of China:* Rose form, white, outer petals pink shaded, inner spoon-like, seldom butterfly wings, 10-12 cm across with 18-24 petals. Stamens many, clustered into a single whorl, basally adnate with the inner petals, seldom mingled with petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate-elliptic, incurved length-wise in a broad Vee, 7-9 cm long x 3.2-4.5 cm wide. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Happ.200. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Abbreviation for 'Happiness', a synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Happiness. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia Review,* vol.15. Synonym for **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'.

Happiness. *(C.pitardii x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1976, vol.IX, No.6, p.27, Reg. No . 126: A seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *yunnanensis x C. reticulata* 'Willow Wand' (**Liuye Yinhong**). First flowered 1973. Originated by Mrs T. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. Growth habit is upright with pendulous branches; leaves dark green with fine serrations, 11 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is semi-double with an exceptionally high central boss of stamens with cream filaments and golden anthers. The 12-14 petals are heavily waved, deeply notched and folded. Its colour is RHS.CC Red Group 55C fading to 55D. and size is 11 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Early flowering.

Happy. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group; Purple flower, cupped corolla.

Happy Amy Fenska. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1986, *The Camellia Review,* vol.48, No.2, p.7: Formal double, 6-7.5 cm across, some tight spirals, some are normal formals, some with a bud centre in various stages of pink. Originated in USA by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California.

Happy Birthday. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1562: A large, light pink, striped deep pink, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooming early to mid-season. Originated by L.G. MacDowell, Lakeland, Florida, USA. This 9 years old seedling first bloomed 1973. The flower has 60 petals, 12 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Its size is 12-12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with fluted, ruffled petals. Plant growth is upright and rapid with mid-green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm.

Happy Days. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1593: A very large, rose-pink, rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid ([*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' x *C.hybrid* **Brigadoon**] *x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe'), mid-season flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 5 years old seedling first flowered 1978. Average flower size is 16 cm wide x 6 cm deep. The flower has yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves.

Happy Ever After. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.136. Synonym for **Chôjuraku.**

Happy Goddess of Good Luck. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.178 with colour photo; Synonym for **Tafuku Benten.**

Happy Harlequin. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.7; Medium to large semi-double, veined strawberry pink with rose red stripes, toning deper at centre and bordered with an irregular, narrow white margin. Vigorous, upright, somewhat open growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Introduced 2006 under the name 'Harlequin'. Raised by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.

Happy Higo. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.50: Red, very large, single to semi-double, with flared, yellow stamens. Nuccios N#8811. Strong, vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Colour photo *International Camellia Journal,* 1993, No.25, between pp.36-37. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. Chinese synonym 'Xingfu Chun'. Note; Form is close to, but does not fully reach the Higo requirement of the stamens reaching to two thirds of the flower diameter.

Happy Holidays. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1984, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.43, Reg. No.1956: A large, light pink formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling that flowers early to mid-season. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 12 years old seedling first flowered 1972. Average flower size 10 cm wide. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, medium sized. Chinese synonym 'Xingfu Jiari'.

Happy Memories. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.99, Reg. No.1725: A large, soft pink edged white anemone form *C.japonica* mutant of **Elegans Supreme;** mid-season flowering. Originated by Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 12 year old mutant first flowered 1974. Flower size 10 cm wide x 5 cm deep with 48 petals and 480-520 petaloids. The outer petal layer always has a red streak. Petaloids vary from ivory to blush. Plant growth is average in rate with mid-green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Xingfu Huiyi'.

Happy Spring. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Xiyingchun.**

Happy Talk. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2902; Originated and registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.116 with colour photo; Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. A 10 year old seedling of **Happy Times**, pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2008. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is semidouble to rose form double, soft coral red. Gold anthers, cream filaments, falls whole. Upright growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers mid-season.

Happy Times. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2662. A chance seedling that first flowered 1999. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 7.5 cm diameter, semi-double flower is variegated in soft red and white, with a central tube of bright yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Long lasting flowers fall whole. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.42 with colour photo p.c5. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers profusely mid-season to late.

Haraifude. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name 'Nudefude'.

Harakara-mikiwa. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Mikawa-no-tsuki.**

Harbinger. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.34, Reg. No.134: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from an open pollinated seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) that first flowered in 1969. The 12.5-13 cm flowers are dark red and early flowering. Habit of growth is upright, dense and vigorous. The dark green leaves average 11 cm x 5.5 cm with an obtuse base, acuminate apex and fine serrations. Sport: **Harbinger Variegated.**

Harbinger Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.30, No.1, as 'Harbinger Var.': A virus variegated form of **Harbinger-** Dark red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Harbor Light. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Harbor Lights.**

Harbor Lights. *(C,japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement,* 2014. Red with white frosting on petaloids. Medium to large anemone form. Average, upright growth. Very cold hardy. Flowers early to midseason.

Harbour in Spring. *(C.hybrid). Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.83 with colour photo as 'Harbour at Dawn'; Pink to deep pink, small sake-cup shaped single, thick petals, rusticana type stamens, fragrant. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves small and thin, branches weeping. A cross between **Kon-wabisuke** and *C.lutchuensis* originated by Mesami Murata, Japan and released in 1980. Note; this cultivar may have a prior Japanese name which would take precedence as the valid name.

Hardy Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Mahaux, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.50-52. An ancient camellia in Belgium of unknown origin with a semi-double bloom of 18 petals arranged in 2 rows. Its colour is a bright, pinkish red with golden anthers. The leaves are of average size, light green and daintily serrate. Plant growth is pyramidal and it is very cold hardy.

Harem. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, P.35, Reg. No.145: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.williamsii* **Lady Gowrie** which first bloomed 1966. The semi-double, hose-in-hose, 10 cm flowers are dawn pink, shading lighter at the centre. (RHS.CC.523/ 1 /3).- It has a spreading habit of growth and blooms midseason. The leaves measure from 7-8 cm long x 2.5-3.5 cm wide and are dark green.

Harema. (A Lull in the Rain). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.207 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Medium size, peony form, a few red stripes on pale pink ground. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973. From Shimane Prefecture.

Haresugata. (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), *(C.rusticana),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki,* No.12, illustration No.5, p.2. For colour photo see Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.122: A medium size, (9 cm across) soft pink, rose form double, imbricated with little regularity, about 40 petals; petals orbicular, a little emarginate; disordered central petaloids with degenerate stamens and pistil. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oval, serrations obscure, 7 cm long, petioles hirsute. Resembles **Otome.** Originated in Iwaki, Jô'etsu City, Niigata-ken, Japan. Collected in 1962 and named by Hagiya and Ishizawa in 1971.

Haresugata. (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), (Higo), Aikokai, 1977, *Higo Tsubaki:* Pink, becoming white as the flower ages, 10 cm across. Regularly spread stamens. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.69, color photo, as 'Higo-haresugata'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan*), 2010, p.237 with colour photo; Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Spreading growth. Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in 1977.

Haresugata. (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.102, colour photo: A large size, white, semi-double with red speckling and streaking, irregular stamen cluster, mixed with small, erect petals, giving the base of the petals a creamy cast. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Note: This is now considered identical with **Miyako-no-nishiki,** sport of **Ezo-nishiki.** Its sparsely freckled pattern is unstable.

Haresugata. (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.48: Medium size, semi-double, white with petals tipped pale red. Originated in Shimizu City, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Haresugata (Chûbu). (Beautiful Figure of a Bride). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.206 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Large semi-double, small stripes of deep red on white ground. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Esugata.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1969. From Aichi Prefecture.

Haresugata (Niigata). (Beautiful Figure of a Bride). *(C.rusticana). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.206 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Medium size, pale pink, formal double. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Somewhat upright growth, vigorous, of *C.rusticana* parentage. A cultivar being raised by a private family in Jo'etsu City. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hari Withers. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News,* No.95, p.20, Reg. No.330 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia. A hybrid *C.saluenensis* seedling that first bloomed 1975. The medium sized 9 cm formal double flowers have a deep pink centre, fading to pale pink towards the periphery. Flowers mid-season. The upright, spreading, vigorous plant has midgreen leaves, 9.5 cm x 3.5 cm, lanceolate, finely serrated.

Harkara-mikawa. SCCS., 1950. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.93. Synonym for **Sanga-no-tsu.**

Harkaway. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.35, Reg. No.146: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia as an open pollinated seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) that first bloomed 1965. It has an upright, open growth habit and produces a 10 cm, currant red (HCC.821/3) flower with petals compact, crimped and some slightly rabbit eared. The dark green, reticulate leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm, are broadly elliptic with apex acuminate, medium serrations.

Harkon. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Orthographic error for 'Horkan', synonym for 'Variabilis', itself a synonym for **Pompone.**

Harkon Alba. *Camellia Digest,* 1(1),1942. Orthographic error for 'Horkan Alba', synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Harlequin. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:40: Flower medium, very full and globular, colour lake and rose on a backgound of clear yellow. Colours all new. Originated by Borghi, Italy.

Harlequin. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1931, *Azaleas and Camellias,* p.32: Variegated white and pink with full double, peony-like flowers. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934: White and clear pink to solid pink. Medium sized variform of full peony to formal double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Late flowering. There has been some confusion in America with this variety. Rubel listed this name as early as 1929 in his "Fall Wholesale Trade List" and in following lists but these turned out to be **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.** Synonyms: 'Sponge', 'Conglomerate'(Rust) and 'Rast's Conglomerate'. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.167 for black and white illustration, and the pl. facing p.146, in *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954. Sports: **Harlequin Pink, Harlequin Blush Pink, Harlequin White.** Synonyms: 'Harlequin Flore Pleno', 'Harlequin Variabilis'.

Harlequin Blush Pink. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Harlequin Bl. Pk.' A blush pink form of **Harlequin.** Originated in USA.

Harlequin Flore Pleno. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.97. Synonym for **Harlequin.**

Harlequin Pink. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. A pink form of **Harlequin.** Originated in USA.

Harlequin Variabilis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.98. Synonym for **Harlequin.**

Harlequin White. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. A white form of **Harlequin.** Originated in USA.

Harlekin. *(C.japonica), Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia*, catalogue 2008, p.30 with colour photo. A seedling of **Dixie Knight Supreme**, first flowered 2007. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A mid-size, 7cm x 3.5cm, peony form flower, red (RHSCC 45B) base with considerable, mostly thin, white radial striping. Only a few yellow stamens visible. Dark green, glossy leaves, 7.5cm x 4cm, with slight serration. Compact upright growth.

Harmonious. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.7 as 'Harmonius'. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Harmony. Gill & Searles Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.5. Synonym for **Triumphans.**

Harnosiana. *(C.japonica),* Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. Pale red.. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Harold Austin. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.11, Reg. No.192: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**), originated by H.G. Austin, New Plymouth, New Zealand that first flowered 1979 on a spreading. open plant of medium growth, with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5 cm. The very large, semi-double form, measures up to 20 cm across x 8 cm deep with 25 petals and an occasional petaloid. Anthers are golden and it flowers mid-season. Its texture is firm and its colour an intense Rose Madder.

Harold L. Page. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2012, inside front cover with colour photo; Orthographic error for **Harold L. Paige.**

Harold L. Paige. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.170, Reg. No.1266: An 8 years old hybrid seedling that first bloomed 1969. **Adolphe Audusson** x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), originated by Jack Osegueda, Oakland, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. The rose form double flowers are bright red (RHS.44A) and measure 13.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 24 petals. Anthers are gold with reddish filaments. Flowers have heavy texture. Late blooming. Received the "Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award" and the "Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award" in 1980. Abbreviation: 'Harold Paige'. Sport: **Harold L. Paige Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Haluode'.

Harold L. Paige Variegated. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* Gentry, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4, p.23 as 'Harold L. Paige Var'. A virus variegated form of **Harold L. Paige**- Bright red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Haluode'.

Harold L. Smith. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.90, Reg. No.865: A 12 years old seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Smith's Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant habit is dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flowers are 10-11 cm across and 5 cm deep and have 15 petals and 40-60 petaloids. Colour is pink to lavender. Blooms early to mid-season.

Harold Murphy. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Glowing coral pink. Medium size peony form. Strong, upright, well-branched growth. {[(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x **Buddha** x **Tiny Princess**)] x **Harold L. Paige**}. Flowers midseason to late. Originated in 2008 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Harold Paige. *Beautiful Camellias of Descanso Gardens,* 1976. Abbreviation for **Harold L. Paige.**

Harret Bisbee. Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.16. Orthograhic error for **Harriet Bisbee.**

Harriet. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40. Similar in shade to Melinda Rubra Originated in England..

Harriet Beecher. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Abbreviation for **Harriet Beecher Sheather.**

Harriet Beecher Sheather. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1875: "Rosy salmon, perfect shape, one of the best". Lighter centre. Medium large formal double. Vigorous, spreading growth. A chance seedling originated by Silas Sheather, Parramatta, N.S.W., Australia. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.100. Synonym: 'Mrs H.B. Sheather'. Abbreviations: 'Harriet Beecher', 'H.B. Sheather', 'H. Beecher Sheather'. Orthographic errors: 'Harriot Beecher Sheather', 'Mrs H.B. Streeter', 'Harriett Beecher Sheather'. See colour photo ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.21. Sport: **Harriet Beecher Sheather Variegated.**

Harriet Beecher Sheather Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.59 as 'Harriet Beecher Sheather Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Harriet Beecher Sheather** - Rosy salmon blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Harriet Bisbee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.227, Reg. No.948: A 9 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Frank D. Bisbee, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double flower is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep and has 75-85 petals. Colour is blush pink. Petals curve up like a water lily. Blooms early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Harret Bisbee'. See colour plate, front cover, ACS, 1967, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4 and pl.77, p.45, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Harriet Durrant. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1963, vol.III, No.4, p.5, Reg. No.18: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty;** originated by Dr Jane Crisp, Tirau, New Zealand. The plant is of slow, spreading growth and flowers freely. The flowers are semi-double to peony, 12-14 cm across x 8 cm deep. Petals number up to 25 with 12-20 petaloids. Inner petals waved and erect. Chinese synonym 'Hadu'.

Harriet I Laub. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.7. Synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Harriet Knapp. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.131, Reg. No.1013: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by A.D. Albritton, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Plant growth is slow and upright with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and has 30 petals and 8 petaloids. Rose variegated, with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

Harriet Salmon. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1738: A very large, rose-red to dark red semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* **Buddha** x *C.japonica* **All American**), mid-season blooming. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 10 years old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size 15.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 17-20 petals and 1-2 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 7 cm.

Harriett Moughon. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Camellia Nursery, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.4. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.161, Reg. No.1066: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by G.W. Moughon, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is spreading and dense with dark green leaves

averaging 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The formal double blooms are 10 cm across x 4-5 cm deep with over 36 petals. It is red, variegated white. Mid-season to late blooming.

Harriette Ruster. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.274, Reg. No.365: A chance sasanqua seedling originated by Marvin Ruster, Pasadena, California, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves averaging 5 cm x 2.5 cm. First bloomed 1957. The flower, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep, is anemone form with white, undulating petals, tipped pink and has 12 petals and 18-20 petaloids. Flowers early. Received the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award for 1959.

Harrison Jones. *(C.japonica),* Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.12. No description. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light salmon pink, unusually variegated with white pin stripes and white sometimes suffused with pink. Very large, anemone form with very large outer petals and crinkled and folded inner petals, mixed with stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Sport: **Harrison Jones Pink**. Originated in USA at the Longview Nursery.

Harrison Jones Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.60: A solid, salmon pink sport of **Harrison Jones.** Originated in the USA.

Harrisonii. *(C.japonica),* Hovey ed., 1836, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Berlèse, 1840 *Monographie,* ed.2, p.81: Originated by Harrison. Flower very pure white, 5.4 cm across, sometimes more, most graciously modelled. Petals small, regularly imbricated from centre to circumference. Orthographic errors: 'Harrisoni', 'Harrissonii'. Synonyms: 'Harrissoni d'Amerique', 'Harrissonii Nova'.

Harrison's Rose. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.98. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Harrissoni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9. Orthographic error for **Harrisonii.**

Harrissoni d'Amerique. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Harrisonii.**

Harrissonii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838, p.17. Orthographic error for **Harrisonii.**

Harrissonii Nova. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Harrisonii.**

Harry Bettes. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.212, Reg. No.1457: A large, pure white semi-double to anemone form to rose form double, to formal double, to peony form *C.japonica* that flowers mid-season. This 12 years old chance seedling first bloomed 1970. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. It has 50 petals, 100 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size 12 cm across x 6 cm deep. Mid-season blooming. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. See colour photo, inside back cover, ACS., 1977, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.1 and pl.78, p.46, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Harry Cave. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1990, Vol.XVI, No.5, p.42, Reg. No.274, with colour photo on front cover: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Bob Hope.** Grown by H.B. Cave, Wanganui, New Zealand from seed planted 1982. First flowered 1987. Plant growth is slow and compact and dark green foliage with leaves 10 cm x 4 cm. The flowers are deep scarlet red, semi-double with 15-17 petals and bright yellow pollen. Average flower size is 8.5 cm across x 4cm deep. Filaments are red and fused at the base and become cream higher up, where they spread wide open. Blooms early to mid-season on a floriferous, compact plant and last well. Colour RHS.CC.46A. Chinese synonym 'Hali'.

Harry D. Wilson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.315, Reg. No.157: A 10 years old chance seedling of Lady Vansittart, originated by Mrs Bolivar Kemp Jr., Amite, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1951. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate. Buds long and deep rose.

Flowers incomplete double, anemone form similar to **Elegans**, coloured a purplish rose. Size of flower 12.5-13 cm across with 19-21 petals. Flowers midseason.

Harry Jobson. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Harry M. Bloom. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.172, Reg. No.1833: A large, salmon red semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *([C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Apple Blossom**] x *C. reticulata* '(Crimson Robe'), early to late flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 10 years old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 11 cm across with 12 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. Flower depth varies up to 7.5 cm with rabbit ears. Fragrant.

Harry Rawlinson. *(C.japonica),* Trues Camellias, 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.3, p.41. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Harry Rollinson. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4, inside rear cover. No description. Originated by USA. No valid listing located.

Harry Sinclair. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.29. Abbreviation for **Mrs Harry Sinclair.**

Harry Swan. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1964, Vol.IV, No.1, p.11, Reg. No.23: A chance seeding of *C.saluenensis* raised by R.H. Swan, Putaruru, New Zealand. The plant is upright and open; the leaves are mid-green, keeled, apices twisted; petioles long. The flower is open, semi-double with an occasional petaloid; the petals deeply notched, crêped, the colour shading to silver in the centre; size 11-12.5 cm across with 14-16 petals, gold anthers, silver filaments, fascicled; colour Fuchsine pink. (HCC.627/2-/3).

Harry Swinburn. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.6, Reg. No.162: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis;* originated by A.P. Gamlin, Manaia, New Zealand. First flowered 1977. Growth habit is upright, open and medium in rate. The 9 cm x 4 cm leaves are dark green. The flower is peony form, clear rose-pink with golden anthers and cream filaments. Size is 12 cm x 6 cm, averaging 50 petals with 180-200 petaloids. It has large outer petals with a central mass of small, upright ones intermingled with petaloids and stamens. Early blooming with slight perfume.

Hartigan Double Red. *(C.japonica),* Greenbrier Farms Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945: Bright red. Medium large, rose form double to peony form. Originated in USA.

Haru-akari. *(C.japonica), Book of Manuscripts*, ICS Congress, Miyazaki, 1999; White and Red Camellia at Nara's Todaiji Temple; Hagiya, Kaoru, p.43. No details.

Haru-akari (Okado). (Spring Light [Okado]) *(C.hybrid), Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p4 with colour photo; JCR Regn No 2014-3, (ser. No.16). A chance seedling of **Yume,** pollen parent unknown, sown 2004, first flowered 2012. Bright red single, columnar group of over 100 stamens, vivid yellow anthers contrasting well with petals. Cup-shaped, diameter 10-12 cm. Early flowering. Originated by Hiroshi Okado.

Harugasumi. (Spring Haze), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, ca. 1810, *Chinka Hini'i:* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Harugasumi. (Spring Haze), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.73, p.37, description, p.107 as 'Haru-gasumi': Leaves large, oblong-elliptic to broad-elliptic, apex acute. Flowers whitish to pale pink (Paler than Rose-pink 427/3) taking the form of a rose with an unfolded mass of petals in the centre. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Takarazuki City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.

Harugasumi. (Spring Haze), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan* lists as best flower; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.14, 40; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.272,

colour photo and description: Medium size, pink veined deeper with fine white edge, flat single of 6-8 broad emarginate petals and a central burst of about 180 stamens in a ring formation. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves medium size, elliptic, deep green, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.120, 239. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Haru-no-kasumi'.

Harugasumi. (Spring Haze), *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1782: A miniature, rose-pink semi-double *C.hybrid (C.japonica* **Snow Bell** x *C.lutchuensis),* early to midseason flowering. Originated in USA by Longley and Parks. The 18 years old seedling first bloomed 1965. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 13 petals and an odd petaloid, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is spreading and open with medium to light green leaves. Synonym: **Spring Mist.**

Harugasumi. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Harusame-nishiki.**

Harugokoro. (Feeling of Spring). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.204 with colour photo; English translation p.142. Small, pale pink, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from a wild japonica community at Funaki Shrine, Hajima City. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Haruhikage. (Spring Sunlight), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Soft pink streaked pink, semi-double, opens flat. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Tarô'an.**

Haru-ichiban. (First South Wind of Spring), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.342, p.173, description, p.192: Leaves ovate to narrowly-ovate, gradually acuminate, strongly wavy, venation flat, depressed crenate margins, 8.5 cm x 4.2 cm; petioles 10-12 mm, glabrous. Flowers semi-double, widely cup-shaped, pink (Spinel Red 0023/2) spotted red (Currant 821/3) in various amounts. Petals 11-13, incised at apex, largest petal 5.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Stamens up to 4 cm high, irregular, often accompanied by smaller petals and petaloids, filaments pale pinkish yellow. Late flowering. Originated in Nagaoka City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Haru-ichiban. (First South Wind of Spring), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.119, colour photo, p.239, description: Small size, white single with 6 petals, saucer shaped with crimped petal margins. Central stamen cylinder, white filaments, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves, small, elliptic, waved, glossy green; apex acuminate, margins finely serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Synonym: 'Jômanjishiro-wabisuke'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.204 with colour photo; English translation p.142. Colour is given as palest pink. Originated and released by Shinichi Asai in 1973.

Harakagura. (Springtime Shinto Dance), *(C.japonica),* Yûsuke Sakata & Kenich Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.20 as 'Haru-Kagura'. No description. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. '

Harukasane. (Spring Layer), *(C.japonica),* Himuro.1982, *Murasuzume,* No.37: Rose-pink with lighter pink centre petals, double with slender petals. Medium size. Originated in Japan.

Harukasumi. Different reading for **Harugasumi.**

Harukaze. (Spring Wind), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu,* p.9: Single, white petals with red dapples. Originated in Japan. Synonym for 'Ichinenkô'. See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki,* No.20, p.105. (Believed extinct.)

Harukaze. (Spring Wind), *(C.rusticana),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8: Medium size, dark red, double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Harukoma. (Spring Pony), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.414, p.166, description, p.258: Large, soft pink single with deeper coloured veinings, white margined, 8-9 petals, cleft at the apex, opening flat. Stamens in an irregular cluster, anthers and filaments yellow, with an odd petaloid. Leaves broad-elliptic; apex short acuminate, dark, glossy green; fine, sharp serrations, petioles hirsute. Originated with a private family on Sado Isle, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1974. See also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.120 for colour photo and p.239, description.

Harumi. (Personal Name). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.206 with colour photo; English translation p.143. Medium size, peach red, lotus-formed semi-double, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat oblong, medium size. Upright growth. A cross between **Chôchidori** and **Tulip Time.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1985 and released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Haruno. (Spring Fields), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.120, colour photo, p.240, description: Large to very large, lotus shape, white with the faintest trace of pink, semi-double, 23 petals in 2-3 rows, outer long-oblong, emarginate; centre, small stamen cluster, lemon coloured anthers, cream filaments, sometimes with white flagged petaloids intermixed. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, long acuminate, recurved. Originated in Matsu'e City,Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1984.

Haru-no-akebono. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka.* Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Kôgyoku.**

Haru-no-akebono. (Dawn of Spring), Williams and Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.39. Imported to USA by the Star Nurseries, 1930. Name changed by Tuyama in 1968 to **Hagoromo-Kansai.**

Haru-no-akebono. (Dawn of Spring), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.121, 240; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.305. Synonym for **Hagoromo-Kansai.** Synonyms: 'Maruben-hagoromo'.

Haru-no-akebonobeni. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for 'Shushokkô'.

Haru-no-dai. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.29. Different reading for **Haru-no-utena.**

Haru-no-hibiki. (Sound of Spring) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.60 August 1999: A natural seedling of *C.rosiflora.* Looks like **Wirlinga Belle**. Peach pink, 5 to 6 cm across, petals pleated, projecting pistil, blooms in mid-season, bears fruits. Leaves elliptic, small. Tree upright growth. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Haru-no-koromo. (Spring Garments), *(C.rusticana),* JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki,* No.21, black and white photo, p.72: A 5 petalled, medium to large size, red, single with broad-elliptic to rotund leaves, blunt apices, sharply serrate. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-iro. (Spring Colours), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden.1630, *Hyakuschinshû:* Very light azure pink, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.114.

Haru-no-kaori. (Fragrance of Spring), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11, A-524: Medium sized, pale peach pink, campanulate single with cylindrical stamen column. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-kasumi. Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan.* Different reading for **Harugasumi.**

Haru-no-kizashi. (Signs of Spring), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.81, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale, blush pink, with white blotches, wide campanulate single, with 6 broad, rounded, emarginate petals with crinkled margins and a central

stamen cylinder, with white filament, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, flat, apices acuminate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A chance seedling, originated and released by Tsunehiro Miyazaki in 1980.

Haru-no-koromo. (Spring Garments). *(C.rusticana).* JCS, 1982 *Tsubaki,* No.21, black and white photo, p.72: A 5 petalled, medium to large size, red single with broad-elliptic to rotund leaves, blunt apices, sharply serrate. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-mai. (Dance of Spring), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.344; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.356, p.180, description, p.196: Leaves ovate to oblong-ovate, acuminate, serrulate; petioles more or less hairy. Flowers semi-double, pale pink dotted or lined a deeper pink. Mid-season to late flowering. For colour photos see: Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.121 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.318. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.336. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Haru-no-umi** x **Tamatebako**.

Haru-no-minato. (Harbour in Spring), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.9: Pure white. Large semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-minato. (Harbour in Spring). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.206 with colour photo; English translation p.143. Medium to large, pale pink, cup to bowl shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size, thick. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Saitama Prefecture. Named and released by Hirai in 1990.

Haru-no-shokkô. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.53, as 'Haru-no-syokko'. Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Haru-no-tomoshibi. (Light of Spring), *(C.rusticana),* Satomi, 1966, *Tsubaki,* p.63; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.191 black and white photo and description: A deep red, 5 petalled single of medium size with notched and crêped petals and a short, irregular stamen cluster. Late blooming. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-tsuki. (Spring Moon), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e;* Kyoto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.6, p.127: Small white, sake cup shape. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-tsuzumi. (Spring Drum), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8: Medium size, red to deep red, double lotus form flower. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.205 with colour photo; English translation p.143. An old tree grows in the garden of the Sahashi family in Tottori City. Discovered and released by Yoshio Yamada in 1979.

Haru-no-umi. (Spring on the Sea), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.240: Peach pink with spherical, white variegation on exterior petals, numbering 15; petaloids intermingled with interior petals, semi-double; filaments yellow. Medium sized, early flowering. Leaves, medium sized, long-oval, keeled at midrib, inconspicuous serrations; hirsute petioles. Originated in Gosen City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Haru-no-umi. (Spring on the Sea), (Higo), *Higo Rokka* ca.1989, p.32: Large size,10-11 cm across with 6-7 petals. Pink ground with red and white variegation. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A mutation of **Sakuragari,** designated by the Higo Camellia Society in 1984.

Haru-no-ushio. (Spring Tide), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.121, colour photo, p.240, description: Soft pink with white spots, semi-double with 20 petals in 3-4 rows; centre stamen cluster irregular, yellow filaments and anthers. Leaves oblong, flat; petioles glabrous. Originated in Sado Isles, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Haru-no-uta. (Spring Song). (*C.hiemalis* x *C.granthamiana*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Issue 127, 1997, vol.XX, No.2, p.9, colour plate: A C.*hiemalis* x C.*granthamiana* seedling. Very large, pink informal double with 17-18 emarginate, fluted petals. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-utage. (Spring Banquet). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.205 with colour photo; English translation p.143. Medium size, red, single, cupped petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. A natural seedling of **Shirohassaku.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1979.

Haru-no-utage. (Spring Banquet), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia,* No.23, p.4, colour photo: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy,** clear, wisteria pink, single, petals widely cup-shaped, medium size; flowering early to mid-season. Stamens in a short, central column. The tree is rather spreading. Originated by Itô, Atsushi, Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Haru-no-utena. (Tower in Spring), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as one of 5 trees; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink streaked and blotched a deeper pink, large, double, lotus form. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.196, p.344; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.358, p.181, description, p.196: Leaves rhombeo-elliptic, broadly-elliptic to elliptic, acuminate, slightly folded at the midrib, impressed venation, minutely serrulate at the margins. Flowers semi-double, pale pink (Spinel Pink 0625/3), shortly striped red in varying degrees of shade; petals a little channelled at first, spreading straightly and apart from each other. Flowers late. For other colour photos and descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.353, p.152; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.342; and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.121, 240. The latter shows three different forms with varying depths of colour in their background, from white through blush to pink. Different readings: 'Haru-no-dai', 'Harunoutena'. Resembles: **Sazanami, Tori-no-ko.** Originated in Kantô, Japan. Note: The name of the next cultivar suggests that this existed before 1827. Chinese synonym 'Chunzhitai'.

Haru-no-utena. *(C.japonica),* Nuccios Nursery Retail Price List, 1990. Small to medium tubular single. Light pink with deep pink and red stripes. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. Note: This is a variable cultivar and is probably the same as the modern Japanese variety of the same name.

Haru-no-utena-no-mishôyamataka-tsubaki. (Seedling of 'Haru-no-utena' from Yamataka), *(C.japonica),* Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.122 listed it: 'Haru-no-utenano-misyô-yamatakatsubaki'. No description. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.158. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Haru-no-yoi. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.76. Different reading for **Shunshô.**

Haru-no-yoso'oi. (Spring Adornment), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.240: Peach pink, lotus form double. Petals number 20, narrowly outside reflexing; stamens spreading, filaments dark yellow. Medium to large size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves medium sizes, long-oval, acuminate, curved, keeled; petioles hirsute. Plant habit bushy and vigorous. Of Yuki-tsubaki lineage, originated in Takada City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released around 1962.

Haru-no-yuki. (Spring Snow), (Higo), Taniguchi.1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Greenish white. Large. Based on same characters as **Shunsetsu.** Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Haru-no-yuki. (Spring Snow), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.316, p.133, description, p.245: A very soft, light pink, semi-double with 8-12 petals, 7 cm across and an open stamen cluster with light yellow anthers and cream filaments. Leaves mid-green, glossy, lanceolate, apex acute, shallowly serrate and undulate margins and hirsute petioles.

Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yotaya Snow Camellia Lovers Club in 1980s. Same characters as the "Higo" above. See also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.121, 240.

Haru-no-yume. Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tusbaki Tokushû,* No.9, p.53. Renamed **Beniyakko** as 'Haru-no-yume' already in use for another cultivar. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* p.246.

Haru-no-yume. (Spring Dream), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.344: Soft pink semi-double with light red spots and streaks and fluted petals. Medium size, Mid-season flowering. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Haruranman. (Spring in full bloom), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.240: Dark red large and small lines on white ground and sprayed spots. Flowers may vary from large tubular to large bowl shapes. Stamens from cylindrical to spreading. Mid-season blooming. Leaves wide-ovate, acuminate, even, thick, dark green. Plant habit wide-spreading, vigorous. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Harusame. (Spring Rain), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Tsubaki Hyakka Nayose Irotsuki,* pl.34: Cherry pink, large size, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Harusame. (Spring Rain), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.120, colour photo, p.239, description as 'Harusame' (Niigata): Large semi-double with finely dotted, pale pink background and densely streaked, splashed and finely dotted with crimson. Spreading stamen cluster, yellow anthers, greenish cream filaments. Leaves light green, elliptic, shallowly serrate, petioles hirsute. Synonym: 'Harusame'(Niigata). Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1975.

Harusame (Chûbu). (Spring Rain Chûbu), *(C.japonica).* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.120, colour photo, p.239, description: Medium sized single, campanulate, 7-9 petals; white with crimson streaks to self crimson. Stamens in a spreading ring. Leaves light green, obovate, acuminate, sharply serrate. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Resembles **Kyô-nishiki.**

Harusame (Niigata). Synonym for **Harusame.**

Harusame-nishiki. (Spring Rain Brocade), *(C.sasanqua),* Sakata et al., Mar.1981, "Studies in the Flower Colours of Camellis, II"; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture,* vol.XVII, p.92; Sakata & Arizumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* p.22: ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Medium sized, single, red fading to white towards the centre. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Harugasumi'. Designated by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1977.. Chinese synonym 'Chunyujin'.

Haru-sazanka. Griffith, 1953, ACS, *Quarterly,* 8(1):4, 5. Japanese name for *Camellia x vernalis.*

Harushokkô. *Tsubaki no Saibai,* 1968. Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Haru-shoko. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* pp.94, 179, 213 with colour plate. Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Harusugata. (Figure in the Spring), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* p.240: Dark peach pink, single. Stamens in a cylindrical cluster. Medium sized. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium sized, long-ovate, undulate. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan as a wild japonica collected in Mure Town. Named and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1979..

Haru-wabisuke. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.217. The synonym for **Satsukijiro** used in the Mikawa District, Japan.

Haruyoi. (Spring Evening), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.122. Different reading for **Shunshô.**

Haru-urara. (Spring Serenity), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.104: Soft, pale pink, open anemone form, medium size with 8-12 large, frilled and wavy outer petals and the centre a variable mixture of small, erect, folded petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves medium size, elliptic, undulate, apex acute, sharply serrate, mid-green. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves and plant resembles **Hagoromo**, of which it is believed to be a seedling. For colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.120, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.366. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown. Originated and released by Shinichi Asai in 1970.

Haru-wabisuke. (Spring Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8. No description. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Haruyokonami. (Spring Cross Waves), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Cardinal red, moired white. Medium sized single form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Haruzaki-amagashita. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.278, p.175 as 'Haru-zaki-ama-ga-shita'. This is a renaming of the old **Amagashita** as "Spring Flowering Amagashita" to distinguish it from another cultivar named **Akizaki-amagashita** or "Autumn Flowering Amagashita". However it must be regarded as a synonym as **Amagashita** has priority.

Harvest Moon. *(C.japonica).* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.60, Red. Large (11 cm across), semidouble with 12 notched outer petals and interspersed pale red stamens and petaloids in the centre. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. First bloomed 1958; originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.235, Reg. No. 740.

Harvest Time. *(C.japonica),* Marshall's Camellia Nursery Catalogue,1962, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.236, Reg. No.720: [SCCS.No.43-13] A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Marshall's Nursery, San Gabriel, California, USA. Vigorous, upright growth habit. Anemone form, blush white flower, 10 cm or more across x 7.5 cm deep with a few stamens, mostly petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.

Harvey Short's Finale. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1692: A very large, pure white semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooms mid-season to later. Originated by Harvey Short, La Mesa, California, USA. First bloomed 1979. Average flower size 16 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals, deep yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. See colour photo: Front cover, SCCS., 1983, *The Camellia Review,* vol.45, No.1.

Harvey Taylor. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1836: A large, brilliant red, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling; early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Taylor, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1979. Average flower size,11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with many petals and petaloids and bright yellow anthers on red filaments. The flower has two rows of guard petals, interspersed with petaloids. Plant growth is spreading, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm.

Hasaku. Hayworth, 1987-1988, RHS., *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.92. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hassaku.**

Hasama. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.196 with colour photo; English translation p.136. Medium size, semi-double, vermilion, thick petals, tubular to split stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, curved outwards. Upright growth. An old cultivar raised by a private family in Mure Town. Discovered and named by Shirô Imayuki, released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Hasawaca. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.130, Reg. No.1486: A very large, rose--pink, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling. mid-season flowering. Originated by Walter

R. Morris, Vidalia, Georgia, USA. The 21 years old seedling first flowered 1960. The flower has 13 petals, 28 petaloids, yellow, pink-based filaments, yellow anthers. Average size 12.8 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with crêped petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Hasegawa-de-kifu. (Hasagawa's Yellow Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno,1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû,* vol.5 under the section on leaves with yellow variegation where it is described as having long leaves with yellow variegation. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Hasegawa-de-kihu'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.175. Synonym: 'Hasegawa-tsubaki'.

Hasegawa-de-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.122. Different reading for **Hasegawa-de-kifu.**

Hasegawa-tsubaki. ('Hasegawa's Camellia'), *(C.japonica),* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami,* pl.24: Yellow variegated leaves, serrated. Yellow colour is excellent. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.157. Thought to be a synonym for **Hasegawa-de-kifu**. (Believed extinct.)

Hashi Chiban. (Hallstone's Fimbriated). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Originated by Ken Hallstone, California, USA, and taken to China where it was named. Light purple flowers with fimbriated petals. Peony to rose form double. Leaves elliptic to rose form, apices acuminate, veins elevated.

Hashi Weixiao. (Hallstone's Smile). *(C.hybrid).* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Originated by Ken Hallstone, California, USA, and taken to China where it was named. No description. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.141. Flowers coral pink, slightly darker at edges, fragrant, semi-double to peony, medium size to large. Flat leaves. Sturdy spreading growth. Flowers mid-season to late.

Hashidate. (Place Name), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.16: Single, white to pink on the edges. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium, bright pink, semi-double about 7.5 cm across. A round bloom opening cup-shaped. The margins of the petals are dark pink, shading lighter in the centre of the petals and darker at the apex. Stamen centre flares out but the whitish filaments are short, anthers pinkish yellow. Leaves medium green, elliptic, 5 cm x 2 cm; apex cuspidate, tapered base, serrations obscure. Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki,* No,26, p.44: Medium size, white fading to red at the margins, single. Originated in Tokyo, Japan. Synonym: 'Hashidate(1)', 'Sasanqua Flesh Pink'. Orthographic error: 'Hoshidate'. Hashidate is an abbreviation for Amano-hashidate, a place in the Kyôto Prefecture noted for its beautiful scenery.

Hashidate (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Synonym for **Hashidate.**

Hashidate (2). (*C.sasanqua*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* White variegated pink, single, early blooming. Origin unknown.

Hashihime. (Princess Hashi). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.196 with colour photo; English translation p.136. Small, pale pink graduating to pink at the centre, flat single occasionally anemone, fragrant, profuse. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.fraterna.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hashimoto. (A Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.20: A medium to large sized, deep crimson double of 7-8 rows of petals with short stamens in the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hasley. *(C.japonica),* Nantes. *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. No description. No valid listing located.

Haspor. Mostra della Camellia in Campania, 1982, *Napoli Castel dell'Ovo,* p.8. Orthographic error for **Hanafûki.**

Hassai. (Higo), RHS., 1953, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.7, p.153: Large single to semidouble pink. A scented Higo camellia similar to 'Hatsusakura', (**Dewatairin**). Originated in Japan. Imported from Wada. Synonym: 'Hassai Wada'.

Hassai Wada. Lanning Roper, 1954, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.8, p.139. Synonym for **Hassai.**

Hassaku. (First of August), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshû:* White single flower. Blooms in early spring. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hassaku. (First of August), *(C.sasanqua),* Ito, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: White, large size, petals curved inwards. May be same as above. Early blooming. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Hasaku'. (Believed extinct.)

Hassaku. Avenue Nurseries, 1958, Catalogue, p.19. Abbreviation for **Benihassaku.**

Hassaku-shibori. (1st August Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Katayama Juraku-en Botan-en Nursery Catalogue, No.237, 1957. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.169, p.294: Medium size, single, 5-7 petals, emarginate and fluted, opening cup-shaped, white to faint blush pink with a peppering and streaking of light red. Short, wide, irregular stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark to mid-green, glossy, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, twisted. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.261; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû,* p.69 as 'Shibori-hassaku'. Different reading 'Shibori-hassaku', synonym for **Tatsuta-nishiki** in Kansai, Japan. Sport: **Benihassaku.** It is not certain that this cultivar in Chûbu is different from one of the same name in Kansai, or not.

Hassaku-tsubaki. (First of August Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25: Pink with vermilion red variegation, single. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Golden Door'.

Hasumi-haku. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.43. Different reading for **Hasumijiro.**

Hasumijiro. (Hasumi's White), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.78, p.134; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.55, p.28, description, p.101 as 'Hasumi-jiro': Leaves narrowly obovate elliptic, very shortly acuminate, a little folded along the midrib, venation impressed. Petioles glabrous. Flowers large size, white, formal double, petals broad, rounded and slightly notched at the apex, inner ones narrower, forming a cylindrical mass. Flowers mid-season to late. For colour plates see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.412, p.173 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.114. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Resembles **Shiragiku.** The name has been published under different readings: 'Hasumishiro' and 'Hasumihaku'.

Hasumishiro. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan.* It is now considered that **Hasumijiro** is the correct reading.

Hasunami. (Wave of Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Miyazawa, 1954, *Kanshô Jumoku:* Pale red with slender, dark red stripes, large. Originated in Japan.

Hasunami-utsushi. (Drifting Wave of Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Large size, double flowers with large and small streaks on a white ground. Originated in Japan.

Hatagumo. (Cloud Banners), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.54; Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.114, colour photo, p.237, description: Large, 8-9 cm x 4 cm, crimson semi-double; petals, about 26, irregular, from large outer petals, waved and notched to small, strap-like, inner petals around a compact stamen column. Filaments yellow. Some white, linear marks on inner petals. A wild variety

collected in Takada City, Niigata, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.

Hatano. (Name of Owner of the Plant), (*C.rusticana*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan* p.17: Deep red. Medium (9-10 cm across) full, double with about 30 petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, round, glossy green with obscure venation. Note: It was first named 'Kirin-no-homare' but as Mr Kawamura already had a different cultivar of the same name, it was renamed **Hatano.** See colour plates: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.176, p.59; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.114 and description, p.237. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hatchett. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink and white. Medium large, loose peony form. Originated in USA by Pfingstl.

Hatsagura. Russell, L.R., Special Catalogue List, 1956. Corruption of the name 'Hatsusakura', synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Hatsu Waraii. Fischer, 1986, *Kamelien,* p.79, colour pl. p.57. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hatsuwarai.**

Hatsu Warei. *Collins Complete Book of Houseplants,* 1991, p.98. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hatsuwarai.**

Hatsu-akari. (First Light), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8. No description. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hatsu-arashi. (First Autumn Storm), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Pure white, single, sake-cup shape. Blooms in winter. Nakayama, 1851, *Sendaôden.* It is not certain that these old 'Hatsuarashi' are the same as the modern one. Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.48, p.88; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.8, p.4, colour photo, p.86: Early flowering cultivar. Leaves dark green, ovate-elliptic, somewhat wavy and revolute at margins. Petiole, long, glabrous, greenish. Flower pure white, 5 petals, campanulate; petals waved and crimped on edge. Stamen column compact, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.70, p.60 & 301; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol.1, Tsubaki,* p.42, 43; Sport: **Pink-hatsu-arashi.** Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Often called 'Shiratama' in Japan. Considered by some to be synonymous with **Hatsu-arashi (Shiratama).**

Hatsu-arahi A. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life,* p.43. Synonym for **Hatsu-arashi-Saga.**

Hatsu-arashi B. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life,* p.43. Synonym for **Hatsuarashi-shiratama.**

Hatsu-arashi-Kansai. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellias Cultivars of Japan,* p.88; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.115, colour photo as **Hatsu-arashi (Shiratama).**

Hatsu-arashi-Saga. (First Autumn Storm from Saga), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.114; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.17, as 'Hatsuarashi'(Saga): Medium size, white, campanulate single, with 7 rounded, embracing petals and a central stamen cylinder, with creamy filaments, joined for the lower third, and dark yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic to lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrulate, venation impressed. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms: 'Saga-hatsuarashi', 'Hatsu-arashi A'. There has been confusion between this cultivar and the ones above and below.

Hatsuarashi-shiratama. (First Autumn Storm, Shiratama), *(C.japonica), Seibundô* Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.115, description, p.237; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.16, colour photo, p.17, description: Small size, white, single, opening through spherical shape to campanulate, with 5-6 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder, with creamy filaments, joined at the lower third, and deep golden anthers. Blooms early to

mid-season. Leaves bright, shining green, elliptic to obovate, with apices from abrupt acute to acuminate, margins serrate, undulate. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms: 'Hatsu-arashi-Kansai', 'Hatsu-arashi B'. Thought by some to be a synonym for **Hatsu-arashi.**

Hatsubana. Different reading for **Hatsuhana.**

Hatsufubuki. (First Storm). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.7; White peppered with crimson dots. Medium size, campanulate single. Early season flowering. Originated by T. Kunitake.

Hatsugama. (First Tea Ceremony), *(C.hybrid),* ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.27 as 'Hatsu-gama': A cross of *C.japonica* var. *rusticana* **Shirokoshimino** *x C.irrawadiensis.* Medium size, white, incurved semi-double. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.197 with colour photo; English translation p.137. Parentage stated to be *C.rusticana* **Matsunami** x *C.irrawadiensis*. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa.

Hatsugan. Different reading for **Hatsukari.**

Hatsugari. (Spring Prune), *(C.rusticana),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8: Small to medium size, pale pink, tubular single. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hatsugasumi. (Early Mist), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Co. Ltd. Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.7, A-324; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.23, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, white, single, opening through spherical form, with central stamen cylinder with creamy white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins coarsely serrate. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan. A seedling of 'Gokokuji-chiritsubaki'. Originated and named by Takeo Ogawa in 1960s.

Hatsugasumi (Chûbu). (Early Mist). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.197 with colour photo; English translation p.137. Medium to large, pale pink, tubular to cup-shaped single. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous, dense branches. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Tarô'an.** Originated and named by Minoru Satô in 1989.

Hatsugeshô. (First Make-up), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.301: Large blush white with a pink flush on petal reverse. Petals, large, rounded, waved and crimped on edge. Compact stamen column, golden anthers, white filaments. Leaves broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, shiny, dark green, prominent venation, finely, shallowly serrate. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.116 as 'Hatsu-geshô'. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.102 as 'Hatsukeshô'. A seedling of 'Kakuba-shiratama', synonym for **Rôgetsu.** Resembles **Jôren-no-haru.** Different readings: 'Hatsukeshô', 'Hatsu-geshoh', 'Hatsu-Gesyoh'. Originated in Angyô, Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1970.

Hatsugeshô (Chûbu). (First Make-up). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.197 with colour photo; English translation p.137. Medium size, pink ageing to white, single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Spreading, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Takane-no-yuki.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1980.

Hatsu-geshoh. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1985-1986. Different reading for **Hatsugeshô.**

Hatsuhana. (First Flower), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Large size, pale pink, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsuhana. (First Flower), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Eight-fold to formal double, medium size, white flower mixed with red in a splashed pattern. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Hatsubana'.

Hatsuhana. (First Flower), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with red streaks, single, stamens dispersed like an anemone form. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.22. Originated in Japan.

Hatsuhanazome. (Dyed with First Flower), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Deep pink. Petals narrow and long. (Satomi believed this to be a form of *C.japonica* f. *polypetala).* Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.102.

Hatsuhi. (Sunrise, New Years Day), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana,* p.5: Blush pink, large single. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan.

Hatsuhi. (Sunrise, New Years Day), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.147, pp.74, 131, 132 as 'Hatsu-hi'; Seibundô Shinkôsha 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.116, colour photo, p.238, description. A medium sized, deep pink (Cherry 722/1) single with compact central stamen column. Leaves narrowly elliptic, gradually acuminate, loosely crenate at the margin, petioles long, glabrous. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Takarazuka City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Sport of 'Miyuki-nishiki', which is a synonym for **Tatsuta-nishiki.** This was formerly called 'Hatsu-hinode' but renamed because of the existence of the same name for another cultivar.

Hatsuhi. (Sunrise on NewYear's Day). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.198 with an incorrect accompanying photograph; English translation p.138. Medium size, red, sake cup-shaped single. Flowers early. Leaves broadly elliptic, large, waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery. From Osaka.

Hatsuhikage. (First Shadow), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Medium size, vermilion red, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan.

Hatsuhikari. (First Brilliance), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.48; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38 as 'Hatsu-hikari': Medium size, white ground shaded pale red towards petal tips, double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kôchi Prefecture, Japan.

Hatsuhikari. (First Light), *(C.japonica),* Ishizawa, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life,* No.17, p.22, as 'Hatuhikari': Medium sized, red, formal double with a slightly irregular centre of small, crinkled, erect petals with a little white streaking. Leaves elliptic, abrupt acute, sharply serrate, prominent, raised venation. Originated in Kurume, Japan. Considered to be a seedling of **Asakura.**

Hatsuhinode. (First Appearance of the Sun), Kanaoka Chinju'en, 1960, *Tsubaki no Nashi.* Synonym for **Hatsuhi.**

Hatsuhinode. (New Year's First Sunrise), *(C.sasanqua),* Sôsei-en Catalogue, 1959: Vermilion red, large size. Originated in Japan.

Hatsukagami. (First Glance at the Mirror on New Years Day), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.115, colour photo, p.238, description: Medium to small single, palest pink, 6-7, rounded petals, compact, central cylinder of stamens, yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves long-elliptic, mid-green. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.76. Selected from wild japonicas in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Haruo Yoshida in 1975.

Hatsukagami. (First Glance at the Mirror on New Years Day), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Medium size, white

ground colouring to red at petal margins and reverse, single, early blooming. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan in 1950s. Named by Naotoshi Hakoda.

Hatsukari. (First Wild Goose), (C.wabisuke), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the section on early flowering: Small size, pink streaks on white ground. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* "White shaded pink, small, early blooming, single, scented." For colour plates see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.464, p.188. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.220, p.387. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.398, p.202. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115, colour photo, p.238; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.248, as 'Hatsukari'(Kantô): Leaves narrowly elliptic to oblong elliptic, obscurely crenate-serrulate at the margin, petioles glabrous; flower single, widely opening, palest pink with shadings of deeper pink on the outer petals. Flowers mid-season. Slightly fragrant. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Different reading: 'Hatsugan'. Synonyms: 'Hatsukari'(Kantô), 'Camellia reticulata alba-rosea', 'Shôwa-wabisuke', 'Yanagiba-wabisuke', 'Secchûka', 'Setchûka' in Japan. In USA 'Apple Blossom' is a pseudonym. Sports: **Fukurin-wabisuke, Momoiro-shôwa-wabisuke. Sukiya** and **Tarôkaja** are different cultivars which are similar to, and have been confused with **Hatsukari**. Orthographic error: 'Hatsu-kiri'. Note: Tuyama described this as a different form to **Shôwa-wabisuke**, but they are now recognised as the same. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Hatsukari (Chûbu). ('Hatsukari' from Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.12 colour photo and description, as 'Hatsukari': A white single *C.japonica* with 7 large, rounded, overlapping petals and a dense stamen column with dull yellow anthers and white filaments. Opens wide campanulate. Leaves broad-ovate to ovate, abrupt acuminate, twisted, recurved, coarsely, sharply serrate. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115 colour photo as 'Hatsukari'(Chûbu). Synonym: 'Chûbu-hatsukari'.

Hatsukari (Kantô). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115. Synonym for **Hatsukari.**

Hatsukari-tsubaki. Synonym for **Hatsukari.**

Hatsukaze. (First Wind), *(C.sasanqua),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsukeshô. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.4, A-190 and colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.102. Different reading for **Hatsugeshô.**

Hatsukiri. Griffith, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6. Corruption of Japanese name **Hatsukari.**

Hatsuko-sazanka. Different reading for **Hatsumukashi-sazanka.**

Hatsukoi. (First Love), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.209, p.104, description. p.321: Medium sized (9 cm across), open, peony form, soft fuchsine pink, with 2 rows of large, rounded, outer petals, surrounding an erect centre of small, twisted petals and stamens, anthers golden. Leaves mid-green, small, elliptic, acute apex, shallowly serrate, petiole hirsute. Originated in Yatsuo-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hideo Hori in 1965. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p. 116, colour photo.

Hatsukuni. (First Country), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsukura. (First Storehouse), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8: Small size, white single, tubular to campanulate form flower. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.197 with colour photo; English translation p.137. Leaves oblong, small, thick, flat. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. The original tree is thriving at the Iketani family home, Shimada City. Named and released by Toshihiro Iketani in 1980.

Hatsumago. (First Grandchild), (Higo), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.287, colour photo and description: Small size, white with dark crimson stripes, single of 6-7 broad, overlapping petals, and a central burst of yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, ovate, apices acute, margins coarsely serrate. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hatsumomiji. (First Red Maple Leaves), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Pure white, large size flower, opens flat, pink petal edge. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsumukashi. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16. Abbreviation for **Hatsumukashi-sazanka.**

Hatsumukashi-sazanka. (First Antiquity), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16 as 'Hatsumukashi'; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Large size, white, semidouble, with 2 row of petals, compact form, thick, broad petals. Different readings: 'Hatsuko-sazanka', 'Hatsumukashi'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsune. (First Song), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.460: Medium sized single of 7 petals, notched, veined crimson at the base fading to white at margins. Resembles **Sanpei-tsubaki**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsune (Chûbu). (First Song - Chûbu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.116, colour photo, p.238, description: Medium large, deep pink single with 5 large rounded, overlapping petals and a compact stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves broad-obovate, dark green, apex acute, shallowly serrate. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.199 with colour photo; English translation p.138. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Benimyôrenji.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1971.

Hatsune. (First Chirp of the Year). *(C.sasanqua). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation, p.64; White tinged with red, medium size single, very early. From Saitama (Angyô).

Hatsune-higo. (First Song of a Bird - Higo), (Higo), *Higo Camellia Society, 1965, Higo List* as 'Hatsune': Pink, 10 cm across, single. Stamens spreading, filaments yellowish white. Flowers mid-season. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. For description see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.238.

Hatsu-nishiki. (Brocade for Firstborn), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.19; Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.36: White flushed pink on the edge. Medium semi-double with notched petal tips. Originated in Japan.

Hatsu-nishiki. (Brocade for Firstborn), *(C.sasanqua),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Large size, white ground with red scratches, single. Originated in Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Hatsu-no-miyamagi. (First Wild Tree), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kakan Kômoku:* White spotted pink, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct), See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki,* No.5, P.29.

Hatsureyuki. (Dappled Snow), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Semi-double with 2 rows of petals, white with red stripes, cup-shaped. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310; Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hini'i.* Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hazureyuki'. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsusakura. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* as 'Hatsu-sakura'. Synonym for **Dewatairin** as 'Daitairin'.

Hatsuse. (First Rapids), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Eight-fold, large and variegated flower. Yasiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki*

Irohanayose Irotsuki: White, large size, double with small red speckles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsusegawa. (Hatsuse River), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* in section on double flowers: Pale pink ground with small red stripes, large flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsusey Yama. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.99. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Hatsuseyama'.

Hatsuseyama. (Mount Hatsuse), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.647: Large double with 6-7 rows of imbricated petals and a small centre of small, erect petals and stamens. Petals, soft pink fading to edge to white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Mount Hatsue is in the Nara Prefecture and often cited by ancient poets.

Hatsuseyama. (Mount Hatsuse), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Red, double form with large, white spots. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Resembles **Shikason.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsuseyama. (Mount Hatsuse), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Double, pinkish white marked deeper pink. Large. This is the modern cultivar. See colour photos and description: Tuyama.1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.175; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.355, pp.135, 344; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.85, p.31; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.343. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.116, 238: Large semi-double with 2-3 rows of large, rounded, overlapping petals, having a ground colour from white to pink with a white edge and heavily streaked and spotted with crimson. A small diameter, compact stamen column. Originated in Japan. Resembles: **Fukiage-shibori, Tanushimaru** and 'Oki-no-maru'. Corruption of name: 'Hatsusey Yama'.

Hatsu-shibori. (First Dapple), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.226: Large white single with one crimson mark. Compact stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushigure. (First Winter Rain), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, ca. 1810, *Chinka Hin'i:* Pale pink, spotted with deeper pink and margined with white. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large double with 4-5 rows of petals. Pale pink with pink streaks and spots. Bamboo whisk form stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: These ancient culhvars are distinct from the modern ones.

Hatsushigure. (First Winter Rain), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.374; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.381; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.116, description, p.238: A medium sized, deep pink anemone form with an outer row of wide, notched petals and a centre of erect, folded, small petals with petaloids and stamens. Leaves glossy, mid-green, elliptic, acute apex, finely, shallowly serrate margins. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Collected in 1962 and named by Ishizawa. Locally erroneously known as 'Kantsubaki'

Hatsushimo. (First Frost), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.564: Small to medium size, open peony form, pinkish white with small, scarlet marks and a centre of long stamens and petals intermixed. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Resembles **Hakuro--nishiki.**

Hatsushimo. (First Frost), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large size, single flower; white with red peppering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushimo. (First Frost), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.672: Medium sized semi-double with erect petals cupping a stamen column with brownish anthers. Colour,

light pink with dense, fine crimson streaking and an occasional white blotch. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushimo. (First Frost), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Early flowering, true red, formal double, lotus shape. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.25 as 'Hatsusimo'. See colour photos: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.392; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.116, description, p.238: A formal double deep pink with 6-7 rows of petals and a bud centre. Medium size. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Orthographic errors: 'Hatsu-simo', 'Hatsu-sime'. Chinese synonym 'Chushuang'.

Hatsushimo-kasuri. (First Frost Bordered), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Formal double, red, with white spots, lotus-shaped. Early flowering. A sport of **Hatsushimo** above. Different reading 'Hatsushimo-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushimo-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Hatsushimo-kasuri.**

Hatsushirakumo. (First White Cloud), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.395 as 'Hatsu-shirakumo': Small, campanulate single, pink fading to white on petals edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushishiro. (Meaning obscure), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Hatsushijiro'.

Hatsushijiro. Different reading for **Hatsushishiro.**

Hatsu-sime. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Hatsushimo.**

Hatsu-simo. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hatsushimo.**

Hatsutsubame. (First Swallow), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* in section on single flowers; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White spotted pink. Small. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsu-tsubaki. (First Camellia to Flower), *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red mottled pink. Medium, single. Early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Hatsuwarai. (Babies First Smile), (Higo), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.16 as 'Hatsu--warai': Light pink with deeper pink base. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.71: Flower pink becoming deeper to base, 10 cm across, 6-7 petals. Stamens, circular, white, yellow at base, late flowering. Leaves, medium size, ovate-elliptic, venation impressed. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.51, p.54 as 'Higo-hatsuwarai' and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.117, 238. Synonyms: 'Higo-hatsuwarai', 'New Years Greetings'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Hatsuwaraii', 'Hatsu Waraii'.

Hatsuwaraii. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Corruption of Japanese name **Hatsuwarai.**

Hatsuyaki. (First Snow). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.199 with colour photo; English translation p.138. Medium size, white, tubular to sake cup-shaped single. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, thick. Somewhat spreading, vigorous growth. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Rôgetsu.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1983. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hatsuyo-no-hadashiro. Different reading for **Shoya-no-hadashiro.**

Hatsuyuki. (First Snow), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: Double, blush pink petals with a reddish cast, small size. Originated in Japan (Believed extinct). See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki,* No.20, p.118, 119.

Hatsuyuki. (First Snow), *(C.sasanqua),* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26 as 'Hatsuyuki': Pure white, giant flower. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Single. White tipped rose pink. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Hatsuyuki(2)'.

Hatsuyuki(1). *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White, single, early. Originated in Japan.

Hatsuyuki (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Hatsuyuki.**

Hatsuyuki-sazanka. (First Snow Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua),* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*, Jin-no-maki. Spotted variegation on the leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsuyume. (First Dream of the New Year), *(C. reticulata* hybrid*),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.74, colour photo and description: Small size, pale pink, wide tubular to campanulate single of 5-6 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, margins a little crinkled, and a central stamen cylinder, with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Barbara Clark.** Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1980.

Hatsuzakara. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.99. Orthographic error for 'Hatsusakura', synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Hatsuzakura. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.7. Different reading for 'Hatsusakura', synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Hauhemu. (Piebald Herme), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese Synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Haute ville House. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2008-09, p.3; Synonym for **Hautehouse.**

Hautehouse. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Red single. Synonym 'Haute ville House'.

Hautsione. *(C.japonica),* Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. No description. Origin unknown. No valid listing located.

Hawai. Catalogue Descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1994, p.29. Orthographic error for **Hawaii.**

Hawaii. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.224, Reg. No.541: A sport of **C.M. Wilson,** originated in 1954 by Hamilton & Clark Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Growth habit is medium, upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The pale pink, peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with many petals fimbriated. Flowers early to mid-season. Colour plate: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963 facing p.84. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.79, p.46. Sports: **Kona, Hawaiian Bride.** Chinese synonym: 'Xiaweiyi'.

Hawaiian Bride. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.32, Reg. No.324: A mutant of *C.japonica* **Hawaii,** fixed by N.T. Armstrong, Christchurch, New Zealand, which first appeared in 1984. Growth habit is upright and medium, foliage dark green and very serrated. Leaves 13 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Flower peony form, white with heavily textured, fimbriated petals. Average flower size 14 cm across x 7 cm deep with 26 petals and about 100 petaloids. A few golden anthers sometimes show. Blooms mid-season to late.

Hawanei. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.16 as (Japan). Not yet bloomed. No further data. (Believed extinct.)

Hawei. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **C.M. Hovey.** Now amended to 'Huowei'.

Hawei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Mona Harvey.**

Hawkin's Red. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.5. No description. Originated in USA.

Hayabusa. (Peregrine Falcon), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.65: Small white, bell-shaped single with reflexed leaves and a cylinder of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hayadôri. (Early Passing), *(C.rusticana),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Medium size, dark red, bell-shaped single. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hayafune. (Fast Boat), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* No.130: Formal double. The corolla is red with white spots. The apex of the corolla is sharp. Small. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Originated in Japan. See Nakamura, 1982, JCS., *Tsubaki,* No.21, p.86. Different reading: 'Hayahune'. (Believed extinct.)

Hayahune. Watanabe, 1970. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.123. Different reading for **Hayafune.**

Hayakawa. (Swift River), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.238, 499: Medium size, tubular, single white, densely flecked and finely striped carmine. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hayamichi. (Short Cut), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.487: Medium sized, bell-shaped flower with irregular white single with veined petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hayamichi. (Short Cut), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.571: Medium sized, white, irregular semi-double. Petals notched and indented, flushed with pink on the reverse. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Haya-oi. (Early maturity), *(C.japonica),* Kondô, "Chromosome Numbers in the Genus Camellia", 1977, *Biotropica,* vol.9, No.2, pp.86-94. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hayatojiro. (Hayato's White), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.22, p.11, colour photo, p.91 description: Leaves oblong-elliptic, rounded base, tapered apex, 8.8 cm long x 5 cm wide, side venation raised, mid-rib depressed. Petioles 9 mm long, hairy. Flowers pure white, or rarely, palest pink, irregular semi-double with 17-19 petals, rather small, obovate, laxly wavy, emarginate. Stamens sometimes in a cylinder, sometimes divided into 5 or more fascicles, filaments yellow. Occasional fan-shaped petaloid. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Yatsuomachi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hayato-no-mai. (Dance of Hayato), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.377, colour photo and description: Large size, pale pink with pink and crimson speckles and streaks, paler eyes, open peony form with 4 rows of waved petals and clusters of deep yellow stamens amongst the centre petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. The original tree is growing in the Botanical Garden of Tropical Plants, Kagoshima City, Japan. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1980. Note: Hayato is the name of the ancient people of great bravery who once lived in the Kagoshima Prefecture.

Hayato-no-tate. (Shield of Hayato), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka,* p.277, colour photo and description: Large size, white, heavily striped crimson, single with 7 broad, fluted petals and a broad central cylinder of yellow stamens. Opens flat; fragrant. Blooms midseason to late. Leaves strong green, broad-elliptic, margins serrate. The original tree is

growing at a private family in Kagoshima City, Japan. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia City in 1980.

Hayazaki-beni-goromo. (Early Blooming Red Robe). *(C.hiemalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.310 with colour photo; English translation p.218. Small to medium, red, rose-form double. Very early to early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth. Sold at nurseries in Hamamatsu City, origin unknown. Considered to be of *C.hiemalis* parentage. From Shizuoka Prefecture.

Hayazaki-bokuhan. (Early Blooming Bokuhan), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.119 colour photo, p.239, description: Typical **Bokuhan** anemone form of 5 outer, red, guard petals cupping a compact, cushion of white flagged petaloids. Leaves dark green, elliptic, acuminate apex with depressed venation and shallow serrations. Early blooming. Resembles: **Akizaki-bokuhan.** Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonym: 'Hayazaki-bokuhan-Kantô'.

Hayazaki-bokuhan-Ise. (Early blooming Bokuhan from Ise), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.180, as 'Hayazaki-bokuhan' but later changed to **Hayazaki-bokuhan-Ise** to prevent confusion with that above. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.119, colour photo, p.239, description: Typical **Bokuhan** anemone form of 5-6 irregular, red, outer petals surrounding a compact cushion of red, variegated white, petaloids, intermixed with a few stamens. Leaves lanceolate, apex long acuminate, margins finely serrate. Resembles **Shikibu,** but flowers are larger than it though smaller than **Bokuhan.** Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Hayazaki-bokuhan-Kantô. Synonym for **Hayazaki-bokuhan.**

Hayazaki-honnami. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.225. This was a former name for **Zuigyoku.**

Hayazaki-kasuri. (Early blooming variegated), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.367: Medium sized, single white with many crimson flecks and stripes. Compact stamen column, pinched in at top. Opens flat. Different reading: 'Hayazaki-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hayazaki-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Hayazaki-kasuri.**

Haydon's Compact. *(C.saluenensis). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2005, Issue No.150, vol.XXIV, No.2, p.36, Reg. No.471. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A form of *C.saluenensis* collected from a wild population between Kunming and Dali in 1991. It has proved to be a genetic dwarf form, and is imparting that characteristic to most of its hybrid seedlings. Flower is a 6 petalled single, 5.5 cm across x 3 cm deep, with light pink (RHS.CC.56A) petals whitening towards the base and yellow anthers on pale cream filaments. Plant growth is very dense, spreading, vigorous and low-growing, with mid-green leaves 3 cm long x 1.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late. See *International Camellia Journal,* 1998, for further information: colour photo p.63; text p.65.

Hayez. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Haylochia. L.L. Liebig, 1830, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Haylockii.**

Haylochii. Carlo Maupoil Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Orthographic error for **Haylockii.**

Haylockii. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74: as 'Mr Haylock's'. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* p.310: White flowers of the waratah group. Berlèse, 1940, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.80, 225: Peony form with 14-18 outer petals in two rows, inner petals small, twisted and confused. White with an occasional pink stripe. See colour pl.177, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.* Orthographic variant: 'Haylocki'. Synonyms: 'Mr Haylock's',

'Haylock's White', 'Lakari'. Orthographic errors: 'Haylokii', 'Hoylockii', 'Haylochii', 'Haylochia'. Originated in England by Mr Haylock. Very similar to, if not the same as, **Stephanie.**

Haylock's White. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Synonym for **Haylockii.**

Haylokii. Lemaire , 1844, *Des Genres Camellia*, p.153. Orthographic error for **Haylockii.**

Haymannii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1846, p.58. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.35: Large, broad petals, lightly marbled cherry red; imbricated. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error 'Hezmannii'.

Haynsworth Pink. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Solomon's Pink.**

Hayward Curlee. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov.1999, p.19, Reg. No.2503. A peony, occasionally rose form double, chance seedling. Rose red flowers, with bright yellow anthers and white filaments. 38 petals. Originated by Miles A. Beach, Mt. Pleasant, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.4, colour photo before p.1. Flowers mid-season to late. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Heavy petal texture. Plant growth is open and average, with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Hazel Asper. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.67. Renamed **El Dorado.**

Hazel Herrin. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.40. Abbreviation for **Hazel E. Herrin.**

Hazel E. Herrin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949, p.247: Grown from a seed of unknown parentage by Thomas E. Herrin Sr., Pensacola, Florida, USA. First bloomed 1948. It has a loosely formed, semi-double, solid, old-rose flowers with 17 extra wide petals and 4 uniform petaloids set symmetrically in the centre with a large group of yellow stamens, Flower is up to 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Registration No.34 with American Camellia Society. Orthographic errors: 'Hazel Herrin', 'Hazel E.Herring', 'Hazel Herring'. See colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.94. Sport: **Hazel E. Herrin Variegated.**

Hazel E. Herrin Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.60 as 'Hazel E. Herrin Var.': A virus variegated form of **Hazel E. Herrin** - Old rose blotched white. Originated in USA.

Hazel E. Herring. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Hazel E. Herrin.**

Hazel Herring. Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. Orthographic error for **Hazel E. Herrin.**

Hazel Grosso. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.118: Light red. Very large semi-double with irregular petals. Medium, upright growth. Originated in USA by R.F. Roggia, San Jose, California.

Hazel Lennard. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1985, vol.XIV, No.2, p.28, Reg. No.228: A 10 years old chance seedling; originated by Trevor Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand that first flowered 1980. The plant habit is average, upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flower is about 15 cm across x 9.5 cm deep and opens early to midseason. A few filaments are cream coloured and the flower is Neyron Rose (RHS.CC.55A).

Hazel Wood Rose. *(C.hybrid).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Pink, imbricated.

Hazel's Gift. *(C.japonica),* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2009, p.9 with colour photo, Regn No.579; Originators Ann & William Mitchell, Wagga Wagga, NSW, Aust. A chance seedling

of **Aspasia Macarthur** that first flowered in 1982. The flower appears first to be formal double, then opens through rose form to informal double. Size is 13 cm diameter x 6 cm height. Colour is pale pink, flecked and striped with rose pink, and fading to paler with age. Flowers early to late. Leaves mid-green, flat, glossy, elliptic, 9 cm x 5.5 cm.

Hazuko. (obscure), *(C.x vernalis),* Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, "Cytogentic Studies of *Camellia x vernalis" Journal of the Japanese Science of Horticultural Science,* pp.210, 211: A pentaploid cultivar of the *C.x vernalis* group. Medium size, pink, single with stamens united in a cylinder. Leaves small, ovate, 4.7 cm long x 2, 2 cm wide. Originated in Japan.

Hazureyuki. Different reading for **Hatsureyuki.**

Headford. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Vivid rose, lined on each petal. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.35: Vivid red, veined violet, striped with white; imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Headfort'.

Headfort. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Orthographic error for **Headford.**

Head Table. *(C.japonica),* Little Red Barn, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia. Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.23. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.131, Reg. No.996: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962, originated by Neal Cox, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Was exhibited as "Cox Seedling #420". Plant habit is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The anemone form flower is up to 14 cm across x 5 cm deep with 25-30 petals and numerous petaloids, some variegated. Strawberry red. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Head Table Variegated.** See colour photo facing p.86, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969.

Head Table Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4, as 'Head Table V.': A virus variegated form of **Head Table** - Strawberry red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Hearnanthus. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias* p.3: Peony type, deep red veined purple. Originated in USA.

Heampsteadii. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii.**

Hearn's Dawn. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. No descripion. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium sized, pink, complete double, 8 cm across. The colour is clear, medium pink. The bloom is imbricated to its rose-bud centre from which recurved petals unfold. No stamens are shown. Leaves medium to dark green. 8 cm x 4 cm. Recurves to a short tip, with a tapered base. Venation depressed, serrations fine. Originated by Clarence S. Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA from seed of **Cheerful** x **Daikagura** planted 1927. First flowered 1934. Synonym: 'Dawn'(Hearn), but not related to Hearn's **Pink Dawn.**

Hearn's Ecstacy. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.17. Synonym for **Nassiniana.**

Hearn's Egret. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross-reference List.* Synonym for **Shiratama.**

Hearn's Pink Dawn. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Pink Dawn.**

Heart O'Gold. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Bulletin,* vol.11, No.6, p.4, June 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Orange red. Large single. Medium, open growth. Mass of golden stamens, mid-season to late blooming. Orthographic variant: 'Heart of Gold'. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Heart of Gold. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Heart O'Gold.**

Heart's Desire. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Cho-no-hanagata.**

Heartwood Bolero. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009 as 'Bolero'; An 11.5 cm diameter, formal double to peony form. Medium pink, flowers mid-season. Strong, upright and open growth. A cross of *C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW74).

Heartwood Fandango. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011, as 'Fandango'; Bright pink, medium size, semi-double to irregular double, with very wavy petal margins. Strong, upright, open growth. {(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x (**Zipao** 'Purple Gown' x *C.forrestii*)]}. Flowers early. Originated in 2011 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Heartwood Salute. *(C.hybrid).* Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009 as 'Salute'; Miniature to small, white to blush pink flowers opening from bright red buds. Small, rich glossy green leaves. Strong, upright open habit. Flowers early to midseason. A cross of *C.saluenensis* x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW77). Note; Name changed as being too close to **Salut,** which also has the same breeding.

Heather Green. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. No description. Originated by Dr Habel, USA. Not validly listed.

Heaven Scent. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose red. Medium peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs M. Verfurth, Southgate, California, USA.

Heavenly. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White, irregular double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.337, Reg. No.218: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, USA that first flowered 1951. Plant habit is average and compact with dark green, oval leaves with abrupt bases, acuminate tips and crenate margins. The flowers, 10-11 cm across, are incompletely imbricated, similar to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) with 42 petals. Colour, very pale blush with yellow centre. Flowers mid-season to late.

Heavenly Daze. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.66: Pale pink with blush white tones. Large anemone form with crinkled, centre petaloids, varying from pale pink to blush in the centre. Medium, open growth. Blooms early to late. Originated by C.W. Lattin, Lauderdale, Mississippi, USA.

Heavenly Fragrance. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.43: Pale pink. Medium, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Fragrant. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

Hébé. *(C.japonica),* Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.,* p.368: Flower nearly regular, of a delicate, purplish pink. A seedling from 'Waratah' x 'Iduna'. Synonym: 'Modesta'. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Hebee'.

Hebe. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Bob Hope.** Later changed to 'Huobo'.

Hebe. Coolidge Gardens Catalogue. 1945-1956. Pseudonym for **Hugh Evans.**

Hebee. Alex. Verschaffelt, 1846 Catalogue, p.54. Orthographic error for **Hébé.**

Hebra. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4: Flowers full peony form, round, of a dark rose. Originated in Belgium.

Hecai. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.531, p.67. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Applause.**

Hécla. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:53: Bright vermilion, beautifully shaped. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Heckla', 'Hekla'.

Heckla. G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.84. Synonym for **Arajishi.** Orthographic error: 'Hecklar'.

Hecklar. West End Nurseries Stock list, Jan.1989, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Heckla', synonym for **Arajishi.**

Hector MacDonald. *(C.japonica),* G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.84: Large size, well shaped, semi-double, pink. Originated in the UK.

Hecropetala Alba. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1845, p.51. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Alba.**

Hectotiana. *(C.japonica),* Phélippeau Catalogue, 1843: White. Medium large semi-double. Originated by Mr Hectot, Nantes, France. Orthographic errors: 'Ectotiana', 'Hectoriana', 'Hecotiana'.

Hecuba. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings,* p.5, colour photo: White, incomplete double with faint pink blush. Seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman,** originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Hedda Hopper. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.99: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Heding. (Crane's Crest), *(C.japonica),* Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimo.* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhu* describes **Heding** as: "It is as big as a waterlily and the colour is blood red. The centre is full like the top of a crane's head". This refers to the Chinese crane with the red crest so often illustrated in Chinese and Japanese paintings. Liu, 1959, *Several Famous Ornamental Plants of China* gives the same description for **Hedinghong** and also says: "There are 6 large, outer petals in the outer whorl. In the centre the petals are broken or divided. This variety is suitable for breeding as it sets seed easily." However the name **Hedinghong** was also used for a *C.reticulata* (Feng & Shi, 1966) and is included in Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* plate, p.121 with the synonym 'Hedingcha'. Because of the confusion it is proposed that **Heding Cha** be the valid name for the *C.reticulata* cultivar and **Heding** for the *C.japonica* while **Hedinghong** applies to a variegated form. Originated in China. Different readings: 'Ho Ting', 'He-ting'. Japanese reading: 'Kakuchô'. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306 lists 'Kakuchôcha'.

Heding Cha. (Crane's Crest Camellia), *(C.reticulata).* Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu.* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.19: "(Crane Crest Camellia). Turkey red. Midseason to late. Dali;" with 'Hedinghong' as a synonym. The identity of Wang's Camellia is unknown. Yü & Bartholomew propose re-using the name for the *C.reticulata* in place of 'Hedinghong' to prevent duplication. Different readings: 'Ho-ting Ch'a', 'Hotingcha'. For colour plate see p.87, Feng et al. 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China* as 'Hedinghong': Leaves thick, broad-ovate to broad-elliptic, apices short-pointed or acute, bases broad-cuneate to orbicular, 5.5-7 cm long x 3.5-5.3 cm wide. Flowers purple (RHS.CC.53B), diameter 12-13 cm. Petals about 33 in 6-7 whorls, regularly imbricated, slightly reclinate, recurved when fully open, becoming smaller from outer to inner whorls, inner petals with pinkish white stripes, others with short, silvery white hairs. Stamens mostly petaloid, some rudimentary. The petals of this cultivar are purplish-red with white hairs. It originated in Dali, Yunnan, China, Flowers mid-season. Western synonym: 'Crane Crest'. Other synonyms: 'Crane Crest Red', 'Stork Crest Red'.

Hedinghong. *(C.japonica),* (Crane Crest Red), Liu, 1959, *Several Famous Ornamental Plants of China.* Synonym for the *C.japonica* cultivar **Heding.** Feng & Shi, 1966, *Yunnan Shanchahua Zhiwaxue....* Pseudonym for the *C.reticulata* cultivar **Heding Cha.** Different readings: 'Ho Ting Hung', 'Hotinghung', 'Heh Ta Hung'. 'He-ting-hung'. Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* pp.59, 60, give this name as a synonym for both **Jinpan Lizhi** and 'Zihonglou'. On p.78 and colour photo [p.144] is shown the typical red anemone form.

'Wannianhong' is given as a synonym. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.42, No.225, colour photo No.122: A full peony to anemone form, 8-9 cm across with 16-20 outer petals and the centre a mass of approximately 250 petaloids; colour deep red with some white variegation. Leaves mid-green, ovate. Originated in China.

Hedinghong. (Crane Crest Red), *(C.japonica),* Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu:* Flower white, cold hardy. Can withstand snow. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Heer. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.299, p.74. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Roger Hall.**

Hehua. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Gauntlettii,** as 'Lotus'.

Hehuaxianzi. *(C.reticulata). Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.246 with colour photo; Silvery red semi-double, diameter 11-13 cm. Flowers early to mid-season.

Hei Erhong. (Dark Red), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.38, No.196, colour photo, No.105: Medium size, 10 cm across, purplish red, open, peony form with 7 large, outer petals and a centre with fascicles of stamens intermixed among a few erect centre petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, apices acute. Originated in China.

Hei Erpian. (Blackish Sepals), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Gardens List, 1985: A medium sized, dark red, irregular open peony form. See colour photo, [p.143], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.64. Originated in Zhejiang Province, China. Alternative orthography 'Heierpian'.

Hei Ta Hung. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuzhi.* Different reading for **Heidahong.**

Heian. (Peace), *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* Yoshikawa, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* special edition No.7. Andoh, 1982, *International Camellia Journal,* No.14, p.55: A hybrid originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa from 'Goshiki-yaye-chiritsubaki' x *C.reticulata* **Shizitou.** The flowers are various in form and colour. They are white, rose-pink and light pink, sometimes streaked a deeper pink. They are keeled, broad and sometimes serrated and form a medium sized semidouble. Late blooming. A distinctive feature is its heavily serrated foliage, close to **Sakuraba-tsubaki.** Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan.

Heibaoshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.105. Chinese synonym for **Dark Jewel.**

Heichun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kuro-tsubaki.**

Heidahong. (Dark red Lion's Head), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuzhi.* No description. Different readings: 'Heitahung', 'Hei-ta-hung', 'Hei Ta Hung'. Originated in China.

Heidanshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Black Opal.** Previous spelling 'Heise Danshi'.

Heigorô-nanabake. (Heigorô's Changeable Leaf), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû,* vol.5. In section on unusual leaves. Thick leaves, long leaves and so on, appears on this tree. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.169. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Heigorô-shichihenge'.

Heigorô-shichihenge. Different reading for **Heigorô-nanabake.**

Heiguangjing. (Mirror of Black Light), *(C.japonica), Shanghai Botanical Gardens List,* 1985: Dark red, formal double. Originated in China.

Heihuo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.427; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Blackburnia.**

Heijimi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dark Secret.**

Heijin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Black Gold.**

Heikichi. (Personal name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.211; Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* No.92; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Single, large white flower with red splashes. Very early blooming. Originated by Heikichi, Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Hirayoshi'.

Heilingdai. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.19. Chinese synonym for **Black Tie.**

Heimofa. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Black Magic.**

Heimosa. (Black Mosa), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.45; Introduced in 1999 to China from Japan, original name lost. Flowers dark red, occasionally with some white patches, semi-double to peony form, medium size to large, petals broad-rounded, waved and slightly wrinkled, darker red veins visible, centre petals erect. Some small clusters of stamens in the centre, anthers golden, filaments red. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, shiny, apices slightly downcurved. Compact, vigorous plant. Flowers mid-season to late.

Heimudan. (Dark Peony), *(C.edithae* var. *plena),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.35, No.161, colour photo, No.79A,B: Medium size, 9-11 cm across, peony form with about 4-5 outer rows, irregularly imbricated, of innumerable small crimson to purplish crimson petals. Blooms midseason. Leaves mid-green, ovate to broad ovate, apices acute. *Collected papers* – International Symposium on *C.chrysantha,* 1994, 8-11 January, pp.112-114. About 8 cm across with 40 petals and a few central stamens.Calyx brown and tomatoes, young shoots hairy. Leaves elliptic to wide-lanceolate, green, tomentose on veins and mid-ribs, lateral veins impressed, serrate margins. Synonym 'Momudan'. Originated in Fujian Province, China.

Heinrich Seidel. *(C.japonica),* Seidel Catalogue, 1897: Large flower, irregular. Pure white. Originated in Germany. Sport **Emma Seidel.**

Heiqishi. (Rider in the Dark). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.62. No.264. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.hybrid* **Night Rider.**

Heirinji. (Heirin Temple), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.96, description only; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8, (Nihon no Camellia Hinshuhyô): Medium size, single, pink, cup-shaped flowers. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.228 with colour photo; English translation p.160. Discovered by Katsusuke Ôta at a plant producing firm in Angyô, Kawaguchi City. Named and released by Yoshizawa Chinju'en Nursery around 1975.

Heirinji-nigô. (Heirin Temple No.2), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.96, colour photo and description: Small size, pale peach pink, open campanulate single, with 5 broad, overlapping petals and a wide, central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves narrow-ovate, apices acute, margins obscurely ser-rate. Orignated in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.229 with colour photo; English translation p.160. Discovered by Katsusuke Ôta at a plant producing firm in Angyô, Kawaguchi City. Named and released by Yoshizawa Chinju'en Nursery around 1975.

Heirongdai. Chinese synonym for USA *c. hybrid* **Black Lace.**

Heirongdai Mudan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Black Lace Peony.**

Heise Danshi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.75, No.315. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.hybrid* **Black Opal.** Later changed to 'Heidanshi'.

Heisei-beni. (Red Camellia of Heisei Era). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.228 with colour photo; English translation p.160. Small, deep red single, thick and cupped petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1992. From Aichi Prefecture.

Heisei-no-kagayaki. (Radiance of Heisei Era). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.228 with colour photo; English translation p.160. Small, scarlet, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. An old camellia raised by a private family in Hajima City, history unknown. Named and released by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.

Heisei-tenzen ('Tenzen' in Heisie era) (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: Red, single, slender & split petals, cylindrical stamens, medium size, blooming in April. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Tree spreading and weeping. A descendant of a crossing between **Kujaku** and **Yuri-tsubaki**. Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2007.

Heisei-wabisuke. (Wabisuke). *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.; A sport of **Shiro-wabisuke**, selected and named by Mikio Akashi, Kurume, Japan in 1991. A soft pink, small, trumpet shaped single. Sterile stamen column. Plant upright, growth a little weak. Leaves medium size, oblong, and recurved at both extremities. Flowers early to mid-season.

Heiser Philadelphica. Leroy André Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Heisser Philadelphica.**

Heishirô. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Pure white, medium sized single. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1971, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.65, p.8.

Heisser Philadelphica. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Heiser Philadelphica'.

Heitahung. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.139. Different reading for **Heidahong.**

Hei-ta-hung. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shachahua Tuzhi.* Different reading for **Heidahong.**

Heitarô. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuyo no Zu,* vol.3. No description. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.73, p.21. (Believed extinct.)

Heita-tsubaki. (Heita's Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshô* in section for yellow variegated leaved Camellias. Leaves, apex acuminate, waved, base round. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Heituozhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kuro-wabisuke.**

Heiwa. (Peace), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana,* p.6: Synonym for **Tahei-tsubaki.**

Heiwa-no-hikari. (Light of Peace), Bunko Shuppan-kyoku, 1973, *Misesu no Engeisho; Sazanka:* Peach pink, semi-double, medium size. Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44. Synonym for **Momozono-nishiki.**

Heiwa-no-homare. (Peace and Honour), *(C.sasanqua),* Takii & Co. Ltd., 1954, *Engei Shinchishiki,* p.23: Dark pink, round petals, Double. Blooms very early. Originated in Japan.

Heiwa-tsubaki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972. Synonym for **Tahei-tsubaki.**

Heixiaogui. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.317, p.75. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Burgundy Boy.**

Heiyali. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.427; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Alexander Black**.

Heian-no-utage. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Heiyanhong. (Dark Red Beauty), *(C.japonica), Shanghai Botanical Gardens List,* 1985. No description. Originated in China.

Heiyingtao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.78, No.367. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Very Cherry.**

Heizhenzhu. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.75, No.316. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.japonica* **Black Pearl.**

Hekla. Lower Comb Royal Gardens Catalogue, 1977. Orthographic variant of 'Heckla', synonym for **Arajishi.**

Helan Zhimei. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.79, No.372. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Beauty of Holland.**

Helande. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.75, No.306. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Onetia Holland.**

Helangfen. (Helang's Pink), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* A red peony to anemone form. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.37, No.178, colour photo, No.92: Medium size, 6-8, cm across, red, open peony form with 25-30 petals, including 2 rows of guard petals, incurved, and a centre of smaller, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves light green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in China.

Helanhong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Orandakô.**

Heleanor. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Orthographic error for **Helenor.**

Helen. *(C.japonica),* Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture,* p.139: "Rosy Red" and starred as a good variety. Originated in USA.

Helen. Used variously as an abbreviation for **Helena** - Shepherd, 1891-1892 and for **Helenor** - *Giles and Son Catalogue,* 1881.

Helen B. *(C.lutchuensis x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1985, p.184, Reg. No.1975: A miniature, medium bright pink, formal double, *C.hybrid (C.lutchuensis x C.japonica),* flowering midseason to late, originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. Average flower size is 6 cm across x 2.8 cm deep with 50-55 petals, yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Blooms fall complete; floriferous plant. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green, elliptic, serrated leaves measuring 3.8 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Helen Beach Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2004, p.29 as 'Helen Beach Var'. and colour photo as 'Helen Beach'. Registration No. 2625. A sport of **Mary Edna Curlee,** first observed in 1998. Originated and propagated by Miles A. Beach, Mt. Pleasant, S.C., USA. The pink, loose peony to rose form double flower has rose-red splotches and white moiré, 36 petals, heavy texture, yellow anthers and white filaments. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.92, colour photo p.c2. Flower size is 9 – 10 cm across. Flowers mid-season

to late. Plant growth is open and of average rate. Dark green leaves are 12 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Helen Boehm. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.212, Reg. No.1415: A very large, blush pink, anemone to peony form. An 11 year old *C.japonica* **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Don Mac,** seedling that first bloomed 1972, originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. The flower has 10-11 petals and 16-18 petaloids with white anthers and filaments. Size 10.5-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. It is a glowing, blush pink and blooms mid-season. See colour photo, pl.80, p.47, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Helen Bower. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.7. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.236, Reg. No.777: A chimera sport of **Dr J.V. Knapp** grafted onto 'Mathotiana Variegated' (**Julia Drayton Variegated**), first observed 1959. Originated by T.W. Bower, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm, distinctly serrated. The rose form double flower similar to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**), is 12.5-13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Colour is rose-red with purple shading. Anthers and filaments yellow. Blooms mid-season to late. Received the Sewell Mutant Award for 1971. See colour plate facing p.116, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965. Also front cover, ACS, 1964, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.19, No.3. Sport: **Helen Bower Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Dahailun'.

Helen Bower Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.1 as 'Helen Bower V.'. A virus variegated form of **Helen Bower** - Rose-red, blotched white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Dahailun'.

Helen Briggs. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.224, Reg. No.552: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by R.F. Dickson, Pasadena, California, USA. Plant growth is average and open with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm, elliptic with short, pointed apices, recurved, venation prominent. The irregular, semi-double flower is light pink, heavily speckled with rose-pink, yellow stamens interspersed with inner petals and petaloids. Flowers 10 cm across x 7 cm deep with 14 petals and 14 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.

Helen Butler. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.74: White to pink on edge. Medium semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Helen Buzard. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue 1957; Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.29: Amongst recent McCaskill seedlings is **Helen Buzard** which has blooms averaging 12 cm across. The single blooms shade from blush to soft pink. The large, flat flower has just enough ruffling to keep it from being stiff. Blooms mid-season on a tall, upright plant. Originated in USA by Vern McCaskill, Pasadena, California.

Helen Calcutt. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1960, *Camellia News,* No.7, p.23, Reg. No.42: Originated by Keith Brushfield, Kewita, Somersby, NSW, Australia and first flowered 1952. The flowers are single to semi-double, 12 cm across with 8-10 petals, the centre consisting of a column of stamens with an occasional petaloid. Color: white with pink and carmine stripes. Habit is upright and open. It has produced 2 sports, a self carmine and a pink with white border. Colour photo, front cover ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News,* No.62. Sport: **Helen Calcutt Deep Pink.**

Helen Calcutt Deep Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.99: Deep pink sport of **Helen Calcutt**. Originated in Australia.

Helen Christian. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.198, Reg. No.492: A 15 year old seedling of 'Magnoliaeflora', (**Hagoromo**) that first bloomed 1950; originated by T.W. Christian, Columbia, Georgia, USA. Plant growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate. The

medium green leaves average 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The delicate pink, rose form double flowers are up to 11 cm across x 5 cm deep and have 43 wavy petals in 5-7 rows. Flowers mid-season.

Helen Covington. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.236, Reg. No.774: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Dr Arthur Mazyck, Dothan, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) are pink with yellow anthers and filaments, measure up to 15 cm across x 5 cm deep and have 12-15 petals, Unusually hardy. Flowers early.

Helen D. Frederick. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9: A fairly late blooming variety that is attractive only in good weather. Originated in USA by S. Katz.

Helen Diamond. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.50: Blush pink. Large semi-double with 3 rows of large, evenly formed petals and an irregular cluster of stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Braewood.

Helen Dogget. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.118: Deep pink. Very large semi-double with upright petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by B. Butler, Modesto, California.

Helen Dorn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.43: White. Medium semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Helen Flynt. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5., p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Helen Forbes. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News,* No.39, p.14, Reg. No.106: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Esther Henty,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1963. Plant habit is upright, dense and vigorous. The 11 cm, incomplete double flower is rose-pink (RHS.CC.427/2) and blooms early to mid-season. The bright green leaves are 10 cm x 5cm.

Helen Fredrick. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Helen G. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1830: A large, medium pink, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 6 years old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20-30 petals, 25 petaloids and a few yellow stamens. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Helen Glenn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.46, Reg. No.1151: A 7 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1965; was originated by Helen Hinterminster, Gainsville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading, medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 8 cm in length x 3.8 cm in width. The semi-double red bloom measures 10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 15 petals, 1 or 2 petaloids, yellow anthers and deep pink filaments. Prolific bloomer with good lasting qualities. Blooms early. Sport: **Helen Glenn Variegated.**

Helen Glenn Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.2, as 'Helen Glenn Var.': A virus variegated form of **Helen Glenn** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Helen Hunt. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Jenkins. Synonym: 'Lady Helen'. See black and white photo, p.168, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Helen Jene. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.75: Red. Large to very large, rose form double. Medium, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by H. Bailey, Plant City, Florida.

Helen K. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.282: **Helen K** is a gem amongst new camellias. It is an incomplete double, 10-11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Golden stamens are intermixed with the petals in the centre of the flower. The colouring of the petal base is white to delicate pink, darkening towards the petal tips, ending pale lavender. The plant is a fast, heavy grower and floriferous. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida. Orthographic variant: 'Helen Kay'. Colour photo, p.24, ACRS., 1966, *Camellia News,* No.24.

Helen Kay. Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.278. Orthographic error for **Helen K.**

Helen Lamb. *(C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.4: Originated by Dr Keith Lamb, Eire. It is an especially floriferous (in Irish conditions) variety of *C.reticulata* with rich pink flowers and a good habit. It has been propagated by one Irish nursery.

Helen Madden. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.274, Reg. No.399: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by James A. Vaughan, Columbia, South Carolina, USA which first bloomed 1956. The clear pink (Nickerson 7.5 RP 6/12) rose form double flowers have white stamens and resemble 'Purity' (**Shiragiku**) in form. the flowers have 25 petals and 8 petaloids and are 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season.

Helen Metson. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.33, Reg. No.65: A chance *C.japonica* seedling, originated by D.G. O'Toole, Ohope, New Zealand. It first flowered 1969. Growth habit is dense and spreading with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 5 cm. The flower is semi-double with up to 17 petals, gold anthers and measures 15 cm x 5 cm on the average. Colour is rose-pink (RHS.CC.52A-51A).

Helen Monti. Antofilo ed., 1857, *I Giardini giornal d'orticultura,* vol.IV, p.97. Orthographic variant for **Elena Monti.**

Helen Nickel. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink. Large semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Originated in USA by G. Nickel, Arcadia, California.

Helen of Troy. Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1941-1942. Synonym for **H.A. Downing.**

Helen of Troy Variegated. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Synonym for **H.A. Downing Variegated.**

Helen Passman. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.4, inside front cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Helen Plenn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.68: Fluorescent red. Medium sized semi-double with long, slender petals. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs J.H. Hinterminster IV, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Helen Rainer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.131, Reg. No.962: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Joel P. Rainer, Tifton, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 7 cm. The anemone to peony form flowers are up to 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Colour is rose-pink to coral. There are 3 rows of 18 notched guard petals, next to a collarette of 5 bunches of petaloids, some variegated, with intermingled stamens, surrounding a centre of wavy petals, petaloids and stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Helen Sharp. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian,* vol.IX: Deep red. Medium sized semi-double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Portugal.

Helen Sharpe. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.178, Reg. No.1961: A very large, medium pink with white high lights, anemone to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average size 13 cm wide x 10 cm deep with 80-85 petals, 10-12 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Helen Sherman. (*C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.90, Reg. No.851: A bright rose-pink, anemone form flower, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 30 petals and 12 petaloids. It has 6 rows of small petals, slightly ruffled, with an anemone centre of short, twisted petals. Dark green, heavily textured leaves average 6 cm x 3.8 cm. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1962 aged 5 years. Originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA.

Helen van Aken. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.164, Reg. No.1104: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and medium in rate with 10 cm x 5 cm, dark green leaves. The open, peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 26 petals and 3 or more petaloids. Colour is light pink enriching to lavender as the blooms ages. Yellow anthers and blush filaments. Blooms mid-season tp late. There is also a variegated form.

Helen van Aken Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1974, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.29, No.1 as 'Helen Aken Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Helen van Aken.** Light pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Helena. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report,* 1849 Camden park seedling -28/50. Pale crimson, smallish size, very regular, double petals and flower quite perfect. Originated in Australia by William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W. Abbreviation: 'Helen'. (Believed extinct.)

Helena. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:53. Given as a synonym for **Douglasii** in his 1846-1847, 27:23 Catalogue.

Helena. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.6: Deep scarlet, streaked with crimson. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. No description. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.9: Globular, deep vermilion, veined reddish purple. Originated in Belgium.

Helena. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Medium large, irregular semi-double. In later issues of *Camellia Nomenclature* the note (Macarthur 1850) has been added. This is incorrect as Macarthur's 'Helena' has not been identified and its description is "pale crimson".

Helena Hugonii. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Elena Ugoni.**

Helena Longhi. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for 'Elena Longhi', synonym for **Montironi.**

Helena Monti. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Elena Monti.**

Helena Ugoni. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.II. Orthographic variant for **Elena Ugoni.**

Helena Ugonie. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20. Orthographic error for **Elena Ugoni.**

Hélène. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.126, 229: Leaves are over 4.8 cm wide x 9 cm long, acuminate, sometimes lanceolate, horizontal, fine serrations, prominent venation, dark green; buds obtuse, flattened, fairly large, scales chalky, blackish at the base and whitish to the apex; flower about 9 cm across, double, cherry red; exterior petals to the number of 9 or 10, sometimes more, broad, close-set, well displayed like a cup; those of the interior, small,

equal, united in a spherical mass forming a centre like the old 'Waratah' (**Anemoniflora**) or **Praecellentissima.** Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Helene Carlin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.224, Reg. No.540: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Bernard A. Carlin, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Growth habit is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The rosepink to light pink, semi-double flowers are 15 cm across x 5 cm deep with 17 petals. The 8 outer petals are large and in the centre is a burst of golden stamens surrounding a circle of small, inner petals, upright and notched, of a lighter pink. Mid-season blooming.

Hélène Longhi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13. Synonym for **Montironi.**

Hélène Monti. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.307: Orthographic variant for **Elena Monti.**

Helene Roux. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.170, Reg. No.1286: A 9 year old *C.japonica* cross **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Betty Sheffield Supreme** that first bloomed 1966; originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with 12 cm x 5.5 cm, dark green leaves. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** style, bloom is coral pink with 18 wavy petals and 8-10 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Its wide petals are wavy upwards around fascicles of stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Helene van Wallenberg. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1940 Catalogue, p.2. No description. Imported from T. Seidel, Germany in 1937. Orthographic errors: 'Helene van Wollenberg', 'Helene von Wallenbug'.

Helene von Wallenbug. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Helene van Wallenberg.**

Helene van Wollenberg. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Helene van Wallenberg.**

Helene's Beauty. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.12 with colour photo; Regn No.490. A chance seedling first flowered in 2008. Believed to be a seedling of **Herman Honnor.** Plant is upright, open and of medium growth rate. Large, dark green leaves are 12 cm x 5.5 cm, of typical reticulata appearance. Flower is semi-double, 11 cm diameter x 6 cm deep, with about 22 petals and 5 petaloids. Colour is pale pink (RHSCC 62C – 62B) with white veining. Anthers are yellow and filaments cream. Flowers midseason to late. Originated by Colin Brockelsby, Matamata, NZ.

Helene's Jewel. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.12; Regn No.491. A chance seedling first flowered in 2008. Believed to be a seedling of **Herman Honnor.** Plant is upright, open, and of medium growth rate. Dark green leaves are 13 cm x 5 cm, of typical reticulata appearance. Flower is semi-double, 11 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with about 24 petals and 0-2 petaloids. Colour is mid-pink (RHSCC 58D) with darker shadings (58C) and white veining. Anthers are gold and filaments white. Flowers midseason to late. Originated by Colin Brockelsby, Matamata, NZ.

Heleniana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. Orthographic error for **Heliana.**

Helenii. *(C.japonica),* Hovey ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture,* é:155: Originated by Mrs Hibbert. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Helennor. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888. Orthographic error for **Helenor.**

Helenor. *(C.japonica), Botanical Society of Sydney,* 1848. No description. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866. No description. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1877 stated that it was Guilfoyle's seedling and described it as "carnation striped". The present variety of this name has a light pink ground, heavily flecked and striped deep rose-pink. It is a rose form double,

showing a few confused petals at the centre when fully open. Medium size, about 9 cm across. Midseason blooming. Orthographic errors and synonyms: 'Guilfolius Halleana', 'Guilfoyle's Helena', 'Guilfolius Hellena', 'Hellenor', 'Hellennor', 'Heleanor', 'Helemer', 'Helenor'(Guilfoyles), 'Giulfoyle's Helene', 'Guilfolius Halena', 'Light Helenor'. Because of similar colours and form, **Helenor** has been confused with **Roma Risorta** and, to some extent, with **Optima.** For colour photo see p.48, 94, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and on p.21, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66. Sports: 'Helenor Rosea', **Tabbs, High Jinks, Redgrove.** Chinese synonym 'Hailunnuo'.

Helenor (Guilfoyle's). Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1951, p.8. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Helenor Rosea. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.6: Synonym for **Redgrove.**

Helen's Ballerina. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1987, *The Camellia Journal,* Vol.42, No,4, p.22, Reg. No.1206: Large, very pale shell pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedlings of **White Giant.** Late season flowering. Originated by Mrs Helen Hill, Arlington, Virginia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.81 with colour photo between pp.60-61: The 19 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 68 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm.

Heli Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.422; Chinese synonym for the France *C.japonica* **Madame Henri Cormerais**, as 'Madame Heri Cormerias'.

Heliana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.109: Imbricated flower, pink with white stripes down the centre of the petals. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Helliana', 'Heleniana'.

Helianthus. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Big flower, single, pink, very pulpy, petals are so united that it seems mono-petal; its buttons are beautiful. Obtained by Mr Gaspar Guerner, Porto Portugal.

Hellebuyckii. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.258: The flower is 10-11 cm across, full, regular, deep rose colour at the circumference with soft rose towards the centre. The petals are arranged in 7-8 rows, oblong, rounded, notched and numerous. The third and fourth rows are long, twisted and pointed. All are symmetrically imbricated. At the centre is a small number of erect and twisted petals, washed with rose. This variety was obtained by M. Moens, Anvers (Antwerp), Belgium from seed harvested from **Incarnata,** the pod of which produced two seed The other was named **Victoria Antwerpiensis..** Synonyms: 'Adelaidea', 'Moensiana', 'Meentiana'. Orthographic errors: 'Hellebykii', 'Hellebuykii', 'Hellebuyck'.

Hellebuyck. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.258. Abbreviation for **Hellebuyckii.**

Hellebuykii. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.102. Orthographic error for **Hellebuyckii.**

Hellebykii. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* index. Orthographic error for **Hellebuyckii.**

Hellena Ugoni. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Elena Ugoni.**

Hellenner. Newmans Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116. Orthographic error for **Helenor.**

Hellennor. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Orthographic error for **Helenor.**

Hellenor. Smith, Edwin, Nursery Catalogue, 1893-1894, p.39. Orthographic error for **Helenor.**

Helliana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Orthographic error for **Heliana.**

Heloise. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. Macarthur seedling No.56/52. No description. Originated by William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Helvetia. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19: Very large, scarlet red, imbricated. Beautiful, distinct form. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole,* p.30: as very new in 1853. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.35: Very large, imbricated, scarlet form, different from the others. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:14:- Imbricated, deep red scarlet. Originated in Italy by Rovelli.

Helvola. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Harrison, ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.V, p.172, under "simple red" flowers. (Believed extinct.)

Hema. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Frances B. Homeyer.**

Hemalata. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1964, *Camellia News,* No.16, p.28, Reg. No.63: Originated by Mrs O.I. Jackel, Wangaratta, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from Emerald, Victoria that first bloomed 1937. The flower is an incomplete double, 10-12 cm across, bright cerise, early to midseason flowering. The plant has a vigorous, slightly pendulous habit. Leaves are mid-green, 9-10cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Orthographic errors: 'Hermalata', 'Hemelata'.

Hemelata. Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.16. Orthographic error for **Hemalata.**

Hemingham Smith. Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.17. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.26. Orthographic error for **Heningham Smith.**

Hempsteadii. Hovey, ed., 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 7:257. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii.**

Hen Tien Kao. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuzhi.* Different reading for **Hentiangao.**

Henchmanniana. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Henchmannii.**

Henchmannii. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Orthographic error 'Henchmanniana'. Originated in Germany.

Henderson. Stanley, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.279. One of the original names for the old Greenville Camellia plant: **Pride of Greenville.**

Hendersonia. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine,* 3(32):258. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii.**

Hendersonii. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, p.118: *Camellia japonica* var. 'Hendersoni', Henderson's hybrid. A seedling from the double striped (Anemoniflora), a very large and beautiful, rose coloured flower, named in honour of Mr Walter Henderson, who was gardener to W.F. Campbell Esq. It gained a silver medal 1834, for the best seedling raised in Scotland. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.1. Orthographic variant: 'Hendersonia'. Orthographic errors: 'Hendersonnii', 'Hendorsini', 'Endersonii'. Synonyms: 'Lombardii', 'Henderson'(Lombardi), 'Coelestrina', 'Triomphe d'Alost', 'Cunningham's Caelesrina', 'Caelistrina', 'Caelestrina'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844, 18:9 gives **Byzantina** as a synonym of **Hendersonii** but it is more likely the variegated form and a separate cultivar.

Hendersonii. *(C.japonica),* Paxton's, 1838, *Magazine of Botany,* vol.4, p.43: Raised from seed by Mssrs Henderson, Pine-Apple Place, London and named for them, the colour of the flower being a superb crimson...we can only say that it merits a place in every collection.

Hendersonnii. Carlo Maupoil Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii.**

Hendorsini. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii.**

Heng Che Shan Cha. Different reading for 'Hengzhe Shancha', the Chinese name for *Tutcheria spectabilis.*

Hengdong Jinxin Cha. (Hengdong Gold Heart Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Gao and Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.52, No.327: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, crimson double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in China.

Heng Li Shan Cha. Different reading for 'Hengli Shancha', the Chinese name for *Camellia henryana.*

Hengli. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Henry Lunsford.**

Hengli Shancha. Chinese name for *Camellia henryana.*

Hengtingdun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Henry E. Huntington.**

Hengyokushô. (Returned Letter), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû* according to Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.124 as 'Hengyokusyô'. Different reading for **Kaeshitamazusa.**

Hengyokusyo. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.54. Different reading for 'Hengyokushô'.

Hengzhe Shancha. Chinese name for *Tutcherua spectabilis.*

Heningham Smith. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea and Camellia Catalogue, 1941-1942: New Camellias from Middleton Gardens (Middleton #12), When fully open the stamens of the semi-double, white variety are noticeable. It measure 8-10 cm across and the foliage and flower are identical with **Alba Plena.** Growth habit widespread. Originated in Middleton Place Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA where the original plant still grows. It is thought to be a mutation of **Alba Plena.** Orthographic errors: 'Hemingham Smith', 'Henningham Smith'. Synonym: 'Middleton Number 12'. See black and white photo, p.161, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Henningham Smith. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.13. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, 1949. Orthographic error for **Heningham Smith.**

Henjôji. (Henjô Temple), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.679: Medium to large size, deep red, complete double with small, frilled petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Henshôji'.

Henny Drews. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2671. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1986. Originated by Rupert E. Drews, Charleston, S.C., USA. The 10 cm diameter peony form flower is pale pink with some white variegation. Plant is upright, with average growth rate, and blooms early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.57 with colour photo. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 5 cm. Orthographic error: 'Henry Drews'.

Henre Faure. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.67. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre.**

Henri Audusson. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.31: Grown about 1843 by Audusson of Angers, France. Four rows of small, bright pink petals.

Henri Bry. Hume, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.183. Synonym for **Woodville Red.**

Henri Clay. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.48. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren von Cultur der Camellien,* p.21. Orthographic variant for **Henry Clay.**

Henri de Favre. *Journal d'Horticultura Pratique Belge,* 1844, vol.2, No.2. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre.**

Henri Faber. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.34. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre.**

Henri Fabre. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre.**

Henri Fabvre. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* Orthographic error for **Henri Favre.**

Henri Favre. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1839, *Camellias,* p.8; Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.125: This Camellia has oval-lanceolate leaves with acuminate apices, 13 cm x 6 cm, deep green, thick, deeply, regularly serrated. The flowers, 10 cm across, are full ranunculata form, of a salmon rose tinged bright pink, with long, numerous, lightly veined petals, regularly imbricated, concave on opening, becoming flat and reflexed. See colour plates Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.98; Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.IV. The camellia was obtained from seed by Mr Favre, Nantes, France, who gave it his own name. In 1839, Mr Cachet, horticulturalist at Angers, purchased the entire stock. It bloomed for the first time in 1840 according to Verschaffelt, however Berlèse described the flower in 1840 and it probably first flowered in 1839 when Cachet purchased the variety. Orthographic errors: 'Henri de Favre', 'Henri Fabre', 'Henri Faber', 'Henri Fabvre', 'Henri la Favre', 'Henry Favre', 'Henry la Favre', 'Henry Fabre', 'Henri Faure'. Synonyms: 'John Laing', 'John Lang'.

Henri IV. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.133. Le Texnier,1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.35. Orthographic variant for **Henry IV.**

Henri la Favre. Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture,* p.103. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre.**

Henrietta. *(C.sasanqua). Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.27 with colour photo; Soft pink, cup-shaped semi-double, with an occasional petaloid among the stamens. Loose upright growth. A chance seedling originated by Jan van Bergen, Boskoop Nursery, South Africa.

Henrietta Allan. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **Henrietta M. Allan.**

Henrietta Bradford. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5.Abbreviation for **Henrietta L. Bradford.**

Henrietta L. Bradford. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomeclature,* p.51: White. Large semi-double with large, wavy, upright petals and white filaments and golden anthers. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by J.W. Bradford, San Diego, California. Abbreviation: 'Henrietta Bradford'.

Henrietta M. Allan. *(C.japonica),* Allan, Walter, Nursery Catalogue, 1946; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.315, Reg. No.99: Seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered 1940. Originated by Walter Allan Nursery, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. Growth upright, compact and rapid in rate. Blooms incomplete imbricated double like 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**) pink with centre sometimes a lighter shade, 10-12 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Henrietta Allan'. See black & white photo, p.169, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Henrietta McDearmon. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.165, Reg. No.1075: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by Camelliana, Dr John Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with medium sized, dark green leaves. The semi-double bloom is rose-red with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 15 petals. Early blooming.

Henriette. Hovey, ed., 1836, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Abbreviation for **Belle Henriette.**

Henriette. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844 1845, 18:13. Synonym for **Florida.**

Henriette (Belle). Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Belle Henriette.**

Henriette Belle. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. Orthographic variant for **Belle Henriette.**

Henriette Imperiale. *(C.japonica),* Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Henriphilla. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.29. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Henry Barnett. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.2. Synonym for **Uncle Sam.**

Henry Bry. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1947, p.183. Synonym for **Woodville Red.**

Henry Clay. *(C.japonica),* Desportes, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* ser.3, vol.I, p.217. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15: Brilliant poppy red, striped like a Bohemian carnation, centre tufted and spotted, exterior petals flecked as in 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**) Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.II: Originated by Boll, USA. Large, perfectly imbricated with a rumpled heart. Its delicate pink colour is finely streaked with distinct veins and often intersected by a longitudinal white stripe. Orthographic variant: 'Henri Clay'.

Henry Drews. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.59; Orthographic error for **Henny Drews.**

Henry E. Huntington. *(C.japonica). International Camellia Journal,* 1994, No.26, with colour plate between pp.56-57: Named in honour of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Huntington Gardens and Library. Originated at Nuccios Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. A very large, pink semi-double with a double row of 12-14 petals and a central cluster of golden stamens. Chinese synonym 'Hengtingdun'.

Henry E. Huntington Variegated. *(C.japonca).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No.2836. Regd by Mr. James E. Stutts, Augusta, Ga, USA.

Henry Fabe. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre.**

Henry IV. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Magnificent red, none exists that equal the grandeur of the flower; 5-6 rows of petals, each petal is 6 cm wide x 10 cm in length. The flower over-all measures 17 cm in diameter. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.

Henry V. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed., 1848, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Henry VIII. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939, as 'Henry 8th': Semi-double to peony form, deep rose-pink flowers of large size; early flowering, fast, tall growth, foliage dark green. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Bonnie Dee'. Orthographic variants: 'Henry 8th', 'Henry the Eighth'. ACS *Journal*, June 2014, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2918.

Henry 8th. Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for **Henry VIII.**

Henry Fabre. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Henri Favre.**

Henry Favre. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.98. Orthographic variant for **Henri Favre.**

Henry J. Henty. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News,* No.28, p.5, Reg. No.86: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Esther Henty** and pollen parent **Gauntlettii.** First flowered 1962. The mid-season flowers are 11-13 cm across x 7 cm deep. The colour is China-pink, HCC.024/2, with deeper veining. The habit is upright and dense with glossy, midgreen leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm, acuminate apex.

Henry la Favre. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.100. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre.**

Henry Lunsford . *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol .44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2143 : A very large size, bright red, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica,* **Ville de Nantes** x **Granada** that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robbins, Georgia, USA. Commercially introduced 1987. *Yearbook,* 1989, p.123: The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 38 petals, 40 petaloids and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.3 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Hengli'.

Henry Lunsford Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13 as 'Henry Lunsford V.': Valdosta Camellia Scions. A virus variegated, white blotched form of **Henry Lunsford.** Originated in USA.

Henry McIntosh. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.26, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid lishng located.

Henry Middleton. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1941-1942: New Camellia from Middleton Place (Middleton #10). An unusually large semi-double, red flower, 13-15 cm across, four rows of petals accentuate the stamens. The large, glossy, deep green leaves are slightly twisted. Vigorous, medium tall growth. Early to late flowering. Originated at Middleton Place, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Henry Middleton Variegated.**

Henry Middleton Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, Catalogue, 1948-1949: This flower comes with much white, sometimes as much as 7/8th of the entire bloom. A dark red with white, 3-4 rows of large petals, prominent stamens in the centre. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Henry Parrish. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.28 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2702. A chance seedling that first flowered 1998. Originated and propagated by Hulyn Smith, Valdaosta, Ga., USA. The 11.5 cm, dark red flower is formal double to rose form double with golden anthers. Flowers mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2007, p.68 with colour photo.

Henry Price. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1965, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.19, p.59: "**Polar Bear** strongly resembles its **Great Eastern** parent. This is also the case of **Henry Price** another **Great Eastern** seedling that originated at the same time (1944). This was named for Sir Henry Price when he secured a plant for Wakehurst Place, Sussex. It flowered there for the first time in 1964. It is a large formal double, deep crimson in colour." Originated by E.G. Waterhouse. Gordon, NSW, Australia. See colour photo, p.94, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Henry Primo. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Henry Tarn. *(C.japonica),* Shirley Hibbert, 1865, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* 1865, vol.VIII, No.1, p.391. New Series. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).

Henry the Eighth. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Henry VIII.**

Henry Turnbull. *(C.japonica),* Merrillees, 1950, *Shere Camellia List:* Semi-double, snow white, enormous flowers. A selfed seedling of **Spencer's Pink,** raised by Mrs Hume-Turnbull, Melbourne, Australia. ACRS., Reg. No.9, 1955. See black and white photo, p.101, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. The cultivar is usually a single of 6-7 petals.

Henryoides. Tirocco, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Euryoides.**

Henry's Surprise. *(C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.413. Registered by H.B. McConnel, Waikanae, New Zealand, grown from seed supplied by J. Hansen Waikanae, first flowering 1994. Seed parent is 'Chang's

Temple' (**Zhangzia Cha**), pollen parent unknown. Plant, leaf and flower form are all reticulata type. Flowers are large and semi-double, 12-13 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, having about 24 waved petals. Colour is a deep cerise (RHS.CC.46A). The plant is upright and open in structure, and rapid in growth, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Henshôji. Different reading for **Henjôji.**

Hentiangao. (Jealous of Height of the Sky), *(C.reticulata),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* **Hentiangao** has a dwarf growth habit. The pink flowered form has large flowers and many petals. The red form has smaller flowers and fewer petals. This latter form is now lost. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.86, colour plate and description: Leaves large, broad, thin and brittle, broad-elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices short-pointed, bases rounded to broad-cuneate, 6.5-11 cm long x 4.5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers pink with white along the margins (RHS.CC.52B-C), diameter, 9-11 cm. Petals about 41 in 7-8 whorls, oblong-ovate, apices emarginate or slightly lobed or hamulate, inner petals smaller than outer ones. Stamens mostly form small, narrow petaloids, a few being rudimentary and joined to the inner petals. Pistils rudimentary. Because of its slow growing and dwarf habit, this cultivar is called **Hentiangao** meaning jealous of the sky's height. It is valued owing to its fully double flowers, beautiful colour and dwarf habit. It is difficult to cultivate. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar originated in Dali, Kunmimg, China where it is called 'Hanhong Juban'. Western synonyms: 'The Dwarf'; Peer, 1949; 'Dwarf Rose'; Yü & Feng, 1958; 'Regret Sky High'; Bartholomew and Tse, 1980; Jealous of the Height of the Sky'; Yü, 1964; 'Envying Sky's Height'; Yü & Bartholomew. 1980. Chinese synomym: 'Hanhong Juban'. Different readings: 'Hentienko', 'Hent'ienkao', 'Hen Tien Kao'. Sport: **Liujiao Hentiangao.** See colour photo facing p.152, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982.

Hentienko. Yü, 1950, RHS, *Magnolia & Camellia Conference Report.* Different reading for **Hentiangao.**

Hen Tien Kao. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.49, p.6. Different reading for **Hentiangao.**

Hen-t'ien-kao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Different reading for **Hentiangao.**

Heptangularis. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. Wendchuch, 1834, *Anleitung zur. ,* p.23. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Heptangularis Alba. Bosse, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei,* p.443. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Her Majesty. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.20: A red, variegated white, semi-double. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A seedling from seed planted by Rubel and originally sold by him as "Lot #396". It was named in 1953. Patented by Harris' Longview Nusery, 1955 as Patent No.1351: Salmon rose-pink. Medium to large semi-double to loose peony form with wavy, ruffled petals. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Sport **Cliff Harris.** For colour photos see illustration facing p.80, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957 and p.52, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated.*

Her Majesty Queen Juliana. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia Review.* Synonym for **Southern Charm.**

Heraguri. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.134, colour photo, p.245, description: Campanulate form, soft, pale pink single with notched petals and a central column of stamens of irregular length, yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate. The name translates as the common chestnut, but is also the place name where the cultivar originated with a private family. Named and released by Hisakichi Kimura, Ishikawa Prefecture in 1980.

Heraldings. *(C.reticulata* x *C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.178, Reg. No.1944. A large, flesh pink, formal double hybrid *(C.reticulata* MOM No.9 x *C.japonica* **Mark Alan Variegated**). blooms mid-season; originated by Marjorie M. O'Malley, Woodside, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size, 12 cm wide x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.

Herbeliana. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.31. Orthographic error for **Herbilloniana.**

Herbilloniana. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.30, as 'Herbeliniana'. Grown about 1840 by Herbillon of Nantes, France. Orthographic errors: 'Herbeliana', Herbeliniana'.

Herbertia. Harrison ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.268. Orthographic variant for **Herbertii.**

Herbertii. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* p.74 as 'Herberti'; rose *Mr Herbert's. The Floricultural Cabinet,* 1835, p.187, describes it as a British hyrbid having single red flowers. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.77: Foliage beautiful and habit vigorous; bud elongate, scales greenish; flower rather large, semi-double, of a cherry red, petals broad, numerous and crowded, some stamens in the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Herbertia', 'Herberti'.

Hercules. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.4, p.33: Dark red. Large, up to 15 cm, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Shackelford.

Herikiri. (Cutting Edge), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* No description. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hermalata. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.65. Orthograhic error for **Hemalata.**

Herman Honnor. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin,* No.171, March 2012, p.13 with colour photo; Regn No.494. A 60 year old tree grown from seed believed to have come from **Captain Rawes**. Plant is upright and dense, with rapid growth. Large, dark green leaves are 14 cm x 6 cm, of typical reticulata appearance. Flower is a very large semi-double, 18 cm diameter x 7 cm deep, with about 18 petals. No petaloids. Colour is rose (RHSCC 55A) Anthers are bright yellow and filaments cream. Flowers midseason to very late. Registered by Colin Brockelsby, Matamata, NZ.

Herman Johnson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1635: A large, blush pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season blooming; originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1977. Average flower size 12 cm wide x 7.5 cm deep with 8 petals, 16 petaloids and yellow anthers. Blooms are blush pink, almost white and petaloids are fluffy. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm.

Hermann Hesse. *(C.japonica), Das Deutsche Kamelien Buch*, 2014, Lucas Dhaeze-Van Ryssel; A white, anemone form flower, with some rose red radial striping, first flowered 2008. 6.5cm diameter x 3cm height. A seedling of **April Dawn,** pollen parent unknown. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. Named for the Swiss writer and Nobel Prize winner.

Herman's Pride. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.76: Red. Large, full peony form. Medium growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA.

Herme. Seidel Nursery Catalogue, 1893, p.9. The Japanese variety **Hikarugenji** was imported to Germany by Seidel and renamed 'Herme'. This synonym is current in the USA. Orthographic errors: 'Hermie', 'Hermes'.

Herme Beauty of Holland. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.11. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.

Herme Crimson White. *Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. Synonym for **Look-Away.**

Herme Number 4. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7, as 'Herme #4'. Synonym for **The Mikado.**

Herme Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Synonym for **Benibotan.** Itô, 1879.

Herme Red. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.3 as 'Hermie Red'. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Herme Red Rose. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4, as 'Hermi Red Rose'. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Herme Red-White. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Hermi Red-White'. Synonym for **Lookaway.**

Herme Rose. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Herme Rot. (Lute), *(C.japonica), Gao, Jiyin, 2008, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.113 with colour photo; A sport of 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) intorduced from Germany to China in 2005. Flowers red with fine white edges, semi-double to peony, medium to large, petals broad-round regularly arranged, deep red veining, inner small petals mixed with stamens. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny. Spreading, vigorous growth. Flowers early.

Herme Special. Griffiths, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.37. Synonym for **Spring Sonnet.**

Herme-Sport. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.

Herme Sport Number 1. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue Suppl.1943-1944 as 'Hermes Sport No.1'. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Herme Sport Number 2. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944 as 'Hermes Sport No.2'. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.

Herme Sport Number 3. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue Suppl., 1943-1944 as 'Hermes Sport No.3'. Synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

Herme Sport Number 4. Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue Suppl., 1943-1944 as 'Hermes Sport No.4'. Synonym for **The Mikado.**

Herme Sport Number 26. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Synonym for **Colonial Lady**.

Herme Striped. Fendig, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

Herme Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3 as 'Herme Varie.'. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.

Herme Variant. Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.241, 246. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.

Herme White. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4 as 'Hermi White'. Synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

Herme White & Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3 as 'Hermi Wh. & Red'. Synonym for **Lookaway.**

Hermentiana. *(C.japonica),* Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Hermes. Tennent, 1934, *Garden Club of America Bulletin,* March, p.40, Orthographic error for 'Herme', synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Hermes Sport No.1. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Hermes Sport No.3. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

Hermes Sport No.4. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **The Mikado.**

Hermesport. SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.52. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.

Hermi Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Herme Pink', synonym for **Benibotan.**

Hermi Red. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Herme Red', synonym for **Benibotan.**

Hermi Red Rose. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Herme Red Rose', synonym for **Benibotan.**

Hermi Red-White. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4, Orthographic error for 'Herme Red-White', synonym for **Lookaway.**

Hermia. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. Macarthur seedling No,48/52 from Camden Park, NSW, Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Hermie. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Orthographic error for 'Herme', synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Hermie Red. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for 'Herme Red'. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Hermione. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1849. Macarthur's seedling 14/50. Listed by John J Rule Nursery in 1862 without description. Originated by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Hermosa. (C.*japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.21. No description. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.II: This variety justifies its Spanish name (Beautiful) by the perfect regularity and vivid carmine colouring, broadly banded with white, of its blossoms, large, and formed of rounded, perfectly imbricated petals. Of Spanish origin.

Hermosa (J.G.). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* invalidly as 'Hermosa'. A single, pure white, sometimes striped pink and red. Originated in the USA at Jungle Gardens. Synonym: 'Hermosa'(United States).

Hermosa (United States). Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.101. Synonym for **Hermosa (J.G.).**

Hero. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. Macarthur Camden Park Seedling No. 42/51. No description. Originated by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Hero in a Kabuki Drama. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.137 with colour photo; This is a description of the valid personal name **Kumagai,** and does not become a synonym.

Heroise. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. Seedling No.56/52 by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Heroki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.101. Synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Heron. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.101: Bluish violet, veined cerise, single. Originated in USA.

Herorepetala. Alba. Henri Galiotti, 1849, Catalogue Botanque. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Alba.**

Heryo. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû.**

Herzilia. Griffin, ed., 1967, *Camellian.* Abbreviation for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

Herzilia II. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.105, 1970-1971, p.27, Ref.142: Lilac red, sometimes bluish purple. Colour photo back cover, Catalogue No.107, 1972-1973. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.87 with colour photo; Anemone form, vermilion tinted lilac, turning azure, medium size, blooms mid-season. It is believed among the Portuguese camellia community that the writer of the description in Catalogue 105 confused it with **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes. Herzilia II** also ranges through various shades of violet-red to purple, but in addition shows consistent and prominent white blotches. Originated in Portugal.

Heshang. (Buddhist Monk), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.71, No.512: Chinese synonym for **Buddha.**

Heshun. (Heshun Town) *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.32. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* July 2008, No.14, p.41, with colour photo; An open pollinated *C.reticulata* seedling selected by Liu Zhongtai, Heshun Town, Tenchong County, China. Flowers deep peach red, 10-15 cm diameter. Petals 30-38, outer petals waved, inner distinctly incurved to form a central ball. Numerous stamens in several bundles divided among the inner .petals. Pistil degenerate. Leaves elliptic, 6-12 cm long and 2.7-5.7 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, deep green, incurved in V shape. Flowers mid-season.

Hesias. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia Review*, No.4, p.15. No description. Originated in USA.

Hesite. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.534, p.67. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **K.O. Hester.**

Heteroclita Coccinea. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873: Peony form, bright scarlet. Orthographic error; 'Heteroclita Coccinia'. Originated in Portugal.

Heteropetala. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9. No description, Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Heteropetala Alba. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, p.118: "A description of eight hybrid Camellias raised in the gardens of Walter Frederick Campbell esq., M.P., Woodhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland. No.2, C.j. var. **Heteropetala Alba.** A seedling from 'Middlemist's Blush'. ('Carnea') A very large, pure white flower, the form of its parent but nearly double the size." Orthographic errors: 'Hetre Petre Alba', 'Hecropetala Alba', 'Hetropetta Alba', 'Herorepetala Alba'. Synonym: 'Merope'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:3 gives 'British Queen' as a synonym but this is not correct as it is a separate cultivar raised by Young, Epsom, England about 1840. For colour illustration see pl.227, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.*

Heteropetala Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, No.118: "A description of eight hybrid Camellias raised in the gardens of Walter Frederick Campbell esq. M.P., Woodhall, Lanackshire, Scotland. No.7. C.j. var. **Heteropetala Rubra.** A seedling from the 'Red Warattah'. (**Anemoniflora**) A very handsome flower, being far superior to its parent kind. It bloomed this season for the first time". Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11: Bright cerise, sometimes streaked with white. Beautiful form. Orthographic error: 'Hetropetta Rubra'.

Heterophylla. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74. Synonym for **Dahliiflora.** Heterophylla was also used for the species *Camellia heterophylla* Hu (1937) which has since been reduced to a synonym for *C.reticulata* by Chang Hung Ta. (1984).

Heterophylla Alba. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues-,* p.101. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Heterophylla Barbara Hillier. Hillier & Sons Supplementary List, 10A.,1960-1961, p.8. Synonym for **Barbara Hillier.**

Heterophylla Nova. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.126-127: Leaves are nearly 6 cm wide x 10 cm long, oblong, lanceolate, a little twisted, large, regular serrations, of a dark green. The flower is over 10 cm across, double and of a clear cherry-red; the petals at the circumference are not numerous, more or less 5 cm broad, oval, sometimes round, veined, a little reflexed, well imbricated; the others are of average size, ovoid, long, very narrow at the apex; those of the middle are similarly imbricated, while the centre is anemone form similar to 'Pulcherrima' (**Elegans**). The flower is large, round and of the form of **Cliveana**. Originated in France.

Heterophylla Punctata. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de camellias élevés à Bollwieler* as 'Hla. Punctata'. Synonym for **Punctata.**

Heterophylla Rubra. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1849 as 'Heterophilla Rubra'. Synonym for **Dahliiflora.**

Heterophylla Vera. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.60-61: Foliage like that of **Paeoniiflora;** flower, medium size, regular, flat, double, rose coloured, elevated in the centre; petals of the circumference in 2 rows, broad, imbricate, elongate oval, a little crenate; those of the interior, narrow, short, few, whitish, showing indications of stamens. Originated in England.

He-ting. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki Hana to Kinta Bunko-,* p.155. Different reading for **Heding.**

He-ting-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki* Hana to Kinta Bunko-, p.147. Different reading for **Hedinghong**.

Hetre Petre Alba. Warrens Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Alba.**

Hetropetta Alba. *The Floricultural Cabinet,* 1837, p.267. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Alba.**

Hetropetta Rubra. *The Floricultural Cabinet,* 1837, p.267. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Rubra.**

Hettie Love Wine. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1719: A large, light pink semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 40-45 petals, 4-8 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Petal edges ruffled. Plant growth, upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm.

Heugmaniana. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.95, No.172: Leaves somewhat large, smooth, 5.5 cm wide x 7.8 cm long, oblong, very acuminate, prominent venation, sharply, strongly dentate, reflexed, undulated, of a dull green. Flower, 7.5 cm across, double, cherry--red. spherical, well formed, petals imbricated, regularly elevated; those at the centre, small, a little distorted, a few stamens. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Henchmannii'.

Hexagona. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Hexagona Rubra. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Synonym for **Aunt Jetty.**

Hexagonal Crimson. Savige, 1985, *International Camellia Journal.* Synonym for **Liujiao Taohong.**

Hexagonal Pagoda. Synonym for **Liujiao Baota.**

Hexagonal Pink. Synonym for 'Liujiao Fenhong' (**Fenxia**).

Hexagonal Scarlet. Synonym for **Liuiao Dahong.**

Hexagonal Spinel Pink. Synonym for **Liujiao Yinhong.**

Hexagonal White. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.110. Synonym for 'Liujiaobai'.

Hexangular Dwarf Rose. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Liujiao Hentiangao.**

Hexangular Red. Edward's *Botanical Register,* 1922. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Hexangulare. Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* p.2. Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.21. Orthographic error for 'Hexangularis', synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Hexangularia. Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* p.2. Orthographic variant for 'Hexangulare', synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Hexangularis. Curtis, 1819, *A Monograph on the Genus Camellia* as 'Hexangulare'. Loudon, 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion,* p.75. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Hexangularis (Buff). *Catalogus Plantarum Horto Aksakoviana Coluntur,* 1860, p.26. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Hexangularis Coccinea. *(C.japonica),* Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Hexangularis Menstruosa. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* on pl.41. Orthographic error for 'Hexangularis Monstruosa'. Synonym for **Monstruosa.**

Hexangularis Monstrosa. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, index. Orthographic error for 'Hexangularis Monstruosa'; synonym for **Monstruosa.**

Hexangularis Monstruosa. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.96 with 'Hexangularis Monstrosa' in the index. Synonym for **Monstruosa.** See pl.41, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* in which **Monstruosa** is given as a synonym and also lists the errors: 'Hexangulis Monstruosa' and 'Hexangularis Menstruosa'. Originated in England.

Hexangularis Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.95: Leaves, 2.7 cm wide x 5.4 cm long, lanceolate, recurved apex, fine serrations, prominent venation, the green of 'Pomponia' (**Pompone**). Flower 8-10 cm across, full, of a soft rose-pink. The exterior petals are in many rows and are of different forms. The first are broad, obtuse, horizontal, very notched, some marked with a dirty white, the others rumpled, twisted, separated from those of the circumference; those of the centre are long-oval, numerous, serried and fasciculate, erect, entire and of a paler rose than the outer petals. Originated in Italy.

Hexangularis Rubra. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonyms: 'Esangularis', 'Exangularis', Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Hexangulis Monstruosa. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* page facing pl.41. Orthographic error for 'Hexangularis Monstruosa', synonym for **Monstruosa.**

Hexiangu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.570. No description. From Sichuan Province, China.

Heylandiana. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Orthographic variant for **Heylandii.**

Heylandii. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nornenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthogrpahic variant 'Heylandiana'. (Believed extinct.)

Heyman's Pink. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957. Synonym for **Cotton Candy.**

Heyu. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.286, p.73: Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Crane's Feather.**

Hezmannii. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.5. Orthographic error for **Haymannii.**

Hi Jinks. Tammia Nursery Catalogue,1965-1966, p.5. Orthographic error for **Hi-Jinx.**

Hiaweiyi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Hawaii.**

Hibana. Williams & Thompson, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.41. Synonym for 'Hirenge'.

Hibberti. L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Hibbertii.**

Hibbertia. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.77, 128. Orthographic error for **Hibbertii.**

Hibbertii. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74, As 'Mr Hibbert's'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.77, 128: Leaves very large, thick, firm or stiff, very glossy, flat, of an obscure green, some curled or recurved; buds oblong, scales yellowish, its development very late; flower of medium size, semi-double, cherry-red; petals large, mixed with many stamens. Orthographic errors: 'Hibberti', 'Hibbertia', 'Hiberti'. Synonym: 'Mr Hibbert's'. Originated in England.

Hiberti. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Hibbertii.**

Hibikari. (The Sun Shines), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.* Deep red, medium size, single, with a protruding anemone centre. Thought to be the same as 'Jikko' and synonym for **Benikarako.** For the particular reading for this see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.82. Different reading 'Nikko'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Hibisciflora. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Hibiscus. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Hibiscus. Thomasville Cataologue, 1942; Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. An old Magnolia Garden's original, but McIlhenny had previously catalogued it as **Cherokee.**

Hibotan. Sakata & Arisume, 1983, *International Camellia Journal.* p.20. Different reading for **Hi-no-botan.**

Hiboke. (Fading in the Sun), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Medium size, light red flowers. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.82. (Believed extinct.)

Hichifukugin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Shichifukujin.**

Hichi-Fukugin. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shichifukujin.**

Hichifukujin. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.32, as 'Hichi-fukujin'. Different reading for **Shichifukujin.**

Hichifukujin-benten. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.124 as 'Hichi-fukujin-benten'. Different reading for **Shichifukujin-benten.**

Hichigosan. (Higo), Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.45, No.2, p.19. Corruption for the Japanese name **Shichigosan.**

Hichihenge. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.54, as 'Hichi-henge'. Different reading for 'Shichihenge'.

Hichihoden. Different reading for **Shichihôden.**

Hichii-hoden. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name 'Hichihoden', different reading for **Shichihôden.**

Hichikomachi. Different reading for **Nanakomachi.**

Hichirimen. Sakata Catalogue, 1938. Different reading for **Hijirimen.**

Hichirimen-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.124. Different reading for 'Hijirimen-tsubaki' (**Hijimiren**).

Hidakagawa. (Hidaka River), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.270, p.136, description, p.172 as 'Hidaka-gawa': Leaves dark green, elliptic, long acuminate, midrib elevated, venation slightly impressed, 9.5-10 cm long x 3.5-4.7 cm wide, petiole 7-9 mm long, glabrous. Flowers complete double, red (Crimson 22), petals 22-37, wavy and emarginate, largest 4.5 cm long x 4.4 cm wide. Androecium concentric, stamens mostly changed to petaloids, filaments pinkish. Late flowering. Originated in Japan in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture.

Hidakarako. (Anemone from Northern Gifu), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Deep rose, anemone form. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Bokuhan.**

Hida-tsubaki. (Hida is the ancient name for North Gifu), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.364: Double, Medium to large size, white with dark crimson streaks. Long petals with waved and notched edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hidden Beach. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.135 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kakure-iso.**

Hidden Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hidden Treasure. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.51: White with an occasional rose streak. Small, anemone form. Slow, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by W. Wylam, California.

Hideko. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.214 with colour photo; English translation p.149. Pink changing to white, small tubular single, cylindrical stamens, yellow anthers changing to grey in a short period. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, plicate. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars grown by a private family in Mure Town. Discovered and released by Osamu Mure in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Hide'n'Seek. *(C.fraterna* hybrid*)* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, No.131, p.7, Reg. No.433, colour pl. p.19: Originated by Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.fraterna* that first flowered 1991. A single mauve pink flower (RHS.CC.75D), of 5-6 petals, 4.2 cm across x 2 cm deep. Early to mid-season blooming on a weeping, dense, slow growing plant. Leaves mid-green, matt, elliptic, flat; apices acuminate, margins serrate, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals creped and notched, stamens columnar.

Hidoshi. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiodoshi.**

Hiei-no-yuki. (Snow on Mount Hiei), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Medium size, white, single tubular shaped flowers. Late blooming. Originated in the Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.207 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Leaves somewhat oblong, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Goshiki-chiritsubaki.** Originated and named by Katsuyoshi Yoshikawa and Naoyoshi Adachi in 1982.

Hieizan. (Mount Hiei), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* No.204: Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Solid white, large size, double flower, many stamens, tubular. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiemalis. Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* 16(12):5 as *Camellia hiemalis.* A group name for a collection of hybrids and back crosses involving *C.sasanqua* and, probably, primary hybrids between *C.sasanqua* and *C.japonica.*

Hierathlyn. Glendoick Gardens Ltd. Catalogue, 1972-1973. Orthographic error for **Hiraethlyn.**

Higara. (Coal Tit). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.208 with colour photo; English translation p.145. Miniature tubular to trumpet shaped single, vertical stripes of red on white ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat elliptic, small, recurved. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Awayuki.** Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1985. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Higashigumo. Different reading for **Shinonome.**

High Fever. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2383. A very large, deep rose, loose peony form hybrid of 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**), which flowers mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1982. Flower size is 15 cm across x 10 cm deep, with 18 petals, 4-5 petaloids, golden anthers and yellow-white filaments. Blooms have very heavy texture and unique colour. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous, with dull dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

High Fragrance. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIV, No.8, p.14, Reg No.246: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand as a seedling of **Bertha Harms** x (**Salab** x **Scentuous**). It is 6 years old and flowered 1985. The plant is a rapid grower with open growth and dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm. The peony form flowers have 30 petals, about 10 petaloids and some stamens with white filaments and yellow anthers. Flower size is 9-10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep and colour is very pale, ivory pink with deeper pink shading on the edge of the petals. (RHS.CC.36D) It has a strong *C.lutchuensis* fragrance. Flowers mid-season to late.

High Hat. *(C.japonica),* Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Catalogue, 1945-1946: A pale pink sport of the Japanese cultivar Daikagura. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.173; Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A large, light pink, incomplete double to loose, irregular double, 10 cm wide x 6 cm deep. The colour is a soft, shell pink, shadowed with white. Outer petals are notched. Inner section of bloom consists of a high centre of frilled petaloids mixed with fascicles of stamens. Leaves dull green with creamy-yellow variegation, elliptic-oval, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm, acuminate apex, prominent venation, average serrations. Growth is slow, compact and upright. Synonyms: 'Daikagura Shell Pink', 'Pink Daikagura', 'Pink Kagura', and 'Daikagura Pink'. Orthographic error: 'Hi-Hat'. Sports: 'White High Hat', 'Conrad Hilton' (Both apparently synonyms for **Shiro-daikagura**). Originated by Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, East Pasadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Gaomaozi'.

High Hills. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large white. Full peony form with medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, Calfornia.

Hi-Hat. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.8. Orthographic error for **High Hat.**

High Jinks. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957, p.18: Medium sized, formal double pink, striped and blotched white. A white blotched form of **Roma Risorta**. A different cultivar from the validly published **Hi-Jinx.** Note: Alternatively it is thought to be a virus induced form of what is known in Australia as **Redgrove.** Chinese synonym 'Youxinao'.

High Noon. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21, No.5, rear cover; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.227, Reg. No.907: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by L.B. Wilson Jr., Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower has 17 petals and is 13 cm across. Its colour is red with bright yellow anthers and red filaments. The large, crinkled petals divide the stamens into 5 groups. Scented with rose-type aroma. Blooms mid-season. There is a variegated form.

High Noon Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21, No.5, back cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, colour plate facing p.86, description, p.126: A virus variegated form of **High Noon** - Red moired with white. Originated by L.B. Wilson Jr., Gulfport, Mississippi, USA.

High Roller. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1675: A very large, rose-pink semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**), early to late flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Average flower size is 15 cm wide x 6 cm deep with yellow anthers and filaments. Its large petals are red veined. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 8 cm.

High Sierra. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2379. A very large spiraea pink, loose peony form seedling of **Lilette Witman**. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 25 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid, with dull dark green leaves 15 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

High Sky. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACS, Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2109: Very large size, American Beauty pink, loose, peony form *C.reticulata* chance seedling of **Mouchang.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.123: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed in 1984. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 20 petals, golden anthers and cream white filaments. Plant growth is open and rapid with dark green leaves, sharply serrated, 15 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

High Sky Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hybr.) ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13 as 'High Sky V.': Valdosta Camellia Scions. A virus variegated, white blotched form of **High Sky.**

High Society. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.61: Clear pink. Large, peony form with high centre. Vigorous growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford. Sport: **High Society Variegated.**

High Society Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.61 as 'High Society Var.':A virus variegated form of **High Society** - Clear pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

High Tide. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.176. Synonym for **Mochi-no-shiô.**

High Tim. ACS, 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32. Valdosta Camellia Scions. Orthographic error for **High Time**.

High Time. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2073: Very large size, carmine rose, loose, peony form *C.japonica* (**Reg Ragland** x **Kramer's Supreme**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.81 with colour pl. between p.60-61: The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1971. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 10 cm deep with 20 petals. 25-30 petaloids, golden anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

High Voltage. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.14; Regn No.495. Raised by John Lesnie, Manukau City, NZ, and registered by Carol Anderton, Lennard Camellias, Te Puke. Parentage unknown. A plant of average spread, density and growth rate. First flowering predates 1995. Dark green leaves are of typical reticulata form, 14 cm x 6.5 cm. Very large flower is 16 cm diameter by 9 cm deep, with about 30 petals and 0-5 petaloids. Colour is a glowing crimson (RHSCC 47B). Stamens have pink filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers midseason to late.

High Wide'n Handsome. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill, 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook,* colour photo facing p.112: Chance seedling developed by McCaskill Gardens, California, USA. Very large semi-double, luminous pink with finely pencilled markings of smoky pewter on the edges of the large, fluted petals. Chinese synonym 'Meinanzi'.

Highland Gem. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2003, No.161, p.7, Reg. No.541. Originated by Dr John Arnold, Wentworth Falls, NSW, Australia. Registered by John Paddison, Burradoo, NSW. A chance seedling that first flowered 1992. A large deep pink (RHS.CC.58C) peony form flower with stamens loosely mixed among the wavy petals. Diameter 16 cm x 9 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an upright, open plant of medium growth. Leaves green, ovoid, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Highlight. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, Colour photo facing p.212: Brilliant red. Large semi-double with wavy petals. Vigorous, open growth. Mid-season flowering. A seedling from *C.reticulata* 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**) x *C.saluenensis.* raised in New Zealand by Les Jury. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1970, *The Camellia Review,* vol.31, No.6. Chinese synonym 'Jingying', later changed to 'Liangdian'.

Higo. Hamamatsu, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* The group name for a special form of *C.japonica* developed in the old province of "Higo", now Kumamoto. They are mostly flat or saucer shaped singles with large circular or flared stamen clusters.

Higo-akebono. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44. Synonym for **Akebono (Higo),** a *C.sasanqua* from Kumamoto.

Higo-asahi-no-umi. (Morning Sun over Sea Higo), *(C.hiemalis),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38: Medium size, red, semi-double from the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Blooms early to mid-season. Corruption: 'Trihinoumi'. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.314 with colour photo; Flat form. Leaves ovate, medium size.. Vigorous, somewhat spreading growth.

Higo-baishin. (Higo Form Stamens), (Higo), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.54. 'Baishin' means stamens like those in the plum flower. No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-beni. (Red Higo), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.425: A small, deep red, complete double. Not a member of the "Higo" group. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Higo-kurenai'. Originated in Japan.

Higo-botan. (Peony of Higo Province), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.276 & 525: Dark red, anemone to peony form, very large, double with petals piled up and petaloids in both the upper and lower parts. Shirai, 1926 *Tsubaki Kai* from a copy of an older anonymous work. Not a member of the "Higo" group. (Believed extinct.)

Higo-botan. (Peony of Higo Province), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.64: Large red single with 8 long, strap-like petals and a centre of short petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. Not a member of the "Higo" group.(Believed extinct.)

Higo Cherry. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.334 with colour photo; Synonym for **Higo-zakura.**

Higo-chôjuraku. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.125. Synonym for **Chôjuraku.**

Higo-ezo-nishiki. Andoh, 1971, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.216. Synonym for the Higo Camellia **Ezo-nishiki.**

Higo-fuji-no-yuki. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.588. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Fuji-no-yuki.**

Higo-hagoromo. (Angels Robe from Higo), (Higo sasanqua), Shimada, 1957, *Kumamoto no suzanka ni tsuite. Dantairin:* Red coloured, with a purplish cast, being darker on the outside than the inside. 12 cm across with 8 petals. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan.

Higo-hagoromo. (Hagoromo from Kumamoto), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Deep red, very large, single. Thick petals, occasionally with petaloids. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Hagoromo'(Higo).

Higo-hakama. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hi-no-hakama.**

Higo-hakkaku. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.210 with colour photo; English translation p.146. Name changed by the Higo Society from 'Hakkaku' to **Hakutsuru.**

Higo-hakuhô. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.210 with colour photo; English translation p.146. Synonym for **Hakuhô** (Higo).

Higo-hakurakuten. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.210 with colour photo; English translation p.146. Synonym for **Hakurakuten** (Higo).

Higo-hakutaka. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.78, p.62. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Hakutaka.**

Higo-haku-un. (White Cloud Higo), (Higo), Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai; *Shin Hinshu Happyô Kaisetsu*, 1969, Kyôto Engei; according to Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.125. No description. Originated in Japan.

Higo-haresugata. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.69. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Haresugata.**

Higo-hatsuwarai. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.51, p.54. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Hatsuwarai.**

Higo-hino-tsukasa. (Higo's Scarlet Lord), *(C.sasanqua),* ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Large size, deep red marked with white stripes, single. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-irihi-no-umi. (Sunset Sea Higo), (Higo sasanqua), Shimada, 1957, *Kumamoto no saszanka ni tsuite. Dantairin,* 12(44):103. A 7 petalled red, single, 11 cm across, petals becoming deep

purplish red and reflexed as flower opens fully. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected by Shigeru Sugiyama. See colour photo, pl.577, p.222, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, description: p.396.

Higo-jikkô. Andoh, 1971, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214 as 'Higojikkoh': Synonym for **Higo--nikkô.**

Higo-jikkoh. Andoh, 1971, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for **Higo-nikkô.**

Higo-kôbai. Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue as 'Higokobai'. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Kôbai.**

Higo-kôryû. (Higo) Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. From Kumamoto Pref.

Higo-kumagai. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.125. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Kumagai.**

Higo-kurenai. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. Different reading for **Higo-beni.**

Higo-kyô-nishiki. (Brocade of the Metropolis *Higo),* (Higo), Tanigachi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan* as 'Kyô-nishiki'; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.35 & 13 (English); *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, pl.137, p.81, description, p.311: Flower white, striped and splashed crimson, 9-10 cm across, 6 petals; stamens, 130-150, yellowish; leaves medium size, ovate with short acuminate apex. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.124, colour photo, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.335, p.169; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.287. As 'Kyô-nishiki' was a name already given to an earlier *C.japonica* and also a *C.x vernalis,* in this case the name has been prefixed with "Higo" to distinguish the Higo cultivar. **Higo-kyô-nishiki** is now considered the valid name. Mutations: 'Asahi-no-minato', 'Mikuni-no-homare', 'Jitsugetsusei'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-maizuru. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.125. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Maizuru.**

Higo-manazuru. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.211 with colour photo; English translation p.147. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Manazuru.**

Higo-mangetsu. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.196. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Mangetsu**.

Higo-manyô (Myriad Petalled Camellia from Higo), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.21: Large, crimson semi-double to anemone with most stamens converted to flagged petaloids. Not a Higo type camellia. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Higo-miatsu. (Miatsu of Higo), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zutu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.68: Average size red peony form with colour darkening towards the petal base. Petals frilly with 3 or 4 standing above the main ones. Not a Higo type camellia. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.) The meaning of "Miatsu" is obscure, probably an ancient personal or place name.

Higo-mikuni-no-homare. Izu Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue* as 'Higomikuninohomare'. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Mikuni-no-homare.**

Higo-mine-no-yuki. (Higo Snow on the Peak), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan* as 'Mine-no--yuki': Pink, some light spots appear, with deeper pink spots and stripes, margined white, 10 cm across, 7-9 petals, 120 light pink stamens. See Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* pp.38, 14 (English); Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.125, description, p.241. As the name 'Mine-no-yuki' has been used for earlier cultivars of *C.japonica* and *C.sasanqua,* for the Higo camellia the name has been prefixed with "Higo" to distinguish the cultivar. Thus

Higo-mine-no-yuki is accepted as the valid name. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-momijigari. (Higo View of Maples), (Higo), Satomi, 1956, *Camellian,* vol.VII, No.2, pp.18, 19, "Nomenclature of Higo camellias" as 'Momiji-gari': Vermilion red, large; 10 cm across, 7 petals, 140 pale red stamens, dispersed conically. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.224; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.125, description, p.241. To distinguish this Camellia from an earlier *C.japonica* of the same name, the prefix "Higo" was added. Thus **Higo-momijigari** is the accepted valid name. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-myôjô. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.211 with colour photo; English translation p.147. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Myôjô.**

Higo-nikkô. (Higo Sunlight), (Higo), Higo Camellia Society, 1966, *Higo Tsubaki,* No.4: Large, crimson of purplish cast, single, Higo form with 7-9 petals, 180-200 stamens in a circular formation with pinkish filaments. Flowers midseason. Leaves are wide-oval to oval, tree habit upright. A seedling of **Hi-no-maru** originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Fujimoto, Tatsuo. Orthographic variant: 'Nikkô'(Higo). Different reading: 'Higo-jikkô', 'Higo-jikkoh'. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.124 colour photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.369 & vol.II, 1978, pl.266, p.117.

Higo-Nioi-Fubuki. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Synonym for **Nioi-fubuki.**

Higo-no-homare. (Pride of Higo), (Higo), Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.45, No.2, p.19: White striped rose-pink, 11 cm across. A sport of **Taikanhô.** Originated in Japan.

Higo-ohzora. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Synonym for **Ô-zora.**

Higo-ôsakazuki. (Large Cup from Higo), *(C.sasanqua),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Medium size, deep red, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-ôzeki. (2nd Grade Sumo Wrestler – Higo), (Higo), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.212 as 'Higo-ohzeki': Very large size, 12 cm across, crimson Higo, 5 petals with spreading stamen burst. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.124 colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.223; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, pl.16, p.44 and facing p.153, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982 as 'Oozeki'. Synonyms include 'Ôzeki'(Higo). The prefix "Higo" has been added to distinguish it from an earlier *C.japonica* cultivar. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-sakura-tsukasa. Izu Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue* as 'Higosakuratsukasa'. Synonym for **Sakura-tsukasa**.

Higo-sangai. (Three piled Camellias of Higo), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sakekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki;* Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai;* Deep red double, peony form. Not a Higo type camellia. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Higo-setsuzan. (Sasanqua 'Setsuzan' from Higo), *(C.sasanqua),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Medium size, white, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Kiyofusa Saitô. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.297 with colour photo; White, buds tinged with pink before opening, cupped petals. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth.

Higo-shinkumagai. Izu Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue* as 'Higoshinkumagai'. Synonym for Shinkumagai.

Higo-shirayuki. (White Snow Higo), (Higo), Tamura, 1956, *Higo - Tsubaki Shinkoki* as 'Shirayuki'; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.7 & 11(English): A snow white single of Higo form with 8 petals, 8 cm across with about 100 stamens with white filaments. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.124, 241; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.59; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.89, p.65 as **Higo-shirayuki.** As the name 'Shirayuki' has already been used for a *C.japonica* cultivar, **Higo-shirayuki** is considered valid for the Higo cultivar. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-shokkô-nishiki. (Higo), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.125. Satô, 1970, *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai.* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.194. Synonym for **Shokkô-nishiki** (Higo).

Higo-taishô-nishiki. (Brocade of Taishô Era *Higo), (C.sasanqua),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.34: Medium size, white ground, becoming red towards the petal margins and reverse. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-tamafuyô. (Beautiful Lotus form *Higo), (C.sasanqua),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.34 as 'Higo-tama-fuyô': Medium size, white ground with red graduations, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-tsubaki. (Camellia from Kumamoto), *(C.japonica),* Hirayama, (Late 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* No description. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.48. (Believed extinct.)

Higo-tsubaki. The Japanese group name for the Higo form camellia from the old Higo Province, now the Kumamoto Prefecture.

Higo-yamato-nishiki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.138, p.81. There are three camellias bearing the name **Yamato-nishiki,** but the Higo form has the priority of first listing. Therefore 'Higo-yamato-nishiki' becomes a synonym.

Higo-zakura. (Higo Cherry Blossom), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Medium size, pale rose-pink, single. Blooms early to midseason. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-zansetsu. (Higo *Lingering Snow), (C.sasanqua),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Medium size, white, single sasanqua. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higrasi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.102. Corruption of the Japanese name **Higurashi.**

Higuchi. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.62: A medium sized single to semi-double white with red streaks and compact, central column of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Higurashi. (All Day Long), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as one of the three trees, with **Moshio** and **Wakanoura**; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinka Shû:* White striped pink, medium double. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.339; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.347, p.176. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.356. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.124: Leaves elliptical, suddenly acuminate, margins crenate serrulate, reflexed and undulate. Flowers semi-double, palest pink, sometimes suffused soft pink, narrowly striped rosy carmine, white margined (carmine 21). Petals recurving at apex and a little wrinkled. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: 'Higure'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Rimu'.

Higurashi. (All Day Long), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large to medium size, single, red flower. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.79. (Believed extinct.)

Higurashi (Izu). (Nightfall). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.209 with colour photo; English translation p.145. Large, semi-double, vertical stripes of red on white ground, cylindrical stamens, occasionally solid red flowers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Released as 'Izu-no-higurashi' in the 3rd record of the Yokohama Tsubaki Enthusiasts Club in 1973, later renamed.

Higure. Cho [before 1867] *Chinkafu*, p.24, 25. Different reading for **Higurashi.**

Higure. (Twilight). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1997, *Japan Camellia,* No.52, enclosed card from Seibu: Large semi-double with 9-11 broad, emarginate petals and a centre of yellow stamens. Basic colour blush pink, with fine reticulate of deeper pink and streaks of red. Leaves deep green, elliptic. Originated in Japan.

Higuruma. (Scarlet Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.I: Middle large and red flower, double and tidy in shape. Shirai-bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô:* Red formal double, occasionally with white streaks. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306 as synonym for 'Chibakô'. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* lists two different Higuruma. One is the true red formal double, the other is as below. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.266, p.134, description, p.171 as 'Hi-guruma; Densely branched, rounded form. Leaves erect, lanceolate, venation impressed, petiole hairy, which suggests contamination with *C.rusticana.* See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.78. Flowers, complete double, rosy red (Spinel red 0023) with a bud centre. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hisha', 'Hikuruma'. Sport: **Hoshiguruma.** See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* Vol.I, 1972, pl.394, p.167.

Higuruma. (Scarlet Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Formal double, red with rare white streak, chrysanthemum shape. May be synonymous with **Hoshiguruma.** Originated in Japan.

Higuruma-jô-kifu. (Scarlet Waggon, Excellent Yellow Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* Yellow variegated **Higuruma** under section with yellow, variegated leaves, long, thick, twisted, pointed at apex. Different readings: 'Higuruma-kami-kifu', 'Higurumaue-kifu'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.165. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Higuruma-kami-kifu. Different reading for **Higuruma-jô-kifu.**

Higuruma-tsuginofu. (Scarlet Waggon, second coloured variegated), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* The same as **Higuruma-jô-kifu** but pattern of leaf variegation is more bluish. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Higuruma-ue-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.124. Different reading for **Higuruma-jô-kifu.**

Hihôkan. (Scarlet Crown), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi, ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e.* See 1965, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.6, p.127. A sport of **Kagirihôkan:** Very small size, single with pure white flowers. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Hi-inkô. (Scarlet Toned Red), *(C.hiemalis),* Shimada, 1957, *Kumamoto no sazanka ni Tsuite. Dandairin,* 12(4):103: Dark pink double, about 8 cm across. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.581, p.222 & 396. Different readings: 'Hi-onkô', 'Hioto-beni'.

Hiiragi. (Holly), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Synonym 'Tosa-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiiragiba. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû* (Holly Leaf). Synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki.**

Hiiragiba-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* Synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki.**

Hiiragi-tsubaki. (Holly Leaf Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.716; Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôhô Chikinshô.* No description. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e.* Small size, true red, leaves like holly leaves, long, narrow, sharply serrate. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan:* Leaves narrowly lanceolate, deep green, apices tapering acuminate, margins coarsely serrate, almost like holly. Flowers small size, red, tubular to campanulate with a central stamen column. Synonyms: 'Hiiragi', 'Hiiragiba-tsubaki'. Also 'Ihei-hiiragi-tsubaki' in Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû is* thought to be a synonym. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.437, p.181; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.122, 240 as 'Hiiragiba-tsubaki'. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka,* p.171.

Hiiragi-tsubaki. (Holly Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.716 as 'Hiragi-tsubaki': Leaves narrow serrated, deep and wide. Petals narrow; flower small, red, single. Originated in Japan.

Hiiragiba-tsubaki. *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.127. Synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki.**

Hiiro-oki-no-ishi. (Scarlet 'Oki-no-ishi'), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana,* p.6: Red coloured varieties. Medium sized, full double. Late blooming. Originated in Kansai, Japan. See colour photo, pl.159, p.89, description, p.314, *Encyclopedia of Camellias In Colour,* vol.I, 1972, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.316; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.122, 240. Different reading: 'Hino-oki-no-ishi'. It is not known if this is a sport of **Oki-no-ishi** or not, in spite of its name.

Hiiro-sasanqua. (Scarlet coloured Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.512: Small, red, 5 petalled sasanqua with notched petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hijikawa-kurenai. (Hijikawa Red), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki,* No.23, p.36, with illustration: The flower has small, star-like white variegation on a blackish red background, campanulate to sake-cup blossom with 5-6 smooth, rounded petals. Stamens in a compact centre column, the filaments have red bands, anthers brilliant yellow. Leaves, long-oval, acuminate, shallowly serrate. Originated near the Hijikawa River, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1975.

Hi-Jinx. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Orthographic variant for **High Jinks.**

Hi-Jinx. (C.*japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.337, Reg. No.238: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs J.W. Anderson, Rock Hill, South Carolina, USA, that first flowered 1951. Plant growth is open and rapid in rate with large, dark green leaves, 12 cm long. The pink flowers, 11-15 cm across, are incomplete double, with large petaloids, similar to **Gloire de Nantes,** with 17-23 petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Sport: **Hi-Jinx Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Hi Jinks'.

Hi-Jinx Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.8 as 'Hi-Jinx Var.'; SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.65: A virus variegated form of **Hi-Jinx** - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Hijiri. (Holy), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.38, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single, with 5 broad, rounded, emarginate petals, slightly reflexed, and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms from very early to late season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broadelliptic, apices long acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Kyôto District, Japan. A seedling of the *C.japonica,* **Hiryû.** Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1982.

Hijirimen. (Crimson Silk Crêpe), *(C.japonica),* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Fidsjir-imin': See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1989, *Tsubaki,* No.28, p.10. Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô,* as 'Hijirimen-tsubaki'; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as one of 7 trees. Note: Kasuya lists two different **Hijirimen.** For the 2nd see below. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.194, p.98, description, p.147 as 'Hi-jirimen': Leaves rather large, broadly elliptic to broadly oblong, acuminate at the apex, coarsely crenate at the margin, folded along the midrib at its base; petiole glabrous. Flowers double, cup-shaped. The colour of the flower is brilliant red or vermilion. Stamen cluster cylindrical or a little irregular. Flowers mid-season to late. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.156; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.315; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.126, 241. Different reading 'Hichirimen'. Synonym: 'Hijirimen-tsubaki'. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Resembles **Hiiro-oki-no-ishi.**

Hijirimen. (Crimson Silk Crêpe), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Cardinal red, medium size, single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No,7, p.32. (Believed extinct.)

Hijirimen. (Crimson Silk Crêpe), *(C.sasanqua),* Tachibana, Yoshishige, 1957, Shinkaki, No.16, *Sazanka no Hinshu to Saibai:* Red semi-double, medium size flowers. Originated in Japan.

Hijirimen-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.230, Synonym for **Hijirimen.**

Hijusu. Hume, 1946, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.86. Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Hikara Gengi. Waterhouse, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji.**

Hikara Genji. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.217. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji.**

Hikari. (Radiance), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki,* No.12, p.7, colour photo: Single with 8 petals, white with crimson streaks and flecks and an almost Higo-like stamen cluster, filaments white. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves obovate, small, 6.5 cm x 3.5 cm, margins shallowly serrated. A seedling of 'Yukimiguruma' and the flower formation and leaf are very like its female parent. Originated in Kantô District, Japan by Nakamura, Totsurô.

Hikari-gengi. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji.**

Hikari Genji. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.7. Different reading of **Hikarugenji.**

Hikarigenzi. Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji.**

Hikari-akeru. Hertrich, !959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.103. Different reading for **Kômyô.**

Hikari-no-sakae. (Glory from Hikari), *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo, JCR Regn No. 2013-13, (ser. No.13); Seedling of **Kikuzuki**, pollen parent unknown. Semi-double pink, medium size, petals cupped to trumpet shaped. Early blooming. Originated by Yoshiharu Yanao.

Hikari Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.102. Orthographic error for 'Hikarugenji Variegated', synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku.**

Hikarugeni. RHS., 1957, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.11, p.141, Index. Corruption of **Hikarugenji.**

Hikarugenji. (Brilliant Genji), *(C.japonica),* Kusuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Cho [before 1867], *Chinkafu,* Illustration p.21; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* "Pink, edges white, Large". Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.25, p.52; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.379, p.193, description, p.202: Leaves narrowly lanceolate to elliptic, cuneated at the base, long acuminate apex, obscurely crenate on margins. Petioles glabrous. Flowers of peony type, dark rosy (Crimson 22/1), broadly margined white, with a few streaks of deeper crimson reaching to petal edge and a veining of deeper crimson in the coloured area of the petals. Petals often numerous, exposing irregularly scattered stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Synonyms: 'Herme', 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard', Jordan's Pride', 'Longview Number 56'. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Hikara-genji', 'Hikari-gengi', 'Hikarigenzi', 'Hikarugeni', 'Hikaru-genzi', 'Hikarigenji'. The cultivars **Genji, Yaegenji** and **Genji-awase,** which have sometimes been regarded as equivalent to **Hikarugenji,** are each separate and distinct cultivars. The transliteration **Hikarugenji** was first published in the 1891 catalogue of the Yohohama's Gardeners Association. For other forms of this cultivar see: **Benibotan, Lookaway, Hikarugenji-yokomoku, Colonial Lady, Orchid Pink, Egret, Quaintance, Spring Sonnet, The Mikado, Genji-shibori, White Surprise.** Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Colour photos and descriptions see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.123, 242; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.358, p.345. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.126; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.56. Chinese synonyms: 'Huahemu' & 'Guangyuangshi'.

Hikarugenji. (Brilliant Genji), *(C.sasanqua),* Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite. Dantairin;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature of the Sasanqua of Japan,* p.10: White in the centre, shaded a deep pink on the edge. Large semi-double. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A Higo sasanqua selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki.

Hikarugenji-aka. Satomi, 1956, *Camellias of Japan* as 'Hikaru-Genji-Aka'. Synonym for 'Kôbotan' (**Benibotan**).

Hikarugenji Pink. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Hikaru-genji Pink'. Synonym for 'Kôbotan'.

Hikaru Genji Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.102. Synonym for 'Kôbotan'.

Hikarugenji Rosea. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.19, as 'Hikaru-Genji Rosea'. Synonym for 'Kôbotan'.

Hikarugenji Sport. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.102. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoko.**

Hikarugenji Variant. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.102. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoko.**

Hikarugenji Variegated. Satomi, 1956, *Camellias of Japan,* as 'Hikarugenji Var.'. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoko.**

Hikarugenji-yokomoku. (Hikarugenji Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the peony form section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Rose-pink, spotted and blotched white. A virus variegated form of 'Kôbotan' (**Benibotan**). Synonyms: 'Beauty of Holland', 'C.P. Morgan', 'Doris Madalia', 'Herme-Sport', 'Herme Sport Number 2', 'Princess Lucille', 'Herme Variegated', 'Hikarugenji Variegated', 'Herme Variant'. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.123, 241; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.430 for colour photos.

Hikarugenji White. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Egret** as 'Herme White'.

Hikaru-genzi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji.**

Hikarukao. (Radiant Face), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.123, colour photo, p.241, description: Large, soft pink semi-double, finely veined, white margined, speckled and streaked deeper pink, irregular stamens. Named as it is midway between **Hikarugenji** and **Kaoyodori.** Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Hikaru-nishiki. (Radiant Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.241: Medium size, single, white with red stripes, cup-shaped with stamens in a ring form. Leaves recurved. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Hikaru Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for 'Kôbotan' (**Benibotan**).

Hikaru Rose. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for 'Kôbotan'.

Hikishio. (Ebb Tide), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.124, colour photo, p.241, description: Medium sized lotus shaped, semi-double, with ground white to pale pink with fine veining and an occasional splash of deeper pink colour; petals, 18-20, notched at apex. Leaves lanceolate, apex from abrupt acute to acuminate, light green, irregularly serrate. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hiku. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikari.**

Hikuma-otome. (Hikuma Maiden), *(C.hiemalis),* JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia,* No.23, p.4, colour photo: Discovered by Tsuyoshi Matsumura, in an old garden in Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. A Kan-tsubaki with red coloured flowers with fine veining in the centre of the outer petals and with white stripes in the centre of the outer petals. Blooms are double, medium sized and flowers early. The plant is wide spreading. "Hikuma" is the old name for a suburb of Hamamatsu City. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.310 with colour photo; Formal double. Found by Tsuyoshi Muramatsu in a private hedge in 1977, named by Fusako Yamasaki.

Hikuruma. Different reading for **Higuruma.**

Hilari Rosea Nova. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Hilaria Rosea Nova.**

Hilaria. *(C.japonica),* Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.15. Abbreviation for **Hilaria Rosea Nova.**

Hilaria Rosea Nova. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8, as 'Hilari Rosea Nova'. Seidel, 1897, Pflanzen Catalog, p.12. Resembles **Colombo** but more beautiful. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Hilari Rosea Nova'; Abbreviation 'Hilaria'.

Hilaris. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Hilary Tramonte. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, Reg. No. 545. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia, and registered by Mrs Hilary Tramonte, Kew, Victoria. A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. A large dark pink peony form flower of 25 petals shading deeper at the edge (RHS.CC.58C-58B), with a loose arrangement of stamens among the petals. Diameter is 15 cm x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on an upright, open plant of medium growth. Leaves dark green, keeled, matt, elliptic, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Hilda Jaggs. (*C.pitardii* var. *pitardii*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.367: Originated by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. Soft pink, paler at centre (62C and 158D). The flower is semi-double, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 11 petals, gold anthers and pale yellow filaments. Plant growth is dense, upright and

rapid, with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late. A chance seedling from *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii.*

Hilda Jamieson. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* 1977, No.66, p.27, 28, Reg. No.203: Originated by Hilda B. Jamieson, Wahroonga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1976. The vigorous, upright plant produces 12-13 cm, deep pink, shading to white at petal base, ruffled flowers. Mid-season to late blooming. The dark green, lanceolate, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm leaves are sharply pointed, varying to blunt with coarse serrations. Chinee synonym: 'Xierda'.

Hildred Veitch. Nantes, *Services des Espaces. Collections,* 1980. Orthographic error for **Mildred Veitch**.

Hill. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White, spotted pink to solid pink. Medium sized semi-double. Synonym: 'Lady Hill'. Originated in USA. Sport: **Hill Rosea.**

Hill Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.102: The solid pink sport of **Hill.** Originated in the USA.

Hillarii Nova. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hillarii Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hillaris. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Orthographic error for **Hilaris.**

Hilo. Trewithin Estate Catalogue, 1986. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located. Believed to be a synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Highlight.**

Himatsuri. (Festival of Fire), *(C.rusticana),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960: Rose-red, blotched white. Small size, loose, peony form. Bushy, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.42, 209 as 'Kita-no-nada'. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Kita-no-nada'.

Hime. Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for 'Duchesse Decazes', itself a synonym for **Adonidea.**

Hime-akari. (Tiny Light), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8: Very small, red, single, sake-cup form flower with aborted stamens. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. A sport from a wild japonica on Kitsunejima Island. Discovered and named by Kiyokuma Oka in 1982.

Himebotan. (Tiny Peony), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan.* pl.210, p.106, description, p.152: Leaves obovate-oblong to broad elliptic, suddenly acuminate, rounded base, finely serrate. 7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide; petioles very hairy. Flowers of peony type, deep red (Currant red 821 /3). Petals, 30-40, inner smaller and irregular, intermingled with the stamens. The largest petal, 3.9 cm long x 2.8 cm broad, oblong, incised. Filaments pale rose, reddish downwards. Originated by Iwata, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Himegaki. (Pretty Hedge), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.33: Small size, white, single form flower. Blooms early to midseason. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Himegoto. (Secrecy), *(C.rusticana),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.161: White. Medium sized, rose form double. Originated in Japan.

Himegozen. (Princess), *(C.haematoides),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.27: The flowers are an intense, transparent, blood red, filled with a disk of white petaloid anthers. Its specific name was given by Wada to identify a species he believed came from China. Its correct

specific ranking has not been identified. Its Kanji characters are not certain as it was listed in English only.

Hime-hagoromo. (Miniature 'Hagoromo') (*C.hybrid*) from Chiba Pref., *Japan Camellia* No. 59, May 1999: A cross between *C,japonica* **Tsuki-no-fue** and *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess**. Pale pink bordered pink, lotus-formed semi-double, small to large, blooms mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small. Tree somewhat spreading. Bloomed first, and named, in 1990. Originated by Atsushi Itoh.

Himejishi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.48. A transliteration error for **Kurojishi.**

Himejishi. (Princess Lion). *(C.rusticana) Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.126 with colour photo; Small, dark red peony form, stamens dispersed among petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Originated in Japan, details unknown. Synonym for **Kurojishi.**

Hime-kantsubaki. (Miniature Winter Camellia) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a natural crossing between **Wirlinga Belle** and *C.hiemalis*. Peach red, 5 to 6 cm across, flat, having pedicels like the **Wirlinga Belle** family, blooms early. First flower seen in 1997. Leaves small, thin. Branches flexible. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Himekarako. (Hime Amenone), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.128 colour photo, p.242, description: Medium size, white anemone form with 7-8 large outer petals around a white petaloid central cushion. Leaves lanceolate to elliptic with long, acuminate apex, prominent venation, shallowly serrate. Originated with a private family in Tsurugi Town, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Taku Shiota in 1975.

Himekarako. (Tiny Anemone), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8. No description. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.323; English translation p.238. Small, white anemone form. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright, slender and dense branches, slow growing. An old tree, estimated age 150 years, is growing at Satô Camellia Nursery. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1956.

Himekatashi. Group name in Japanese for *C.sasanqua* in the Kumamoto District.

Himekobushi. (Small *Magnolia kobus), (C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.187, p.95, description, p.144: Pure snow Camellia. Leaves narrowly obovate-oblong to elliptic, rounded base, gradually tapered apex, remotely denticulate, 7.3 cm long x 3.5 cm wide, petioles very hairy, 6-7 mm long. Petals, 13-18, subequal, oblong, rounded, incised at apex; largest petal, 4.7 cm x 2.6 cm; the colour of the flower is deep pink (Carmine Rose 621/1) with deeper colour (Carmine 621) in the venation. Stamens 2.5 cm high, a little irregular with 1-10, thin, fan-shaped petaloids. Originated in the wild at Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Himekôki. (Princess Kôki), *(C.x vernalis),* Tanaka et al., 1986, "Cytogenetic Studies on the origin of *C.x vernalis"; Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science,* vol.55, No.2, p.210; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.40: Medium size, deep pink double. Blooms midseason. A triploid *C.x vernalis.* Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Tsuyoshi Muramatsu in 1974. Chinese synonym 'Jixiangqi'.

Himekomachi. (Beautiful Princess), *(C.japonica),* Ken'ichi Suzuki, 1968, *Tsubaki Saibai no Shikata :* Pale pink, semi-double flowers. Originated in Japan.

Hime-musume. Watanabe, 1970. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.125. Transliteration error for **Hinamusume.**

Hime-nishiki. (Doll's Brocade), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.125. Transliteration error for **Hinamusume.**

Himenoka. (Fragrant Prinesss). (*C.japonica* hybrid). *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.127. No description. From Tokyo Pref., Japan.

Hime-no-mai. (Pretty Dance), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.200, black and white photo and description: Medium sized, red, semi-double, lotus shape, 14-15 petals with an irregular stamen cluster. Leaves, elliptic, long acuminate apex, prominent, raised venation. fine serration, mid-green. Originated in Minami Kanbara Sub-prefecture, Niigata, Japan. Collected and named by Taichi Kawamura in 1966. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.128, 242. Resembles **Seppôzan, Kimimachi.**

Hime-no-mai (Ishikawa). (Hime Dance). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.218 with colour photo; English translation p.152. Small, palest pink semi-double, rusticana-like stamens, occasionally with petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Upright growth. Selected from wild camellias in Tsurugi Town, Ishikawa Prefecture. An old camellia from the district, named and released by Hishakichi Kimura in 1985.

Hime-no-yodo. (uncertain), *(C.japonica),* W.C. Slowcock Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.56 as 'Hime No Yodo': Shell pink, large size, fragrant, double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan.

Hime-odori. (Dancing Princess), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1960, *Shinsen Chinkashû:* New variety, single anemone form. Medium size. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan.

Hime-otome. (Pretty Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Toynbee N. Catalogue, 1957-1958 as 'Shimeo Tome': Blush pink with occasional stripe. Full double. Originated in Japan. Corruptions of name: 'Shimeo Tome', 'Shimeo Tonil', 'Shimio Tonil', 'Shimeo-tome'.

Hime-sazanka. (Dwarf Sasanqua). (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.56. White miniature single. Shortly pedicellate. Fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season. Native variety.

Hime-seiôbo. (Lovely 'Seiôbo'). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, Pink, deeper on reverse of petals, and paler at petal tips. Small, tubular form, tubular stamens, flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size. A sport of **Seiôbo** with smaller flowers and leaves, and denser colour. Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, in 2006.

Hime-shiragiku. (Princess White Chrysanthemum). *(C.hiemalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.65; White, double, small size, early. New cultivar from Kurume. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.299 with colour photo; Peony form, with twisted, fluted petals. Leaves elliptic, small. Dense, spreading, vigorous growth.

Hime Shira Yuki. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Hime-shirayuki.**

Hime-shirayuki. (Snow White Princess), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya and Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.9, p.56, black and white photo (D), description, p.8: White, miniature semi-double, 6 cm across, petals, long fluted, about 19; stamens few, dark yellow. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves small, 5-7 cm long x 3-4 cm wide, dark green. Collected in Higashi, Kubiki Sub-prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968. See colour photo, p.290, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka;* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.128, 242. Different reading: 'Hime Shira Yuki'.

Hime-tsubaki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6. Japanese group name for *C.sasanqua.*

Hime-wabisuke. (Small Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.200, black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.349, p.144; Seibundô

Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.128 colour photo, p.243, description: Small single, 6-7 petals, wabisuke type flower, soft pink with streaks of deeper pink. Three outer petals, notched at the apex and a compact, central column of stamens with white degenerate anthers. Leaves small, elliptic, coriaceous, long acuminate, dark green, finely serrate. See colour photo, p.277, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Discovered at Ama-gun, Aichi Prefecture. Discovered by Shinichi Asai, named and released in 1974. For botanical drawing, colour photo and description see pp.51, 52, 54; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1971, *Tsubaki Tokushû*`, No.11. Chinese synonym 'Jituozhu'.

Himeyabu-tsubaki. (Small Thicket Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Takii & Co. Ltd.1955, *Engeishin Chishiki*, p.34: Dark red single form. Originated in Japan.

Himezakura. (Hime Cherry), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.115; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Medium size, pale pink ground, shading off to rose-pink, bowl shape, opening flat. Blooms early to late. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Seiôbo.** Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1985.

Himiko. (Splashed, Beautiful Child), *(C.rusticana),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Scarlet, semi-double to double with high centre; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.242: Large semi-double crimson bespattered white, cylindrical stamens. Mid-season flowering. Leaves large, ovate, apex blunt acute, even, petioles hirsute. Plant habit upright, vigorous. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan as a natural seedling of **Hijirimen.** Originated by Teiji Himuro. Registered to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery in 1993, No.3486. Himiko was also the name of an ancient Queen.

Himuro-setsugekka. (Himuro's 'Setsugekka'), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, Black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, Vol.II, 1978, pl.360, p.147; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.128, 242: Small, campanulate single of 6-7 uneven petals, white to soft blush pink, speckled and dashed red. Short stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves lanceolate, long caudate, mid-green, finely serrate, strongly reflexed. 'Setsugekka' usually referred to the three elegant friends of nature, the sun, moon and flowers. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. The original tree was in Teiji Himuro's garden. See colour photo, p.280, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Resembles 'Chûbu-setsugekka'.

Hinamatsuri. (Girl's Doll Festival), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon*, p.67, pl.87, black and white photo: A small, peony form, light red camellia with stamens and petals intermixed in the centre. Originated in Japan. Corruption of the name: 'Himatsuri'.

Hinamusume. (Country Girl), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.206, p.104, description, p.150: Leaves narrowly elliptic to elliptic, shortly acuminate, grossly serrate, 8.2 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers semi-double, widely cup-shaped, dark rosy (Spinel Pink 0023), petals 18-22 with some inner, small, irregular petals; the largest 4.4 cm x 3.7 cm, concave, slightly emarginate. Anthers irregular and often divided, 3.3 cm long, filaments pale creamy to pinkish. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Tamura, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Hinamusume. (Doll Girl), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.127, 242: Small size, cup-shaped, red, single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Blooms early. Petiole hirsute. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hinamusume (Toyama). (Country Girl). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.215 with colour photo, as 'Hinamusume'; English translation p.150. Small, red blotched white, tubular single. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, small, waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Raised by a private family in Toyama City, named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1980s.

Hina-nishiki. (Doll's Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Owari Tsubaki Dôkôkai, 1931, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Satô, 1960, *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyokai* and *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* 1975, p.48, colour photo as

‘Hinanishiki’: Medium sized, single white with deep rose streaks, sometimes producing a soft rose ground fading to white at petal edge. The bloom has 5 large, rounded, overlapping petals which open to saucer shape, and a compact, central stamen column with some variability in length and golden anthers. Leaves undulate, small, broad-elliptic, acuminate apex, mid-green. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.126, 242.

Hina-otome. (Country Maiden), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.268, p.135, description, p.172: Leaves broadly-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, sharply serrate, upper surface flat, 6.3-7.7 cm long x 2.8-4.3 cm wide; petioles 4 mm long, hairy. Flowers deep pink, complete formal double, petals erect, apart from each other, 70-77 or more, completely imbricated, concave on inner surface. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at Hosono, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hinasakura. *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7; Different reading for **Hinazakura.**

Hina-tsubaki. (Doll Camellia), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.126, colour photo, p.242: Very small, tubular, deep rose single of 5 petals and central stamen column. Leaves ovate, apex tapered acute, sharply serrate, glossy, deep green, venation slightly depressed. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Hinatsuru. Different reading for **Hinazuru.**

Hina-wabisuke. (Doll Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.400, p.203, description, p.208: A sport of the cultivar **Shiro-wabisuke.** Leaves elliptic to oblong elliptic, long acuminate apex, flat upper surface, impressed venation, obscurely crenate serrulate. Flowers very small, pink, (Phlox Pink 625/1-/2), half opened, petals incurved, strongly recurved at the lateral margin. Stamenal tube small, with vestigal anthers. Flowers early to late season. Originated by Sadayuki Katayama, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan and formerly named by him ‘Akizaki-pinku-wabisuke’, that is “Autumn flowering pink Wabisuke”. Synonyms: ‘Akizaki-aka-wabisuke’, ‘Akebono-wabisuke’ ‘Pinku-wabisuke’. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.463, pp.187, 362 description; and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.124. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* , pp.127, 242. Sport: **Fukurin-hina-wabisuke.**

Hina-wabisuke (Fukurin). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.127: Synonym for **Fukurin-hina-wabisuke.**

Hinazakura. (Baby Cherry). *(C.x williamsii).* JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia,* No.51, p.10 with colour plate: Deep purplish pink, single flowers, tubular like a lily with 5-6 petals, emarginated. Stamens columnar with gold anthers. Small to medium size. Blooms early spring. A seedling of *C.saluenensis* ‘Kinden’. Originated and released by Tomita Kunitake in 1994. From Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture. Different reading ‘Hinasakura’.

Hinazuru. (Crane Nestling), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu;* Formal double, white with red spots on a few petals. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.110. (Believed extinct.)

Hinazuru. (Crane Nestling), *(C.japonica),* Shufu no Tomosha, 1976, Kirino, *Nihon no Tsubaki,* p.132 & 230; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.317: A small size, single white campanulate form with the faintest apricot tone, 5-6 petals and a central column of stamens with yellow anthers. Blooms early. Leaves, broad-elliptic, abrupt acuminate apex, prominent venation, sharply serrate, mid-green. Different reading: ‘Hinatsuru’. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A cultivar raised by a private family, named and released by the chief priest of Rinyûji Temple in 1945. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha,1979, *Senchinshû*, p.126.

Hinazuru (Chubu). (Crane Nestling). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.215 with colour photo; English translation p.150. Small, pale pink (feather colour of Japanese crested ibis), trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between **Kôjo-no-haru** and **Tarôkaja.** Originated and released by Minoru Satô in 1973.

Hind Moru. Watkins, 1973, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.27, p.9. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Hinomaru', synonym for **Dewatairin** in the UK.

Hinemaru. Harrison Nursery Catalogue, 1959, p.70. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Hinomaru'. Synonym for **Dewatairin** in the UK.

Hinko. *(C.sasanqua),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.2: Small size, rose-red, double, Higo sasanqua. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hinnamaru. Anderson's Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for 'Hinomaru', synonym for **Dewatairin** in the UK.

Hino. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe,1969, pls.119, 263, 383. Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai:* Light pink with white graduations. Single, large with deeply serrated leaves. The 3 plates in the *Chinka Zufu* are all pink singles, although apparently different clones. Originated in Japan. (All are now extinct.) Synonym: 'Hino-hayazaki'. This is believed to be a synonym for **Hinodono** of Sakuden, 1630.

Hino-azuma. (Eastern Hino), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.198, black and white photo: Soft pink, cup-shaped single of 5-6 petals, the pink fading to white on petal base. A compact, central column of stamens, joined at the lower third length. Blooms early to late. Leaves small, dark green, finely serrate. Originated in Kantô District, Japan as a seedling of **Yukimiguruma.** See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.127, 242.

Hi-no-botan. (Crimson Peony), *(C.japonica),* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum.* A crimson peony form. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hibotan'. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki,* No.28, p.12.

Hinode. (Rising Sun), *(C.rusticana)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.190. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Hirode': Dark red. Large rose form double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. Originated in Japan. May be a synonym for **Hinode-tsubaki.** Different readings: 'Hi-no-de', 'Hi-No-De'.

Hinode. (Rising Sun), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.8: Small size, dark red, tubular to campanulate single. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Naka-shinkawa District, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1980s.

Hinode. (Rising Sun), *(C.sasanqua),* JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44: White with pink petal edge. Medium size. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hinode-fuji. (Fuji Sunrise), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô,* No.6, p.43; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38: Medium size, white ground, petals tipped with pink, double. Blooms early. Originated in the Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Fushi'.

Hinodegiri. (Fog at Dawn), *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hinodeguma. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.15. Corruption of Japanese name **Hinode-gumo.**

Hinode-gumo. (Sunrise Cloud), *(C.sasanqua),* Chûgai Nursery Co Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26: White shaded deep scarlet or spotted, single, large. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:*

Large single white with blush edges, 9 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 8 petals. Central stamens pale yellow with brown tips. Leaves dark green coriaceous, 6 cm x 2.5 cm. Originated in Japan. Pseudonym: 'Shichifukujin'. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.300. Different readings: 'Hinodegumo', 'Hinode Gumo', 'Hino-De-Gumo'. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Hinodeguma', 'Horode-Gumo'.

Hinode-no-umi. (Sunrise on the sea), *(C.sasanqua),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1954, p.4: Deep crimson. Large flat single. See: Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.301, black and white photo. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym 'Richuhai' (previously 'Richu').

Hinode-no-yuki. (Sunrise on the Snow), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyo Co. Catalogue, 1910, p.46: Red rim, large. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.32: Semi-double, autumn flowering variety. White with intense red stripes, large. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hinode-yuki'.

Hinode-shibori. (Sunrise Brocade). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.216 with colour photo; English translation p.151. Red stripes on white ground, small tubular to sake cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size, thick, flat. Somewhat upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado City. Discovered and named by Yasuo Yoshinaga in 1991.

Hinode-tsubaki. (Sunrise Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.24: Large, white, peony form with red splashed and stamens interspersed with smaller centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be synonymous with the *C.japonica,* **Hinode.** Synonym: 'Aya-tsubaki'.

Hinoden. Different reading for **Hinodono.**

Hinode-yuki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Based on the same characters as **Hinodeno-yuki.**

Hinodono. (Mr. Hino), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû,* p.8. under classification of "different sporting colours on same branch; striped, splashed and mottled. Face of petals white, rear face red, very large." (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Hinodono-tsubaki', 'Hino-tsubaki', 'Hino-hayazaki'. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hinoden'. "Hino" indicated Lord Hino Sukekatsu, author of *Sukekatsu Kyôki,* (1627-1637), who loved camellias.

Hinodono-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû,* p.8. Synonym for **Hinodono.**

Hino-hagoromo. ('Hagoromo' from Hino). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.216 with colour photo; English translation p.151. Large, lotus-form semi-double, outer petals deep pink and inner petals light pink, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, plicate. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Hagoromo**. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Hi-no-hakama. (Scarlet Skirt), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* "Scarlet. Very large." About 9 cm across, 6-8 petals, 120 white stamens in a spreading burst. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Hinohakama', 'Hino-Hakama'. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.493; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.56; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellias,* p.10, description, p.30 & 13; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.137. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.127 for colour plates.

Hi-no-hakama. (Scarlet Skirt), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, *1898, Chabaika Taishû;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934: Bright pink, medium sized single. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.31: Vermilion, medium size, single. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Scarlet Hakama'.

Hino-hayazaki. (Hino Early Blooming), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.526: Soft pink single, fading to white on edge of ruffled petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be a synonym for **Hino** and **Hinodono.**

Hinoji-benji. (Hinoji's Red). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.216 with colour photo; English translation p.150. Small, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, tapered, long, stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Ôzu City. Discovered and released by Hiroe Fujieda in 1990. From Ehime Prefecture.

Hi-no-karaito. (Scarlet Chinese thread), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.1, p.54 as 'Hino-kara-ito'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-kata. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.124 as orthographic error for 'Hi-no-onkata'.

Hinokiba. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957 under 'Hagawari-tsubaki': Single red small. This is a leaf parasite on camellias, *Psudixus japonicus* with the synonyms 'Hinoki-tsubaki', 'Hinokiba-tsubaki', 'Aya-tsubaki'.

Hinokiba-tsubaki. Itô, Ko'emon, *1879, Chinkashû.* The leaf parasite *Psudixus japonicus.* Synonym for 'Hinokiba', 'Hinoki-tsubaki'.

Hinoki-tsubaki. (Japanese Cypress Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.307; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Leaves like that of the Japanese cypress. Originated in Ise, Japan. Synonyms: 'Hinokiba-tsubaki', 'Hinokiba', 'Aya-tsubaki'.

Hi-no-koromo. (Scarlet Robe), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.178, p.95, description, p.317: Large, red, semi-double, 10-11 cm across with 16-20 petals with deeper coloured veining, notched at apex. Small central stamens with yellow anthers and pinkish yellow filaments. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves yellowish green with raised venation. Petiole hairy. Snow camellia lineage. Originated in Japan in Jo'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture. Discovered by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1975. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senshinchû,* p.242.

Hi-no-koromo. (Scarlet Robe), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* Red, very large flower. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-koromo. (Scarlet Robe), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô;* Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* p.22. Red, large size, semi-double flower. JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44 cites this as a synonym for **Fuji-goromo**.

Hi-no-kuchi. (Red Lips), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hi-no-kuni. (County of Fire), (Higo), Izu Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens, 1980 as 'Hinokuni'. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.207, colour photo and description: Large size, dark red, higo form single of 5-6 irregular petals with frilled margins and a central burst of stamens with pinkish filiments and golden anthers. Late blooming. Leaves olive to mid-green, ovate, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Probably the same variety as **Imakumagai.**

Hi-no-mai. (Dance in Scarlet), *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.102. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-maru. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Pseudonym for **Dewatairin** as 'Hatsusakura'. Corruption of name: 'Hinnamaru'. Note: **Hi-no-maru** and **Dewatairin** are two different cultivars, but in the UK **Hi-no-maru** has erroneously been used for **Dewatairin.**

Hinomaru. (Round of the Sun), *(C.japonica),* Wada, Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.27 & 1937, p.36: Rose form regular, deep rose red, medium flower. Late flowering. McIlhenny purchased it from Domoto in 1936 who had imported it from Japan. Satomi, 1956, *Camellias Varieties in Japan:* Deep rose red. Small formal double. Slow, upright growth.

Hinomaru. (Round of the Sun - National Flag of Japan), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Deep pink. Large. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.59 colour photo, p.71, description as **Hinomaru;** Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.27 & 12 & Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.173, description, p.140 as 'Hi-no-maru': Flower cinnabar red, 7-10 cm across, single, 6 petal, a little wavy. Stamens, pale red filaments, 120-150 in number; pistil protruding above the stamens. Flowers late. Leaves medium size, flat, ovate to broadly elliptic, thick, rounded at the base, apex acute, on an erect, spreading and vigorous tree. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.206, colour photo. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Hi-no-maru'. Corruption of name: 'Hinemaru'. Synonym: 'Crimson Cup' in Australia. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.127, 242. Chinese synonym 'Rizhiwan'.

Hi-no-maru. *(C.japonica),* Wicks, C.W., Nursery Catalogue, 1963, p.6: Flesh pink single with a pronounced boss of ivory coloured stamen. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-mihata. (Flag of the Sun), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi, ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e:* Small size, single with the colour like the sun (red). Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.6, p.127. (Believed extinct.)

Hi-no-misaki. (Sunshine Cape), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.9. Chinka-en Niigata, 1994-1995, Retail List: Colour photo; Small white campanulate single. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.217 with colour photo; English translation p.151. Palest pink to white, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, somewhat waved. Selected from wild japonicas in Nomozaki Town, discovered by a staff member of the Town Office. Named and released by Nagasaki Prefectural Camellia Society.

Hi-no-miya. (Scarlet Shrine), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.236, p.119, description, p.161: Leaves broadly elliptic, recurved, wavy, flat on the upper surface, margin denticulate. 5.5-7.1 cm long x 2.3-4.3 cm wide, petioles 3-6 mm long, hairy. Flowers rosy red (Claret Rose 021-021/1), peony type, with prominent stamens. Hairy petals 24, normal petals 14-21, the largest 5.3 cm long x 3.5 cm broad. Stamens 2.4-2.8 cm long in 4-5 groups with a few accessory, small petals and a few petaloids. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hinomoto. (Land of the Rising Sun), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.542: Small, red, semi-double with white petal edges and divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hi-no-oki-no-ishi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.54. Different reading for **Hiiro-oki-no-ishi.**

Hi-no-onkata. Watanabe,1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.124 as 'Hi-no-kata'. Error for **Katsugi-no-onkata.**

Hi-no-renge. (Scarlet Lotus Flower), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e* as 'Hirenge'; Itô, Ihei, (before 1810), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on double flowers. The kanji characters in the original manuscripts vary somewhat, but all are thought to be the same as the moderm cultivar: Slender in shape and two fold flower, The corolla is light coloured and the margin a little darker red than the rest. Resembles the lotus flower. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama. 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.13, p.20; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.180, p.91, description, p.142: Leaves narrowly elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, apex long acuminate, remotely crenate.

Flowers semi-double, rosy (Spinel red 0023), slightly streaked or blotched with paler rose colour, petals opening widely and gradually recurving outwards. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Japan. Sport: **Sazanami.** Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.124, 243 as the different reading: 'Hirenge'. Resembles **Benitorinoko.** Note; This cultivar is now most commonly known in Japan as 'Hirenge'.

Hino-renge. (Lotus Flower from Hino), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large size, deep red, formal double, resembles a lotus flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hi-no-sekai. (Scarlet World), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.124. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1973, pl.6, p.41, description, p.292: Small, tubular, red single with cylindrical stamen cluster, anthers yellow, filaments pinkish. Leaves oval, abrupt acute, folded, recurved, mid-green with depressed venation. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown. Originated and released by Yoshiharu Yamada in 1968. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.127 and Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.39.

Hi-no-sekai. (Scarlet World), (Higo), Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokobutsu Zufu:* Large red. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-seki. (Scarlet Gate), (Higo), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.124. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-shita. (Under the Sun), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku,* vol.3: White, large, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.28.

Hi-no-tamagaki. (Scarlet Shrine Fence), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Deep red, large double, anemone to peony form; there appear different flower forms on the same plant, some with divided stamens, some with no stamens or having white petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki,* No.2, p.98.

Hi-no-toboso. (Door to the Sun), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10: Very deep pink. Large, semi-double with long petals. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-tori. (Firebird), (*C.rusticana*), Tateishi et al., 1970, Histological differences of Leaves; *Journal of Japanese Botany,* vol.45, No.2. No description. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.9: Small size, red, anemone double, Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Hi-no-tori. (Fire Bird) (*C.japonica*) from Ehime Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.63, August 2000: A variety growing in a private garden in Ônishi Town. Brilliant red, single, medium size, lotus-formed, tubular stamen cluster, blooms in mid-season. Tree upright growth. Found by Kyûshi Fujiwara in 1987. Named after a famous Japanese comic book.

Hinotsukama. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102. Corruption of Japanese name **Hi-no-tsukasa.**

Hino-tsubaki. (Hino Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1628, *Sukekatsu Kyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed exinct). See JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki,* No.25, p.14.

Hi-no-tsukasa. (Scarlet Lord), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi, ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e:* Small size, double, scarlet. Synonymous with 'Hibakama'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.6, p.126. (Believed extinct.)

Hi-no-tsukasa. (Scarlet Lord), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Large, red single. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.127, colour photo, description, p.242: Red single, Higo form with large, creped and crinkled petals, 8-9 cm across with 8 petals. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan as a sport of **Azuma-nishiki.** Synonym: 'Benifuyô'.

Hi-no-tsukasa. (Scarlet Lord), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu'en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, red, cupshaped. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-tsukasa. (Scarlet Lord), *(C.hiemalis),* Wada, Catalogue 1937, p.37: Enormous full double crimson, flowers in winter. Hinomaru Shokubutsu-en, 1968, *Ryokka:* Peony form. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Synonyms: 'Hi-no-tsukasa'(Kurume), 'Kurume-hino-tsukasa'.

Hi-no-tsukasa. (Scarlet Lord), *(C.sasanqua),* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.31; Shimada, Yaichi, 1959, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite. Dantairin:* Deepest red, single, broadly thick petalled, showy stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Looks like a *C.japonica.* See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.576, p.221 *for* colour photo. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Hi-no-tsukasa'(Higo) . An old variety, selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki.

Hi-no-tsukasa (Higo). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No,26, p.44. Synonym *for* the *C.sasanqua,* **Hino-tsukasa** from Kumamoto.

Hi-no-tsukasa (Kurume). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44. Synonym *for C.hiemalis,* **Hi-notsukasa** from Kurume.

Hinoyama-tarô. (See Note). *(C.japonica),* Noboru, Nagahama, 1979, "Yabu-tsubaki no Sekai" (The World of Wild Camellias); Garden Life, p.89, Seibundô Shinkô-sha, Tokyo: A wild camellia found beside an active volcano on Miyakejima Island. Incurved red petals and massive cylindrical stamen tube like **Tarô-an**. Projecting pistil. Synonym: 'Gozen-no-kaori'. Note: Hinoyama means an active volcano.

Hi-no-yoso'oi. (Look of Scarlet). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.7; Deep crimson, small campanulate single. Strong growth with weeping branches. Named by K. Inoue.

Hinshi. The Japanese equivalent of the Chinese **Binsi.**

Hinson Red. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.102. No description. originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hinuma-no-sato (Hometown Hinuma) (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Peach red bordered white, single, cylindrical stamens, small to medium, blooming in winter to spring. A crossing between **Tama-no-ura** and **Ôkan.** First flower seen in 2001. Originated and named by Kunimitsu Suzuki.

Hiodashi. John Waterer Sons & Crisp Catalogue, 1965-1966. Corruption *of* the Japanese name **Hiodoshi.**

Hiodoshi. (Armor Bound in Scarlet), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Scarlet single. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.123, colour photo, p.240: Scarlet, Higo form, 10 cm across, 6-9 petals; stamens about 120 in an open, spreading burst, white filaments. Different reading: 'Hiodoshi'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Feiwei'.

Hiodoshi. (Armor Bound in Scarlet), *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Medium to large magenta with irregular, white variegation, single, 8-8.5 cm across with 8 wedge-shaped petals about 3.8 cm long, creped and notched. Stamens widely separated in a burst. Filaments pale yellow, anthers brown. Leaves glossy, dark green, 5.5 cm long x 2 cm wide, edges curved upwards, texture leathery, serrations coarse. Of Japanese origin, imported from Chûgai Nursery, Kôbe, Japan about 1932. (Fendig, 1951). Orthographic error: 'Hidoshi'.

Hiodoshi. (Armor Bound in Scarlet), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.232: Large, single, deep crimson with 8, irregular, long petals with notched and lacinated edges

and central stamen column with gold anthers and yellow filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiodoshi. (Armor Bound in Scarlet), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.482: Medium sized, deep crimson single with 6 irregular petals, scalloped and incised edges. Large stamen column, yellow anthers and white filaments. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Hi-odoshi. Different reading for **Hiodoshi.**

Hiôgi. (Scarlet Fan). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.208 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Medium size, red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Kikuzuki**. Originated and released by Eimei Nagata in 1973.

Hionkô. ISC., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38: Different reading for **Hi-inkô.**

Hi-ori. (Scarlet Weave), *(C.japonica),* Izu Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue.* No description. Originated in Japan.

Hi-ôshô. (Scarlet King), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936 as 'Hiow-sho'. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.123, 240: Medium size, deep red, tubular shape with cylindrical stamen cluster. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Different readings: 'Hiow-sho', 'Hi-ohshoh', 'Hi-osho', 'Hioshio', 'Hioshyo', 'Hi-ôsyô'.

Hi-ohshoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai.* Different reading for **Hi-ôshô,** incorrectly given as a synonym for **Kôkirin.**

Hioshyo. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures.* Different reading for **Hi-ôshô.**

Hi-ôsyô. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* Different reading for **Hi-ôshô.**

Hioto-beni. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.10. Synonym for **Hi-inkô.**

Hi-otome. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935. Different reading for **Kô-otome.**

Hi-otome. Synonym for **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Hi-otome-sazanka. (Scarlet Maiden sasanqua), *(C.hiemalis),* Ken Yashiroda, Kagawaken Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.8 as 'Hi-otome'; Nagao, Sôsei-en, 1959, *Shokubutsu Sômokuroku;* Nakamura, Tsuneo, 1965, *Tsubaki no Sazanka; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.538, p.214 colour photo, p.387, description as 'Hiotome-sazanka': A small, red, formal double, 5-7 cm across with 20-30 petals. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms 'Otome-sazanka', 'Shôwa-no-homare', 'Kô-otome', 'Miyuki', 'Hi-otome'. Chinese synonym: 'Feiyü'.

Hi-owsho. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Corruption of **Hi-ôshô.**

Hippoden. (Obscure), *(C.sasanqua),* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.32: A semi-double, autumn flowering variety of sasanqua. Large size, peach pink. Originated in Japan.

Hippolyta. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. A Camden Park seedling No.54/52 raised by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. No description. Extinct.

Hippolyte de la Foltiere. *(C.japonica),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, parentage unknown, first flowered 2013. To be further propagated by a nursery. Flower is semidouble with raised petals, 8.5cm diameter x 6cm deep, colour pink. Anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers early and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves, flat, 9cm x 4.5cm.

Hippolyte Thoby. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Nursery Catalogue, 1971: Flowers imbricated. A glowing red. This plant is excellent for pot culture. Sports frequently. Mid-season to late flowering.

Originated in Nantes, France by Guichard. Orthographic variant 'Hippolite Thoby'. Named in honor of the father of Claude Thoby - "Society Nantais d'Horticulture Lecture", Mar.21 1958.

Hippolyte de Combles. *(C.japonica),* Plantiveau, 1977, *Variété obtenue par des Horticultuers,* Nantes. Originated in France by de Combles, Nantes about 1849. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Hirado. (Place Name in Nagasaki), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.88: A deep crimson, large size, semi-double with a cushion of petaloids and stamens. Anemone form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hirado. (Place Name), *(C.x vernalis),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Large size, cardinal red, sake-cup shape. Resembles a *C.japonica* in flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hirado-ôyabu. (Large Yabu-tsubaki from Hirado), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.129, colour photo, p.243, description: Large, deep red, campanulate single, 6-7 large, overlapping petals with a large, central stamen cluster having bright yellow anthers and pinkish filaments. Leaves, elliptic, mid-green, long acuminate apex, medium serrations. Originated in Hirado, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Mamoru Oda in 1975.

Hirado-sazanka. (Sasanqua from Hirado), *(C.sasanqua), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.625:- Very small white sasanqua with 6 petals, scalloped at apex. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Resembles **Shiro-wabisuke.**

Hirado-shiro-yabu. (Wild White Japonica from Hirado). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.114. No details. From Nagasaki Pref.

Hirado-wabishin. (Camellia with Infertile Stamens from Hirado). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua* **Meikan,** 1998, p.219 with colour photo; English translation p.153. Miniature, deep red, small sake cup-shaped single, infertile stamen cylinder. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic to elliptic, small to medium. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Hirado City. Discovered by Shôin Kamogawa in 1985, named and released by Hirado Camellia Club. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Hiraetheyn. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, p.427, index. Orthographic error for **Hiraethlyn.**

Hiraethlyn. *(C.x williamsii),* Arnold-Forster, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.105: Already in England, Lord Aberconway has crossed *C.saluenensis* with *C.japonica* 'Flora'. This hybrid is called **Hiraethlyn.** Vigorous, erect, compact habit. Leaves, 9 cm x 3 cm, fairly dark green. Flowers 9 cm in diameter, single, very pale pink fading to white at the base. Blooms mid-season to late. Orthographic errors: 'Hierathlyn', 'Hiraetheyn'. Originated in UK.

Hiragi Ba. Jutta Fischer, 1994, "Success with Camellias", p.12 with illustration of leaf. Error for 'Hiiragiba', synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki.** See ICS Register p.811.

Hiragiba-tsubaki. Mainichi Shinbunsha, JCS., 1971, *Tsubaki.* p.124. Different reading for 'Hiiragiba-tsubaki'**.**

Hiragi-tsubaki. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.716. Different reading for **Hiiragi-tsubaki.**

Hiraguri. Orthographic error for **Heraguri.**

Hiraizumi. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.182, p.96, colour photo, p.317, description: Full double, rosy red with 6-7 petal rows, 10-12 cm across, peony form with a central stamen group, petals waved, incurved, cleft at the apex. Late blooming. Leaves elliptic, slightly yellowish-green; venation yellow; apex acuminate, edges shallowly but finely serrate. Petiole hairy. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.129

and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.367 for colour photos. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1970.

Hiramatsu-shiroyabu. (White Wild Camellia from Hiramatsu). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.219 with colour photo; English translation p.153. Miniature, white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small to medium, recurved. Upright growth, somewhat weak. Selected from a wild camellia community in Hiramatsu, Anan City. Named and released by Hideyuki Kinomoto in 1986. From Tokushima Prefecture.

Hiramori. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.9. No description. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Hiran. (Flying Phoenix), *(C.x vernalis),* Sakata et al., Mar.1981, "Studies on the Flower Colour of Camellia, II"; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture,* vol.XVII, p.2, Kagoshima University; Sakata & Arizumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* p.22. No description. JCS., 1988, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50: Small size, single, peach pink. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Hiraoka. (obscure), *(C.x vernalis),* Tanaka, Sept.1986, "Cytogenetic Studies of the Origin of *C.x vernalis"; Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science,* vol.55, No2, p.208. A tetraploid cultivar of *C.x vernalis.* Small size, red, single with spreading stamens and deep green leaves, 4.6 cm x 2.7cm. Originated in Japan.

Hirarugenji. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.16. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji.**

Hiren. Itô, Jukyû. 1739, *Honzô Hanarnaki'e.* Different reading for 'Hirenge' as a synonym for **Hi-no-renge.**

Hirenge. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.1. Synonym for **Hi-no-renge,** and now more commonly used in Japan than the valid name**.**

Hirenge. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.129 colour photo, p.243, description. Different reading for **Hi-no-renge.**

Hirenk. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name 'Hirenge', different reading for **Hi-no-renge.**

Hirenka. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Corruption of the name 'Hirenge', different reading for **Hi-no-renge.**

Hiro. Threlkeld, 1962, *The Camellia Book,* p.186. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû**.

Hirode. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of Japanese name **Hinode.**

Hiroguransamu. (Hiro's Granthamiana) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref,. *Tsubaki* No.38, published by the Japan Camellia Society in 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* 'Unryû' (**Unryu-tsubaki**), pollen parent *C.granthamiana.* Pink to light red, flat single to semi-double, large, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1997. Flower shape resembles that of *C.granthamiana* so that it is ideal to display white and red flowers of the same appearance and the same flowering period.

Hirosehaku. (Hirose's White), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.10 & 11, with black and white photo, p.19: A white Higo flower, selected by Daigorô Hirose. Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in 1962. 10 cm across, 5-7 petals, about 140 stamens with white filaments. Late blooming. Leaves long-ovate, lustrous, dark green, sometimes with yellow variegation.

Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.243. Different readings: 'Hiroseshiro', 'Hirose-haku'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hirose-koyabu. (Hirose's Small Yabu-tsubaki), *(C.rusticana),* JCS., 1986, *Japanese Camellia,* No.22, p.4: Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Dark red, small size, single, tubular blossoms with cylindrical stamen cluster, filaments white. Mid-season to late blooming. Buds are black like **Kuro-wabisuke.** Leaves small and flat. Selected from wild camellias in Niihama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Discovered around 1970, named and released by Iyo Camellia Club. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.185, colour photo.

Hiroshima. (Place name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.44: A medium sized, single white, variegated with patches of speckled, deep pink, 6-7 petals, central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima. (Place name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.66: A medium sized, white single with soft pink towards the base of the 5 petals. Central ring of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima F.N.. *(C.japonica),* Woodroof, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin* 8(6):5: Pink, large semi-double, resembling an atom mushroom cloud with a group of petaloids in the centre. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Hiroshima-monogurui. (Hiroshima Insanity), *(C.japonica),* Hirayama, Tokuo, (Late 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* See 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.48. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Hiroshima-nakashiro. (White Centered Hiroshima), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.159, pl.669: Small, red single of 5-6 petals with a centre of white petaloids and anthers. Originated in Japan. There is a possibility that this is the same as **Bokuhan**.

Hiroshima-ô-usubeni. (Large Light Pink from Hiroshima), *(C.japonica),* Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai.* Copied from a book of the Edo period. Light pink with whitish margin to petals, single, magnolia form, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-ô-usuiro. Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632. *Sukekatsukyoki.* Synonym for **Ô-usuiro.**

Hiroshima-shibori. (Dappled Hiroshima), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.412; Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai.* Copied from a book of the Edo period. White striped purplish red, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-shimeri. (Sprinkled Hiroshima), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.200, pl.707: Small, white single of 5 petals, sprinkled and dotted with red. Central column of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-sôzen-usuiro. (Hiroshima's Light Coloured), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.253: Large size, campanulate single, coloured violet-red fading at the petal edges; short, compact stamen column with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hirotaya Crimson. (Hirotaya's Crimson). *(C.hybrid), Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.4 with colour photo; JCR Regn No. 2014-4, (ser. No.17); A seedling of **Bokuhan** x **Night Rider,** sown 2005, first flowered 2010. Vivid crimson, profuse, early blooming. Originated by Masao Takatori.

Hirta. *(C.japonica), Catalogue Generale des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Hiru-nishiki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.54. Different reading for **Hiru-no-nishiki.**

Hiru-no-nishiki. (Daytime Brocade), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.117 as 'Hirunonishiki': Medium to large size, anemone form with large, central cushion of red petaloids mixed with some white petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hiru-nishiki','Hirunonishiki'. Synonym: 'Chûkin'. (Believed extinct.)

Hiryi. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.18. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû.**

Hiryii. RHS., 1953, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, No.8, p.154, index. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû.**

Hiryo. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Different reading for **Hiryû.**

Hiryoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai.* Different reading for **Hiryû.**

Hiryo-nishiki. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936. Different reading for **Hiryû-nishiki.**

Hiryû. (Flying Dragon), *(C.x vernalis),* Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden,* vol.5: Double, deep red with white spots, early flowering. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha, 1912-1913: Deep crimson red. Small rose form double, opening into flaring, open blooms with waved and twisted petals. Cold hardy. Originally imported from Japan to USA in 1906 by E. Fenerosa. Mobile, Alabama. Corruptions of Japanese name: 'Hiryi', 'Hiryii', 'Herya', 'Hiro', 'Hyryu', 'Hiryx', 'Hiryn'. Synonyms: 'Flying Dragon', 'Red Bird', 'Scarlet Bird', 'Scarlet Dragon'. Different readings: 'Hiryô', 'Hiryoh'. There are 3 different kanji characters for this name. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.392. The name was invalidly used in Australia for the cultivar Kanjiro. Sports: **Hiryû-nishiki, Hoshihiryû.** See Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.174 and Tuyama ,1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.409, p.208 for colour photos.

Hiryû. (Flying Dragon), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.36. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.104, p.70: Large, open single, light red with white blotches, 5-6 petals with a tall, stamen cylinder, yellow anthers, pale cream to white filaments. Leaves lanceolate, leathery, prominent venation, sharply serrate. Petioles hirsute. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.129 colour pl., p.243, description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.235, colour photo. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Daikagura** originated and released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery around 1970.**.**

Hiryû. (Scarlet Dragon), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.10: Pure pink, small size, double with waved petals. Winter blooming. Different reading: 'Hiryoh'. Synonyms: 'Scarlet Bird', 'Scarlet Dragon', 'Yae-hiryû'. Originated in Japan.

Hiryu (Australia). SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.130. Synonym for **Kanjiro.**

Hiryû-boshi. Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, Nisshôen Chabaifu. Different reading for **Hoshihiryû.**

Hiryû-nishiki. (Flying Dragon Brocade), *(C.x vernalis),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936 as 'Hiryo-nishiki': Crimson splashed white, rose form double. A variegated form of **Hiryû.** Different readings: 'Hiryô-nishiki', 'Nishiki-hiryô'. Originated in Japan.

Hiryuh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.103. Corruption of the Japanese name of **Hiryû.**

Hiryx. van der Vis, Boskoop, Special Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.1. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû.**

His Majesty. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: An immense, loose, peony-like flower of deep rosy red. Large, dull green foliage. Mid-season blooming. See Hertrich,1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.175. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, either as a seedling of Rev. J.G. Drayton, of Johns Island, South Carolina or a lost label plant from Europe.

Hisadomi. Sakata et al., 1981, "Studies of the flower Colours in Camellia, II"; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture,* vol.XVII, p.93; Kagoshima University. Different reading for **Hisatomi.**

Hisagi. Uekiya Seijiro, ca,1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu.* This is an error for **Shizaki.** See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.73, p.20.

Hisaka-ichigô. (Hisaka's No. 1.). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.114. No description. From Nagasaki Pref., Japan.

Hisakaki-sazanka. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6. Japanese name for *C.virgata* (Koidz.) Makino & Nemoto.

Hisakashiro. (Hisaka White), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.25, colour photo and description: Small size, white, campanulate single of 5 pure white, rounded, emarginate, slightly reflexed petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, narrowly lanceolate, with long, tapering apices and obscure serration. Originated in Gotô Isle, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tomokazu Fujita around 1983.

Hisakata. (Long Lasting), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.204, pl.537: Medium sized, peony form white with a pink flush at the base of the petals, red stripes and flecks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hisakata-no-mori. (Long Lasting and Prosperous), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.125, colour photo, p.241, description: Semi-double to open peony form, blush pink, finely peppered and flecked crimson, waved petals. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, heavily veined, shallowly serrate, light green. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Local name: 'Nerima-tsubaki'.

Hisamatsu-shiro. (Hisamatsu White), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.38, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single of 5 broad, emarginate, overlapping, slightly reflexed petals and a short, central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow ethers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad elliptic, apices acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Discovered at Hisamatsu Mountain. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.212 with colour photo; English translation p.148.. Selected by Mii Itô from wild japonicas growing on Mt Hisamatsu in Tottori City, released by Yoshio Yamada in 1981.

Hisami. (Female Name). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1993, No.26, p.38 with colour photo and leaf: A seedling of **Seiôbo** x **Tama-ikari.** Fragrant. White, delicately striped lavender pink, 8-9 cm across, semi-double to loose peony form with ruffled petals. White tea-whisk stamens or occasionally divided stamen tube. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Dr Kunakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Hisatomi. (Family Name), *(C.x vernalis),* JCS., 1972, *Tsubaki,* No.11; Sakata et al., 1981, "Studies of the Flower colour in Camellia, II"; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture,* vol.XVII, p.93, Kagoshima University; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50: Small size, red, single with united stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves 4.7 cm x 2.7 cm. Originated in Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and propagated by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1971, named by Shûhô Kirino. Different reading: 'Hisadomi'

Hisayo. (Woman's Personal Name). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.7; Light pink, medium size, trumpet shaped single. Flowers mid-season. Originated by H. Satô, Japan.

Hisayo-shibori. (Dappled Hisayo), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.240, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, with white patches, occasionally with

white moire, campanulate single with 5 rounded, embracing petals and a central stamen cylinder with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Late flowering. Leaves strong, bright green, broad lanceolate, apices tapering acute, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles: **Shokkô, Kurume-shokkô.**

Hishibeni. (Red Diamond Shape), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.125, colour photo, p.241 description: Medium size, crimson, incomplete double, 4-5 rows of imbricated and channelled petals and a confused centre of stamens, petaloids and small, erect petals. Leaves, thick, long-lanceolate with tapered apex, prominent, yellowish venation on midgreen, shallowly serrate. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. The name refers to the diamond shape of the petals and it is thought to be a seedling of **Hishikaraito.** Originated and released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery around 1978.

Hishigara. (Husks of Water Chestnut), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Pink, double, rhombic shape, medium size. see: Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.126. Originated in Japan. Corrupt form of **Hishi-karaito.**

Hishi Gashira. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki. A Propos de Camellia,* p.46. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shishigashira.**

Hishikara. Minagawa Catalogue, 1956. Different reading for 'Hishigara'. Synonym for **Hishikaraito.**

Hishikaraito. (Hishi Diamond or Rhombic Chinese Silk Thread), *(C.japonica),* Minamoto, Yoshihiro, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Cardinal red, medium size, double, channelled petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1971, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.65, p.8. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha, 1912-1913, with colour plates and descriptions in the following publications: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.106, p.180; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan,* pl.200, p.101. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.369, p.157. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.80. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.94. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.359; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.125, 241 and front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.VI, No.3: Leaves narrowly elliptic to narrowly oblong, gradually acuminate, dark green, veins yellowish; petiole glabrous. Flowers small, double, deep rose (Rose Madder 23/1), petals channelled, imbricated. Stamens mostly changed to small, white petaloids giving a cushion in the deep centre of the flower. Late blooming. An old Edo variety from the Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms: 'Emily Brown', 'Pink Lace', 'Kyôkaraito'. Different readings: 'Hishi-kara-ito', 'Hishi-Karaito'. Kara is an old name for China and "ito" = thread. The petals look diamond shaped and the petaloids like Chinese thread. Corrupted names: 'Hishi-kartito', 'Hishi Karoito', Hishigara'. Chinese synonyms: 'Fenlinglong' and 'Fendong Yangcha'. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; New Chinese synonym 'Lingtangxi'.

Hishi Karoito. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hishikaraito.**

Hishi-kartito. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Hishikaraito.**

Hishima. (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.212 with colour photo; English translation p.148. Small, purplish red, tubular single, thick and long petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Okayama Prefecture. Collected and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980.

Hisha. Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.126. Different reading for 'Hisya'. Synonym for **Higuruma-jô-kifu.**

Hishutsukasa. Camellia Grove Nursry Catalogue, 1944. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Hisikaraito. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Error for **Hishikaraito.** See ICS Register, p.825.

Hisya. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.126. Different reading for 'Hisha'. Synonym for **Higuruma-jô-kifu.**

Hit Parade. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries catalogue, 1961: Deep red semi-double. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.236, Reg. No.699: 3SCCS. No.62-344. This 12 year old chance seedling first bloomed 1955. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. It is a deep red semi-double with blooms up to 15 cm across, blooming in mid-season on an open, upright, vigorous plant. **Hitachi-otome** ('Otome from Hitachi) (*C.reticulata* hybrid) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Cattleya pink, formal double, diameter around 10 cm, blooming February to April, profuse, hates strong sunlight, good in half shade. Tree upright. Leaves flat and thick. A natural seedling of **Barbara Clark**. First flower seen in 1995. Originated and named by Kumimitsu Suzuki.

Hitachi-otome ('Otome from Hitachi) (*C.reticulata* hybrid) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Cattleya pink, formal double, diameter around 10 cm, blooming February to April, profuse, hates strong sunlight, good in half shade. Tree upright. Leaves flat and thick. A natural seedling of **Barbara Clark**. First flower seen in 1995. Originated and named by Kumimitsu Suzuki.

Hite Pink. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni.**

Hiten. (Flying Buddhism Guardian Angel), *(C.reticulata* hybrid), JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia,* No.30, p.4, colour photo: Medium size, semi-double with 9-10 long ovate and/or emarginate petals, pale pink peppered red with some short stripes, Small, irregular, centre group of stamens with small yellow anthers. Late flowering. A seedling of **Diamond Head.** Originated in Nishinomiya City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshihiko Mishima in 1980.

Hitoe-aka-shibori. (Single Row Red Dapple), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 413: Medium sized single with white ground, suffused with pink and striped and splashed carmine. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hitoe-amagashita. (Single Amagashita), *(C.japonica),* Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'oden,* 1st ser. vol.5: Large size, single, with white spots on red ground, cylindrical stamen cluster. Thought to be a synonym for **Amagashita.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Hitoeboshi. (Single Spotted Flower), *(C.japonica),* Hôrin's Diary, *Kakumeiki,* 1645. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.47 and Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal,* No.16, p.47. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hitoehiryô. Griffiths, 1953, *American Camellia Quarterly,* 8(1):9. Different reading for **Hitoehiryû.**

Hitoehiryû. (Single Hiryû), *(C.x vernalis),* Griffiths, 1953, *American Camellia Quarterly,* 8(1):7 as 'Hitoehiryô'. Imported by McIlhenny from Chûgai. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hitoehiryô'.

Hitoejishi. (Single Lion's Head), *(C.japonica),* Hôrin's Diary, *Kakameiki,* 1645 according to Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.47 and Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal,* No.16, p.45. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hitoe-kurotsubaki. (Single Black Camellia). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.214 with colour photo; English translation p.149. Small to medium, deep red, tubular single, slender stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small.

Somewhat spreading and weak growth. A natural seedling of **Kuro-tsubaki.** Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1989. From Tokyo.

Hitoematsukaze. (Single Matsukaze), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* No.118; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Single, medium large, white flowers variegated red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hitohiryo. *Standardized Plant Names,* 1942. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hitoehiryû.**

Hitofushi. (A Portion of Melody), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.126 as 'Hitohushi'. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hitohushi'.

Hitohushi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.126. Different reading for **Hitofushi.**

Hitomaro. (Ancient Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310; Okumura, [about 1810], *Chinka Hin'i.* Colour picture shows white, double flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hitomaro. (Ancient Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Yoshida, Shigekuro, Hôka'en, 1931, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.106 colour photo: A large, 10 cm across, white single with 5-6 large, rounded petals, creped and wrinkled at the apex. A compact, central stamen column with brownish yellow anthers and white filaments, united in lower third of length. Mid-season to very late blooming. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.47, colour photo. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Hitomaro. (Ancient Personal Name), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898 *Chabaika Taishû;* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: Deep crimson, shading off variegation; large. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.32: Semi-double, autumn flowering; intense red, white stripes, distorted, large. Synonyms: 'Hitomaru', 'Tsumaori-gasa-shibori'. Originated in Japan.

Hitomaru. (Name of Famous Poet), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1664, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large size, double white. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki,* No.5, p.28. (Believed extinct.) Note: Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro 7th century Japanese poet of great fame. **Hitomaru** is considered to be a corrupted form of 'Hitamaro'.

Hitomaru. (Name of Famous Poet), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large white formal double. Originated in Japan. Thought may be the same as the above. (Believed extinct.) Note: Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro 7th century Japanese poet of great fame. **Hitomaru** is considered to be a corrupted form of 'Hitomaro'.

Hitomaru. (Name of Famous Poet), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.300: Extremely large, peony to double, white flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Kakinomoto, Hitomaru was one of the 6 celebrated Japanese poets of the 7th century AD. He was deified as the god of poetry with a temple at Akashi in the province of Harima. Note: Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro 7th century Japanese poet of great fame. **Hitomaru** is considered to be a corrupted form of 'Hitomaro'.

Hitomaru. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Synonym for for the sasanqua **Hitomaro.**

Hitomoto-no-shigure. (Shower on a Tree), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Pale pink, single. Begins to bloom in Autumn, petals serrated. Orignated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.100. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Ippon-no-shigure'.

Hitomure. (Single Cluster), *(C.japonica).* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.54. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hitori-musume. (Single Daughter), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.242: White, single, 5 petalled, bowl-shaped bloom with cylindrical stamens with yellow filaments, fragrant. Medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium sized, keeled, curved, serrations prominent, sometimes variegated. Petiole hirsute. Plant habit, upright with pendant branches. Yuki-tsubaki lineage from South Uonuma Sub-prefecture, Niigata, Prefecture, Japan. Collected and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1970.

Hitori-shizuka. (Solitude), *(C.sasanqua),* Sakata et al., 1981, "Studies in the flower Colours of Camellia II"; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture,* vol. XVII, p.92, Kagoshima University; Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.21; JCS, 1987 *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44: Small size, double, pink graduations on a white ground. Blooms early to mid-season. The original tree is growing in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Saburô Kumagai in 1977.

Hitosugi. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Hitosuji.**

Hito Sui. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.103. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hitosuji.**

Hitosuji. (Single Line), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Small red flower with white spashes. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû* lists it in the peony group but with similar discription. Probably the first listing of the modern cultivar was by the Yokohama Nurseries Catalogue, 1891: Double, peculiar white stripes on a carmine ground of each petal. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* description, pp.242, 126, colour photo shows a small, formal double, light red with an occasional line of white on some petals. Leaves oval, dark green, 9.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, margins undulate. See also pl.73, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai* and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.402. Synonyms: 'Arai-in', 'Aranin', 'Araiin-beni'. Different reading: 'Hito-suji'. Corruption of name: 'Hitosugi'. Resembles **Orandakô, Momijigari, Chitosegiku.**

Hitoyokiri. (Only One Night), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, [about 1810], *Chinka Hin'i.* Pink single with red stripe. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310 as 'Hitoyokiri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiya-asobi. *(C.sasanqua),* Creech, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* amongst plants purchased from Nakada Nursery, Angyo, Kawaguchi, Saitamaken. There is not a Japanese word like "Hiya--asobi". A similar word "Hi-asobi" means "playing with fire" but a camellia cultivar of this name has not been confirmed.

Hiyoriyama. (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.219 with colour photo; English translation p.153. Medium size, vermilion, tubular single, thick cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Kinosaki Town. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1976. From Hyôgo to Aichi Prefecture.

Hiyoshigiku. (Hiyoshi Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.243: Red double, very large, overlapping petals, bowl shaped. Stamens imperfect, small cylindrical group. Mid-season flowering. Leaves ovate to obovate, drooping, acuminate apex, flat, thick, green. Plant habit, medium vigor, wide spreading. Close resemblance to **Aka-sodekakushi** and 'Kyogei'. Thought to be a seedling of 'Sodekakushi', (**Gauntlettii**). Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Hizakari. (Sun at Peak), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.125, colour photo, p.241, description: Large white semi-double with faintest blush, large fluted and crinkled petals and a large burst of stamens with gold anthers and pale cream to white filaments. Long

glabrous petioles. Originated in Arai City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969.

Hizen-hakubi. (Hizen's White Eyebrow), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia,* No.30, p.13, colour photo: Small size, compact, single with 5 smooth, rounded, entire petals, opening cup-shaped, with stamens in a compact, central cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments white, joined for the lower half. Flowers mid-season. Leaves mid-green, boad-elliptic, margins shallowly serrate. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.26, colour photo. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Tabira Camellia Club in 1980, named and released by Tadaichirô Ogawa. Hizen is the old name for part of Nagasaki and Saga Prefectures.

Hizen-hototogisu. (Hizen Cuckoo), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.144, description, p.145, colour photo: Small size, deep red, vase-shaped single of 5 ovate, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves small and narrow, bright green, broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Plant habit dwarf and compact. Selected from wild japonicas in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Keizaburô Matsushita in 1981, named by Kichinosuke Aburatani.

Hizen-komachi. (Hizen Beauty), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.108. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10, as 'Hizen Komachi': Medium size, pale pink to rose-pink, tubular form, single. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado Town, Nagasaki Prefecture. Discovered and named by Manabu Ayukawa in 1985.

Hizen-sumizome. (Hizen Black Robe), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.242: Purple dark red, campanulate single, filaments purple red, cylindrical stamen cluster, anthers yellow and full. Medium sized. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium sized, long-oval, recurved, dark green, with a black tinge. Plant habit somewhat pendant but vigorous. A natural Yabu-tsubaki from Tabira Town, Nagasaki, Japan. Discovered by Yoshimatsu Kusano in 1976, named by Zaiki Kajikawa. Resembles **Eiraku.**

Hizen-usugumo. (Hizen Light Cloud), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.242: White whorls on a peach pink background, vertical streaks, variable with graduations of white markings, medium size, campanulate single with 5 broad, emarginate petals; filaments white, cylindrical stamen column. Early to mid-season flowering. Plant habit wide spreading and pendant. Leaves medium sized, long-oval, apex acuminate, even, sharply serrate. Resembles **Usugumo** from the *Chinka Zufu.* A mutation of an 'Aizen-tsubaki', raised in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Kôhei Oka in 1980, named and released by Kichi Okada. Orthographic error: 'Hizen-usngumo'

Ho Kang. Potomac Valley Garden Society Newsletter, May,1986. Corruption of Japanese name **Hôkan.**

Ho Ting. Different reading for **Heding.**

Ho Ting Hung. Waterhouse, 1970, *Camellia News.* Different reading for **Hedinghong.**

Ho Ting Shan Cha. Yü, 1951, *Chonguo Zhiwaxue Zachi,* 6(1):21-24. Chinese name for *Camellia synaptica* Sealy, 1949.

Hoary Frost. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.2. Orthographic error for **Horry Frost.**

Hôbeni. (Rouge on Cheek), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Single, white, medium size, with pink spots on both sides of petals. Yashiro Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hoobeni', 'Houbeni'. (Believed extinct.)

Hôbeni. Different reading for **Hohobeni.**

Hobbs' Choice. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1998, No.147, p.12, Reg. No.504. Originated by L.Hobbs, Docaster East, Vic., Australia, and registered by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1992. A pale to light pink (RHS.CC.55C to 56B) flower of 8-10 petals, 10 cm across x 2 cm deep. Flowers early in the season on an open, bushy, fast-growing plant. Leaves dark green, matt, elliptic, fine serrations, apex blunt acute to acuminate, base cuneate, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals wide emarginated. Very large, flat flowers opening bright pink, fading to pale pink.

Hochi-iri-bokuhan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Hoshi-iri-bokuhan.**

Hôchin (Muraosa). (Rare Treasure - Village Mayor), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.138, colour photo, p.246 description: Very small, single, light red, 5-6 petals, oblong, channelled with the centre a compact cluster of light pink filaments and degenerate anthers. Leaves light green, ovate, apex acuminate, recurved, shallowly serrate. Originated in Ôno City, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.238 with colour photo; English translation p.166.

Hockerii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.56. Orthographic error for **Hookeri.**

Hodagan. (Imaginary Place in Buddhism), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.10: Deep pink. Large, single with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Hôden. (Place Name), *(C.hybrid),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.305, colour photo and description: Small size, peach pink, semi-double with 3 rows of rounded, emarginate petals, hose-in-hose with a small, irregular stamen cluster, including 2 or 3 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate, apices long, tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Plant habit, dwarf. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Berenice Boddy** x *C.fraterna.* Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981.

Hodgesii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1842, 9:53, as 'Hodgesi'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hodgin's Pink. Parramore, 1957, ANZCRS., *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.27. Synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Hody Wilson. *(C.reticulata),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1979: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1608: A very large, red, semi-double to rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Kohinor**). Blooms mid-season to late; originated by Meyer Piet, Arcadia, California, USA. This 5 year old seedling first flowered 1976. Average flower size 15 cm. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. Sport: **Hody Wilson Variegated**. See colour plate front cover, SCCS, 1979, *The Camellia Review,* vol.41, No.2.

Hody Wilson Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.6, as 'Hody Wilson Var.': A virus variegated form of **Hody Wilson** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Hoffheim's Red. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956. Abbreviation for **Hofheim's Red Peony.**

Hoffheim's Variegated. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomeclature.* Orthographic error for **Mrs Hoffein's Variegata.**

Hoffman. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* index. Abbreviation for **Hoffman's Crimson.**

Hoffmanii. *(C.japonica),* Michael Floy & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.55. Crimson camellia, raised by Hoffman in USA. Synonym: 'Hoffman's Crimson'

Hoffman's Crimson. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Hoffmanii.**

Hoffmeyer Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, p.159-160: A pink canopy of light rose coloured, 5 petalled, single blooms of medium size. Its origin is a 130 year old plant, growing in the home of H.F.L. Hoffmeyer, Darlington, South Carolina, USA.

Hoffheim's Red Peony. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.11: A medium sized, red peony form. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Hoffheim's Red'.

Hofheim's Variegata. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.11. Synonyn for **Mrs Hoffein's Variegata.**

Hôga-beni. **(**Fragrant, Elegant Red). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.64 with colour photo; Light red single, rounded petals, tubular to trumpet shape, small. Very prominent, tubular stamen ring. Flowers very early to early. Leaves ovate, medium size, edges recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A sport of **Katayayma-sôtan,** found 1993, named by Yoshiharu Yano, Yamaguchi Pref., Japan.

Hôgetsu. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.60 with colour photo: A small, soft, palest, apricot pink, tubular single with a central, compact stamen column, yellow anthers, light cream filaments. Leaves, lanceolate, gradually tapered acuminate, medium serrate margins. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1961. Different readings: 'Howgetsu', 'Hohgetsu', 'Hougetsu'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.137 colour photo, p.246, description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.89. Hôgetsu, Shimamura (1817-1918) was a famous critic and author in Japan.

Hogg's Spectabilis. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1837 as 'Hogg's Spectabile'. Orthographic error 'Hoog's Spectabilis'. Synonym for **Spectabile.**

Hôgô. Different reading for **Takara-awase.**

Hôgyoku. (Jewel), *(C japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957, under "variegated leaved camellias". Yellow spots on dark green leaves. Flower small, red, single. Originated in Japan.

Hôhaku. (White Cheek), *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.39 as 'Ho-haku': Pink streaked with dark, red lines. Large peony form. Taken from a list of 113 camellias imported in 1930 from Japan by F.M. Uyematsu, Star Nursery, California, USA. A different reading of the characters is "Hôjiro" but the present **Hôjiro** in Japan is a light pink single. The translation "white cheek" depends on the first character which is not certain for the imported camellia.

Hohbeni. Different reading for **Hôbeni.**

Hohobeni. (Rouge), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.42 with colour photo: A single form camellia, opening to saucer-shape with 5-6 white petals with light red on the apex and reverse. Leaves, thick, broad-ovate, even, abrupt acuminate, edges obscurely crenate. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1962. Different reading 'Hôbeni'.

Hohoemi. (Smiling Cheek), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.140, colour plate, p.247, description: Small. bright red single, opening cup-shaped with compact, yellow stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, blunt acute apex, margins finely serrate. Collected in Kariba-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969.

Hoh-ô-nishiki. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Different reading for **Hô-ô-nishiki.**

Hôjiro. (Bird's Name), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.138, colour photo, p.247, description: Light red single, with 6-7 petals, the colour fading in the centre. Leaves elliptic,

tapering, blunt acute apex, margins obscurely crenate. Selected from wild japonicas in Sagami District, Kantô area. The different reading of the character, "Hôhaku" is reserved for the Star Nursery cultivar above. Resembles **Juraku.** Different reading: 'Hohojiro'.

Hôju. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.137. Different reading for **Hôshu.**

Hôju-cha. Shimada & Ono, 1759, *Kai,* vol.6. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. The Japanese reading for the Chinese *C.reticulata* **Baozhu Cha.** Different reading 'Hôshu-cha'.

Hôjusunago. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.137. Different reading for **Hôshusunago.**

Hôjuhai. (Treasured Cup), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.220: Medium size, vermilion, vase shaped single of 5 petals and a central stamen column with red filaments, shading to white, joined lower half, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. leaves bright, deep green, elliptic. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.237 with colour photo; English translation p.166. A cross between **Usumyôrenji** and a wild japonica. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1976.

Hôju-sunago. (Gem Speckled), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.137 colour photo: Medium size, white to blush pink ground, finely speckled and dashed light red, formal double with 7-8 rows of rounded, reflexed petals, opening from a round bud centre. Leaves light green, elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins serrulate. Originated in Japan.

Hôka. (Treasured Flower), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku,* vol.3; *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.249: White, spotted pink. Double. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hôkwa', 'Houka'. (Believed extinct.)

Hôka. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.577. Different reading for **Noroshi.**

Hôkaiji-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Hôkai Temple), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, No.11, pp.73, 74, 75: Small size, single with 6 oblong petals, apices notched, purple, merging to rose-pink, small compact, short stamen column, filaments joined for the lower half. Leaves lanceo-late, long, tapering apices, margins finely serrulate. Originated in Japan.

Hôkan. (Diadem), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.16: Large size, 11 cm wide x 5 cm peach pink, open peony form with 10 outer petals and a centre a mixture of 40-80 stamens with deep yellow filaments and erect, twisted petals. Leaves, 8-9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, ovate, blunt acute apex, inconspicuous serrations; petiole hirsute. Of Yuki-tsubaki lineage from Mishima Sub-prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected in 1954 by Susumu Ishizawa, named by Kaoru Hagiya. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.246.

Hôkidori. (Another name for Cuckoo), *(C.japonica),* Seibu Nursery Catalogue, 1987-1988: Small to medium size, palest pink to white, single with long petals. Originated in the San'in District, Japan.

Hôkiguruma. (Hôki's Carriage), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.9: No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.236 with colour photo; English translation p.165. A renaming of **Miura-kazaguruma.**

Hôkihaku. (Hôki's White), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.25, colour photo and description as 'Hôki-haku': Medium size, white, single, opening through a spherical shape with 5 rounded, convex petals and a broad, central stamen column with ivory filaments, joined for the lower third and large, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves midgreen, elliptic with serrate margins. A seedling of **Meigetsu.** Originated in Yumigahama, Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takashi Sumi in 1973. Hôki is the old name for Tottori.

Hôki-shirosuzume. (White Sparrow from Hôki), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.28 description, p.28 colour photo: Small size, white, cup-shaped single with 6-7 broad, rounded, overlapping petals with central stamen cylinder, with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark matt green, broad-ovate to elliptic, margins serrate. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

Hôkizakura. (Hôki Cherry), *(C.japonica),* Shimane, Kaji Shubyô-en Catalogue, 1980-1981 as a new cultivar; JSC., 1988, *Japan Camellia,* No.29, p.13. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.94, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, saucer shaped single with 5 obovate, emarginate petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for lower half, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, long, narrow-lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Collected from cultivars at a private family in Yonago City. Named and released by Takashi Sumi in 1977.

Hokkeji. (Hokkeji Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.240 with colour photo; English translation p.168. Medium size, red mottled white, bowl-shaped single, cylindrical stamens in brilliant yellow. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling originated in Okada Enjurin Forest. Named by Kôshô Kuga, head priest of Hokkeji Temple, released by Taneo Okada in 1993. From Nara Prefecture.

Hokuhan. (Wood Plank), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Deep red, single with erect centre petaloids. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.80 has this as **Hokuhan**, but it is usually read as 'Bokuhan' or 'Mokuhan'. (Believed extinct.)

Hokuto. (The Big Dipper), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.162; Yashiro Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Medium sized, white, open, peony form with 3 rows of large, imbricated petals surrounding a circle of mixed, small petals and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hokuto-jirin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Hokutojûrin.**

Hokutojûrin. (Ten Flowers of Hokuto), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Itohanayose Irotsuki:* Semi-double, 3 rows of pink petals, splashed with white stars, sometimes divided stamens, sometimes cylindrical. Medium size. Cho, [before 1867], *Chinkafu,* p.12-13, illustration; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink dotted white. Small. Mid-season blooming. (Believed extinct.) Corruption of name "Hokuto-jirin". Originated in Japan.

Hôkwa. Different reading for **Hôka.**

Hôkwa. Different reading for **Noroshi.**

Hold de Larche. *(C.japonica),* Greenbrier Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Pink, variegated deeper tone and white. Medium large, loose, rose form double. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA. Sport: **Hold de Larche Variegated.**

Hold de Larche Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Virus variegated form of **Hold de Larche** - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Holdfordiana. *(C.japonica),* Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.7. Originated in England. No description. (Believed extinct).

Holdfordiana Anemone. *(C.japonica),* Chapman, 1899, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3., 25:262: Flowered pink. Originated in England.

Holei. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Holiday. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.45: Pink streaked deeper pink. Medium sized formal double. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California.

Holland Orchid. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.142: Orchid pink. Medium single of trumpet form. Compact, low to upright growth. Mid-season flowering. A *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* hybrid originating in USA.

Holland Red. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.108. Synonym for **Orandakô.**

Holland-kô. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.207 with colour photo; Synonym for **Orandokô.**

Hollesia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Halesia.**

Hollifolia. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Classification Report,* p.11. No descriptions. *Standard-ized Plant Names,* 1942: Deep pink. Medium sized semi-double. Vigorous growth. Blooms midseason. Orthographic error 'Hallifolia', 'Halifolia', 'Hallefolia'. Originated in USA.

Hollis C. Boardman. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink. Large semi-double. Late flowering. Originated in USA by H.C. Boardman.

Holly Blades. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.76: Shell pink. Medium sized, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Dr G.R. Johnson, Carthage, Texas.

Holly Bright. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.8: Large semi-double. Glossy salmon red. Petals creped. Plant compact, upright and bushy with unique, crinkled, holly-like foliage. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size is 11 cm wide. Growth is dense and medium in rate. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, Reg. No.2025. Chinese synonym: 'Zhouye Qihua'.

Holly Buff's Pride. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.274, Reg. No.373: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Holly Buff Gardens, Louise, Mississippi, USA which first flowered 1958. Plant growth is spreading, open and rapid with leaves 8 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flowers, deep pink with yellow anthers, are 10-12 cm wide x 5-7 cm deep with 18 petals and 4-5 petaloids mixed with the stamens. Flowers early.

Holly Leaf. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.315-314, Reg. No.188: A 5 year old chance seedling originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA that first flowered 1953. The edges and tips of the leaves are greatly twisted and undulated along their 11 cm length with 3 folds each side separated by two upward curves tending to a holly-like point. Flowers are cardinal red, single, similar to **Kimberley**, with 5 petals, 10 cm across. Early blooming. Flower has fragrance. Synonym: 'Holly Leaf (2)'

Holly Mac. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian,* vol.11, p.31: Red. Medium sized semi-double with loose petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Mayo's Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Holly Queen. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1959, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.13, p.114. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hollyhock. Lindo Nursery Price List,1940-1941. Synonym for **Kumasaka.**

Hollyhock Center. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Kumasaka.**

Hollyhock Flowered. Prince, 1828, *"Camellia japonica,* or Japan Rose", A *Short Treatise on Horticulture.* Synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Hollyleaf. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Not the same cultivar as **Holly Leaf.**

Holly Leaf (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki.**

Holly Leaf (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Holly Leaf.**

Hollywreath. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Hômanzan. (Mount Hôman). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.7. Peach pink, small campanulate single. Flowers mid-season. Named by T. Satô.

Homare-no-nishiki. (Brocade of Honour), *(C.sasanqua),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26; Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.10: Deep scarlet and white single. Originated in Japan.

Homekotoba. (Words of Praise), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama.1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.116, p.58, description, p.121 as 'Home-kotoba': Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, recurved, minutely deniculate, 9 cm long x 4-4.4 cm wide with pale green petioles, 8-9 mm long, glabrous. Flowers with pale pink petals (Neyron rose 623/2), loosely imbricated and widely expanded, 5-7 in number. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Syôsaku Yoshida, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Homer Fritchie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.161, Reg. No.1368: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double, Alba Plena type, flower is white with rare pink spots, 60 petals, average size 6 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Produces a solid, light pink sport. Blooms mid-season. Colour photo, back cover ACS., 1976, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.31, No.1.

Homma-shibori. Different reading for **Honma-shibori.**

Hommurajiro. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.122 and Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.127. Different reading for **Honmurajiro.**

Hompôji. Different reading for **Honpôji.**

Homura. (Large Blaze), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.228, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, open, saucer-shaped single with 7 broad, rounded, crinkled, emarginate petals and a broad, stamen group with red filaments and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate to ovate, apices acute, margins serrulate. Selected from natural seedlings on Izu Ôshima. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1980.

Hon. Mrs Hope. Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens,* p.172. Orthographic error for **Mrs Hope.**

Hon. Susan Greenhall. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.11, colour photo: White, irregular semi-double, usually with 3-4 petaloids in a short, stamen cluster and marked with the odd, pink stripe. A seedling of **Mrs William Thompson** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Hônai. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.211, p.107, description, p.152: Leaves large, thick, broadly oblong to broadly elliptic, apex cuspidate-acuminate, flat, venation slightly impressed, margins obscurely crenate, 8.4-10.6 cm long x 4.6-5.3 cm wide, petioles rubescens, 6-10 mm long, smooth. Flowers semi-double, widely opened, petals 10-16, often with unfolded, smaller petals; largest petal 4.7 cm x 3.7 cm, crenate at apical margin. Anthers yellow, filaments irregular, creamy to pinkish. Late flowering. Collected at Hônai, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Honaka. (Centre of Fire), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki* No.12, p.7, pl.26, description, p.14: Medium sized, irregular semi-double to open, peony form, crimson with 12-15 outer petals, waved and fluted, centre an open cluster of short stamens, in the form of a pentagon, anthers golden, filaments pinkish. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves medium size, 8 cm x 4 cm, lanceolate,

tapering acuminate, dull, yellowish green, shallowly crenate. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.314, colour photo. A seedling of **Shûhô-karako**. Originated in Kantô, Japan by Nakamura Totsurô. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.139, 247.

Hon'ami. Different reading for **Honnami.**

Honbôji. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.33, p.49. Different reading for Honpôji. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.151.

Honbôji-atsuba. Different reading for 'Honjôji-atsuba'.

Honda-shibori. (Honda Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Clear red spots on a white background. Dispersed stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Hônen. (Fruitful Year), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.5, black and white photo, description, p.16: Wisteria pink, peony form double with a centre of large and small unfolded petals, 10 cm across x 4 cm deep with about 21 petals and petalods mixed in. Leaves large, 10 cm long. Habit erect and spreading, petioles hirsute. Collected in Sasagami Machi, Kita Kanbara Gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Susumu Kishizawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. See also: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.138, 247.

Hônenin-yabutsubaki. (Wild Japonica of Hônen Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.238 with colour photo; English translation p.167. Small, darkish deep red, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, small, waved. Upright, fast growing. This camellia is used as a hedge in Hônen'in Temple in Kyoto. Named and released by Shûji Noguchi around 1970. From Kyoto to Tokyo.

Honeur d'Amerique. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937. Orthographic error for **Honneur d'Amerique.**

Honey. RHS., 1966, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.20, p.153. Orthographic error for **C.M. Hovey.**

Honey Bee. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.77: Medium red to red and white. Medium sized, formal double to loose peony form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by T. Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA.

Honey Bunch. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.70: Blush pink. Medium formal double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by W. Stewart, Savannah, Georgia, USA

Honey Chile. *(C.japonica),* Pyron, 1957, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.2, p.6: A seedling of unknown parentage named **Honey Chile** by Doxey, a former N.B.C. radio star. It is a large, brilliant red to deep red, with several, narrow, twisted petaloids interspersed with a crown of stamens. Around the stamens and mixed with the rabbit eared petals are 5 white, peculiarly shaped petaloids. Originated in USA by W.D. Pleasant, Beaumont. Texas. Orthographic error: 'Honey Child'.

Honey Child. Pyron, 1957, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.2, p.6. Orthographic error for **Honey Chile.**

Honey Comb. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.332. Orthographic variant for 'Honeycomb', synonym for Anemoniflora.

Honeya. (Meaning obscure), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.610: Medium sized, flat, white single with some rare, soft pink patches and 5 petals, surrounding a central stamen cluster with gold anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Honeycomb. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Honeyglow. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.233, Reg. No.1345: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Mr & Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average, upright, open and rapid in rate with mid-green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is bicolour, with 144 petals, 10 cm across x 2 cm deep. The ivory white petals seem to form a 6 pointed star with an outer row of 38 very flat petals with the slightest blush. The central 100 petals are incurved and a deep honey to ivory colour. Blooms mid-season to late. See colour photo, front cover New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, vol.XVI, No.4, 1989.

Honeymoon. (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1991-1992. A seedling of [**Guilio Nuccio** x *C.pitardii*] x *C.nitidissima*. Nuccio's first *C.nitidissima* hybrid. A coral pink bud opening to creamy white. Petals yellow at base. Medium to large semi-double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Late blooming. Nuccio's number NXO-8727. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Miyue'.

Hong. (Rainbow), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.77, No.582. Synonym for **Rainbow.**

Hong Gouchuixue. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Nioi-fubuki-beni.**

Hong Kai Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lady Kay Red.**

Hong Kangnaixin. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.13. Chinese synonym for the French *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes Red.**

Hong Laiweisi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Lewis Red.**

Hong Wushiba. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.569; Branches soft, juvenile leaves with brown stripes or blocks, mature leaf thick, rough, twisted, elliptic to obovate, yellowish green, 8-9 cm x 4-5 cm, apex acuminate, base cuneate, veins obvious, margins serrate. flowers hibiscus form, 10 cm diameter, large petals in 2-3 rows, broad and flat with lightly waved margins. Inner petals short and broad, crinkled or erect, dispersed evenly or in several groups, stamens among the petals. Colour solid red. Flowers mid-season. From Jiangsu, China. For another form see **Hua Wushiba.**

Hong Zhizicha. (Red Cape Jasmine). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.189; Originated in the Chendu area, Sichuan, China. A rare cultivar, at present grown only in Nanjiao Park, Chengdu City, and Zhuxi Park, Shifang City. Flowers deep pink to red, formal double, small to medium size, petals nearly round, waved at edges, deep red veins visible, usually a bud centre. Leaves light green, elliptic to long elliptic, shiny. Compact but vigorous growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Hongaikan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.32. Chinese synonym for **Ed Combatalade.**

Hongbaiban. (White and Red Petals), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Garden's List, 1985: A medium sized, formal double white with red splashes. Originated in China.

Hongbai Chamei. (Red and White Camellia Plum), *(C.sasanqua),* Li, Shishen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu.* Wang, 1935, *Kuang Chun Fang Pu:* White single with red petal edges. Blooms early. Originated in China.

Hongbaigong. (Red and White Palace), *(C.japonica),* Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.30. No description. Originated in China.

Hongbai Manao Shizitou. Feng, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Synonym for **Damanao.**

Hongbai Mudan. (Red and White Peony), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui:* A medium sized, red and white peony form. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hung-pei Mou-tan'.

Hongbaiye. (Double Red), *(C.japonica),* Chen Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu:* Large red double flower. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Hongbaiyun. (Red and White Halo), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui:* Red and white, rose form double. Various colours on the one branch. Originated in China. Different reading 'Hung-pei-yun'.

Hongban Da Adaofu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Adolphe Audusson Special.**

Hongbaoshi. (Red Jade), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.101 colour photo: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 8-9 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.57D), fully double, diameter 11-12 cm. Petals 26-31 in 4-5 whorls, outer 2 whorls large, flat, margins notched, inner 2-3 whorls smaller, twisted or 2 petals united, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into 6-7 groups placed among twisted petals or undivided in the flower centre. Pistils rudimentary. Flowers early. This is a new cultivar selected from open pollinated seedlings by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden.

Hongbaozhu. (Red Jewel), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949: Red. Complete double. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hung-pao-chu'. Synonym: 'Dahong Baozhu'.

Hongbinglang. (Red Betel Nut), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Garden's List, 1985; Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.109: A medium sized, red, bud centered, formal double with cupped and rounded petals. Late flowering. Sport: **Huabinglang.** See colour photo [p.115], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.92 and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.46, No.263, colour photo, No.147. Corruption: 'Hongbinlong". Originated in China.

Hongbinlong. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellia,* p.30. Corruption of **Hongbinglang.**

Hongbo. (Red Wave), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.58, No.390, colour photo, No.247: Large size, 13-14 cm across, red, semi-double with 20-26 large, fluted petals and a small centre of stamens. Leaves dark green, elliptic, margins serrulate. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Hongcaixia. (Red Clouds), *(C .japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.50, No.307, colour photo, No.177: Medium size, crimson, rose form double with 4-5 rows of rounded, emarginate petals and a small centre of erect petals and stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acute. Originated in China.

Hongchang'e Cai. (Red splendoured Moon Goddess), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejinag,* p.93, colour photo [p.130]: Medium size, formal double, deep red with 8-9 rows of imbricated petals, rounded and cupped about a bud centre. Sport of 'Huachang'e Cai'. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Dawubao'. Orthographic error: 'Hong chang er cai'. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.46, No.266, colour photo, No.150. Different reading 'Hongchangocai'.

Hongchahua. (Red Camellia Flower), *(C.japonica),* Chen, 1937, *Chungkuo Shu Mufen Lei hsueh:* Flower red. with 5 large outer petals, some of the stamens have developed into small, narrow petals. (petaloids). Originated in China. Synonym: *C.japonica* var 'Anemoniflora' Curtis.

Hongchang er Cai. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.45, No.266, colour photo No.150 as 'Hong chang er cai'. Orthographic error for **Hongchang'e Cai.**

Hongchangocai. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* p.48. Different reading for **Hongchang'e Cai.**

Hongdabao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412. Chinese synonym for the undescribed cultivar 'Red Granthamiana'.

Hongdahejin. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.568. A red sport of the Japanese cultivar **Yamato-nishiki.** From Wuxi, Jiangsu, China.

Hongdiemi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* 'Humilis Red'.

Hongdonyang. (Red Foreign Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Large red, rose form double. Originated in Japan Synonym: 'Hongdongyang Cha'.

Hongdongyang Cha. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* p.39. Synonym for **Hongdongyang.**

Hongfei. (Red Blush). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Japanese Higo **Hi-no-maru.**

Hongfengwei. (Red Phoenix Tail), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.192; Originated in the Chengdu area, Sichuan, China, and cultivated at Nanjiao Park, Chengdu. A sister cultivar of **Huafengwei.** Flowers red, semi-double to peony, medium to large. Petals long-rounded, waved, small petals and stamens mixed in the centre. Leaves dark green, small-elliptic, waved edges, shiny. Upright, vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season to late.

Hongfoding. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.566. Plant robust and strong. Leaf ovate, 8.5-10 cm x 4.5-5 cm. Flower deep red, 7-11 cm diameter, flat petals in 2-3 rows, petaloid stamens in several bundles among the large and wide petals. Flowers mid-season. From Jinhua, Zheijiang, China.

Hongfurong. (Red Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Large red, anemone form. See colour photo, [p.151], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias in Zhejiang,* p.66. Originated in China.

Hongfurong. (Red Hibiscus), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.56, No.371, colour photo No.229: Medium size, campanulate single to semi-double, spinel red, with 15-17 petals. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Hongguan. (Red Crown), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.35, p.34, colour photo p.128: Red open peony form with 2 rows of large, rounded, emarginate petals and a centre of small petals and petaloids. Originated in China.

Honghailuo. (Red Conch), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.189 with colour photo; Originated in the Chengdu – Dujiangyan areas, Sichuan, China. Flowers red to deep red, formal double, medium size, petals shell-like, imbricated in spiral form. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny; Slow, compact growth. Flowers mid-season.

Honghainan Baozhu. (Red Hainan Jewellery), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. No description. Originated in China. *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.210 with colour photo; Stated to be a sport of **Hedinghong,** photo appears very similar. Synonym 'Shanhai Hedinghong'.

Honghe. (Red Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985; Savige. 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No,18, p.109: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, bright scarlet semi-double, with large, rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals, opening wide, cup-shaped. Central, compact stamen column with gold anthers and pinkish filaments. Leaves dark, olive green, broad--lanceolate, acuminate, finely serrate. Originated in China.

Honghehua. (Red Lotus Flower), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias of Zhejiang,* p.54, colour photo, [p.137]: A medium size, 8-9 cm across, semi-double to open peony form with 2 rows of 15-20 large, rounded, emarginate outer petals and a centre of small, erect, distorted

petals mixed with stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves smooth, glossy green, elliptic to ovate, 7.5-9 cm long x 4.7-5.2 cm wide, shallow, wide serrations, apex acuminate, recurved, base rounded, young leaves greenish purple, midribs elevated, side veins indistinct. Buds elliptic to ovate, yellowish brown. Originated in Wenzhou, China. Synonym: 'Shijin Hehua'. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.36, No.175, colour photo No.90.

Honghuanghou. (Red Empress), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.81, No.639. Synonym for the *C.saluenensis* **Red Queen.**

Honghudie. (Red Butterfly), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985; Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.106:- A medium size, 8-9 cm across, red, open, informal double of about 20 petals in 2-3 rows, with stamens broken into fascicles by large, erect, centre petals. Leaves dark green, elliptic with long, acuminate apices. Blooms mid-season. See colour photos, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.69, [p.122, 123] and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.35, No.166, photo No.82. Originated in Zhejiang Province, China.

Hongjiaweisi Xinzhong. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.194, p.67. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fantasia** as its synonym 'Jarvis Bay Variegated'.

Hongjinling. (Red Gold Plume), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23:- (reddish gold wing) crimson, mid-season, Kunming. Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.102: Leaves oblong to elliptic-ovate, apices long acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate or rounded, 7.5-12.5 cm long x 3.5-6 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58B), diameter 11-12 cm. Petals 23-30 in 5-6 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls small, folded or connate in the middle. Stamens divided into 7-8 groups among inner petals, 2-3 of these groups forming small petaloids but with filaments still evident. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds of **Zaotaohong** by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Its arrangement of stamens is rare among Yunnan Camellias. Different reading: 'Hung-chin-ling'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Petaloid', 'Reddish Gold Plume'.

Hongkai Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.13. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lady Kay Red.**

Hongkongensis. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* The species *Camellia hongkongensis* Seeman (1859).

Hong Kong. *(C.hongkongensis x C.saluenensis),* Feathers, 1960, NCCS., *Bulletin:* Hybrid *(C.hongkongensis x C.saluenensis),* a small, campanulate, light pink with red streaks. Leaves 10 cm x 4 cm, elliptic, dull green, long acuminate apex, tapered base, shallow but sharp serrations, prominent venation. Originated in the USA by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California. See colour photo, p.185, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym: 'Xianggang'.

Hongkong Beauty. *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.28: Medium size, deep rose-pink, semi-double. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Show Girl** x *C.granthamiana.*

Hongkong Girl. *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.28: Medium size, pale rose-pink, semidouble. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Show Girl** x *C.granthamiama.*

Hongkong no hoshi. (*C.hongkongensis* hybrid). *Camellia Photo Collection,* 1997 Japan, p.175 with colour photo; Red semi-double with central column of stamens.

Hongkui. (Red Helmet). Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* pp.42, 43. Synonym for **Gemingqi.**

Hong Laqieer Tabi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for **Rachael Tarpy Red.**

Honglangda. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hybrid* **Rhonda Elizabeth**.

Hongliu. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.79, No.607. Chinese synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Red Willow.**

Hongliufang. (Red Six Sides), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.147 as 'Hung-liu-fang': Light crimson, medium sized double. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.45, No.253, colour photo, No.141: Light crimson, peony form with 6-8 large, irregular, outer petals. Late flowering. See also, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* colour photo, [p.127]. Originated in China.

Hongliujiao. (Red Hexagonal), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.190 with colour photo; Widely grown in Eastern China, Sichuan and Taiwan. Flowers bright red, formal double, medium size, more than 60 petals nearly round in shape, arrangement hexagonal (in tiers). Leaves pale green, long-elliptic, shiny. Plant upright and vigorous. Flowers mid-season. Synonym in Sichuan 'Hongliufang'.

Hongliujiao. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading: 'Hung Lu Chio'. Japanese reading: 'Benirokkaku'. Translation: Red Hexagonal. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Hongluzhen. (Red Showing Treasure). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 31st January 1993: Medium size, deep scarlet, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Fujian Province,China. A sport of **Hualuzhen.** SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement* 2014, states size as large.

Hongmanao. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Synonym for **Damanao**. However a form with very little white, close to **Shizetou.**

Hongmasha. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.102. Chinese synonym for **Cambria.**

Hongmei. (Crimson Mume), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.17:(red-mume) deep crimson, mid-season, Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.71: Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices long-acuminate, bases cuneate, margins revolute, dark green above, reclinate in a V-shape, 7.5-10 cm long x 3-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57C), diameter about 13 cm. Petals about 20, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded and erect. Stamens numerous, placed among the petals. Flowers early to mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form reticulata in Tengchong. Different reading: 'Hungmei'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Mume', 'Red Mume'.

Hongmucheng. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.126. Chinese synonym for **Redwood City.**

Hongmudan. (Red Peony), *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Hung Mou-tan': A medium sized, red, peony form. Originated in China.

Hongmulan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.62. Chinese synonym for **Magnolia.**

Hongmuwu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Woodville Red.**

Hongoku-nishiki. (Home Country Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi,, ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e;* Watanabe, 1965, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.6, p.127. Red with white spots and streaks, large size, single flowers. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Nagoya, Japan.

Hongpensha. (Red, Sprinkled with Sand), *(C. japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.50, No.313, colour photo, No.180: Medium size, red with light, whitish streaking of the centre petals, formal double, with 3-4 rows of rounded, emarginate outer petals, the inner rows becoming more pointed towards the centre. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices acute, margins serrate. A sport of **Baipensha**, originated in China. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.85; A form of the highly variable **Pensha.** Widely grown in Sichuan and Zhejiang provinces, China. Red, covered with small white or pink spots. Rose form double, medium size. Leaves dark green, leathery, tiny serrations. Strong, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season

Hongputao. (Red Grapes), *(C.sasanqua),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.79, o.609: Small size, red, peony form. Early blooming. Originated in Jiangxi Province, China.

Hongqianmiao. (Many Red Birds), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.54, No.355, colour photo No.213. Chinese synonym for the Japanese camellia **Beni-chidori.**

Hongqixin. (Red Seven Hearts), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985: Full, red, peony form with spherical centre of small, folded petals, petaloids and some stamens. Leaves ovate, blunt acute, finely serrate. Originated in China.

Hongri. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.255 with colour photo; Red semi-double, diameter about 10 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Ms Xu Biyu, Flower Gardens of Hangzhou City, China.

Hongrong Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Foy Sanders.**

Hongrong Fengche. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Bella d'Etruria.**

Hongrongyao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.70, No.244. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Scarlet Glory.**

Hongsan Xueshi. (Red Three Scholars), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü,1981, *Shanchahua:* Medium sized, 8-10 cm across with 50-60 petals in 6-8 rows, red, formal double. Sport of **Sanxueshi.** See colour photo No.165, Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.48, No.285; and Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* colour photo, [p.118]. Originated in China.

Hongse Chang'e Cai. (Dark Red Moon Goddess Splendour), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:*- Medium sized, dark red formal double. Synonym for **Hongchang'e Cai.**

Hongse Zhongguo. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.126. Chinese synonym for **Red China.**

Hongshiba Xueshi. (Red Eighteen Scholars), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* This is the light red form of the ancient formal double Chinese Camellia **Shiba Xueshi** (Eighteen Scholars) which has many mutations on one branch. See Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.84, colour photo, [p.143] and Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.44, No.244, colour photo, No.132. Originated in China.

Hongshiyang-jin. (Red Shiyang Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.37, No.180: A sport of **Fenshi Yangjin.** Large size, red, semi-double to open peony form with 3-4 rows of rounded, waved outer petals and small irregular centre of stunted stamens and erect petals. Originated in China.

Hongshizhu. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Ville de Nantes Red.**

Hongshouyi. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.567. A red sport of the Japanese cultivar **Kariginu.** From Hangzhou, Zheijiang, China.

Hongshuijing. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.70, No.242. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Red Crystal.**

Hongtaige. (Red Pavilion), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.80, colour photo, [p.147]: Red, peony form double, 7-8 cm across, with 100-200 petals and petaloids, including two rows of large, outer petals. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 5.3-7.6 cm long x 2.2-3.9 cm wide, apices acute, margins serrate. Late blooming. Synonyms: 'Zhongta', 'Qixinghong', See: Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* pp.42, 43, No.231, colour photo No.125. Originated in China.

Hongtao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ace O'Hearts.**

Hongûzan. (Mount Hongû), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.250, description, p.251, colour photo: Medium size, white with crimson speckles and short dashes, campanulate single with 5 broad petals, margins a little undulate, and a central stamen cylinder with creamy filaments, joined for the lower half, and bronze anthers. Blooms very early to midseason. Leaves dark green, apices acuminate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Shibori-hatsu'arashi.**

Hongwan Cha. (Crimson Bowl), (*C.reticulata*), Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.114 as 'Hungwancha' (Crimson Bowl). Name taken from a list entitled *Chungkuo Shantung Moutan, Yunnan Chahua Chanlan* at an exhibitor of Chinese Camellias in Hong Kong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.29, with coloured plate: Leaves broad-ovate, flat, apices short pointed or acuminate, bases bluntly rounded or broad-cuneate, 6.3-8.6 cm long x 5-5.6 cm wide. Flower pink (RHS.CC.53C-D), single, diameter 9.5-12.5 cm. Petals 6-7 in 2 whorls. Stamens numerous, united at the base to form a tube, pistils fertile. Early flowering. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings from open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. The flowers are simple and the petal apices are bent outwards in a bowl shape. Synonyms: 'Red Bowl', 'Crimson Bowl', 'Red Bowl Camellia'. Different reading: 'Hungwan Ch'a'.

Hongweilian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.132. Chinese synonym for **William Hertrich.**

Hongwen Beiti. Gao, Jiyin Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Betty Foy Sanders.**

Hongwoke. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Laura Walker.**

Hongwubao. (Red Five Treasures), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Gardens List, 1985: No description. Originated in China.

Hongwuse Furong. (Red, Five Coloured Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.40, No.210, colour photo, No.113A & B: Medium size, light red, open peony form, with 2-4 rows of incurved, outer petals and a centre of small petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Sport of 'Huawuse Furong'. Originated in China.

Hongwuxin. (Crimson Five Hearts), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.17: (red-five-hearts) crimson, mid-season, Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.73 colour photo: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins revolute, surfaces reclinate, 6.5-7.5 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.52B), diameter about 10 cm. Petals more than 17, folded and divided into 5 groups. Pistils sometimes rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of the wild form reticulata in Tengchong. Different reading: 'Hung-wan-hsin'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Five-Heart', 'Red Five Heart'.

Hongwuzhi. (Red Five Branches), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985; Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.109: Medium sized, light red, open peony form with large outer petals and fascicles of stamens mixed with the centre petals. Originated in China.

Hongxia. (Red Clouds), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.15: (red-cloud) deep crimson mid-season. Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.65, colour illustration: Leaves elliptic to ovate, flat, hard, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate or obtusely rounded, 9-10 cm long x 5.5-6 cm wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.58BC), diameter 14-15 cm. Petals 16-18 in 4 whorls, margins of outer 2 whorls undulate, inner whorls curved or connate at the midribs. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups placed among the curved petals. Pistils rudimentary. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Flowers early to mid-season. Different reading: 'Hung-hsia'. Synonym: 'Red Clouds'.

Hongxia Yingchun. (Red Cloud Greeting Spring). *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.24. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Feb 2008, No.4, p.48, with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of **Zaotaohong** (Early Crimson). Originated by the Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan, China, and named by Xia Lifang. Flowers loose peony form, deep red, (RHS.CC. 61C) 12-13 cm diameter. Petals ca. 24 in 4-5 whorls, outer two almost flat, inner petals incurved. Some stamens as petaloids, balance of stamens dispersed in bundles among the petals. Leaves long elliptic, bases cuneate, leaf surface inflexed, 9.5-14 cm long, 4-7 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Hongxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.p.77. Chinese synonym for **Red Elephant.**

Hongxin Baiban. (Red Heart White Petals), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The petals are snow white and the centre is blood red. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hung-hsin Pai-pan'.

Hongxiuqiu. (Red Embroidered Ball), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui:* A medium sized, full peony red. Originated in China. The name refers to an old Chinese game played with an embroidered ball and refers to the shape of the flower.

Hongxiyue. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Parkes Red Glow.**

Hongyang. (Red Sun), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki, Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.147 as 'Hung Yang': Medium sized, peach pink, formal double. Originated in China.

Hongyi Dahuangguan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for **Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme.**

Hongye Beila. *(C.japonica),* Chinese translation of *ICS Journal,* 2005; A bud and leaf mutation of **Nuccio's Bella Rossa.** Petals have multiple thin purplish radial lines, altering the colour of the flower. Young leaves are purplish. Found in Feng's Camellia Garden, Jinhua City, China. in 2004. Synonyms: 'Jinhua Meinü', 'Red Leaf Bella'.

Hongye Huabeila. (C.japonica), ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec 2009, p.19 with colour photo; A variegated form of **Hongye Beila,** with numerous white patches on the petals. Western synonym 'Red Leaf Bella Variegated'.

Hongyingduo. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.569; Variant through bud mutation. From Jiangsu, China. No further details.

Hongyijin. (One Red Vein), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949: A white double with one streak of red. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hung-ih-chin'.

Hongyilanjiao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.234 with colour photo; A solid red sport of **Yilanjiao.** Formal double, 7-8 cm diameter. Late flowering.

Hongyu. (Red Rain), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.79, No.605: Chinese synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Rosy Mist.**

Hongyuyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Benihagoromo**.

Hongzhangnü. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia In China,* p.57, No.380 as 'hong zhang nü'. Orthographic error for **Hongzhuangnü.**

Hongzhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.78 and Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.218 with colour photos. Chinese synonym for **Tom Knudsen.**

Hongzhong. (Red Heart), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985: Complete, informal double, red. Originated in China.

Hongzhuang Furen. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Lady in Red.**

Hongzhuangnü. (Girl in Red), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.57, No.380, colour photo, No.238 as 'Hong Zhangyü': Large size, 10-11 cm across, open peony form with 28-30, large, incurved, fluted petals and central stamen fascicles mixed with erect, centre petals. Leaves light to mid-green, 7-7.5 cm long x 3.8-4 cm wide. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China. Orthographic error: 'Hongzhangnü'.

Hongzhuqiu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.568. Strong, dense plant, juvenile twigs pale brown. Leaf deep green, elliptic, margins densely serrate, slightly waved, 5-7 cm x 3.5-4.5 cm. Flower peach red, 7-8 cm diameter. Outer petals flat in several rows, regularly arranged, Centre petals do not fully open, remaining in ball shape. Flowers mid-season to late. Synonym 'Putaohong'. From Fujian Province, China.

Hon'inbô. (Principal Head Family's Name of the Igo Game), *(C.japonica)* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large size, red, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hon'inbô. (Principal Head Family's Name of the Igo Game), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû:* Large size, pale pink, formal double. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.2 as 'Honin-bô': Irregular, complete double, more or less imbricated with petals crimson at the centre washing out to soft pink at outer edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Honinbô-tsubaki'. Listed also by Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310 and Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan* with the characters for 'Hon'inbo' translating to "Principal Priest's Residence".

Hon'inbô. (See above), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.626: Medium sized, formal double with crimson, fading out to mauve pink on petal edge. The last character is different to above. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hon'itten. (One True Heaven), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu,* vol.2. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Moto-itten'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei,* No.73, p.22. (Believed extinct.)

Honjobaku. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.104. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Honjohaku', different reading for **Honjojiro.**

Honjohaku. Minagawa Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Honjojiro.**

Honjo-hatsuyuki. (First Snowfall in Honjo), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* under the section "Dotted leaved Camellia". Round leaves, red leaf buds. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.167. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Honjojiro. (Honjo White), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* See following colour pls and descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.77, p.132; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.52, p.26, p.101; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.415, pp.174, 353, 354; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.140, 247: Bush camellia cultivar with spreading habit. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic with side margins evolute, apex acute, shallowly crenate. Flowers pure white, rose form double, with few stamens when fully open. Different readings: 'Honjohaku', 'Honjoshiro', 'Honjyoshiro', 'Honzyô-shiro'. Corruption: 'Honjobaku'. Originated by Minagawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Resembles: **Kagiri, Shiragiku, Hasumijiro.** The original tree was in the precincts of the Kongô Temple.

Honjoshiro. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936 p.25. Different reading for **Honjojiro.**

Honjyoshiro. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.30. Different reading for **Honjojiro.**

Honkon-no-hoshi. (Star of Hong Kong). *(C.hybrid).* Kairyô-en Catalogue Kawaguchi, 1993, p.1, colour photo: Small, single, deep pink with 8-9 long, pointed, channelled petals. Fragrant. A seedling of *C.hongkongensis* x *C.japonica* **Kôshi.** Originated by Mr Murata, Yokohama, Japan.

Honkon-tsubaki. Murata, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu; *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.39, and Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.127. A different reading of the Japanese name for *C.hongkongensis.*

Honlugu. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978 pl.158. Different reading for 'Hongliujiao', synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Honma-sarasa. (Honma's Printed Cotton), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large size, double, deep red with white speckles and dashes. Thought to be synonymous with **Honma-shibori.** (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan.

Honma-shibori. (Honma Dappled), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yorankô,* vol.311: Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* A double, white, striped and speckled with red. Sometimes produces white flowers, or flowers with half red and half white petals. Cylindrical stamens and pistil. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Homma-shibori'. (Believed extinct.)

Honmondan. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* p.25. Taiwanese for **Hongmudan.**

Honmurajiro. (White Camellia from Honmura), *(C,japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.122; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.26 & 215 as 'Hommurajiro'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.140, colour photo, p.247, description: Large sized, rose form white, with dull green, lanceolate leaves, with recurved, tapered acuminate apex and shallow serrations, venation conspicuous. Branches slender with pendant blooms. Blooms late. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Resemble **Ama-no-gawa.** Different reading: 'Hommurajiro'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.243 with colour photo; English translation p.171.

Honnami. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1969, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai; *Tsubaki Meikan; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.80, p.63, description, p.303; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.47: White, campanulate single of 5-6 petals with apices rounded, small to medium size. Stamens spreading cylindrical, 110-120, filaments white. Medium size. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves medium size, wide-oval to round, thick, becoming concave, dark green on a plant with an upright, dense habit. Said to be like **Shûfûraku** but leaves different. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.247. The Kansai **Kamohonnami** is sometimes confused with this variety but is a different cultivar. Different reading 'Hon'ami'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998,

p.242 with colour photo; English translation p.170. An old tree, estimated at 270 years of age survives in Komono Town, Mi'e Prefecture, and appeared in *Owari Tsubaki Banzuke* in 1941.

Honneur d'Amerique. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.III: This blossom of medium size is both regular and irregular, that is, the first 3-4 rows of petals are regularly imbricated, rounded, emarginate; the following ones are small, compact, ruffled to form a heart. Its colouring is a delicate pink, stippled and intersected with a few stripes of vivid pink. Originated in USA by Dunlap. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Honneur d'America', 'Honeur d'Amerique', 'Honor of America', 'Honor de America', 'Honeur de Amerique', 'Honneur de Amerique'. Pseudonyms: 'Monarch', 'Gunnellae', 'Red Ball'.

Honninbô. Different reading for **Hon'inbô.**

Honô. Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* Different reading for **Hono-o.**

Honobono. (Dawn), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Large, pink flower. Different reading: 'Tenmei'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ho-no-hara. (Place name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.241 with colour photo; English translation p.169. Small, dark red, semi-double, split stamens. Late flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A cultivar raised by a private family in Noguchi (former name Honohara), Toyokawa City. Discovered and released by Sachiko Ôtomo in 1980. From Aichi Prefecture.

Honoho. Different reading for **Hono-o**.

Honoka. (Faint Colour), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô,* Double, pale pink, large flowers. Blooms early. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Honô-no-mai. (Fire Dance), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.226, colour photo and description: Very small size, dark red, campanulate single with 5 petals and small, scanty stamens. Late blooming. Leaves light to mid-green, broad-ovate, apices recurved, acute, margins serrulate. Plant habit dwarf type. Different reading: 'Honoo-no-mai'.Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.241 with colour photo; English translation p.169.

Hono-o. (Flame), *(C,rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, *Garden Life,* 1966, p.32, No.17, black and white photo: Flower is dark red peony to irregular, open peony of 8-9 cm across x 5 cm deep. Outer petals, 12-25, long and slender. The inner petals, 10-20, sometimes mingle with the petaloids and 200 stamens with dark yellow filaments. Leaves are long and slender and reflexed. Petiole hirsute. The plant habit is low growing. Different readings: 'Honoho', 'Honô'. Collected in Kochitani City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1959 by Susumu Ishizawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.140, 247, colour photo and description.

Honoo-no-mai. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.9. Different reading for **Honô-nomai**.

Honor de America. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Orthographic variant for **Honneur d'Amerique.**

Honor del Monte Santo. *(C.japonica),* Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct.)

Honor John Cummings. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, 1883. *The Garden*, 24:250: Rather below medium size and of a peculiar, dark, ruby scarlet. Foliage small; flower buds quite pointed. Foliage small. First flowered 1859. Originated in USA. Orthographic error 'Honourable John Cummings'.

Honor Mason. *(C.japonica),* Mason's Nursery Catalogue, 1968: Large, rose-pink peony. Mid-season flowering. See black and white photo on p.9. Originated in New Zealand. Orthographic error: 'Honour Mason'.

Honor of America. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for **Honneur d'Amerique.**

Honor of America Red. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.11. Solid red sport of **Honneur d'Amerique.** Originated in USA.

Honor of Flower. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.30. Synonym for **Hanafûki.**

Hono-tsubaki. (Faint Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômokû:* White spotted with pink. Double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Honour Mason. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue,1986, p.8. Orthographic error for **Honor Mason.**

Honourable John Cummings. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.104. Orthographic error for **Honor John Cummings.**

Honourable Mrs Hope. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.104. Synonym for **Mrs Hope.**

Honpôji. (Honpô Temple), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.176, p.88, description, p.140 as 'Honpô-jo': Loosely branched, large leaved cultivar. Leaves pale green, elliptic, base cuneate, venation impressed, 8.7-11.5 cm long x 3.6-5.5 cm wide; petioles 7-10 mm long, very hairy. Flowers deep, rosy, red (Crimson 22/1) single, widely cup-shaped, petals strongly wavy, 6-8, the largest 5.8 cm long x 6.3 cm wide; cylindrical stamen cluster, 2.7 cm high, filaments creamy, reddish at the base. Flowers mid-season to late. Different readings:- 'Hompôji', 'Honbôji'. Originated in the garden of the Honpô Temple, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Shûhô Kirino in 1958. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.33, pp.49, 296 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1979, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.151, as 'Honbôji'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.140 colour photo.

Honpôji-atsuba. (Thick Leaved Camellia of Honpôji), *(C.hybrid),* Fukushima & Iwasa, 1966, *Cytological Studies of Camellias,* p.34. The cultivar is a pentaploid, but no description. Tuyuma, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* p.41 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.296. A seedling of **Honpôji.** Different reading: 'Honbôji-atsuba'. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Honshiratama. (Principal White Jewel), *(C.japonica),* Saitama Botanic Gardens, 1960; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.47: Medium sized, wide campanulate, white single, 5-6 petals, large, wide, creped at apex; compact, stamen column, small, yellow anthers, light, creamy filaments, joined into a tube for half their length. Early flowering. Leaves lanceolate, medium sized to small, tapering to long, acuminate apex, thick, dark green and wavy, depressed venation, sharply but obscurely serrate. Named in Japan by Jisaku Minagawa to distinguish it from other Camellias named 'Shiratama'. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.67 and p.301; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.140 colour photo, p.247, description. This is thought by some to be a synonym for **Shiratama** from Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* and Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.*

Hon-wabisuke. (Principal Wabisuke), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: 'Daitokuji-wabisuke', 'Kochô-wabisuke', 'Wabisuke'.

Honzyô-shiro. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Honjojiro**.

Hô-ô. Different reading for the *C.x vernalis* **Karagoromo.**

Hô-ô. (Mythical Phoenix), *(C.sasanqua),* Sôsei-en Nursery, 1959, *Shokubutsu Sômokuroku:* Large size, pale pink, double. Originated in Japan.

Hô'ô. (Phoenix) (*C.hybrid*) from Hukaya, Saitama Pref.. Published as the front cover of *Japan Camellia*, No. 82, February 2007: Orchid pink, lotus form semi-double, large, 10 to 12 cm diameter and 5cm in depth, stamens small tubular and sometimes split, blooming in March to April. Tree weeping, vigorous. Leaves lanceolate and twisted. A crossing of *C.japonica* **Hagoromo** and *C.saluenensis hybrid* **Tulip Time.** First flower seen in 2003. Originated in 1998, and named by Sôshin Hirai.

Hoobeni. Different reading for **Hôbeni.**

Hoocheri. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.19 as 'Hoocherii': Pure white. Originated in Italy.

Hô-ôdai. (Pedestal for Mythical Phoenix), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.100 as 'Hoo-dai': Pure pink. Large, cupped semi-double with petaloids. Originated in Japan.

Hoodii. *(C.japonica),* Masters, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* (1):66. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hooemi. (Smile), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.96, p.48, description, p.114: Leaves large, broadly elliptic to ovate elliptic, acuate, deep green, impressed venation, 7.2-8.5 cm long x 3-4.7 cm wide; petioles hairy. Flowers soft pink, (Neyron rose 623/3) semi-double with 17-20 slightly emarginate, truncate petals, a few small petals mixed with stamens with whitish or pale cream filaments. Stamens 2.6-3 cm high, slightly irregular, often divided into several fascicles. Flowers mid-season. Different readings: 'Hohoemi', 'Hôemi', 'Bishô'. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hoog's Spectabilis. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Hogg's Spectabilis', synonym for **Spectabile.**

Hooker. *(C.hybrid),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Unusual, open form single; pale pink. Late flowering. A hybrid of 'Juno' [**Jupiter (Paul)**] x **Salutation** raised by G. Carlyon, Parr, Cornwall, England.

Hookeri. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4 as 'Hookerii': Colour of flower, vivid red with splashes of white, very fine form; the leaves are wide and long and bullate. A formal double of fuchsine red, about 9 cm across. Originated in Scotland.

Hookeri (Low). *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:9, 10 as 'Hookerii', a second camellia of this name: Pale pink with rounded leaves. In van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13 it is listed as 'Hookeri'(Low). Originated in England.

Hô-oku. (House with Mugwort Roof), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.241, 471 as 'Hôoku' in index: A small, white, formal double. Originated in Japan.

Hô'o-kujaku (Phoenix 'Peacock') (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Red lotus form semi-double, irregular stamens, blooming in March to April, large. Tree spreading and weeping. Leaves inversely lanceolate, medium. A crossing between **Kujaku** and **Yuri-shibori.** Originated by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2002 .

Hô-ô-nishiki. (Phoenix Brocade), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shûbyo, 1910 as 'Howo-nishiki': White flushed pink, darkening towards the edge and striped white on lower half. Large semi-double. Different readings: 'Hoo-nishiki', 'Howo-nishiki', 'Hoh-o-nishiki'. Originated in Tokyo, Japan.

Hoo-nishiki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.10. Different reading for **Hô-onishiki**.

Hooper Connell. This name was originally published in the ACS., *Quarterly,* Oct.1950, as Reg. No.54 with the ACS. However it was the desire of the originator that it should be named for his wife and he distributed it from the date of its Plant Patent 1078, in 1952 as **Mrs Hooper Connell.** This is now regarded as its valid name under the requirement that the name should be approved by the originator.

Hoosakia. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Hosackii.**

Hope. *(C.x williamsii),* Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1986: (Feathers 1005) A sister seedling to **Bridal Gown** with broader leaves than most *C.x williamsii,* 12.5 cm x 5 cm, on a strong, dense bush, taller than wide. Full, peony flowers, 10 cm across, resmbling its parent **Debutante** with a light honey colour fading to white or flesh pink. Broad, rounded, outer petals, surrounding smaller petals and petaloids. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Hope Griffin. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.25, Reg. No.2484. A large to very large, ivory white, semi-double to anemone sport of **Nuccio's Pink Lace.** Originated by George and Jane Griffin, Nashville, Tenn., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The sport was first observed in 1992, and has flowered true on propogation for 5 years. Average flower size is 12.7-14 cm across x 7.5-9 cm deep, with 18-20 petals, 2-4 petaloids, golden anthers and yellow-green filaments. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 6.5-12.7 cm long x 5-5.7 cm wide.

Hopfer. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.104. Abbreviation for **Otto Hopfer.**

Hopfer No.270. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.16. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Hopkin's Light Pink. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942. No description. Originated in USA.

Hopkin's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.332. No description. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, p.9: Soft pink with an occasional streak, spot or petal of red. Miniature, peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1988, vol.XV, No.7, p.19. Originated by Hopkins, Anderson, California, USA. Sports: **Hopkin's Pink Coral, Hopkin's Pink Dawn, Hopkin's Red, Hopkin's Rose Pink.**

Hopkin's Pink Coral. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4: Coral pink sport of **Hopkin's Pink.** Originated in USA.

Hopkin's Pink Dawn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.70: Sport of **Hopkin's Pink.** Soft pink to light pink, shading to white at edge. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Hopkin's Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.70: Red sport of **Hopkin's Pink.** Originated by C.A. Boynton, Lodi, California, USA.

Hopkin's Rose Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.70: Rose pink sport of **Hopkin's Pink.** Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Hopkin's Variegated. Lindo Nurseries Price Lists, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Lady MacKinnon.**

Hopkin's White. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942: Medium sized, white single. Originated by Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California, USA.

Hopsonii. *(C.japonica),* Floy Catalogue, 1832 as 'Hopsoni'. No description. Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture:* Fine, double, scarlet. Originated by Floy, USA.

Horace Hinds. *(C.japonica),* Harris' Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. No description. Originated by Clower, USA.

Hôraihaku. (White from Hôrai). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.238 with colour photo; English translation p.167. Large, white, sake cup-shaped to trumpet shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, thick. Somewhat spreading growth, vigorous. A cross between *C.x williamsii* **Asahi** and *C.japonica* **Shiratama.** Originated by Sigeichi Hirano, named and released in 1986. Registration to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery pending. 'Hôrai has many meanings; In China a legendary mountain where immortals lived in the eastern sea; In Japan it was considered to be Mt Fuji, and also considered to be Taiwan. From Kanagawa Prefecture.

Hôrai-kô. (Camellia from Hôrai), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.169, colour photo and description: Medium size, red, single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, opening saucer-shaped, with a central stamen cylinder, with filaments pink at the base to yellow at the top, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Cold hardy with thick petals. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, narrow-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Originated in Hôrai-gorge, in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.

Hôraikô. (Fragrance of Hôrai). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.13, colour plate p.42: Originated by Kôji, Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Engei-tarô'an.** Small size, 7 cm across, single of 7 petals, light pink, deeper at edge, petals incurved. Infertile. Hôrai is a mythological island in the Eastern Sea, the abode of a hermit with magical powers.

Hôraizan. (Mount Hôrai), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai,* (before 1868) as 'Hôraisan', different kanji, same pronunciation: Snowy white. Triple row. Protruding flower centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hôraku. (Abundant Delight), *(C.reticulata), International Camellia Journal,* 1984, No.16, p.77, Reg. No.8: Originated by Dr Akito Noguchi, Beppu, Japan from seed supplied by Col. T. Durrant, New Zealand in 1969. Putative seed parent: 'Willow Wand'. (**Liuye Yinhong**). First bloomed 1975. Flowers, large, semi-double with 3 rows of heavy textured, waved and fluted petals of rose-pink about a group of yellowish filaments with golden anthers. Size is up to 13 cm across x 12 cm deep. Its form is somewhat like **Lasca Beauty**. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, 9.5 cm x 6 cm, dark green. Plant habit compact, upright and medium in rate.

Hôraku. (Treasures and Pleasures). *(C.rusticana). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.238 with colour photo; English translation p.167. Small, white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Somewhat upright growing, vigorous. A natural seedling of *C.rusticana* **Ichiraku.** Originated and released by Mamoru Naitô in 1992.

Horenge. (Lotus of Flame). *(C.rusticana). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.242 with colour photo; English translation p.170. Medium size, red, lotus-form, split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural rusticana seedling. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Hordes Vera. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p. 11. No description. Originated in Italy.

Hôrei. (Chubby Beauty), *(C.sasanqua),* 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô,* No.6, p.43; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44; Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.21: Medium size, single, pink graduations on white ground. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hori. (Moat), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695. *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Iro-hanayose Irotsuki:* (eight fold), medium large, red flower, sometimes with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Horikawa-shibori. (Horikawa's Variegated), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.140, colour photo, p.247, description: Large single to semi-double with large, rounded petals, 9-11 in number, some cleft at the apex, pale pink, with deep pink stripes and a large, stamen cluster. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, obscurely serrate, venation conspicuous. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1960.

Hori-no-uchi. (Inside the Moat), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.194, 195, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, vase shaped single, with 5 broad, embracing petals which do not open flat, and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and large, yellow anthers, Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, thick and flat, elliptic. A wild japonica found in a plant market in Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1977.

Horkan. Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co. Catalogue, ca.1934, p.20, as 'Horken'. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue. 1938-1939, p.18. Synonym for 'Variabilis' (**Pompone**). Orthographic errors: 'Harkan', 'Horken'. Other synonyms: 'Rena Campbell', 'Mille Beaux', 'Missima', 'Pearl Marginata', 'Dan McCarthy', 'Horkan Variegated'.

Horkan Variegated. Lindo Nurseries Price List. 1941-1942, p.5 as 'Horkan Var.'. Synonym for 'Variabilis' (**Pompone**).

Horkan Alba. *Camellia Digest,* 1(1),1940 as 'Harkon Alba'. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Horken. Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co. Catalogue, ca.1934, p.20. Synonym for 'Variabilis' (**Pompone**).

Hornsby Pink. Exbury Garden Ltd. Catalogue, 1967-1968. Synonym for **Begonia.**

Horode-Gumo. RHS., 1954, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.8, p.96, black and white photo, p.48. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hinode-gumo.**

Horrida. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1839, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.15, p.198: Hovey, 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Originated in the UK by Young. Synonym: 'Horrida de Young'.

Horrida de Young. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4. Synonym for **Horrida.**

Horrora. van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:2. Synonym for **Aurora.**

Horry Frost. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.22: Red and white. Small formal double. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, Charleton, South Carolina. Pseudonym: 'La Sorella'. See Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.165, black and white photo. Orthographic variant: 'Hoary Frost'.

Horsfallia. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.12. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii.**

Horsfalliae. August van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18,. for **Horsphallii.**

Horsfallii. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1872, p.152 as 'Horsfalli'. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii.**

Horsphalie. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii.**

Horsphalliae. van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:10. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii.**

Horsphallii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1839, 1:4 as 'Horsphalli': Bright red, strongly veined, well imbricated with the centre finely streaked with white. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Horsphalliae', 'Horsfalie', 'Horsfallia'. 'Horsfallii', 'Horsfalliae', 'Horsphaliae', 'Horsphollia'. Named after Mr. Horsfall of Liverpool.

Horsphollia. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.10. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii.**

Hortansia. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Orthographic error for **Hortencia.**

Hortencia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error 'Hortansia'.

Hortense Williams. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Horto Loureiro. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-90, p.93; Formal double, imbricated, pink striped and sprinkled carmine. Blooms abundantly, flowers open easily. Remarkable. Eduardo Sequeira, 1891, *Jornalde Horticultura Pratica,* Vol.XXII, p.94: Double, imbricated, rose-pink, striped and sprinkled carmine. Originated in Portugal.

Hôryûji. (Hôryû Temple), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* True red, flat flower, large size with short stamen cluster. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hosachiana. Bosse, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei,* p.444. Orthographic error for **Hosackii.**

Hosachii. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.19. Orthographic error for **Hosackii.**

Hosackia. Anonymous, 1831, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris,* 8:188-189. Orthographic error for **Hosackii**.

Hosackii. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1831, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris* 8:188-189 as 'Hosackia': From seeds of the old Double Red, (**Rubra Plena**), planted 1823, flowered 1827 and presented by Floy of the New York Horticultural Society, Jan.17, 1830. Michael Floy & Sons, 1832, Catalogue, p.55: Fine, double scarlet. Hosacks. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris,* 16:212: Originated by Floy. This flower is more than 10 cm across, very double and a dazzling scarlet colour. It opens with regularity and when entirely open is quite flat; it lasts a long time without fading. The outer petals are broad, those of the centre are small, short and united in fasciciles, sometimes with tints of white stripes. Orthographic errors: 'Hosakiae', 'Hosackia', 'Hoosakia', 'Hosachii', 'Hosakii', 'Hosakiana', 'Hosackii', 'Hosachii'.

Hosakiae. John Miller Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Hosackii.**

Hosakii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Orthographic error for **Hosackii.**

Hôseki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.244. Different reading for 'Hôshaku', synonym for **Fukurin-edo-nishiki.**

Hôsen. (Temples Name), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.140, colour photo and description: Medium size, pink with the colour fading towards the centre, wide campanulate single, with 6 broad, emarginate petals, slightly crinkled, and a central column of stamens with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers, blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrulate. Originated in Izu Isle, Japan. A seedling of **Hôsenji.** Originated by Keizô Takahashi, named and released by Masaomi Murata.

Hôsenji. (Hôsen Temple), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.138, colour photo, p.246, description:- Small, tubular single pink with short, compact, stamen column. Leaves elliptic, shining mid-green, impressed venation, medium serrate, apex acute, base cuneate. Originated at the Hôsenji Temple, in Ito City, Izu Isle, Kantô, Japan. Synonym: 'Hôsenji-tsubaki'.

Hôsenji-tsubaki. Izu Ohshima, 1980. Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue. Synonym for **Hôsenji.**

Hôshaku. Synonym for **Fukurin-edo-nishiki.**

Hôshi. (Priest), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.246: White, cup-shaped single, medium to large size, spreading stamens. Early flowering. Leaves medium size, ovate, apex acuminate, recurved. Plant habit upright and variable. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.237. Note – The colour photo accompanying that entry is incorrect. English translation p.166.

Hoshi-akashi. (Spotted Akashi), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* White spotted variegation of **Akashiren** in *Shishiki Hanagatachô.* See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshi-asahi. (Spotted Asahi), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* No description but thought to be a white spotted variegation of Asahi from *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Hoshibotan. (Spotted Peony), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.15; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Rose-pink, spotted white. Large semi-double with 3 rows of petals. Resembles 'Kahei-tsubaki'. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.142, p.246: Large, irregular semi-double to peony form, red with white markings. Leaves lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins serrate, mid-green. Late blooming. Flower shape and leaves resemble **Mikenjaku.** Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.298 & p.335; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.139, colour photo, p.247 description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.323. Synonym: 'Hoshi-iri-botan'.

Hoshi-date. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hashidate.**

Hoshi-ezo. (Ezo Star), *(C.japonica)* Cho, [before 1867], *Chinka Fu,* Illustr. p.16-17. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshi Garuma. Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948. Corruption of Japanese name **Hoshiguruma.**

Hoshiguruma. (Star Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.15; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Variegated form of **Higuruma.** Cardinal red, spotted white, or occasionally moired with white. Small formal double. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Based on the same characters and probably synonymous with **Hoshihiguruma** in the *Kadan Chikinshô.* Synonyms: 'Star Carriage', 'Star Wheel'. See: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangements,* colour photos, p.161, 166, 175, 185, 182, 197, 211; Tuyama 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.80, pl.43; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.313, p.158; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.425; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.90, colour photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.138, colour photo, p.247, description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.397. A study of the above illustrations shows a small formal double to rose form double, petals emarginate, red with clear white spots in various degrees. Sport: **Higuruma.** Leaves lanceolate, blunt acute to acuminate, finely serrate, glossy mid-green. This appears quite different to the peony form illustrated by Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* p.177 under the name **Hoshiguruma.**

Hoshiguruma. (Star Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: (Star Wheel). Peony form flowers, shaped much like a wheel, deep rose, very slow growth. Midseason blooming. See: Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.177 with black and white photo shows a typical peony form and gives the colour as Cherry 722/1 but has no white variegation. The variety was purchased from Domoto by McIlhenny in 1936 and presumably Domoto imported it from Japan.

Hoshihiguruma. (Starred Fire Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.I, No.218; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Red flower, mixed with many white spots. The tone of the colour is more beautiful than **Higuruma**. Originated in Japan. "Hoshi" refers to the white stars or spots, a variegated form of **Higuruma** and it is probable that the variety is synonymous with **Hoshiguruma.** Different reading: 'Hoshihikuruma'.

Hoshihiguruma. (Spotted Higuruma), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosecho:* Flower shape is like **Higuruma,** red double with white spots. Thought that it may be synonymous with the above **Hoshihiguruma.** Different reading: 'Sashimaze-higuruma'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshihime. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50. Synonym for the *C.x vernalis* **Gaisen**.

Hoshihime. (Star Princess), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.105, p.70, description, p.306: Small, red single with sparse white spots, 7-9 petals cleft at the apex and a large, central, spreading stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Occasionally blooms occur with white moiring or white margins. Early blooming. Leaves elliptic, shallowly serrate, apex acute, mid-green, petioles hirsute. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1959. This cultivar was first named 'Hoshimusume', but was changed to **Hoshihime** to prevent confusion with an existing 'Hoshimusume'. See: Seibundo Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.139, colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.238.

Hoshi-hiryô. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26. Different reading for **Hoshihiryû.**

Hoshihiryû. (Spotted Hiryû), *(C.x vernalis),* Nakayama, 1851, *Senkaôden,* vol.5: Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu; Nihon Shubyô,* 1910: A white variegated form of **Hiryû.** Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hoshihiryô', 'Hoshi-hiryu'. Synonyms: 'Hiryû-nishiki', 'Spotted Hiryu', 'Shibori-hiryû', 'Hiryû-boshi'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Hoshi-Hiro'. **Hoshihiryû** was first brought to USA by Professor E. Fenerosa in 1906 and planted in Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.561, p.219 & 392. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50 has **Hiryû** and **Hoshihiryû** as synonymous, but in Japan and the West, **Hoshihiryû** is used to designate the white variegated form of **Hiryû.** Chinese synonym: 'Xingfeilong'.

Hoshihitotsu. (One Star), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden.1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White, very small, 5 petalled single. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.97. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshi-iri-bokuban. Different reading for **Hoshi-iri-bokuhan.**

Hoshi-iri-bokuhan. (Spotted Bokuhan), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See JCS., 1967, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.36; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Deep red with white petaloids, small size with anemone centre. A sport of Bokuhan. Originated in Japan. Synonym 'Tinsie Variegated'.

Hoshi-iri-botan. (Spotted Peony), Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei, Shokubutsu Zufu.* Different reading for **Hoshibotan.**

Hoshikage. (Starlight), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.387, colour photo and description: Small size, white with the faintest tones of pink, formal double with 6-8 petal rows. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. The colour of the flowers changes from pink to white as the temperature rises in the spring. Originated in Kurobe City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1970.

Hoshikaraito. (Spotted Karaito), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshihi Hanagatachô.* Semi-double, large size, red with erect petaloids in the centre and spotted with white. The

variegated form of **Kara-ito.** See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.79. Thought to be synonymous with **Goshoguruma.** Originated in Japan.

Hoshikeibu. (Meaning obscure), *(C japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed exinct).

Hoshikurenai. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55 & 1970, No.10, p.127. A transliteration error for **Fuji-kurenai** in Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu.*

Hoshimusume. (Star Maiden), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki, Meikan,* p.212, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.139, colour photo, p.247 description: Medium sized, crimson, peony to anemone form, of large size, lightly veined petals, cleft at the apex, with a centre of intermixed stamens and petaloids. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, slightly depressed venation, shallowly serrate. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Kitakanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1959.

Hoshimusume. The old name for **Hoshihime.**

Hoshinakashiro. (Spotted Mid-white), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Itô, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Single, small white flower variegated with red spots. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hoshi-naka-shiro', (Believed extinct.)

Hoshi-no-hikari. (Star Glitter), *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Goshi-no-hikari': Bright red, large, semidouble. Originated in Japan.

Hoshi-no-hitomi. (Stars in the Eyes), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.28: Small corolla, vivid red, semi-double with overlapping petals, opening flat. A seedling of *C.japonica* var. *rusticana* **Senbazuru** x *(C.japonica x C.lutchuensis).* Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hoshi-no-ko. (Son of Star). *(C.x williamsii). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.272 with colour photo; White, or pale pink shading to white, small single, trumpet shape with channelled petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of **Tsuki-no-fui** x **Our Betty.** Originated by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan.

Hoshi-no-negai. (Wishing a Star). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.239 with colour photo; English translation p.168. Small to medium size, white with pink graduation, lion-form double. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth, branches weeping. A cross between *C.japonica* 'Gyokuro' and *C.vernalis* **Gaisen.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1983. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hoshi-no-yuki. (Starlit Snow), *(C,japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias* as 'Hosho-no-yuki'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hoshi-otome. (Starred Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.314, p.159, description, p.184: Leaves light green, lanceolate to lanceolate-elliptic, base cuneate, apex gradually acuminate, manifestly serrate margins, 6.2-8.5 cm long x 2.5-3.5 cm wide. Flowers complete formal double, flat when fully open. Rose (deeper than Rose opal 022), blotched white on outer petals. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hoshiryômen. (Spotted Both Sides), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* vol.344. Red, double, a white spotted variation of **Ryômen.** Early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Hoshisekai. (Star World), *(C.rusticana),* Tatayama Catalogue, 1957; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.138, colour photo, p.247, description: Small, light red single, tubular form. Leaves green, variegated light yellow, irregularly round the margin. obovate, acuminate, obscurely serrate. Petiole hirsute. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hoshisokoshiro. (White Base with Spots), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* No.46; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, eight-fold, convex, red flower with some white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Hoshi-soko-shiro', 'Hoshizokoshiro'.

Hoshitobi. Minagawa Catalogue, 1956. Different reading for 'Seihi', synonym for **Daikagura.**

Hoshi-unryû. (Starred Cloud Dragon), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.247: Irregular white variegation on a red background. Flowers double. Stamens sometimes cylindrical, sometimes dispersed. Medium size. Midseason flowering. Leaves small, ovate, thick, dark green. An old camellia from a private family in Mure Town, Kagawa, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1979.

Hoshiyadori. (Sleeping under the Stars). *(C.rusticana). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.240 with colour photo; English translation p.168. Small, palest pink striped deep red, lotus-form semi-double. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Fukurin-ikkyû.** Originated by Kimura Shikishima'en Nursery around 1978. Named and released by Kiyoshi Tarumoto. From Hyôgo Prefecture.

Hôshô. (Rich Adornment), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.292, colour photo and description: Medium to large size, white, semi-double with 11-13 broad petals, somewht undulate margins, and a central stamen cluster with pale lemon filaments and deep yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves deep green, small, elliptic, apices acute to tapering acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino.

Hôshôki. (Recording Just Laws), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.193, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, vase-shaped single, with 5 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals, with a large, central stamen cluster, filaments pinkish to white, joined for the lower third. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, broad-elliptic, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Hôshu. (Treasured Gem), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.78, p.39, description, p.108: Leaves broadly elliptic, a little wavy, shining dark green, impressed venation, 7.3-7.9 cm long x 2.6-3.8 cm wide; petiole green, 4-6 mm long, densely hairy. Flowers hang downwards, palest pink (paler than Rose-pink 427/3), petals 42-50, opening to a prominent, round bud-centre. Stamens never exposed. Flowers mid-season to late. Different reading 'Hôju'. Old name 'Hakuhôju'. Originated in Yatsuo-chô, Toyama, Japan. Named and released by Toyama Rusticana Lovers Club in 1965. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.406. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.137 as 'Hôju'.

Hôshu-cha. Different reading for 'Hôju-cha'. Synonym for the Chinese **Baozhu Cha.**

Hôshûka. (Yoshiharu's Autumn Flower) *C.rusticana), Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo; JCR Regn No. 2013-12, (ser. No.12). A seedling of **Momosuzume**. Single, medium size, pink, petal chips at back pointed and bent outwards. Early blooming. Originated by Yoshiharu Yano.

Hôshusunago. (Dotted Hôshu), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.394, p.200, description, p.206: Leaves broadly elliptic, shortly acuminate, green to dark green, crenate, 6.1-8.9 cm long x 3.5-5.1 cm wide; petioles 4-8 mm long, smooth. Flowers complete, formal double of palest pink (Rose-pink 427/2), minutely striped and dotted rosy red (Rose Opal 022/1), petals 62- 78, the inner ones remaining in a tight, spherical, bud centre, rarely unfolding; stamens 30-40, filaments white. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Translation: 'Hôshu' is an abbreviation for "Gibôshu', a traditional ovoid

shape used in Japanese architecture while "Sunago" refers to sand. The first refers to the bud centre, the second to the finely spotted petals. Different reading: Hôjusunago'.

Hosobahiiragi-tsubaki. Shibata, 1949. Japanese name for *C.japonica* var *ilicifolia.* Synonym *C.ilicifolia.*

Hosobamomo. (Pink Narrow Leaves), *(C.sasanqua),* JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44: Medium size, deep pink, single. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.314 with colour photo; English translation p.221. Slender petals. Leaves lanceolate and very long. Flowers early. Upright, vigorous growth. Raised at Kosaki Chinju'en Nursery, Inazawa City, Japan in 1970s. Named by Shûhô Kirino. Resembles **Hosobashiro** very closely except for the petal colour.

Hosobashidare-shiroyabu. (Tapered Leaf, Weeping White), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.320, p.135, description, p.245: Small, campanulate, white single. Leaves lanceolate with gradually tapering, acuminate apex, mid-green, obscurely serrate. Originated in Japan.

Hosobashiro. (Narrow Leaf White), *(C.sasanqua),* JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.44: Medium size, white, single. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.314 with colour photo; English translation p.221. Slender petals. Flowers early. Leaves lanceolate and very long. Upright, tending to be weeping. Raised at Kosaki Chinju'en Nursery, Inazawa City, Japan in 1970s. Named by Shûhô Kirino.

Hoso-e-ômi. (Uncertain), *(C.x vernalis),* Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, "Cytogenetic Studies of the Origin of *C.x vernalis"; Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science,* vol.55, No.2, p.208. A triploid cultivar of the *C.x vernalis* group.

Hoso-e-yabu. (Slender Branched Bush Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.145, p.73, description, p.131: A bush Camellia of elongated, slender, erect branches. Leaves very dark green, shiny, venation slightly impressed, crenate, 6.5-8.6 cm long x 2.9-4.1 cm wide. Flowers single, campanulate, red (Cardinal Red 822/3),5 petals, the largest 5.5 cm long x 4.3 cm wide, slightly recurved. Stamens 3.8-4.5 cm long, white with a nuance of pink. Flowers late. Originated in Japan by Hamada, Tôji-in, Kyôto-shi.

Hoso-Goryô. (Personal Name, a famous beauty) *(C.japonica)* An historic plant of yabu-tsubaki on Goto Island, Japan. Age not recorded.

Hosshinhaku. (Hosshin's White), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.139, colour photo, p.247, description: Small, campanulate, white single with pinched in stamen cluster, yellow anthers, white filaments, Mid-season flowering. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.26, 27. Selected from wild japonicas in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1970. "Hosshin" alludes to the Buddhist Temple 'Hosshinji".

Hosshin-shibori. (Dappled Hosshin), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co, Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-140: White blotched on a red ground, single, small with overlapping petals, twisted stamens. Originated in Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.241 with colour photo; English translation p.168. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. Parentage unknown, named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1980. The word 'Hosshin' means a religious awakening or Buddha's Mind. Alternative reading 'Hottshin-shibori'.

Hosshin-shiro. *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.7 as 'Hottshin-shiro'; Pure white, small tubular single. upright plant. Flowers mid-season. Named by Shu. Hisatomi, Japan.

Hosshin-wabisuke. (Hosshin's Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.88 with colour photo; ; A sport of **Tarôkaja**, named by S. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan

in 1992. Small, peach pink, trumpet shaped single.. Sterile stamen column. Upright growth. Leaves medium size, oblong, and revolute at margins. Flowers mid-season.

Hosshin-zakura. (Hosshin's Cherry), *(C.hiemalis),* Kairyô-en, 1965, *Engei An'nai;* JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48: Peach pink, double, large size. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Hossukasuri. (See below), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.249: Small, white, peony form with frilly petals and soft pink stripes. Originated in Japan. "Hossu" is a whisk of white bears hair used in Buddhist ceremonies to brush away the worldly worries and evils, and "kasuri" = colour patch. Different reading: 'Hossutobi'iri'.

Hossutobi'iri. Different reading for **Hossukasuri.**

Host of Heaven. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.138. Synonym for **Jitsugetsusei.**

Hot Lips. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2621. First bloomed in 2001. A chance seedling originated by Dr James Habel and propagated by Capt. Doug Simon, Norfolk, Va., USA. The dark red semi-double bloom has 20 long, channelled petals with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flower size is 10 cm across. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.92, colour photo p.c2. Flowers mid-season. Plant is upright with average growth rate.

Hot Pants. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.32, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hot Pink. *(C.hybrid),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2076: Large size, hot pink, semi-double. Originated by Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.81, with a colour photo between p.60, 61: The seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 11 cm across. Flower stands up like a tulip when open. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid with medium to dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm.

Hot Stuff. *(C.x williamsii). Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.178. Very bluish, deep pink. Medium size, semi-double. Average, open, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. (N#9213).

Hot Whiskey Bayou. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings,* p.4, colour photo: Medium sized, deep pink, formal double. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Hotarubukuro. (Campanulata), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.215: Very small, white, single. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.322; English translation p.239. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected by Yoshiaki Andoh from cultivars at a Kyoto temple. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1971.

Hotei-asobi. (Playing of Hotei), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan;* McIlhenny, 1942, *700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.16: Cup-shaped, white, tipped and marbled Amaranth purple. Originated in Japan. "Hotei" is the name of an ancient Buddhist priest who symbolizes happiness.

Ho-ting-ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Different reading for **Heding Cha.**

Ho Ting Hung. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Hedinghong.**

Hotoke. (Buddha), *(C.japonica),* Williams Catalogue, 1891, p.24: A new Japanese camellia introduced by Mr Gerald Waller. This is a very chaste, single flower, about 7.5 cm across. The stamens

are primrose with golden anthers surrounded by a single row of pure white guard petals. (Believed extinct.) Corrupted name is 'Hotoko'.

Hotoko. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.104. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hotoke.**

Hotori. (Vicinity), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pink double, small sized with narrow, short, round tipped petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hototogisu. (Cuckoo), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kakan Kômoku:* White spotted red, large size. Double. Originated in Japan. Note: There appear to be at least three different cultivars with different characters which can translate as "Cuckoo". They each have different readings. The one used for this cultivar has the different reading of 'Kakkô'. (Believed extinct.)

Hototogisu-tsubaki. (Cuckoo Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô,* vol.I; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* as 'Hototogisu'; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306 as 'Hototogisutsubaki'; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as 'Hototogisu': Red with 3-4 rows of petals. Snowy spots. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Sometime produces different coloured sports. Different reading: 'Hotogisu'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hototogisu. (Cuckoo), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1949, *Chinkashû.* This is the modern cultivar with this name. Colour photos and descriptions are in: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl. 100, p.170; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.123, pp.62, 123; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.89, p.32; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.204, pp.102, 321; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.72; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.138; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.308. Taking Tuyuma's description: Leaves elliptical to narrowly elliptic, undulated, venation elevated. Flowers semi-double, pink, (Neyron Rose 623/1) petals many, embracing each other, inclined to recurve at the apex on fully opening, indented at apex. Staminal tube narrow and a little irregular. Believed to be a seedling of **Kayoidori.** Different reading of characters 'Funyoki'.

Hotshot. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1997, p.21, Reg. No.2399. A miniature, deep dark red, formal double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The seedling is over 15 years old. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 30+ petals. Plant growth is upright, average and medium, with dark green leaves. Previously called 'Domoto's Red Formal'.

Hottshin-shibori. *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7; Alternative spelling for **Hosshin-shibori.**

Hottshin-shiro. *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.7; Alternative spelling for **Hosshin-shiro.**

Hottshin-zakura. *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.7; Bright pink, medium size, spherical single. A seedling of **Goshozakura**. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Shu. Hisatomi, Japan.

Houdi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.574, p.70. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Hody Wilson.**

Houdii. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.8 as 'Houdi': Imbricated, double pink. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.69: Imbricated, deep scarlet. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4 as 'Houdi'. No description. Orthographic error: 'Houttii'.

Houdissiana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant 'Oudissiana'.

Hougetsu. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Hôgetsu.**

Houjue Furen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Marchioness of Salisbury.**

Houka. Different reading for 'Hôka' or **Noroshi** .

Houki-jiro. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; White single. Selected from a wild population.

Houli. (Generous Gift), *(C.sasanqua),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.75, No.558: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, red, double with 25-30 petals. Originated in the Hunan Province, China. Japanese reading: 'Kôrei'.

Houlipin. (Generous Gift). (*C.japonica).* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese name for Nuccio's No.9037. Originated in USA. No description.

Hounds Cry. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings,* p.16, colour photo: Light red semi-double with reflexed petals. A seedling of **Ville de Nantes**, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

House of Gold. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.45: Red. Medium large, peony form with many petaloids and dispersed stamens in 5 groups. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Baker.

House Party. (*C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.67: Pink. Large size, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the USA by Shackelford.

Houttii. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers,* P.85. Orthographic error for **Houdii.**

Houweir. Gao, Jiyin, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.12. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Eugenia Howell.**

Houye Diechi. (Thick Leaf Butterfly Wings), *(C.reticulata),* Yü, 1950, RHS, *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report,* p.130 as 'Hoyehtiechih'; Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16, 17: Light crimson. Early to mid-season. Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.69, colour photo: Leaves oblong-ovate, flat, slightly reclinate, apices acute, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 6-10 cm long x 3-4.9 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57D), diameter 11-14 cm. Petals about 20 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded and erect. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups by the folded petals. Pistils well developed or rudimentary. Fertile. The leaves are thick, yellow and asymmetric. The petals are few, curved and erect so as to look like butterfly wings. It is cultivated in Kunming. There is an ancient tree in the Golden Temple, Kunming with a height of 15m and an age estimated as over 300 years. Flowers early to mid-season. In the book *Diannan Chahua Xioazhi,* 1930, it is recorded that, "There are two cultivars named 'Diechi'. **Yinhong Diechi** has petals that look like butterfly wings and spinel pink flowers. **Fenhong Diechi** has petals that look like butterfly wings and pink flowers. It is believed that **Fenhong Diechi** is synonymous with **Houye Diechi.** Different readings: 'Houyehtiechih', 'Hou-yeh Tieh-ch'ih', 'Hou Yeh Tieh Chih', 'Ho-Yeh-Tie-Chih'. 'Hoyetiechih'. Synonyms: 'Dayediechi', 'Fenhong Diechi'. Western Synonyms: 'Butterfly Wings', 'Thick Leaf Butterfly', 'Large Leaf Butterfly Wings'. Colour photos: Front cover, 1968, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.V, No.5; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.148.

Hou-yeh Tich Ch'ih. Yü and Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Houye Diechi.**

Hovea. *(C.japonica)* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.219. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. No description. Orthographic error 'Hovei'.

Hovei. Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic error for **Hovea.**

Hovey. *Camellia Digest,* 1943. Orthographic error for **Howeana.**

Hovey, C.H. Nicholson, 1884, *The Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening,* p.251. Orthographic variant for **C.H. Hovey.**

Howard Asper. *(C. reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p .236, Reg. No .680: A 4 year old hybrid of 'Lion Head',* (**Damanao**) x **Coronation,** that first flowered 1962, originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and spreading, rapid in rate with dark green leaves averaging 15 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. The peony form flowers, 17.5 cm across x 10 cm deep, are medium pink with yellow anthers and pale green filaments. Blooms mid-season. Won the Harris Hybrid Award, 1963; the Edward Metcalf Hybrid Award, 1964; the National Camellia Hall of Fame Award, 1978. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.157; front covers, SCCS, 1964, *The Camellia Review,* vol.26, No.2 and ACS., 1964, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.19, No.4. * Note the true 'Lionhead' (**Shizitou**) was not available in the West at this time; 'Cornelian', the variegated form, having been erroneously released in its stead. The cross is thus **Damanao** x **Coronation**. Synonyms: 'Howard Asper'(Peony), 'Howard Asper Pink'. Chinese synonym 'Dashucha'.

Howard Asper (Peony). Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.1. Synonym for **Howard Asper.**

Howard Asper Pink. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.1. Synonym for **Howard Asper.**

Howard Asper Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Tammia, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.4 as 'Howard Asper Var.': A virus variegated form of **Howard Asper** - Medium pink, blotched white. Originated in USA. See colour photo facing p.149, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979.

Howard Burnette. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.17, Reg. No.2433. A very large, currant red, semidouble cross of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Nuccio's Ruby.** Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered first bloomed in 1990. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 18 petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and average with dark green leaves 12 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Howard Caple. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.33, Reg. No.63: A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Wild Form', the pollen parent, *C.reticulata* 'Shot Silk', (**Liuye Yin-hong**), originated by Dr Jane Crisp, Tirau, New Zealand. It first flowered 1967 and plants have tall, pyramidal habit and flower freely over a long period. The bloom is semi-double with 15-16 fluted petals, showing stamens in the centre and measure 14 cm across x 6 cm deep on the average. Colour is RHS Red Group, 52A-B. The foliage is mid-green, reticulate, keeled with fine serrations. Leaves 8-10 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1974, vol.VIII, No.5.

Howard Dumas. *(C.reticulata* hybr.*), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1876: A very large, currant red, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* **Elizabeth Boardman** x *reticulata*, mid-season flowering; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 21-24 petals, including 6-7 large rabbit ears and 2-7 petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright,

open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10-15 cm long x 6-10 cm wide. Sport: **Howard Dumas Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Duma'.

Howard Dumas Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.22 as 'Howard Dumas V.': A virus variegated form of **Howard Dumas** - Currant red, blotched white. Originated in USA,

Howard Oliver. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.234 with colour photo; A rose red, formal double chance seedling, originated by Mr Howard Oliver, Menlo Park, Calif., USA. Diameter 10 cm. Leaves elliptic, plant upright.

Howard Rhodes. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo, Regn No 2799. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.76 with colour photo. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. A 20 year old cross of **Buddy Bills** x **Jean Pursel**, first flowered in 2000. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 11.5 cm x 6.5 cm. Large flower is 12.7 cm diameter x 10 cm height, dark red peony form. Yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Heavy petal texture, blooms midseason.

Howardii. *(C.japonica),* Buist Catalogue, 1857-1858, p.11, as "Crimson". Originated in the USA. (Believed extinct.)

Howard's White. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.14: White, formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Howea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Hovea', synonym for **Howeana.**

Howeana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.19. No description. Originated in the USA by Hovey and named for a Mr Howe. Orthographic error: 'Howea', 'Hoveo', 'Hovey'. (Believed extinct)

Howgetsu. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Hôgetsu.**

Howmei. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.14: Medium sized single. Light rose-red, edged purple. Light pink centre. Said to be Chinese but meaning and correct orthography unknown.

Howo-nishiki. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.32. Different reading for **Hô-o-nishiki.**

Ho-Yeh-Tie-Chih. SCCS, 1960, *The Camellia Review,* vol.21, No.6, p.4, Different reading for **Houye Diechi.**

Hoyehtiechih. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Rhododendron Conference Report.* Different reading for **Houye Diechi.**

Hoyehoku. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.6. Corruption of Japanese name 'Hoshoku'.

Hoyet. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Don Ellison, 1997, *"Camellias - A Photo Dictionary",* p.97 with colour photo: A very large, deep pink, irregular semi-double of 15-17 petals, waved and fluted, with irregular central stamen grouping. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Europe.

Hoyihoku. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist- Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.104. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Hoshoku'.

Hoylocki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.104. Orthographic error for **Haylockii.**

Hoylockii. Harrison ed.,1842, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.107. Orthographic error for **Haylockii.**

Hoyt Lee. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hôzan. (Treasure Mountain), *(C.rusticana),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei; *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hôzan-tsubaki. Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.8. Synonym for *C.japonica* subspecies *hozanensis.* Different reading: 'Hôzan-sazanka', 'Ryûku-tsubaki', 'Taiwan-yama-tsubaki'.

Hôzan-no-hikari. (Shining Phoenix Mountain), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.178, colour photo and description: Small size, lustrous, deep red, campanulate single with rounded, overlapping, reflexed petals and a central stamen column, joined for the lower third. Blooms mid-season. Leaves large, shining green, broad-lanceolate, apices tapering, blunt acute, margins obscurely serrate, Originated in the Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.

H.S. Number 101. Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Original designation for **Florence Hudson.**

Hsiaokeu. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Hsiaokueiyeh'; different reading for **Xiaoguiye.**

Hsiao-kuei-yeh. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Xiaoguiye.**

Hsiaokueiyeh. Peer, 1951, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 129:116. Different reading for **Xiaoguiye.**

Hsiaokueyeh. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* Orthographic error for 'Hsiaokueiyeh', different reading for **Xiaoguiye.**

Hsiao-ma-nao. Tsukamoto & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunko, Tsubaki,* p.155. Different reading for **Xiaomanao.**

Hsiao Tao Hung. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Xiaotaohong.**

Hsiao-t'ao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Xiaotaohong.**

Hsiaoyehyintieh. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.165. Different reading for **Xiaoye Yindie.**

Hsiao Wu Hsing. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report.* Different reading for **Xiaowuxing.**

Hsiaowusin. Yü, 1964, *Camellian,* "The Garden Camellias of Yunnan", p.6. Orthographic error for 'Hsiaowuhsing', different reading for **Xiaowuxing.**

Hsiao-yeh Mou-tan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Different reading for **Xiaoye Mudan.**

Hsiaoyinhung. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, p.114. Synonym for **Xiaotaohong.**

Hsiao-yü-lan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Different reading for **Xiaoyulan.**

Hsien-yeh Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Xianye Cha.**

Hsi-kuei-yeh. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24. Different reading for **Xiguiye.**

Hsing-chun. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki,* p.155. Different reading for **Xingchun.**

Hsing Chun. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.7. Different reading for **Xingchun.**

Hsinghungsuntzeke. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Different reading for **Xinghong Songzike.**

Hsing-hung Sung-tzu-k'o. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different reading for **Xinghong Songzike.**

Hsing Hung Sung Tzu Lin. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Hsing Hung Sung Tzu Ko', different reading for **Xinghong Songzike.**

Hsi-shih Wan-chuang. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Xishi Wanzhuang.**

Hsiu-ch'iu. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki* as 'Shiu-chu'. Different reading for **Xiuqiu.**

Hsi-ying-ch'un. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbok,* p.23. Different reading for **Xiyingchun.**

Hsueh. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.V, No.4, p.27. Different reading for 'Xue' = snow. A synonym for **Damanao.**

Hsueh Mou-tan. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Xuemudan;** Japanese reading 'Yukibotan'.

Hsueh-pai Chü-pan. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different reading for **Xuebai Juban.**

Hsuehpaitsueban. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Different reading for **Xuebai Juban.**

Hsuehsantaohua. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.140. Orthographic error for 'Hsuehsat'aohua'; different reading for **Xuesa Taohua.**

Hsueh Shih. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tu Chih.* A name given to a form of **Damanao.** Ikeda, 1974, gives it as a synonym for **Shizitou.** However the name translated as 'Snow Lion' which would indicate a heavily variegated form of **Shizitou**, that is **Damanao.**

Hsuehsat'aohua. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China, p.* 166. Different reading for **Xuesa Taohua.**

Hsueh Ta. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Xueta.** (Snow Pagoda).

Hua Ao. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.76, No.566. Synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Hana-no-yuki.**

Hua Aoban Shanhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Kramer's Fluted Coral Variegated**. Previous synonym 'Caidi Shanhu'.

Hua Aboluo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Apollo 14**, as 'Apollo 14 Var.'.

Hua Baobiye. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Bobbie Fain Variegated.**

Hua Beila. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Nuccio's Bella Rossa Variegated**, as 'Bella Rossa Variegated'.

Hua Bogesi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Jessie Burgess Variegated.**

Hua Bulang Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ann Blair Brown Variegated.**

Hua Bulaxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Marie Bracey Variegated.**

Hua Deleidun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Julia Drayton Variegated.**

Hua Disi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **L.T. Dees Variegated.**

Hua Dongmeng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the *C.hybrid* 'Winter's Dream Variegated'.

Hua Dujuancha. (Variegated Azalea Camellia). *(C.azalea).* China Regn No.11. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* April 2007, No.8, p.49, with colour photo; A virus variegated form of *C.azalea* obtained by grafting. White spots on peach red petals, lighter in colour than the wild species. Leaf variegation also present.

Hua Fanni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fannie Loughridge Variegated.**

Hua Haosi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Frank Houser Variegated,** as 'Frank House Var.'.

Hua Huibo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **True Echols Variegated.**

Hua Huile. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **R.L. Wheeler Variegated.**

Hua Huowei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for *C.japonicas* **Scarlett O'Hara** or **Bradford's Variegated,** as 'C.M. Hovey Variegated'.

Hua Huoyan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Flame Variegated.**

Hua Jili. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **W.P. Gilley Variegated**.

Hua Laiweisi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* 'Betty Lewis Red Variegated'.

Hua Miaowu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Temple Mist Variegated.**

Hua Napu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dr J.V. Knapp Variegated.**

Hua Ping Lang. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Huabinglang.**

Hua Ruying. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Little Babe Variegated,** as 'Little Baby Var.'.

Hua Shanhule. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Coral Delight Variegated.**

Hua Shouxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Premier Variegated.**

Hua Wuhui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Waltz Time Variegated.**

Hua Wutai Nülang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Drama Girl Variegated.**

Hua Wushiba. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.569; Branches soft, juvenile leaves with brown stripes or blocks, mature leaf thick, rough, twisted, elliptic to obovate, yellowish green, 8-9 cm x 4-5 cm, apex acuminate, base cuneate, veins obvious, margins serrate. flowers hibiscus form, 10 cm diameter, large petals in 2-3 rows, broad and flat with lightly waved margins. Inner petals short and broad, crinkled or erect, dispersed evenly or in several groups, stamens among the petals. White with narrow redstripes, or red with white margin, or pink with red stripes. Flowers mid-season. From Jiangsu, China. For another form see **Hong Wushiba.**

Hua Yan's Waterfall. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.65 with colour photo; A seedling of **Bokuhan**, raised in China. White, sake-cup shaped, single, 3-4 cm diameter. Leaves elliptic, apexes somewhat recurved. Branches have a pronounced weeping habit.

Hua Zhinü. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* 'Elizabeth Weaver Variegated'.

Hua Zhizicha. (Variegated Cape Jasmine), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification ....Outstanding Camellias,* p.223 with colour photo; Cultivated in the Chendu area, Sichuan, China. A variegated sport of **Hong Zhizicha.** Flowers white to light pink with red stripes and spots. Other details as for parent.

Huabaozhu. (Variegated Precious Pearl), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua.* Variegated, soft pink striped red, peony form, 8.5-9.5 cm across. Synonym: 'Binlang'. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.41, No.215, colour photo No.110, and Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.71, colour photo [p.116]. Originated in China.

Huabeila. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.20; Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Bella Rossa Variegated**

Huabinglang. (Variegated Betel Nut), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Red, formal double with some white spots, 6-7 rows of round, cupped petals and a bud centre. See Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.92, colour photo, [p.149] and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.46, No.264, colour photo No.148. A variegated form of **Hongbinglang.** Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hua Ping Lang'. Corruption 'Huabinlong'.

Huabinlong. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, p.30. Corruption of **Huabinglang.**

Huabitao. (Variegated Peach), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.51, No.316, colour photo, No.183: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, deep pink, semi-double to open peony form with 3 rows of ruffled petals, and a centre of stamens and occasional small, erect petals. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Huachang'e Cai. (Variegated Moon Goddess Spendour), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Formal double pink with deeper pink with some white patches. Inner petals pointed at apex, bud centre. A variegated form of **Hongchang'e Cai.** See colour photos: Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang* p.94, photo [p.131] and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.46, No.268, photo No.152. See colour photo, p.44C, *International Camellia Journal,* 1984, No.16. Originated in China. Different reading 'Huachangocai'.

Huachangocai. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* p.48. Different reading for **Huachang'e Cai.**

Huadu Jinian. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **ACS Jubilee.**

Huafeicui. (Variegated Jadite). Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.56, p.35, colour pl. p.131. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme.**

Huafeizhuafurong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.257 with colour photo; Flower colour a mixture of white and bright red. 3 layers of petals, the top layer raised and interspersed with stamens. Diameter 10-12 cm. Late flowering. Originated by Lin Zhaohong, Chengnan Hongwu Tree & Flower Garden, Jinhua, China.

Huafengwei. (Variegated Phoenix Tail), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.300, colour photo No.173,A,B: Medium size, loose, informal peony type, soft pink, sometimes with red stripes, outer petals waved and fluted, and a centre of small, erect, folded petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves deep green, elliptic. Originated in Sechuan Province, China.

Huafoding. ('Foding' Variegated). *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellia,* p.23, No.18: Small tree or shrub, strong growing. Flower buds spherical, flowers anemone form, outer petals in 1-2 rows, deep red variegated with white spots. Petaloids in centre forming a hemisphere, white and red with some intermixed stamens. Flower size 8-10 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Flowers long lasting to 20 days. Originated in Jinhua City, China.

Huafuding. (Variegated Buddha's Cauldron), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.42, No.228, colour photo No.124: Medium size, full, spherical, peony form, bright red with white variegation. Leaves ovate, mid-green, apices acute. Originated in China. "Fuding" is a round cooking pot with 4 legs.

Huafuling. (Variegated Incense Burner), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.79, colour photo, [p.138]: Complete double peony, red with white markings, hemispherical form. Originated in China.

Huafurong. (Variegated Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Medium sized, deep pink, rose form double with white variegation. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.40, No.203, colour photo, No.108,A,B: Rose form double, from white to white variegated pink, and pink striped red, with 2-4 rows of roughly imbricated, large, round, outer petals. Leaves olive to dark green, broad-ovate, apices acuminate. Originated in China.

Huaheding. (Variegated Crane's Head), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Garden's List, 1985. Medium sized, red, formal double with white variegation. Originated in China.

Huaheling. (Variegated Crane's Feather), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Medium sized, deep pink, formal double with white variegation. of 60-70 small petals. See Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellia from Zhejiang,* p.96, colour photo [p.135]: Flowers bright red, 9-10 cm across, petals 60-70 in 10-11 rows, ovate, notched at apex, stamens and pistil degenerate. Buds, heart shaped, yellowish green. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Wenzhou, China.

Huahemu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Hikarugenji** as 'Herme'.

Huahezhe. (Variegated Partridge), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hue Ho Che'.

Hua Ho Che. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Huahezhe.**

Huahudie. (Variegated Butterfly), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Medium sized peony form with large red and white stripes; petals loosely arranged, spoon shaped, mixed with large stamens. Leaves light green, ovate, yellowish veining. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.36, No.168, colour photo No.84. Different reading 'Hua Hu Tieh'. Originated in China.

Hua Hu Tieh. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.46. Different reading for **Huahudie.**

Huahun. (Soul of Flower). *(C.reticulata) Collected Papers,* p.170, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*; 8-11th January, 1994. "Selecting and Breeding New Varieties of *C.reticulata*": Peony type, osmanthus golden orange colour, 28-36 petals in 5-7 rows, 11-13 cm across. Stamens are few, divided into several groups, or, rarely, cylindrical, forming several flower hearts. Pistil degenerate, style divided to ovary. Blooms mid-season. Leaves are ovate, 9-11 cm long x 4.3-5 cm wide and form a "V" shape. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Huaji. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Clown.**

Huaji Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.101. Chinese synonym for **Blossom Time.**

Huajianli. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Hanamigasa.**

Huali. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.153. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Hanagasa.**

Hualian. (Variegated Face*), (C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.27, p.26: Flower bud peach shaped. Flower very large, over 10 cm across. Petals in 2-3 rows; petaloids deep pink, variegated with white spots. Stamens divided into groups mixed with petaloids. Styles divided into 5. Flowers mid-season. Originated in China.

Hualigelan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.79. Chinese synonym for **Reg Ragland Variegated.**

Hualuzhen. (Variegated Precious Dew), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.54, No.349, colour photo, No.207: Large size, semi-double to open peony, red with white blotches, 2-3 rows of large, emarginate, outer petals and the centre a mixture of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apices acute, margins serrate. Originated in China.

Huameihong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.257 with colour photo; Formal double, dark red with white spots. Diameter 13-14 cm. Thick petals, notched at the edges. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Lin Zhaohong, Chengnan Hongwu Tree & Flower Garden, Jinhua, China.

Huamudan. (Variegated Peony), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua,* p.74. No description. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.74, colour photo, [p.117]: Medium size, open peony, red blotched white, with large, reflexed outer petals and some small, erect, centre petals mixed with stamens. Leaves ovate, dark green, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Daikagura.** A virus variegated form of **Qiumudan.**

Huanao. (Variegated Agate), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.52, No.330, colour photo No.189: Large size, red with white blotches, semi-double with 12-14 petals and a centre of yellow stamens, broken by a few small, erect, centre petals. Leaves light green, ovate with apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Originated in China.

Huanao. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.71, No.509. Synonym for the New Zealand hybrid: **Brian Doak Variegated.**

Huan-chu-cha. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki.* Different reading for 'Huanzhu Cha'.

Huangbai Shancha. (Yellow & White Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Zang, Chou, (Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644), *Ping Hua Pu* (Vase Flower Register). No description. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Huangda. (Attaining Yellow). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the American *C.japonica* **Dahlohnega.**

Huangdiaozhong. (Yellow Fuschia). *(C.tunghinensis). Collected Papers,* International Symposium on *C.chrysantha,* 8-11th January 1994; "A Sum-up Report on Research in Breeding of Yellow Camellias" by Cheng Jinshui et al. A special clone of *C.tunghinensis* used for breeding and designated a "super tree". Originated in China.

Huangguan. (Imperial Crown), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Garden's List, 1985. Medium sized, full peony with crinkled, waved and fluted petals, red with white blotches and some yellow stamens scattered through the centre. Leaves mid-green, broad-lanceolate, long acuminate apex, shallow crenate-serrate margins, prominent venation. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.41, No.220, colour photo, No.118. Originated in China.

Huangguan Baoshi Mingtian. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow Crown Jewel.**

Huangguan Chamei. (Imperial Crown Sasanqua). *(C.sasanqua*). Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* back page.: This sasanqua was first seen in China about 1988. Deep red, blotched white, peony form. Small to medium size. Early blooming.

Huang Hai Nan Pao Chu. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Huanghainan Baozhu.**

Huang-chia-tsao-tao-hung. Watanabe, & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunko, Tsubaki,* p.156. Different reading for 'Huangjia Zaotaohong', synonym for **Zaotaohong.**

Huanghainan Baozhu. (Yellow Hainan Jewellery), *(C.hybrid),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Huang Hai Nan Pao Chu'. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.155, and Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.297 with colour photos; A crossing of *C.sasanqua* and *C.oleifera.* The first yellowish hybrid successfully bred in China. Flowers white with yellowish centre, occasionally with pink tips to petals. Anemone form, miniature to small, outside petals 7-10, small petals and petaloids in a ball-shaped centre. Leaves mid-green, small and narrow. Upright, average groawth. Flowers early.

Huang-hsiang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunko, Tsubaki,* p.156, No.33. Different reading for **Huangxiang.**

Huangji Jiushiyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.hybrid* **Kinomoto Ninety One**

Huangjia Tian'erong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonyn for Nuccio's **Royal Velvet.**

Huangjia Zaotaohong. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xinozhi.* Synonym for **Zaotaohong.** Different reading: 'Huang-chia-tsao-tao-hung'. Translation: Huang Family Early Peach Red.

Huangjiayuedai. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.561, p.69. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Roy Stringfellow.**

Huangjin Shijian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.p.125. Chinese synonym for **Prime Time.**

Huangjingxi. (Astonished Yellow), (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification.. ..Outstanding Camellias,* p.283 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, San Francisco, USA, and introduced into China in 2002. Flowers light yellow, semi-double, medium size, petals broad-round, waved at edges, dense and prominent yellow stamen centre. Leaves dark green, lance shaped, rough surface. Strong spreading growth. Not cold hardy. Flowers mid-season to late.

Huanglindang. (Gold Jingle). *(C.tunghinensis). Collected Papers,* International Symposium on *C.chrysantha,* 8-11th January 1994; pp.138-143, "Research on Breeding Yellow Camellias. A Sum-up Report" by Cheng, Jinshui et al: A special clone of *C.tunghinensis* selected for breeding yellow flowered camellias and designated a "super tree".

Huangmudan. (Yellow Peony). *(C.nitidissima* var. *longistyla). Collected Papers,* International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, 8-11th January 1994; pp.138-143, "Research on Breeding Yellow Camellias. A Sum-up Report" by Cheng, Jinshui et al: A special clone of *C.nitidissima* var. *longistyla,* erroneously as *C.petelotii* var. *longistyla,* selected for breeding yellow flowered camellias and designated a "super tree".

Huangshancha. (Yellow Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Wang, Shimao, 1587, *Xue Pu Za Shu.* Blooms early. Large yellow flowers, precious and rare. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Huangshizi. (Wild Lion), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.54, No.356, colour photo, No.214. Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Arajishi.**

Huangxiang. (Yellow Fragrance), *(C.japonica),* Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu.* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* It blooms early with the chrysanthemums. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Huang-hsing'.

Huangxin Baiban. (Yellow Heart. White Petals), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The petals are snow white but the centre is waxy yellow. Originated in China.

Huangxiuqiu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Brushfield's Yellow.**

Huangyu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Kôgyoku.**

Huangyulan. (Yellow Magnolia). (*C.nitidissima* var. *longistyla*). *Collected Papers,* International Symposium on *C.chrysantha,* 8-11th January 1994; pp.138-143, "Research on Breeding Yellow Camellias. A Sum-up Report" by Cheng, Jinshui et al. A special clone of *C.nitidissima* var. *longistyla,* erroneously as *C.petelotii* var. *longistyla,* selected for breeding yellow camellias and designated a "super tree".

Huangzu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.126. Chinese synonym for **Royalty.**

Huanihong Cha. (Variegated Red Ink Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui:* A brick red, formal double. Originated in China.

Huaniu. (Fancy Girl). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.78, No.366. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Thomasville Beauty.**

Huanizi. (Coloured Girl). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Little Bit Variegated.**

Huanle. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.75, No.302. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C. x williamsii* **Jubilation.** Previously misspelled 'Huanie'.

Huanle Shiguang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Gay Time**.

Huanlezhong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Joyful Bells,** as 'Joyfull Bells'.

Huanteng. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.60, No.245. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Standing Ovation.**

Huanü. (Flower Girl), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.72, No.519. Synonym for the Asper hybrid **Flower Girl.**

Huanxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.408; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Japanese Fantasy.**

Huaqibian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.24. Chinese synonym for **Chameleon.**

Huasajin. (Variegated Spreading Gold), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.303, colour photo No.176: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, blush pink with a peppering and ticks of crimson. Formal double with 6-7 rows of rounded petals, reducing in size to the centre. Blooms mid-season. Leaves dark green, broad ovate. Originated in China.

Huashan Mingtian. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr,30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for the Californian **Tomorrow Park Hill.**

Huashanhule. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.136. Chinese synonym for **Coral Delight Variegated**.

Huashiba Xueshi. (Variegated 18 Scholars), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhe-jiang,* p.84, colour photo [p.134]: Light pink with some red streaks, formal double of 60-80 petals, medium size. A sport of **Baishiba Xueshi.** See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.44, No.245, colour photo No.133. This cultivar usually shows all the sports, self red, self pink, pink striped red, white striped red and pink. These include the sports: **Fenshiba Xueshi, Hongshiba Xueshi,** and **Baishiba Xueshi.** Originated in China.

Huatong. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.111. Chinese synonym for **Flower Boy.**

Huawubao. (Variegated Five Treasures), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Variegated soft pink informal double with some red marks. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hua Wu Pao'.

Huawucai. (Spotted Multicolour). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, January 21st, 1993: Colours red or white or various colours in a flower or different flowers on a plant. Medium size, peony form, blooms early to late. Plant with vigorous, spreading growth. Originated in the Fujian Province, China.

Hua Wu Pao. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.46. Different reading for **Huawubao.**

Huawuriding. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.168. Chinese synonym for **Itsukamachi Variegated.**

Huawuzhi. (Variegated Five Branch), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: A medium sized, blush white, formal double with pink flecks and streaks. Centre sometimes breaking, when fully open, to show rare stamens. Leaves, dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, base tapered; finely, shallowly serrate. Originated in China.

Huaxianzi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.68, No.213. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Flowerwood.**

Huayanghong. (Variegated Bright Red), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.55, No.365: Medium size, red and white, semi-double. Originated in China.

Huaye Baozhu. (Variegated Leaf Jewellery), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Feng, 1985, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.94, colour photo: Leaves large, thick, with many yellow spots, oblong, broad in the mid-region, apices acuminate and slightly recurved, bases rounded to broad-cuneate, 8.5-10 cm long x 3-5 cm wide. Flowers dark red (RHS.CC.53D), diameter 12-14 cm. Petals about 29 in 3-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded, curved, erect, forming a raised flower centre. Stamens numerous, divided into 5 groups by curved petals. Pistil rudimentary. This cultivar is similar to **Baozhucha,** but the

flowers are larger and colour is brighter with a tinge of blue. Flowers mid-season. Different readings: 'Huayehpaochu', 'Huayeh Pao-chu', 'Huayebaozhu'. Western synonyms: 'Variegated Leaf Jewellery', 'Variegated Leaf Precious Pearl'. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Huaye Mudan. (Variegated Leaf Peony), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.35, No.163: Medium size, peony form, red with variegated leaves. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Huaye Xueta. (Variegated Leaf, Snow Tower), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.55, No.364 as 'Hue yie xue ta': Medium size, peony form, light pink. Originated in China.

Huaye Yianzhi Mudan. (Variegated Leaf Carmine Peony). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, January 21st 1993: A sport of **Shentao Mudan.** Large size, carmine blotched white, peony form flower with yellow variegated leaves. Originated in China.

Hua-yeh Pao-chu. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.V, No.4, p.27. Different reading for **Huaye Baozhu.**

Huayilanjiao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.234 with colour photo; A sport of **Yilanjiao.** Formal double, 7-8 cm diameter. Pink with deep red spots and lines. Synonym 'Daqiao'.

Huazao Cha. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.74. Synonym for **Qiumudan.**

Huazaochun (Variegated Early Spring). *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.20. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Feb 2008, No.4, p.46, with colour photo; A sport of **Zaochun Dahongqiu**, found in 1998 by Sun Shenghua, Taizhou, Zhejiang, China. Has flowered stable since 2000. Deep red with white dots, spots and stripes. Long flowering, early to mid-season.

Huazhan Shijie. Gao, Jiyin; Ltr, 25 June 1990. (Flowering season). Chinese synonym for Nuccio's **Showtime.**

Huazhaohe Zirong. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.75, No.547. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.hiemalis* **Showa-no-sakae.** Later amended to 'Zhaohe Zhi Rong'.

Huazhouqi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.47. Chinese synonym for **Holly Bright Variegated.**

Huaziman. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.79, No.604. Chinese reading for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Hanajiman**.

Hubert Dodd. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.6, colour photo: A crimson semi-double to open peony form. Seeding of Imura, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshal-lville, Georgia, USA.

Hubert Osteen. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue,:* Large, dark red (shading to purple as flower ages) semi-double to incomplete double (anemone form), 10-13 cm across x 5 cm or more deep. There are 13 petals, also large and small petaloids. Central stamen formation flares out. Filaments are purple, anthers golden. Buds long, pointed and purple. Leaves light, dull, olive green; long, narrow and lanceolate, recurved, prominent venation, apex acuminate on a plant, vigorous, upright, bushy and rapid in rate. Originated by H.G. Osteen, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Parents said to be a large unnamed single and 'Mathotiana'. (**Julia Drayton**). First flowered 1936. Reg. No. 68, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954. Orthographic error: 'Hurbert O'steen'.

Hubert O'steen. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Hubert Osteen.**

Hubertina. *(C.japonica),* Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.5. No description. Originated in the Channel Isles. (Believed extinct.)

Huby Cooper. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.233, Reg. No.1314: An 11 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1967. Originated by Hubert Cooper, Springfield, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The peony form, **Daikagura** type bloom is bright red and clear white, 11 cm wide x 6 cm deep with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Similar to **Dixie Knight Variegated.**

Huchishiro. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.128,128. Different reading for **Fuchishiro**.

Huchû. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fuchû.**

Hude. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.225, p.69. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Jeffrey Hood.**

Hudie Tuozhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Japan Wabisuke **Kochô-wabisuke.**

Hudiecha. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.86. Synonym for **Dali Diechi.**

Hudseyoni. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.10. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).

Hudsonii. *(C.japonica),* Henrincq, Apr.1849, *Revue Horticole,* p.150 as 'Hudsoni': 8-9 cm in diameter, imbricated, cerise red, the internal petals bordered with white. Originated in England.

Hugh Evans. *(C.sasanqua),* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.14. No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Hugh Evans'(Hebe): Single of 6 petals, deep rose-pink, about 7 cm across. Vigorous growth; upright and spreading. Leaves dark, glossy green, 4 cm x 2.5 cm, blunt apex, base cuneate, margins coarsely crenate. Originated by Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, East Pasadena, California, USA from seed imported from Japan and originally invalidly named 'Hebe' about 1935.

Hugh Evans Blush. *(C.sasanqua). Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.164. Sport of **Hugh Evans.** Very light blush pink, almost white. Medium, upright, somewhat lacy growth habit.

Hugh Kennedy. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1959, *Camellia Annual,* No.6, p.21, Reg. No.36: Originated by Miss E.G. Kennedy, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia. It is a mutant of **The Czar** first observed 1953. Its blooms are three-quarters the size of **The Czar** and the petals thickened and crimped. The leaves are also smaller and leathery-rugose. See colour photo: p.25, ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News,* No.24.

Hugo Jahnz. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.54 erroneously as 'Hugo Johnz': Dark rose-red. Medium to large single. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs W. Salisbury, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error: 'Hugo Johnz'.

Hugo Johnz. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.54. Orthographic error for **Hugo Jahnz.**

Hugoni. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.14 as 'Ugonii': Beautiful broad form, vivid red. As "Ugoni" is considered to be the correct orthography of a persons name, 'Hugoni' is reduced to an orthographic variant and validity transferred to **Ugoni.** Van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:47, as 'Ugoni d'Italia': White lined with carmine pink. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Ugoni d'Italie'. Orthographic errors: 'Ugomi', 'Ugonii', 'Uggerii'.

Huia. *(C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1984, Vol.XIII, No.8, p.12, Reg. No.220: An 18 year old chance seedling, originated by H.J. Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant has rapid, upright, dense growth with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5.5 cm and first flowered 1970. The semidouble flowers appear in mid-season and measure up to 16 cm across x 10 cm deep. They are deep rose-pink with 16 petals, 4-5 petaloids and the stamens have cream filaments and yellow anthers. Colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 54A. See front cover 1985, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIV, No.3 for colour photo.

Huigui. ICS Journal 2013, p.103. Colour photo.

Huiguniang. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.78, No.369. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Cinderella.**

Huile. (Wheeler), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the American **R.L. Wheeler.**

Huimudan. (Grey Peony), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.35, No.158: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, dusky red single of 5-7 petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Huiri-kanka-shibori. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu; *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.56. Different reading for **Fuiri-kanka-shibori.**

Huiri-kingyo-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-kingyo-tsubaki.**

Huiri-kochô-wabisuke. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-kochô-wabisuke.**

Huiri-kumasaka. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-kumasaka.**

Huiri-miken-jaku. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-mikenjaku.**

Huiri-oi-matsu. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-oimatsu.**

Huiri-otome. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-otome**.

Huiri-shira-giku. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokush`*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-shiragiku.**

Huiya. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.114. Chinese synonym for **Huia.**

Huiyan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.136. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.hybrid* **Bright Eyes.**

Huiyan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.430. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Bright Eyes (Parks).**

Huizhou Mudan. (Huizhou Peony), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: Medium sized. deep crimson, open, peony form, incomplete double with 5 fascicles of large, yellow stamens with small, folded, erect centre petals. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apex blunt acute, raised venations, fine, shallow serrations on margins. Originated in China.

Huji. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fuji.** *(C.japonica).*

Huji. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji.** (Higo).

Huji-bakama. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fujibakama.**

Huji-no-mine. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji-no-mine.**

Huji-no-takane. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji-no-takane.**

Huji-no-yama. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji-no-yama.**

Huji-no-yuki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji-no-yuki.** (*C.rusticana*).

Huji-no-yuki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fuji-no-yuki.** (Higo).

Huji-san. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.128. Different reading for 'Fujisan'; different reading for **Fuji-no-yama.**

Huji-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fuji-tsubaki.**

Huka-dani. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fukadani.**

Hûki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different Reading for **Fûki.**

Hukiage. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukiage.**

Hukiage-beni. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for 'Fukiagebeni'.

Hukiage-shibori. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukiage-shibori.**

Hûki-hime. Watanabe, 1970, KyBto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fûkihime.**

Huku-musume. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukumusume.**

Huku-hutae-zuru. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Orthographic error for 'Hukurin-hutae-zuru', different reading for **Fukurin-futa'ezuru.**

Hukurin-hutae-zuru. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.55. Different reading for **Fukurin-futa'ezuru.**

Hukurin-ikkyû. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.l, p.55. Different reading for **Fukurin-ikkyû.**

Hukurin-ittai. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Fukurin-ikkyû.**

Hukurin-wabisuke. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukurin-wabisuke.**

Huku-zutsumi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Hulsiana. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.10. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).

Hulya. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.519, p.66. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* **Huia.**

Hulyn Smith. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.167, Reg. No.1590: A large, soft pink semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid; *(C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' [**Damanao**] x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**). Blooms mid-seaon to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California. USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 12.5 cm wide x 6 cm deep. The flower has yellow anthers and heavy textured petals. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. See colour photos: Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XV, No.l, 1987; front cover, ACS, 1982, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.4. Sport: **Hulyn Smith Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Julyn Smith'. Chinese synonym: 'Shimisi'.

Hulyn Smith Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Cannon, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.4 as 'Hulyn Smith Var.': A virus variegated form of **Hulyn Smith** - Soft pink marbled white. Originated in USA.

Hulyn's Sweet Emily. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo, Regn No.2800. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.76 with colour photo; A 12 year old cross of **Hulyn Smith** x **Delta Dawn**, first flowered 2005. Dense growth at an average rate. Dark green leaves are 10.7 cm x 5.3 cm. Very large flower is 14 cm diameter x 7.5 cm height, dark pink peony form. Yellow anthers and red filaments. Heavy petal texture, blooms midseason.

Humbertii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Originated in England. No description. (Believed extinct).

Humboldi. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.3. Orthographic error for **Humboldtii.**

Humboldtiana. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.78: Leaves oval, acuminated, very like those of 'Emperor of Austria' (**Empereur d'Autriche**) but of medium size; bud scales green; flower, large, double, of cherry red changing to delicate rose. Originated in Germany according to Berlèse.

Humboldtii. *(C.japonica),* Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuele botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Rosy red. All peripheral petals folded towards the centre like a Centifolia Rose. Perfect imbrication. Lichenthal says originated in Italy by Caracciola. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.IV: Blooms of medium size of vivid pink with broad, regular, white stripes. Petals are even, full, emarginate at the apex, convex and regularly imbricated. Received from Mr Burdin, Italy. Synonym: 'Humboldtii'(Nova). Orthographic error: 'Humboldi'.

Humboldtii (Nova). Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonym for **Humboldtii.**

Humei. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous (Mediterraneus), 1853, *The Florist,* 3:99. Published in May. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hume's Blush. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londonensis* as English name for 'Flavescens'. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Humeii Superba. *(C.japonica),* Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine,* 3(32), p.258, as 'Humi Superba'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Humilis. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1826, p.21. No description. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.III, p.186: Dwarf. A British hybrid with white flowers. Synonym: 'Humilis de Londres', 'Humilissima'. Orthographic variant: 'Umilis'.

Humilis d'Anvers. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Humilis de Londres. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Synonym for Humilis.

Humilis Magnifica. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.46. Synonym for **Prattii.**

Humilis Pink. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; No description. Chinese synonym 'Fendiemi'.

Humilis Red. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; No description. Chinese synonym 'Hongdiemi'.

Humilissima. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.7. Synonym for **Humilis.**

Hunai-machi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.55. Different reading for **Funaimachi.**

Hunan Danzi. (Hunan Reddest Purple), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanical Gardens List, 1985. No description. Originated in China.

Hung Cha Hua. Chen, 1937, *Chungkuo Shuma Fenkei Hsueh.* Different reading for 'Hongchahua', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Hung Chia Tsao Tao Hung. Different reading for 'Hongjia Zaotaohong'.

Hung-chin-ling. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Different reading for **Hongjinling.**

Hung Hai Nan Pao Chu. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Honghainan Baozhu.**

Hung-hsia. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Hongxia.**

Hung-hsiang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki,* p.156. Error for 'Huang--hsiang', different reading for **Huangxiang.**

Hung-hsin-pai-pan. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki,* p.159. Different reading for **Hongxin Baiban.**

Hung-hsiu-chin. Different reading for **Hongxiujin.**

Hung li Chin. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Hongyijin.**

Hung Liu-chueh. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for 'Hongliujiao', synonym for **Liujiao Dahong.**

Hung-liu-fang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to kino Bunka, Tsubaki,* p.147. Different reading for **Hongliufang.**

Hungmarnao. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report* Index, p.140. Different reading for 'Hongmanao', synonym for **Damanao.**

Hung-mei. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Different reading for **Hongmei.**

Hung Mou-tan. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Hongmudan.**

Hung Pei Cha Mei. Different reading for Hongbai Chamei.

Hung-Pai-Ma-Nao-Shih-Tzu-T'ou. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki,* p.153. Different reading for 'Hongbai Manao Shizitou' or 'Red and White Cornelian Lionhead', now known as **Damanao.**

Hung Pao Chu. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Hongbaozhu.**

Hungpaoshih. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.166. Different reading for **Hongbaoshi.**

Hung Pei Mou Tan. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.45. Different reading for **Hongbai Mudan.**

Hung Pei Yun. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.46. Different reading for **Hongbaiyun.**

Hungwancha. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.114. Different reading for **Hongwan Cha.**

Hung-wan-ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23. Different reading for **Hongwan Cha.**

Hung-wu-hsin. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Different reading for **Hongwuxin.**

Hung-yang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki,* p.147. Different reading for **Hongyang**

Hunoshôjo. Different reading for **Hanshôjo.**

Huno-syôzyo. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.l, p.55. Different reading to **Hanshôjo.**

Hunter's Moon. *(C.sasanqua),* Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.6: Large, single, cup-shaped, blush self, with a large boss of yellow stamens. Its origin is unknown but thought to be a translation of an oriental name.

Huntington. Griffths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7, 9, 10 . Synonym for **Otome-shibori.**

Huntington Pink. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1946-1947; SCCS, 1946, *Camellias,* p.14. Synonym for **Casablanca.**

Huntington Pink Mottled. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7. Synonym for **Sweetheart.**

Huntington Pink Variegated. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7. Synonym for **Sweetheart.**

Huntington Special. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7. Synonym for **Mother of Pearl.**

Huntington Special White. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7. Synonym for **Otome White.**

Huntington White. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7. Synonym for **Otome White.**

Huntsman. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.IX, No. l, P.28, Reg. No.94: A hybrid of *C.saluenensis* and *C.japonica* **Arajishi** which first flowered 1962. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant has an upright, open habit and the dark green leaves average, 9 cm x 4.5 cm. The flowers are a bright, Huntsman red, peony form with a mass of waved petals and petaloids; average size, l l cm across. Early to late season blooming.

Huo Zhi Lian. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent form. Red flower, cupped corolla.

Huobo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Bob Hope**. Previous synonym 'Hebe'.

Huobusi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.58. Chinese synonym for **Len Hobbs.**

Huohua. (Sparks), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.52, No.337, colour photo, No.195: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, deep flame red, anemone form with 2 rows of large, rounded, guard petals, and a centre of crowded, folded petaloids, some with white markings. Leaves dark green. Originated in China.

Huohuade. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.113. Chinese synonym for **Howard Asper.**

Huojian Cha. (Rocket Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.72, No.526: Large size, red, open peony form of about 20 petals. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Huopu Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.54. Chinese synonym for **Lady Hope.**

Huopubu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fire Falls.**

Huoshan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.408; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Volcano.**

Huoshaoyun. (Firey Clouds). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.69, No.219. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Gigantea Red.**

Huoshenye. (Fire God), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.72, No.518: Chinese synonym for Howard Asper's **Fire Chief.**

Huowei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **C.M. Hovey**. Previous spellings 'Hawei' and 'Huowu'.

Huowu. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Fire Dance.**

Hupo. (Amber), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The colour is red like amber. Originated in China.

Huragi-tsubaki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Hiiragi-tsubaki.**

Huransu-jiro. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55 Different reading for **Furansujiro.**

Hurazi-tsubaki. Hume, 1931, *Azaleas & Camellias.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiiragi-tsubaki**.

Hurga. *(C.japonica), Catalogue General des plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1844, p.22. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.18: Well imbricated, white. Originated in Belgium.

Hurica. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue. 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Hurôan. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.l, p.55. Different reading for **Furô-an.**

Hurrora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. Orthographic error for **Aurora.**

Husanoshiro. Anderson Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.25. Corruption of the Japanese name **Furansujiro.**

Hushigi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fushigi.**

Hushimi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading to **Fushimi.**

Hushimi-no-yuki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fushimi-no-yuki.**

Hushi-naka-shiro. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.55. Different reading for 'Fushinakashiro'.

Hussar. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Medium sized, regularly formed semi-double. Pink flowers with two rows of petals and prominent stamens. A flat, loose grower with small foliage. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Husseyussonii. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.77, 128 as 'Husseyussoni': Leaves 8.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, round-ovate, acuminate, slightly curled, reflexed, deep green. Flowers large, semi-double, cherry red; outer petals in two rows, broad; those of the interior, long, narrow, erect and intermingled with stamens. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Husseyussoni', 'Husseynsonii', 'Hussiessoni'.

Husseynsonii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Husseyussonii.**

Hussiessoni. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. Orthographic error for **Husseyussonii.**

Hutae. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Futae.**

Hutae-benten. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Futae-benten.**

Hutae-tairin. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No. 1, p.55. Different reading for **Futaetairin.**

Hutae-zuru. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.55, No.1. Different reading for **Futaezuru.**

Huta-iro. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Futa-iro.**

Hutaomote. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Futa-omote.**

Hutayo-no-tsuki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Futayo-no-tsuki.**

Hutsuka-zuki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for 'Futsukazuki' (**Futsuka-no-tsuki**).

Huyu-gomori. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuyugomori.**

Huzhaobai. (White Tiger Claw), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua.* No description. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.55, colour photo, [p.151]: Medium size, white, formal double with 5-6 rows of petals, outer rows incurved. Originated in China.

HW0203. *(C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 6.5 cm diameter, bright neon rose, flattish semi-double to loose peony. Heavy budset, some buds groom by complete abscission of all flowering parts. Flowers early. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, *C.fraterna*,

Forty-Niner, and **Tom Knudsen.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

HW0213. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 7.5 cm diameter, blush pink, darker at the edges. Flowers mid-season. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii, C.fraterna,* **Tom Knudsen** and **Forty-Niner.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

HW0216. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 7.5 cm diameter, milky white with a pink blush, peony form. Flowers mid-season. A hybrid incorporating *C.transnokoensis*, *C.pitardii*, **Forty-Niner** and 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

HW0217. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 10 cm diameter, light pink, semi-double to peony form. Flowers mid-season. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, **Forty-Niner** and 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka 'No Regrets'.

HW0219. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Flowers 5 cm diameter, irregular double, sweetpea pink, lighter at petal bases. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii, C.fraterna,* 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**), and **Tom Knudsen.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

HW0223. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Flowers 7.5 cm diameter, mid-pink, irregular double. Flowers mid-season. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii,* **Tiny Princess, Buddha,** 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**), **Elegant Beauty** and **Forty-Niner.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

HW0241. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 7.5 cm diameter blush pink, darker at the edges. Compact plant. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii,* **Tiny Princess, Buddha**, 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**), **Elegant Beauty** and **Forty-Niner.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

HW0242. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 10 cm diameter, frilly, rose red flower, irregular double to peony form. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii, C.fraterna,* 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**), and 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

HW0318. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 7.5 cm diameter, deep pink, irregular double to peony form. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii, C.saluenensis, C.transnokoensis,* 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**), and **Forty-Niner.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka 'Cheap Frills'.

HW0321. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 6.5 cm diameter, star shaped, rose pink bouble. Compact habit. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, **Forty-Niner**, and **Tom Knudsen.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

HW0343. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Soft pink, peony form flowers. Strong, open growth. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii,* **Forty-Niner,** and **Tom Knudsen.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

HW0348. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 7.5 cm diameter, trumpet shaped with petals tapering to a point. Long narrow leaves, open growth habit. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii, C.fraterna,* **Forty-Niner,** and 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka 'Wicked Witch'.

HW0351. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A cross of *C.reticulata* with **Elegans.** Exhibition quality flowers. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka 'Elegant Gown'.

HW0389. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Miniature, light pink ageing to white. Dark green, narrow leaves. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii, C.fraterna*, **Forty-Niner,** and **Tom Knudsen.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

HW0429. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). 5 cm diameter, soft pink, semi-double to rose form flowers. Seed parent *C.pitardii* x 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

HW0441. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Large, vibrant rose pink peony form flowers. Few and usually terminal buds when young, budset down the stems greater as plant matures. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii,* 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**), **Buddha,** and **Harold L. Paige.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka 'Harold Murphy'.

Hyacinth B. Thurman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.162, Reg. No.1021: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by John E. Thurman, Covington, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is vigorous, open and medium in density with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7 cm. and acuminate apex. The semi-double flower, similar to **Tomorrow,** is 12.5-13 cm across and 8.5 cm deep, with 37 large, wavy petals, 12 fluted petals and numerous petaloids, occasionally fimbriated. Vibrant pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms midseason.

Hyakkenbori. (Place Name near Kanazawa Castle), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.106, p.53, description, p.118: A pink single with cup-shaped flowers. Leaves ovate, base rounded, apex gradually acuminate, wavy. Petals 5-7, oblong, 4.3 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, slightly emarginate, recurved, pale pink (Neyron Rose 623/3). Stamens 1.7 cm long, filaments palest pink. Flowers late. Originated in the wild at Hyakkenbori, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Hyakuju-no-tsukasa. (Lord's Long Life), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.203, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, wide campanulate single, of 5 broad-ovate petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, long-elliptic, apices long tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Shirayuri.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Hyakuman. (Million), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632; *Sukekatsukyô-ki; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.36: A deep vermillion, 5 petalled single with wavy petals surrounding a compact petaloid centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hyakumangoku. (Million Rights), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10. No description. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.218 with colour photo; English translation p.152. Medium size, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, round petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown, selected and released by Fumio Naitô in 1976.

Hy-ball. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, colour photo facing p.242: Soft pink with deeper shades, peony form with fluted and notched petals. Stamens intermixed with centre petals. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Hy-ball Podmate. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.41. No description. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. No valid listing located.

Hybrid L. *(C.hybrid),* Threkeld & Anthony, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.160. Dr Walter Lammerts, while with Descanso Gardens, created 'Hybrid L', a cross between *C.cuspidata* and *C.japonica,* which is vigorous, growing to 8 feet in 6 years. Foliage and flower resemble *C.cuspidata* except larger and on a more lush scale.

Hybrid Z. *(C.hybrid),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.123. A hybrid raised by John Sobeck, California, USA of a cross between *C.saluenensis* and *C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes.**

Hybrid Number 203. SCCS., 1958, *The Camellia Review.* Synonym for **Creation**.

Hybrida Colorata. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois,1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316; Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.78: Branches blackish, leaves 7.3 cm long x 5 cm wide, ovate, edges rolled, recurved, venation prominent; buds large, scales green; flower medium size, cherry-red, often spotted with white, semi-double, petals erect, rounded, mixed with stamens. Originated in Holland.

Hybrida Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Hyde Porter. Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.127. Abbreviation for **James Hyde Porter.**

Hydrangea. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.49. Orthographic variant for **Hydranja.**

Hydranja. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873. Scarlet, anemone form. Mentioned in *Jornal da Sociedade Agricola do Porto,* 1857, Vol.II No.8, p.238, as 'Idranja', as present at the 1857 Porto Agricultural Exhibition. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variants 'Hydrangea', 'Idranja'..

Hylas. *(C.japonica),* Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.,* p.367: White striped pink; flowers in 4 uniform compartments. Originated by Rev. Herbert from the common red ('Rubra Simplex' [**Rubra**] x **Variegata**) x **Pompone.** Originated in England. Synonym: 'Ulantha'.

Hyman's Retic. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Feb 1999, p.22, Reg. No.2489. A very large, orchid pink, loose peony to semi-double cross of **Pop Gee** x **Mrs D.W. Davis Special.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Hyman R. Norsworthy, Beaumont, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 16.5 cm across x 10 cm deep, with 30-35 petals showing heavy texture, no petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Hyman's Seedling. U.S. National Arboretum List, 1959. Synonym for **Cotton Candy.**

Hyman's Semi-double Pink. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Cotton Candy.**

Hyôgo. (Place Name), *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.94: Very small, very deep crimson, anemone form with 5 outer petals and a short, white petaloid centre. Originated in Japan. Thought to be a synonym for **Bokuhan.**

Hyperscent. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.344: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A fragrant seedling from the cross **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x (**Salab** x **Scentuous**). A rose form double of bright scarlet, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 34 petals and 8 petaloids, with yellow anthers on white filaments, tending pink at the base. Growth habit is dense and slow, with foliage 9 cm long x 4 cm wide; dark green. Blooms early to late.

Hyperscent. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.115, vol.XVIII, No.2, p.47, colour pl. p.48. A provisional name. A seedling of *C.rosiflora* x *C.lutchuensis* raised by John Lesnie. Later renamed **Magnificent.**

Hypolite Thobie. Catalogue Descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1994, p.29. Orthographic error for **Hippolyte Thoby.**

Hyryu. Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie,* p.77. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû.**

Hyûga. (Old name for Miyazaji Prefecture), *(C. japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.67: A small, flat anemone form of deep crimson with short, compact stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hyûga-tsubaki. (Camellia from Hyûga), *(C.japonica),* Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, JCS., ed., *Tsubaki,* p.13: Large size, carmine red single. The original tree is in the Aoshima Camellia garden, Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan and was named by Mr.Iwakiri.

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I Believe. (C. *japonica),* Belle Fontaine, ACS., 1961, *The Camellia Journal, vol.* 16, No.2 p.32; SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.53: Frosted watermellon red. Very large semi-double to peony form with wavy, fluted petals and yellow stamens. Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by K.C. Ellsworth, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, USA.

I Nien Hung. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40. p.5. Different reading for **Yinie-hong.**

I-p'in-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Different reading for **Yipinhong.**

I Yeh Shan Cha. Chinese name for *C.heterophylla* Hu. Different reading for 'Yiye Shancha'.

Iago. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Iam Fragrant. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.427. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme,** which first flowered in 1992. The flower is a large anemone form, 11 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with about 16 pale pink petals (RHS.CC.56D) of a heavy texture. There are also about 100 curled deeper pink petaloids (RHS.CC.55D) forming a mass of about 6-7 cm in the centre. The flower has a light fragrance. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate, with mid-green leaves 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Iannetta Bianchi. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Pure white, of beautiful form; magnificently imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Ianthe. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report,* 1849. A seedling originated in Australia by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW; Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9: Deep scarlet. (Believed extinct.)

Iarba. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:10. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, as 'Jarba': Fully imbricated, beautiful carmine pink, more or less orangy. Originated in Italy by Mariana. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Imbricated rose form double. Bright cerise red. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7: Imbricated, full double, beautiful rose. Orthographic variants: 'Jarba', 'Jarbo'.

Iazuma. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Inazuma.**

Ibis Plumage. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.106. Synonym for **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Ibuki. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Okumara, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ibuki-no-kaori. (Ibuki Fragrance). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.33 with colour photo; English translation p.20. Small, purplish pink, bellflower shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Fragrant. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. A cross between **Ôtahaku** and *C.x williamsii* **Tulip Time,** originated and released by Atsushi Itô in 1988. From Chiba Prefecture.

Icaro. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:10. No description. Synonym: 'Icaro d'Italie'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Icaro d'Italie. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.18. Synonym for **Icaro.**

Ice Follies. (*C.x williamsii* x *C.oleifera*). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.34, Reg. No.2254: Medium to large size, bright pink, semi-double seedling of *C.x williamsii* **November Pink** x *C.oleifera.* Late blooming. Originated by William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average size bloom, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant cold hardy to -101/4º F. Plant growth upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. See colour pl. between pp.40-41.

Ice Follies (Mildorrie). *(C.japonica),* SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1993, p.55, invalidly as 'Ice Follies': Originated by Mildorrie Camellias, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia. White, large semi-double to peony form flower. Slow, dense, upright growth. Fragrant.

Ice Melted. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.315: A cross of an unnamed *C.japonica* seedling x **Scentuous,** raised by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. It first bloomed 1988 at 9 years old. It has a rapid growth rate with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers are semi-double, 10 cm across x 2 cm deep and have 9 petals and 3 petaloids, and yellow anthers on white filaments. The flowers are light pink (RHS.CC.55B-D), shading to lighter in the centre and are borne mid-season. Fragrant.

Ice Queen. *(C.japonica),* Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.10: A pure white seedling, raised from seed of 'Gigantea Alba' (**General Washington**) received from USA. Semi-double with with bright yellow stamens. Compact, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Australia.

Iceberg. *(C.japonica),* Pyron, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41: A pure white semi-double, 11-12 cm across. Originated by Dr William Ackerman, Glen Dale, Maryland, USA.

Icecream Smoothie. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.463. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* seedling that first flowered in 1996. The flower is 9 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, peony form, with 28-33 petals and a variable (0-15) number of petaloids. The stamens have gold anthers and cream filaments. The main petals are obcordate with a distinct shallow notch at the end that is delineated by a deep pink colour (RHS.CC.62A). The body of the flower shades from a near-white centre through pale pink (RHS.CC.62D) to 62C. The plant is spreading, dense and of slow growth rate, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late. Joint champion seedling, NZ National Show 2003.

Iced Fragrance. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., Dec.1990. *Camellia News*, No.115, p.10, Reg. No.387: Originated by Mildorrie Camellias, Strongs Road, Jaspers Brush, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Furô-an** that first flowered 1982. Flowers are semi-double to peony form, informal double, white, fragrant, 11.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Leaves matt, olive green, ovate, keeled. serrations obscure, veining prominent, apices acuminate, 10 cm long x 4.3 cm wide. Long flowering on a slow growing, upright, dense plant.

Iced Ginger. Camellias Victoria, Australia, *Newsletter*, Nov. 2008, p.16; No description.

Iceland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.91. Reg. No.855: This white, semi-double flower has 18-20, long, oval, sweetpea shaped petals in 3 rows, that stand apart with a centre group of stamens. Size 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with dark green serrated leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1959 at 8 years. Originated by Julington Nurseries, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA.

Ichibanhoshi. (The First Star), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.201: White variegations on red background; single, tubular blossom with cylindrical stamen cluster. Medium size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves ovate, medium sized, acuminate apex, surface even. Habit erect and vigorous. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. The original name was 'Misono'.

Ichichi Fucujin. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shichifuku-jin.**

Ichifuji. (Fuji the First), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû,* p.18, colour photo, p.201, description: Medium to large white single, with 7-9 somewhat crinkled, emarginate petals and a large stamen cluster with light yellow anthers, cream filaments. Leaves glossy, mid-green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, venation impressed, finely, shallowly serrate. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. Different reading: 'Ichifuzi'. Note: This name is part of a popular saying; "Ichi-fuji, Ni-take, San-nasubi", meaning "Fuji the first, Hawk the second, Eggplant the third". This is the order of auspicious symbols in the first dream of the new year.

Ichifukaya. (Legendary Princess from Kago Drama), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.399, colour photo and description: Large size, deep pink, fading to white at petal margins with red streaks and veining, opening to peony form with 3 rows of emarginate guard petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves oblong-ovate, apices abrupt-acute, margins serrate, dark green. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Ômiyahime.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.31 with colour photo; English translation p.20. The original tree survives in a private garden in Taramizu City. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1985.

Ichifuku. (A Fortune), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.20, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single, with broad, overlapping, emarginate petals and central stamen column with white, pinched filaments, joined for lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright mid-green, lanceolate to elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan at a private family in Matsuura City. Discovered and named by Masatake Kumazawa in 1979.

Ichifusa. (Place Name). (Higo). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.247 with colour photo; Medium size flat single, with slender, ribbon-like, white stripes on red ground. Filaments pale pink, ume-jin (apricot) type. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, medium size, dark green. Upright, vigorous growth. A sport of **Yamato-nishiki**, selected and registered by Tomoya Nishimura in 1999. From Kumamoto, Japan.

Ichifuzi. Different reading for **Ichifuji.**

Ichijôji. (Ichijôji Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.31 with colour photo; English translation p.19. Medium size, deep red, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas at Ichijôji Temple in Kyoto City, named and released by Minoru Satô in 1981. From Kyoto to Aichi Prefecture.

Ichike-renge-murasaki. (Ichi Family's Purple Lotus). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.111 with colour photo; Purplish red, large semi-double, lotus form. Slender, tubular stamen column. Late flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, smooth surface, deep green. Fast, upright growth. Branches weep, due to the weight of flowers. A chance seedling from a garden in Kyoto, Japan, considered to be a natural cross between **Moshio** and **Yuri-tsubaki.**

Ichiki-kantsubaki. (Next Fair - Winter Camellia), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.48; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38: Medium size, double, deep pink.

Blooms mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.321; English translation p.242. Spreading, vigorous, dense branching. The original tree, estimated age 70 to 80 years, is growing in Higashi-ichiki Town, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. Characteristics, except flower colour, similar to **Shishigashira.**

Ichiko-wabisuke. (Mrs Ichiko's Wabisuke), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.365; Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.71; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.111, colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.181; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.18: Small red campanulate, 5-6 petalled single with a small cylinder of infertile, white stamens. Leaves small, lanceolate-elliptic, dark, glossy green, tapered acuminate apex, margins serrate. Early flowering to mid-season. This cultivar does not show full "wabisuke" characteristics with no tomentosum on the ovary, and is of unknown origin. The original tree, about 80 years old, is in the garden of Ueda Toshirô, Kôda-chô, Nukada-gun, Aichi-ken, Japan. Named and released by Toshiaki Ueda in 1970s. Resembles **Sado-wabisuke, Tenrinji-gakkô.** For botanical drawing, colour photo and description, see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11, p.102,103,105.

Ichimai-gawari. (Interleaved Petals) (*C.japonica*), from Kanazawa Pref., front cover of *Tsubaki* by Japan Camellia Society, No.43, in 2004: **Seiôbo** × **Sekido-tarô'an.** Single, tubular stamens, red and white petals alternatively interleaved, blooming very early to mid-season. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Seizô Matsui in 1981, named and released in November, 2003. Named after paper craft camellias called 'Ichimai-gawari' which are traditionally used in a vernal ritual at Todaiji Temple in Nara.

Ichimai-kawari. (One by One), *(C.japonica),* Momoyama, (Latter 17th Century), Hirayama Tokuo's *Chinzu Byôbu:* Tubular to flat single, red and white petals in turn, one by one. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan. Note: This legendary camellia is said to be the form of the ancient, famous artifical camellia flower, which has been used at the Omizutori Festival (which celebrates the arrival of spring on March 13th, at Tôdaiji, Nara Prefecture) for over 1200 years. This fact indicates that this camellia existed over 1200 years ago. See Takeshi, Watanabe, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.49, 50 for more details. Originated in Japan.

Ichimonji. (Single Line), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.619: Small, formal double, pink with the colour fading to petal edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichinenbeni-harukaze. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû,* No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Ichinenkô- harukaze.**

Ichinenkô. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. A popular name for this was 'Amagashita--tobi'iri'. Japanese reading for the Chinese cultivar **Yiniehong.** Different from the next **Ichinenkô-harukaze.**

Ichinenkô-harukaze. (One twist red - Spring Breeze), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu.* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.55 as 'Ichinen-ko-harukaze'. Single, white with sparse red stripes. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ichinenbeni-harukaze'. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki,* No.20, p.105.

Ichini. (One, two), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichi-no-seki. (First Check Point), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Very large, white with red graduations towards the margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichiraku. (One Pleasure), *(C.rusticana),* Ishizawa, 1966, Seibundô Shinkôsha, *Garden Life,* p.23, black & white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.62, p.58, description,

p.300; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.18, 201: Small white to faint pink, campanulate single of 6-7, long, slender petals and short stamen cluster. Late blooming. Leaves small, deep green, long-elliptic, apex acuminate, sharply, finely serrate. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Ichirin. (One Flower), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Very large, double with red splashes on a faint pink ground. The corolla is thick. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichirin. (One Flower), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.500 as 'Ichi-rin': A white semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals and flecks of crimson and a centre of 5-6 fascicles of tea whisk form golden anthered stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichirobê. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tokushû,* No.10, p.130. Different reading for **Ichirobei.**

Ichirobei. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* From the section with marble-like, variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichisatsui. Platt, 1969, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.99, as 'Ichi Satsui'. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ichisetsu,** different reading 'Issetsu'.

Ichiseki. Different reading for **Isseki.**

Ichise-shibori. (Ichise Variegated). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.31 with colour photo; English translation p.20. Small size, white lightly streaked with red, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size, slightly plicate at centre ribs. Bushy growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Hirado City, discovered and named by Hideyoshi Kamogawa in 1982. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Ichisetsu. (First Snow), *(C.japonica),* Synge, 1957, RHS., *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.11, p.121 as 'Ichi Setsu'. The cultivar in England is different to the valid Japanese cultivar, which is a white, while the English one is a medium sized, pale pink semi-double to double. L.J. Russell Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.23: Formal double, medium size, pale pink. It is believed to be the Japanese cultivar **Jitsugetsu,** originally sent by Wada to Horlick in 1937. Different reading for 'Issetsu'.

Ichiu. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Different reading for **Ichû.**

Ichô. (Ginko Tree), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.91: Medium sized, deep crimson, ball shaped peony form with a few stamens and petaloids mixed with the centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichû. (Band of Court Rank), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan.* JCS., 1958, *Nomenclature List of Higo Camellias Varieties;* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.72; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.1 & 31; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* Vol. I, 1972, p.269: Large size, scarlet, single, tea whisk form stamens. Late blooming. Synonym: 'Kurai-no-himo'. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated as a Higo at the inaugural meeting of the Higo Camellia Society in 1958.

Ida. *(C.japonica),* Siebold & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844. No description. This was given as one of the four camellias introduced by Siebold from Japan in 1829. (Believed extinct.)

Ida Berg. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1973, vol.VIII, No.3, p.24, Reg. No.80: This is a 6 year old reticulata seedling raised by Mr. L. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The female parent is an unnamed reticulata seedling and the male parent *C.reticulata* 'Purple Gown'

(**Zipao**). The plant has an upright habit, grows quickly and first flowered 1970. The leaves are dark green, reticulate and have sharp serrations and measure up to 12 cm x 6.5 cm. The flower is semi-double with up to 14 petals and some petaloids. The colour is RHS. Red Group 53C with darker veining. Anthers are gold and filaments cream and the average flower size is 14 cm across x 4 cm deep.

Ida Bonafedi. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Flower large, cup shaped, flesh white, outer petals all finely dotted with clear rose, central petals milk white. Originated in Italy by Santarelli.

Ida Borrini. *(C.japonica),* Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole,* p.30: Dark coral with spots of white; petals lightly bordered with white. Medium size double, imbricated. Originated in Italy by Borrini, Florence.

Ida Cossom. *(C.reticulata* hybr.*).* ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News,* No.81, p.22, Reg. No.323: Originated in Australia by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria. A chance seedling from *C.reticulata* **Lasca Beauty.** First flowered 1982. The 15cm, semi-double to open, informal double, rose-pink flowers open mid-season. The upright, open plant has 12.5cm x 6 cm mid-green leaves, apex pointed, base tapered, fine serrations and prominent venation.

Ida Green. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.11, Reg. No.189: Originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. A seedling from *C.saluenensis* x *C.reticulata* Crimson Robe (**Dataohong**). First bloomed 1975. Leaves are dark green, 13 cm x 6 cm. The large, rose form double flowers are rose-pink with an orange shading, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Early flowering.

Ida Kathleen. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings,* p.10, colour photo: A very pale pink, medium sized, formal double with fimbriated petal edges. A seedling of 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**), originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Ida King. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.47, Reg. No.1134: A 10 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1963. Originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading and rapid in rate with 7.5 cm x 5.5 cm, light green leaves. The semi-double flower is blush colour, 13-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 21-23 petals and several petaloids and white anthers. Blooms mid-season. There is a large mass of stamens intermingled with the petaloids.

Ida Laurence. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Carmine red, vivid. Imbricated. A sport of 'Principessa William'(**Princess Frederick William**). Originated in Italy.

Ida May Johnston. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.53: White striped pink. Large semi-double to peony form with loose petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by J.W. Bradford, San Diego, California.

Ida Rosazza. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871, as a new introduction. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:246: Perfectly imbricated formal double, broad, rounded, white petals, sometimes embellished with a streak of pink. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881: Complete double form, perfectly imbricated; petals broad, round and white, sometimes crossed by a streak of rose. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence.

Ida Weisner. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.338, Reg. No.239: A 6 year old seedling of Imura, originated by John T. Weisner, Fernando Beach, Florida, USA. First flowered 1953. Plant growth is open, pendulous and upright. The white flower, 11-15 cm across, is semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) with 16-22 petals. The stamens form a tight cluster with bright yellow anthers. Flowers early. Sport: **Ida Weisner Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Weisier'.

Ida Weisner Variegated. *(C.japonica).* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* p.54: A virus variegated form of **Ida Weisner.** Originated in USA by John T. Weisner, Fernando Beach, Florida.

Idalia. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.191, Reg. No.1226: A 15 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964, originated by James Moon, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double, 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) type, bloom is white with a pale pink halo through the centre of each petal. Size is 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 32 petals and early flowering. Heavy texture.

Ida's Blush. *(C.japonica), Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.59. Small rose form double. Soft pink at edges, shading to cream at centre. Average upright growth. Introduced 1997 by E. & B. Achterberg, Citrus Heights, Calif., USA.

Ida's Joy. *(C.reticulata). NewZealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.26, Reg. No.251: Originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. It is a reticulata seedling and first flowered 1987. Its habit is upright with mid-green foliage with medium growth rate. Leaves average 13 cm long x 5.6 cm wide. The peony form flowers average 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 30 petals and yellow anthers. Colour is a glowing red and the flower has heavy texture and blooms midseason to late.

Idaten. (Buddhist Deity), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Komoku:* Large single, sake cup form. Petal tips do not reflex. Round and white with a cylindrical stamen cluster. Very early blooms. What appears to be the same cultivar is listed by Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* All descriptions are similar. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki,* No.5, p.29 & 1983, No.22, p.130. Different reading: 'Edaten'. See JCS., 1967, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.21,106. Orginated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: Idaten is the Buddhist deity who controls Buddhist law and runs very fast. An allusion to the very early blooming of this variety.

Idaten. (Buddhist Deity), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.18, colour photo, p.200, description: Large single, wide opening cup-shaped, 7-9 petals, white with red flecks and small streaks, heavy, compact, central stamen cluster with yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Early to mid-season blooming. Slightly fragrant. Leaves matt, mid-green, narrow-elliptic to elliptic, apex acuminate, shallowly, bluntly serrate. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.31 with colour photo; English translation p.19. Colour is given as white.

Idaten-shibori. (Variegated Idaten), *(C.japonica),* Ito, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Minagawa, 1949, *Chinkashû;* White dotted pink. Medium sized single. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Idaten-tsubaki. (Idaten Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* White variegated, long, narrow leaves, white flowers. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.160. Possibly synonymous with 'Mizunode-idaten' in *Sômoku Kinyôshû,* 1829.

Iddebiana. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.79,128,110: Leaves nearly resembling 'Rubra Simplex' (Rubra) flower, vase-form, large, double, regularly formed of a deep orange-red; petals, not numerous, broad, elevated, intermixed with short stamens. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Iddebiena'.

Iddebiena. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Iddebiana.**

Ideyu-komachi. (Hotspring Beauty), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.l96, colour photo, p.197, description: Small size, dark red, campanulate single, with 6 rounded, oval petals of irregular size and a tall, central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves small, mid to dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Chôchidori.** Originated by Tadao Yamaguchi, named and released in 1978.

Iduna. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368. Synonym for **Spofforthiana Rosea.**

Ieffersoni. Contini and Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Jeffersonii.**

Iemoto. (Main Representative of Flower Arrangement School), (Higo), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.118, colour photo and description: Large size. pale pink, flat, higo-like single with 7 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, wide-spreading, fragrant, with an irregular, yellow stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, apices acute, margins serrate. A seedling of **Nioi-fubuki.** Different reading: 'Iyemoto'. The name alludes to Adachi, Chôka. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan, named and released by Tsugio Ôta around 1970.

Ifuku. *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.108; No description.

Igino Ittar. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana, d'Orticulture Bollettino,* 1876: New variety from the garden of Franchetti, Italy. Large, imbricated flower, bright scarlet, with large stripes of white in half the petals.

Igirisu. (England), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1, No 23: White semidouble, with 7-9 broad, slightly emarginate, rounded petals and a short, compact, central stamen group, yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan.

Igloo. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.91, Reg. No.899: A 9 year old chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1961. Originated by C. Breschini, San Jose, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flower, similar to **Debutante**, is white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Size 12 cm across x 8 cm deep with 48 petals and 9 petaloids. Heavy texture. Blooms mid-season.

Ienny Luix. C. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.15. Orthographic error for **Jenny Lind.**

Ignacio Pinto Vieira. *(C.japonica),* Horto Dias Ferreira, Catalogue No.25, 1940-1941. Pink and white.

Ignaea. John Miller, Bristol Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Ignea.**

Ignea. *(C.japonica),* Poiteau, 1835, *Annals Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 16:350, no description; Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.I, pl.51 :- The flower is broad, concave, double and a beautiful deep red, a carmine lacquer mixed with vermilion, more or less intense. The corolla is irregular. The exterior petals are numerous, but broad; the others erect and spoon shaped, slightly emarginate and veined with vivid red. Originated in France by M. Noisette, Paris. Synonym: 'Ignivoma'. Orthographic error: 'Ignaea'.

Ignea Maxima. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Imbricated form. Bright cerise red. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Ignescens. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.I, p.110,130: Leaves rather large with small, well delineated veining, sprinkled with spots of clear green on a more sombre ground; flower, medium size, semi-double, deep orange-red, petals flat, imbricated in 3 rows with many stamens. Synonyms: 'Fire-

ball', 'Boule de Feu', 'Dahliaeflora Ignea'. Pseudonym: 'Dahliiflora'. Orthographic errors: 'Dahliaflora Ignea', 'Dahliaflora Igna'. Originated in Germany. Illustrated pl.180, Berlèse, 1842, *Iconographie.*

Ignivoma. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.51. Synonym for **Ignea.**

Ihei-hiiragi-tsubaki. (Ihei's Holly Leaf Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Tada'aki, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section for unusual leaves. Long, narrow leaves. Flower, red, sake-cup shape, with white blotches. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.7, p.169. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iijima-sunago. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details

Iinomomo. (Obscure), *(C.x vernalis),* Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, 55(2):208. A pentaploid *C.x vernalis* cultivar from Japan.

Ijimino-shidare. (Weeping Tree of Ijimino), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.16, colour photo, p.200, description: A small, red, 5 petalled, campanulate single with long, channelled petals with tips recurved, emarginate, a short central stamen cluster, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Leaves elliptic, glossy mid-green, finely serrate, apex acute. Originated in Shibata City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1967.

Ikako. *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.717: Small, deep red semi-double, with 3 rows of imbricated petals and compact, central stamen cluster. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Ikari-shibori. (Ikari Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon,* p.42; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.405; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.338,339; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.15, colour photo, p.200, description: Large semi-double white with crimson streaks, petals 13-15, oblong, channelled or fluted; spreading, central stamen cluster, anthers pale yellow, filaments lighter. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Cultivated from a seed brought from the UK by the then President of the Ikari Sauce Co. Ltd. Japan. Named and released by Takuzo Hashimoto in 1973.

Ikazuchi. (Thunder), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.155, p.78, description, p.134: Leaves rather large, oblong to oblong-elliptic, base rounded, apex bluntly acute, impressed venation, 6.1-8.4 cm long x 3.3-4.5 cm wide. Flowers single, deep red (Currant Red 821/2), not widely opening, petals 5-7, incurved; stamens 2.9 cm long, widely cylindrical, filaments dark rose. Flowers mid-season to late. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.26 with colour photo; English translation p.16. A cross between **Iwane-shibori** and **Benimyôrenji.** Named and released by Minoru Satô. From Aichi Prefecture. Named for the God of Thunder who has red skin.

Ikebukuro (Place name) (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia*, No.81, August 2006: Crimson, single, tubular to the end of petals, cylindrical stamens. Tree upright. Leaves small to medium, flat and untwisted. A seedling of unknown parents. First flower seen in 2003. Originated and named by Kunimitsu Suzuki.

Ikegami-beni. (Red Flower from Ikegami). *(C.sasanqua).* Niigata Chinka-en Retail Price List, 1994, colour pl. front page, description p.11: Medium sized, red informal double with folded and fluted petals. A centre of stamens mixed with petaloids. Originated in Japan.

Ikegamikou. *(C.sasanqua). Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.60, "Preliminary report on heat tolerance of Camellia sasanqua; Biyu Xu, Tianfei Li and Tian Li". No description.

Iki-hayazaki-akayabu. (Early Blooming Red Wild Japonica from Iki). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.124. No description. From Iki, Nagasaki Pref., Japan.

Ikin. *(C.japonica),* Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, *Tsubaki,* 1994, No.27, colour pl. p.6, No.16: Chance seedling of **Matoba-nishiki.** A few red stripes on one or two petals with a blush background. Spherical to cup-shaped single, tea whisk-like stamens. Mid-season flowering. Mildly fragrant. Originated by Dr. Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Ikkyû (Japanese Poet), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki,* (before 1868): Double, medium large, red flower with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) While the characters given for **Ikkyû** mean "A rest", this meaning usually carries the reading 'Yitoyasumi'. As the reading **Ikkyû,** it refers to the famous Japanese poet, Ikkyû Sôjun, (1394-1481). He was a Zen priest. His childhood name was "Shûden".

Ikkyû. (Japanese Poet), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.338, p.140; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.22; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.18, colour photo, p.201, description: A small, campanulate, pure white single of 5 petals, with a central column of stamens with pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves small, dark green, lanceolate, tapering acuminate apices, serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Sasameyuki.** Rarely sets seed. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.32 with colour photo; English translation p.20 Upright, vigorous but slow growth. Discovered by Yasuhiko Yamada, named and released by Yoshiyuki Toyofuku in 1970.

Ikoku. (Foreign Country), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.309. Reprint. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ikoma. (Mountain's name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.99 & 674: Small, dark crimson, anemone form of 5 reflexed petals and a central cushion of white petaloids. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Ikoma-nakashiro'. (Believed extinct.)

Ikoma-de-kifu. (Ikoma's Yellow Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* Listed in the section of yellow variegated leaves. Round, flat leaves. Resembles 'Kamakichi-tsubaki'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.165. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ikoma-nakashiro. (Ikoma's White Centered), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.681: Small, deep red single with 5 reflexed petals around a centre of white petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Ikoma'. Different reading: 'Ikoma-nakjiro'. (Believed extinct.)

Ikoma-nakajiro. Different reading for **Ikoma-nakashiro.**

Ikune-chô. (Ikune Butterfly). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. A white, medium size, trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves large, narrowly elliptic. A chance seedling of **Chôchidori,** named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1982. 'Ikune' is the name of the nursery where a series of these varieties have been originated. From Tokyo.

Ikune-fuji. (Mt. Fuji of Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.17. White mottles on red ground. A medium size, flat single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves obovate, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A virus variegated form of a chance seedling, parentage unknown, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Ikune-haru. (Spring in Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. A medium size pink semi-double with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Ikune-hino. ('Hino' from Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Pale pink shading to white at the centre. A medium size, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Leaves elliptic to narrow-elliptic, medium size. Upright growth with long nodes. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Ikune-kawari. (Variegated Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Pure white to pure pink including variegated flowers in deep pink. A medium size single with embracing (incurving) petals and upright, circular ring of stamens. A chance seedling of a cultivar, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1990. From Tokyo.

Ikune-komachi. (Beauty from Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. White mottles on red ground. A medium size single with cupped petals and cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves medium size, broadly elliptic. Upright, weeping branches. A virus variegated form of a chance seedling, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Ikune-manyô. (Ikune myriad petals). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Red stripes and splashes on pale pink ground. A medium size semi-double with cupped petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Ikune-mura. (Village of Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.18. White mottles on red ground. A medium size tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic. Upright, vigorous growth. A virus variegated form of a chance seedling named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Ikune-musume. (Maiden of Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.17. White mottles on deep pink ground. A medium size, tubular to sake cup-shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to narrow-elliptic. Upright but weak growth. A virus variegated form of a seedling of **Yukimiguruma**, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Ikune-shimeri. (Rain in Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Red stripes and splashes on pink ground. A medium size, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves medium size, ovate. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of 'Shûraku' named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Ikune-ume-bôshi. (Apricot Priest of Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Red stripes on pink ground, pale pink bordered apices. A small semi-double with cupped petals and split stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves small, elliptic. A chance seedling from Wakayama Prefecture, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. 'Ikune' is the name of the nursery where a series of these varieties have been originated. From Tokyo.

Ikune-yama. (Mt. Ikune). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A medium size, vermilion, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate to elliptic, flat, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Ama-obune,** named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1980. From Tokyo.

Ikuno. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.170: Medium sized, deep crimson, peony form with scalloped petals and golden stamens intermingled with the centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ikutoshitsuki. (Many Months and Years), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.367, p.150, description, p.251: Small, campanulate, sparsely red striped, pink single of 6 petals with the pink fading towards the petal edge, finely bordered with white, 5-6 cm across; short, compact stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, ovate; apex acuminate, midgreen, finely serrate. Fragrant. See also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.15, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.266, colour photo. A cultivar raised at Jôritsuji Temple in Yatsuo Town. Named and released by Isao Iwazumi.

Ikui-no-shimo. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* p.55. Corruption of **Ikuyo-no-shimo.**

Ikuyo-no-shimo. (Nightly Frosts), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White, small, full double. Originated in Japan. Corruption: 'Ikui-no-shimo'. (Believed extinct.)

Il 17 Marzo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:45. From Lechi. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Beautiful formal double, concave, very broad, rounded petals. Rose scarlet with wide, greyish stripes. Originated in Italy.

Il 18 Marzo. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Il 22 Margo. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.5 as 'Ill 22 Margo'. Orthographic error for **Il 22 Marzo, 1848.**

Il 22 Marzio. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.174. Orthographic error for **Il 22 Marzo, 1848.**

Il 22 Marzo. van Houtte Catalogue,1851, 44:14. Synonym for **Il 22 Marzo, 1848.**

Il 22 Marzo, 1848. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.I as 'Il 22 Marzo': Received from Burdin of Milan, Italy - A rose-like arrangement of its petals, cherry-red, relieved with white which borders the petals and appears as parallel streaks in the centre. Franchetti, 1855 as 'Il 22 Marzo, 1848'. Rovelli, 1852 gives **Mantica** as a synonym. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: This camellia is similar in type to **Emilia Campione** which, itself at first, was named 'Il 22 Marzio'. Orthographic errors: 'Il 22 Marzio', 'Il 22 Margo', 'Il 22 Mazro', 'Il Cigno Marzo', 'Il 22 Marzo,1849', 'Il Q2 Marzo'. Synonym: 'Il 22 Marzo'.

Il 22 Marzo 1849. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.109. Orthographic error for **Il 22 Marzo, 1848.**

Il 22 Mazro. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Il 22 Marzo, 1848.**

Il Q2 Marzo. Nairn & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1906. Orthographic error for **Il 22 Marzo, 1848.**

II Beduino. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.13. Synonym for **Beduino.**

Il Bucintoro. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bollettino,* 1862. Raised by Santarelli, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Il Cigno. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:34 as 'Alba Insignis' syn 'II Cygno': Pure white, petals well rounded, imbricated ranunculiform. **Alba Insignis** is considered a separate cultivar and this synonymity is erroneous. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V. pl.III: "This Camellia, of Italian origin, owes its name to the perfect whiteness of its blossoms. It must not be confused with **Alba Insignis** given in some catalogues as a synonym for it, but has nothing in common with it except the colouring and imbricated form of the blossoms. It is a perfection in every sense of the word, for the imbrication and geometric regularity of its petals, which are rounded, slightly emarginate and form a compact heart at the centre. Convex shape, medium size blossom. Mid-season blooming." Rovelli, 1852, gives its origin as Dr Sacco, Milan, but lists it as a peony form white. Sport: **Comtesse du Hainaut.** Orthographic errors: 'Il Cygno', Il Signo', Il Cygo', 'Il Signa' ,'Il Signora', 'Il Cogno'. Orthographic variant 'Le Cygne'.

Il Cigno Marzo. Anderson & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1887, p.70. Orthographic error for **Il 22 Marzo, 1848.**

Il Cogno. Charles Vuylsteke, 1867-1868, Price List, p.20. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno.**

Il Commendatore Betti. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.427. Synonym for **Commendatore Betti.**

Il Commudatibile. Charles Vuylsheke Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.20. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti.**

Il Cygno. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:34 as a pseudonym for **Alba Insignis.** Note: The name "The Swan" is "Il Cigno" in Italian and "Le Cygne" in French. The orthography "Il Cygno" is an apparent attempt in the listings (van Houtte and Verschaffelt) to spell it in Italian and is thus regarded as an orthographic error for **Il Cigno.**

Il Cygno (Hearn). SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.l3. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Il Cygno (South). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.13: Large white double, sometimes peony form. Originated in USA.

Il Cygno (Local Seedling). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.13: Large semi-double white. Originated in USA.

Il Cygo. J. Scott & son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno.**

Il Desiderio. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonym for **Desiderio.**

Il Desinganno. de Jonghe, 1851, *Cultur der Camellien,* p.43. (German edition).. Synonym for **Disinganno.**

Il Desingano. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.6. Orthographic error for **Disinganno.**

Il Desingnanno. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.17. Orthographic error for **Disinganno.**

Il Desingnano. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Disinganno.**

Il Disinganno. William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1869, p.80. Orthographic error for **Disinganno.**

Il Disingano. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20. Orthographic error for **Disinganno.**

Il Egeria. Cremorne Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1900, p.31. Synonym for **Egeria.**

Il Faviona. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. Orthographic error for **Il Favonio.**

Il Faviono. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.36. Orthographic error for **Il Favonio.**

Il Favalone. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.109. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Il Favonia. Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1890. Orthographic error for **Il Favonio.**

Il Favonio. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Red with white marks. Berlèse, 1849, Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France; vol.40: Flower 9-10 cm across. Perfect formal double, vermilion orange red, self coloured. Dense rounded corolla in the manner of **Princesse Baciocchi.** Berlèse, 1849, Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris, vol.40, p.75, as 'Favonio': Self coloured vermilion, without veins. Formal double similar to **Palmer's Perfection.** Obtained by M. Mariani, Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Il Favonia', 'Il Faviona'.

Il Follette. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.106. Orthographic error for **Il Folletto.**

Il Folletto. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.39, 41: Imbricated, white striped with blood red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Il Follette'.

Il Garafalo. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.27. Orthographic error for **Il Garofano.**

Il Garafano. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practishe Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellie,* p.43. Synonym for **Il Garofano**.

Il Garafolo. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.43. Orthographic error for **Il Garofano.**

Il Garofano. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Cultur der Camellien,* p.43. (German Edition) as 'Il Garafolo': Italian. Whitish rosy red, darker banded, carmine red . Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.35: From Florence. Superb variety, pale pink, dotted and clearly streaked with carmine. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.II: Its blossoms, of medium size, consist of a small number of petals, outspread with a central heart, roseate white, profusely striped a deeper shade similar to the Flemish Pinks. Orthographic errors: 'Il Garafolo', 'Il Garafalo', 'Il Garofo', 'Il Garofole'. Orthographic variant 'Il Garofolo'.

Il Garofo. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.39. Orthographic error for **Il Garofano.**

Il Garofole. Bournier, Fréderic, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablisement Agraire-Botanique. Orthographic error for **Il Garofano.**

Il Garofolo. Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore,* 2003, p.219, with colour photo; Orthographic variant in the Florentine dialect for **Il Garofano** (The Carnation).

Il Gigello. Linden Catalogue, 1873, p.38. Orthographic error for **Il Gioiello.**

Il Giogello. Stefano Pagliai, Firenze Catalogue, 1867, p.66. p.105. Orthographic variant for **Il Gioiello.**

Il Giogello II. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias,*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Il Gioiello.**

Il Gioiello. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Small flower of Carmine red, veined sometimes with stripes of white on its small petals. Perfectly imbricated. Andrè, 1873, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.20, p.105, pl.129 as 'Il Giogello': Imbricated, vivid red, streaked with white. Flower of average size, regularly imbricated; petals orbicular, bluntly notched, of a deep carmine with fine veins of a deeper colour. A seedling from Italy originated by Santarelli. Orthographic errors: 'Il Giogello', 'Il Gigello', 'II Giorgello', 'St Giojello'. Orthographic variant: 'Il Giojello'.

Il Giojello. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Il Gioiello.**

Il Giorgello. Andre Leroy Catalogue General, 1889, p.34. Orthographic error for **Il Gioiello.**

Il Modello. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:19 as 'Modello': Perfect imbrication, crimson lake red, petals striped white. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Modello'. Orthographic error: 'Il Modelo'.

Il Modelo. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.49. Orthographic error for **Il Modello.**

Il Modesto. *(C.japonica),* Vervaene, Domien, Catalogue 1863. No description. Originated in Belgium.

Il Novanta. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.21: Flower imbricated, deep rose with small lines of white at the centre of each petal. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Il Pennone. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Cultur der Camellien,* p.43. (German Edition): Originated in Italy. Large; whitish, tender red with yellowish reflections, finely veined carmine red. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.II: Extreme floral amplitude...delicate, pink colouring, striped and streaked with crimson with orange tints. It is of Italian origin and has been grown commercially for 3 years. Its broad petals, rounded and emarginate, or lanceolate and sub-acute are spread out and cupped towards the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Il Penone', 'Ill Penone'. Abbreviation: 'Pennone'.

Il Penone. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.26. Orthographic error for **Il Pennone.**

Il Persiano. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19: [from] Sacco. White, streaked red. Originated in Italy.

Il Rigorgimento. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.73, 1875-1876. No description Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Il Ristori. Herbert Nash, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* No.3, p.31. Orthographic variant for **Ristori.**

Il Roberte. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.44. Orthographic error for **Il Robertii.**

Il Roberti. Burdin Maggiore et Cie. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Il Robertii.**

Il Robertii. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.18: Splendid bicolor camellia, each petal is half cherry red and half white, but well blended, the large petals regularly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.I: Leaves ovate, rounded, bright green, veined and serrate. The buds are large, round and green. The flower is large, bicoloured, the regularly imbricated petals are cherry red variegated with white. It was obtained from seed by Mariani, Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Il Roberte'; 'Il Roberto'; 'Il Roberti'. van Houtte, 1849-1850, Catalogue, 38:55 gives it as a synonym for **Schiavone**, however this is considered to be the self coloured form and not a synonym.

Il Roberto. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic error for **Il Robertii.**

Il Signa. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.18. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno.**

Il Signo. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole,* p.188. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno.**

Il Signora. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.47. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno.**

Il Tramanto. Rubel Catalogue, 1941. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh.**

Il Tramento. Seidel, 1897, *Preisverzeichnis,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

Il Tramont. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

Il Tramonta. Cannell & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

Il Tramonte. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', synonym for **Lalla Rookh.**

Il Tramonteo. da Silva, Catalogue, 1959-1960. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

Il Tramonto. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15, as 'Tramonto', (See 'Tramonto', v.H.72:25): Brilliant red, paler at centre, imbricated, under 'Tramonto'. After this date van Houtte dropped this variety from his list until 1868 when he reinstated it under **Il Tramonto** (The Setting Sun) with what appears to be a variegated form, and continued the name for several years with no further reference to 'Tramonto'. The description in his 1868 catalogue is: - Magnificent large flowers of most beautiful rose, perfectly and regularly imbricated and embellished with a white stripe on each petal; when petals are not half white and half rose, or with large white blotches similar to those of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) from which **Il Tramonto** derives. From the exceptional imbrication, one does not suggest this origin, its foliage is more handsome and larger them 'Donckelaeri'. **Il Tramonto,** imbricated almost as far as the centre, has 14-15 rows of petals. In America the name was erroneously used for **Lalla Rookh** ('Lallarook'), and **L'Avvenire** ('Laurel Leaf') and **Brassenie.** It was originated in Italy by Lechi, Brescia. Orthographic errors: 'Il Tramanto', 'I1 Tramento', 'Il Tramont', 'Il Tramonte', 'Il Tramonteo', 'Il Trementi', 'Il Tremento', 'Il Tremonto', 'Il Tremendo', 'Il Tromenta', 'Il Tramonta', 'Il Tromonto', 'Il Tromoto', 'Tramonteo', 'Tramento'. Abbreviation: 'Tramonto'. Chinese synonym 'Tamangtou', as 'Tramonto'.

Il Trementi. RHS., 1950, *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report,* index, p.129. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

Il Tremento. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research.* Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh.**

Il Tremonto. *Magazine of Gardening,* 1942-1943. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh.**

Il Tremendo. *Camellia Digest,* 1(3), 1943. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh.**

Il Tromenta. Paugham & Blanchard, Oct.1884, *Revue Horticole,* p.450. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

Il Tromoto. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh.**

Il Tramonto White. Coolidge Camellia Gardens Catalogue, 1951. Synonym for **Pax.**

Il Vessillo di Flora. *Il Giardiniere,* 1852. Orthographic variant for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Il Vesuvio. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:10. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large flower, fire red with the centre clear red. Note: About 1844 van Houtte dropped the "Il" from several names that could stand without it such as 'Vesuvio', 'Zeffiro' etc and, while this is more acceptable orthography, **Il Vesuvio** is let stand for the van Houtte cultivar as the Berlèse 'Vesuvio' is a different camellia. Originated in Italy.

Il Voto. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.41: Most beautifully variegated and striped. Originated in Italy.

Il Vulcano. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bollettino,* 1862. No description. Originated in Italy**.** (Believed extinct.)

Il Zeffiro. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:10. No description; 1842, 9:53: Imbricated, carmine red. Bèrlese, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France:* Formal double, of a clear, carmine red with shadings of pink. Large, rounded petals in 7-8 rows; imbricated and serried. Abbreviation: 'Zeffiro'. (Zephyr). Synonym: 'Zeffiro d'Italia'. Orthographic error: 'Zefiro d'Italia'. Rovelli,1852, says from Sacco.

Ila Rester. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.162, Reg. No.1046: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by C. Rester, Poplarville, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is medium and dense with 6 cm x 1.8 cm leaves. The semi-double blooms, resembling are 13 cm across x 10 cm deep, light pink with yellow anthers. Flowers early to mid-season.

Ilam Cherry. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1977, vol.X, No.3, p.15, Reg. No.130: Originated by Mrs A.M. Coker, Christchurch, New Zealand from seed supplied by John Sobeck, California, USA. The flowers are semi-double, 15 cm x 9 cm, with 12 petals and a number of petaloids around bright yellow stamens. The colour is bright cherry-red (RHS.CC. Red Group 54A). Strong, upright plant with dark green foliage, 13 cm x 4.5 cm. First flowered 1967.

Ilam Mist. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1973, vol.VIII, No.2, p.36, Reg. No.79: A seedling of an unknown *C.reticulata* supplied to Mrs A.M. Coker, Christchurch, New Zealand. by John Sobeck, California, USA. The plant has an upright, dense growth habit with leaves dark green, reticulate, 12 cm x 5 cm. The flower is semi-double, 12 petals and occasional petaloids. They measure up to 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. The colour is pink with darker veining, (RHS.CC.62B-63C) anthers yellow, filaments cream. Flowers early to mid-season.

Ilam Satin. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.IX, No.3, p.4, Reg. No.113: A chance seedling from *C.japonica* seed obtained from John Sobeck, California, USA by Mrs A.M. Coker, Christchurch, New Zealand. It first flowered 1972. Growth is slow and dense with dark green leaves that measure 9 cm x 6 cm. The flower is anemone to peony form with 12 petals, about 50 petaloids, golden anthers and cream filaments. The colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 51A-B; size 13 cm across x 5 cm deep. The blooms have an unusual open centre.

Ilangiao. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.91, p.47. Orthographic error for **Yilanjiao.**

Ilanthus. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ildegonda. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Imbricated, clear rose streaked and spotted white with large stripes of carmine. Originated in Genoa, Italy.

Ilegemann White. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.7. Synonym for **Caprice.** Orthographic error for **Legerman White.**

Ilegmann White. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.22. Orthographic error for 'Ilegemann White', synonym for **Caprice.**

Ilene. McMillan, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.48, footnote. Orthographic variant for 'Eileen', synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Iles Borrhomees. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.95. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Illicans. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Illicifolia. *(C.japonica),* Villa Pamphilj Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Illusion. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Large, single, pale pink with prominent stamens. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina.

Illustration. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109. Semi-double, white, slightly edged rose. Originated in Belgium.

Illustrieus. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Orthographic error for **Illustrious.**

Illustrious. *(C.japonica),* SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.6, p.4, June 1950. A seedling of **Rainy Sun.** Mid-season blooming. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Brilliant rose-pink. Large semi-double. Slow, compact growth. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Illustrieus'.

Illustris. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:25. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Perfectly imbricated, bright rose, faintly streaked with white. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence. Synonym: 'Illustris Ridolfi'. Orthographic errors: 'Ilustri', 'Illustriss', 'Illustris Bidolfi'.

Illustris Bidolfi. *Notiziaro della Società Italiana della Camelia,* Mar.1990, vol.XXVI, No.1, p.l8: Orthographic error for 'Illustris Ridolfi', synonym for **Illustris.**

Illustris di Brescia. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Illustris Nobilis. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Illustris Nobis'.

Illustris Nobis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Orthographic error for **Illustris Nobilis.**

Illustris Nova. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia,* p.35-36, invalidly as 'Illustris': Imbricated, often in a spiral, brick red. Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871: Bright brick red of fine form, often with spiral imbrication. An improvement of **Illustris.** Originated in Italy.

Illustris Ridolfi. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. Synonym for **Illustris.**

Illustriss. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.20. Orthographic error for **Illustris**.

Illustri. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Illustris.**

Ilristori. George Carter & Co., South Africa Catalogue, 1962-1963, Orthographic error for 'Il Ristori', synonym for **Ristori.**

Imadegawa. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, Kan'en, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Petals are single and white and have red stripes with small dots. Narrow, lemon-yellow petals are on the inside. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki,* No.20, p.108. (Believed extinct.)

Imagawa-shibori. (Imagawa Dappled), *(C.sasanqua),* JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia,* No.29, p.4, colour photo: Small size, peony form, red with white blotches and spots, petals wrinkled. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate. Originated in Imagawa, Suginami, Tokyo, Japan by Noda, Uchirô.

Imagination. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2663. A chance seedling that first flowered 1994. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 10 cm diameter, pure white, semi-double flower has gold anthers and

creamy filaments. Heavy petal texture with a waxy sheen. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.42 with colour photo p.c5, Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Imai. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Very large double, red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ima-isseki. (One more Evening), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Formal double, red, white spotted form of **Isseki.** Stamens intermingled with the centre petals. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.79. (Believed extinct.)

Imajô-akizaki. (Imajô's Autumn Flowering), *(C.rusticana),* JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki,* No.21, p.4; Hagiya, Kaoru, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.2, p.18. No description. Originated in Japan.

Imakumagai. (Modern Kumagai), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Large, deep pink single, 10 cm across, 6-7 petals. Stamens circularly opened, light pink, about 180. Leaves large, ovate, thick, rough, lustrous light green. See black and white photo, p.24, description, p.13, 29. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia.* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.101, colour photo; Andoh. 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.39, p.14; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.201, description. Different reading: 'Ima-kumagaya'. Corruption: 'Ima-kumamai'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Said to be a natural seedling of **Kumagai.** Probably the same variety as **Hi-no-kuni.**

Ima-kumagaya. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.16. Different reading for **Imakumagai.**

Ima-kumamai. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.16. Corruption for **Imakumagai.**

Imamiya. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Komoku:* White spotted deep pink, double. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki,* No.5, p.28. (Believed extinct.)

Imamiya. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.151, 445, 551 & 568: Medium to large size, white peony form with dark crimson streaks and golden anthers, stamens scattered amongst the petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Imashizuka. (Reincarnation of Shizuka), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.201: Small, white single, tubular form, stamens cylindrical. Mid-season blooming. Leaves ovate, medium size, apex acuminate, margins undulate. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Note: Shizuka Gozen was a beautiful dancer of the Kamakura Era noted for her tragic love affair with Minamoto Yoshitsune.

Ima-Suma. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.3; Bright rose single.

Imbircaria. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Imbricata.**

Imbricata. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74; Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.22; Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London,* 7:555: Formal double, 8-9.5 cm across with outer petals 4.5 cm wide and 4.5 cm long, tips apiculate, perfectly imbricated, about 70 in number, colour HCC Carmine rose 621, often with central petals streaked white. Leaves deep green, glossy, flat with long, acuminate decurved apex; broadly elliptic or elliptic-ovate; margins shallowly serrate, 12 cm x 6.5 cm. Compact, upright habit. Description taken from Puddle & Hanger, RHS, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, No.14, p.150. Imported from China by John Dampier Parks for the Royal Horticultural Society of London in 1824 and first flowered in England in 1827. Synonyms: 'Imbricata Rubra', 'Crimson Shell', 'Imbricata Booth', 'Imbricata a Stella Vermiglia', ‘Imbricate Petalled’. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 17 as ‘Imbricata Rubra’, which is assumed to be **Imbricata.**

Imbricata a Stella Vermiglia. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* 9.11. Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Imbricata Alba. *(C.japonica), L'Horticultuer Belge*, 1834; Anonymous, Oct.1834, *Revue Horticole*, p.508, 509. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.113: Leaves 7.5 cm wide x 10-12.5 cm long, oval, elliptic, tapered at the two extremities, well veined, apex recurved; flower 8 cm across, spheroidal, very full and forming a regular rose, the petals of which gradually diminish in size towards the centre and are mutually imbricated from the centre to the circumference; they are white with distinct red or white stripes. See Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* vol.1, pl.40 and Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 15. Originated By Hugh Low, England about 1833 as a seedling of **Alba Simplex.** Synonyms: 'Alba Imbricata', 'Picta Alba', 'Triumphans Alba', 'Picta Alba Nova', 'Triumphans Alba Nova', 'Triumphans Alba Venusta', 'Triumphant Alba'. Note: Bransford Nurseries Catalogue, 1976-1977, p.13, erroneously equates this with 'Purity', (**Shiragiku**). Received a RHS Award of Merit, 1960.

Imbricata Alba Plena. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Imbricata Alba Plena. Hillier Catalogue, 1928-1929. Synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Imbricata Aurea. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue Général. No description. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Battagalia. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Booth. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, Supplement to Loudon's Hortus Britannicus, p.508. Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Imbricata Cerasina. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Chiari. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.21: No description. Originated in Florence, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Compacta. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata de Dunlop. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* p.450-452. Orthographic variant for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Imbricata Dunlap. Charles Vuylsteke, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.9. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Imbricata Dunlapii. *(C.japonica),* Dunlap, 1840, Hovey, ed., *Magazine of Horticulture,* 6:23: Leaves 8.5 cm long x 7 cm wide, round-ovate, slightly acuminate, thick, clear green. Bud spherical; flower medium size, round, dark rose with a whitish shade through the centre of the petals; not unlike **Prattii** with a little less of the white shade. Parents, old 'Middlemist' (**Middlemist's Red**) fertilized with **Parksii.** First flowered 1838. Orthographic variants: 'Imbricata de Dunlop'; 'Dunlap Imbricata'; 'Imbricata Dunlop's'; 'Imbricata' (Dunlap's); 'Dunlap's Imbricata', 'Imbricata Dunlapi'; 'Imbricata Dunlops', 'Imbricata Dunlap'. Synonyms: 'Dunlap's New', 'Dunlap's New White'. Originated By T. Dunlap, New York, USA. Orthographic error: 'Imbricata Dunlhaps'.

Imbricata (Dunlap's). Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening,* p.115. Orthographic variant of **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Imbricata Dunlaps. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Imbricata Dunlhaps. *Notiziaro della Società Italiana della Camelie*, Mar.1990, vol.XXVI, No.1, p.18: Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Imbricata Dunlop's. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii.**

Imbricata Fastuosa. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:43. Synonym for **Princesse Marie de Saxe.**

Imbricata Guicciardini. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.36: Rose satin with the centre petals much paler, lines of white. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.VI gives it as 10 cm across, of a delicate pink colour with broad, longitudinal stripes of paler pink. Originated in Ialy by Franchetti, Florence.

Imbricata Macrophilla. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.36. Orthographic variant for **Imbricata Macrophylla.**

Imbricata Macrophylla. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.II: This variety, of Italian origin, has been grown commercially for 3-4 years. The petals decreasing suddenly from the circumference to the centre, are arranged in imbricated, star shaped serries. The exterior petals are large, rounded, becoming oblong, lanceolate, obtuse or sub-lobulate to the centre where they are small and form a narrow, open heart. The colouring is cherry carmine at the edges, pink in the middle with a few white blotches.

Imbricata Magna. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1`845, Catalogue, p.25. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:6: Imbricated, very full, rose. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book,VII, pl.IV: We have been growing this camellia for several years. We received it from Italy. It is peculiar because of its enormous petals, which are not numerous, well imbricated, of a vivid rose colour, with a broad, pure white median stripe. The petals of the centre are close together and hooded. Orthographic errors: 'Imbricated Maha', ‘Imbricata Magno’. Synonym: 'Emilia Scotti'.

Imbricata Magno. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.19. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Magna.**

Imbricata Maha. Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Magna.**

Imbricata Maxima. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricated Nova. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Carmine red with white veining on half of each petal. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:14: Carmine rose with white veining on half of each petal. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Imbricata Padron Checco Marini. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catologue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Pink. Haskin Bros Nursery Catalogue, 1954. Synonym for **Imbricata Rosea.**

Imbricata Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.IV: Unusually large petals, a delicate and ruddy colouring, broken by broad, white stripes and a small tuft of narrow petals in the centre. van Houtte, 1858 says "Very wide, veined petals, pink with wide white bands. The centre completely white". Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Imbricated Rosea de Land'.

Imbricated Rosea de Land. Castagnola & Casabona Catalogue, 1861. Synonym for **Imbricata Rosea.**

Imbricata Rosea Portuensis. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, satiny rose, white reflections. Originated in Portugal.

Imbricata Rosea Sfumata. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Rubra. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. Synonym for **Imbricata.** Orthographic error: 'Imbricta Rubra'.

Imbricata Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Nocutts/Waterers Plant Buyer's Guide, Autumn, 1989, p.64: Light red, mottled white, large, formal double with colour illustration opp. p.80. Probably a synonym for **Imbricata Tricolor.**

Imbricata Rubra. *(C.japonica),* John Laing & Co., 1882, New General Plant Catalogue, p.52: Darker than **Imbricata**. Apparently a different clone to the two listed separately in same catalogue.

Imbricata Rubra Plena. Hillier Nurseries Catalogue, 1928-1929. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon** as 'Pope Pius IX'.

Imbricata Spiralis. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. Orthographic variant for **Spiraliter Imbricata.**

Imbricater Spiralis Rosea. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Synonym for **Spiraliter Imbricata.**

Imbricata Spiraliter. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13. Synonym for **Spiraliter Imbricata.**

Imbricata Splendente. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Striata. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.36: (Florence). Bright red with small, white stripes on central petals. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Imbricata Striata (Nova). van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonym for **Imbricata Tricolor.**

Imbricata Superba. *(C.japonica),* Mertains & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.28,30 as 'Imbricata Su.'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Tricolor. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.121, 132: Received from Mr Knight, London, England. It differs little in its leaves from **Imbricata**; its flower is imbricated, double, of a deep orange-red, spotted with white. In its centre are a few stamens. It is a virus variegated form of **Imbricata.** Synonyms: 'Imbricata Tricolor (Nova)', 'Imbricata Variegata', 'Imbricata Tricolore', 'Imbricata Striata', 'Imbricata Striata (Nova)', 'Imbricata Variegata Plena'.

Imbricata Tricolore. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic variant for **Imbricator Tricolor.**

Imbricata Variegata. Shneiderff ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff,* p.8. Synonym for **Imbricata Tricolor.**

Imbricata Variegata Plena. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.107. Synonym for **Imbricata Tricolor.**

Imbricata Vera. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.33. Grown by Sigismund de Pronay and added to Verschaffelt's collection in 1849. No description, Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricate. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Imbricata.**

Imbricate Alba Plena. Hillier & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1938, p.116. Orthographic error for 'Imbricata Alba Plena', synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Imbricate Petalled. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.356. Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Imbricated Japanese. Burnell, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening,* vol.3, p.152. Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Imbricated Rubra Plena. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Imbricator Flore. *(C.japonica),* Pepinieres, F. Delauney Catalogue, 1967-1968: Salmon pink. Originated in France. An illegal name according to the "Code". Names based on latin are barred after 1958.

Imbricta Rubra. Treseder & Co., Truro, Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.11. Orthographic error for 'Imbricata Rubra', synonym for **Imbricata.**

Imbriqué de Gaujacq. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Pink, imbricated.

Imbriques. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.88. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Immortal Coat. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias of the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.318: Synonym for **Okinagoromo.**

Imô. *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.673: A roseatte white, rose form double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Imou'. (Believed extinct.)

Imogen. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticutural Society Report,* 1849. Camden Park seedling 2/52, originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. Waterhouse, 1949, *Camellia Quest,* p.17: White, quite double, petals moderate substance, incurved like **Myrtifolia,** good size, very handsome, but not equal to the old double white. (**Alba Plena**). Orthographic error: 'Imogene'.

Imogene. Sewell Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.43. Orthographic error for **Imogen.**

Inopinata della Valcosa. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2002, p.86, Reg. No.31: An open pollinated seedling of **Hagoromo**. Originated by Gaetano de Persiis, Altari, Italy. First flowered in 2000 at circa 7 years. An upright shrub of slow growth rate. Flowers floriferously early season. A white (light pink) with variable red and pink speckling A semi-double with 29-41 stamens, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Italian CS, *Notiziario,* 2002, No.2, p.5 with colour photo; Semi-double, petals 14-16, elliptic, blades convex, margin lightly waved, colour fleshy white (RHS.CC. 62D) with stripes and splashes of pale pink, crimson and blood red (53C, 62A, and 56B). No petaloids. Leaves 7.7 cm x 3.75 cm, elliptic, cuspidate, finely serrulate, light green.

Imose. (Husband and Wife), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Double peony form, light coloured flower, variegated with red in a splashed pattern. Many stamens like a tassel. Medium, large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Imoseyama. (Imose Mountain), *(C.x vernalis),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: White, vase form flower. Originated inJapan. (Believed extinct.)

Imou. Different reading for **Imô.**

Imp. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.234, Reg. No.1309: A 10 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1969. Originated in USA by Mrs Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate, with dark

green leaves, 7.5 cm x 1.8 cm. The formal double type blooms are dark pink with 55 petals. Average size, 6 cm across x 1.8 deep. Blooms mid-season.

Imperador D. Pedro IV. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.50. Abbreviation for **Imperador e Rei Dom Pedro IV.**

Imperador del Brasil. Escuela di Agricultura Catalogo, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice du Brésil.**

Imperador e. Rei D. Pedro IV. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Abbreviation for **Imperador e Rei Dom Pedro IV.**

Imperador e Rei Dom Pedro IV. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Rose form pale purple, striped with white. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviations: 'Imperador e Rei D. Pedro IV', 'Imperador D. Pedro IV'.

Imperalis. Buist, 1839, *Camellias.* Orthographic error for 'Imperialis'.

Imperata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist- Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.107. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Imperatice Marie-Therese. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Impératrice Marie-Therese.**

Imperator. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada,1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie...dalle Semine Romane,* p.6. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Peony form, very large, brilliant red with flesh pink spots. Early flowering. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. There has been confusion in America where two other camellias were distributed under the same name so that the names **Imperator (France),** and **Imperator (American)** are used to distinguish them. Orthographic error: 'Imperatore'. Synonyms: 'Corrie Belle', 'Imperator' (France), 'Big Daddy'. Sport: **Imperator Variegated.** See p.104, Hertrich, *Camellias in the Huntington* Gardens,vol.III,1959, for illustration.

Imperator (American). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.17: Scarlet semidouble mid-season. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A red, incomplete double about 7.5 cm across. Early. Hume 1955, *Camellias in America:* Flower small to medium, 7.5 cm wide x 3 cm deep, Turkey red 721 or deeper; calyx cupped, green; outer petals rounded, 4 cm x 4 cm, apices truncate, bases lobed, inner parts of the flower made up of fascicles of stamens, surrounded by clusters of petaloids; leaves glossy dark green, 6.5 cm x 4 cm, bases rounded, apices abruptly, sharply pointed. For black and white photo see Hertrich. 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.166.

Imperator di Russia. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice de Russie.**

Imperator Flore. F. Delaunay, Angers Catalogue, 1966-1967. Synonym for **Imperator (France).**

Imperator (France). SCCS.,1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Imperator.**

Imperator (French). Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Imperator** (**France).**

Imperator Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Caralogues,* p.107 as 'Imperator Var.': A virus variegated form of **Imperator** - Red blotched with white, peony form. Originated in USA.

Imperatore. Waterhouse, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.78. Orthographic variant for **Imperator.**

Impératrice. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Synonym for **L'Imperatrice.**

Imperatrice (Buych). van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:26. Orthographic error for 'Imperatrice' (Beck's), synonym for **Beck's Conspicua.**

Imperatrice de Bresil. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice du Brésil.**

Impératrice de France. *(C.japonica),* Rafarin, May.1867, *Revue Horticole,* p.175: A new variety presented by Verschaffelt at the Paris exhibition of 1867, said to resemble camellia **Roi Leopold** as exhibited by Chantin. One sees from this how far off is the time when the camellia will rival the rose. Originated in Belgium.

Impératrice de Russie. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.36 as 'Imperatrice di Russia': Bright rose-pink, the central petals paler, and all striped white; imbricated. Orthographic variants: 'Imperator di Russia', 'Imperatrice di Russia'. Originated in France.

Imperatrice di Russia. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.36. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice de Russie.**

Impératrice du Brésil. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.162: Flower large, single, cerise-red. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Imperatrice de Bresil'. Note:- The orthographic variant **Imperatriz do Brazil** is a different cultivar.

Impératrice Eugenia. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice Eugènie.**

Impératrice Eugènie. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.I: It was obtained from seed in Belgium. The arrangement of the petals is like a peony, all rounded, slightly emarginated, concave, hooded, regularly inserted in an imbricated spiral, of a delicate pink colour with pure white margins and fine, carmine veining. Named for the Empress of France, born in Spain, married in 1853 to Napoleon III. Orthographic variants: 'Impératrice Eugenia', 'Empress Eygenie'.

Impératrice Joséphine. Jacob Makoy, et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839,1:7 as a synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata.**

Impératrice Maria Theresa. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice Marie Therese.**

Imperatrice Marie Theresa. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice Marie Therese.**

Impératrice Marie Therese. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:46: Large flower, well imbricated, petals clear rose, flaked white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:82: Imbricated. Derived from the beautiful **Maria Teresa.** Large, velvet, deep, tiered flower, 8-9 rows of petals, pale pink variegated with pure white. Originated in Belgium by J. van Eckhaute, Ghent as a sport of **Maria Teresa.** Orthographic variants: 'Impératrice Maria Theresa', 'Imperatrice Maria Therese'. Orthographic error: 'Imperatice Marie-Therese'.

Imperatrix. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. Synonym for 'Beck's Conspicua', synonym for **Conspicua de Loddiges.**

Imperatrix Amelia. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Imperatriz Amelia.**

Imperatix (Beck's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13, as 'Imperatrix (Buyk's). Synonym for **Beck's Conspicua.**

Imperatrix (Buyk's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13. Orthographic error for 'Imperatrix'(Beck's), synonym for **Beck's Conspicua.**

Imperatrix del Brasil. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Impèratriz do Brazil.**

Imperatrix Josephine. Berlese, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.316. Synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata.**

Imperatriz Amelia. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, !872-1873, p.44: An irregular rose form, pale pink, striped carmine. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.36, 1902, p.53; Peony form, light pink striped carmine, petals bordered with white. Originated in Portugal.

Imperatriz do Brazil. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, soft rose with deeper veining, striped white. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variants (Spanish translations): 'Imperatrix del Brasil', 'Imperatriz do Brasil'. Note: The orthographic variant 'Impératrice du Brésil' is the name of another cultivar.

Imperatriz D. Leopoldina. Companhia-Horticolo Portuense Catalogue No.40, p.69, ca.1904. Abbreviation for **Imperatriz Dona Leopoldina.**

Imperatriz Dona Leopoldina. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, white, striped and spotted carmine. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Imperatriz D. Leopoldina'. Orthographic variant (Spanish translation); Emperatriz Doña Leopoldina'.

Imperial. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: New camellia from Middleton Place, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. (Middleton No.20). A peony form with rosy red colouring and exquisite form. The stamens are pleasingly intermingled with the petaloids. Its deep green foliage is very large and the plant is noted for its spreading growth. Late flowering.

Imperial Jewel. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.320 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kôgyoku.**

Imperial Lusitana. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, soft pink, veined deeper and bordered with white. Originated in Portugal.

Imperial Splendour. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.75, p.25, Reg. No.258: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. It first bloomed 1976. The spreading, bushy plant has 10 cm x 7 cm, rotund, deep green leaves; apex apiculate, base rounded, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. The 12 cm semi-double to incomplete, informal double flowers, shade between RHS.CC. Red Group 46A and 45A, anthers bright, golden yellow. Colour photo, p.5, ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79. Chinese synonym: 'Diguo Zhihui'.

Imperialis. Anonymous, 1832, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 11:32: Brought to Paris from London in 1828. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.E]:60. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16 gives 'Imperalis', **Splendida** and **Gray's Invincible** as synonyms for 'Punctata', while the *Gardener's Chronicle* of 1841 adds **Adonidea**, 'Preston's Eclipse' and 'Gallicarum Pressii' to the list of synonyms and, later, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 adds 'Punctata Major'. In this case the listing of **Gray's Invincible** by London in 1827 takes priority. Orthographic errors: 'Imperaliste', 'Imperalis'.

Imperialis Alba. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.5. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Impéraliste. Victor de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Imperialis', synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Imprévu. *(C.hybrid). Jardins de France*, No.2, March 1995, p.31, colour plate: Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucou, France. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Sallour** (*C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Madame Lourmand**) x *C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica.* An irregular semi-double with 11-13 wavy petals, white with pink stripes. An irregular centre of stamens broken by small, erect petals.

Improved Alba Plena. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale,* p.6. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Improved Dawn. Hearn Catalogue, ca.1945, according to Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.333. Synonym for **Pink Dawn.**

Improved Sarah Frost. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.7. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Imura. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as 'Imura White': Semi-double, snow-white waterlily type, long, narrow petals of porcelain texture with yellow stamens, mid-season blooming. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Very large, white semi-double. When half open the flower is said to resemble the half-furled wings of a swan. Texture of petals is like porcelain. Size 12-15 cm across with 10-15 petals. Showy stamens. Anthers very large, arrow shaped. Leaves glossy, dark green, long and narrow, smooth, apex recurved, fine serrations, 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm. Plant habit, vigorous, upright, open growth with somewhat pendulous branches. Developed from seed imported from Japan in 1925 by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA. First bloomed 1929. Overlook Seedling No.12. Synonyms: 'Imura White', 'Diana', 'Dr Allen Ames', 'S. Imura'. For black and white photo see p.167, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Seedlings include: **Fragrant Star, Ida Weisner, Tyler Nation.** Chinese synonym ‘Yimula’.

Imura White. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Synonym for **Imura.**

In Ceneris Viget. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.2, colour photo: Irregular, red, semi-double with twisted and fluted petals. Seedling of **Bessie McArthur** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

In Loving Memory. *(C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2008 No.159, p.3, Reg. No. 479. Bred by Neville Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand, and registered by Andrew Tills, Camellia Haven Nursery. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Gael’s Dream** and an unknown pollen parent. First flowered in 2000. Plant is rapid growing, of average form and density. Dark green leaves are 11 cm x 6 cm. Flower is semi-double to loose peony, 13 cm wide x 6 cm deep, with about 18 petals having a soft, slightly crushed texture. Filaments are white and anthers bright yellow. The flowers open a delicate pink (RHS.CC. 65D), fading to a palest pink in the mature flower. Such pale colours are still unusual in *reticulata* hybrids. Flowers mid-season to late.

In Memoriam. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Red, large semi-double with large petals. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

In the Pink. *(C.japonica),* Kramer Nursery Catalogue,1971: Rose-pink formal double. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1541: A medium size, rose-pink formal to rose form double chance seedling *C.japonica* that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland. California, USA. See colour photo facing p.20, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978 and facing p.101, 1974 yearbook, also p.95, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and front cover SCCS, 1974, *The Camellia Review,* vol.35, No.6. Sports: **In the Pink Variegated, In the Red.**

In the Pink Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Kramer Bros Nursery Catalogue, 1977. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1542: as 'In the Pink Var.': A medium sized, white, striped pink, formal to rose form double *C.japonica* mutant of **In the Pink.** Blooms mid-season to late.. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

In the Purple. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1982, vol.XII, No.5, P.7, Reg. No.175: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**), originated by Miss J. Farmer, Palmerston North, New Zealand, that first flowered in 1975. Growth is medium in rate and of average habit. The peony form flower is dark to purplish red with darker veining, 10 cm x 7 cm, with 20 petals and an average of 15 petaloids. Anthers are yellow with red filaments. Flowers mid-season to late.

In the Red. *(C.japonica),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1975: A red sport of **In the Pink.** *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1543: A medium sized, rose-red formal to rose form double *C.japonica* mutant of 'In the Pink'. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Inaba. (Ancient Place name for Tottori), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1710, *Zohô Chikinshô,* vol.2; Itô *Jukyû,* 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.l5; Yashiro, 1841,*Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859,*Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large double, 3 rows of petals, convex flower, coloured red with white variegation. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Inabachiyo-no-haru. (Spring in Chiyo, Inaba), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.297, colour pl. and description: Very large size, faint pink, semi-double with 3 rows of rounded, reflexed, emarginate petals and a central stamen column, with white filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves medium size, dark green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. "Chiyo" is a river in Tottori. Released by Yoshio Takata in 1979.

Inabadô. (Inaba Temple), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Uyesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Deep red double with substantial petals. Elegant. Sake-cup shape, early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Inaba-hime. (Inaba Princess), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10: Large size, deep pink, rose form double with scattered stamens. Late blooming. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.32 with colour photo; English translation p.20. Peach red, bud-centred to semi-double, large, petals shatter. An old tree survives with the Sahashi family in Tottori City. The family was a chief retainer of the feudal clan the Ikeda-*han*. Named and released by Yoshio Yamda in 1979. From Tottori Prefecture.

Inaba-yabukuro. (Black Wild Camellia from Inaba). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.33 with colour photo; English translation p.20. Small, dark red, cup to bowl shaped single with thick petals and cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias in Tottori Prefecture, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1979. From Tottori to Okayama.

Inaba-yuri. (Inaba Lily), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.161, colour pl. and description: Small to medium size, red, single of 6-7 petals rolled, lateral margins, giving a pointed apex, and a short, yellow stamen cluster. Blooms early to late. A seedling of **Kikuzuki,** originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Originated and released by Morimoto in 1981.

Inada-hime. (Name of Goddess), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10: No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Note: A synonym for Kushinada-hime, the name of a maiden goddess in Japanese myths.

Inamorata. (Borde Hill Hybrid), Johnston, 1948, *Journal of the RHS,* 72:283, fig.121 :- Originated by Mr Hanger, Exbury, England by pollenating *C.saluenensis* with pollen from *C.reticulata.* Medium, rose-pink single, 8-10 cm across, 6-8 petals, rounded and notched at the apex. A trumpet shaped stamen centre has yellow anthers and pink filaments. Leaves are dark green, broad-ovate, 9.5 cm x 5.5 cm, apex cuspidate, base cuneate, very fine, sharp serrations. Leaf characteristics follow the saluenensis parent. Received an Award of Merit from the RHS. See colour plate facing p.72, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1951. Orthographic error: 'Inamorta'.

Inamorta. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Inamorata.**

Inanogawa. (Inano River), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.55, colour pl. and description: Large size, white, wide campanulate single, with 7 broad, ruffled, reflexed petals and a broad, yellow stamen cylinder. Blooms mid-season. Leaves bright green, impressed venation, elliptic, margins serrate. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Kamo-honnami.**

Inaoi-dori. (Japanese Migratory Sparrow), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, large size, early flowering. One of three bird names with **Miyakodori** and **Yobukodori.** For colour photos and descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.161 and p.280; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.399, p.18-62; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.18, 201; Yokohama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* pp.324, 325: Medium sized, deep pink, with some white spots, double with 5-6 layers of more or less imbricated petals and a centre, often with small, irregular petals amongst the stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic, acuminate with fine, sharp serrations, venation impressed. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Note: This description is a little different to the ancient camellia.

Inaspettata. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.21: A magnificent flower of the same sort as 'Iride' (**Dryade**). Originated in Italy by Sloane. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.41: Very large, perfectly imbricated flower, cherry red, with margins shaded white, some white stripes and softly tinted and streaked a deeper red. Orthographic errors: 'Innaspettata', 'L'Maspettata', 'L'Innaspettata', 'Inna Spettata'. See pl.IV, pl.I, Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as 'L'Innaspettata'.

Inazuma. (Lightning), *(C.japonica),* Itô Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red single with white flashes and a spreading stamen cluster. Originated in Japan.

Inazuma. (Lightning), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.22: Pink shaded and striped with white and pink outside; large, some 12 broad, thick petals; upright, stout branched but a slow grower. Leaves concave, cup-shaped. Early blooming. Orthographic error: 'Iazuma'. Chinese synonym: 'Shandian'. Synonym: 'Goshoguruma'. Originated in Tokyo, Japan.

Incarnata. *(C.japonica),* Andrew, 1812, *Botanical Repository,* vol.10, pl.660 as 'flore pleno Incarnato'. In 1816 it was listed as 'The Blush Camellia' in *The Botanical Register* and finally given the cultivar name **Incarnata** in Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet,* 1818 with a colour plate. A formal double, 7-9 cm across, outer petals obovate, 4 cm long x 3.3 cm wide,, slightly notched; central petals obcordate with short, pointed apex. Imbricated to give tiered or hexagonal form. Pale dawn pink (RHS.CC. 523/3) or paler, depth of colour depending on protection of the flowers. Leaves narrowly obovate, 9 cm x 4 cm, apex acuminate, margins serrate, light mid-green, upper surface with pale veining. Habit slow, upright, spreading growth. Imported from China for Lady Amelia Hume of Wormleybury, England in 1806. The synonym 'Lady Hume's Blush' is in common use for this cultivar. Synonyms: 'Buff', 'Buff Pink', 'Blush',

'Double Blush', 'Double Buff', 'Flavescens', 'Hume's Blush', 'Lady Hume's Blush', 'Lady Hume's Double blush', 'Maiden's Blush', 'Pudeur de Madamoiselle Hume', 'Mahdenblush', 'Maidenblusch', 'Camurca', 'Incarnata Plena', 'Incarnata Flavescens', 'Incarnata Stella', 'Incarnata Myrtifolia', 'Incarnata Pallida', 'Incarnata Pink', 'Precocissima', 'Flesh Coloured', 'Kewblush', 'Incarnate', Japonica Flore Plena Incarnata', 'Magnifica Maiden Blush', 'Roseaflavescens Hume's Blush'. Pseudonym: 'Carnea'. Colour plates: Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.118. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* pl.VI. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection de Camellias élèves à Bollweiler,* p.11, pl.24.

Incarnata Alba. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1872, p.22. Synonym for **Leda.**

Incarnata Alba Plena. *Magazine of Horticulture, 1835*. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Incarnata (Buff). Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des Arbres et Plantes Cultiveés...,* p.15. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata Flavescens. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..*, p.180. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue 1844, p.104. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Incarnata Flore Pleno. Martin Burdin Aine & Co. Catalogue, 1822, p.56 as 'Incarnata Fl. Pl.'. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Incarnata Myrtifolia. Shneiderff, Enrico, ed.,1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Enrico Sheiderff,* p.8. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Incarnata Pallida. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Incarnata Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Incarnata Plena. Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as 'Incarnata pl. (blush)'. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Incarnata Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Incarnata Stellata. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majestè L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.16. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Incarnate. Buist.1839, *Camellias,* p.7. Orthographic error for **Incarnata.**

Incarnato. Tirocco, 1928, *La Camelia,* p.44. Orthographic error for **Incarnata.**

Inchmay. RHS., 1977, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.98. Orthographic error for **Inchmery.**

Inchmery. *(C.japonica),* RHS., 1950, *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report,* Index, p.130. Given in the parentage of a hybrid. Exhibited by de Rothschild of Exbury. A seedling raised by Francis Hanger from **Gloire de Nantes** x **Alba Simplex**. A pink single to semi-double. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Inchmay'.

Incomparabile. *(C.japonica*), *Le Camelie*, Del Lungo-Girardi, 1928, photo p.104, as from the collection of Guido Mariotti of Genoa-Nervi. Reference supplied by Hillebrand, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.225 with colour photo; Medium size formal double bloom, sometimes in a spiral form, delicate pink. Leaves medium, rounded, light green; restrained growth. Mid-season.

Incomparabile. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.36. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Incomparabilis.**

Incomparabilis. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.109, 130: Leaves 10 cm x 7 cm, round-ovate, lanceolate,

apex acuminate, prominent venation, brilliant green. Flower large, 11 cm across, single, deep orange red, 8 broad petals, crenate at apex; stamens erect, compact. Originated in Germany. Orthographic variants: 'Incomparable', 'Incomparabile'.

Incomparabilis. *(C.japonica),* Berlese, 1837, *Monographie* ed.1, p.109. There exists another camellia under this name whose flower is large, full and like **Conspicua.** Originated in France by Cachet of Anjou about 1831 according to Le Texnier,1911. (Believed extinct.)

Incomparabilis de Nantes. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843, 12:yy. Synonym for **Incomparabilis Vera.**

Incomparabilis di Nantes. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19. Synonym for **Incomparabilis Vera.**

Incomparabilis Nova. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* pl.213. Synonym for **Incomparabilis Vera.**

Incomparabilis Vera. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:4, erroneously as a synonym for **Coquettii,** then his 1842-1843 Catalogue, 9:53 described it as: Red formed like the double white; white band longitudinally down each petal from the centre to the circumference. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.254: The flower, about 9 cm or more across when fully open, is double, round, of carmine red with rays of white. The petals are not numerous, about as wide as long, rounded at the apex, indented, channelled and tranversed lengthways by a white band. The centre is composed of a few unequal petals and small, incompletely developed ones with marks of white. This variety originated as a seedling in France by Madame Veuve Mouton, Nantes. Synonyms: 'Incomparabilis de Nantes', 'Incomparabilis Nova', 'Incomparabilis Vera de Nantes'.

Incomparabilis Vera de Nantes. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.9. Synonym for **Incomparabilis Vera.**

Incomparable. Henderson, E.G. Nursery Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Incomparabilis.**

Inconstant Beauty. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale,* p.2; Barron, Mar.1934, *Country Life,* p.53 with coloured flower painting. Synonym for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Independence. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.109. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Independencia de Portugal. *(C.japonica), Jornal de Horticultura Practica,* 1891, Vol.XXII, p.93 by Eduardo Segueira: Very vivid pink, formal double, large petals Obtained by seed by José Marques Loureiro from **Regina dei Giganti.** No description in Loureiro catalogues. Originated in Portugal.

India. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.30, Originated by B.L. Kersey, Golden Isles Nursery, Blythe Island, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. The flower is large, loosely formed, semi-double, dawn pink in colour, 11 cm across x 4 cm deep. There are 3 tiers of semi-erect petals which lean back and curve up from the edges. Central stamens are in a regular cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments cream.

India Kuger. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.18. Orthographic error for 'India Kruger', synonym for **Lady MacKinnon.**

India Kruger. Griffiths & Strothers, 1954, ACS, *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List,* p.6,7. Synonym for 'Lady MacKinnon', erroneously as **Lady de Saumarez.**

Indian Chief. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.63: Very Large peony form. Red. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason blooming. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford. Sport: **Indian Chief Variegated.**

Indian Chief Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.63 as 'Indian Chief Var.': Virus variegated form of **Indian Chief** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Indian Summer. *(C.japonica),* Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.33: Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. It is a large, full, peony form. The colours range from bright carmine rose splashed on pure white to white splashed on carmine rose. The numerous, high, wavy petals are deeply notched and ruffled. The centre is a compact cluster of petals and petaloids. A seedling of **Daikagura** with similar appearance and habits, except that **Indian Summer** is more vigorous and substantial. For black and white photo see p.105, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Sport: **Indian Summer Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Yindu Zhi Xia'.

Indian Summer Variegated. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Newest Camellias, 1957: Carmine rose blotched white. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. For black and white photo see, p.107, Hertrich, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Indiscreet. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1949, *News Letter,* vol.4, No.3, Reg. No.9: White pencilled with red and red petaloids to creamy white, pencilled pink with pink petaloids to solid red. Medium sized (8.5 cm x 2 cm) peony form. First flowered 1947. Slow, compact, upright growth. Early to midseason flowering. A seedling originated by Stanley W. Miller, El Cajon, California, USA from seed of **Nobilissima.** For black and white photo see, p.108, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Inexpleta. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.34. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Inez H. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.7: Deep rose-pink, veined rose with white stamens. Small, cupped semi-double. Originated in USA.

Inez Moll. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.288, Reg. No.326: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The large, dark green leaves are of heavy texture, ovate, acuminate and serrate. The incomplete double flowers are clear, deep salmon with a rose undertone and have 3 rows of large, rounded, wax-like petals of heavy texture, with small, curved petals standing amongst low, light, golden stamens. Flowers average 12 cm across and appear early to mid-season.

Infanta D. Maria Anna. da Silva & Filhos, Nursery Catalogue No.90, 1955, p.77. Abbreviation for **Infanta Dona Maria Anna.**

Infanta Dona Antonia. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double. pale pink, white reflections; veins deeper colour. Abbreviation; 'Infanta D. Antonia'. Originated in Portugal.

Infanta Dona Isabel Maria. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double. White with centre sulphur yellow. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infanta D. Isabel Maria'. Abbreviation and orthographic variant; 'Infanta D. Izabel Maria'. Orthographic error; 'Infanta Doña Isabel Maria'.

Infanta Dona Maria Anna. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double. Virginal pink, striped and spotted carmine. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infanta D. Maria Anna'. Orthographic errors: 'Infante Dona Mariana', Infanta Doña Mariana', 'Infanta Doña Maria Anna'.

Infante D. Affonso Henriques. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, No.90, 1955, p.77. Abbreviation for **Infante Dom Affonso Henriques.**

Infante D. Augusto. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.31. Companhia Horticolo Catalogue No. 40, ca.1904, p.69. Abbreviation for **Infante Dom Augusto.**

Infante D. Enrique. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.31. Orthographic variant for **Infante Dom Henrique.**

Infante D. Henrique. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue No.90, 1955, p.77. Abbreviation for **Infante Dom Henrique.**

Infante D. Isabel Maria. Companhia Horticolo Catalogue, No.40, ca. 1904, p.67. Abbreviation for **Infante Dona Isabel Maria.**

Infante D. Juan. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogue, p.31. Orthographic variant (translation) for **Infante Dom João.**

Infante Dom Affonso Henriques. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, pale pink, centre striped with white. Double. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infante D. Affonso Henriques'.

Infante Dom Augusto. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Rose form double, delicate pink, veined deeper, striped white. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infante D. Augusto'.

Infante Dom Fernando. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Rose form double. Scarlet streaked white. Abbreviation 'Infante D. Fernando'. Originated in Portugal.

Infante Dom Henrique. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Irregular rose form double (close to **Pompone**). Flesh colour striped light rose. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infante D. Henrique'. Orthographic error 'Infante D. Enrique'.

Infante Dom João. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Formal double. Flesh colour, striped and spotted carmine. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infante D. João'. Orthographic error: 'Infante D. Juan'.

Infante Dona Mariana. Escuela de Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Infanta Dona Maria Anna.**

Infatuation. *(C.x williamsii),* Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.185,187: A new cultivar from California's David L. Feathers. Medium sized single with long, two-toned petals, ruffled and reflexed. It is a cross between *C.saluenensis* and **Debutante.** Colour is a pale musk-pink with deeper veining and touches of raspberry. Gold tipped stamens project in a cylindrical mass. Chinese synonym: 'Miren'.

Iniata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850. p.47. Orthographic error for **Miniata**.

Innaspettata. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Inaspettata.**

Inna Spettata. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.177. Orthographic error for **Inaspettata.**

Inna Wanna. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.109. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Innocence. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1882, p.29: Pure white. Good. Originated in Australia.

Innocence FN. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, invalidly as 'Innocence': White. Medium size, formal double. Upright growth. Late flowering. Originated by the Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.

Innocentia. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist-Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.109. Orthographic error for **Innocenza.**

Innocenza. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11: Pure white prettily formed. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.219: The flower is 10 cm across or more, full, regular, perfectly round, pure milk white. The petals, in 7 rows, are round-ovate, channelled, all imbricated with symmetry from the circumference to the centre. Originated in Italy by Sacco. Synonym: 'L'Innocenza', 'L'Innocence'. Orthographic error: 'Innoceza'.

Innoceza. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.179. Orthographic error for **Innocenza.**

Innominata. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Shiavone, 1981 *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.30. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Innominata. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.16. No description. Originated in Italy by Sangalli from a seed of **Tricolor.** It has approximately the same colour and shape but with more petals. A provisional designation as the cultivar had no name. Orthographic error: 'Innominate'. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Innominata Chiesa'.

Innominata Chiesa. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Innominata.**

Innominate. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Innominata.**

Innoshima. (Inno Island), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.194, colour photo and description: Medium size, lustrous, dark red, open, campanulate single, with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with red filaments, joined for the lower third, and golden anthers. Blooms early to late. Leaves mid-green, oblanceolate to narrow-elliptic, apices long tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan by a private family on In-no-shima Island. Collected by Seichiro Sasai, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1978..

In-no-shô. (Temple Prior), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10 as 'In-no-syô'. No description. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

In-no-syô. ICS., Apr.1990, Japanese *Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10. Different reading for **In-no-shô.**

Innovation. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.91, Reg. No.901: An F2 hybrid seedling of **William's Lavender** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) that first bloomed 1957 at 10 years of age. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. This seedling was described in the NCCS., Oct. 1958, *The Camellia Bulletin,* vol.12, No.1 as 'Hybrid No.FH-10'. Plant habit is slightly open with long branches, very rapid in rate with leaves, medium green, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double to peony form flowers are wine red with lavender overtones. Blooms are 12.5 cm across x 8.5 cm deep with 20 petals. Form variable. All petals twist and twirl. Blooms early to late. Chinese synonym: 'Gexin'.

Inny. Architetto Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for **Jenny.**

Inokuchi-kaori. (Inokuchi Fragrance). (Wabisuke). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.33 with colour photo; English translation p.21. Medium size, wisteria purple, trumpet shaped single. Fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from seedlings of **Uraku 64** by Takeo Ogawa, applied to the registration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery in 1996. From Izu-ôshima, Tokyo.

Inopinata della Valcosa. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2002, p.86, Reg. No.31: An open pollinated seedling of **Hagoromo**. Originated by Gaetano de Persiis, Altari, Italy. First flowered in 2000 at circa 7 years. An upright shrub of slow growth rate. Flowers floriferously early season. A

white (light pink) with variable red and pink speckling (RHS.CC. 53C, 62A, 56B). A semi-double with 29-41 stamens, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep.

Insignia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Insignis.**

Insignis. *(C.japonica),* Buckingham & Chandler, 1825, *Camellia Britannica,* p.15, pl.6: This approaches somewhat to a camellia lately raised by Mr Knight, Kings Road, called 'Carnation Warratah'. The guard petals of our plant are bright red while his are a soft rose colour. See also pl.31, Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and description of Camellias...:* Raised by Chandler at the Vauxhall Nursery about 11 years ago. The flowers are at first bell shaped like the single red (‘Rubra Simplex’), but unfold the large, outer petals, 6-8 in number, to exhibit a dense, globular mass of small wedge shaped petals, more or less variegated with white like a carnation, and incurved towards the style, prominent in the centre. The flower measures 7.5 cm across fully opened. The large petals exceed 2.5 cm, indented at the apex, flat and round, of a deep rose colour with darker veins. The inner petals are small and ranged over one another. In the centre it is common for many to be partly transformed, one half of the anther being dilated and coloured the other half perfect and yellow. Synonyms: 'Insignis Spendid', 'Splendid', 'Splendid Flowered', 'Insignis Colvill's'. Orthographic error: 'Insignia'.

Insignis Alba. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.79: Leaves oval, a little lanceolate,10 cm x 4.5 cm, smooth, reclined, rolled up on sides, yellowish green. Flower, 9.5 cm across, single, of a cherry red spotted white, 6 petals; petaloid stamens, whitish, slightly striped, pale red. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Insignis Flore Alba'.

Insignis Colvills. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de Camellias,* pl.33. Synonym for **Insignis.**

Insignis de Tat. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.79: Leaves 8 cm x 5 cm, oblong, very acuminate, almost flat, finely and regularly serrate, of an obscure green. Flower, semi-double, 6.5 cm across, cherry-red; petals imbricated, those at the centre small and mixed with stamens. Originated in England.

Insignis Flore Alba. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* 1830, p.52. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.109. Synonym for **Insignis Alba.**

Insignis Flore Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Synonym for **Insignis.**

Insignis Floro Rubro. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.219. Synonym for **Insignis Rubra.**

Insignis Purpurea. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.96: Leaves large, ovate to lanceolate, reflexed, of a blackish green; buds elongate, scales blackish; flower large, very deep cherry-red, single with a few abortive stamens or transformed into rudimentary petals in the centre. A seedling of 'Waratah'. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Insignis Single'.

Insignis Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:312: Flower 10 cm across, single with groups of whitish petaloids, pitted with rose and apices obovate. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* pl.81, gives this as a synonym for **Insignis;** however Courtois, 1833, lists both with a slightly different description. Synonyms: 'Insignis Rubra Simplex', ‘Insignis Floro Rubro’. Originated in England.

Insignis Rubra Simplex. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Synonym for **Insignis Rubra.**

Insignis Single. Hovey ed., 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Synonym for **Insignis Purpurea.**

Insignis Splendid. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1834, p.26. Synonym for **Insignis.**

Inspiration. (Borde Hill Hybrid), Anonymous, Mar.1954, *Gardeners' Chromicle,* ser.3, 135:124. Hillier, 1955, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.22, 85, black and white photo, fig.34: *C.reticulata* Wild Form x *C.saluenensis.* Award of Merit, 16th March, 1954. The leaves are 7.5 cm long x 1.8 cm wide, small and glossy, acute. The flower is 8.5 cm across, of about 20 petals, each slightly frilly around the margin and coloured phlox-pink. (HCC.,625/1) There are a variable number of stamens with an occasional petaloid. Originated at Exbury Gardens, England. Colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1970, vol.VI, No.5. Chinese synonym: Linggan'. Colour photo between p.44-45, RHS., 1990, *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Magnolias,* No.42. Chinese synonym 'Qifa'.

Instabilis. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Instituto Italiano. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860, p.13. Orthographic error for **Istituto Italiano.**

Insubria. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13. Orthographic variant for **L'Insubria.**

Insula Oya. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Red, semi-double.

Insularia. *(C.japonica)* Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens,* p.173. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Insulans. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:37 as synonym for **Exultans.**

Interlude. *(C.hiemalis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.288, Reg. No.319: A seedling of **Shishi-gashira**, originated by Marjorie Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth, slow, dwarf, compact and symmetrical with glossy, deep green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm, that twist slightly at the tips. The flowers are light pink and vary from formal double to rose form double, 7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 45-50 petals. Early blooming.

Intermedia. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1832, *American Flower Garden Directory,* p.80. A very large flower, shape of 'Pomponia' (**Pompone**), outside petals striated at their extremities with a rich blush, ground cover pure white, and it is in high estimation. Grows and flowers freely. It is in very few collections in Europe. Buist, 1845, p.221 says: "Sport of **Paeoniiflora**". It is very large size, blush suffused with rose." Synonym: 'New Blush'. Originated in USA.

Interval. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1972-1973: First named 'Interlude' but changed to **Interval** in 1970 due to conflict with *C.hiemalis* above with prior claim to the name. This is a new break in reticulata hybrids raised by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. It is a compact, bushy shrub with good reticulata foliage which flowers from the word go, with flat, semi-double, rich pink flowers with carmine veining, opening to 12.5 cm across and widening to as much as 17 cm with a central mass of butter yellow stamens. Chinese synonym 'Xiaohan'.

Intoscent. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.12, Reg. No.438. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Scentasia** which first flowered in 1997. The flower is peony form, 11 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep, with 22-25 petals and a loose central mass of about 25 large petaloids mixed with many stamens bearing anthers with bright golden pollen. Colour is pink, shading from bright pink tips (RHS.CC.58D) to a much lighter pink (RHS.CC.55D) at the flower centre. The flower weathers well and is moderately strongly scented. The bush is upright, of average density and fast growing, with light green leaves 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late.

Intoxicatingly Beautiful Red. Dryden, 1982, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.44, No.1, p.17. Synonym for **Zuijiaohong.**

Intoxicatingly Charming Red. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.147. Synonym for **Zuijiaohong.**

Intrigue. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook.* 1965, p.237, Reg. No.800: A *5* year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Gary Chittie LeCroy, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. The flower is 12.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 18 petals, 44 petaloids, 3 flutes, 239 stamens. It is extremely variable in form. The flower is deep red with petals of full form, forming an outer guard for the stamens, petaloids and flutes intermixed; which form a collar around full form petals which surround the central stamens. Filaments are pink fading to white with bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late.

Intus Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Inuhariko. (Papier Mache Dog), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Pale pink, tinted white with deeper pink shades and stripes. Large semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Tokyo, Japan. See pl.548, p.216 & 389, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, which shows a single white with pink tones, sasanqua.

Invictus. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Dull red. Medium sized, full peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Invincible. Hubbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.356. Wilder, 1835, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1(1):15. Abbreviation for **Gray's Invincible.**

Invincible (Donard). *(C.japonica),* Slieve Donard Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.5. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Invincible (Gray's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:3. Orthographic variant for **Gray's Invincible.**

Invincible Punctata. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.219. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Invincible Splendida. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Invocata. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11 : Vivid cherry red, Very beautiful form. Originated in Italy.

Involuta. Edward's *Botanical Register,* 1822. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Involutus. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.7*:* Light rose-pink, flecked with white. Medium sized semi-double. Originated in USA.

Inzen. (Command of ex-Emperor), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.14. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.241, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red blotched white, campanulate single of 5 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals, with a central column of stamens with pinkish to white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers: Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices long acuminate, recurved, margins serrulate and a little twisted. Originated in Japan. A chance seedling of a cultivar, originated and named by Tôhei Takahashi, released by Minoru Satô in 1981. Chinese synonym ‘Yuanxuan’.

Io. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Red, imbricated.

Iodina. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* as *C.iodina* for **Kuro-tsubaki.** Not acceptable by current botanical classification.

Ioginashiji. (Iogi's Gold Lacquer Painting), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.69, black and white photo. For colour photos see pl.359, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II 1978*;* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.15,199: An irregular, campanulate single of frosty pink, finely peppered a deeper pink, 5-6 petals, somewhat crinkled round the edges and with a central stamen column. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, shallowly serrate, impressed venation. Discovered in 1960s by Kazutoshi Ôhara at Iogi, Suginami Ward, Tokyo. Named and released by Takashi Tsuyama in 1974. "Nashiji" was an ancient method of painting with gold lacquer.

Iôji. (Iô Temple), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.38*;* see also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.15, colour photo: A trumpet shaped red single with white markings, 6-7 large petals, emarginate and somewhat wrinkled on the edges. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apex acuminate, recurved, keeled, fine, sharp serrations. Flowers mid-season to late. The original tree is in the Iô Temple Precincts, Nansei Town, Mi'e Prefecture. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Resembles **Shokkô** from Kantô. Named and released by Eimei Nagata in 1950.

Iona Isobel. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.169, July 2011, p.12 with colour photo; Regn No.487. First flowered 2006, from a *C.reticulata* seed, parents not known. Plant is upright, dense and of medium growth rate. Large, dark green leaves are 11 cm x 6 cm. Flower is formal double, 12 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with about 55 cupped, orbicular petals. Colour is pink-red (RHSCC 58C). There are no stamens. Flowers midseason, and blooms shatter after about 3 days. Originated by Neil W.J. Ingram, New Plymouth, NZ.

Iori-no-mado. (Hermitage Window), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1962, *Supplement to Camellia Varieties of Japan:* White, cup-shaped single, large. Originated in Japan.

Iori-no-tsuki. (Moon View from Hermitage), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957*:* White single. Large. Originated in Japan.

Iori-no-tsuyu. (Dewdrops of Hermitage). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.336 with black and white photo; English translation p.226. Medium size, palest pink, bowl shaped single, broadening cluster of cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick. Upright growth, weak. A natural seedling of **Nono-ichi.** Named and released by Nonoichi Town Camellia Lovers Club in 1990.

Iôzen. (Mount Iô), *(C.rusticana),* JCS., Jan.1989, *Japan Camellia,* No.30, p.4, colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.215, colour photo and description: Very small size, bright red, single with 6 entire, rounded petals of different sizes and a short, compact, stamen cluster with yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves light green, broad-elliptic, margins serrate. Different reading: 'Iôzan'. Originated in Fukimi'tsu-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa around 1975.

Ipocrifo Vera. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.36. Orthographic error for **L'Ippogriffo.**

Ippogriffo. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Abbreviation for **L'Ippogriffo.**

Ippon-no-shigure. Different reading for **Hitomoto-no-shigure.**

Iraka-no-nami. (Waves like Imbricate Roofs), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.28: Very small, deep rose-pink, cup-shaped single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan of a cross of *C.japonica* **Tôkai** x *C.sinensis,* Z.1. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.34 with colour photo; English translation p.21. Stated to be a cross of *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty** x *C.japonica* **Onetia Holland.** Colour photo supports this parentage. Deep pink at petal margins graduating to pink at the centre,

formal double, spiral, medium to large size. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic medium size. Spreading growth. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1979.

Irama Girl. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Drama Girl.**

Iras. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report,* 1849: A Camden Park seedling raised by Sir William Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia: Crimson with a few lighter splashes.

Iratsume. (Young Lady in Ancient Times). *(C.japonica),* ICS. Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10, as 'Itsurame'. Originated in Hamada San'in District, Japan. No description. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.335; English translation p.226. White, sake cup-shaped single. Slender petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing on Mt Kagami in Hamada City. Named and released by Hisashi Shizuma in 1986. From Shimane Prefecture

Ireko. (Nest of Boxes), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.261: A small, deep crimson, formal double with a few white marks on some outer petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Iriko'. (Believed extinct.)

Irene. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.178, Reg. No.1928: A small, white and pink with red stripes, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Art Gonos, Fresno, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 7 cm across x 1.5 cm deep with 80-88 petals. Plant growth, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 1.8 cm.

Irene Batelli. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Carmine rose formal double. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence.

Irene Coker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.338, Reg. No.246: A 10 year old seedling, originated by B.F. Coker, Pensacola, Florida, USA. First flowered 1951. Plant growth average and compact. The 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm, dark green leaves are elliptical, cuspidate and slightly serrate. The complete double, incompletely imbricated flowers are similar to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) and vary from 10-13 cm wide with 40-50 petals. The flowers are white, lightly striped medium pink with an occasional solid pink flower. Blooms early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Irene Cooker'. Sport: **Irene Coker Pink.**

Irene Coker Blush. Cannon, 1966, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21. Synonym for **Irene Coker Pink.**

Irene Coker Pink. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.54. A medium pink sport of **Irene Coker.** Synonym: 'Irene Coker Blush'.

Irene Cooker. Ferays Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Irene Coker.**

Irene Delgrande. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camelie...Dalle Semine Romane,* p.6: Medium size formal double, centre concave, numerous petals, perfectly imbricated. Colour lilac white at apex of petals, the basal half covered with interlacing, thin veins of the colour of purple lacquer, very intense, such as on some varieties of petunias and pelargoniums. All petals are densely veined like a carnation. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Irene Mazant. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Irene Mazzanti.**

Irene Mazanti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1887-1888, 224:252. Orthographic error for **Irene Mazzanti.**

Irene Mazzanti. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.76, 1878-1879, p.76: White with a yellowish tint, similar to **Ochroleuca** with rare pink streaks. Grilli, 1881, *R. Societá*

Toscana, di Orticultura Bulletin, 6:297-300: Flower a large, cup-shape with petals round, transparent, white with the centre straw coloured, streaked vivid rose, sometimes a petal coloured a soft rose. van Houtte Catalogue, 1887-1888, 224:252 as 'Irene Mazanti': Very large, rounded and imbricated flowers, one of the most beautiful of the white forms, of stocky growth and free flowering. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence.Orthographic errors: 'Irene Mazant', 'Irene Mazanti'.

Irene Rester. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.301, Reg. No.287: A 9 year old seedling of **Lindsay Neill,** originated by A. Rester, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1953. Plant growth upright, of average density and rapid in rate. Leaves average 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. The currant red (RHS.CC) flowers are very heavy, variable in form, resembling all the forms of **Mattie O'Reilly** and average 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 10 outer guard petals and 175 petaloids. Blooms early. For black and white photo see p.43, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated.* Sport: **Irene Rester Variegated.**

Irene Rester Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.64 as 'Irene Rester Var.': A virus variegated form of **Irene Rester** - Currant red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Irenea. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Originated by Floy, New York, USA. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Irene's Pride. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.213, Reg. No.1423: A very large, three shades of pink, peony form. A 5 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1975. Originated by Gordon R. Blanten, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. The peony form bloom has 36 petals, yellow anthers and scattered yellow filments. Average size, 13 cm wide x 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 9-10 cm long x 1.8 cm wide.

Iride. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Dryade.**

Iride di Bibbiano. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.37, as 'Iride di Bibbiani': Vivid red at the centre and circumference, with intermediate petals paler. Imbricated. Orthographic errors: 'Iride di Bibiani', 'Iride di Bibbiani'. Originated in Italy. Appears to be the same cultivar as **Iride Nuova.**

Iride di Bibbiani. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.40. Orthographic error for **Iride di Bibbiano**. Hillebrand, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore,* 2003, p.227, states that this is the correct orthography.

Iride di Bibiani. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.33. Orthographic error for **Iride di Bibbiano.**

Iride Maculata. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6. Synonym for **Iride Variegated.**

Iride Negri. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Iride Nova. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6. Orthographic variant for **Iride Nuova.**

Iride Nuova. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Bright red with paler centre, imbricated formal double. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Iride Nova'. Sport: **Iride Variegated.**

Iride Variegata. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.56, p.41. Orthographic variant for **Iride Variegated.**

Iride Variegated. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Imbricated, vivid rose-pink blotched white. A variegated form of **Iride Nuova.** Synonym: 'Iride Maculata'. Orthographic variant: 'Iride Variegata'.

Irihikage. Different reading for **Irihi-no-kage.**

Irihi-no-kage. (Sunset Shadows), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red, very small with white petaloids. Synonym: 'Tsutsuji-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Irihikage'. Originated in Japan.

Irihi-no-umi. (Sunset Sea), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu,* vol.4: Deep pink. Medium to large single to semi-double. For colour photos see pl.533, *Encyclopedia Of Camellias in Colour,* Vol.I, 1972, p.213 & 386; and p.174, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Originated in Japan.

Irihi-no-umi. Synonym for **Higo-irihi-no-umi.**

Iriko. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. Different reading for **Ireko.**

Iris. *(C.japonica), Botanical Society of Sydney Report,* 1848. No description. Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue,1861, p.9: White with a faint pink stripe, formal double, medium size. Originated in Australia.

Iris Laughead. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1974: Orchid pink, shaded lavender. Large to very large semi-double. Medium, spreading growth. Midseason flowering. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Uplands, California, USA.

Irisayama. (Irisa Mountain), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Formal double, faint pink, large size, lotus form flower. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Irokasane. (Added Colour), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Small size, red, semi-double flowers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Irogasane'.

Irish Mist. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1856: A large to very large, cherry-red, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling, late flowering, originated by Marjorie O'Malley, Woodside, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size, 14 cm wide x 7 cm deep with 9-10 petals and many petaloids. The flower is fragrant with star shaped, elliptic petals and elliptical petaloids incurved to the centre. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with medium green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. Sport: **Irish Mist Variegated.**

Irish Mist Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32: Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Irish Mist V.': A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Irish Mist.**

Irma Judice. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.62, Reg. No.254: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by Ernest E. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA that first flowered 1954. Plant growth is open, upright and slow with medium sized, bright, dark green leaves. Flowers, light pink, incomplete double with large petaloids, 28 petals in three rows. Two rows inclined to be flat, the third row has rabbit ears with a pompon of stamens and petaloids 6 cm high in the centre. The flowers are 11-12.5 cm across with 23 petaloids. Early flowering.

Irma Seidel. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. No description.

Irohahime. (Princess Iroha). *(C.japonica x C.sinensis).* Kaora Hagiya, 1992, 'Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute'', No.7; Takii's Catalogue *Engei Shin-Chishiki – Hana no Gaido,* Autumn issue, June 1994: Colour dark pink. It has plum blossom type, flared stamens. Flower is larger than **Chachahime** or **Robiraki**. Early blooming. See colour photo. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: I-RO-HA are the first 3 of the 48 kanas. This

an ancient poem to help memorise the 48 kana characters and translates as “Youth and Beauty are as fleeting as the Cherry Blossom”.

Iromasari. (Excellent Colour), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10 as 'Iro-masari': Deep pink, splashed white on outer petals. Large semi-double with round and incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Iromo-kamo. (Excellent Fragrance & Colour), *(C.sasanqua),* Shimada, 1957, *Regarding the sasanqua in Kumamoto. Dantairin:* Fragrant. Blooms from end of October to November (very early), large size, diameter 10 cm, petals 8-10, pale red, semi-double. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan. Selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki. A typical Higo sasanqua. Different reading: 'Iro'mo-ka'mo'.

Iro'mo-ka'mo. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua in Japan*, p.10. Different reading for **Iromo-kamo.**

Iron Blood. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.4, colour photo: Crimson, irregular, peony form double with large, outer, twisted and fluted petals surrounding a mass of intermixed stamens, petaloids and small petals. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Iroribi. (Fire in a Sunken Hearth), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, p.29 & 201, colour photo; Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.19, colour photo, p.201, description: Medium sized, 8-9 cm across, deep red, open peony form, with large outer petals and a centre of erect, rabbit eared petals, dividing the deep yellow stamens into fascicles. Mid to late season flowering. Leaves yellowish green, long and slender with fine, sharp serrations. Petiole hirsute. Plant habit densely erect. Originated in Kita-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.

Iroteruyama. (Mount Iroteru), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Bright red double, large pink stamens amongst outer petals, inner petals of same size. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: ‘Yamatosangai'. Originated in Japan.

Irresistible. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1949, p.7,9. Synonym for **Lady Nancy Adare.**

Irrawadiensis. Barna, 1956, *Camellian,* 7:18 with black and white illustration. The Camellia species *Camellia irrawadiensis.*

Irving Corbett. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.237, Reg. No.770: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960, originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open, medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**), measure 10.5 cm wide x 6 cm deep and have 30 petals and 2 petaloids. Petals stand up and twist and curl like ‘Ville de Nantes'. Colour is light pink with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Isabel. *(C.japonica),* Macarthur Notebook, 1857: Pure white, smallish size, perfectly double and regular to the centre, petals well shaped, moderate substance, incurved, makes smaller buds of better shape than the old 'Double White' (Alba Plena). Late flowering. Seedling No.32/51 raised at Camden Park by Sir William Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861. No description. First valid listing. This camellia was known both as “Isabel” and “Isabella”. As the first listing of “Isabella” was by Guilfoyle, 1866 and also that orthography had been published for another cultivar by Costa in 1846, **Isabel** is considered the prior valid name. Synonyms: 'Isabella'. Sport: **Yirgella.**

Isabel Cordelia. *(C.hybrid).* C. Aust., *Camellia News*, Spring 2011, No.187, p.24 with colour photo. A seedling of **Yume** raised by Gene Phillips, Savannah Ga., USA.

Isabel Hermann. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.274, Reg. No.416: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by B.J. Hermann, Mobile, Alabama, USA that first flowered 1956. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves are 12 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. The dark, antique-red, peony form flowers are 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season to late.

Isabel Soares de Albergaria. *(C.hybrid).* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.108 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone form, purple pink (RHS.CC.67B and 74B). Sometimes petals have central white shading. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Debbie** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia).** Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Isabella. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.18. Synonym for **Isabel**.

Isabella. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté 'L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Isabelle.**

Isabella II. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Seconda.**

Isabella de Bardi. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic variant for **Isabella di Bardi.**

Isabella Baronne de St Genois. Osborn & Son, Fulham Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Isabelle Barrone de St-Genois.**

Isabella di Bardi. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.IV: Imported from Italy in 1856, this Camellia, with its large blossoms of Rose-des-Peintres Pink...is composed of numerous, ovate, rounded petals, emarginate at the apex, regularly imbricated, of a uniform pink colour. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Brilliant red, striped and spotted with white, very large, imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Isabella de Bardi'. Orthographic error: 'Isabella di Bassi'.

Isabella di Bassi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Isabella di Bardi.**

Isabella Galetti. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for **Isabella Galletti.**

Isabella Galletti. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1876-1877, Catalogue, No.19, as 'Isabelle Galetti': Beautiful novelty. Pure white, perfect imbrication. From Rovelli. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.42: (Rovelli). Large flowers of very good, full form, imbricated, pure white. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894: Beautiful pure white, double, imbricated with a perfect form. Originated by Fratelli Rovelli, Pallanza, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Isabella Galetti'. Note: The originator's orthography is accepted as valid for the cultivar.

Isabella Hoam. *(C.japonica),* Sgaravatti Catalogue, 1889. No description. Originated in Ialy. (Believed extinct.)

Isabella Nova. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Isabella Orsini. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1864, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.XI, pl.418: An elegance, a perfection, a colour fresh but delicate, are qualities that distinguish this camellia. Colour pink. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.50: Large, regular flower, globular imbrication, reflexed petals, pale pink softly edged white. Originated by Cesar Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Izabella Orsini', 'Isabelle Orsini', 'Izabelle Orsini'.

Isabella Seconda. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General as 'Isabella II': White with straw coloured centre, petals round and imbricated. Luzzatti. 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22: White with a tendency to flesh colour, centre a clear straw colour; petals round, perfectly imbricated, regular, in the form of a star. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Principessa Pietra Santa'. Orthographic variants: 'Isabella II', 'Isabelle II'.

Isabella Sloan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Isabella Sloane.**

Isabella Sloane. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti.1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22: Very large, imbricated flower of deep rose for the first row, then partly softer coloured, becoming deeper in the centre. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Isabella Sloan', 'Isabelle Sloan'.

Isabella Spinola. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.49 as 'Isabella Spinosa'. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22: Red striped with white; beautiful, large flower, imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.IV: Received from Italy from Fr. Mariani, 3 or 4 years ago. It has a blossom, larger than medium, formed of ample, rounded petals, slightly hooded and imbricated somewhat like those of a Rose des Peintres. The colouring, rather similar to camellia **Valerio,** is of a more vivid pink, and with more numerous streaks than the latter, having a resemblance with certain Flemish pinks. Orthographic error: 'Isabella Spinosa'.

Isabella Spinosa. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. Orthographic error for **Isabella Spinola.**

Isabella Zerbini. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Isabelle. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:6. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:26: From Moens. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.IV: This variety came from Italy. It belongs to the class of perfections but is above average in size, petals slightly oblong, rounded, convex, full, a very bright pink, each petal having a white band down the centre, the centre petals often having two or three white bands. Orthographic variant: 'Isabella'.

Isabelle de Boiard. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, Mar.1887, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3,1:415: Camellias at the Royal Nursery, Slough. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Isabelle Baronne de St-Genois. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1874-1875,157EE:31. No description. However the 1877-1878 Catalogue, 174:246, describes it: A very large flower, very double, imbricated, red stripes, variegated and bordered with white. Orthographic variants: 'Baronne Isabelle de St-Genois', 'Isabella Baronne de St Genois'. Originated in Belgium.

Isabelle Orsini. Linden Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Orsini.**

Isabelle Sloan. Andrè Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.135. Orthographic error for **Isabella Sloane.**

Isabelle Spinola. Nantes, 1980, *Service des Espaces, Collections.* Orthographic variant for **Isabella Spinola.**

Isabelle II. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Seconda.**

Isabel's Surprise. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.33, Reg. No.330: Originated by J.R. White, New Zealand. A chance seedling planted 1981. Growth habit upright, spreading and open. Medium rate of growth with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flower single, bell-shaped, 6 cm across x 7 cm deep with 8 petals. Anthers yellow, filaments white. The flowers have a white to light pink background with

suffused blush pink and streaks of darker pink. Blooms early to mid-season. Colour is RHS.CC.55B-56A.

Isahaya. (A place name in Nagasaka Prefecture), *(C.japonica),* Jikeikyôki, 1632; Monk Hôrin, 1642, *Kakamyôki;* Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310: Small single, campanulate, dark red with white splashes and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Shokkô**. (Believed extinct.)

Isahaya. (A Place name in Nagasaka Prefecture), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.319: Single, medium size, campanulate, dark red with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Isahaya. (Place Name as above), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.70, black and white photo and description; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.297, pp.134, 335; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.325; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.15, colour photo, p.200 description: Although the name character are the same, the modern cultivar is obviously different to the ancient one. It is a large size, cherry-red, rose form double with white blotching, opening to show a few deformed anthers. The leaves are broad oval, blunt acute apex, rounded base, prominent venation, broad, shallow, blunt serrations. Blooms midseason to late. Different reading: 'Izahaya'. Resembles **Arukawa.** The original tree is in the Ishii Tsubaki-en, Fushimi-ku, Kyôto. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.

Isahaya-koshimino. (Isahaya Straw Rain Cape), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.54 & 620: A large two tiered bloom of dark crimson with white spots, with stamens exposed on both tiers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) The "Koshimino" is a hip length, straw raincoat and alludes to the two tiered flower with the inner tier similar to this ancient form of peasant garment.

Isaniwa-akayabu. (Red Wild Japonica of Isaniwa Shrine). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A small to medium, deep red, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias growing around Isaniwa Shrine, and named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1985. From Ehime Prefecture.

Isaribi. (Fire carried in the prow of boat to attract fish), *(C.hybrid), Engeishin Chishiki,* 1982; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1777: A miniature, rose coloured, semi-double *C.hybrid* chance seedling, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA and propagated by Yoshiaki Andoh, Kobe, Japan. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size is 4-5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 12 petals and up to two petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves.

Isaribi. (Fishing Fire). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A tubular single, motlled white on crimson ground. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, somewhat small. Upright, vigorous, slow growth. Collected around Sofu'e Town, named and released by Minoru Satô in 1976. From Aichi Prefecture.

Ise. (Place of the Grand Shrine), *(C.japonica),* Hirayama, (latter 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* No description. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.48; Itô, Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayse Irotsuki:* Medium sized, red double, chrysanthemum form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ise. (Place of the Grand Shrine), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.32: Deep crimson single of 5 petals with a compact cushion of petaloids of the same deep crimson. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Isebanri. Different reading for **Isemari**

Ise-karako. (Ise Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.17, colour photo, description, p.200: A cherry-red, anemone form with 5 large outer petals, scallopped at the apex, surrounding a centre of petaloids, some white, some cherry-red and some half anther. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Ise-komachi. (Beauty of Ise), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.71: A medium sized, 8-9 cm across, formal double pink like **Otome,** with whitish mottling; outer petals rounded, becoming pointed at the apex, towards the centre. Leaves, flat, broad-ovate, apex abrupt acute, bases rounded, dull dark green. A sport of 'Kyakômachi'. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.30 with colour photo; English translation p.19. White mottles on pale red ground, formal double. Collected in Ise City, Mi'e Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1963.

Isemanri. Different reading for **Isemari.**

Isemari. (Ise Thousands of Miles), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Cardinal red, single, large size flower with some erect petals in the centre. Different readings: 'Isebanri', 'Isemanri'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ise-ôjiro. Different reading for **Ise-taihaku.**

Ise-no-umi. (Sea of Ise), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Large size, red flower. (Believed extinct.)

Ise-shirotae. (Pure White of Ise), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, Shoji, 1982, *Murasuzume:* White, large, double. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Daijôkan.**

Ise-taihaku. (Large White from Ise), *(C.japonica),* Chubû Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1957-1969, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.80 colour photo and description: Large, 10 cm across, white semi-double to rose form double, 17-18 petals, large, rounded, edges crimped; small, divided stamen cluster. Late blooms take on a pinkish colour. Leaves ovate, apex acuminate, base cuneate, stiff, coriaceous, channelled, recurved and waved, sharply, strongly serrate, mid to dark green. Originated in Suzuka, Mi'e Prefecture, Japan by Minoru Satô. Different reading: 'Ise-ôjiro'.

Ise-tsubaki. (Ise Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.278; Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû,* together with 'Yamato-sangai', as popular names for his 'Iroteruyama'. However in the *Chinka Zufu* illustrations, 'Ise-tsubaki' and 'Yamato-sangai' are completely different and neither resemble the modern **Ise-tsubaki**. If the *Chinka Zufu* illustration is taken as the type, it is an anemone form with 5 outer petals of dark crimson surrounding a compact, petaloid centre of the same colour with some stamens intermixed. Originated in Japan. Chen's *Hiden Kakyo,* date unknown (1672-1900) gives 'Renge-tsubaki' as a synonym for 'Ise-tsubaki' which has the Chinese name of 'Shiliu Cha'. Synonym: 'Sekiryu-cha', according to the *Honzô Kômoku Keimô.* For this see Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306 and JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki,* No.20, p.l03. All are now believed to be extinct.

Ise-tsubaki. (Ise Camellia), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.71, black and white photo and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.17, colour photo, p.200, description: Medium sized, imbricated, light red, formal double, a little irregular. Large outer petals, reducing in size to small petals with pointed apices towards the centre. Rare

abortive stamens exposed when fully open. Leaves, deep green, elliptic-obovate to narrowly-obovate, base narrowly cuneate, apex tapering acuminate, recurved. Originated in Japan with the same name characters as the ancient **Ise-tsubaki.** Original tree is in Niu Shrine, Mie Prefecture. Resembles 'Beni-otome'.

Ise-tsubaki-kawarimono. (Transformed Ise Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekat-sukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iseya. (Ancient Family Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.332: A medium sized, dark red, anemone type with 8-9 large, rounded, outer guard petals, surrounding a large centre of fan shaped petaloids, red at the apex, fading to white at the haft. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishibashi. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Katsuhiko, 1981, *Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera,* p.103, illustration: Red, heavily blotched white, peony form with irregular petals and fascicles of stamens intermixed with small, erect centre petals. Originated in Kyôto, Japan.

Ishibiya. (Stone Bow), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyû,1739, *Honzô Hanarnaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Iro-hanayose Irotsuki:* Cardinal red, large size, stamens in cylindrical cluster, closed in at top. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishinuki. (Obscure), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishi-yabi. (Burning arrow of Stone). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A small size, vermilion, tubular to trumpet shaped single with thick petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat flat. Upright, vigorous growth. An interspecific cross of **Eiraku** and **Tulip Time,** named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981. From Okayama Prefecture.

Ishiyama. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Large, snow white single, flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishiyama. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.520: Medium sized, garnet red, open, double peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishiyamadera. (Ishiyama Temple), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.630 as 'Ishiyama-dera': Purple-red, medium sized double with large petaloids on rare occasions. Originated in Japan. Ishiyamadera is a Buddhist temple in Ômi, built by Emperor Shômu, burnt down in 1078 and rebuilt. Belongs to the Shingon Sect and dedicated to Kwannon. (Believed extinct.)

Ishizuchi. (Mt. Ishizuchi). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A large size, peach red semi-double with cupped petals and cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, large, recurved. Upright growth. The original tree is 80 years old in a private garden in Matsuyama City. Named by Shigeichi Yagi about 1975. From Ehime Prefecture.

Ishu-Tsukasa. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1953-1954, p.17. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Island Echo. McDonald Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Synonym for **Red Wonder.**

Island Echo Variegated. Abbot's Nursery Catalogue, 1958, p.6 as 'Island Echo Var.'; synonym for **Red Wonder Variegated.**

Island of Fire. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.91, 92, Reg. No.897: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves

with a heavy texture, slightly twisted, averaging 9.5 cm long. The semi-double flower, similar to **Flame**, measures 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 20 petals. Colour is the reddest red with gold stamens. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo, facing p.16, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1978, vol.X, No.5.

Island Sunset. *(C.x williamsii). Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.178. Rich coral pink, lighter at centre. Medium size, semi-double. Average, bushy, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. (N#9007T). Raised by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Isle of Capri. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., Sept. 1958, *Camellian,* p.29. Camellia renamed from invalid 'Romance'. Huge pink buds that open to very large, light pink, peony form flowers 15 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA.

Isle of Skye. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: A white with the faintest blush, semi-double to open, incomplete peony form, with large, fluted, outer petals and small, irregular stamen cluster. A seedling of **Imura** raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Iso-arashi. (Stormy Shore), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzo Zufû:* This flower has large, pink petals with white dapples. Double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Isobe-otome. (Sea Shore Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.17, colour photo, p.200, description: Pink, whitish at centre, cup-shaped semi-double with short, irregular stamen cluster with gold anthers. Petals in 4 rows, concave, outer rounded, inner coming to a point. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, depressed venation, blunt-acute apex, cuneate base, bluntly, shallowly serrate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Resembles **Shunshokô.** Original tree is in the Izu Hôsenji, Shizu'oka Prefecture.

Iso-chidori. (Beach Plover), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.198, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, campanulate single, with 5 rounded, ovate petals of irregular size, reflexed at the apices, and a central stamen cylinder with red filaments, joined for the lower third, and golden anthers. Blooms early to late. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Fumio Naitô.

Iso-chidori. (Beach Plover), *(C.sasanqua),* Kurume Tsutsuji Seisan Kumiai, 1970, *Tsutsuji no Furusato;* Inazawa Nursey Co. Ltd. Catalogue.1980-1981, p.11, B-6: Pale peach pink, medium sized semidouble. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.292 with colour photo; English translation p.204. Medium size, pink, one to two rows of flat petals. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. From Kumamoto Prefecture.

Iso-komachi. (Beach Beauty), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.17, colour photo, p.200, description: Small, deep red, with a purple cast, trumpet shaped single with a compact, stamen colum, sulphur yellow anthers, filaments reddish, becoming cream coloured at the base. Leaves large, elliptic, bright green, coriaceous, apex acute, regularly serrate. Blooms midseason to late. See p.225, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Original tree is in Iso-teien, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Isolina. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.37: Bright red with large and small splashes of white. Imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Isolene'. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Isolina Berti. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Nursery Catalogue,1881: Most beautiful imbricated flower. Brilliant red, spotted white. Originated in Italy.

Isolina Ceruti. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.17. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Isolina Corsi. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* 21: Originated in Italy by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence. Superb flower, rose with small white spots, imbricated, cup shaped. Originated from seed by Sig. V. Corsi, Italy. See also Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, Pl.IV as 'Madame Corsi': A pretty miniature, rose shaped formal double of vivid cherry-red with some white markings and a thin, white margin on central petals.

Isoline. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Isolina.**

Isomakura. (Camping on Beach), *(C.japonica),* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie,* vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* in single flower section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink with large and small streaks of white, large sized single. Cylindrical stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Isomatsu. (Coast Pines), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Corruption for **Isomakura.** See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.22, and JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki,* No.22, p.117.

Isonami. (Waves on a Beach), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.262 & 548: White, open, peony form double with pink flecks and thin streaks. Stamens and erect petals intermixed in centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Isonami. (Waves on a Beach), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.434, p.172, description, p.261; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.17, 200: Medium sized, incomplete double, open peony form with soft pink ground, liberally peppered, dotted and streaked light red. Leaves lanceolate-elliptic, apex acuminate, bluntly serrate, large. While this cultivar has different name characters but the same pronunciation as the Chinka Zufu one above, it is a different camellia. Synonym: 'Isonami' (Daini-sazanami). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.30 with colour photo; English translation p.19. A cultivar from a private family in Moritani District, Ibaragi Prefecture. Named by the staff of the JCS in 1960s.

Isonami (Daini-sazanami). Synonym for **Isonami.**

Isono. (Seaside Field), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.643: Small, dark crimson, anemone form with 5 outer petals around a compact cushion of heart-shaped petaloids, red with a white filament. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iso-no-haru. (Spring on the seashore), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.215: Medium sized flower, deep pink streaks on a lighter pink ground. Originated in Japan.

Iso-no-umi. (Seashore) (*C,japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref., *Japan Camellia* No. 67, February 2002: Dark red, single, tubular, tubular stamen cluster, small to medium. Tree spreading. Leaves long elliptic, small to large. A seedling of **Lily Pons,** male parent unknown. First flower seen in 1995. Originated by Kunimitsu Suzuki.

Isseki. (One Mark), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.355 & 492: Very large, full peony form, red spotted white. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ichiseki'. (Believed extinct.)

Isseki. (One Evening), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1664, *Kadan Kômoku;* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hana-gatachô:* Double with white patches on red ground. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Issetsu. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.56. Different reading for **Ichisetsu.**

Issubria. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.44. Orthographic error for **L'Insubria.**

Istituta Italiano. Auguste van Geert, 1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.41. Orthographic error for **Istituto Italiana.**

Istituto Italiano. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:60. From Borzone. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1867-1868, Catalogue, No.117, p.42, as 'Institute Italiano': Imbricated cherry red with deeper veining. Orthographic errors: 'Instituto Italiano', 'Istituta Italiano'. Originated in Italy.

Isuke-aofukurin. (Isuke's Light Green Margin), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôchô:* In section on margined leaves. Single, white, slightly coloured faintest pink, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.168. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Isuke-aohukurin'.

Isuke-aofukurin. Synonym for 'Aofukurin'.

Isuke-aohukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10. Different reading for **Isuke-aofukurin**.

Isurugi. (A Place Name), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.288, p.146, description, p.177: Leaves broadly elliptic to oblong, venation impressed, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide on an average; petioles 9-10 mm long, hairy. Flowers, semi-double, rosy pink (Crimson 22/1) blotched white, petals fall after flowering. Petals, 24-30, largest 5.2 cm wide x 4.3 cm long with 1-6 small, inner petals. Stamen cluster 2.5 cm long, creamy to pale pink on fused part. Late flowering. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Isuzugawa. (Isuzu River), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, 1960, Juraku-en Nursery Catalogue: White coloured, single, medium size. Originated in Japan.

Italia. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Italia Novissima. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Italiana Novissima'.

Italia Unita. *(C.japonica),* André ed.,1871, *L'lllustration Horticole,* vol.XVIII, p.195, pl.81: Flowers of the largest size, very full, perfectly imbricated, with large petals, recurved, obtuse, very perfectly mucronate or slightly emarginate, of a uniform cherry red, lighter on the back, with a regular reticulation of fine veins of a deeper colour on the upper surface. An Italian seedling raised by Mariotti..

Italian. P.H. Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1984. Abbreviation for **Italiana Vera Rosea.**

Italiana. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione de Camelie,* p.37: Large, double, vivid red outer row of petals, the others to the centre are paler. Imbricated. Originated in Florence, Italy. Synonym: 'L'Italiana'.

Italiana Novissima. Companhia Horticolo Catalogue No.40, ca,1904, p.69. Synonym for **Italia Novissima.**

Italiana Number 8. *(C.japonica),* Treseder Special Camellia Catalogue, 1964-1965 as 'Italiana No.8': Very large, pale pink with deeper veins like **Donation.** Formal double. Originated from a plant at Caerhays, stemming from an import of camellias from Italy in the 1920's and the names lost.

Italiana Vera. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22: Magnificently imbricated flower. The first row of petals a vivid rose, the remaining becoming paler, finishing almost white. See Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.IV.Originated in Italy by Benucci, Florence.

Italiana Vera Rosea. *(C.japonica),* van den Boek Nursery Catalogue, 1977-1978, p.8: Formal double pink. Probably a self pink sport of **Italiana Vera.** Originated in England. Abbreviations: 'Italian', 'Italiano'.

Italiano. Blackburn Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987. Abbreviation for **Italiana Vera Rosea.**

Italica. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.22: Synonym for **Regina Italica.**

Italicum. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* (13):206. Foreign Correspondence. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Itch. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.112 with colour photo; Regn No.2763; A 15 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2004. Originated and propagated by William Brierly, Mobile, Ala, USA. The white, semi-double flower is 12 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, with 21 narrow, reticulate and mainly reflexed petals, 6 petaloids and 5 central rabbit ears. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright growth at average rate. Dark green leaves average 6.5 cm x 3.2 cm. Flowers early to mid-season.

Itikowabisuke. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Corruption of **Itsuko-wabisuke.**

Ito. (Thread), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.55: Large, deep crimson, semi-double with central stamen column with gold anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Itokuri. (Reel), *(C.japonica),* Kaempher, 1712, *Amoenotatum Exoticarum* as 'Jtokuri'. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ito-nishiki. (Brocade Thread), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan.* No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Itsukachô. Different reading for **Itsukamachi.**

Itsumackii. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Itsukamachi.**

Itsuka Town. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.212 with colour photo; Translation of the valid name **Itsukamachi.**

Itsukamachi. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana),* Nuccio's Nursery Catalogue, 1974-1975: Brilliant red semi-double. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.370, p.153, description, p.252; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.201: Bright red semi-double, 11-12 petals, edges incurved to form a point at the apex, resembling a star. Short, compact stamen column with yellow anthers and pinkish filaments. Leaves medium sized, elliptic to long ovate, apex acute, sharp, shallow, regular serrations, dull green. Petiole hairy. Medium, bushy rounded growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Nagaoka City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Itsukachô'. Sport: **Itsukamachi Variegated.** Corruption of name: 'Itsumackii'.

Itsukamachi Variegated. *(C.rusticana),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.26 as 'Itsukamachi Var.': Brilliant red blotched white. Very showy. Midseason blooming. A virus variegated form of **Itsukamachi.** Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: ‘Baiban Xueshancha’.

Itsuko-wabisuke. (Only Child Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Erroneously as ‘Itikowabisuke’. Small red single of 5 petals, trumpet-shaped. Compact, stubby stamen cluster. Pale yellow anthers. Originated in Japn.

Itsukushima. (Itsuku Island), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Deep red with white stripes. Large size, semi-double with 2 rows of petals. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Itsumo-tsubaki. (Camellia of Izumo), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Double, red patches on white ground. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Izumo" is old name for Shimane Prefecture, which, in ancient times was written "Itsumo". Different reading: 'Izumo-tsubaki'.

Itsu-no-yume. (Itsu's Dream), *(C.hybrid),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* pp.110, 111. ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.28: Medium size, white ground becoming pale pink towards the petal margins, single like a Chinese Bell Flower. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of **Tulip Time,** originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1983, and named for his wife.

Itsurame. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Iratsume.**

Itsutsujima. (Five Islands), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life,* no.17, p.23 as 'Itutushima': Red on light peach colour, vertically spotted red, peony form flower with 12 petals. Medium sized. Anthers yellow, filaments white. Mid-season flowering. Leaves undulate. Short hairs on petiole. Habit, bushy, medium growth rate. This camellia is midway between the bush and snow Camellia. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Itutushima'.

Itten. (One Heaven), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki.* Single with 5 petals, red with white spots and streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Itten-shikai. (One Heaven and Four Seas), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, white with red markings. Originated in Japan.

Itty Bit. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.22, Reg. No.202: *C.saluenensis x C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess** seedling that first flowered 1981. Originated by Felix Jury, Taranaki, New Zealand. The plant has a slow, spreading growth habit with dark green, 5 cm x 2.4 cm leaves. The anemone form flowers are 6 cm across x 3 cm deep with 8-10 petals and 20-23 petaloids and the colour is soft pink. See colour photo, p.20, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1985, vol.XIV, No.2.

Itumoyume. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Corruption of **Itsu-no-yume.** See ICS Register, p.893.

Itutushima. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life,* No.17, p.23. Different reading for the name **Itsutsushima.**

Iubilee. Bergami Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic variant for **Jubilee.**

Iunonia. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* (illustr.), pp.l29, 148. Orthographic variant for **Giunone.**

Ivan Mitchell. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.91, Reg No.2027: A large, dark red, rose form double to formal double, *C.reticulata* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size, 11 cm across. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate, with dark green leaves.

Ivenii Striata. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ivey Mae. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.46: Light pink. Large peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Ivory Tower. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.71: White. Large, formal double with high centre. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. See pl.83, p.48, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Ivy Westbrook. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Iwai-no-sakazuki. (Cup of Celebration), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.72, black and white photo and description; Colour photos, pl.341, p.l42, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* pp.238, 239; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.18, colour photo, p.200, description: A scarlet single, 7 cm across, with white markings, 6-7 petals, yellow filaments. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, glossy, dark green, elliptic-lanceolate, apex tapered acuminate, recurved, regularly serrate, edges somewhat rolled. Originated in Kita-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1966.

Iwai-yagura. (Tower of Celebration), *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo; JCR Regn No. 2013-11, (ser. No.11). A seedling of **Izumo-taisha-tsubaki,** pollen parent unknown. Double decked flower, large, deep red, inner petals raised and cupped, outer petals slightly reflexed. Early blooming. Originated by Hiroshi Okado.

Iwaizuru. (Crane Festival), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.111. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10: Medium size, pale rose-pink ground, fading to white at the petal margin, tubular single. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A chance seedling of unknown parentage. Originated, named and released by Mamoru Naitô in 1993.

Iwa Jama. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.110. Corruption of the Japanese name **Iwôjima** .

Iwakagami. (Stone Mirror), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyô Catalogue, 1910: Large size, semi-double, white with light red markings. Originated in Japan.

Iwamigata. (Iwami Bay), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.10: Pure pink, irregularly streaked deeper pink. Large single with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Iwami-shibori. (Iwami Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.215: Medium sized semi-double, light red, blotched white. Originated in Japan.

Iwami-shiroyuri. (Iwami's White Lily), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka,* p.21, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single of 5 ovate petals and a central stamen column with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, broad elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Iwami-yurikago. (Cradle from Iwame). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.35 with colour photo; English translation p.22. Medium size, pink, cup-shaped single with thick petals and cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, thick. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias growing at Kagamiyama, Hamada City, named and released by Kôsaku Masuda in 1988. From Shimane Prefecture. The former name is ‘Yurikago’.

Iwana-shibori. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Iwane-shibori.**

Iwane. (Base of the Rock), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Finest red single, cup shaped, with small snow-white spots across the petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iwane. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* This variegated form has incorrectly been listed as 'Iwane'. Its valid name is **Iwane-shibori.**

Iwane-matsushima. (‘Iwane’ from Matsushima), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai,* (before 1868); Itô. Ko'emon. 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, double, sake cup single, horizontal stripes. Medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.36 and 1982, No.21, p.98.

Iwane-shibori. (Variegated 'Iwane'), *(C.japonica), Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai,* (before 1868): Deep red, with white markings, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki,* No.21, p.98.

Iwane-shibori. (Variegated 'Iwane'), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Deep red with variegation, large size, double.; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Rose-red, mottled white. Medium sized semi-double. Slow, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. See Tuyama.1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.143, p.248; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.289, p.178; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.267, p.330; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.79. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.79. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.327. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.95. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.20, 201. Orthographic abbreviation: 'Iwane', invalidly. Synonyms: 'F.G.2', 'Denny D'. Sport: 'Sunrise'. Corruptions of name: 'Yuwane-shibori', 'Iwana-shibori', 'Iwani-shibori'. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. One of the most popular camellia in Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Yangenjiao'.

Iwani-shibori. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.5. Orthographic error for **Iwane-shibori.**

Iwa-no-hime. (Princess of Rock), *(C.hybrid),* Hagiya, 1986, *Studies on Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias,* No.2, pl.2, p.4, description, p.5: Cultivar # H.1391 *C.rusticana* **Asazakura** x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated by Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan.

Iwashibori-tsubaki. Joshua Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening in Japan,* p.117. Orthographic error for **Iwane-shibori.**

Iwashimizu. (Spring Water in Rocks), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.248 & 396: White, medium size, open, incomplete double peony form, with a centre of petals and fascicles of stamens. (Believed extinct.)

Iwashimizu. (Spring Water in Rocks), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.I: Variegated with red on light pink ground with white petal edges. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Purplish light pink, in 3-4 rows with white splashes and white edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iwata. *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1664, *Kadan Komoku:* White, large double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iwataki. (Rocky Cascade), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Zadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* vol.306; *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai,* (before 1868): Small, single, white flower with splashes of red in small circles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iwato-no-hikari. (Light in a Grotto), (Higo), Yoshimura Nursery, 1961, *Higotsubaki Meikan* No.5. See pl.170, p.57, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai:* Large, cherry-red Higo camellia of 5 petals with emarginate and fluted apices. A burst of stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Round leaves. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Yoshimura. Note: This name is based on the episode in Japanese myths when Amaterasuômikami, the sun goddess, concealed herself in a cave.

Iwato-no-seki. (Gateway to Grotto), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.10: Bright, deep pink. Medium sized semi-double with incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Iwatsuki. (Appearance of Rock), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.426: White, medium sized, open peony form with a pink flesh at the base of the petals and a few crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iwaya-ôtsubaki. (Large Camellia of Iwaya Shrine), (Higo), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.12, p.42, description, p.293: A large, red, Higo camellia, 5-6 petals with a spreading burst of stamens with yellow anthers and pinkish red filaments. Original tree is in the Iwaya Shrine, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan, and is designated a natural monument of Fukuoka Prefecture. Resembles the Higo **Kumagai.**

Iwazumi. (Name of owner of original tree), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.441, p.174 as 'Iwa-zumi': Small, 5-6 cm across, soft pink, incomplete, informal double with a row of outer guard petals, then a ring of petaloids and stamens about a row of large, upright petals containing an irregular, central, stamen cluster. Originated in Toyama, Japan. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.362; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.19 colour photo. Originally named 'Jôritsuji' or ‘Jôyûji’, the name was changed to avoid duplication.

Iwôjima. (Iwo Island), *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, as 'Iwo-jima': Crimson red. Large semi-double with heavy crown of golden stamens. Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Fruitlands Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. Although Satomi lists it in *Camellia Varieties of Japan* it is of American origin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A large, crimson red, semi-double, 10 cm across. The long stemmed petals are large, round and crinkled with occasional petaloids. Stamen centre flares, filaments pink, anthers yellow. Leaves rich green, elliptic, 8 cm x 3.8 cm, tapered apex and base, raised venation, shallow, broad serrations. Corruption of name: 'Iwa Jama'.

Iyemoto. Ôya, 1979, *Chinju'en, Higo Camellia.* Different reading for **Iemoto.**

Iyodairin. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, English translation p.34. Orthographic variant for **Iyotairin.**

Iyo-egao. (Iyo Smiling Face), *(C.x vernalis),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.40: Large to medium size, crimson, semi-double, lotus form. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kagashima Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of *C.x vernalis* **Egao.** Originated and named by Ikunosube Tanabe, released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1989.

Iyo-fukumusume. (Happy Maiden from Iyo). *(C.japonica),* Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.47 with colour photo: A large to medium size, soft pink, semi-double of 15 large, rounded petals. Blooms mid-season on an upright plant. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Iyogasumi. (Hazy day in Iyo), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan,* pl.69, p.35, description, p.105: Leaves large, broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, rounded at base, short acuminated, green to shining, dark green, flat venation, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm; petioles hairy, 8 mm long. Flower medium size, palest pink, semi-double to incomplete, open peony form, petals 15-18, inner irregular petals 2-7 with occasional small, thick petaloid; large petals obovoid, emarginate, wrinkled, concave but slightly recurved at margin. Stamens mingled with inner petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Colour faint pink. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. The Japanese allusion to 'haze', pertaining to colour, is the palest pink.

Iyo-iwane. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.232. Abbreviation of **Iyo-iwane-shibori.** Probable synonym for **Tsuzure-nishiki.**

Iyo-iwane-shibori. (Variegated Rock fron Iyo), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.205, p.65, description, p.215: Scarlet semi-double with large, white spots and central stamen column. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Thought to be a synonym for **Tsuzure-nishiki.**

Iyo-komachi. (Iyo Beauty), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.289, colour photo and description: Very small size, red, finely peppered with white, tubular single, with central, yellow stamen column. Blooms mid-season to late. Blooms 2.5 cm across. Leaves mid to deep green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins widely serrate. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1983.

Iyonokogiriba-tsubaki. (Saw Leaved Camellia from Iyo), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.19, colour photo, p.201, description: Small, irregular, crimson single with 5 very irregular petals in size and shape and a compact, central column of stamens. Leaves glossy, dark green, narrow-elliptic, with deep, irregular serrations and long, acuminate apex. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Iyo-no-yume. (Dream in Iyo) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref,. *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society, 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Sakura-tsukasa**, pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Pale red, single, flat, small, anthers spathulate, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1998. 'Iyo' is an old name for now Ehime Prefecture.

Iyo-sasayaki. (Whisper of Iyo). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.33, with colour photo; English translation p.21. Small, pale pink, tubular single with tubular stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright to spreading growth, somewhat weak. History unknown, named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1985. From Ehime prefecture.

Iyo-sôshunfu. (Early Spring Song from Iyo). *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en Niigata Retail Price List, 1994-1995 with colour photo: Small white single, striped red; 6 petals. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Iyo is the ancient name for the Ehime Prefecture.

Iyotairin. (Large flower from Iyo), *(C.japonica),* Asai, Keitarô, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû;* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.204, p.65 as 'Iyo-tairin': Very large crimson semi-double, 3-4 rows of large, emarginate petals around central stamen column, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, acuminate apices, fine, shallow serrations. See also: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.19. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Iyoseiôbo. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.131. Synonym for **Mishô.**

Iyo-sôshunfu. (Early Spring Song from Iyo). *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en Niigata Retail Price List, 1994-1995 with colour photo: Small white single, striped red; 6 petals. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Iyo is the ancient name for the Ehime Prefecture.

Iyo-unkai. (Iyo Sea of Cloud), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.34, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single, with 5 broad, overlapping, irregular petals and a wide, central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and pale yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves deep green, elliptic. Selected from wild japonicas in Yawatahama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1980.

Iyo-wabishin. (Iyo Scraped Stamens), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.156, colour photo, p.157, description: Small size, red, tubular single with infertile stamens. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly or obscurely serrate. Blooms

early to mid-season. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description, see p.102,104,106, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Selected from wild japonicas growing in the Ishizuchi mountain range. Named and released by Masaru Inaba around 1980.

Iyo-yobukodori. (Iyo Cuckoo), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.19, colour photo, p.201, description: Small, trumpet shaped, fuchsine pink single of 6-7 emarginate petals. Leaves light green, ovate, with prominent, yellow venation, acute, recurved apex and blunt, shallow serration. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Iza Houser. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.46: White. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by M.R. Murray, Fort Valley, Georgia.

Izabella Orsini. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.12. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Orsini.**

Izabelle Orsini. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Orsini.**

Izahaya. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.5, p.3. Different reading for **Isahaya.**

Izawa. *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume.* White, semi-double. peony form. A seedling of **Seibô**. Originated in Japan.

Izayoi. (see below), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.98, p.49, description, p.115: Leaves elliptic to broad elliptic, abrupt acuminate, impressed venation, finely serrate, olivaceous green, 6.5 cm x 3.6 cm. Petioles copiously hairy, 6-7 mm long, light green. Flowers pink (Carmine Rose 621 /2), peony form, petals irregularly undulate and upper half recurved, 12-15, inner, smaller and more irregular petals, 8-15, with stamens intermingled, filaments creamy yellow. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Totama Prefecture, Japan. 'Izayoi' is the moon of the 16th day of the lunar calendar. In this case an abbreviation of 'Izayoi-zakura', the cherry that flowers on the 16th January, and alludes to the colour of the cherry blossom.

Izma. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.198: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Robbin's Nursery, Willard, North Carolina, USA, that first flowered 1956. The dark green leaves average 6 cm x 1.8 cm. The white, with pink on the reverse side, flowers, 9-10 cm across x 2 cm deep have 50 notched and ruffled petals with yellow stamens. Early flowering.

Izu-higurashi. (Izu Sunset), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants.* Different reading for **Izu-no-higurashi.**

Izumi. (Fountain) *(C.rusticana).* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.32. Coral pink, medium semi-double. Bushy, round growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Japan.

Izumigawa. (Izuma River), *(C.japonica),* Itô Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Dark red, double, 3 rows of petals with snowy spots and cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Izumi-iri. (Obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. Palest pink to pink stripes on white ground. Tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cultivar found by the upper stream of the Shinkawa River, Shimofusa District, Chiba Prefecture, named and released by Kan Utsugi in 1985.

Izumo. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.433: Medium sized, white semi-double with red streaks and flecks, 3 rows of petals and stamen cluster in 3-4 fascicles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Izumo-anju. (Anju of Izumo – see note.), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.78, colour photo, p.79, description: Medium size, pale pink, wide, cup-shaped single with 6 broad, crinkled and overlapping petals, and a central stamen column, with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, margins finely serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellia Club. Note: 'Anju' was the legendary princess in the Japanese story *Sanshôdayû.* 'Anjuhime' is the name of another cultivar.

Izumo-isahaya. ('Isahaya' from Izumo), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.346, p.143, description, p.249: Large size, white single, opening flat, 7-8 cm across, 6-7 petals, large, fluted, twisted, sparsely streaked and dashed with light red. Large, central column of stamens, anthers light yellow, filaments pale cream. Blooms early to late. See p.260, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Leaves, dull, mid-green, elliptic to narrow-elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, slightly recurved. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.16, colour photo, p.200, description. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. This was previously known as 'Isahaya' but, to avoid confusion with another cultivar, the name was changed to **Izumo-isahaya.** Originated in Japan from an old tree about 260 years in age. This cultivar is considered to be the parent of **Karasade**. The Great Shrine of Izumo is the oldest in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.30 with colour photo; English translation p.19. Selected from cultivars at a private family in Matsu'e City. Named and released by Hiroshi Ibara in 1975.

Izumo-isshiki-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Isshiki, Izumo), (Wabisuke), JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellias*, No.27, p.13, and No.29, p.4, colour photo: Small size, 3.5 cm across, pure white, single, campanulate flower with one row of embracing petals and a central cluster of abortive, pale lemon stamens. Leaves dark, glossy green, elliptic, apices acute, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of name: 'Izumo-tsushiki-wabisuke'.

Izumo-karako. (Izumo Anemone), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.11. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Izumo-kaori. (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.99 with colour photo; A cross of **Izumotaisha-yabu-tsubaki** x *C.lutchuensis,* originated by T. Kage, Fukuoka, and released by S. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan, named in 2002. Soft pink, miniature size, tubular single. Sterile tubular stamen cluster. Fragrant. Growth upright, heavily branched. Leaves small, elliptic, recurved at both extremities. Flowers mid-season.

Izumo-kasuri. (Variegated Izumo), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.129: A small, irregular, single pink with the colour fading to a white border at the petal edge and a large, stamen column. Different reading: 'Izumo-tobi'iri', Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Izumo-kicchô. (Lucky Omen from Izumo). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.336 with black and white photo; English translation p.226. Medium size, vermilion peony form. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat plicate. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Shinji Town, Yatsuka District. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973. From Shimane Prefecture.

Izumo-momo-chidori. (Pink Seagull from Izumo), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.10: Small size, pink, campanulate single. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.336 with black and white photo; English translation p.226. Medium size, pale pink to pink, trumpet shape to flat single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from a wild japonica community in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1987.

Izumo-okuni. (Okuni, a Kabuki Dancer from Izumo), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.288, p.124, description, p.241: Small single with 5 emarginate petals of soft fuchsine pink and a tall stamen cylinder with light yellow anthers and white filaments, joined for the lower half. Leaves obovate, apex tapered acuminate, fine, sharp serrations. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club around 1977. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.16, colour photo, p.200, description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.149. Note: 'Izumo-no-Okuni' is a female dancer believed to be the founder of Kabuki.

Izumotaisha-yabu-tsubaki. (Wild Camellia from the Izumo Shrine), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.173, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, tubular single with a central stamen column with red filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate to elliptic, apices long acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Released by Naruto Kaji in 1982. The Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue,1988-1989, p.1, A-44 lists this cultivar under a synonym 'Izumotaisha-akayabu-tsubaki'.

Izumo-shûnshô. (Spring evening in Izumo). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.336 with black and white photo; English translation p.226. Pale pink bordered white, cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat curved outwards. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Matsu'e City. Formerly named 'Kuroko' by the San-in Camellian Club, renamed to the present name in 1995. From Shimane Prefecture.

Izumotaisyaakayabu. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Different reading for 'Izumotaishaakayabu', synonym for **Izumotaisha-yabu-tsubaki.** See ICS Register, p.898.

Izumo-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Izumo-kasuri.**

Izumo-tsubaki. *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku;* White double with red splashes. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki,* No.5, p.28. There is a possibility that this cultivar is the same as **Izumo.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Izumo-tsushiki-wabisuke. Corruption for **Izumo-isshiki-wabisuke.**

Izumusume. (Daughter of Izu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.16, colour photo, p.200, description: Small, deep crimson single with 5 large, overlapping, emarginate petals and a prominent stamen column, a little pinched in at the top. Leaves glossy mid-green, lanceolate with recurved, acute apex. Originated in Izu, Shiku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Izu-no-higurashi. ('Higurashi' from Izu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.70, black and white photo and description; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.402; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* p.16, colour photo: Large, white semi-double with crimson streaks and splashes, 3-4 rows of large petals around a slender, irregular column of stamens. Leaves glossy mid-green, long-ovate to lanceolate, apex long acuminate, recurved, twisted, wavy, fine, sharp serrations. Originated in Izu, Shiku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Ezo-nishiki.** Formerly called 'Higurashi' or 'Ito-no-higurashi', but the name was changed to avoid confusion with existing cultivars.

Izu-no-tennin-matsushima. ('Tennin-matsushima' from Izu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.16, colour photo, p.200, description: Small to medium sized, single white with deep scarlet streaks and splashes, 7-8 large, frilly petals, surrounding a stamen column with yellow anthers and light cream filaments, joined for half their length. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, recurved at the apex, finely serrate. Originated in Izu, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Izu-setsugekka. ('Setsugekka' from Izu), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.16, colour photo, p.200, description: Small single of 5 overlapping petals, emarginate, blush pink ground, profusely marked with pink streaks and peppering. Originated in Izu, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Chûbu-setsugekka, Himuro-setsugekka, Sanyasô,** 'Sanya-shibori'. The Izu peninsula is noted for fishing and hot springs. William Adams was wrecked here. He was the pilot (1564-1620) who entered the service of the Shogun Tokugawa Ieyama.

Izu-tachikan. ('Kanjiro' from Izu), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.48; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.38: Medium size, red, double. Blooms mid-season. 'Tachikan-tsubaki' is a synonym for **Kanjiro**. Originated in the Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

J.

J.B. Vasstol. *(C.sasanqua).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.1: Medium size, shell pink, semi-double flower. Tall, vigorous, bushy growth. Fragrant. Originated in Australia.

J Bird Variegated. *(C.japonica).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* 1998, Nov. 1998, p.25, Reg. No.2480. A large, dark red variegated white, chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by Jay Ellis, Sr, Keystone Heights, Fla. USA, and registered by Jay Ellis, Jr. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 26 year old seedling first flowered in 1976. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

J. Bishop Alexander II. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Rose-pink. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Mealing.

J.C.W. Lanarth. Exbury Gardens Lid Catalogue, 1965, p.9. A seedling of **J.C. Williams** sent to Exbury by Lanarth. It was finally given the name **Exbury**, due the previous use of the name **Lanarth.**

J.C. Williams. *(C.x williamsii),* Lord Aberconway, 1940, *Journal of RHS,* 65(7):217, fig.62: In 1942 the plant was awarded a First Class certificate. A report of this with an accompanying description and a black and white photo were published in RHS., Journal, 67(6):210, fig.67, 1942. The parents of this hybrid, which was raised by the late Mr. J.C. Williams, Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England, were pale coloured forms of *C.saluenensis* and *C.japonica.* The flower is 10 cm across with 6-8 spreading, somewhat recurved petals of phlox-pink, shading to fuchsine-pink and a central cluster of golden stamens. The plant is remarkable for the freedom with which it produces flowers, the buds opening in succession over a long period. Following the release of this cultivar a number of similar plants were distributed under this name, mostly sister seedlings of the same cross. These were given appelations such as 'Exbury form', 'Wisley form', 'Early form' but the name **J.C. Williams** must be restricted to the original F.C.C. clone described in the original references cited above. One of the similar forms was named **Philippa Forwood**. A colour illustration of **J.C. Williams** is on the front cover of *Camellias. A Wisley Handbook,* 1959 and facing p.216, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1951. In 1977 it received an Award of Merit from the RHS. Chinese synonym ‘Weilianmusi Shancha’.

J.C. Williams Lanarth. Reginald Kaye Nursery Catalogue, 1965. A companion seedling to **J.C. Williams.** Its name is invalid. It has no relationship with 'Kimberley', renamed **Lanarth.**

J.C. William's hybrid x Alba Simplex. *(C.x williamsii),* Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1954: A fine hybrid raised at Exbury, England, covered with a mass of single pink flowers. This same cross under the listing: 'J.C. Williams Special' x 'Alba Simplex' was included in the G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent, Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.9, as a superb pink.

J.D. Dean *(C.reticulata).* ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.1, p.25, Reg. No.2226: Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. A very large, pink, rose form double seedling of **Buddy Bills** x **Dr Emil Carroll.** Blooms mid-season. First bloomed 1985. Average flower size 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with golden anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with leaves 13 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.40-41.

J.G.Drayton. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Abbreviation for **Julia Drayton.**

J.G. Dreyton. SCCS, 1946, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Julia Drayton.**

J.G. Paeoniiflora. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, as 'J.G. Peonyflora'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

J.G. Pringle Smith. Rhodelia Nursery Catalogue, ca.145. Orthographic error for **J.J. Pringle Smith.**

J.H. Holland. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948, p.223. Abbreviation for **Joseph Holland.**

J.H.L. Patchett Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942 as 'J.H.L. Patchett Var'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct).

J.H. Pfingst. Catalogue Descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1994, p.30. Orthographic error for **Joseph Pfingstl.**

J.H. Porter. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951. Abbreviation for **James Hyde Porter.**

J.J. Joyner. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1958, *Camellian,* vol.IX, No.4, p.31: Bright red, medium sized semi-double with prominent yellow stamens. Compact, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by D.W. Davis.

J.J.P. Smith. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.49. Orthographic variant for J.J. Pringle Smith.

J.J. Pringle Smith. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: A new Camellia from Middleton Place (Middleton No.14). Semi-double red, 12.5 cm across flower with 4 rows of rounded petals, indented. Deep green, glossy foliage. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA. Sport: **J.J. Pringle Smith Variegated.** Orthographic variants: 'J. Pringle Smith', 'J.J.P. Smith'. Orthographic error: 'J.G. Pringle Smith'.

J.J. Pringle Smith Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1951-1952 as 'J.J. Pringle Smith Var.': A virus variegated form of **J.J. Pringle Smith** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA. See black and white photo, p.169, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

J.J. Whitfield. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1950, p.157: A seedling from Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. It is an incomplete double, colour blood-red. Flowers average 10 cm across with 40 petals. Flowers early. Leaves light green, lanceolate,12 cm x 4 cm, apex long acuminate, venation raised, shallowly serrate. Sport: **J.J. Whitfield Variegated.**

J.J. Whitfield Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.7: A virus variegated form of **J.J. Whitfield** - Blood-red blotched white. Originated in USA.

J. Lockington. Cannon, 1969, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24. Abbreviation for **James Lockington.**

J.L. Scivicque. *(C.japonica)* SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.62; Brilliant red, large loose peony form, intermingled stamens. Average growth, flowers midseason. Originated 1986 by J.L. Scivicque, Denham Springs, La., USA.

J.M. Harns. *(C.japonica),* Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.38, black & white photo: Open, incomplete double peony form. White with small petals and petaloids in the stamen cluster. Originated in USA.

J.M. Haynie. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80, Rose-pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie.

J. Malcolm Gillies. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.74, p.24, Reg. No.227: Originated by E.L. Ansell, Lilydale, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.saluenensis.* First bloomed 1972. It has an upright, vigorous growth habit, producing 11 cm flowers, pink with darker pink shading on the outer petals. Informal double. Late flowering. Leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm, dark green, acute apex, fine serrations.

J. May. Ghisleni, Pier Juigi,1982, *Le Camelia,* p.77. Abbreviation for **Jean May.**

J. Morgan Sprott. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.234, Reg. No.1298: A 6 year old japonica seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated in USA by J. Morgan Sprott, Ellorie, South Carolina. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double, 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) type, flower is deep cherry-red with 52 petals and a few petaloids, 12 cm across x 7 cm deep. Long lasting. Blooms late season.

J. Number 3. Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27 as 'J.#3'. Synonym for **Pale Moonlight.**

J. Number 8. Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27 as 'J.#8'. Synonym for **Rainbow.**

J. Number 12. Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27 as J.#12'. Synonym for **Navajo.**

J. Oliffe. Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1906. Abbreviation for **Jack Oliffe.**

J. Otto Thelow. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.115. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

J.P. Illges. Hastie, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Abbreviation for **John Illges.**

J.R. Cantelou. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Abbreviation for 'Rainsford Cantelou'.

J.R. Rosa. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink. Medium sized semi-double. Originated in USA by J.R. Rosa. See black and white photo, p.170, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

J.S. Bradford. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1963, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Virus variegated form of **Margaret Bardsley** - Rose-red blotched white. Originated in USA.

J.S. Neves. *(C.japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos Nursery Catalogue, 1900, No.14, p.67, also 1904: Single flesh pink with rose centre, spotted and striped carmine. Originated in Portugal.

J. Stewart Howard. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.159, Reg. No.1901: A large, deep pink to red semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by E. Ray Bond, Dallas, Texas, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 14 petals and sharply contrasting and upright stamens. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Sport: **J. Stewart Howard Variegated.**

J. Stewart Howard Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.159, Reg. No.1892 as J. Stewart Howard Var.': A virus variegated form of **J. Stewart Howard** - Deep pink blotched with white. Originated in USA by E. Ray Bond, Dallas, Texas.

J.W. Kurtz. Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks.* Abbreviation for 'John Kurtz', synonym for **Pink Ball.**

J.W. Rogers. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.91, Reg. No.2011: A medium size to large, rose-red, semi-double to rose form double *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel,** flowering mid-season to late, originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves.

Jaccai Nova. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.4. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Jacco Primo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35-44. Synonym for **Sacco.** Orthographic errors: 'Jacca', 'Jakoi'.

Jacco Vera. Naudin, Apr.1850, *Revue Horticole,* p.156-160. Orthographic error for 'Sacco Vera', synonym for **Sacco.**

Jaccoians Nova Vera. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Jaccoyana. Graffi Nursery Catalogue, 1855. Synonym for **Sacco.**

Jacinta Oderata. *(C.japonica),* Sacco Illustrations, 1830-1833, according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nel Camelie*, p.34. No description. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan.

Jack Burson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.219, Reg. No.592: A 9 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1959. Originated by Jack Burson, Long Beach, Mississippi, USA. Leaves average, 10 cm long x 7 cm wide, elliptical with fine serrations. The semi-double to rose form double, pink flowers are up to 12 cm wide x 7 cm deep with 35 petals and 10 or more petaloids. Blooms early.

Jack Frost. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.46: White. Large semi-double with frosted appearance on upper surface of petals. Mid-season to late. Originated by Bowman in USA.

Jack Glenn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.213, Reg. No.1412: A large, red peony form. An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1974. Originated in USA by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida. The peony form to loose peony form is red with 20-30 petals and a few petaloids with light anthers and yellow filaments. Average size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm and deep saw-like serrations. Chinese synonym ‘Jieke’.

Jack I. Crocker. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2556. The semi-double chance seedling has flowers white with dark pink stripes and flecks, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flower has heavy texture and shows rabbit ear characteristics. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Eileen C. Hart, Odessa, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.95, colour photo p.c14. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 5 cm deep. The plant is upright and vigorous, with dark green leaves 5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Jack Jones Scented. *(C.japonica),* Marwood Hill Gardens Catalogue, 1985, A light pink semi-double. Fragrant. ICS *Journal,* 2002, p.86, Reg. No.32: A chance seedling originated in the UK by Dr. J.A. Smart, Marwood Hill, Devon, in 1968. Introduced to trade by Mr. Jack Jones, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Blooms floriferously mid-season. A pale pink with deep pink stripes (RHS.CC. 62, stripes 68A). A cup-shaped semi-double form, 10 cm across x 8 cm deep, strongly scented.

Jack Lewis. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.130 with colour photo; Formal double with rounded petals, deep pink with a centre of small pale pink to white petals . Diameter 9-9.5 cm. Note; As 2 cultivars were first published in the same book under this name, neither is accorded valid status as yet.

Jack Lewis. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.234 with colour photo; A chance seedling from California USA. White, shading to a very light purple at the petal edges while opening, mature flowers pure white. Diameter 12 cm.

Jack McCaskill. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Jack McCaskill Sport. Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* Synonym for **Shepherdess.**

Jack Mandarich. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, 1994 *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, No.4. Inside back cover, Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. ACS, May 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2317: Very large, spirea red, rose form double to formal double, *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lilette Witman** x (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica* **Hulyn Smith**). Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Oregon, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.5 with colour photo: The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 45+ petals. Plant growth is upright and spreading with light green leaves 11 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Jack O'Brien. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings,* p.2, colour photo: Dark crimson flower, incomplete double, 10 cm across. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Jack O'Hearts. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.4. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Orthographic variant for **Jack of Hearts.**

Jack O'Hearts Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.8 as 'Jack O'Hearts Var.'. Orthographic variant for **Jack of Hearts Variegated.**

Jack of Hearts. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.55: Red. Large anemone form to formal double. Low, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Bradford. Sport: **Jack of Hearts Variegated.** Orthographic variant: 'Jack O'Hearts'.

Jack of Hearts Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nurseries Catalogue, 1958 as 'Jack of Hearts Var.': A virus variegated form of **Jack of Hearts** - Red blotched with white. Orthographic variant: 'Jack O'Hearts Variegated'. Originated in USA.

Jack Oliffe. *(C.japonica),* Nairn Nursery Catalogue, 1894, p.68. No description. Orthographic abbreviation: 'J. Oliffe'. Originated in New Zealand. Orthographic error: 'Jack Ollife'.(Believed extinct.)

Jack Ollife. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.111. Orthographic error for **Jack Oliffe.**

Jack Wilson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.130, Reg. No.1485: A very large, **Tomorrow** red, peony form japonica chance seedling, originated by A.T. Wilson, Batesburg, South Carolina, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1967. The **Daikagura** type bloom has 46 petals, 4 petaloids, deep yellow anthers and cream filaments. Average size is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep. Leaves are dark green, 9.5 cm x 7 cm. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Jack Wilson Variegated.**

Jack Wilson Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.81: Virus variegated form of **Jack Wilson** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA by A.T. White Jr., South Carolina.

Jack Wright. *(C.japonica),* Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Jackie D. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2325: Small, dark red formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by William H. Smith, Gainesville, Florida. ACS 1995 *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.5 and colour photo: The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1990. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 3 cm deep with 60 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Jackie Giles. (*C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.77: White. Very large, peony form, with irregular petals and interspersed stamens; of a spherical form. Originated in USA by H.G. McCord, Augusta, Georgia.

Jackie Mann. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.77: White. Large to very large, formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Jackie Nugent. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2197: Very large size, dark rich red, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Lady in Red.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by Charles M. Nugent, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1990, p.89, colour photo between p.90, 91. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Average size of flower, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20-22 petals, golden anthers and yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 10 cm x 6 cm.

Jackpot. *(C.x williamsii). Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.178. Coral pink. Miniature to small, flat round shaped semi-double. Average, bushy, compact and upright growth. (N#9136T).

Jacks. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.5, p.28. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.69: Rose-pink. Medium sized formal to rose form double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA.

Jack's Surprise. *(C.sasanqua).* SCCS, 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.144. Red, medium size, loose peony form to rose form double. Originated in USA.

Jacksonia. Anonymous, 1832, *Floral Magazine and Botanists Repository,* 1:75, pl.1832, as a synonym for **Landrethii.**

Jacksonii. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Fine rose, centre white and very double. Originated in USA by M. Floy, New York. (Believed extinct.)

Jacksonii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.I: Mr Jackson, horticulturalist of Kensington, London, England found it amongst seedlings he bought some time ago in Scotland. The camellia has very vigorous growth, large leaves, 9-10 cm long x 7-8 cm wide. Its blossom has a most regular imbrication with profuse, rounded petals of bright carmine red, with a wide stripe of white in the middle. *The Garden World Illustrated,* 1884, vol.1, p.650: Growing in the open in Chudleigh Knighton, South Devon [it] showed varied coloured flowers; blush pink with carmine stripes; china white with lighter stripes; pure cerise; pure crimson and striped (half and half). Orthographic errors: 'Jaksonii', 'Jacsoni', 'Jacksoni'.

Jacksonii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.95, 227. Orthographic variant for 'Jacksonia', synonym for **Landrethii.**

Jacksonii. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.8 as Jacksoni'. McIlhenny is recorded as having imported 'Jacksoni' from Guichard Souers, France. However from a study of the Guichard Catalogues, the camellia they list is the Verschaffelt listed cultivar. The McIlhenny release: "A large semi-double, crimson, occasionally flecked light pink" would seem to be the original error of releasing the solid red form of **Gigantea** under this pseudonym. Due to the nomenclature confusion surrounding the name, it is rejected as applying to the solid red form of **Gigantea** and is thus regarded as a pseudonym for **Gigantea Red.**

Jaco. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:51. Orthographic error for 'Jacco Prime', synonym for **Sacco.**

Jacob Gaeta. (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). SCCS, 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.160: Light pink speckled white, with light streaks of yellow in centre of petals. Medium sized semi-double. Blooms early to late. A seedling of *C.hybrids* (**Gay Time** x **Angel Wings**) x *C.nitidissima* **Olympic Gold**. Originated in USA by Piet and Gaeta, California.

Jacob's Holly. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.63; A sport of **Francis Eugene Phillips.** White with occasional red stripes. Large to very large peony form. Unusual holly-

like foliage with heavy serrations. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA in 2008.

Jacoy Prima Dona. Charles Vuylsteke Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.12. Orthographic errr for Jacco Prime', synonym for **Sacco.**

Jacoy Prima Nova. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Jacqueline. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.92, Reg. No.845: A 9 year old chance seedling of 'Emperor Wilhelm', (Gigantea) that first bloomed in 1959. Originated by A. Vasquez, San Gabriel, California, USA. Growth habit is upright, compact and medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The anemone to peony formed bloom, similar to Professor Sargent, except with petaloids, is dark red with golden yellow stamens. The bloom measures 10 cm across x 5 cm deep and has many petals and 30-40 petaloids mixed with stamens. Flowers early.

Jacqueline van Houtte. *(C.japonica),* Roger de Bisschop Catalogue, 1975, as 'Jacq. van Houtte': Semi-double red striped white. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Belgium.

Jacques Cassard. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; No description.

Jacques et Barthélémy. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Red, semi-double to anemone form.

Jacques Perfection. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. No description.

Jacques van Artevelde. *(C.japonica),* Ghent Exhibition Catalogue, 1847, p.33, by the trader Jean Van Hove-De Caigny, mentioned as follows; First time in flower, coming from 'Donckelaerii' fertilized by *C.reticulata.* Originated in Belgium, breeder unknown.

Jacsoni. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue,1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Jacksonii.**

Jade Beauty. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for **Yumeiren.**

Jade Bowl White. Batholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.152. Synonym for **Yuwanbai.**

Jade Lion. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16. Synonym for **Yushizi.**

Jade Red. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.151. Synonym for **Yuhong**.

Jade Rose. *Calendar*, 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of an anemone form flower with loose centre, pink at petal edges shading to white at centre. No other information.

Jade Snow. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.165, Reg. No.1077: A 16 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958, originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and slow with light green leaves of small size. The anemone form bloom is white with yellow anthers and filaments. It measures 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 12 petals and 5-10 petaloids. Early blooming.

Jade Striped Red. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.12. Western synonym for **Yudaihong.**

Jaffo. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Johnii. *(C.japonica),* Oriental Importing Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1887: Red and white. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Jake's Buddy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.91, Reg. No.1988: A medium to large wine red, anemone to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering early to late season; originated by O.L. Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Florida, USA. The 24 year old seedling first flowered in 1962. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 7 cm deep with 10-12 petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is erect, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm.

Jakkô. (Serene Light), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya & Ishizawa, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life. Bessatsu "Sôgô Shubyô Gaido";* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.94, p.47, description p.114: A much branched snow camellia. Leaves shiny, pale green, broad lanceolate-elliptic, long acuminate, a little undulate, impressed venation, 5.5-8 cm long x 2.6-3.5 cm wide, sometimes yellow variegated; petioles 4-6 mm long, very hairy. Flowers semi-double, widely opened, palest pink; petals 18-24, thin in texture, often translucent, 1-10 petaloids, largest petal 4.9 cm long x 3.4 cm wide, manifestly emarginate. Stamens rather few, 2.6 cm long, filaments pale yellow. Flowers mid-season. Synonym: 'Kojô-no-tsuki'. For other colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.232; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.188, p.61; Seibundô Shinkô, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.71. Originated at Ogiya City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Jakkoh', 'Jyatkô', 'Jakukô'. A further translation is "The Light of True Reason". *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.125 with colour photo; English translation p.85, colour is given as white.

Jakkoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.215. Different reading for **Jakkô.**

Jakoi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18. Orthographic variant for 'Jacco Prime'. Synonym for **Sacco.**

Jaksonii. Bournier, Fréderic, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.37. Orthographic error for **Jacksonii.**

Jakukô. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.298, colour photo and description: Different reading for **Jakkô.**

Jakurei. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.124 with colour photo; English translation p.85. Small, dark red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth, branches somewhat weeping. Selected from wild camellias growing in the precincts of a temple in Ôshima, Oichi District. Named and released by Satoshi Murakami around 1983. From Ehime Prefecture.

Jamar. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2617. A 15-20 year old chance seedling, originated and propagated by Margaret and James Gahan, Gainesville, Fla., USA. The blush pink semi-double is 10 cm across, with 27 petals and yellow anthers. Flowers freely mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.92, colour photo p.c2. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Leaf is 9.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Jame Allen Variegated. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.8 as 'Jame Allen Vgt,'. Orthographic error for **James Allan Variegated.**

James Allan. *(C.japonica),* Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1942: Firey red, large semi-double. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Fiery red incomplete double, 10-13 cm across. Petals 5 cm x 4 cm, are deeply notched on sides and tips. Stamens are intermingled with folded or rabbit ear petaloids. Central stamens, red filaments, yellow anthers, fan out. Flowers vary from flat single to full, irregular double. Large buds, open quickly. Leaves light to medium green, stiff, elliptic, glossy, 6-12 cm long x 3.8-5 cm wide. Originated from seed by Walter Allan, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. First bloomed 1940. See black and white photo, p.171,

Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Reg. No.96, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954. Orthographic error: 'James Allen'. Sport: **James Allan Variegated.**

James Allan Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Valley Garden Supply Co. Catalogue, 1949: A virus variegated form of **James Allan** - Firey red and white. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'James Allen Variegated', 'Jame Allen Variegated'.

James Allen. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950. p.5. Orthographic error for **James Allan.**

James Allen Variegated. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950 as 'James Allen Var.'. Orthographic error for **James Allan Variegated.**

James H. Porter. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Abbreviation for **James Hyde Porter.**

James H. Stewart. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

James Horne. *(C.japonica),* Tick Tock Nursery Catalogue, 1958: Soft pink, medium sized semi-double with irregular petals to full peony. Compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Tick Tock Nurseries.

James Howieson. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.13, Reg. No.456: Originated by Mrs G. Lloyd-Smith, Burwood, Victoria, Australia. Flower colour deep red (RHS.CC.58A), informal double form with 15 petals and occasional petaloids, 6.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Flowers early on a slow growing, bushy plant. Leaves glossy olive-green, ovate to elliptic, flat, finely serrate, apices acute, 5.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Petals notched and opening flat. Filaments in a column with petaloids. Flowers shed whole. Low growing, compact shrub with small leaves.

James Hyde Porter. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943, p.220 as 'John Hyde Porter'. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour plate: Variegated white, semidouble to incomplete double, 10.5-12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. The petals are white with tints of rose and rose stripes. Degree of pink colouration variable. Occasionally sports self pink. Outer petals crinkled, 5 cm long. Petaloids intermixed with central stamens, brown anthers, creamy yellow filaments. Leaves dark green, stiff, ovate, 8 cm x 4 cm, on a plant of medium spreading growth. A seedling acquired by Dr W.G. Lee, Macon, Georgia, USA in 1920 and named for an early director of the ACS. Abbreviations: 'James H. Porter', 'James Porter', 'Hyde Porter'. Orthographic errors: 'John Hyde Porter', 'John Porter'.

James Hyde Porter Sport. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.111. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

James Leonard. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.316, Reg. No.197: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA that first flowered 1951. Leaves are elliptical, acuminate and slightly serrate. Flowers are incomplete double with small petaloids similar to **Elegans**; 10-12.5 cm across, white with an occasional blotch of rose-pink. Flowers mid-season.

James Lockington. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.IV, No.5, p.32, 1966, Reg. No.25 with black and white photo p.16: A formal white camellia with a distinct spiral arrangement of petals, the arms of the spiral being 5 in number and arranged either clockwise or anticlockwise. This Camellia is also discussed and illustrated on pp.13, 14 & 23 of *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.II, No.5, 1962. It is thought to be either a form sport of **Alba Insignis** or a local seedling.

James Loneard. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.8. Orthographic error for **James Leonard.**

James Malbis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p. 111. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

James McCoy. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.167, Reg. No.1650: A very large, deep burgundy red semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [**Damanao** x **Brigadoon**]), mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 14.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with bright yellow anthers. Petals crinkle like **Ming Temple.** Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green, heavy textured, serrate leaves, 12.5 cm x 7 cm. See colour photos, back page, ACS, 1981, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.36, No.3 and p.8, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1987, vol.XV, No.2.

James Porter. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.49. Abbreviation for **James Hyde Porter.**

James S. Reeve. *(C.x williamsii).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Feb. 1999, p.22, Reg. No.2488. A very large, semi-double, Rhodenite red, *C.japonica* x *C.saluenensis* chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1991. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with gold tipped stamens and white filaments. Plant growth is average, upright and spreading with dark green leaves 12.7 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

James Solomon. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Judge Solomon.**

Jamice Robinson. *(C.japonica),* Harn, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.45. US Plant Patent No.589. No description. Originated by Robinson, Sebastopol, California, USA.

Jamie. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS, 1968, *Camellia News,* No.32, p.23, Black and white photo and caption: A vivid red, medium sized semi-double of hose-in-hose form, a 2nd generation williamsii found at the foot of one of the original Waterhouse hybrids. First flowered 1964. Originated by Gordon Waterhouse, NSW, Australia. See colour photo, p.185, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary* of *Camellias* and front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1989, vol.XVI, No.1. Chinese synonym: Zhanmi'

Jamma. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.8: Imbricated double, glossy orangy vermilion cerise, blotched with white. The foliage resembles **Pictorum Coccinea.** Probably a virus variegated form of **Pictorum Coccinea.** Originated in Italy.

Jamma Vera. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole,* ser.3, Vol. l, p.449. Synonym for **Jamma.**

Jammea. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Jamma.**

Jan Detrick. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 15 cm plus diameter, rose coloured semi-double in classic reticulata form, but propagates readily from cuttings. Strong, upright, open habit. {*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x [**Dataohong** 'Crimson Robe' x (**Dataohong** 'Crimson Robe' x *C.fraterna*)]}. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW9609).

Jan Hughes. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1977, Vol.X, No.3, p.15, Reg. No.132: A seedling raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The female parent is an unnamed hybrid *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata)* and the male parent *C.reticulata* 'Willow Wand' (**Liuye Yinhong**). The flower is semi-double with waved petals, showing stamens with gold anthers and white filaments fused togther at the base. The size is 12-13 cm across x 5 cm deep and the colour an unusual shade of pink (RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group 62A-B9. The foliage is light green, 13 cm x 6 cm; the plant is upright and free flowering.

Jan J. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1989, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.123, Reg. No.2151, with colour photo: Very large rose to peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by O.L. Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Florida USA. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 9 cm deep with 15+ petals and gold anthers and

filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate, with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Jan Robin. Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Jane. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80: Light pink with flakes of red. Small, formal double with incurved petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Jane Blackwell. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.4. No description. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.64: White. Large semi-double with fluted petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Florida.

Jane Comer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.159, Reg. No.1858: A miniature to small, blush pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling; early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size is 6 cm wide x 3.2 cm deep with 16 petals, 6 petaloids with rabbit ears. The bloom has tiny rose stripes on three petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with 8 cm x 3.8 cm dark green leaves.

Jane Eagleson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.171, Reg. No.1293: A 6 year old seedling of 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**) that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Tom Eagleson, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is deep red with 60 petals, measuring 7 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. A variegated form is also produced.

Jane Griffin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.91, Reg. No.2000: A small, shell pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Jane and George Griffin, Nashville, Tennissee, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size is 6 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 50 petals and 8-10 petaloids. Plant growth is erect and medium in rate with 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm, dark green leaves. Chinese synonym: 'Gelifen'.

Jane Harrell. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Incomplete double. Midseason. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.317, Reg. No.151: A 7 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1951. Originated by E.H. Harrell, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is open and compact. Leaves larger and wider than most incomplete double white Camellias. Flowers similar to **Nobilissima**, pure white with 20 petals,11-13 cm across.

Jane Hood. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960. p.199, Reg. No.470: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Jane Hood, San Marino, California, USA that first bloomed 1957. The medium green leaves average 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose-red, formal double flowers, 7.5-8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, have 50 petals. Blooms mid-season to late.

Jane Horrhall. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.7 colour photo: Soft, silvery pink, tiered, formal double, forming a star shape. Edges of petals rolled over showing a darker reverse. A seeding of **Kenny** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Jane Lawton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.91, Reg. No.2003: A large to very large, solid pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Olin T. McIntosh, Savannah, Georgia, USA. The 30 year old seedling first bloomed in late 1950's. Average flower size 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 21-27 petals, 5 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 7.5 cm.

Jane Ledbetter. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.108: A seedling from **Selma Shelander;** a semi-double white, raised by Albert Fendig, Savannah, Georgia, USA and named for his eldest daughter.

Jane Lee Ott. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.47. Orthographic error for **Janie Lee Ott.**

Jane Moon. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961, p.5. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.55: Iridescent pink, semi-double with crepe-like petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Dr, Gilbert Fisher. Sport: **Jane Moon Variegated.**

Jane Moon Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961, p.6 as 'Jane Moon V.': A virus variegated form of **Jane Moon** - Iridescent pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Jane Morgan. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1967**,** *Camellia News,* No.28, p.4, Reg. No.79: Originated by Mr C.E. Morgan, Lindfield, N.S.W., Australia from seed supplied by Mrs Manamey, Killara. The plant has an upright, dense habit of growth, producing early, 7.5 cm diameter flowers, white with rose-pink edged petals. The leaves are dark green, narrow, 6 cm long. See Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.175. Chinese synonym: 'Zhenni Mogen'.

Jane Murtagh. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1981; vol.XI, No.3, p.21, Reg. No.149: A chance seedling of *C.japonica,* raised by A.P. Gamlin, New Zealand, that first flowered 1974. The plant habit is upright, of medium density with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 6.5 cm. The blooms are peony formed with up to 50 petals, inner petals fluted, upright and intermingled with stamens in fascicles, anthers golden, filaments cream. Flower colour is mauve-pink, size, 15 cm across x 8 cm deep. Flowers mid-season.

Jane Polizzi. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1575: A small, dark pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; late blooming. Originated by Sam & Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 9 year old seeding first bloomed in 1970. Its flower has 150 petals. Average size, 7.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average in rate and open with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.1 cm. Colour photo: front cover, ACS, 1979, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.34, No.3.

Jane Starks. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.237, Reg. No.682: A 5 year old chance seedling of unknown parents that first bloomed 1963. Originated by R.E. Higgenbotham, Texarkana, Arkansaw, USA. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with medium green leaves 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The formal double flower, true pink in colour, is 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 65 petals, which curve and cup up, and 12 rows of petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Jane Steptoe. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, Vol.XVII, No.l, p.47, Reg. No.284: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1985. Originated by W.J.M. Rolston, Levin, NZ. Plant of dense habit and medium growth rate. Leaves dark green, 8-9 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flowers are semi-double, bright pink, 8-9 cm across x 4 cm deep, with about 22 petals. Filaments joined for the lower half, anthers golden. Flowers from early to late. Colour RHS.CC.62A with 58D veining.

Jane Struby. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.237, Reg. No.795: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Bert Struby, Macon, Georgia, USA. Growth habit is upright, of average density, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, slightly serrate, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The flower is anemone form, deep pink, with white filaments and yellow anthers. It is 9-11 cm cross x 5 cm deep with 25 petals and numerous petaloids. It has a light rose or honeysuckle fragrance. Blooms mid-season.

Jane Whitney. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.234, Reg. No.1310: A 12 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1966. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The peony form bloom is old rose colour. Average size, 11.5 cm

across x 6 cm deep with 45 petals and yellow anthers. Many tiers of petals, firm texture. Blooms early to mid-season.

Janeen Elizabeth. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2008, p.30 with colour photo, Regn No. 2740; White to blush pink, with irregular red stripes and flecks. Small formal to rose form double, 5.7 cm diameter with 29 petals. A seedling of **Tinkerbell.** Average upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in 2005 by Don Bergamini, Martinez, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.114 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm x 6.5 cm.

Janeli. Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.3, inside front cover. Orthographic error for **Jeneli.**

Janet. (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*). ACS, Sept. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.4, p.28, Reg. No. 2358: Originated in USA by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California. Very large size, pink, semi-double to peony form, *C.reticulata* hybrid, ([*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**] x 'Cornelian'). Blooms mid-season. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6 with colour photo: The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 17 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 12 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Janet. Treseder & Hyman, 1975, *Growing Camellias,* p.132 as a seedling of 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**). Abbreviation for **Janet Clark.**

Janet Clark. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1967, vol.V, No.3, p.10, Reg. No.36: A chance seedling of **Damanao** that first flowered 1965. Originated in New Zealand by H.J. Clark, New Lynn. The plant has an upright, rapid growth with dark green, reticulate leaves, 13 cm x 5 cm. The flower is crimson HCC.22/1, up to 15 cm across, semi-double with 12 petals. Orthographic error: 'Janeth Clark'. Abbreviation: 'Janet'. Chinese synonym 'Jianaite'.

Janet Cowan. *(C.saluenensis. x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.IX, No.3, p.4, Reg. No.116: A putative hybrid of *C.saluenensis* and *C.reticulata* raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. It first flowered 1970. Plant habit is open and spreading, foliage mid-green with fine serrations, 10 cm x 5 cm. Flowers are semi-double to open peony form with 12-14 petals and some petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. The colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 55A and size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep.

Janet K. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.130, Reg. No.1473: Small, rose-pink, variegated white, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by T.E. Lundy, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1972. The Alba Plena type bloom has 16-18 petals arranged in 6 tiers. Average size 6 cm wide x 3.8 cm deep. Petals are waxy. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm.

Janet Smith. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.167, Reg. No.1591: A very large, rich pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x [*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' *x C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]) that flowers mid-season. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Average flower size, 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Flower has yellow anthers and semi-crinkled petals. Leaves extra large and heavy.

Janet Waterhouse. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.30: Semi-double, pure white, 10 cm across, 5-6 rows of petals with a compact cylinder of stamens and golden anthers. In its first stages the flower shows a large, central cone that opens later and the petals fold back and overlap. Dark green foliage and sturdy habit. Raised by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. For colour illustrations see front cover, ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News,* No.32 and Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.95.

Janeth Clark. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.5. Orthographic error for **Janet Clark.**

Janette Cousins. Cannon, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* Orthographic error for **Jeanette Cousin.**

Janette Habas. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.161, Reg. No.1382: An 11 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The anemone to peony form bloom is white with 90 petals and 40 petaloids with yellow anthers and filaments. Average size, 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo front cover, ACS, 1976, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.31, No.3.

Janey Dover. SCCS, 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56. Orthographic error for **Janie Dover.**

Janey Mayer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.199, Reg. No.505: A 20 year old chance seedling originated by Arthur W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia, USA, which first flowered 1950. Plant growth upright, strong and dense with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5 cm. The formal double white, imbricated flowers, similar to **C.M. Hovey**, are 9-10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 65-85 petals, on 5-6 of which, at the point, is a pink pencil stripe. Blooms mid-season.

Janice. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Janie Anderson. *(C.x williamsii),* Cobley Camellias Catalogue, 1977: Medium sized, pink, semi-double. Originated in England.

Janie Dover. *(C.japonica),* ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2137: Small size, rose shading to pink in the centre, formal double chance *C.japonica* seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.123: The 18 year old seedling first flowered 1977. Average flower size is 6 cm across x 3 cm deep with 82 petals. All blooms are complete spirals. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Janey Dover'.

Janie Lee Ott. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.301, Reg. No.309: A 10 year old chance seedling originated by E.C. Wolfe, Branchville, South Carolina, USA that first bloomed 1952. Plant growth is upright, compact and rapid in rate. Leaves similar to **Mrs Charles Cobb**, except colour is a softer green. The clear crimson flowers, somewhat lighter in colour then **Mrs Charles Cobb**, are incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima** and are 8-10 cm across with 11-12 outer petals and 20 or more petaloids. The petals are wavy and fluted. Mid-season flowering.

Janie Lewis. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Nov. 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.3: Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. A *C.japonica* with frosted petals usually only seen in *C.reticulata.* Originated by Roscoe Dean, USA.

Janie Pearl. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80: Blush to white centre. Small formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-seaon to late. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Janie Sans. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.66: Light pink sport of **Mama Sans.** Small. Originated in USA by Howard Metcalf, California.

Janie Wood. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.47, Reg. No.1147: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1968. Originated by J.B. Wood, Florence, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type flower is rose-red with deeper veining, yellow anthers and pink filaments; 17 petals and 14 intermingled petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Janis Smith. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.131, Reg. No.1191: A 10 year old chance seedling of **Reverend John G. Drayton,** that first bloomed 1966. Originated by the Twin Pines Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double to rose form double bloom is rose-pink with yellow anthers and white filaments; 20-60 petals and 3-10 petaloids; measures 10.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Jannali. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.74, p.24, Reg. No.243: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1970. The upright, spreading plant has 6 cm x 2.5 cm lanceolate leaves with distinct serrations. The 10 cm, single, white flowers have occasional pink on the outside of crinkled petals. Blooms early to late.

Jannine Powell. *(C.hybrid).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.449: Originated by Jim Powell, Helensburgh, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Pure Silk** x *C.hybrid* **Alpen Glo**. First flowered 1991. Two toned, semi-double flower of 12-16 petals, pale pink at centre, shading to deep pink at margins, 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Plant growth is dense, bushy and quick growing. Leaves deep green, matt, ovate to elliptic, serrulate, apices acute, 4 cm long x 2 cm wide. Flowers prolifically, early to mid-season. Petals cup-shaped. Filaments in a central boss. Flowers have general *C.sasanqua* characteristics, but like a large **Alpen Glo.** Flowers shed whole.

Janome. (Bullseye), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* A true red, large size, single flower, tea whisk form stamens. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, pp.7, 31. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Janomegasa. (Broad Bordered Umbrella), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en 1905, *Chabaika Meikan;* Ishii, Yûgi, 1950, *Engeijiten,* vol.2; Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.21 as 'Jyanome-gasa': Medium sized, deep pink, bordered pink, with white stripes and white bottom, semi-double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: Jyanome-gasa'.

Jan's Chance. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1991. Camellia News No.119, p.11, Reg. No.400. Originated by Ray Garling, Victoria. Large informal double to peony form, bright pink, (RHS.CC 54A), and is composed of many large and small petals and petaloids, size 13.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Slow growing, bushy plant. Leaves glossy green, flat, elliptical, fine serrations, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Valdosta Camellias. Nov.1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.4, p.19. Chinese synonym: 'Zhansi'.

January Red. *(C.japonica),* Lanhydrock Catalogue, 1981: A early flowering red with a faint white stripe, double. From Killiow Gardens. Originated in England.

Janus. *(C.reticulata),* SCRS., 1968, *Camellia News,* No.32, pl.18, Reg. No.98: Originated by F.S. Tuck-field, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), pollen parent unknown, first flowered 1965. Flowers vary considerably in shape and colour and leaves in size and shape, hence the name of the two faced deity. The opening stage of the flowers shows very deep red in the form of an unopened rose. The fully open flower reveals central, white petals with stamens and the remainder becomes a lighter red. The flower reaches 13 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Leaves are broad-ovate, 13 cm x 9.5 cm, bluntly pointed or, alternatively, 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm, sharply pointed. See colour photo, p.19. ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66.

Jáo Antonio. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Formal double, dark vermilion with rare stripes of white. Orthographic variant; 'Jáo (Antonio)'.Originated in Portugal.

Jaoshuya. Gao Jiyin, Ltr.30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Joshua E.Youtz.**

Jaoyuzi. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.358. Orthographic error for 'Jiaoyuzi', (**Monjusu**).

Japan Rose. *(C.japonica),* Gordon, Derman & Edmonds Catalogue, 1785, p.92: *Camellia japonica* 'Japan Rose' with broad, thick, shining leaves and a most beautiful, large, scarlet flower. Originated in China.

Japanese Flag. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.137. Synonym for **Hino-maru.**

Japanese Fantasy. *(C.hybrid),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.2: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Berenice Boddy** x (C.*saluenensis x C.rosiflora).* Small, white flowers with pink edges, in such profusion as to resemble a Japanese cherry in full bloom. Foliage delicate and small but growth rate rapid. ACS., Reg. No.2205; p.18, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.2, May 1991. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym ‘Huanxiang’.

Japanese Perfect White. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* p.4. Synonym for 'Neige d'Or', itself a synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Japanese Perfection. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.6. Synonym for 'Neige d'Or', itself a synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Japanese White. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.3. Synonym for **Hakutsuru.**

Japonaise la Petite. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.219. No description. (Believed extinct).

Japonica. A species of the Genus Camellia, *Camellia japonica* L, (1753). The name "japonica" in literature has usually been taken to mean the simple, single red "wild" form.

Japonica Alba. Loddige's *Botanical Cabinette,* 1822. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Japonica Alba Marginata. Bon Jardiniere, 1822. Synonym for **Alba Plena Marginata.**

Japonica Aureo Argentea. *(C.japonica),* Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Japonica Aureo Marginata. *(C.japonica),* Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Japonica Bicolor. *(C.japonica), Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening,* 1900 Supplement, p.188: White delicately striped rose. Originated in England.

Japonica Carnescens. *Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening,* 1900, supplement: Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Japonica Double Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Japonica Double Dark Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Japonica Excelsa. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Excelsa.**

Japonica Flore Pleno Alba. Piccioli Catalogue, 1841 as 'Japonica fl. pl. Albo'. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Japonica Flore Pleno Alba Minor. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112, Synonym for **Alba Plena Minor.**

Japonica Flore Pleno Incarnata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Japonica Flore Pleno Rubra. *Hort Sinstelaedamensi,* 1821. Synonym for **Rubra Plena**.

Japonica Flore Pleno Semi-duplex. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Semi-duplex.**

Japonica Flore Pleno Striata. Hazlewood & Jessp, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Variegata**

Japonica Flore Pleno Virginia Rubra. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Japonica Foliis Argentis Variegatis. Jean Verschaffelt, 1867-1868, Catalogue, No.11, p.42 as 'Japonica Fol. Arg. Var'. Synonym for **Japonica Variegata.**

Japonica Foliis Variegatis. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6 as 'Japonica Fol. Var.'. E.G. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1868, p.70, Linden Catalogue, 1869-1870 as 'Japonica fol. var.'. Synonym for **Japonica Variegata.**

Japonica Grandiflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia* Cultivars *from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Grandiflora Alba.**

Japonica Pine. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Japonica Pink.**

Japonica Pink. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia,* p.7: Single, light pink with prominent stamens. Originated in USA.

Japonica Plena Coronato. Gaetano Savi Catalogue, 1823. Synonym for **Coronata.**

Japonica Portuense. da Silva Catalogue, 1959-1960. Orthographic variant for 'Japonica Portuensis', synonym for **Benten-tsubaki.**

Japonica Portuensis foliis aurea variegatis. Companhia-Horticolo Portuense Catalogo No. 29, 1895-1896, p.50 as 'Japonica Portuensis fol. aur. var.'. Synonym for **Benten-tsubaki.** Possibly a darker coloured flower.

Japonica Prostrata. *(C.japonica),* Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1973-1974: Large, single red. Originated in England.

Japonica Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Rubra.**

Japonica Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Haskin's Nursery Catalogue,1954, p.4: Rose pink, with contrasting yellow stamens. Medium sized single. Originated in England.

Japonica Rubra. Loudon, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus.* Synonym for **Rubra.**

Japonica Simplex. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.343. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Japonica var. Insignis. Loudon, 1835, *Gardening Magazine,* vol.11, p.143. Synonym for **Insignis.**

Japonica Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Veitch Catalogue, 1864: Rose-red, small single with white variegation on foliage. Compact growth. Veitch Catalogue, 1867, p.64: True red, with variegated foliage, having a more or less irregular, broad margin of pure white. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Japonica Foliis Variegatis'. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia,* p.104, as 'Portuense', with colour photo; The leaf markings do not match the above descriptions

Japonica Variegated. Bert Chandler & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1972. p.7. Synonym for **Benten--tsubaki.**

Japonnaise (Petite). *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14**.** No description. (Believed extinct.)

Jarba. van Houtte Catalogue,1842-1843, 9:53. Orthographic variant for **Iarba.**

Jarbo. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Orthographic error for **Iarba.**

Jardin d'Hiver. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue,1848, 33:15: No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Central Horticulture de France,* 40:228: Originated by Smith, grown by Boll, ranunculata form, 10-11 cm across, of red orange vermilion, more or less clear. Petals in a fan, rounded, numerous, cupped, perfectly imbricated. Corolla of good quality, round, superb. Originated in USA. See Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.IV. Orthographic error: 'Jardin d'Hyver'.

Jardin du Thabor. *(C.japonica),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, first flowered 2014. Parentage unknown. To be further propagated by a nursery. Flower is formal to rose form double, 10.5cm diameter x 6cm deep, colour pink. Anthers yellow, filaments pink. Flowers midseason and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves, flat, 9.5cm x 5cm.

Jardin d'Hyver de Paris. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino à Villa Quiete,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Jardin d'Hiver.**

Jardins de Kerdalo. *(C.x williamsii),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, first flowered 2014. Seed parent thought to be **Sayonara** To be further propagated by a nursery. Flower is semidouble, with raised and fluted petals, 8cm diameter x 6.5cm deep, colour pink. Anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers early and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves, 7.5cm x 3cm.

Jared. (*C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56: Medium pink, mottled white, miniature to small size, formal double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at Kramer's Nurseries, Upland, California, USA.

Jarick's Surprise. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1988, *Camellia News,* No.107, p.10, Reg. No.360: Originated by Don Coe, Albury, NSW, Australia from seed supplied from W.A. Jarick, The Rock, NSW. A chance seedling that first flowered 1980. The 8 cm across x 4 cm deep, pink, (Red group RHS.CC.55B-C), sometimes 65B-CC. flowers are loose informal to rose form double. The flowers appear early on a plant of average growth, inclined to be pendulous. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, matt surface, serrations variable, apex acute, 5.5 cm long x 2.2 cm wide.

Jaro. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.26. Originated in Italy. No description. Orthographic error: 'Jarro'. (Believed extinct.)

Jarratt. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, 1856, p.208. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Jarro. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.55. Orthographic error for **Jaro.**

Jarvis. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.6. Abbreviation for **Jarvis Red.**

Jarvis Red. *(C.japonica),* Kiyono Catalogue, 1933, p.8, with black and white illustration: Large semi-double flower with long, crinkled petals. Dark, vermilion colour. Henry A. Dreer, Nursery Catalogue,1935, p.105: Semi-double blooms of deep, blood red with golden stamens. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour plate: Large, vivid, dark red semi-double. Yellow stamens show among petaloids. 8-10.5 cm across with about 16 petals. Calyx deeply cupped. Leaves glossy, dark green, serrate, acuminate apex, 8-10 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Plant habit, vigorous, rapid in rate, hardy. Imported from Japan by T. Kiyono, 1911. The original, unnamed bush was planted on the Jarvis property, Semmes, Alabama and thus acquired its name. A variegated form is known as **Fantasia.**

Jarvis Red Variegated. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Fantasia.**

Jarvis Variegated. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.333. Synonym for **Fantasia.**

Jasmim. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2008, p.122 with colour photo; Assumed to be an open pollinated seedling. Originated by Christiano Van-Zeller, Quinta de Fiaes, Portugal before 1900. First described *Jornal de Horticultura Practica,* Vol. XXIII, 1892, pp.100-101, A.D'Almeida, "Fiaes, Eden das Camellias". A fastigate weeping shrub of open habit, with slow growth rate. Flowers mid-season. White, with cream stamens which give the centre a yellowish appearance. Variable flower form, semi-double to rose form or anemone, 7-8 cm diameter x 4-5 cm deep. Spent flowers fall whole. Leaves yellowish green, narrowly obovate, slightly acuminate and almost imperceptibly dentate, olive green venation.

Jasmine Boquet. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.152. Synonym for **Molituan.**

Jasminiflora. *(C.japonica),* Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Jason Mablis. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.42: White and red, Meium sized semi-double. Originated in USA by Mablis.

Jaspeada. *(C.japonica), La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, p.133, Register No.116. Peony to rose form double, 9 cm diameter, pale pink or white dotted pink, striped with dark rose (RHSCC 54B). 80 to 100 petals of irregular shape and size. Leaf dark green, 10-11.5 cm x 5-6 cm, elliptic, apex acuminate. Flowers mid-season. Average, dense, shrubby growth. Originated by Maciñeira Nursery, Galicia, Spain.

Jastil. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2002, No.158, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.539. Originated by Mrs Helen Simon, Wahroonga, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1995. The deep rose pink (RHS.CC.63C-64D) flower usually opens with a bud centre, then develops into a loose peony form, centre somewhat raised, with 12-14 petals and a few petaloids. Outer petals smooth, rounded, slightly notched, and edged with a slight touch of purple (RHS.CC.63B-64C). Diameter 10.5 cm x 4.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an upright, medium growing plant. Leaves dark green (RHS.CC.147A), flat, glossy, ovate, bluntly acuminate with raised veining, edges finely and sharply serrated, 9.5 cm long x 4.8 cm wide, 11-13 mm petiole.

Jaune. *(C.oleifera),* Naudin, Jul.1850, *Revue Horticole,* p.273: "The famous yellow flowered camellia brought from China by Mr Fortune and newly arrived in France". Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.II as 'Jaune' (De Fortune): We owe its introduction to Europe to the plant hunter Fortune, who discovered it in 1848 near Shanghai and sent it to Standish & Noble of Bagshot who put it out for sale. The form recalls that of the 'Waratah' or anemone form class. The exterior petals are large, sub-biserate, of a rather pure white; the central ones are quite numerous, very small, very compact, ruffled, distinctly yellow and resemble those of an anemone. The leaves are narrow, quite small, thick, lanceolate, oblong, acuminate, very delicately notched. For some time it was classified as a *C.sasanqua* under the name 'Anemonaeflora Sasanqua'. Other synonyms indude: 'Jaune de Fortune', 'Juane de Chine', 'Fortune's Yellow', 'Gialla', 'Gialla della China', 'Jaune de la Chine', 'Jaune' (Fortune), 'Fortune'. 'Sasanqua var. Anemoniflora Lutea', 'Camellia à fleurs Jaune'. See black and white photo, p.57, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958 and a colour plate, front cover, SCCS, 1955, *The Camellia Review,* vol.16, No.8. Chinese synonym 'Jiaoen'.

Jaune de la Chine. van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:40. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Jaune de Fortune. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Jaune (De Fortune). Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.II. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Jaune (Fortune). Linden Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Jay Ellis. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2479. A large, dark red, semi-double chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by Jay Ellis, Sr, Keystone Heights, Fla., USA, and registered by Jay Ellis, Jr. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 28 year old seedling first flowered in 1974. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 50 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading, dense and vigorous, with light green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Jaylyle. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.l99, Reg. No.491: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr R.F. Wills, Panama City, Florida, USA. Plant growth habit is spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The rose-pink, anemone form flowers, 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, have 25-30 petals, 100-150 petaloids and white stamens, yellow tipped. Flowers early.

Jazz. *(C.japonica),* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.593-N.; Medium to large, anemone form flowers, rich red. Long flowering season, late autumn through winter. A chance seedling found growing by Pam O'Malley at Marion Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia. in the ealry 1990s, and assumed to be from **Pink Gold.** Narrowish leaves.

Jean Anderson. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1984, vol.VIII, No.6, p.23, Reg. No.201: A chance seedling with *C.reticulata* characteristics raised by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand and first flowered 1979. The plant has an open, spreading habit, rapid growth and dark green leaves, l l cm x 7 cm. The 7cm, single, crimson flowers are borne in bunches, terminal, and have 8 petals, white filaments, pink anthers and open mid-season to late.

Jean B. Saxby. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.167, Reg. No.1649: A very large, rose-red, peony form hybrid *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica),* flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Jack Osegueda, Oakland, California, USA. The 12 year old seedling bloomed for the first time 1976. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 8.5 cm deep with 28 petals, white anthers and brown filaments, heavily veined. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green leaves 15 cm x 7 cm. Orthographic error: 'Joan Saxby'.

Jean Baptiste Pierre. *(C.hybrid). International Camellia Journal,* 1993, pp.41-44: colour plate back cover. Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucou, France. A seedling of *C.oleifera* **Jaune** x *C.hiemalis* **Kanjiro.** Light red, small single to semi-double with 8-11 petals, a central bunch of stamens and a few red petaloids.

Jean Bardow. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.66: Rose-pink. Miniature, anemone form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Elisabeth Councilman.

Jean Clare. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. Orthographic error for **Jean Clere.**

Jean Claris. *(C.x williamsii),* Koromiko Nursery Catalogue, 1982; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.24, Reg. No.211: A 10 year old seedling that first flowered as a 2 year old in 1975. Raised by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. A controlled cross *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **K. Sawada**. Average growth rate with 8 cm x 4 cm dark green leaves. The formal double flowers are bright, deep pink in colour with 65 petals and measure 11 cm across x 4 cm deep. The petals are slightly incurved and the outer petals notched.

Jean Clark. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Jean Clere. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1969, vol.VI, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.41: A sport of *C.japonica* **Aspasia Macarthur** from Camden Park. It was found on an old tree at

Taranaki, New Zealand and propagated by R.H. Clere, Hawera, New Zealand. The flower is identical with its parent except for the colour which is Red Group 53D. The petals have a narrow, white band around the edge, the width being variable up to 6 mm. See colour photo, pp.24-25, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1974, vol.VIII, No.6. Chinese synonym 'Qiong Kelaier'.

Jean Clere Special. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.131 with colour photo; A sport of **Jean Clere** originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Flower is 6-7 cm diameter, colour and other characteristics as for the parent.

Jean Comber. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.159, Reg. No.1910: A large to very large, clear pink semi-double *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' x '5X Damanao'), mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Jean Evans. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1996, No.139, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.471. Originated by Charles A. Newman, and registered by Jean Evans, Roleystone, West Australia. A cross between **Moshio** as seed parent x **Maroon and Gold**, that first flowered 1989. A semi-double pink (RHS.CC.62B) flower of 14 petals, 9 cm diameter x 4 cm deep. Flowers prolifically mid-season to late on an upright, spreading, medium growing plant. Leaves mid-green, smooth surface, elliptic, fine serrations, 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Filaments, about 50, are arranged in tea whisk form. Similar in form to **Moshio**. Heavily veined, with some hint of whitening near centre of bloom. ACRS, *Camellia News,* 2000, No.154, p.18. Description altered to: A semi-double deep red flower of 14 petals, (RHS.CC.59B to RHS.CC185B).

Jean Feathers. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1831: A medium blush, shading vivid magenta, loose peony form *C.japonica* (**Dr Tinsley** x **Debutante**), early to late flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. First bloomed 1971. Average flower size 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 30 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average in rate with medium green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm. wide.

Jean Foster. Shackelford, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Jean Galbraith. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112: White, with some petals striped pink. Medium size, single. Originated in Australia. Sport: **Jean Galbraith Rosea.**

Jean Galbraith Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112: Rose pink sport of **Jean Galbraith.** Originated in Australia. Note: The use of the latin "rosea" is illegal for names given from 1958 according to the Horticultural code.

Jean Hayes. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Jean Keer. Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.121. Orthographic error for 'Jeanne Kerr', synonym for **Kumasaka.**

Jean Kernaghan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1694: A medium sized white, interspersed with medium pink, loose peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Grover C. Chester, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1971. Average flower size, 8.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals, 4 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Three of the 20 petals are usually pink, while the remaining exhibit pink blotches. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves. 8.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Jean Laborey. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal,* 1995, No.27, p.32, and colour photo p.33: Bred from the *C.japonicas* **Berenice Boddy** x **Kramer's Supreme** by Dr Clifford Parks, University of North Carolina, USA, for Claude Thoby, France and given the number 60N(60). A single of medium size with a central group of stamens. Slightly fragrant. Petals are coloured between red and pink, with veins of darker red. Flower is luminous, almost fluorescent. Leaves resemble its parent **Kramer's Supreme.** Blooms slightly early to mid-season.

Jean Livingstone. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1963, vol.III, No.3, p.5, Reg. No.20: A chance *C.japonica* seedling, believed to be from **Waiwhetu Beauty** and raised by Mrs N.J. McFarland, Frankton Junction, New Zealand. The plant is upright and open. The flowers are semi-double with 15-16 petals and an occasional petaloid. Colour is China Rose (HCC.24/1-2), the size 15 cm across and the stamens in fascicles, are gold with cream anthers. See p.9 of above Bulletin for black and white photo.

Jean Lyne. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nurseries Catalogue, 1941: Raised at Camellia Grove, Ashfield, N.S.W. and transplanted to the garden of G.C. Linton, Somersby, N.S.W., Australia. Semi-double white with pink stripes and flecks. For other forms see: **Edith Linton** and **Nancy Bird.** For colour plate see Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* pl.XI or Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* pp.49, 96. Also p.21, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66. Orthographic error: 'Jeane Lynn'.

Jean Lyne Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Synonym for **Edith Linton.**

Jean Marie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.199, Reg. No.499: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Earl C. Perry, Santa Clara, California, USA that first flowered 1956. Plant growth is upright, of average density, with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The blush pink, formal double bloom, 9-10 cm across x 5 cm deep has 68-70 petals. Late flowering.

Jean May. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Shell pink. Large. Double. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour plate: A medium sized, light pink, complete double, about 8 cm across. The colour is blush to shell pink with deeper shades of pink towards the centre, shading to almost white at the edges. Petals are oblong, about 5 cm long x 2 cm wide, the outer ones being notched. The few central stamens are almost concealed. Filaments are yellow, anthers golden. Leaves apple green, elliptic, 5 cm x 2 cm, texture thick, veins obscure, apex short and blunt, tapering base, short petiole, serration shallow. Plant is vigorous, upright and rapid in rate. Originated by Ralph May, Gerbing Camellia Nurseries, Fernandina, Florida, USA from seed of unknown parents. For colour photo see *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, facing p.18 and black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.304.

Jean Milhegt. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Jean Milhet.**

Jean Milhet. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.17: Variety originated in Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Size, 8.5 cm across, full double with few stamens in the centre interspersed by a few petaloids, stamens white, tipped wax yellow. Colour of blooms, pure white. Orthographic error: 'Jean Milhegt'.

Jean Nancini. William Bull, Chelsea Nursery Retail Catalogue, 1872, p.152. Orthographic error for **Jean Nencini.**

Jean Nencini. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1872, p.152. as 'Jean Nancini'. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error 'Jean Nancini'.

Jean Newman. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, No.131, p.9, Reg. No.439: Originated by Charles Newman, Western Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1984. An informal bicolour flower of 12 petals and 24 petaloids, 7 cm across x 2 cm deep; flowers freely early to

mid-season on an upright, spreading plant. Flowers white at centre, darkening to outer petals of red-purple (Methuen 155D). Leaves elliptic, glossy, apices acute and fine serrations. Petals notched. Flowers shatter. Colour of *C.sasanqua* **Beatrice Emily.**

Jean Norton. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1945: Salmon pink sport of **Robert Norton.** Originated in USA by Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama. See Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.175.

Jean Pace. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, inside back cover. No description. SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.66: White marked and striped red. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Shackelford. Sport: **Jean Pace Pink.**

Jean Pace Pink. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.l: Deep pink sport of **Jean Pace.** Originated in USA.

Jean Purcell. *Gardening with Camellias and Azaleas* 31804. Orthographic error for **Jean Pursel.**

Jean Pursel. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1975, p.237, Reg. No.1376: 3 year old hybrid ('Crimson Robe' x [**Damanao** x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]) that first bloomed 1973. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm long x 10 cm wide. The peony form bloom is light, purplish pink, 5 RP 8/7 to 7.5 PP 7/10 strong, purplish pink using Nickerson's colour fan. Anthers are brilliant yellow, filaments pink to white, purplish pink to moderate pink. The blooms has 23 petals and 15-20 petaloids. Average size, 16 cm across x 9 cm deep. Petals are veined a deep pink, heavy textured. Blooms mid-season to late. Received the Harris Hybrid Award of the ACS, 1985. See colour photo inside back cover ACS., May 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Zhenni Bosaier'. Sports: **Jean Pursel Blush** and **Jean Pursel Variegated.**

Jean Pursel Blush. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4: A blush pink form of **Jean Pursel.** Originated in USA.

Jean Pursel Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), Cannon, 1978, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.4 as 'Jean Pursel Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Jean Pursel** - Purplish pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Jean Quarles. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.l, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Jean Renaud. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.11, 18, 25, 44, colour plate p.11: Semi-double, deep red with dark veins and a luminous glow, sometimes with stripes of soft pink to the centre and a few large petaloids. Stamens with rose-mauve filaments. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, apices acuminate. Originated by the Pépinières Claude Thoby, Carquefou, France.

Jean Saxby. *(C.japonica),* Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.22. Orthographic error for **Jean B. Saxby.**

Jean Smith. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, colour photo facing p.212: A chance seedling originated by J.U. Smith, Columbia, South Carolina, USA. The irregular, peony form **Wildwood** pink flower is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. The twisted petals, petaloids and rabbit ears cause this flower to be compared with the reticulatas. See, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.92, Reg. No.812.

Jean Toland. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1791: A very large, deep rose, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x [**Damanao** x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average

flower size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. Chinese synonym ‘Tulande’.

Jean V. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Red, single.

Jeane Lynn. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Jean Lyne.**

Jeanerette Pink. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error 'Jeanette Pink'. Synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Jeanerette Pink (Bollis). Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.113. Synonym for **Jeannette Bollis.**

Jeanerette Pink Bollis. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Synonym for **Jeannette Bollis.**

Jeanette. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Jeanette Batley. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News,* No.28, p.4, Reg. No.82: Originated by Windeyer, Lindfield, N.S.W., Australia, and first flowered 1963. Flower 10-12 cm across, White, incomplete double with prominent, yellow stamens. Late blooming. Growth habit upright with large, glossy, dark green leaves. Orthographic error: 'Jeannette Batley'.

Jeanette Cousin. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1970, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.26, Reg. No.118: Originated by R.T.C. Cousin, Pakenham East, Victoria, Australia and first flowered 1969. The plant has an upright, dense, vigorous growth habit and produces, in mid-season, bright pink semi-double flowers, 13-15 cm across. The small, 8 cm x 3.8 cm leaves are olive green with acuminate apex and prominent veining. Orthographic error: 'Janette Cousins'.

Jeanette Lane. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Lavender pink. Medium sized formal to rose form double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Mrs J. Lane, North Hollywood, California, USA.

Jeanette Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.113. Orthographic variant for 'Jeanerette Pink', synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Jean-Jacques Audubon. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Red, semi-double to peony form.

Jeanne d'Arc. Hastie, jr., 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Orthographic variant for **Joan of Arc.**

Jeanne Charlotte. *(C.sasanqua).* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.11, 17, 25: Very early blooming. Luminous red with a large heart of decorative stamens. Originated by Pépinières Claude Thoby, Carquefou, France.

Jeanne Kerr. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Synonym for **Kumasaka.**

Jeanne Lewis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.91, Reg. No.1997: A large, deep pink to rose, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering early to late; originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. The 25 year old seedling first bloomed 1963. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 19 petals, 12 petaloids, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Petals have a silver sheen. Plant growth is spreading, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

Jeanne Sea. *(C.japonica),* Wakefield, 1964, *Camellias for every Garden,* p.139: Bright pink. Large semi-double to rose form double. Compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA.

Jeannette Batley. SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.74. Orthographic error for **Jeanette Batley.**

Jeannette Bollis. *(C.japonica),* Victor de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.5. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Jeanette Pink Bollis', 'Jeanerette Pink' (Bollis).

Jeannie Gwynne. *(C.sasanqua), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1972, vol.VII, No.5, p.35, Reg. No.62: An 8 year old chance *C.sasanqua* seedling, raised by Mrs P.M. Gwynne, Thames, New Zealand that first bloomed 1968. The flower is single to anemone form with 5 petals and up to 30 petaloids. Its colour is Carmine Pink, the anthers are yellow and the flower measures up to 10 cm across.

Jean's Unsurpassable. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1970, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.4, p.1. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.131, Reg. No.1172: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1967. Originated by G.W. Moughon, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double to anemone form bloom is pale pink with flecks of darker pink and yellow anthers. It measures 13-16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 52 petals. Blooms early to mid-season. For colour photo see facing p.134, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971 and front page, ACS., 1970, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.4.

Jedo Momidji. (Edo Maple), *(C.japonica),* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum.* No description. Believed to be a synonym for **Momiji** or **Ô-momiji** from the *Kadan Chikinshô,* 1695. See JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki,* No.23, p.9.

Jedotairin. Different reading for **Edotairin.**

Jefferson. Roda Nursery Catalogue, 1885. Abbreviation for **Jeffersonii.**

Jeffersonia. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for Jeffersonii.

Jeffersonii. *(C.japonica)* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Originated by Floy, New York, USA. Carmine with white and crimson stripes. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.IV: Small, irregularly imbricated petals, of bright cherry-red with white, parallel stripes. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Jefferson', 'Jeffersonia', 'Jeffersoni'.

Jeffersonii (Gunnell). *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* 3rd ed., p.221: Rosy crimson. A seedling of Dr. J.S. Gunnell, Washington, USA. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue 27:26. Gunnell's. Very brilliant red…imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Jeffersonii (Gunellii)'.

Jeffersonii (Gunnellii). Vervaene, J. Catalogue, No.11, 1888 as 'Jeffersoni' (Gunneli). Synonym for **Jeffersonii (Gunnell).**

Jeffersonii (Waterer). *(C.japonica),* John Waterer Sons & Crisp Catalogue, 1934-1935, invalidly as 'Jeffersonii': Pure white double flowers. Originated in England.

Jeffrey Hood. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.47, Reg. No.1131: A 12 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by M.D. Hood, Texarkana, Arkansas, USA. Plant growth is open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. The anemone form flower is up to 15 cm across and 7.5 cm deep. The colour is deep pink with pink anthers and white filaments. It has 14 petals and 14 petaloids. Early blooming. For colour photo see Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary Of Camellias,* p.96 and front cover ACS., 1970, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.2.

Jeffrey Webster. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.4. p.17, Reg. No.2167: Medium size, pure white with a few pink stripes. Loose peony form to semi-double. Originated by Mrs H.C. Scott, Aiken, South Carolina, USA.

Jeff's Watermelon Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue**,** 1942-1943: Short and fat with rosetted branches and large, thick leaves. The flower is single but very large, beautiful watermelon pink in colour. Originated in USA by K. Sawada. Synonym: 'Autumn Beauty'.

Jellingtonia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.113. Orthographic error for 'Kelvingtonia', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Jenefer Carlyon. *(C.x williamsii),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue 1973 as 'Jenifer Carlyon': *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **C.M. Wilson**, seedling of silvery pink, large semi-double with bushy, spreading growth with long, narrow leaves. See colour photo facing p.57, RHS, 1986-1987, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias.* Received the RHS "Award of Merit" and the "Reginald Cory Memorial Cup" in 1984. Orthographic variant: 'Jennifer Carlyon'.

Jeneli. (*C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.5, p.28. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.227, Reg. No.910: A 14 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading and pendulous and rapid in rate with light green, glabrous leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm, elliptic and serrate. The semi-double flower has 15-17 petals and 12-18 petaloids and is 13 cm across x 5 cm deep, slight pink with silvery edges. Stamens about 50, 3.8 cm long, petaloids twisted together, standing very upright in the centre, Blooms early. Orthographic error: 'Janeli'.

Jenifer Carlyon. Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973. Orthographic error for **Jenefer Carlyon.**

Jenifer Margaret. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News*, No.115, p.11, Reg. No.391: Originated by Mildorrie Camellias, Strong's Road, Jaspers Brush, NSW., Australia. Chance seedling of **Brian Variegated** that first flowered 1984, The white, semi-double, hose-in-hose flowers of 22 petals are borne early to mid-season, on a slow growing, upright, bushy plant and are 8 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Leaves, deep, glossy green, elongated, keeled, dentate with acuminate apex and heavy reticulate veining, 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals of strong substance with filaments adnate to inner petals.

Jenis. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13. Orthographic error for **Jenny.**

Jenkin's White Peony. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7: A seedling of unknown parentage which produces 13 cm diameter, peony-like flowers 5 cm deep. Originated by H.E. Jenkins, Glendale, California, USA.

Jenks Dowling. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.199, Reg. No.466: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs W.J. Beasley, that first bloomed 1954. Plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 10.5 cm x 4 cm. The deep, rose-red flowers, l l cm across x 7.5 cm deep, are incomplete double to loose semi-double with 22 petals and numerous petaloids. Short, yellow stamens are mixed with the petaloids. Flower early to mid-season.

Jennie. *(C.japonica),* Liss Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.30: White, semi-double. Originated in England.

Jennie Lind. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Jenny Lind.**

Jennie Meadows. *(C.japonica),* Cotton, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.49: A seedling *C.japonica* **Cheerful** x **Hikarugenji,** raised by Mrs Clyde, Henley, Mississippi, USA. Pink with imbricated, wavy petals, showing a small cluster of stamens. Flowers mid-season to late.

Jennie Mills. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.275,Reg. No.359: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA, which first flowered 1955. Plant growth is rapid in rate, upright and dense with dark green leaves, l l cm x 5 cm. The semidouble flower averages 19 cm across x 5 cm deep and is a clear, silvery pink with overtone of lavender. The 15-18 petals have silver margins. There are 3 tiers of petals; the top, 3 petals, middle 5-6 petals and bottom 8-9 petals with a compact, round column of white, erect stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Jennifer Ann. *(C.japonica),* Mason's Nursery Catalogue, 1968: Semi-double, orchid pink with rabbit ears. Originated by Mason's Nursery, New Zealand.

Jennifer Carlyon. Burncoose & Southdown Nurseries, 1990, Catalogue, p.13. Orthographic error for **Jenefer Carlyon.**

Jennifer Murray. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1962, Vol.III, No.1, p.38, Reg. No.15: A chance seedling of **Waiwhetu Beauty** originated by Mr. W.M. McFarland, Frankton Junction, New Zealand. First flowered 1961. Semidouble with varying quantities of petaloids, colour pure white, free flowering and a natural, weeping habit.

Jennifer Susan. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News,* No.12, p.25, Reg. No.57: (Previously invalidly catalogued as 'Vanity Fair') A chance seedling raised by Dr A.L. Ducker, Lindfield, N.S.W., Australia. It is a slow, upright grower. First bloomed 1959. The flower is an informal double with curled petals, 7.5 cm across. Pale pink. Early flowering. Chinese synonym: 'Niuz-inü'. Note; This cultivar has later proved to be one of the strongest growing sasanquas.

Jennifer Turnbull. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1959, *Camellia News,* No.6, p.21, Reg. No.39: Raised by Mrs Hume Turnbull, Malvern, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of **Henry Turnbull** resembling its grandparent **Spencer's Pink.** It has a bushy, spreading habit, single, shell pink, 10 cm across. Early flowering. Leaves bright green, tapering, 8 cm long.

Jennifer Wright. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.76: Flesh pink. Large semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Jennis. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12, Orthographic error for **Jenny.**

Jenny. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.111: Very large flower, pink variegated with white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13 erroneously as 'Jenis'. Name changed to **Jenny** in 1845-1846 catalogue, 23:6. Received under this name from Rovelli - delicate pink. Well imbricated. This conforms to Lichtenthal's and Franchetti's descriptions and this pink form is of Italian origin, from Brozzoni.. Orthographic errors. 'Jenis', 'Jennis'.

Jenny. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book II, pl.IV: Of English origin, this variety is distinct among its white blossomed congeners...Regularly imbricated, the edges of the petals are somewhat rolled in. Towards the centre, where they form a compact heart, there are smaller ones irregularly inserted. The pure white colouring is ornamented by numerous carmine stripes.

Jenny D. *(C.japonica),* ACS, May 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2323. Medium size, pink formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by William H. Smith, Gainesville, Florida. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6 with colour photo: The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1990. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 75 petals. Plant growth is upright and open with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Jenny Ellsworth. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Jenny Feast. *(C.japonica),* Feast's Catalogue, 1858, p.16. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Jenny Jones. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: A grand white of the 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**) type but with crinkly under petals. White, large semi-double. Medium, bushy growth. See black and white photo Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.178. Originated at the Ôsaka University and entered USA in 1931, probably through Mr Uyematsu, Star Nursery and supplied to Magnolia Gardens. Synonym: 'Mrs Charles Stone Jones'.

Jenny Jones Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.113 as 'Jenny Jones Var.': A virus variegated form of **Jenny Jones** - Red and white semidouble. Originated in USA.

Jenny Lind. *(C.japonica).* Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.33: Soft pink from J.B. Smith, Philadelphia, USA. Buist, 1854, *American Flower Garden Directory,* ed.6, p.217: Originated by Mackenzie. Pure white with distinct pink stripes, petals round, nearly fully imbricated, under medium size. Foliage, long-ovate, glossy green, free growth. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.II: It is not surprising that E.J. Henderson & Son purchased this Camellia at the price of 200 pounds from Mr Mackenzie, Philadelphia, USA. No other variety is more perfectly imbricated or has better arranged petals comparatively to the ultra-medium size of the blossoms of purest white on which appear a few delicate, bright red stripes. See black and white photo p.179, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens* vol.II. Sports: **Madame Louis van Houtte, Jenny Lind Red.** Synonyms: 'Jenny Lind II', 'Jenny Lind' (Mackenzie). Orthographic errors: ‘Jennie Lind’, ‘Jenny Liux’, ‘Fanny Lind’.

Jenny Lind I. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.42. Pseudonym for 'Beauty of Holland'.

Jenny Lind II. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.24. Synonym for **Jenny Lind.**

Jenny Lind (Mackenzie). Buist,1839, *Camellias,* p.9. Synonym for **Jenny Lind.**

Jenny Lind Pink. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.112. Synonym for **Madame Louis van Houtte.**

Jenny Lind Red. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.113. Red sport of **Jenny Lind**. Originated in Australia.

Jenny Marbrée. *(C.japonica),* Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Jenny Wilder. *(C.japonica),* Wilder, 1881, *Horticulture of Boston and Vicinity,* p.29. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Jenssenii. *(C.japonica),* Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine,* 3(32):258 as 'Jensseni'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Jenys. *(C.japonica),* Naudin, Apr.1850, *Revue Horticole,* p.l56-160. Report of exhibit at Orleans, March,1850, shown by M. Lecomte of Nancy - C. 'Jenys', flowers fasciculate, of a pure white. Originated in France.

Jermyns. *(C. x williamsii),* Platt, 1969, RHS., *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook,* No.23, p.98: In a group exhibited by Hilliers. No description. *Hilliers' Manual of Trees & Shrubs,* 1971, p.62: Clear self peach pink, with broad petals, First class selection raised in our nurseries; Hillier's Nursery (Winchester) Ltd. Catalogue, 1973-1974:- Clear, soft, peach pink with broad petals. Originated at Hillier’s Nursery, Winchester, England.

Jeronymo da Costa. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No. 27 1892. Big,, scarlet formal double. Originated in Portugal. Synonym: ‘Jeronymo Monteiro da Costa’.

Jeronymo Monteiro da Costa. Real Companhia Horicolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.40, 1906, p.70. Synonym for **Jeronymo da Costa.**

Jerry Conrad. *(C.japonica),* ACS *Journal,* June 2014, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2919; Originated by Jerry Conrad, Plymouth, Fla., USA.

Jerry Donnan. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., Jan-Feb.1991, *The Camellia Review,* vol.52, No.3, p.10: Art Gonos discovered a sport in 1985 on **Donnan's Dream**. The plant was then sent to Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California for propagation. Named **Jerry Donnan,** the flower is a white, washed and shaded pink; medium size, formal double, like its parent, but distinguished by feathered petals. SCCS. *The Camellia Review,* 1992, vol.53, No.4, p.1 and illustration on front cover. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.69, colour photo facing p.70. Reg. No.2272: Large pale light pink with a deeper pink bud centre. Average flower size 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is average and rapid with dark green leaves leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Early to late season blooming.

Jerry Hill. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Sept. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.4, p.28, Reg. No.2363: Medium size, rose pink, formal double *C.japonica* (**Frost Queen** x Variety Z). Late blooming. Originated in USA by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6 with colour photo: the 14 year old seedling first flowered 1988. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 38 petals and 14 petaloids. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Jerry Swint. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.191, Reg. No.1235: A 15 year old seedling of **Blood of China** that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Fred H. Smith, Stateburo, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semidouble, dark red bloom has yellow anthers and red filaments, 23 petals and 10 petaloids. Flower size, 10.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Mid-season flowering.

Jerry Wilson. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.3, p.43. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.227, Reg. No.912: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, and medium in rate with dark green thick, heavy leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. The formal double flower occasionally has one or two short stamens. Colour is very light pink background with dark pink stripes and flecks. Bloom has 50 petals and averages 10.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Early flowering. Sport: **Jerry Wilson Pink.**

Jerry Wilson Pink. *(C.japonica).* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.3, p.43. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.228, Reg. No.913: A pink sport of **Jerry Wilson,** first observed 1960. Originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Colour is solid pink, about the colour of Wildwood. Other characteristics are identical with the parent. Early flowering. Sport: **Jerry Wilson Pink Variegated.**

Jerry Wilson Pink Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.1 as 'Jerry Wilson Pink Var.': A virus variegated form of **Jerry Wilson Pink** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Jerryi. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Jersey Rose. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: This seedling has a medium sized, semi-double, pink flower with stamens intermingled with petals. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina.

Jessamond. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.178, Reg. No.1933: A small, pink, loose formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. This 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 6 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 50 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide

Jesse J. Gilley. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.159, Reg. No.1885: A very large, rose-pink, semi-double chance seedling of *C.reticulata* Craig Clark, blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 14 petals. Plant growth is upright and average in rate. Orthographic error: 'Jessie J. Gilley'.

Jesse Murph. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Jessie Murph.**

Jessica. (*C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.25: From Georgia. Flower large and semi-double, of hibiscus form. Generally produces solid, bright red flowers but some grafted plants bear variegated blooms. Vigorous, upright grower. Originated from an old tree belonging to Mr Kite, Nichols, Alabama, USA. Sport: **Jessica Variegated.**

Jessica Beach. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2895; Originated, propagated and registered by Miles A. Beach, Mt. Pleasant, S.C, USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.117 with colour photo. A 12 year old seedling of **Angel's Blush**, first flowered in 2006. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 3.8cm deep flower is a full peony to rose form double, pink. (Photo shows a very pale pink). Yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall in one piece. Plant is upright with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 9cm x 2.5cm with low serration. Flowers mid-season.

Jessica Christina. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1991, vol.XVII, No.l, p.47, Reg. No.278: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1988. Originated by J.M. Judge, Tauranga, NZ. Growth habit is upright, open and slow to medium. Leaves medium green, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flower is a red, formal double, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with about 50 petals. Late blooming. Colour RHS.CC.45B shaded to 47C.

Jessica Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.25 as 'Jessica Var.': A virus variegated form of **Jessica** - Bright red, blotched white. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia. Synonym: 'Dorothy M'.

Jessica Wilson. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2005, No.167, p.17, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.553. Originated by J. & P. Wilson, Figtree, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Buddha.** First flowered 1998. A cyclamen pink (RHS.CC.66B fading to 66D), formal double flower of 10 or more rows of petals, 12 cm across x 7 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an open, upright, vigorous plant. Leaves dark green, flat, lanceolate, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. A tiered formal flower with incurved petals and colour deepening at the petal edges.

Jessie Brison. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Orthographic error for **Jessie Bryson.**

Jessie Brison Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5 as 'Jessie Brison var.': Orthographic error for **Jessie Bryson Variegated.**

Jessie Bryson. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* - Rose-pink to red. Large, loose peony form. Originated in USA by J.H. Bryson, Dothan, Alabama. Sport: **Jessie Bryson Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Jessie Brison'.

Jessie Bryson Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Jessie Bryson Var.': A virus variegated form of **Jessie Bryson** - Rose-pink to red variegated with white. Originated in USA by the Hillcrest Nursery. Orthographic error: 'Jessie Brison Variegated'.

Jessie Burgess. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.200, Reg. No.503: A 6 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1958. Originated by R.V. Burgess, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers are rose with a silver cast, 15 cm across x 6 cm deep, with 17 petals and yellow stamens. Petals are long, narrow and trough-like. Early flowering. Sport: **Jessie Burgess Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Bogesi'.

Jessie Burgess Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.1 as 'Jessie Burgess var.': A virus variegated form of **Jessie Burgess** - Rose with white blotches. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Bogesi'.

Jessie Conner. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.131, Reg. No.1474: Medium, bright pink turning to creamy white towards the centre, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; early flowering. Originated by Graem Yates, Charlotte, North Carolina, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. The flower has 108 petals in 6 cupped rows. Average size is 8 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

Jessie Gale. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Garden's Catalogue, 1958: Glossy red. Medium sized single of medium, upright, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. Orthographic error: 'Jesse Gale'.

Jessie J. Gilley. Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.37, No.4, p.19. Orthographic error for **Jesse J. Gilley.**

Jessie Kats. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1955, p.8. Orthographic error for **Jessie Katz.**

Jessie Katz. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950: Large watermelon pink with creped petals. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour plate: Large watermelon pink, semi-double, 11-12.5 cm across with 14-20 creped and waved petals of thin texture. Foliage dark green, long and narrow, 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm, arched and slightly ridged. Plant habit, tall, open, twiggy growth. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA as a mutation from **Troubador** in 1944. US. Plant patent No.1107. See black and white photo, p.181, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Sport: **Jessie Katz Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Jessie Kats'.

Jessie Katz Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5 as Jessie Katz Var.': A virus variegated form of **Jessie Katz** - Watermelon pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Jessie Murph. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.55: Red with pink stamens, sometimes showing creamy petaloids. Large semi-double. Originated in USA by Mrs J. Murph, Marchallville, Georgia. Orthographic error: 'Jesse Murph'.

Jessieuana. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Jussieua.**

Jeune Fille. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.10: White. Semi-double. Medium size. Early blooming. A seedling of **Party Girl** raised by T. Dettmann, Wahroonga, N.S.W., Australia.

Jewel Bailey. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.192, Reg. No.1231: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968. Originated by R.V. Burgess, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form Debutante type, bloom is striped deep pink with rose splotches. It has 18 petals and a group of petaloids and yellow anthers. It measures 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Mid-season blooming.

Jewel Bowden. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.56: A sport of 'Tricolor' (**Ezo-nishiki**), white with a pink throat. Originated by Mrs J.A, Bowden, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Blooms mid-season to late. See *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, Reg. No.313.

Jewel Box. *(C.sasanqua).* SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1993, p.144: White edged light pink, small single. Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993, p.19. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries,

Altadena, California, USA. A true dwarf *C.sasanqua.* Very compact round growth with small foliage. Chinese synonym: 'Zhubaohe'.

Jewel Boy. *(C.sasanqua).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Pink single.

Jewel Flower. SCCS, 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.124. Western Synonym for **Baoshihua.**

Jewel Flowered Bao. 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Baoshihua.**

Jewelry. Butterfield, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic variant for 'Jewellery', synonym for **Baozhu Cha.**

Jewellery. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10. Synonym for **Baozhu Cha.**

Jewellery in the Yellow Sea. *(C.sasanqua). Sasanqua,* Shanghai Municipal Gardens, 2007, p.47 with colour photo; Anemone form, single row of white guard petals, full centre of light yellow petaloids.

Jezebel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.234,, Reg. No.1336: A 15 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by D.C. Strother, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid with light green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double, 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is between strong and moderate red. Average size, 11 cm, across x 6 cm deep with 19-23 petals and a few petaloids, wavy and creped petal edges, yellow filaments and anthers. Midseason blooming.

Jgnes. Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nel Camelie,* pl.12. Orthographic error for **Ignescens.**

Jiajiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429. Chinese synonym for the England *C.x williamsii* **Citation**.

Jialingpin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Karyôbin.**

Jiamian Dianli. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.208, p.68. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Coronation.**

Jianaite. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* **Janet Clark.**

Jiangxue. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.177 with colour photo; An tree about 600 years old in Sanguan Temple, Teiqing Palace, Qindao City, China. The goddess Jiangxue, described in "Stories in a Scholar's Studio, Xiangyu", by Pu Songling, a literary writer of the Qing Dynasty, refers to this camellia tree.

Jiangxue. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Snow Flurry.**

Jianhong Shancha. Ichijima 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Chinese reading for the Japanese 'Senkô-sancha', (*Camellia sasanqua*).

Jiannuoke Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the Japan to USA *C.japonica* **Madame Jannock.**

Jianye Heding. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.568. From Hunan Province, China. No further details

Jianye Jinxin. (Pointed Leaf Gold Heart), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua.* Red semi-double with central stamens with golden anthers. Originated in China.

Jianye Taohong. (Pointed leaf Crimson), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanshahua,* p.67 and *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.53 colour: Leaves narrow-lanceolate, apices long pointed and

recurved, bases cuneate, 8-12.5 cm long x 2.5-5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.61D), diameter 11-12 cm. Petals about 24-30 in 6-7 whorls, regularly arranged, reclinate in a V-shape. Stamens numerous, divided into several fascicles placed in the flower centre, partly petaloid. Pistils mostly rudimentary but a few well developed. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. It has thin branches. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: 'Chien-yeh T'ao-hung'. Note this cultivar had previously been listed by Yü & Bartholomew, 1980 as 'Jianye Yinhong'. However it was considered that 'Yinhong' (Spinel pink) gave an incorrect assessment of the colour and it was ammended to 'Taohong'. (Crimson).

Jianye Yinhong. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.13. This name was amended to **Jianye Taohong** by Feng et al.1981, *Yunna*n *Shanchahua.*

Jianyebai. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Chinese reading for the Japanese 'Senyôshiro', (**Alba Plena**).

Jianyehong. Ichijima.1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Chinese reading for the Japanese **Senyôkô.**

Jianyepi. Ono, Ranzan, ca.l803, *Kashu.* Chinese reading for the Japanese 'Senyôhiki'.

Jianyuye Chun. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.568, as from Jiangsu, China. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Jiao-e Baibaozhu. (Burnt Calyx - White Precious Pearl), *(C.reticulata),* Wang, Xiangjin, 1621, *Qunfangpu.* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* It is similar to **Baozhu.** The anthers are white and it blooms very early. Originated in China.

Jiaoen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the China *C.oleifera* **Jaune,** which had been named in Europe.

Jiaohong. (Tender Red), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.56, No.370: Medium size, 10-11 cm across, crimson, semi-double to open peonyform, with 22-27 petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Yunnan Province, China.

Jiaojiao. (Most Charming), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.59, No.400, colour photo No.257: Synonym for **Meijiaojiao.**

Jiaotang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ecclefield.**

Ji'aowa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411. Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Giovanna Barbara.**

Jiaoxiangyue. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Symphonette.**

Jiaoxiao Jiaren. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.422; Chinese synonym for the unrecorded cultivar 'Mini Lady'.

Jiaoxiaoyan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.166. Chinese synonym for **Shibori-egao.**

Jiaoyan. (Delicacy & Charm), *(C.reticulata),* CSC, 1989, *Report on the Camellias of China:* Peony form from Tenchong, Yunnan, China. Rosy colour with indistinct veins; petals spoon-like or butterfly wings, outer petals reflexed at apex, 11-14 cm across, 25-28 petals in 5-6 whorls. Stamens may be in several clusters, mingled with petals. Pistils degenerate, flat and thin, cleft to the base. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, thick, incurved length-wise like a broad "V", 8.5-10 cm long. Note: *Collected Papers* of the International Symposium on C.chrysantha, 1994, p.171, "Selecting and Breeding New Varieties of C.reticulata" give the translation as "Lovely and Colourful".

Jiaoyang. (Blazing Sun). *(C.edithae x C.japonica). Collected Papers,* International Symposium on C.chrysantha, 8-11th January 1994, p.171: pp.112, 114: This is an interspecific hybrid from *C.edithae* **Heimudan** x *C.japonica* **Danzhi,** originated by Xu Bi Yu, Hangzhou Flower Nursery, China. A dark rose-red semi-double flower with 30 semi-twisted petals, 8 cm across; calyx brown and tomentose. Plant vigorous growing, spreading, with hairy shoots. Leaves tomentose on midribs, both sides glossy green, wide-elliptic to ovate, 7.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Young leaves tinged red, venation impressed, serrations shallow. Petals rounded, united at base, 3.5 cm x 4 cm. Stamens over 200, 2.5 cm long; rosy red at base; pistil 1.9 cm long, 5-6 fid; ovaries slightly hairy.

Jiaoyuan. (Name of a Monk) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.50 with colour photos. Maternal tree located at relic of Shisang City, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Published by *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Aug. 2010, No.16, p.45. Loose peony form, dark pink. Flowers early to midseason.

Jiaoyuzi. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.54, No.358, colour photo No.216 as 'Jaoyuzi': Chinese reading for the Japanese 'Shibori-shusu', synonym for **Monjusu.**

Jiazhou Fuxiao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.67, No.204. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* x *C.reticulata* **California Dawn.**

Jiazhouhuang. (California Yellow). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 16th October 1992. Originated by Ken Hallstone, California USA, Slightly yellowish, white, small, anemone form with medium sized leaves, dark green. Vigorous, compact growth. Hallstone's Number M32(1).

Jiazhoulaike. (California's Guest). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 16th October 1992. Originated by Ken Hallstone, California USA. Clear pink, medium to large anemone form with serrated petals and long obtuse leaves with few serrations on edges; shining dark green. Buds light red. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Received and named in China in 1992. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.21 with colour photo as 'Jiazhou Laike'; Flowers bright red, occasionally some white spots.

Jiazhouxiang. (Fragrance of California). *(C.hybrid).* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd October 1994. The Chinese name given to Hallstone's seedling No. P67(2). Originated in California USA. No description.

Jidibing. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.444, p.62. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Polar Ice.**

Jiejiegao. (Climb Successively High) *(C.reticulata),* China Regn No.26. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Feb 2008, No.4, p.49, with colour photo; Selected from a wild population of *C.reticulata* in Tenchong by Li Deyuan, Yengyue Town, Tenchong County, China. Flowers full double, deep peach red, 10-14 cm diameter. Petals 38-45 in several layers, very reflexed. Leaves long elliptic to lanceolate, 5-11 cm long x 2.5-4.5 cm wide, bases cuneate, apices long acuminate. Flowers mid-season.

Jiejietian. (Successive Sweets). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd October 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Robin's Candy.**

Jieke. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Jack Glenn.**

Jieke Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.107. Chinese synonym for **Dr Jack Davis.**

Jeikeboxun. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.11. Chinese synonym for **Jack Burson.** Former Pinyin transliteration "Jekebosun".

Jielade. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fred Gerard.**

Jieli. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.75, No.548. Synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Fuji-no-yuki.**

Jiershi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993 *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.457, p.63. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Evelyn Kilsby.**

Jiezuo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd October 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Masterpiece.**

Jigenkô. (Jigen's Red), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, pink double. May be a synonym for **Shigenkô** in *Kadan Chikinshô,* 1696. Corruption of names in JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.32: 'Jigensô'; ibid, p.36 'Shigenshû'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Jigensô. Corruption of the name **Jigenkô.**

Jiguancha. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.570; From Sichuan Province, China. No further details.

Jih Tan. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Chinese reading for Japanese 'Nittan'. Different reading 'Ridan'.

Jihe. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Gee Homeyer**.

Jikkô. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.112. Different reading for 'Nikko', synonym for **Benikarako**. Different reading 'Jikkoh'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.21, and Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.72.

Jikkoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.40. Different reading for 'Jikkô', synonym for **Benikarako.**

Jikkou. *Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.73, "Propagation of some varieties….; Kentaro Nakamura, Remi Nakagara and Mineyuki Yokoyama; Different reading for 'Jikkô', synonym for **Benikarako.**

Jil Freeman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.131, Reg. No.975: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by G.C. Freeman, Claxton, Georgia, USA. Plant growth habit is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) is 13-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and has 23-25 petals. Colour is rose with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Jil Freeman Variegated.**

Jil Freeman Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4 as 'Jil Freeman V.': A virus variegated form of **Jil Freeman** - Rose blotched white. Originated in USA.

Jil Pill. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.225, Reg. No.538: A sasanqua seedling of unknown age that first bloomed in 1953. Originated by Wheelers Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. Growth habit is upright and spreading with light green leaves, 6 cm x 3.2 cm. The white flowers, tinted pink to orchid on tips of petals, are 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 25-40 petals, 10-30 petaloids. Blooms are similar to **Mine-no-yuki** except larger with the tinting found in sasanqua 'Dawn'. Flower formation varies from semi-double to full, heavy peony. Early flowering.

Jili. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **W.P. Gilley.**

Jiliang Baihanchun. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.162. Chinese synonym for **Kira-shirokantsubaki.**

Jill Barwick. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.132 with colour photo; Light purple with red veining, petals have an irregular white border. Anemone form, diameter 8 cm. Leaves elliptic, dark green.

Jill Rivett. *(C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.352: Originated by Mr & Mrs J.B. Rivett, Whakatane, New Zealand. Lavender pink (RHS.CC.64C), peony form flower, 14 cm across x 7 cm deep with 15 petals. Anthers bright gold on cream filaments. A plant of spreading, medium growth. Leaves 11 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, dark green. Blooms early to late.

Jill Totty. *(C.x williamsii),* Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1986: (Feathers 3347). Another **Debutante** seedling (Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA). A full, white peony. A deep flower weathering well, with a few contrasting, dark stamens. Flowers 8 cm across, leaves 8 cm x 3.8 cm on arching growths from a bush taller than wide.

Jill Tuckfield. *(C.reticulata),* Savige, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.127: A large pink semi-double, open pollinated seedling of **Damanao,** originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia.

Jillian Varga. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1999, No.151, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.529. Originated by Augustin Varga, Daw Park, South Australia. A controlled cross, seed parent **Wildfire**, pollen parent **Bob Hope,** which first flowered 1985. A dark red, semi-double to anemone form flower of 25 petals, consisting of 10 guard petals and an anemone centre. Flowers over a long season on an upright plant of medium growth. Leaves dark green, glossy, flat, elongated, serrated margins, acute apex, veins slightly quilted. Petals open flat, glossy finish, heavy texture. Can produce four different forms of flower.

Jim Alfter. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1736: A large to very large, bright red, variegated white, semi-double to rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30-40 petals. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 11 cm x 6 cm.

Jim Berg. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.IX, No.3, p.5, Reg. No.117: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand that first flowered 1974 and has an open, upright habit, with mid-green foliage, 11 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is semi-double to loose peony form with 17-20 petals, 6-8 petaloids and measures 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. The colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 51A.

Jim Finlay's Fragrant. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.363: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. Light red (RHS.CC.52B), peony form. Yellow anthers on white filaments, 10 petals, 20 petaloids; blooms 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Growth habit is average and of medium rate, leaves dark green 9 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Blooms early to late. Flowers are fragrant, of good texture and self-grooming. A seedling of **Nioi-fubuki** x **Kramer's Supreme.**

Jim Gilley Variegated. Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.19 as 'Jimmy Gilley Var.'. Synonym for **Jimmy Gilley.**

Jim Goldman. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.22: Light pink, large semi-double, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA by Harper.

Jim Habel. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2003, p.24 with colour photo, Reg. No.2594. A rose and white, anemone to loose peony form chance seedling. Originated by Dr James Habel, and propagated by Douglas Simon, Norfollk, Va., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.63, colour photo p.c3. The 6 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Flower has 12-14 outer petals, with mixed stamens and 54 petaloids in the centre. Yellow anthers and pink

filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright with average growth and dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Jim Hansen. *(C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1997, Issue No.126, vol.XX, No.1, p.20, Reg. No. 380. Registered by Dorothy Hansen, Waikanae, New Zealand. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* which first flowered in 1990. The flower is a very large loose to full peony form, 16 cm diameter x 8 cm deep, and has about 15 petals and 20 petaloids, also heavy yellow stamens mostly concealed by the petals. Colour is a bold pillar-box red (RHS.CC. 52A). Flowers last well and the plant is reasonably upright, of medium size and open structure. Flowers mid-season to late.

Jim Harper. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.20: Light pink, medium large semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA by Harper.

Jim McCormack. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2759.. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.114 with colour photo; A 30 year old seedling, first bloomed 1986. Originated by Mrs James E. McCormack, Alexandria, Va, USA, and propagated by Dr William Ackerman, Ashton, Md. The 9.2 cm x 3.8 cm semi-double blooms are pink (RHS.CC. 62A) at the margins, fading to pale pink (RHS.CC. 62D) in the centre, with 14 petals and no petaloids. Anthers are yellow and filaments creamy-white. Flowers early to mid-season. Proved to be very cold hardy, growing without protection. Plant growth is upright and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 9.8 cm x 5 cm.

Jim McHenry. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.275, Reg No.432: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA that first bloomed 1956. Plant habit is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 7.5 cm. The semi-double, dark red flowers, 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep have 20 fluted petals and yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Jim Millar. *(C.pitardii x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.21, Reg. No.145: A hybrid seedling raised by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand, the parentage being *C.pitardii* var. *yunnanensis x C.reticulata* 'Willow Wand', (**Liuye Yinhong**), which first flowered 1975. The plant has an open, upright habit, leaves are mid-green, 10 cm x 4.5 cm, and have waved margins. The flowers are semi-double to open peony form, 14 cm across x 5.5 cm deep, 19-20 petals of a soft, even pink, (RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group 62A) with cream filaments and golden anthers. Flowers freely in mid-season.

Jim Morgan. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon. 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Jim Pinkerton. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov.1998, p.24, Reg. No.2478. A very large, rose red, peony form cross of **Buddha** x ('Crimson Robe' [**Damanao**] x *C.lutchuensis* #3). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 18 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 17.5 cm across x 11.5 cm deep, with 28 petals, golden anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous, with dark green leaves 14 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Jimu'.

Jim Rivett. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.20, Reg. No.142: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The plant has an open, upright habit of growth with midgreen leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm, fine serrations. Flowers mid-season to late. The blooms are fprmal to rose-form double, with 29-30 petals and 10-11 petaloids, fused at base and streaked with white. Few stamens and a deformed pistil. Size 12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Colour clear pink (RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group 58C), darker veins and paler margin (58D). Petals have shallow, multiple notching.

Jim Smelley. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2883; Originated, propagated and registered by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.117 with colour photo; A 20 year old seedling of **Curtain Call** x **Pleasant Memories**, first flowered in 1992. The very large, 16.5cm diameter x 10cm deep flower is semidouble with 12 raised petals. Central boss of stamens with bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers fall whole. Upright, open plant with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 14.5cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers mid-season to late.

Jim Taylor. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.30, Reg. No.111: A putative hybrid of *C.saluenensis* which first flowered 1969. Plant habit is upright, bushy, foliage dark green, 8cm x 5cm. flowers rose form double to formal double with 48 deeply notched petals, light rose with deeper overcast, sometimes showing stamens. Size 9.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep.

Jim Tharpe. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21, No.5, p.18. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Orthographic error 'Jim Thorpe'. Sport: 'Jim Tharpe Variegated'.

Jim Tharpe Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1 as 'Jim Tharpe Var.'. No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error 'Jim Thorpe Variegated'. No valid listing located.

Jim Thorpe. Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.28. Orthographic error for Jim Tharpe'.

Jim Thorpe Variegated. Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.28 as 'Jim Thorpe Var.'. Orthographic error for 'Jim Tharpe Variegated'.

Jimbo. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May. 2002, p.12 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2563. A formal double chance seedling, with 85 white petals shading to yellow towards the centre. Flowers mid-season to late.. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2002, p.12 with colour photo. Details repeated with incorrect originator. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.128, colour photo p.c9. Originated by Eleanor Grant, Dothan, Ala., USA. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1986. Plant is upright and vigorous, with average growth. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Jimi Furen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.79, No.382. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mrs Jimmy Davis.**

Jimmie James. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Jimmy James.**

Jimmy Gilley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.167, Reg. No.1578: A large, deep rose red, variegated white semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooms mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. The flower has approximately 20 petals and 4-6 petaloids. It was variegated by grafting. Average flower size 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is medium, upright and average with dark green leaves 8.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Synonym: 'Jim Gilley Variegated'.

Jimmy James. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962, p.219, Reg. No.651:- A 9 year old hybrid seedling of **Robbie** x **Charlotte Bradford** that first bloomed 1957. Originated by V.R, James, Aptos, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The light blush flowers 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, are a loose peony form to semi-double. The flowers have 18-20 petals, inner petals are ruffled and interspersed amongst the gold stamens. Blooms early to late. Orthographic variant: 'Jimmie James'.

Jimmy Smart. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal,* 2005, p.127 with colour photo; Reg. No. 50. A cross of *C.japonicas* **Clarise Carleton** x **My Darling.** First flowered 1998,

commercially introduced 2003. A spreading bushy growth habit with slow growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. A red (RHS.CC.45C) single with a loose central arrangement of yellow stamens. Medium size flower. Flowers are scented, fall whole, and have an unusual conical shape. Raised by and named for the former owner of Marwood Hill Gardens, Barnstaple, Devon, England.

Jimmy Street. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.73: Red. Large semi-double. Slow, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by W.P. Richardson, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Jimu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jim Pinkerton.**

Jimuboli. ACS 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.40. Chinese synonym for the UK *C.japonica* **Kimberley.**

Jimyô. (Temple's Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.203: Small, irregular single with petals of purplish pink with the colour fading to the petal base and some deeper streaking. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Jin Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dr King.**

Jin Hua He Cai. *(C.hybrid). "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.128. No description. Originated by John Wang, Calif., USA.

Jin Jiang Chun Se. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.189 with colour photo; Formal double, 7 cm diameter. Colour patterns are variable, pink to light purple, streaked with purple, or blotched deep rose pink against a paler pink background, or completely red. Leaves oval, wavy, dark green. Upright vigorous growth. An old cultivar from Sichuan Province, China. Mr.Y.C. Shen advises that this cultivar was later renamed **Yilianjiao.**

Jin Pa Hong. Cannon, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.19. Corruption of Chinese name **Jinpaohong.**

Jinbei. (Gold Cup). *(C.nitidissima). Collected Papers,* International Symposium on *C.chrysantha,* 8-11th January 1994; "A Sum-up Report", pp.141-144. A type selected from the species in the wild for breeding purposes. Nominated a "super tree". Originated in China.

Jinbeidanxin. (*C.petelotii* hybrid). *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.252 with colour photo showing a red flower. No other details. ICS Journal 2013, p.103 colour photo as 'Jinbeidanxing'.

Jinbi Huihuang (Magnificent). *(C.japonica),* Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* back page, CR4: A sport of **Chidan** originated by Mr Jiang Zongwang, East Flower Nursery, Wenzhou, Zheijiang, China, in 1992. Red with purple toning, waxy, many petals, size medium to large, peony form. Maroon flower buds, reddish on top of buds. Other characteristics the same as the parent.

Jinbian Hongluzhen. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.260 with colour photo of leaf only; A sport of **Hongluzhen** with yellow margined, genetically variegated leaves. Discovered by Mr He Shengjun, Jinhua, China.

Jinbian Kena. Gao, Jiyin, ltr. 22nd Aug., 1991. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Kona Benten.**

Jinbian Mudan. (Golden Bordered Peony), *(C.reticulata),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xinozhi:* It has a red centre and yellow margin. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chin-pien Mou-tan'.

Jinchuanjiao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Tsugawa-shibori.**

Jindai Jiuxin. (Gold Belt Nine Hearts), *(C. reticulata),* Chuang Mao-chang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua* . A related variety to **Zipao**. Different reading 'Chin-tai Chiu-hsin'. Originated in China.

Jindai-tsubaki. Different reading for 'Kamiyo-tsubaki'.

Jindeu. Different reading for **Jinjô.**

Jinding Dahong. (Gold Crest Scarlet), *(C.japonica), Shanghai Botanical Gardens List,* 1985: Large, 10 cm across, scarlet, dense peony form with 10-12 outer guard petals in 2 rows around a domed centre of small, folded, erect petals. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias* from *Zhejiang,* p.78, colour photo [p.147]: Petaloids over 50 in 5 fascicles, basally connate, mingled with 6-8 big ones in the centre. Flower type varies; in late season it becomes flat. Normal stamens over 150, scattered with petaloids, pistil degenerate, rarely fertile. Buds almost round, greenish brown. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, long-elliptic, distorted, swollen. Introduced from Sichuan Province in 1962. Originated in China. See photo No.123, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* No.227.

Jinfa Nülang. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.79, No.377. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Strawberry Blonde.**

Jing Jing. (Shining Jade). *(C.reticulata hybrid)* ACS *Yearbook,* 2012, p.55 with colour photo; WW1 (Wang's White of 50% reticulata) No.1, x *C.tunganica.* Photo is of a medium size rose form double, light pink and white. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif. USA

Jingan Camellia. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.22. Western Synonym for **Jingan Cha.**

Jingan Cha. (Jingan Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.22: Jin'gan Camellia) Scarlet peony type. Late blooming. Originated in Yiliang, China. Feng et al.1986, *Yunnan Camellias* of *China,* p.97, colour plate: Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate or broad-cuneate, 8-10.5 cm long x 3.5-5.5 cm wide. Bud scale margins purple. Flowers large, dark red (RHS.CC.53D), diameter 14-15 cm. Petals more than 30, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded, erect or two petals connate from the middle forming a full, spherical corolla. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups by curved petals. Pistils rudimentary, flattened. The parent tree of this cultivar is in the Jingan Temple in Yiliang County and has a height of 8 meters. It is said to have been planted in the Ming Dynasty. It flowers mid-season. SCCS Nomenclature gives the name as 'Jingan Camellia'.

Jingfen. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989. *The Camellia in China,* p.82, No.644. Chinese synonym for the Waterhouse hybrid **Shocking Pink.**

Jinghua. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Quintessence**.

Jingle Bells. *(C.japonica),* Robinson, 1858, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.61: A solid red sport of **Tinker Bell** originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See pl.86, p.50, *Encyclopedia* of *Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Jingluchun. (Green Scene of Camellias), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.53, No.345, colour photo, No.203: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, medium red, peony form with stamens in many fascicles, intermingled through folded and erect centre petals and petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices blunt acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in China.

Jingtailan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Cloisonne.**

Jingû-tarô'an. Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.104, colour photo and description: Synonym for **Tarô'an (Jingû).** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.136 with colour photo; English translation p.93. Medium

size, pink, trumpet shape to flat single, tubular stamens. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, impressed venation, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. The holy tree of Hakken Shrine, a branch of Atta Shrine. Named and released by Nagoya Camellia Society around 1975. From Aichi Prefecture.

Jingmei. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Amazing Graces.**

Jingxinbai. (Young Heart - White), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki, Hana to Kino Bunka*, p.147 as 'Ching-hsin-pai'. Medium sized, white peony form. Originated in China.

Jingya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ay Ay Ay.**

Jingying. (Choice Flower), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.72, No.523. Chinese synonym for the Jury reticulata **Highlight.** Later changed to 'Liangdian'.

Jinhau Jade Plate. ICS Journal 2013, p.93; colour photo.

Jinhua Meinü. (Jinhua's Cutie). *(C.japonica),* China Regn No. 4. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Sept 2006, No.18, p.49, with colour photo; A bud mutation of 'Bella Rose' (**Nuccio's Bella Rossa**) found by Fu Bingzhong, Jinhua, Zhejiang, China. The flower has deep purple lines on the petals, and the juvenile leaves are a shiny red. Other details as for the parent form. Note; Priority is given to the name **Hongye Beila** given and published when the sport was being devloped by Gao Jiyin and Feng Yunfa, Feng's Camellia Garden, Jinhua. Western synonym: 'Red Leaf Bella'.

Jinhuan. (Golden Ring). *(C.reticulata). Collected Papers*, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, 8-11th January 1994; p.172. "Selecting and Breeding new Camellia Varieties of *C.reticulata*.". Crimson, peony form of 25-28 petals; outer petals flat, inner petals wavy; 9-10 cm across. Many stamens arranged in circular rows, divided into several groups among the petals, becoming several flower centres. Pistil is degenerate and divided to the base. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves are broad-ovate, 8.5-10 cm long x 4.3-5.3 cm wide.

Jinhuan Hongman. (Gold Ring over Red Silk), *(C.reticulata),* CSC, 12th June 1989, *Report on the Camellias of China*: Pink, peony type,; outer petals rather flat; inner wavy; flowers 9-11 cm across, 25-28 petals in 5-6 whorls. Stamens many in several groups, arranged in a circle outside inner petals. Pistil degenerate, thin, twisted. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves flat, broad ovate, 8.5-10.5 cm long and 4.3-5.3 cm wide. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Jinhui. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.141. Chinese synonym for **Golden Glow.**

Jini. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ginny Anderson.**

Jinjiang Mudan. (Golden Prize Peony), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.51, colour photo, [p.148]: Large size, semi-double to open peony, light red with fine red veining, 5-6 rows of large, emarginate petals, loosely imbricated, standing apart. Centre stamens are in fascicles with yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apices long acuminate, margins finely serrulate. Originated in Zhejiang Province, China.

Jinjiangyi. (Garment for River), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* pp.76, 77, No.575. Synonym for the Japanese sasanqua **Omigoromo.**

Jinjô. (Ordinary), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868). See: JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.100: Pink, double, medium size with long, narrow, pointed petals. Different reading: 'Jindeu'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Jinlouchun. (Pavilon Brocade Springtime*), (C.japonica).* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The petals are double and it is very pretty. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chin-lou-chun'.

Jinniang. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.76, No.332. Synonym for 'Myrtifolia Chinensis', synonym for 'Myrtifolia' believed to be a synonym for the Chinese *C.japonica* **Liujiao Dahong.**

Jinoko-no-kuro. (Jinoko's Black Camellia). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.121 with colour photo; English translation p.82. Small, dark red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Hinomaru.** Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Jinoshima-sen-e. (Double-formed Camellia from Jinoshima). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.111. No description. From Fukuoka Pref.,

Jinpan Lizhi. (Gold Tray Lichi), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua.* No description. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.59, colour photo [p.129]: Red, anemone form double with 6 oblong, outer petals and a compact, hemispherical cushion of erect, folded petaloids, with a few stamens interspersed near the centre. See colour photo, No.97, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China.* Synonyms 'Dahong Baozhu', 'Longchuan Zaobao', 'Hedinghong'. Similar to **Anemoniflora** but lighter coloured. Originated in China.

Jinpaohong. (Brocade Gown Red), *(C.reticulata),* Bartholomew & Tsu, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.20. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.91, colour plate: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate and recurved, base cuneate to broad-cuneate, 5-10 cm long x 3-5 cm wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.61D), diameter 12-14 cm. Petals 26-33 in 4-5 whorls, flat, deeply lobed at apex, outer whorls large, inner whorls small and white striped. Stamens mostly united at base, apically divided into 4-5 groups. Pistils rudimentary. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Gardens. It is a well branched, vigorous grower. Flowers early. Different reading: 'Chin-p'aohung'. Synonyms: 'Brocade Gown', 'Brocade Gown Red', 'Crimson Gown'.

Jinpusai Meigui. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.78, No.359. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Gypsy Rose.**

Jinrui Furong. (Golden Stamen Hibiscus), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11: Semi-double, spinel pink. Originated at Kunming Botanical Garden. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.38 with colour plate: Leaves elliptical to ovate, apices short pointed, bases cuneate, rough above, veins conspicuous, 5-8 cm long x 2-3 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink, (RHS.CC.62A) semi-double, diameter 10-12 cm. Petals about 10 in 2-3 whorls, broad-ovate, slightly undulate with narrow corrugations. Stamens numerous, filaments united with petals at the base to form a ring. Pistils light green, styles broad and flat. This is a new cultivar selected from the seedlings of open pollinated seeds by the researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden. The flowering season is early. Different reading: 'Chinjuifujung'. Synonyms: 'Golden-Stamen Hibiscus', 'Golden Stamened Hibiscus'.

Jinshanghua. (Gold Cup Flower), *(C.japonica)* Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chunghua Hui.* No description. Originated in China.

Jinshaolan. (Golden Lady's Slipper). *(C.nitidissima var. longistyla). Collected Papers*, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, 8-11th January 1994; pp.139, 143. "Research on Breeding Yellow Camellia – A Sum-up Report" by Cheng Jinshui, Chen Junyu and Zhao Shiwei. A specially selected clone of *C.nitidissima var. longistyla* from the wild for breeding and designated a "super tree".

Jinsi Hudie. (Gold Silk Butterfly), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü 1981, *Shanchahua:* Pink, peony form. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.36, No.169, colour photo, No.85: Medium

size, pink, full peony form, petals a mass of small, curled and twisted petals. Late blooming. Leaves deep green, lanceolate, apices acuminate. Originated in China.

Jinsi Suxiu. (Suzhou Embroidery) *Proceedings of the ICS Congress,* Chuxiong 2012, p.168. No details. Originated by John Wang, Calif.,USA. ICS Journal 2012, p.95, colour photo.

Jinsiyu. (High Renown), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.53, No.346, colour photo No.204. The Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Kakure-iso**. Later changed to 'Yinji'.

Jinsi Yudie. (Gold Silk Jade Butterfly), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Large, white, semidouble with the faintest blush, petal margins somewhat waved; central, compact stamen cluster; anthers dull, brownish yellow, filaments whitish. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.59, p.36: Flowers white with 15-20 petals in 3-4 rows and forming a trumpet shape. Stamens in 3-5 groups forming a tube. Anthers yellow, ovary yellow, styles tough; fertile. Originated in China. See Chang Shao Yun, 1986, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.128, colour photo, p.53, description and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* colour photo, No.89. Synonym: 'Baidongyang Cha'

Jintanhua. (Gold Cactus). *(C.nitidissima). Collected Papers,* International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, 8-11th January 1994; pp.139, 143. "Research on Breeding Yellow Camellia – A Sum-up Report" by Cheng Jinshui, Chen Junyu and Zhao Shiwei. A specially selected clone of *C.nitidissima* from the wild for breeding and designated a "super tree".

Jinx. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Jinxin. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, pp.180 & 188, with colour photos of the plant only; Old trees in Huacheng Cave, Daluo Mountain, Wenzhou City, and in Yi Garden, Suzhou City, China. No further details.

Jinxin Baiyu. (Gold Heart - White Jade), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.53, No.342, colour photo No.200: Medium size, white with blush pink reverse, formal to rose form double, opening first with a cone-shaped bud centre, later showing golden stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Jinxin Baozhu. (Gold Heart Precious Pearl), *(C.reticulata),* Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal,* No.12, p.71: A large, semi-double red with fluted and undulating petals and a golden, central stamen cluster. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.44 with colour plate: Leaves oblong-ovate, apices acuminate or acute and recurved, base cuneate, margins undulate, 9-10.5 cm long x 3.5-5 cm wide. Flowers large, deep pink (RHS.CC.57C), semi-double, diameter 13-15 cm. Petals large, 9-16 in 3 whorls, margins undulate. Stamens mostly united at the base to form a tube. Pistils well developed, fertile. Early flowering. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Gardens. Western synonym: 'Golden Heart Pearl'. Different reading: 'Chinhsinpaochu', 'Chin-hsin Pao-chu'.

Jinxin Dahong. (Golden Heart Scarlet), *(C.reticulata),* Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal*, No.12, p.71: A scarlet cupped semi-double with central, golden stamen cluster. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.35 with colour photo: Leaves elliptic, thick, apices short-pointed, bases cuneate to rounded, veins conspicuously sunken, 7.5-11 cm long x 5.5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers deep red (RHS.CC.53C), diameter 14-15 cm. Petals 12-15, slightly curved. Stamens numerous, clustered round the pistil to form a ring. Flowers mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of the wild form reticulate in Tengchong, Yunnan. Synonyms: 'Golden Heart Bright Red', 'Golden Heart Scarlet', 'Beijia Cha'. Orthographic variant: 'Dahong Jinxin'. Different readings: 'Chin-hsin Ta-hung', 'Chinhsintahung'.

Jinxin Dahong. (Goldheart Scarlet), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.33, No.144, colour photo No.68: Medium size, 7-9 cm across, light red, single of 5-6 large,

rounded, emarginate, slightly channelled petals, with a central stamen cylinder, creamy filaments and small, golden anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves light green, wide obovate, apices acuminate, margins obscurely serrulate. Originated in China.

Jinxin Manao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.570 as 'Jinxinmanao'; Branches slender, leaves sparse, yellowish green, long elliptic, margins slightly waved, 7-9 cm x 3-4 cm. Flower deep red with some white stripes, 8-9 cm diameter. Petals flat, in 4-5 rows, regular arrangement, numerous and well developed stamens. Flowers mid-season. From Sichuan Province, China.

Jinxin Mudan. (Gold Heart Peony), *(C.japonica), Shanghai Botanical Garden's List,* 1985: A large, red, open peony form with white flecking and a centre of irregular, gold anthered stamens, broken by a few erect petals. Originated in China.

Jinya-no-tsubaki. (Camellia in the Encampment), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.217, colour photo and description: Medium size, bright scarlet, saucer-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded, slightly emarginate, overlapping petals and a central column with reddish filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan, as a wild japonica collected in an encampment ruin of an ancient war in Sekigahara. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1973. .

Jinye Baige. (Golden White Doves). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **White Doves Benten.**

Jinye Dahong Jiuxin. (Gold Leaf Crimson Nine Hearts), *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shan-chahua.* No description. Different reading: 'Chin-yeh Ta-hung Chiu-hsin'. Originated in China.

Jinye Feidie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the England *C. x williamsii* **Golden Spangles.**

Jinyindan. (Gold and Silver Ball) *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.38. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, July 2008, No.14, p.44, with colour photo; A sport of **Fendan,** found by Sun Shenghua, Taizhou, Zhejiang, China. Flower rose form, 10-11 cm diameter, 4 cm high. Petals broad obovate, 70-100, white with a yellowish centre. Leaves light green, flat, 8-11 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Jinyuye Chun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Jinzhong. (Gold Bell). *(C.nitidissima var. longistyla). Collected Papers,* International Symposium on *C.chrysantha,* 8-11th January 1994; pp.139, 143. "Research on Breeding Yellow Camellias – A Sum-up Report" by Chen Jinshui, Chen Junyu and Zhao Shiwei. A specially selected clone of *C.nitidissima var. longistyla* from the wild for breeding and designated a "super tree".

Jinziang Mudan. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.81, p.43, Colour photo p.139. Orthographic error for **Jinjiang Mudan.**

Jinzûgawa. (Jinzû River), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.217, p.110, description, p.154 as 'Jinzû-gawa': Leaves elliptic to oblong, green to dark green, minutely serrate, 7.5-8.5 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide. Flowers mostly peony form, rarely semi-double, red (Cardinal Red 822/3), petals 10-20, the largest 5 cm long x 4.5 cm broad. Stamens divided into 3-5 fascicles, filaments palest pink, deeper below, with small, irregular petals, inside 1-3 more. Flowers midseason. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan and named for the famous Jinzû River in that Prefecture.

Jipusai Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the unrecorded cultivar 'Gypsy Girl'.

Jipusai Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Gypsy Rose.**

Jiraku-tsubaki. JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki,* No.5, p.29. Different reading for **Shiraku-tsubaki.**

Jirochô-yabu. (Jirochôs Wild Camellia). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.135 with colour photo; English translation p.92. Medium size, dark red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing on the mountain in Shimizu City. Named and released by Toshikazu Iwamoto in 1980. From Shizuoka Prefecture.

Jisai. (Obscure), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.719: Small, dark red, irregular semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Jishi. (Foundation Stone), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.54, No.354, colour photo No.212: Large size, rose form double, red with deeper coloured veining and white spots, with 16-20 large, emarginate petals in 2-3 rows, sometimes with a small bud centre. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Originated in Japan.

Jishi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Goishi**.

Jishibeni. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1941, erroneously as 'Gishibeni'. Same characters as **Beni-jishi.**

Jitsa-getsu. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Jitsugetsu.**

Jitsugetsu. (Sun & Moon), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Pink, marbled white with rich stamen cluster; large, 8-9 cm across, 6-8 petals. Stamens spreading, fully open, light pink. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Higo-kyô-nishiki**. May be synonymous with **Jitsugetsusei.**

Jitsugetsu. (Sun & Moon), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika, Taishû;* Wada,1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.31: Produces red flowers and white ones, according to shoots. Small size, single. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16: The flower resembles 'Shôyo-no-mai' with 4 or 5 petals, but this variety bears white and pink blooms on the same tree. The white blooms are rarely produced on a young tree. Dark green leaves are variegated; slender, slow grower. Originated in Japan.

Jitsugetsu. (Sun & Moon), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* For colour photos and descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.324, pl.185; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.312; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.79, description, p.223; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.334; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.364, p.185, description, p.198 as 'Jitsu-getsu': Leaves elliptic to narrowly ovate-elliptic, venation slightly impressed, manifestly serrate. Flowers semi-double, pure white or red (Currant Red 821/3), with intermediate colour of stripes, or rarely, two colours in two halves of the flower. Inner petals sometimes wavy and intermingled with stamens. Flowers late. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Resembles: **Shikainami, Kariginu.** Said to be a seedling of **Kan'yôtai.** Different reading: 'Nichigetsu'. Known as 'Ichi-Setsu' in the UK. Satomi, 1956 gives 'Tôyô-nishiki' as a synonym but this name has since been used by Katayama for another cultivar.

Jitsugetsukô. (Sun & Moon Red), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.11: Deep pink. Large single with long petals. Originated in Japan.

Jitsugetsusan. (Mount Jitsugetsu), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.107. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.11: Medium size, light rose-pink, tubular single with embracing petals. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.120 with colour photo; English translation p.82. A chance seedling of **Sekido-tarô'an.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1979.

Jitsugetsuse. The Sunningdale Nurseries, Surrey Catalogue, 1955, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Jitsugetsusei.**

Jitsugetsusei. (Host of Heaven), (Higo), *Higo Camellia Society Journal,* No.2, 1955, colour photo on cover. For other colour photos and descriptions see: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.36 & 13; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.109; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.137; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia, Its Appreciation and Artistic...,* p.55; Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.246; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû,* p.80, description, p.224: White blotches on crimson, Higo single, 9 cm across, 5-8 petals, 150 stamens, pale yellow anthers on pinkish filaments. Sport: **Asahi-no-minato**. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan as a sport of **Higo-kyô-nishiki.**

Jituozhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425; Chinese synonym for the Japan Wabisuke **Hime-wabisuke.**

Jiuhong Alan. (Wine Red Alan), Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.73, No.274. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mark Alan.**

Jiujin. (Gold in Wine), *(C.sasanqua),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr. 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p. 76, No .564: Flower white with red margins, small, 5-6 cm across with 6-7 petals. Blooms very early. Originated in China.

Jiun. (Name of Poet of Edo Era), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.146, colour photo, p.250, description: Medium sized single of 5 petals of blush white background, peppered and dotted carmine on rounded, emarginated petals. Orange yellow anthers and white filaments form a compact, stamen cylinder. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, recurved, margins crenate-serrulate. Late flowering. Originated in a temple in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1975. See also, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.79 colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.253.

Jiuqu. (Nine Bends), *(C.japonica),* Liu.1959, *Chungkuo Chuming, Tichi Chung Hua Hui* as 'Chih Ch'u': Medium to large, formal double red with numerous petals imbricated from the periphery to the centre. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Nine Bends'. Different readings: 'Jutre', 'Juttre', 'Chih-ch'u'. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, p.75 as 'Jutre'. Japanese synonym: 'Kyûkyoku'.

Jiusebo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.405; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Giuseppe Traverso.**

Jiutaihong. (Place Name) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.65 with colour photos. The maternal tree is located at Jiutaishan Village, Daguokou Township, Chuxiong, China. Flowers loose peony form, deep red, about 21 petals, diameter 14-15 cm. Outer petals flat, inner petals folded and erect. Stamens divided into 4-5 groups among the folded petals, pistils rudimentary. Leaves broad-elliptic, thick, 7-11 cm x 6-7 cm. Apices obtuse to acuminate, serration obvious, bases round.

Jiutian Tongzi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Shutendôji.**

Jiuxin Guiye. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, p.114 as 'Chiuhsinkueiyeh' a form of **Daguiye**. (Large Osmanthus Leaf). Synonym: 'Nine Hearts Osmanthus Leaf'.

Jiuxinqiu. (Nine Star Ball), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.43, No.236, colour photo No.129. Error for 'Jiuxingqiu', synonym for **Jiuxing Cha.**

Jiuxin Shibaban. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* An alternative name for **Shizitou** ('Lion-head'). Different reading: 'Chiu Hsin Shih Pa Pan' or 'Chiu-hsin Shih-pa-pan'. Translation: "Nine Hearts, Eighteen Petals".

Jiuxin Zipao. (Nine Hearts Purple Gown), *(C.reticulata),* Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, p.113 as 'Chiuhsintzepao'. For colour photo and description see Feng et al.1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.101: Leaves large, thick, flat, broad-ovate to broad-elliptic, apices short pointed or acuminate, bases rounded or obtusely rounded, veins sunken, 7-10 cm long x 4.5-6 cm wide. Flowers deep purple (RHS.CC.46A), diameter 13-14 cm. Petals about 30 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls folded, inner whorls folded and rolled to form a tube, erect, forming a raised flower centre. Stamens numerous, about 48, placed among the folded petals. Pistils rudimentary. The leaves of this cultivar are large, thick, broadly rounded and very similar to those of **Zhusha Zipao**. However it differs by the leaves being especially wide in the middle and irregularly elevated above and by the flower colour being deep purple. The stamens of this cultivar are divided into 7-9 groups placed among the curved petals, which is the meaning for 'Juixin'. It originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: 'Chiu-hsin Tzup'ao'.

Jiuxing Cha. (Nine Star Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.82: Leaves glossy, oily green, thick, smooth, elliptic-ovate, margins recurved to rear, midrib elevated, lateral veins prominent and systematic. Flowers anemone form, velvety scarlet, 8-12 cm across. Petals irregularly crimped, petals and petaloids, 80-90 altogether, basally connate, forming 9 groups. Normal stamens, 250 in 9-10 fascicles, distributed among the petaloids. Style deformed, thread-like. Originated in Hangzhou, China. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.43, no.236, colour photo No.129, as 'Jiuxinqiu'.

Jiuyue Zhichen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for 'Yoheihaku' as 'September Morn'.

Jiuzhonghua. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.351, colour photo No.209. Chinese reading for the Japanese *C.japonica* cultivar **Shuchûka.**

Jiuzhonghua. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.589, Colour photo No.311. Chinese reading for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* cultivar **Shuchûka.**

Jiwei. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.116. Chinese synonym for **Kiwi Triumph.**

Jixin Cha. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.569 as 'Jixincha; Leaf wide-elliptic, almost round, middle vein almost protuberant, margin obtuse serrate, 6-8 cm x 3.5-5.5 cm. Flower bud remains semi-closed and erect. Colour deep red, 7-8 cm diameter. Flowers mid-season. From Sichuan Province, China.

Jiyo. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Jixianghong. (Lucky Red), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Brilliant crimson. Full peony form. Medium size. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.37, No.315, colour photo, No.182: Medium size, 8.5-9 cm across, crimson, anemone to peony form with 6 large, rounded guard petals and an irregular hemispherical centre of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Late blooming. Leaves strong green, broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Used as synonym for **Qixinhong** and **Shiliuhong** according to Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* pp.62, 82. Originated in Zhejiang Province, China.

Jixianghong Beidi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lucky Seven.**

Jixiangqi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.x vernalis* **Himekôki.**

Jizôhaku. (White Camellia of Guardian Deity of Children). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.120 with colour photo; English translation p.81. Small, white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, margins curved outwards. Upright growth. Considered to be a seedling of a white wild japonica at a private family in Mure Town. Discovered and released by Katsuomi Inoue. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Jo Ann Wilson. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.3, p.34, Reg. No.2090: Miniature, bright scarlet red, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated by John T. Williams, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 6 cm across x 2 cm deep with 28 petals, 92 petaloids, bright yellow anthers and short, white filaments. Petals are irregular and ruffled. Plant is very cold hardy. Plant growth is average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Jo Beth. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. No description. Originated in USA.

Jo Cinda. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2083: Miniature size, rose pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Berenice Boddy**. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ivan J. Mitchell, Melrose, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, p.188 colour photo between pp.186,187, erroneously as 'Jo Cirida'. The 17 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 5.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 80 petals. An incurved formal double flower bloom with several variations; star shaped; high stacked and tiered; many with full or partial swirled formation, 5-7 swirls right or left. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Jo Cirida. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, Colour photo between pp.186, 187. Orthographic error for **Jo Cinda.**

Jo Jo. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.17. Orthographic variant for **Jo-Jo.**

Jo Leigh Lewis. *(C.japonica),* ACS., May 1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2043: A very large, soft pink, rose form double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.81: The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 17 large petals, 18 rabbit eared petals, 12 petaloids, yellow anthers, cream filaments. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Jo Lynn Rester. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* Book 25, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Jo Vincent. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.43: White marked pink to solid pink. Large, full, peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA at the Tea Gardens, South Carolina. See p.182, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Joan. *(C.sasanqua). What Camellia Is That?,* Macoboy, Stirling, 1997, p.37 with colour photo; Of unknown origin, grown in Australia. Snowy white semi-double, wavy petals tipped raspberry pink and opened flat, sprayed stamens. Flowers early. May be the same as **Something Special.**

Joan d'Arc. SCCS., 1949, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Joan of Arc.**

Joan of Arc. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. A vivid red semi-double, splotched with white, medium size. Dark green foliage; a compact grower. Orthographic variants: 'Joan d'Arc', 'Jeanne d'Arc'.

Joan Holden. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2008, p.34 with colour photo, Regn No. 2734; Blush rose pink with deeper rose striping and speckles. Large hose-in-hose semi-double, with yellow anthers and creamy yellow filaments. Heavy petal texture. Average, upright, open growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Alfred M. Holden, Baton Rouge, La., USA in 2002 as a chance seedling. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.115 with colour photo; Blooms are 11.5 cm diameter x 5 cm deep. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm

Joan Saxby. Cannon, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia* Journal, vol.41, No.4, p.27. Orthographic error for **Jean B. Saxby.**

Joan Trehane. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.22, Reg. No.153: A hybrid seedling *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Hikarugenji,** raised in New Zealand by L.E. Jury. It first flowered in 1965. The plant has a spreading, medium, dense habit, the foliage is dark green, 8.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Flowering season - late. Flowers are rose form double to formal double with 35 petals and some petaloids. Its size is 10-12 cm across and colour clear rose-pink.

Joan Watson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.92, Reg. No.844: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962, originated by Monticello Nursery, Monticello, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves. The deep pink bloom is peony form and has yellow anthers and white filaments. Size is 8.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 24 petals and 79 petaloids. Flowers mid-season.

Joanne Dibble. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.131, Reg. No.1177: A 6 year old hybrid cross between **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Trewithen Pink** that first bloomed 1966. Originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. The semi-double bloom is rose opal with gold anthers and white filaments, 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 14 petals. Blooms early and has unusually, thick, wide petals up to 7 cm and curling upwards - the stamens form a tight tube, 5 cm long, sometimes with a few petaloids.

Joanne Gaeta. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.149: Medium pink, large size, full, peony form. Medium, open, spreading growth. Blooms early to late. *(C.japonica* **Charlie Bettes** x *C.x williamsii* **Elsie Jury**). Originated in California, USA by Piet & Gaeta. Chinese synonym 'Qiaoan'.

Joanne's Own. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, No.135, p.11, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.444: Originated by Kenneth Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of the *C.reticulata* 'Butterfly Wings' (**Houye Diechi**). Flower colour deep pink (RHS.CC.68A-B), informal double of 45 petals, shading to pink at petal margins, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late, on a rapid growing, upright plant. Leaves olive-green, matt, lanceolate, flat with serrate margins and acuminate apices, 9.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Petals notched, folded and fluted.

João Ferreira da Silva. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.63: Formal double, perfect imbrication, satiny bright scarlet with some white stripes on central petals. Originated in Portugal.

Joaquim Casimiro Barbosa. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.63; Formal double, bright scarlet, sometimes striped white in the centre. Barbosa, 1894, *Chroma Jornal de Horticultura* 1:12,94: Originated in Portugal.

Jôbon. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu; *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.132. Different reading for **Jôhon.**

Jocabella. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe,1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.110: Flower rose colour, very double, imbricated petals, Stripes of white. Originated in Italy.

Joccai Nova. de Bisschop, ca.1935, Catalogue pour horticulteurs & marchands, p.4. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Jocelyn Moore. *(C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.350: Originated by Mrs K.M. Campbell, Wanganui, New Zealand. A chance seedling with rose-form double flowers of lavender pink, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 25 petals and about 5 petaloids. Anthers are yellow on cream filaments, joined to halfway. Plant is upright and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Late flowering. Colour (RHS.CC.56C-65D).

Joe Hawkins. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5, p.8. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Joe Holland. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for **Joseph Holland.**

Joe Nuccio. *(C.x williamsii).* SCCS, 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.153: Orchid pink with incurved tips of petals toned a deeper pink. Medium size formal double with average, dense upright growth. Blooms early to late. A seedling of **Garden Glory** originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Illustration on the cover of *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1993. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Xiansheng', later changed to 'Juanban Niuxi'ao'.

Joe Pyron. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.162, Reg. No.1025: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963, originated by Robert V. Burgess Nursery, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is compact, medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flower is 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 31 petals. Rich, deep red with gold stamens. Fimbriated, ruffled petals, sometimes twisted with rabbit ears. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Joe Pyron Variegated.**

Joe Pyron Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4, as 'Joe Pyron Var.': A virus variegated form of **Joe Pyron** - Rich, deep red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Joe Rester. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.162, Reg. No.1044: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by C. Rester, Poplarville, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium with leaves averaging 6 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flower, resembling **Frizzle White,** is 13 cm across x 10 cm deep, light pink with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season.

Joe Rubenstein. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1709: A large, dark red, semi-double to peony japonica chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by W.E. Dee, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 8 cm deep with 45 petals, 10 petaloids, yellow anthers and red filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm. See colour photo, back cover ACS, 1982, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.37, No.1.

Joe Van. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Orthographic error for **Jouvan.**

Joellen Christine. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.30 with colour photo, Regn No. 2741; A 5.7 cm diameter, anemone form with cup-shaped petals. Pink, with white and pink petaloids, interspersed with stamens of yellow anthers and white filaments. A seedling of **Tinkerbell.** Average, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in 2004 by Don Bergamini, Martinez, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.115 with colour photo; 27 petals and 25 or more petaloids. Dark green leaves 9 cm x 6.5 cm.

Joffredii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. No description. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.IV: A good sized bloom, formed of well rounded petals, slightly emarginate, diminishing in size towards the quite open centre. All are of a pure white colour, striated and streaked with pink. Orthographic errors: 'Joffredi', 'Joffredo Nova'.

Joffredo Nova. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.6. Orthographic error for **Joffredii.**

Jôhana-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Jôhana), (*C.rusticana*), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11, pp.115,117,119 with botanical drawings and colour photos: Small size, red, tubular single or 5-6 embracing petals and small, abortive stamen cluster. Leaves elliptic. deep green, widely serrate, apices acuminate. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.130 with colour photo; English translation p.88. Selected from wild rusticana camellias growing in Jôhana Town. Named and released by Masayoshi Umehata in 1982. Synonym: 'Issunbôshi'.

Johanna Butler. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.132, Reg. No.1001: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Miss Katherine Butler, Ruston, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth habit is average with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double to peony form flower is 10 cm across x 7 cm deep with 37 petals. Bright red with yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. Blooms late.

Johanna Howerton Rehder. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2492. A chance seedling with light pink inner petals and dark pink outer. Flowers profusely early to late. Originated by Henry B. Rehder, Sr, Wilmington, N.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Flowers are 8.2 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 24 petals and 6 petaloids. Plant growth is very vigorous and upright, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Johanna Taylor. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2010, p.26 with colour photo; ACS Regn. 2793; Originator Donald Taylor, New Bern, N.C., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.75 with colour photo. A 15 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1994. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 9.5 cm x 4.2 cm. Medium size flower has 12 petals, and is 9 cm diameter x 5 cm height, white with an occasional pink stripe or marking. Yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Flowers midseason

John Anthony Porter. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.7. No description. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'John Porter'.

John Anson Ford. *(C.reticulata x C.saluenensis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.235, Reg. No.1300: A 7 year old hybrid, *C.reticulata* 'Purple Gown', (**Zipao**) x Huntington seedling No.13630B *(C.saluenensis x C.japonica)* that first bloomed 1970. Originated by Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, California, USA. Plant growth is slow, upright and dense with dark green leaves. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, flower is deep rose-pink with 10 petals and yellow anthers and filaments. Average size is 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms midseason to late. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1978, *The Camellia Review,* vol.40, No.2.

John Barber. *(C.japonica),* E.H. Rust Nursery Catalogue, 1943. No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red. Large, semi-peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. Midseason blooming. Originated by E.H.Rust, Pasadena, California, USA. Synonyms 'Clar-Mae', 'Crown Jewels', 'Number T-196'.

John Bell. (*C.reticulata*. hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.159, Reg. No.1872: A large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid, *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x [*C.japonica* 'Tinsie' x *C.reticulata* **Damanao** x *C.reticulata* **Damanao**]), mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 10 cm across. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

John Bennett. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Abbreviation for **Reverend John Bennett.**

John C. Drayton. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Orthographic error for 'John G. Drayton', (**Reverend John G. Drayton**).

John Clairmont. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.47: The solid pink sport of **Gibson Girl.** Originated in USA by Dr G. Clairmont, Glendale, California, USA.

John Comber. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.160, Reg. No.1871: A very large, pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**), that blooms midseason to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 10.2 cm long x 7 cm wide.

John Culverhouse. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.228, Reg. No.919: This peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 40 petals. Colour is 'American Beauty' rose with yellow stamens. Petals slightly incurved, twisted and notched. A very few stamens visible when bloom fully open. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is dense and spreading with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. This variety is a chance seedling originated by M. J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA that first bloomed 1960 at the age of 9 years.

John D. Bell. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.30. Abbreviation for **Dr John D. Bell.**

John D. Bell Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'John D. Bell Var.'. Abbreviation for **Dr John D. Bell Variegated.**

John Donald Wade. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure* in *Camellia Seedlings,* p.6, colour photo: A pale peach pink, irregular peony form seedling of **Imura,** 12 cm across, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

John Druecker. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 15 cm plus diameter, clear dark red single with golden stamens. Long lasting and self grooming. A cross of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Ville de Nantes**. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW74).

John E. Thurman. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Aug.1988, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.43, No.3, p.34, Reg. No.2092: Medium, white to light blush towards centre, peony form, chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by John E. Thurman, Covington, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, p.188: The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 42 petals numerous petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

John Edwards. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2669. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1975. Originated by John K. Edwards, Pensacola, Fla., USA. The 15 cm dark red semi-double flower has gold anthers and gold filaments. Heavy petal texture. Plant is upright and spreading with average growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.58 with colour photo. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 5 cm.

John G. Drayton. *Cottage Garden,* 1931 according to Manning, *Plant Buyer's Guide* ed.3. Abbreviation for **Reverend John G. Drayton.**

John Guerin. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.14, colour photo: Medium size. Irregular peony form, red, with stamens scattered through the petals. A seedling of **Rainy Sun,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

John Hall. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1986, p.92, Reg. No.2012: A very large, deep, apricot pink semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling of **Mouchang** with the flowering season mid to late. Originated by Houghton Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 11

petals, golden anthers and yellow-white filaments. Flower has double the number of petals and a higher profile than **Mouchang** with a rabbit eared overall appearance. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm x 7 cm with coarse serration. Sport: **John Hall Variegated.**

John Hall Variegated. *(C.reticulata).* ACS 1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13: Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'John Hall V.'. A virus variegated, white blotched form of **John Hall.** Originated in the USA.

John Halley. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Synonym for **Hallyi.**

John Harvard. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Purple red. Small, rose form double. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. See colour photo facing p.77, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982.

John Holliman. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *American Camellia Yearbook,* pp.30-35, Reg. No.2242, colour photo pp.40-41: Originated by J.Holliman, Thomaston, Georgia, USA. Medium pink, large to medium size, anemone form. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 10 petals in outer ring and 8 petals in inside and hundreds of petaloids. The plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide.

John Houser. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.200. Reg. No.437: A 10 year old seedling that first flowered 1954. Originated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with thick, waxy, green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The light pink, peony form flowers are 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 very large petals and 5 petaloids. Petals and petaloids stand apart showing 8 groups of very long stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Sport: **John Houser Variegated.**

John Houser Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'John Houser Var.': A virus variegated form of **John Houser** - Light pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

John Humpheries. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nurs*ery *catalogues,* p.114. No description Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

John Hunt. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., 1988, *Camellia News,* No.107, p.10, colour photo, p.12, Reg. No.362: Originated by John Hunt, Boronia, Victoria, Australia. Controlled cross *C.reticulata* **Arch of Triumph** x **Lasca Beauty.** First flowered 1984. The large, 20 cm across x 13 cm deep, light pink flowers (RHS.CC.55B), are incomplete double to rose form double, with 23 petals and 12 petaloids. Petals are veined and occasionally notched, with stamens arranged in groups. It flowers from mid-season to late on an open, upright, rapidly growing plant. Leaves 12 cm long x 8 cm wide, elliptic, glossy green, finely serrate with an acuminate apex.

John Hyde Porter. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943, p.220. Orthographic error for **James Hyde Porter.**

John Ilges. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1947. Orthographic error for **John Illges.**

John Illeges. Mason's Nursery Catalogue, 1968. Orthographic error for **John Illges.**

John Illges. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Large, bright red single. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour plate: Large, flat, star-shaped, bright red, single, 10.5-12.5 cm across. There are 7 cherry red (RHC.CC.722) petals, 5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Dark purple veins run the length of the petal. The stamen cluster, solid at the base, is prominent, being about 3.2 cm long. Filaments are cream tinted pink, anthers yellow. Leaves oval, shiny, dark green, 10 cm x 5.5 cm, stiff, prominent apex, veins depressed, serrations shallow on a plant of medium, loose, upright growth. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA from seed of **Gigantea.** Orthographic errors: 'John Ilges', 'John Illeges'. Sport: **John Illges Variegated.**

John Illges Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958, as 'John Illges Var.'. A virus variegated form of **John Illges** - Bright red blotched white. Originated in USA.

John Kurtz. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Abbreviation: 'J.W. Kurtz'. Synonym for **Pink Ball.**

John L. Shirah. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No.2639. A chance seedling that first flowered 1989 Originated by John. W. Shirah, Lakeland, Fla, USA, and propagated by Shirah's Camellia Nursery. The 10 cm diameter formal double flower is white, shading to a faint blush in cold weather. Falls in one piece. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.43, colour photo p.C5. Plant is spreading with vigorous growth rate. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 4.5 cm.

John Laing. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale,* p.7. Orthographic errors: 'John Lang', 'Mrs John Laing'. Synonym for **Wilder's Rose.**

John Lang. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for 'John Laing'; synonym for **Wilder's Rose.**

John Marshall. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.28. Synonym for **Mrs K. Sawada.**

John McDonogh. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12: Variety originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Medium sized, deep rose-pink, lightly veined, rose colour, fully imbricated, petals numerous and small with a "V" in the apex.

John Movich. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.160, Reg. No.1899: A very large, glowing, dark red semi-double, chance seedling *C.reticulata* that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by I.J. Movich, La Verne, California, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 14.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 19 petals, occasional petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Full circle of curved petals. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm.

John Newsome. Valdosta Camellias, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.9. Orthographic error for **John Newsone.**

John Newsome Variegated. Valdosta Camellias, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.9 as 'John Newsome Var.'. Orthographic error for **John Newsone Variegated.**

John Newsone. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.160, Reg. No.1869: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' x [**Damanao** x 'Crimson Robe']) that flowers midseason to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size 13 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, spreading, semi-dense with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5.2 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'John Newsome'. Sport: **John Newsone Variegated.**

John Newsone Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Valdosta Camellias, 1986, ACS. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.9 as 'John Newsome Var': A virus variegated form of **John Newsone** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

John Pickthorn. *(C.x williamsii),* RHS., 1962, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.16, p.95: A vivid pink, the deepest colour of the williamsii group. Treseder's Nurseries (Truro) Ltd. Camellia List, 1962, p.3: Single, late blooming, deep pink, funnel form. Upright habit. Originated at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England. Orthographic errors: 'John Pinkthrone', 'John Pickthorne'.

John Pickthorne. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery Price List, 1990-1991, p.11. Orthographic variant for **John Pickthorn.**

John Pinkthrone. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.121. Orthographic error for **John Pickthorn.**

John Porter. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **John Anthony Porter.**

John Randolph. *(C.japonica),* G.H.F., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 5:210: Originated by Gunnell. It is a seedling of the old striped (**Variegata**); the foliage is of unusual size, the pericarp green; the flower red, with about 15 unusually shaped, narrow petals; style and anthers good, curious. Originated in USA.

John Rumbach. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2866; Originated by John Rumbach, Jacksonville, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.118 with colour photo; Registered and propagated by Loch Laurel Nurseries, Valdosta, Ga. A 15 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2007. Large size, 10-10.8 diameter x 4.5cm deep flower is dark red, loose peony form. Yellow anthers and white filaments, stamens dispersed among the petals. Heavy petal texture. Plant is spreading and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 6.5cm x 3.5cm with low serration. Flowers mid-season.

John Shirah Jr. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2749. Originated by John W. Shirah, Lakeland, Fla, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.116 with colour photo; A sport of **Happy Birthday,** first seen in 2005, and which has remained stable for 4 seasons on 15 propagated plants. The 13.3 cm diameter x 5.7 cm deep semi-double blooms are white with light pink flecks. Anthers are yellow, filaments ivory. Flowers have 20 petals and 15 petaloids. Plant is upright and vigorous, flowering early to mid-season. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 4.5 cm.

John Stevens. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

John Sutter. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.115. Abbreviation for 'Captain John Sutter.'.

John Swan. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.10: White, semi-double. Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Raised in Australia by Alexander Hunter, N.S.W.

John Taylor. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.162, Reg. No.1031: A 12 year old putative hybrid seedling of *C.reticulata x C.japonica* parentage that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Frank W. Maitland, Sylmar, California, USA. The plant growth is spreading and average, with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White**, is 14-16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Dark red colour. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **John Taylor Variegated.**

John Taylor Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4 as 'John Taylor V.': A virus variegated form of **John Taylor** - Dark red, marbled white. Originated in USA.

John Tooby. *(C.japonica), Camellias, The Gardener's Encyclopedia*, 2007, Jennifer Trehane, p.163 with colour photo; Flowers 8-10 cm diameter, anemone form, bright red with good petal texture. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves 7.5 cm x 4 cm, mid-green. Open, upright, average growth. Originated by Bransford Nursery, England in 2004.

John Tyler. *(C.japonica),* Frobel, 1841, Magazine *of Horticulture,* 7:257: Originated by F. Frobel, USA. "I have raised another new seedling camellia, which I have named after his excellency, John Tyler, our President of USA. It has foliage about the size of the old striped camellia (**Variegata**) but the leaves are flat like those of **Conchiflora**, the pericarp is green and the flower is of the purest, deep pink. It has 26 large, heart shaped petals and 15 small ones with a few anthers. It is 9-10 cm across."

John Vilas. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure* in *Camellia Seedlings,* p.13, colour photo: A very irregular, incomplete double, peony form, red camellia. Medium size with a few scattered

anthers among the petals. A seedling of **Pink Star**, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

John Williams. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(3), 1943: Rose and white. Very large single. Originated in the USA by the Riverbank Nursery, California.

Johnny Aldrich. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2319: Large, deep purplish pink, shading darker at margins, loose peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6 with colour photo: The 30 year old seedling first bloomed in 1968. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 22 petals, creamy white filaments and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright with light green leaves 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Johnny Bergin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.108, Reg. No.1570: A medium, deep rose and white, semi-double to anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated by John Bergin, Valparaiso, Florida, USA. Average size, 8 cm across x 3.9 cm deep with 14-16 petals, 12 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Johnny Bull. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.18. Synonym for **Bella Romano Red** as 'Red Bella Romano'.

Johnny Lamey III. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2882; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon L. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.119 with colour photo; A 17 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2001. Large size, 12.5 diameter x 6.5cm deep flower is medium fluorescent red, semi-double to loose peony. Yellow anthers and white filaments, somewhat sprayed. Flowers fall in one piece. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5cm x 5cm. Flowers mid-season.

Johnny Reb. *(C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.165, Reg. No.1103: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and average with light green leaves, 11 cm long x 3.9 cm wide. The semi-double to anemone flower is 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 23 petals and 59 petaloids. Colour is light blush with some petals with soft shades, pink streaks and specks. Blooms midseason to late. Sport: **Johnny Reb Pink.**

Johnny Reb Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80: A soft pink sport of **Johnny Reb.** Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Johnny Sweeney. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1970. ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Johnny's Folly. *(C.japonica),* Robinson, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.61: A light cream, striped and speckled with red, anemone form flower with a very high, petaloid centre. Medium, spreading, open growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by J.E. Robinson, La Canada, California.

Johnsonia. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien….,* p.219. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Johnsonii.**

Johnsonii. *(C.japonica),* Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellies élevés à Bollwieler,* pl.41: This semi-double flower is deep crimson, the outer petals are oblong, pointed and slightly heart shaped; mostly maroon, and, at the base, deep violet. The central petals are lanceolate, arranged in a spiral, striped white and intermixed with the pistil. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316 as 'Johnsoni'. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.96: Leaves of deep green, often yellow spotted; buds large, thick, scales greenish; flower

semi-double, large, of a dark, cherry-red, crimsoned more or less deeply, some exterior petals broad, others pointed, not numerous, those of the middle, lanceolate, smaller, formed into a spiral and intermixed with stamens. Orthographic errors: ‘Johsonii’, ‘Johnstonii’, ‘Johnsonia’, ‘Johsonii’, ‘Joonsoia’.

Johnson's Dwarf. *(C.sasanqua),* Hodge, 1959, *Camellia Sasanquas growing at Longwood* List-. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Johnstonii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Johnsonii .**

Johnz Pink Perfection. *(C.japonica),* Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1946: Pink, formal double. Originated in USA.

Jôhon. (Refinement), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.1: Medium sized, double, white. Resembles the Chinese bell-flowers, piled up. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Jôbon'. (believed extinct.)

Johren-no-haru. Different reading for **Jôren-no-haru.**

Johsoni. Schweidweiler ed., 1844-1845, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique,* p.232. Orthographic error for **Johnsonii.**

Johsonii. *Journal d'Horticultuer Pratique Belge,* vol.2, No.8. Orthographic error for **Johnsonii.**

Joined Stamens. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua,* p.40. Synonym for **Lianrui.**

Joinville. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.30: Grown by Prosper Nerriers of Nantes, France about 1849. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Jo-Jo. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.100. Reg. No.1756: A miniature, raspberry red, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling of 'Shot Silk', (**Dayinhong**), early to late blooming, originated by I.J. Movich, La Verne, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1944. Average flower size, 5.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 16 petals. Anthers are yellow and filaments white. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm. Orthographic variant: 'Jo Jo'.

Jolly Roger. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.28. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Joly’s Superba. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Jolynn Rester. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.228, Reg. No.943: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by C. Rester, Poplarville, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White**, is 15.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18 petals. Colour is red (Nickerson Fan Munsel Hue 10 RP 4/12) with yellow stamens. Petals are large, irregular with a crinkled, velvet texture. One to four rabbit ears standing around stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Jômanji. (Jôman Temple), *(C.japonica),* Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, *Tsubaki.* See also colour photos and descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.39, p.50; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.16 as 'Jyômanji'; Shufu-no-Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka,* p.50; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.121; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.80, colour photo, p.224: Small, bell to cup-shaped, single of pink, of 6-7 petals, overlapping and somewhat wavy, with a large, compact stamen column with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Leaves are ovate to broad-ovate, mid-green, blunt acute, venation obscure. A seedling of **Sekido-tarô'an,** originated in Chûbu, Japan. Different

reading: ‘Jyômanji’. The original tree is in the precincts of the the Jôman Temple, Inuyama City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and released by Shinichi Asai in 1972.

Jômanji-shiro-wabisuke. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.239. Synonym for **Haru-ichiban.**

Jonathan. *(C.japonica),* Tick Tock Nursery, 1967, ACS. *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.4, p.14: Deep pink, large, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Dr J. Cone, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Jonathan Variegated**. Chinese synonym: ‘Qianashen’, later changed to ‘Qiaonasen’.

Jonathan Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.1 as 'Jonathon V.': A virus variegated form of **Jonathan** - Deep pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Jonathan Wilson. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.35, colour photo pp.40-41, Reg. No.2229: Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Medium size white semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, late blooming. The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1988. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 36 petals. Plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate with light green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Jonel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.113 with colour photo; Regn No.2787. A 15 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2002. Originated by John Rumbach, Jacksonville, Fla., USA, and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. The rose pink, formal double flower is 7.5 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep. Heavy petal texture and long lasting. Upright growth at average rate. Very glossy dark green leaves average 10 cm x 5 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Jones Hybrid. (*C.*x *vernalis),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.137. No description. Putative hybrid of 'Dawn'. Originated by Dr. Jones, Sydney, Australia. No valid listing located.

Joni Sans. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.67: White. Miniature semi-double with occasional petaloid in the centre. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by Metcalf, California.

Joonsonia. Trillon, 1842, Catalogue, p.6. Orthographic error for **Johnsonii.**

Jordan Pride. Mostra delle Camelia in Campania, 1982, *Napoli Castel dell’Ovo.* Orthographic error for ‘Jordan’s Pride’, synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Jordan White. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.333. Orthographic variant for 'White Jordan', synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

Jordan's Pride. Tennent, Mar.1934, *Garden Club of America,* p.40. Synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Jordan's Pride Red. Select Camellias Catalogue, Whittier, California, 1964. Synonym for **Benib-otan.**

Jôren-no-haru. (Spring riding on the Lotus), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1972, vol.I, p.363; JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki* No.12, pl.21, pp.6, 13. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.303; Shufu-no-Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka,* p.34; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.100; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.80, colour photo, p.224, description: A cup-shaped, soft pink to whitish pink, single, 6-7 petals waved and crimped around apex. A compact, stamen centre with orange-yellow anthers and white filaments. Early to mid-season blooming. Different reading: 'Johren-no-haru'. Originated in Japan by the late Kurihari Yoshifumi, Shimoshakujii, Nerima-ku, Tokyo. Released by Kazutoshi Ôhira in 1966.

Jôritsuji. Izu, Ohshima, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, 1981 as 'Johritsuji'. Different reading for 'Jôryûji'.

Jorokusan. Different reading for 'Meshikasan'.

Jôryûji. (Jôryû Temple), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.92, p.46, colour photo, p.113, description: Name changed to 'Iwazumi' to avoid confusion. This is now commonly used for this cultivar. Different readings: Jôritsuji', 'Jyôryûji'.

José Gil. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal*, 2003, p.100 with colour photo, Reg. No.40: An open pollinated seedling originated by José Gil, Casa do Casal, Santo Tirso, Portugal. First flowered in 1995 at circa 10 years. The plant forms an upright, conical shrub, of medium growth rate. Blooms mid-season. White anemone form, 12 cm across x 6 cm deep, with outer petals notched, and typical mixed stamen and petaloid centre. Leaves lanceolate, 7 cm x 3 cm, apex acuminate, margins deeply serrate.

José Marques Loureiro. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.6, 1869, p.9, also No.9, 1872-1873: Flower above medium size, pure white, formal double, very pretty. Synonyms 'Marques Loureiro', 'J. Marques Loureiro'. Originated in Portugal.

Joseph Holland. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Pink. Large, rose form double. A late season pink of loose formation with numerous small petals. Occasionally opens with a bud centre. Petals are waved and regularly imbricated. Light green foliage. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Abbreviation: 'Joe Holland'. See black and white photo, p.113, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Sport: **Joseph Holland Variegated.**

Joseph Holland Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Laurel Lake Nursery Catalogue, 1964, as 'Joseph Holland Var.': A virus variegated form of **Joseph Holland** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Joseph Le Sant. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe,1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.110: Flower, full, regularly imbricated, salmon rose; in the centre each petal is marked by a line of white. Originated in France by Prosper Nerriere, Nantes, about 1849.

Joseph Pfingstal. Anglia Group (Morely) Mill Lane Nursery, 1992-1993. Orthographic error for **Joseph Pfingstl.**

Joseph Pfingstl. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Society Newsletter*, Oct.1948, vol.3, No.8 when it received an Award of Merit. It is ACS., Reg. No.3 and US. Plant Patent No.927: A large, dark red, incomplete double, 12.5 cm across. Outer petals are waved, inner petals erect, fluted, surrounding central stamens. Leaves are large, broad, dark green and serrated on a hardy, vigorous plant. Originated in USA by Emmett J. Pfingstl, Montgomery, Alabama from seed of unknown parents. First flowered 1944. See colour photo facing p.315, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950. Received the "John Illges Award", 1950. There is a variegated sport named **Emmett Pfingstl.** Chinese synonym 'Qiaosaifu'.

Joseph Pfingstl Variegated. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Joseph Pfingstl Var.' synonym for **Emmett Pfingstl.**

Joseph-Charles Pitard. (*C.hybrid). International Camellia Journal*, 1993, p.43, b & w illustration. Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucou, France. A seedling of *C.oleifera* **Jaune** x *C.sasanqua* **Papaver**. Light pink single with 5-6 long strap-like petals. Medium size. For colour plate see p.32, *Jardins de France*, No.2, 1993, "Spécial Camélias".

Josephinae. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.251. Synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata.**

Josephine. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.185. Synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata.**

Josephine Caruso. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2002, p.20 with colour photo, Reg. No.2581. A sport of **Governor Mouton,** which first flowered more than 10 years ago. It has

oriental red, semi-double flowers moired and heavily variegated with white. Heavy petal texture. Plant is spreading, with average growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Sylvio Caruso, Clinton, N.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.128, colour photo p.c10. Flowers have 17-19 petals, yellow anthers and light pink filaments, and measure 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. The dark green leaves are 8.2 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Josephine Drue. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1958-1959, p.12. Orthographic error for **Josephine Duell.**

Josephine Duel. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Orthographic error for **Josephine Duell.**

Josephine Duell. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Soft pink. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Medium, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Orthographic errors: 'Josephine Drue', 'Josephine Duel'.

Josephine Hearn. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. No description Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Orthographic variant: 'Josephine M. Hearn'. Orthographic error: 'Josephine Hern'.

Josephine Hern. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Orthographic error for **Josephine Hearn.**

Josephine Louise Newcomb. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946: Variety originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Medium sized, pure white, loose, semi-double; central petals interspersed with small groups of white stamens. Orthographic errors: 'Josephine Newcome', 'Josephine Louise Newcome'. Abbreviation: 'Josephine Newcomb'.

Josephine M. Hearn. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.115. Synonym for **Josephine Hearn.**

Josephine Newcome. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.49. Orthographic error for **Josephine Louise Newcomb**.

Josephine Newcomb. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1952-1953. Abbreviation for **Josephine Louise Newcomb.**

Josh Sprott. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.213, Reg. No.1455: A miniature, light pink, formal double, chance seedling that first flowered 1973. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The formal double type bloom has 40 petals and average size is 6 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Flowers have incurved petals and a light blush centre. Blooms mid-season.

Joshin-ôshiratama. (Joshin's Large, White Pearl), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1630, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki,* No.25, p.14.

Jôshôji. (Jôshôji Temple), *(C.x vernalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.68; Crimson, small single, early to mid-season. From Shizuoka (Izu).

Jôshôkôji-yabu-tsubaki. (Jôshôkô Temple Wild Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.229, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, single, with 5 shiny rounded petals, somewhat uneven, with a central stamen column, reddish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves small, deep green, narrowly lanceolate to narrow-elliptic, apices long, tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Jôshôkôji Temple, Kyôto, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.129 with colour photo; English translation p.88.

Joshua. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880. Abbreviation for **Joshua Ambrosoli.**

Joshua Ambrosoli. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery, 1878, *New Camellias,* p.10. No description. Originated in Australia by Shepherd. (Believed extinct.)

Joshua Durr. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.101, Reg. No.1720: A large, rose-red, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Imura** that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by T.E. Lundy, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 5 cm deep with yellow anthers and cream-pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Joshua A.E. Youtz SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.3, p.2, Jan. 1950. Orthographic variant for **Joshua E. Youtz.**

Joshua E. Youtz. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.46: Large, fine white, varying from semi-double to irregular double, 10-12 cm across. The outer petals are about 5 cm long and edges notched. The inner part of the flower is an irregular mass of various sized petaloids mixed with stamens. The leaves are mid-green, 9 cm x 7 cm, veins prominent, light green, coarse serrations. The cultivar was registered with the SCCS as a seedling from (**Daikagura** x **Nobilissima**) x (**Nobilissima** x **Shiragiku**) However according to other accounts it was obtained from Mr Uyematsu of the Star Nursery, either as a seedling or seed from Japan in about 1922. Nuccios distributed it under the name 'White Daikagura'. Synonyms: 'Daikagura White', 'White Daikagura'. Orthographic errors: ‘Joshua A. Youtz’, ‘Joshua R. Youtz’, ‘Joshua Yountz’, ‘Joshua A.E. Youtz’. Abbreviation: 'Joshua Youtz'. For colour photos see Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue,* and Nuccio's Catalogues 1951 to 1957. It is very similar to **Shiro-daikagura** and carries the same synonyms. Chinese synonym: 'Yaoshuya', spelling later changed to ‘Yueshuya’.

Joshua Fenska. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.57: Dark red. Small, 6-7.5 cm across, formal double with spiral petals. Vigorous growth. Early to late flowering. Originated in USA by Meyer Piet and Gaeta, California.

Joshua R Youtz. Wakefield.1964, *Camellias for Every Garden,* p.139. Orthographic error for **Joshua E Youtz.**

Joshua Yountz. SCCS, 1950, Camellia Review, vol.12, No.1, p.4. Orthographic error for **Joshua E. Youtz.**

Joshua Youtz. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952. Abbreviation for **Joshua E Youtz.**

Josie Bond. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2514. A medium size, pink-cream, formal double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Ray Bond, Dallas Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.6, colour photo before p.1. A seedling of **King’s Ransom,** pollen parent unknown. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 1.8 cm deep, with 72 petals, the cream tint deeper at the centre. Petals have sheen. Plant growth is upright, dense and average rate. The dark green leaves are 6.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Josie Hall. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.301, Reg. No.305: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated in USA by Mrs Len Harvard, Dothan, Alabama and first flowered 1955. Plant growth is spreading, average density and slow growing. Leaves average 10 cm long x 2 cm wide. The flower is deep rose with purple edges, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 6 petals and resembles 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) in form. Flowers early.

Joung's New Red. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Jourvans. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Orthographic error for **Jouvan.**

Jouvain. Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1889, p.36. Orthographic error for **Jouvan.**

Jouvam. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953, p.26. Orthographic error for **Jouvan.**

Jouvan. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Catalogue, 1866: Bright, rose-pink shaded lighter towards the centre and veined a deeper pink. Medium large, formal double. Originated in Australia by Guilfoyle. Orthographic errors: 'Joe Van', 'Jourvans', 'Jouvain', 'Jouvans', 'Jouvam', 'Jovain', 'Jouvani'.

Jouvani. Anderson, Sydney Nursery Catalogue, 1895, p.78. Orthographic error for **Jouvan.**

Jovain. Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.36. Orthographic error for **Jouvan.**

Jovey Carlyon. *(C.japonica),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987, p.2, colour photo: (**Apple Blossom** x **Tomorrow**). Named for the ancestor who built the Tregrehan Camellia Collection in the 1880's. The nearly luminous, double white flowers are occasionally flushed blush pink. The leaves are strong and round like its seed parent. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, England.

Joy. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, 1974, p.235, Reg. No.1340: A 5 year old hybrid seedling of **Carl Tourje** x **Damanao** that first bloomed 1970. Originated by Truman Pearce, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. The semi-double 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is irridescent red, bordered with light centered petals (Similar to 'Blush Betty Supreme') with light yellow anthers, 20-22 petals and a few petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late. Average size, 10 cm x 8 cm. See colour photo, front cover ACS, 1975, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.30, No.1.

Joy Kendrick. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.1976: A large, white to blush pink with light pink stripes, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 60 petals and 8 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.3. Chinese synonym 'Qiaoyi'.

Joy Mooney. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1990, vol.XVI, No.5, p.42, Reg. No.271: Mrs J.M. Mooney, New Zealand, originated this seedling of 'Sodekakushi' (**Gauntlettii**) which first bloomed 1979 when 7 years old. It has upright growth of average density and a rapid growth rate. Leaves are 10 cm long x 5 cm wide, dark green. The shell pink bloom of peony form, has gold anthers and white filaments and flowers for 3 months at mid-season. The flower is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 22 petals and 20-40 petaloids. Flowers last up to 10 days when picked, becoming lighter coloured with age. Colour RHS.CC.55D.

Joy Sander. Robert Veitch Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.22. Hillier Supplementary List, 1937-1938, p.7; van Houtte Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.5 with black & white illustration. Synonym for **Apple Blossom.**

Joy Still. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. Abbreviation for **Joyce Still.**

Joyce Adele Brooks. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News,* No. 72, Reg. No.224: Originated by Mrs Muriel Tuckfield, Victoria, Australia. In 1971 a chance reticulata seedling, remaining from those previously originated by F.S. Tuckfield, first flowered. The upright, open plant has lanceolate, acuminate, dark green leaves, 11 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double to formal double, 16 cm, flowers of medium, orchid pink with deeper pink veinings, open in mid-season. See colour pl, p.40, ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79.

Joyce Andrew. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.333. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Joyce Butler. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.48: Rose-red. Medium, loose, peony form with irregular and upright petals. Upright growth. Flowers mid-season..

Joyce Butler Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5, as 'Joyce Butler Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Joyce Butler** - Rose-red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Joyce Connell. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.213, Reg. No.1445: A very large, lavender rose, single reticulata hybrid, early to late flowering. The 16 year old *C.reticulata* hybrid (**Buddha** x unknown) first flowered 1968. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The single type bloom has 9 petals, golden anthers and white filaments. Average size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading, open and very rapid, with light green leaves, 11-12 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Joyce La Rose. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.101, Reg. No.1765: A very large, red, semi-double to formal double *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [C.*reticulata* **Damanao** x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]). Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 15.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with numerous petals.

Joyce Still. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5; No description as 'Joy Still'. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.67: Rose-pink. Large, semi-double. Originated in USA by W.I. Gill, Adam's Run, South Carolina. Abbreviation: 'Joy Still'.

Joyful Bells. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1962, vol.III, No.1, p.37, Reg. No.13: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* 'Fuyajo', originated by L.E. Jury, New Zealand, that first bloomed 1958. A single bloom, 6 cm across, 6 petals, colour an intense, wine-red with yellow anthers. Vigorous growth, long flowering season. The name was changed from 'Tinkle Bells' due to too close similarity with **Tinker Bell.** Chinese synonym ‘Huanlezhong’.

Joyful Knight. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS *Camellia News,* No.58, 1975, p.10, Reg. No.174. SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.180: Deep red. Small, anemone form. Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia..

Joyfully Welcoming Spring. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.11. Synonym for **Xiyingchun.**

Joyner's Joy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.225, Reg. No.554: 9 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1959; originated by Alton Joyner, Goldsboro, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10. cm x 6 cm. The peony form flowers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 12 dark rose, very ruffled and outstanding guard petals, a pompon centre, shading from rose to medium, light pink with about 200 petaloids.

Jride. de Jonghe, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.110. Orthographic error for 'Iride', (**Dryade**).

Jtsu-Getsu. Ghislane, Pier Liugi, 1982, *Le Camelia,* p.191. Orthographic error for **Jitsugetsu.**

Juanban. (Rolled Petals), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* The petals are curved inwards. Originated in China.

Juanban Chang’e Cai. (Curled Petal Moon Goddess). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* colour plate facing p.38: A sport of **Hongchang’e Cai.** A red, formal double with incurving petal apices. Originated in the Jiangsu Province, China about 1985.

Juanban Diechi. (Rolled Petals Butterfly Wings), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.14: Crimson "Butterfly Wing" type. Mid-season. From Tengchong, China. Feng et al. 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.77, colour photo and description as

'Juanbandiechi': Leaves broad-elliptic to elliptic-obovate, apices acuminate to long acuminate, bases cuneate to bluntly rounded, margins coarsely, large serrate, veins sunken, dark green above, reclinate in a V-shape, 9.5-10 cm long x 5.5-6 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.54A), diameter about 15 cm, flat trumpet shaped. Petals about 13, margins of apex folded and undulate. Looks like a dancing butterfly. Stamens numerous, grouped around pistils which are well developed. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of reticulata 'Wild Form' in Tengchong. Different reading: 'Chuan-pan Tieh-ch'ih'. Synonym: 'Rolling Butterfly Wings'.

Juanban Mudan. (Rolled Petals Peony), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.21: Crimson petals flatly radiate, stamens inconspicuus. Mid-season. From Teng-chong, China. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.78, colour photo and description as 'Juanbanmudan': Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, dark green above, reclinate in a V-shape, 7.5-8.3 cm long x 2-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.54B), diameter about 14 cm. Petals about 19, outer whorls rolled, inner whorls curved, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into fascicles by petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of reticulata 'Wild Form' in Tengchong. Different reading: 'Chuan-pan Mou-tan'. Synonyms: 'Fully Double Peony', 'Rolled Petal Peony'.

Juanban Niuxi'ao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA C.japonica **Joe Nuccio**. Previous synonym 'Niuxiao Xiansheng'.

Juan-chih. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki Hana to Kino Bunka,* p.155. Different reading for **Ruanzhi.**

Juanchihchiuhsin. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Different reading for **Ruanzhi Jiuxin.**

Juan-chih Chiu-hsin. Different reading for **Ruanzhi Jiuxin.**

Juan Chih Pe Hung. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuzhi.* Different reading for 'Ruanzhi Baihong', synonym for **Tongzimian.**

Juanchih-Paihung. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.140: (Soft Branch Pinkish White) Different reading for 'Ruanzhi Baihong', synonym for **Tongzimian.**

Juandino Schmitz. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.112. Orthographic error for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Juane. SCCS, 1956 *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Jaune.**

Juanita. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.11. Synonym for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Juanita Hutcheson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.192, Reg. No.1245: A 16 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by W.F. Hutcheson, Texarkana, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. The anemone to peony form, variegated rose-pink and white, bloom has pink and white anthers and yellow filaments. It measures 15 cm across with 3-5 feathered petals around the centre. Blooms early to mid-season.

Juanita Smith. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.257, Reg. No.406: A seedling of **Dr Tinsley,** originated by Mrs Juanita Smith, Franklinton, Louisiana, USA. The glossy, dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 10-12 cm across x 5 cm deep, are white shading to blush rose, with narrow edging. The large petals, 20-25, are centre notched. The stamens are white tipped with yellow. Blooms early to mid-season.

Juanita Walker. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.167, Reg. No.1670: A very large, pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ([**Damanao** x **Brigadoon**] x 'Crimson

Robe') that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old hybrid first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 14.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Petals have a darker pink veining. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Juanju. (Rolled Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica),* Chang & Chang, 1867, *Pen Tsao Keng Mu.* No description. Originated in China. (Believed extinct.)

Juban. (Chrysanthemum Petal), *(C.reticulata),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* Rose form to formal double. Pink. Early. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias in China,* p.84, colour plate and description: Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, reclinate in a V-shape, apices obtusely rounded, bases obtusely rounded to broad-cuneate, 5-7 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.52C), diameter 7-10 cm. Petals about 37 in 7-8 whorls, outer whorls larger, inner whorls smaller, regulary imbricate. Stamens are few and not developed. Pistils are rudimentary. The flowers of this cultivar are regular in shape, small and exquisite. Another name is 'Tongcaopian'. It is a vigorous grower and flowers abundantly. It is a common cultivar in Kunming. It flowers from early to mid-season. Different Readings: 'Chü-pan', 'Tsueban'. Western Synonyms: 'Chrysanthemum Petal', 'Rose Flower', 'Rose Flowered'; The variegated form is called **Manao Juban.** For other colour illustrations see: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, facing p.50; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.158; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1969, vol.VI, No.4, front cover.

Jubilaire. *(C.japonica),* Morren, Ch., 1834, *L'Horticulteur Belge, Journal Jardiniers Amateur,* 2:192: Reported by Mr Jean Hove of Caigny, on a collection of camellias at the Exposition of March, 1834 in Ghent, Belgium. The flower is soft pink, single, with petals waved, emarginate petals with sometimes rare, white stripes and veined a little deeper colour. A centre of stamens and petaloids.

Jubilation. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1978, vol.X, No.4, p.24, Reg. No.134: The female parent is known as 'Will's hybrid 324', crossed with **Betty Sheffield Supreme**. A seedling originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant has an upright habit, medium density, light green foliage, 9 cm x 4 cm, and flowers are rose form with 25-30 petals and occasional petaloids. The colour is pink with an occasional deeper pink fleck, yellow stamens and white anthers. The blooms measure 12-14 cm across and the plant flowers from mid-season to late. Chinese synonym 'Huanle'.

Jubilation Variegated. *(C.x williamsii).* SCCS, 1997, *The Camellia Review,* vol.58, No.4, p.22: Large size, rose form double, pink blotched white. A virus-variegated form of **Jubilation**. Originated in California, USA.

Jubilé. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, 244:234: Originated by Van Houtte, Louis-Aimé, Belgium. Medium size, rose variegated with white. Central petals very pointed and those of the outer rows very rounded. Beautiful form and remarkable variegation.

Jubilé. Spae, D., 1847, *Annales de Gand,* 3:131, pl. 124. Orthographic variant for **Jubilee.**

Jubilé de Fournai. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien,* p.44. Orthographic error for **Jubilé de Tournai.**

Jubilé de Tournai. *(C.japonica),* Scheidweiler, M., 1845, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique ou Guide des Amateurs et Jardiniers,* vol.2, p.50. Exhibited by Baron de Hulst at Tournai, 19th March, 1844. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.III: Obtained from seed by the Baron de Hulst, Tournai, Belgium. Its rather large blooms are a brilliant cherry-red, composed of numerous, wide, rounded and emarginate petals; spread out at the periphery, but folded, rumpled and compact towards the centre. Orthographic error: 'Jubilé de Fournai'. Orthographic variants: 'Jubile de Tournay', 'Jubilee de Tournay'.

Jubilé de Tournay. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, under pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Jubilé de Tournai.**

Jubilé (Low). Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.12. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Jubilee.**

Jubilee. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:6: Very full, well imbricated, white lightly tinged with pink, veined and streaked with rose, beautiful, clear yellow centre. (from Hugh Low). Harrison ed., June. 1845, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.139, as 'Low's Jubilee': Flower near 15 cm in diameter...nearly double, seven tiers of petals...centre stamens bright yellow...fine form, peach rose colour. For colour plate see Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.II as 'Jubilé'. Orthographic variants: 'Jubilé', 'Jubile'. Synonyns: 'Jubilé'(Low), 'Queen Victoria's Blush', 'Jubilee'(Low)'. Sport: **Jubilee Rosea.** Originated by Hugh Low, Clapton, England. Chinese synonym ‘Zhubili’.

Jubilee de Tournay. Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense Catalogo No.40, ca., 1904, p.70. Orthographic variant for **Jubilé de Tournai.**

Jubilee Gem. *(C.japonica),* Exbury Gardens Catalogue, 1965: Peony. White, splashed red, cream centre. Mid-season blooming. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.3: Pink on wavy white, peony. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Jubilee Jem'.

Jubilee Jem. Hewton Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Jubilee Gem.**

Jubilee (Low). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Synonym for **Jubilee.**

Jubilee Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1864, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 3244:26,27; Dombain, 1864, *Floral Magazine* 3: see text following pl.147: Exhibited by Messrs Lee of Hammersmith. A flat, but showy imbricated sport of **Jubilee** with rosy pink flowers. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Mrs Moore's Speckled', 'Mrs Skottowe'. Chinese synonym ‘Zhubili Meigui’.

Juchi. (Sawtooth), *(C.japonica),* Chen Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu:* Leaves very serrate. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Jude Talbot. Feray's Fine Flowers, 1959-1960. Orthographic error for **Judge Talbot.**

Judge Barrett. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.22: Extra large flower of loose, peony form. Red sometimes variegated with white. Compact growth. Originated in USA by Harper.

Judge Bushrod Washington. *(C.japonica),* Gunnell, J.S., 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 6:337: Originated by Frobel. (Raised by Gunnell). "This variety was sold to me by my friend Mr John J. Frobel, Fairfax County, Virginia, USA, who raised it from seed. The flower is a light rose or dark pink colour, and is very much like 'Floyi' as to colour, shape and size; the petals are rose-edged and imbricated (with some times a few small petals, and a few anthers in the centre like **Floyi**) the pericarp is green; the foliage is rather roundish, like 'Speciosa', but not so flat." Abbreviation: 'Judge Washington'.

Judge Henry C. Hammond *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.26: White, large, semi-double. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Judge Horn. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.8. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Judge Jackson. *(C.reticulata* hybrid.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.168, Reg. No.1666: A very large, deep pink to red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' x [**Damanao** x *C.lutchuensis]),* that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. This 7 year old hybrid first flowered 1979. Average flower size 14.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Judge Marvin Mann. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *Quarterly* 14(4):33: The Varietal Registration and Nomenclature Committee have authorised a change in the name of Mr. H.E. Ashby's seedling (Reg. No.341) 'Marvin Mann' to **Judge Marvin Mann:** Rose-pink. Large, loose, peony form with turned and twisted petals. Medium, open, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Synonyms: 'Riptide', 'Marvin Mann'. Sport: **Judge Marvin Mann Variegated.**

Judge Marvin Mann Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1 as Judge Marvin Mann Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Judge Marvin Mann** - Rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Judge Richard Hill. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Rose red. Large variform (formal, rose form, peony, semi-double). Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. See colour photo, ACS, 1975, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.30, No.l, inside front cover. Sport: **Judge Richard Hill Variegated**.

Judge Richard Hill Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1975 as Judge Richard Hill Var.': A virus variegated form of **Judge Richard Hill.** Rose-red blotched white.. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Judge Smith. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Garden's Catalogue, 1941-1942: New Camellia from Middleton Place, (Middleton No.24). Blood red in colour, the semi-double flowers have 4 rows of petals which are set apart. The stamens and petaloids are intermingled in the centre. Foliage, round, deep green; growth, wide spreading. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA at Middleton Place, South Carolina.

Judge Solomon. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1957: Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.28: A showy, red seedling of **Elegans,** raised by Reg Ragland, California, USA. The large, full, peony form flower of deep, rose-pink to red, blooms mid-season to late on a bushy, upright plant.

Judge Stout. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15. A medium to large, very light pink inner petals, with outer petals edged dark pink, semi-double chance seedling. Originated by William C. Stout, Pensacola, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1981. Average flower size is 9.5 – 10.8 cm across x 3.2 – 3.8 cm deep with 16 petals, yellow anthers and cream white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 9.5 – 10 cm long x 3.8 – 4.5 cm wide.

Judge Talbot. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.275, Reg. No.404: A 7 year old seedling of 'Eugene Bolen', originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with glossy, dark green, elliptic leaves, virtually flat with a slight down-fold at edges, 15 cm long x 6 cm wide. The formal double, clear, light to medium red, (Maerz & Paul 127J3) flowers,10-11 cm across x 2 cm deep, have 70-80 petals. Very early blooming. Orthographic error: 'Jude Talbot'.

Judge Thomas Porter. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.225, Reg. No.560: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by Mrs Jane Moon, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flower, 13-13.5 cm across x 7.5-8.5 cm deep, is rose-pink with white filaments, yellow anthers and has 18-24 petals and 8-12 petaloids intermixed with stamens which are divided into 3 fascicles. Blooms early to mid-season. Synonym: 'Judge W.T. Porter'.

Judge W.T. Porter. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.8. Synonym for **Judge Thomas Porter.**

Judge W.T. Ragland. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.68: Rich red. Large, semi-double with undulant, upright petals and white filaments tipped with golden anthers. Medium,

upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by R. Ragland. Sport: **Judge W.T. Ragland Variegated.**

Judge W.T. Ragland Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia* Journal, vol.27, No.4 as 'Judge W.T. Ragland Var.': A virus variegated form of **Judge W.T. Ragland** - Rich red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Judge Washington. Magazine of Horticulture, 1842. Abbreviation for **Judge Bushrod Washington.**

Judinghong. (Red Chrysanthemun Head), *(C.japonica),* Chen, 1955, *Kuan Shang Shumu Hsueh.* No description. Originated in China.

Judith. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Synonym for **Tarôkaja.**

Judith Anderson. *(C.x williamsii),* Cobley Camellia Catalogue, 1977: Rose form white. Medium size. Originated in England.

Judith Sproule. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.276, Reg. No.377: A 6 year old seedling from 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) originated by J.F. Delage, Beaumont, Texas, USA which first flowered 1957. Plant growth is average, open and slow. The dark green leaves are 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower colour is predominantly white, with small to large, red markings. The flowers are 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 7 petals and 4 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Judith Toomajian. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1840: A very large, pink, semi-double to rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**) that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size 15 cm across x 6 cm deep. Excellent petal texture, good bloomer, rose-bud centre opens out to full bloom. Plant growth is upright, spreading and average with dark green leaves, 14.5 cm long x 8.5 cm wide.

Judy Ann Morris. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1986, *Camellia News,* No.99, p.22, Reg. No.345: Originated by J. Morris, Croydon, Victoria, Australia that first bloomed 1971. A chance seedling of **Donation**. Flowers are informal double to rose form; rose pink fading to greyish white on outer edge (MHC.12AC), 6.5 cm across x 4 cm deep. An upright, dense plant with glossy, deep green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, fine serrations, apex acute. Flowers mid-season to late.

Judy Camblin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.62, Reg. No.278: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by the Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA which first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is rapid in rate and compact with large, dark green leaves. The frosted pink flowers, 7.5-8.5 cm across, are complete double with rows of larger petals, slightly cupped around a bud centre. Late flowering.

Judy M. Straus. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.160, Reg. No.1861: A miniature, bright pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Temple S. Cleive, Sacramento, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 12 petals and yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm. Erroneously listed as a sasanqua on p.140, SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1990.

Judy Matthews. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.225, Reg. No.570: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958, originated by G.M. Wheeler, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with medium, green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The true blush flowers, 11-13 cm across x 5-7 cm deep, are loose peony to incomplete double form, with white stamens and 35-45 petals. The centre petals stand up amongst the stamens and are twisted. Mid-season flowering.

Judy Nordan. *(C.reticulata),* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.3, p.20. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.163, Reg. No.1071: A 7 year old chance reticulata seedling of 'Shot Silk' (**Dayinhong**) that first bloomed 1963; originated by Majors Nordan, Hueytown, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, averaging 12.5 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flower is 13 cm across x 10 cm deep. Medium pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Petals are large with 10 or more rabbit ears. Early blooming.

Judy O'Grady. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.56: White, delicately striped rose-pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California from open pollinated seed.

Jue shifa. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Frizzle White.**

Jûgoya. (Full Moon Night), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* reprint. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Juhai. (Award Cup), Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1957-1969, *Tsubaki Meikan.* For colour photo see p.104, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki* as 'Jyuhai': A large, turkey red, open, cup-shaped, single of 7 petals, large, fluted and twisted with a large bunch of yellow stamens. Leaves mid-green, broad-oval, concave, like sake cups, abrupt acuminate apices and fine, shallow serrations. Synonym for **Sakazukiba.**

Juhaku. (Assembly of White), *(C.rusticana),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki* No,12, pl.27, p.7, description, p.15: Large, white, single, 5-8 petals with frilled and creped outer edges around a compact centre of a stamen cylinder, about 120 stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Early flowering. Leaves, large, 9.5 cm x 5 cm, mid-green, ovate, recurved, finely, deeply serrate, wavy on a slow growing plant. A seedling of **Juraku** that first flowered 1971. Resembles **Ô-shiratama**. Originated in Kantô District, Japan by Nakamura Totsurô. See colour photo, p.80, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.224 description.

Juhong Huahua Gongzi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr,30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Red Dandy.**

Juhong Liujiao. (Huge Red Hexagonal), *(C.japonica), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List,* 1985: Large, formal double with pointed petals. Some flowers take a hexagonal, tiered formation. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apex acute, recurved, tapered base, obscure serrations. Originated in China.

Juhonji-yabu. (Red Wild Camellia of Juhonji Temple), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.11. No description. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Juhonji-akayabu. (Red Wild Camellia of Juhonji Temple). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Vermilion, medium size cup-shaped single with broad petals. Tubular stamen cluster. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. A 300 year old tree at the Juhonji Temple, Kusano-machi, Japan..

Juil. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News,* No.70, p.16, Reg. No. 207: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1971. A vigorous, dense, upright plant which flowers profusely. Early to mid-season blooming with glossy, dark green leaves, 5.3 cm x 2.5 cm. The 9 cm across, soft, mauve pink to delicate pink, large petals with occasional petaloids makes it an attractive garden plant.

Jûjisei. (The Cross). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.163 with colour photo; Pale pink, sprayed with red, and with an irregular white border. Medium size single, cupped to trumpet shaped petals. Thick tube of stamens. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. A sport of **Fubuki-shiratama** collected in 1998.

Jûjô-hosoba. (Double Stripes), *(C.japonica),* Hantei, Kinta, *1827, Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* Long, slender leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Juki-Haki. Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Yukihaku', different reading for **Yukishiro.**

Jukô. (Radiance of Longevity), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.25 as 'Jyukô': A large, turkey red, bell-shaped, 5 petalled single with reflexed petals. Stamen cluster with yellow anthers and red filaments. Leaves broad-ovate, glossy mid-green, blunt acute apex, rounded base, blunt, shallow serrations. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A seedling of **Benimyôrenji.**

Jukon. (Golden Anniversary), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.190, colour photo and description: Medium size, bright red, wide campanulate single, with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, lanceolate to broad elliptic, apices tapering acuminate to acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan. The original tree is in Minokamo City. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1984, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Jûku-no-haru. (Sweet Nineteen). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.125 with colour photo; English translation p.85. Large, pale pink at the margins, graduating to white at the centre, flat single with thick petals, brown calyces. Early flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium to large. Difficult to grow from cuttings, grafts easily. A cross between *C.japonica* **Hatsu-arashi** and *C.granthamiana.* Originated and released by Tomita Kunnitake in 1990. From Kurume.

Jules Verne. *(C.japonica),* Jean Crézé, 1989, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.33, "The Botanical Garden at Nantes": Very strong, large semi-double of bright orange red. Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* Single to semi-double, vivid red, 9-14 petals and central stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, broad-lanceolate, apices acute. See also colour plate, rear cover, *International Camellia Journal,* 1994. Originated in France by Claude Thoby, Nantes.

Julia. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. Camden Park seedling No.44/51. No description or record of distribution. Originated in Australia by Sir William Macarthur in 1851. (Believed extinct.)

Julia. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.140: Lavender pink and white, semi-double to rose form double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by E.L. Atkins Theodore, Alabama, USA. As the Macarthur **Julia** is obsolete this name stands for the hybrid.

Julia B. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.4, p.26. A seedling originated by Walter Wheeler, and exhibited at Boston, USA at the 149th Camellia Exhibition, March, 1978. Name not validly published.

Julia Brock. *(C.japonica),* Truett, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.23: A semi-double with stamens. Clear rose-pink with a slightly lavender cast. It is a medium sized flower and an early bloomer. It is similar to 'Reverend John Bennett' but earlier and a brighter pink. It blooms over a long period. Originated in USA by Paul Brock, Florida.

Julia C. Taylor. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2716; A chance seedling, first flowered in 1956. Originated by James P. Taylor, Quitman, Ga., USA, propagated by Mark Crawford, Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta. An 11.5 cm diameter, stark white rose form double with 54 petals, showing yellow anthers when fully open. Pointed petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Upright plant with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.116 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 6.5 cm.

Julia Dial. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946 as 'Julia Dyal': White. Large, flat, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by R.V. Dial, Madison, Florida, USA. Orthographic error: 'Julia Dyal'. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.187, black and white photo,.

Julia Drayton. *(C.japonica),* Berckmans, P.J., 1908, *Country Life in America* - "Camellias for Outdoor Culture", photo, p.498: A very large flower, beautifully imbricated; the centre dark crimson, the outer petals a bluish, slate colour. An unusual combination. Overlook Catalogue, 1939--1940: Very large flower, rose type, resembles 'Purple Emperor'. In America this cultivar is erroneously known by the pseudonym 'Mathotiana', under which name its description in SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1958, p.59: Crimson, sometimes with a purple cast. Large rose form to formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Because of its popularity it received many synonyms: 'Purple Dawn', 'Purple Emperor', 'Purple Prince', 'Purple King', 'Purple Empress', 'Mathotiana Purple King', 'Princess Louise', 'William S. Hastie', and, erroneously, 'Mathotiana Rubra' and 'Mathotiana'. Sports include: 'Flowerwood', 'Sultana', 'Red Wonder', 'Red Wonder Variegated', 'Rosea Superba', 'Julia Drayton Variegated', 'Mathotiana Supreme', 'Mathotiana Supreme Variegated'. For colour photos see Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1951-1952 back cover as 'Mathotiana'; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1947, facing p.98 as 'Mathotiana'. In 1978 it received the ACS., "National Camellia Hall of Fame Award" as 'Mathotiana'. This cultivar stemmed from a plant in the Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina and, while it is thought to have originally been imported from Europe, no similar camellia is known among the European ones. Orthographic errors: 'J.G. Drayton', 'J.C. Drayton'. Chinese synonym: 'Masetiana'

Julia Drayton Variegated. *(C.japonica),* The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.19 as Julia Drayton Var.'. This was given as a synonym for 'Mathotiana Variegated', but, as this name must be considered invalid, **Julia Drayton Variegated** has priority: A virus variegated form of 'Julia Drayton' - Crimson with a purplish cast, blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Pauline', 'Purple Dawn Variegated'. Pseudonyms: 'Mathotiana Variegated', 'Mathotiana Special'. Sport: **Eugenia Howell.** Chinese synonym 'Hua Deleidun'.

Julia Dyal. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Orthographic error for **Julia Dial.**

Julia Falix. Cannon, 1985, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.40, No.4, p.13. Orthographic error for **Julie Felix.**

Julia France. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Quarterly,* 13(4), 1958: An 8 year old seedling that first flowered 1957; originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. The light pink flowers, 12.5-13 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, resemble **Elizabeth Boardman** in form and have 15-18 petals of good substance. This seedling was awarded 2 Highly Commended Seedling Certificates in 1957 when exhibited under the name 'Mrs Joseph France' for whom it was named. Flowers early to mid-season. It also received the John Illges Award in 1972 and is Reg. No.342 with the ACS. For colour photos see: p.96, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* Vol.II, 1978, pl.87, p.50. Chinese synonym: 'Diban Zhuliya'.

Julia Hamiter. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1964, colour photo facing p.180: A hybrid seedling of **Donation** and an unknown pollen parent. Originated by Fred Hamiter, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Registration published 1968, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.132, Reg. No.964: A 6 year old chance hybrid seedling of **Donation.** Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 6 cm. The flowers are mostly rose form double or, occasionally, semi-double, anemone form and formal double. Size of bloom 9 cm across x 3 cm deep. It has 55 petals and a few petaloids. Colour is a delicate blush pink blending to white to greenish white at the base of the petals, yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season. See colour pl. front cover, ACS, 1974, *The Camellia Journal,*

vol.19, No.1. Received the Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award of the ACS in 1968. Sport: **Julia Hamiter Variegated**. Synonym: 'Julia Hamiter Blush'. Chinese synonym: 'Hamite'.

Julia Hamiter Blush. Gentry, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4. Not considered sufficiently different to warrant status as a mutant. Synonym for **Julia Hamiter.**

Julia Hamiter Variegated. *(C.x williamsii),* Cannon, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.23, No.1: A virus variegated form of **Julia Hamiter** - Pale pink blotched with white. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Julia Variegated'.

Julia J. Johnz. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.17. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Julia Nafe. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: Mint-candy pink. Large, loose, peony form. Vigorous growth. Blooms mid-season. A variety from Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA, said to have been imported from Europe in the last century.

Julia Palix. Cannon, 1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.23. Orthographic error for **Julie Felix.**

Julia Stafford. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Complete double. Midseason. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.317, Reg. No.189: A 9 year old **Debutante** x 'Waterloo' seedling, originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA that flowered for the first time 1953. The leaves are a glossy, dark green, 6-10 cm long. The flower buds are white with blush at the base. The flowers are white, complete double, imbricated, similar to **Alba Plena** with 84-86 petals, 9-11 cm across and open in mid-season. The flowers open with a creamy centre, petals erect with exceptional substance.

Julia Variegated. Cannon, 1970. ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.1 as 'Julia Var.'. Abbreviation for **Julia Hamiter Variegated.**

Julia Wilson. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.75: Soft pink. Medium to large semidouble with loose petals. Originated in USA by W.A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia. Chinese synonym ‘Fenbai Zhuliya’.

Juliana. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet,* 118, illustration, p.145, as 'Julianii': 'Miss Julia Campbell's Hybrid'. A seedling from 'Middlemists Blush' ('Carnea'). A finely formed and very beautiful flower; the flowers are white, sometimes having a delicate, red stripe up the centre of each petal. One of 8 Camellias raised in the gardens of Walter Frederick Campbell, Woodhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Orthographic error: 'Julianii'. Synonyms: 'Miss Julia Campbell's Hybrid', 'Tweediana Superba', 'Tweediana'.

Juliana. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33; Rose form, white, striped and splashed with carmine. Only reference, possibly the same as previous entry.

Juliana Regina. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.12, Reg. No.196: A seedling of **Onetia Holland** x **Pensacola Red,** originated by O.F. Over de Linden, Takapuna, New Zealand. It first flowered 1981 on a plant of average growth with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7 cm. The anemone formed flower is very large, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep, white with 10 petals and 135-145 petaloids. It is distinguished by its large, high, petaloid centre. Flowers mid-season.

Julianii. *Floricultural Cabinet,* 1835, p.118. Orthographic error for **Juliana.**

Julianne Agee. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1988, Yearbook, p.188, Reg. No. 2081 with illustration: Large size, pure white, anemone form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Kermit E. Agee, Nacogdaches, Texas, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 30 petals, 58 petaloids

and light yellow anthers. Flower is pure white with ruffed edges on petals and petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and slow with dark green leaves 7.2 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Julia's Favorite. *(C.japonica),* Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.34: One of Harvey Short's 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) seedlings - a creamy white with deep rose streaks. The flower blushes to a lavender pink. The peony form flowers are medium to large and appear midseason. Released by Coolidge Gardens, Harvey Short's "Camellias of Tomorrow", 1955-1956. Sport: **Julia's Favorite Pink**

Julia's Favorite Pink. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.1, back cover: A solid pink sport of **Julia's Favorite.** Originated in USA.

Julia's Wish. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1964, *Camellia News,* No.16, p.28, Reg. No.66: Originated by J.C. Scott Waine, Warrawee, N.S.W., Australia. Grown from seeds picked near **Gauntlettii** and **Shiragiku** in 1956. It first bloomed 1963 with informal double flowers, 10 cm across. Colour is white with occasional pink fleck. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant habit, dense growth with large, oval, dark green leaves.

Julie. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.219,220, Reg No.655: A 6 year old camellia hybrid seedling, **Robbie** x **Dr Tinsley,** that first bloomed 1958; originated by V.R. James, Aptos, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The peony form flowers are 9 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals and 20 petaloids. The flowers are salmon pink to peach pink with yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Julie Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Zhuliye'.

Julie Anne. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News,* No.12, p.25, Reg. No.56: Originated by Mrs A.S. McCloy, Wahroonga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from the garden of Dr A.L. Ducker, Lindfield, N.S.W. that first flowered 1959. The flower is an incomplete double, 9-10 cm across. The colour is a deep, rosy red with a silvery streak down each petal. It is a vigorous, upright grower and blooms early to mid-season.

Julie Ballard. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS,.1989, *Camellia News,* No.111, p.12, Reg. No.373: Originated by Keith Ballard, Mount Waverley, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of **Show Girl** that first flowered in 1984. Informal double to peony form flowers are deep pink (RHS.CC.68B) with 40 fluted and folded petals and petaloids, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Plant growth is rapid and upright. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, keeled, glossy green, moderately serrate, 7 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Julie Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.108, Reg. No.1545: A large, soft pink, anemone form *C.japonica* mutant of **Julie (Kramer).** Early to late flowering. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Julie Felix. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.12, Reg. No.194: An 8 year old seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Joshua E. Youtz,** originated by Felix Jury, Waitara, New Zealand. It has an open, spreading habit and slow growth rate. The leaves are dark green and average, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The rose form double flower has 55 petals and is soft rose suffused to very pale rose in the centre, The large flowers, 13 cm across x 4 cm deep, bloom mid-season to late and have a characteristic waviness in their conformation. Orthographic errors: 'Julia Felix', 'Julia Falix', 'Julia Palix'.

Julie Kate. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.287: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by J.A. Hansen, Waikanae, NZ that first bloomed 1988. Upright, open growth of a medium rate. Leaves dark green, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers rose form double to loose, peony double, 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 32 petals and an occasional petaloid. Colour is deep, salmon pink, with cream filaments and gold anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Flower tends to be cup-shaped. RHS. Colour chart: 52A.

Julie (Kramer). *(C.japonica),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue 1974, invalidly as 'Julie'. A sport of **Pat Nixon.** *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.108, Reg. No.1544: A large, white anemone form *C.japonica* mutant of **Pat Nixon,** early to late. All other characteristics similar to **Pat Nixon** Reg. No.1265. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Sport: **Julie Blush.** Note: ACS had already registered a camellia with the name **Julie,** Reg. No.655, 1962-1963, *American Camellia Yearbook.*

Julie Marie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.92, Reg. No.885: A 9 year old chance seedling of **Joshua E. Youtz,** originated by Louis W. Strohmeyer, San Gabriel, California, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The pure white flowers are peony form with yellow anthers and measue 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. The petals are high in the centre, folded. Early to mid-season flowering.

Julie Nixon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.60: Renaming of 'Julie', ACS Reg. No.1544, 1979, due to the existence of a previous registration of the same name (Reg. No.655, 1962). See **Julie (Kramer).**

Julie Robinson. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.27 with colour photo; Large, white, semi-double to loose peony form. Leaves medium size, narrow-elliptic. Bushy, upright shrub. Raised by Barry Robinson, South Africa.

Julie Variegated. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.178, Reg. No.1913: A medium pink and white, semi-double to rose form double *C.hybrid* form of **Julie** (Reg. No.655), mid-season flowering. Originated by Edwin L. Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 7 cm deep with 26 petals, white filaments and yellow anthers. Note: The Registration No.1913 was re-allocated from the duplicate registration of 'Jean Feathers'.

Julienne David. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Pink single.

Julie's Own. *(C.hybrid).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1993, No.127, p.8, Reg No.423: Originated by K.P. Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. Chance seedling of **Wirlinga Princess.** First flowered 1989. A miniature, semi-double, light pink flower, (RHS.CC.62C), of 11-14 petals, white tipped, 4.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on a medium spreading, slightly pendulous plant. Leaves mid-green, flat, ovate, acuminate apices, matt surface, serrulate margins, 4.2 cm long x 2.6 cm wide. Petals notched and folded. Filaments bunched with an occasional petaloid. Flowers prolifically along stems and terminals. A miniature, cluster flowering hybrid. Scented.

Juliet. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Camden Park seedling 65/52, originated in Australia by Sir Willaim Macarthur, 1852. No description. Never distributed. (Believed extinct.)

Juliet Spencer. (*C.*x *williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.28, Reg. No.98: hybrid *C.saluenesis x C.japonica* Daikagura, which first flowered 1957. Spreading, open growth with light green foliage, 9 cm x 4.5 cm. The flowers are semi-double to peony form, an outer row of waved petals and numerous rabbit eared petaloids; colour deep pink, size 12 cm across x 9 cm deep, anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers mid-season to late.

Julietta. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:45. Orthographic error for **Juliette.**

Juliette. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15: A striking, very double flower; pure white, striped with carmine. (from Boll). Originated by Boll, USA. Orthographic error: 'Julietta'.

Juliette Low. Pyron, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.72. Abbreviation for **Juliette Gordon Low.**

Juliette Gordon Low. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.163, Reg. No.1022: A 15 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1960, originated by W.H. Fleetwood, Savannah,

Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 7.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar in colour to **Julia France**, is 14.5 cm across and has 23 petals. Pale, blush pink with bright yellow anthers and filament. The petals are troughed with a few rabbit ears interspersed with stamens. Mid-season blooming. Abbreviation: 'Juliette Low'.

Julyn Smith. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.5. Orthographic error for **Hulyn Smith.**

Jûmonji. (Sign of the Cross), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.268: Medium sized, incomplete double, with 2-3 rows of large, imbricated petals around a cluster of small petals, petaloids and stamens. White with blush pink at petal base and a few carmine stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

June. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1946. Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni.**

June Atkins. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.160, Reg. No.1907: A small to medium, pink and white, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by Edwin & June Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed in 1981. Average flower size 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 68 petals. Cold hardy.

June Buchanan. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, Vol.XVII, No.1, p.45, Reg. No.278: A 12 year old seedling of *C.japonica,* **Tiffany,** originated by H. Buchanan, Palmerston North, New Zealand. First bloomed 1984. Growth habit, upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The flower is a pink peony, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with about 30 petals and 160 petaloids. Flowers from early to late. Flowers of good texture, self grooming. See RHS. Colour Chart 55D-B.

June Curry. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2854; Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.119 with colour photo. Registered and propagated by Randolph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla. Medium sized, 7.5-9.5cm diameter x 6.5cm deep flower is semi-double to loose peony, light pink. Central spray of stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers fall in one piece. Plant is upright and open with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers late.

June Girl. SCCS, 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.146: Orthographic error for **Junie Girl.**

June Holdship. *(C.japonica), Don Ellison, Camellias, A Photo Dictionary,* 1997, p.49 with colour photo; Large semi-double, flowers mid-season, broad columnar stamen cluster, medium upright growth.

June McCaskill. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.55: Clear pink. Large semi-double with trumpet centre. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Originated in USA at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. See black and white photo, p.115, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

June Mackaye. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.160, Reg. No.1859: A medium to large, white, formal double *C.japonica* (**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Tom Cat**) seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 70-100 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

June Norman. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2165: a medium to large size, dark rose pink to rose red, formal double *C.reticulata* hybrid seedling of **Diamond Head.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by James Norman, Keystone Heights, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.123: The 7 year old seedling

first bloomed 1984. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 110 petals. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

June Stewart. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.237, Reg. No.782: A 15 year old chance seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) that first flowered 1955. Originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with 10 cm x 5 cm leaves. Flowers are peony form and measure 10-12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 17 petals and 17 petaloids. Colour orange rose-red with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **June Stewart Supreme.**

June Stewart Supreme. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.283, Reg. No.783: A sport of **June Stewart** obtained by grafting onto virus affected stock. Characteristics the same as for **June Stewart** except the flowers are highly variegated with white. Originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA. Synonym: June Stewart Variegated'.

June Stewart Variegated. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.4, p.17 as 'June Stewart Var.'. Synonym for **June Stewart Supreme.**

Junella Hardison. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Scions. No description. ACS 1994, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.61, Reg. No.2297: Originated by Dick P. Hardison, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. A very large, deep pink semi-double to anemone form double to peony form, chance seedling. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 14 petals, 3-4 rabbit ears, yellow anthers and white filaments. Growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate. Leaves dark green, 9.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide. Colour photo pp.64-65.

Jungfrau. Cannon, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.38, No.4 as 'Jung Frau' No description. Originated in USA. Not validly listed.

Jungle Gardens Imperator. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Synonym for **Imperator (American).**

Junie Girl. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1986, vol.XIV, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.237: Hybrid of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Supreme**, raised by Colin Spicer, Feilding, New Zealand. The plant is 16 years old and first bloomed 1973. A rapid grower with an upright habit and pale green leaves, 7-9 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide. The large, loose, peony form flowers are 10-14 cm across x 6-7 cm deep. The colour is white in the centre, shading out to very pale pink. Long flowering season from early to late. Orthographic error: 'June Girl'.

Junie Lancaster. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2407. A medium size, light red, anemone form chance seedling. Flowers early. Originated by Dr. J.M. Habel, Suffolk, Va., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 29 year old seedling first flowered in 1968. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 12 petals, numerous petaloids, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Junior Miss. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.131, Reg. No.1215: A 12 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1964. Originated by C.C. Crutcher, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves averaging 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is blush pink on edges with yellow anthers and gold filaments. It measure 8-10 cm across, is fragrant and blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Shaonü'.

Jûnihitoe. (Female Ceremonial Court Dress), *(C.rusticana),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki,* No.12, p.8, pl.30, description, p.15. See also colour photos: *Encyclopedua of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.456, p.179 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.80: Formal double, crimson, 8-10 rows of about 25 concave petals and a round bud centre of about 30 petals, half of which are

peach pink, which is a distinguishing feature of this cultivar, 7 cm across. Leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm, obovate, glossy green, acuminate apex, hirsute, concave, finely, shallowly serrate. Originated in Imizu Sub-Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Japan by Kirino, Akitoyo. Resembles **Kinkô.**

Juno. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. Camden Park seedling 41/51, raised by Sir William Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia in 1851. No description. Never distributed. (Believed extinct.)

Juno. Geo. Jackman & Son, 1954-1955, *Planter's Handbook,* No,16, p.18: A large, single red, whose central boss of stamens is shaped like a shaving brush. Hillier Catalogue, 1956-1957. A large, single, red with a large central boss of stamens like a brush. This is the *Flora & Sylva,* 1904, **Jupiter,** renamed, as it was invalid due to a different cultivar having previously been listed as **Jupiter** by both Berlèse and Verschaffelt in 1849 and van Houtte in 1843. In England in paricular, 'Juno' and 'Jupiter' are used as altemative names for the same cultivar. Synonym for **Jupiter (Paul).**

Junone. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Junonia.**

Junonia. *(C.japonica),* Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.129: Complete informal double, 8-9 cm across, of a lacquered red with rare red streaks. Similar to **Pallade Maculata** but fuller and of a more intense red. Originated in Italy by Negri from seed. Orthographic variant: 'Junone'.

Juntren. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* No.3, p.25. Taiwanese name for **Zaochun,** (Early Spring).

Jupiter. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue 1843-1844, 12:yy: Bright, salmon flesh red, imbricated flower, pure white band down the centre of each petal (from Smith). Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central Horticulture de France,* 42:31: 10-11 cm across, formal double, blood red, colour lining flesh, shading to salmon rose, regularly crossed by white lines. Petals in 7-8 tiers, large, cupped, rounded, some notched, some entire. Closely imbricated, all marked from top to bottom with a narrow, white band. See colour pl.III, Book III, Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Verschaffelt says he received his plants from Italy, however the original listing by van Houtte says "from Smith". This would be James B. Smith, Philadelphia, USA.

Jupiter (Paul). *(C.japonica),* Paul, 1904, *Flora & Sylva* as 'Jupiter'. with illustration. Hillier & Sons Nursery Camellia List, No.7, 1957-1958, p.15: Large size, single flowers, with broad, overlapping petals; geranium-lake with darker veins. A vigorous, erect grower. Previous to 1903 this name ('Jupiter') was used for a double variety. Puddle & Hanger, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.14, pp.150,151 as 'Jupiter': Single of 8-9 petals, 4.5 cm long, wide and broadly obovate, some emarginate, colour carmine rose 621; size 8.5-9 cm across with a prominent central cylinder of stamens with white filaments. Foliage glossy, dark green, ovate-elliptic or elliptic, margins shallowly, sharply serrate, apex short acuminate, 5.5-6 cm wide x 9 cm long on a compact, upright plant. A first class single red variety, free flowering, fairly frost resistant, with good foliage. Sets seed freely. It has been confused with other single red varieties and is represented on the Continent by an inferior form. It gained an Award of Merit in 1953 from the RHS, when shown erroneously as 'Apollo'. Pseudonyms: 'Juno', 'Apollo', ' Jupiter'. Synonym: 'Paul's Jupiter'.

Juraku. (Many Kinds of Pleasure), *(C.japonica),* Adachi. 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement,* p.89, colour photo. See also colour photos and descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.328, pl.188; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.13, p.5; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.143, p.83; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.274. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.80, colour photo, p.224: Leaves ovate to ovate-elliptic, deep green, strongly wavy, coarsely serrate, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers large size, pale pink, 6-7 petals margined rosy pink,

widely opened, lobulated and undulate. Late flowering. Raised from seed by S. Katayama, Juraka-en, Ikedu-shi, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. See Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.340. Sport: **Juraku-benifukurin.** The name “Juraku” means "to collect everlasting pleasures" and is derived from "Juraku-en", S. Katayama's Nursery.

Juraku-benifukurin. (Red Bordered 'Juraku'), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1969, ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.36, p.22 as 'Juraku-beni-furakin': A sport of **Juraku.** Pale pink with a red border. Originated by S. Katayama, Japan.

Juraku-beni-furakin. Andoh, 1969, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.26, p.22. Orthographic error for **Juraku-benifukurin.**

Juraku-hachigô. Synonym for **Atsumori.**

Juraku-nigo. (Juraku Number 2), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Large, pink, single, near to magnolia form. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan by Katayama. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1967, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8.

Juraku-tsubaki. (Juraku Camellia), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku,* vol.3: Different reading for **Shiraku-tsubaki.**

Jûrin. (Ten Layers), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki,* pl.24; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Medium sized double flowers, variegated with red and white in various designs. Looks like a cluster of clouds. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) This is the camellia listed by Kaempfer in his *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* 1712 as 'Dsjurin'. Noted: In these listings, different kanji are used, with the same pronunciation.

Jûrinji. (Name of Temple). *(C.japonica),* Kinji Ohara, Tateyama, Chiba, 1993-1994, *List of Camellias:* Red to Purplish red single. Medium size. Originated in Japan.

Jurô-an. (Hermitage of Longevity), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Pure white, double, medium size. Originated in Japan.

Jurô-an. (Hermitage of Longevity), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.137, black and white photo and description; Colour photos: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.10 as ‘Jyurôan'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.282, p.122; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.133; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.80, description, p.224: Medium small, cup-shaped, deep pink single, 5-6 petals and a large cluster of stamens with bright yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep, glossy green, elliptic, venation prominent, apex acuminate, shallowly, sharply serrate. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Different readings: 'Jurohan', 'Jyurôan'. Resembles **Tarô'an.** Said to be a seedling of 'Tarô'an'(Engei).

Jurohan. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.214. Different reading for **Jurô-an.**

Jûroppôan. (Obscure) *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.175 with colour photo; White base sprayed with deep red spots and patterns. Small tubular single. Flowers early to late. Leaves small, elliptic. Upright, somewhat weak growth. A natural seedling of **Kasenzan**, released by Yasushi Ihara, Shimane Pref., Japan, in 2001.

Jurui Huang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the NZ. *C. williamsii* **Jury's Yellow.** Later changed to ‘Zhuruihuang’.

Jury 216. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.186. Renamed **Eryldene Excelsis.**

Jury Yellow. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki. A Propos de Camellia,* p.48. Orthographic error for **Jury's Yellow.**

Jury's Apple Blossom Sun. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.13, Reg. No.444. Registered by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* that first flowered 1990. Flower is 8 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, semidouble, with about 18 spatulate petals, the outer ones notched at the tips. Petal colour shades from mid-pink (RHS.CC.73C) tips to a light pink (RHS.CC.69B) base. The stamen mass is compact with bright clear yellow anthers on yellow filaments. The flower is of delicate appearance and quite flat in form. Plant is of average height and form and slow growth rate, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Jury's Charity. SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.149. Synonym for **Charity.**

Jury's Joy. *(C.sasanqua), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1986, No.8, p.14, Reg. No.244: Originated by L. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Parentage and age unknown. The plant has a spreading habit and average growth rate with dark green, sharply serrated, 7-8 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide leaves. The flower varies between semi-double and peony, 7 cm across x 4 cm wide with 22-28 petals and 5-10 petaloids and a few pale yellow stamens. The colour is creamy white at the base deepening to medium pink at the outer edge. (RHS.CC. Red Group 62D, C, B & A).

Jury's Moon Moth. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.14, Reg. No.447. Registered by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A cross between *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* x *C.japonica* **K. Sawada.** The flower is a large semi-double, 12 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with about 13 long and narrow notched petals. Colour is pale pink, shading somewhat lighter to the flower centre, giving an overall effect of RHS.CC.69A. The clump of stamens is rather lax, with interspersed yellow stamens and 20-30 white petaloids. The flowers are large for the size of the plant, saucer-like and rather floppy. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Jury's Pearl. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.13, Reg. No.446. Registered by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A cross between *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* x *C.japonica* **Tomorrow**, which first flowered in 1992. The flower is a rose form double, about 12 cm diameter x 6 cm deep, with 40-50 near-circular, strongly waved petals that are pale pink (RHS.CC.62D) at the outside, shading to a creamy pink (RHS.CC.11D) at the centre. The stamen mass has no petaloids but is split into about 5 segments by the innermost 5 small petals. The most notable features are the waving of the petals and the cream flower centre. The plant is upright, dense and medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Jury's Sunglow. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.27, Reg. No.266: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand from the cross **Kimberley** x *C.x williamsii* **Dark Nite.** The 12 year old plant first flowered 1980 grows at an average rate with a dense, upright habit. The dark green leaves are almost round, measuring 6.5-7 cm long x 5 cm wide. The small to medium size flowers are anemone to peony form with 45 petals and are 7.5-8 cm across x 5 cm deep. Masses of petaloids fill the centre with a few stamens which have carmine filaments and creamy anthers. The colour is close to crimson lake. (RHS.CC.52A). The flowers have multi-centres and open mid-season.

Jury's Yellow. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1976, vol.XI, No.5, p.11, Reg. No.121: A seedling from the cross *([C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Edith Linton**] x *C.japonica* **Gwenneth Morey**), raised by L. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand and first flowered 1971. The plant has an upright, dense growth habit with light green foliage and measures 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower is anemone form with 9 white petals and about 50 cream coloured petaloids. Its size is up to 8 cm across and it blooms early to late. See colour photo, p.43 Fischer,1986, *Kamellien.* Orthographic error: 'Jury Yellow'. Chinese synonym: 'Jurui Huang', later changed to ‘Zhuruihuang’.

Jûsanya. (Night of 13th day of the 9th Lunar Month), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.80, colour photo, p.224, description: Very small, irregular single with 5-6 long, emarginate petals of light red with a violet cast and a brush-like cluster of light, yellow stamens. Leaves narrow-elliptic, apex long-acuminate, base narrow-cuneate, light green with yellowish venation and coarse, sharp serration. Petiole hirsute. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Jushoku. (Light of Longevity), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino.1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.243, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red with white patches, open, star-shaped single with 5 long, ovate petals and central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic to lanceolate, apices long, tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Hagoromo.**

Jussiana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.143. Orthographic error for **Jussieua.**

Jussieana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.117. Orthographic error for **Jussieua.**

Jussieni. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Jussieua.**

Jussieu. Maupoil & Figlio Cataloge, 1847. Orthographic error for **Jussieua.**

Jussieua. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.28: Double, light rose, with cupped petals. Orthographic errors: 'Jussieui', 'Jussieni', 'Jussieu', 'Jussieuii', 'Jussieana', 'Jussieunana', 'Jussieuiana', 'Jussieuana'. Originated in France. Synonym: 'Lutiana'.

Jussieuiana. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1839. Orthographic error for **Jussieua.**

Jussieui. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. Orthographic error for **Jussieua.**

Just Darling. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.161, Reg. No.1391: A 7 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling of 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) that first bloomed in 1974. Originated by Dr W.F. Mathis, Moultrie, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves averaging 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The formal double Alba Plena type, bloom is pink like 'Pink Perfection', (Otome), with 60 petals. Average size is 3.8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo, p.26, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XVI, No.7, Nov.1990.

Just Hazel. *(C.japonica), ICS Journal,* 2008, p.122 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of **Yours Truly,** originated by Mr J. Benson, Devon, UK. First flowered 2008 at circa 7 years. A bushy shrub of dwarf habit and slow growth. Flowers late season. Semi-double white, with variable red (RHSCC 55B) markings, cream stamens, and elongated petals typical of the **Lady Vansittart** group. Diameter 5-6 cm x 3-4 cm deep. Spent blooms shatter.

Just Peachy. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2008, p.30 with colour photo, Regn No. 2742; A 9 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, peach pink, loose anemone to peony form with yellow anthers and white filaments. Fragrant. Flowers early to late. A seedling of *C.hybrid* **Salab.** Originated in 1998 by Don Bergamini, Martinez, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.117 with colour photo; Growth is dense and at average rate. Light green leaves are 6.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Just Sue. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News,* No.43, p.34, Reg. No.138: Originated by Roger H. Hall, Tea Tree Gulley, South Australia. A mutant of *C.japonica* **Margaret Davis.** It is similar to the parent, except for the colour of the blooms, which are a light cyclamen pink with the petal margins edged bright rose. See colour photo, front cover, 1972, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.47. Sport: **Just Sue Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Qingqiu'.

Just Sue Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.4 as 'Just Sue Var.': A virus variegated form of **Just Sue** - Light, cyclamen pink margined bright rose and blotched white. Originated in USA.

Justabilis. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Justimo. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.117. Orthographic error for **Justinio.**

Justin Huertin. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.5. Orthographic error for **Justine Heurtin.**

Justine Carroll. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.161, Reg. No.1865: A medium sized, light, bright pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Emil Carroll, Conroe, Texas, USA. The 3 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 9.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 26-30 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Justine Heurtin. *(C.japonica),* Jules Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.10: Imbricated. Pure White. Medium large. Originated in France by M. Heurtin, Nantes in 1874. Orthographic error: 'Justin Huertin'.

Justinia. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Synonym for **Justinianae.**

Justinianae. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:53. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Justinia,'. A plant at Longwood in 1957.

Justinie. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Justinio.**

Justinio. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.47. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.I: The blossom, of medium size, is composed of numerous, rounded, bilobate petals arranged with geometric precision; at the centre they are oblong and upright. The colour is a deep cherry-rose at the circumference, more delicate at the centre. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Justinie', 'Justimo', 'Justino'. Synonym: 'Giustinio'.

Justino. Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.15. Orthographic error for **Justinio.**

Jusubria. Wm R. Prince, Linnian Gardens & Nurseries Catalogue, 1860, p.6. Orthographic error for **L'Insubria.**

Jusugasane. Different reading for **Shusugasane.**

Juta. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425; Chinese synonym for the Germany *C.japonica* **Jutta.**

Jutre. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal,* p.25. Taiwanese for **Jiuqu.** (Nine Bends).

Jutta. *(C.japonica),* Peter Fischer, Nov.1987, *Mein Schöner Garten,* p.4, colour photo: Medium size, bright, porcelain pink, formal double with 4-5 rows of pointed petals. Parents **Mrs D.W. Davis** x **Adolphe Audusson.** Originated by Peter Fischer, West Germany. Chinese synonym 'Juta'.

Juttre. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Synonym for **Jiuqu.** (Nine Bends).

Juxing Meihong Manao. Gao Jiyin, Ltr.30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Elegans** as 'Chandleri Elegans Pink'.

Juyechun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.429; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Nokogiriba-tsubaki.**

Juyo. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias:* (Japan) Has not yet bloomed." It was never again listed and no Japanese variety has been located which matches this name.

Jyanomegasa. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.21 as 'Jyanome-gasa'. Different reading for **Janomegasa.**

Jyatkô. Seibundô Shinkôsha, *Garden Life,* No.17, p.23, 1966. Orthographic error for **Jakkô.**

Jyômanji. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.16. Different reading for **Jômanji.**

Jyôryûji. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.132 as 'Jyôryuji'. Different reading for 'Jôryûji', name changed to **Iwazumi.**

Jyuhai. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.104. Different reading for 'Juhai', synonym for **Sakazukiba.**

Jyukô. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.25. Different reading for **Jukô.**

Jyurô-an. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.10 as ‘Jyurôan'. Different reading for **Jurô-an.**

K.

K.L. Wheeler. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **R.L. Wheeler.**

K. Ohara. (Name of Nurseryman). *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.10: Originated by Kinji Ohara, Chiba, Japan. Medium to large size, white semi-double. Petals become frilly, wavy and upright as flower matures. Blooms mid-season to late. See colour plate between pp.36-37, *International Camellia Journal,* 1993.

K.O. Hester. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS., Oct.1972, *The Camellia Review*, vol.34, No.1, p.15: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Tali Oueen', (**Dali Cha**), released by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. A very large, medium, orchid pink, semi-double with irregular, upright petals. Vigorous, open growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by K.O. Hester, Laguna Hills, California. See colour photo facing p.52, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973. Front cover, SCCS, 1973, *The Camellia Review*, vol.34, No.3.Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.159. Sport: **K.O. Hester Variegated.**

K.O. Hester Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Cannon, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34, No.4 as 'K.O. Hester Var.' - Medium, orchid pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

K.I. Karata. Meyer Piet, 1978, SCCS., *The Camellia Review.* Orthographic error for **Kikarako.**

K. Sawada. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, pl.19: (US Patent No.431). This new Camellia was created by Overlook Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, USA. The flowers are pure white, very double and fully imbricated. It is usually 10-12 cm across, but often larger. It has 50-70 petals, the edges roll inwards and symmetrically overlap each other. When fully open it sometimes shows a few petaloids or yellow stamens in the centre. It blooms mid-season. The leaves are medium in size and thickness, elliptic to lanceolate, serrated, leathery and dark green. Synonym: 'Silver Moon'. Originated from seed imported from Japan. First flowered 1933. For black and white photo see p.188, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol. I. Chinese synonym 'Sawada'.

Kabai. ACS., 1974, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.1. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kôbai.**

Kabinkakushi. (Concealing the Vase), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* A large, single, red with one row of petals. Different reading: 'Kaheikakushi'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kabo. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.76, No.321. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Grace Caple.**

Kabuki. (Kabuki). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan*), 2010, p.155 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, red blothed with white. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Tamagasumi**, released by Yasushi Ihara in 2001. From Niigata Pref., Japan.

Kabutoyama. (Mount Kabuto), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List, as* 'Kabuto-yama': Small to medium size, deep red, tubular single from Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Blooms mid-season.

Kachô. (Flowers and Birds), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.11: Medium size, red, rose form double to formal double. Late blooming. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Note: This name came from "Kachô-fûgetsu" meaning flowers, birds, wind and the moon; symbolising the beauty of nature. Named and released by Yoshio Yamada in 1983.

Kachô. (Flowers and Birds), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large size, white, semidouble with two rows of petals; very early flowering. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: This name came from "Kachô-fûgetsu" meaning flowers, birds, wind and the moon; symbolising the beauty of nature.

Kaen-no-taki. (Fall of Flame). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.53 with colour photo; English translation p.35. Small, red, bowl shaped single with tubular stamen cluster. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, somewhat vigorous. A seedling of unknown parentage, originated and released by Mamoru Naitô in 1997. From Niigata Prefecture.

Kaerimi. (Looking back on Something). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.53 with colour photo; English translation p.34. Medium size, pink, flat single with circular stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Yukimiguruma**, names and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1975. From Tokyo.

Kaeruyamabito. (Returned Hermit), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:*- Red, marbled and splashed white, large, double, petals thick, stamens cylindrical. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Kisanjin', 'Kisan-no-hito', 'Kizanjin'. (Believed extinct.)

Kaeshitamazusa. (Returned Love Letter), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White. Medium size single, long petals, magnolia form. Different readings: 'Hengyokusyo', 'Kaesutamazusa'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kaesutamazusa. Different reading for **Kaeshitamazusa.**

Kafeibei. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Demi-Tasse.**

Kaga aka hassaku. *(C.japonica), Camellia Photo Collection,* 1997 Japan, p.24 with colour photo; small red single, almost closed form with overlapping petals.

Kagabeni-hassaku. (Kaga - Red Hassaku), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1974, *International Camellia Journal*, No.6, p.15 as 'Kaga-beni-hassaku': Rose-pink. Medium sized single. Early blooming. Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kaga-beni-shidare. (Kaga's Red Weeper), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.188, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, wide campanulate single with 5 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals, and a central stamen cylinder with pink filaments, joined for the lower third, and golden anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant habit willowy and weeping. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.55 with colour photo; English translation p.36. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoku in 1975.

Kagabotan. (Kaga's Peony), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.388, 638: Medium sized, incomplete double, pink flowers with paler edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kaga-chiyozuru. (Kaga Thousand Year Crane), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.31, colour photo, p.206, description: Small, companulate single of 5-6 petals, pale pink and blush pink, streaked, splashed and freckled with carmine. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves small, elliptic, long acuminate, mid-green, serrulate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kaga-dono. (Lord of Kaga). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.55 with colour photo; English translation p.36. Medium size, pink fading to white in the centre, bowl shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium

sized, recurved. A chance seedling of **Seiôbo,** originated and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1988. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Kaga-hassaku. (Kaga's 'Hassaku'), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.371; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.10, colour photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.329; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.32, colour photo, p.206, description: Small, white, cup-shaped single of 5 petals, 5-6 cm across with a fat, central cylinder of stamens, light, brownish yellow anthers, cream filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to long-ovate, apex long-acuminate, margins coarsely serrate, thick, venation prominent. See p.49, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* "Kaga" is an old name for the Ishikawa Prefecture and 'Hassaku' is the first day of the 8th lunar month and, in this case, indicates early flowering. In the Edo era this variety was developed by "Kaga" retainers and prized for "Chabana" (Tea Ceremony). In the Chûbu district there a variety with same name of 'Hassaku' but it is a different camellia. In recent years the name was changed to **Kaga-hassaku** but in Kanazawa it is called 'Hassaku-tsubaki'. Synonym: 'Kaga-shirohassaku'.

Kagahyôgo. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.87: Medium sized, deep crimson, anemone form with pointed guard petals and a compact, petaloid centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kaga-jishi. (Kaga Lion), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.375, colour photo and description: Large size, white to pale pink with deeper pink and red stripes, peony form double with a row of large, rounded guard petals and a centre of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Blooms early through mid-season. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Kaga-hassaku.** Originated, named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1984.

Kaga-koshibori. (Kaga Small Spotted), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1978, vol.II, pl.354, p.145, description, p.249, 250: A medium sized, cup-shaped single with large, round, overlapping petals of white, lightly peppered, dotted and dashed with crimson, about 9 cm across and having a central, compact cylinder of stamens with yellow anthers and pale, cream filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, large, broad-ovate, apex abrupt acuminate, mid-green, margins serrated. See p.251, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.31, colour photo. Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.54 with colour photo; English translation p.35. A natural seedling of **Kaga-hassaku** from a private family in Kanazawa City. Originated by Torao Kaneko, named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1967.

Kaga-koshimino. ('Koshimino' from Kaga), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.86, black and white photo and description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.31, colour photo, p.206: A soft, apricot pink, open, peony form with two rows of imbricated petals surrounding a centre of intermingled stamens and erect, fluted and folded petals. Leaves lanceolate, apex long-tapering acuminate, dark green, margins serrate. Early flowering. Originated with an old family in Unoki-chô, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1972.

Kagami. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.129, colour photo and description: Medium size, soft pink, fading to white at the centre, cup-shaped to ballon flower shaped, single, with 5 petals with rolled-in margins, broad, central stamen column with creamy filaments, joined for the lower half and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic-lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, apices acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Hiroshima City. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981.

Kagami-yama. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.480: Ihei Itô, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Light coloured, large flower. Resembles a chrysanthemun in form. Petals pink with broad, white edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kagamontana. Kitamura, 1950, as *C.rusticana* var. *kagamontana* Masam., *Hokuriku Journal of Botany*, 1954, 3(1): inside front cover.

Kaga-nishiki. (Ishikawa Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.385, p.196, description, p.204: Leaves dark green, thin, oblong to oblong-elliptic, gradually acuminate, impressed venation, margins dentate-serrulate, 7.4-8.4 cm long x 3.4-3.7 cm wide. Flowers semi-double, palest pink, striped with rose in various shades (Rose Madder 23/2, Spinel Red 0023 - 0023/2). Petals arranged in two concentric circles; outer, widely spreading, inner erect. Outer petals 7-11, inner 3-6; largest petal 5.2 cm wide x 3.7 long, shallowly emarginate. Stamens in two circles, mostly accompanied by a few petaloids. Late flowering. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kaga-no-shira-ume. (White Plum from Ishikawa), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.32, colour photo, p.206, description: Medium size, white, single with 5, widely opening petals and a small, scattered cluster of yellow stamens, like those of a plum flower. Blooms late. Leaves ovate to wide-ovate, apex abrupt acute, finely, sharply serrate. See p.60, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated with a private family in Tsuruki Town, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Selected by Tamon Fukuoka, named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1950. Different reading: 'Kaga-shiro-ume'.

Kaga-no-ume. (Plum Blossom from Ishikawa), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.163, p.82,-description, p.137: Leaves large, ovate-elliptic to broad-elliptic, shortly cuspidate-acuminate, shiny, dark green, 9.5-11 cm long x 6.5-7 cm wide; petiole 10 mm long, very hairy. Flowers widely opened, single, 7-9 deep red (Cardinal Red 822/2). Stamen cluster, wide, scattered, 3 cm high, filaments yellowish. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. The name alludes to the form of the stamens like those in plum blossom.

Kaga-no-yûbae. (Ishikawa's Sunset Glow), *(C.rusticana)*, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.7, p.103. Introduced by Suzuka. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.400, p.168, description, p.351; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.32, colour photo, p.206, description: Small, deep pink, formal double, 6-7 cm across, finely veined a deeper colour, 6-7 rows of oval petals becoming more cleft towards the outside rows. Large, shiny, dark green leaves, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins coarsely, sharply serrate. Late blooming. See p.394, Yokayama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Unoki-chô, Kahoku-gun, Ishizawa Prefecture, Japan. Original tree was in the garden of Nakamura, Ryôichi. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.55 with colour photo; English translation p.36.

Kagari. Yokahama Nursery Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1895, p.12. Orthographic error for **Kagiri.**

Kagariba. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.55. Corruption of Japanese name **Kagaribi.**

Kagaribi. (Bonfire), *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Flame red. Large semi-double to rose form double. Originated in Japan. See Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.185, black and white photo. Corruption of name: 'Kagariba'

Kagaribi. (Bonfire), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.240, p.121, description, p.163: Leaves narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, thin, finely denticulate, 6.2-8.6 cm long x 4.2-4.5 cm wide; petioles 3-6 mm long, copiously hairy. Flowers peony form with narrow petals, deep red (Currant Red 821/3). Outer petals, 8-16, oblong, emarginate, recurved; inner petals 22-70,

narrow, wrinkled, intermingled with the stamens. Flowers late. Originated in Japan by Mr Kobayashi, Yatsu-chô, Toyama Prefecture.

Kaga-shiro-shidare. (White Weeping from Kaga). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.54 with colour photo; English translation p.36. Medium size, white, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, plicate at centre ribs. Weeping branches. A cultivar at a private family in Kanazawa City, selected by Baizan Nakamura, named and released by Ishikawa Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1976. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Kagashidare. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.332, p.138. Synonym for **Shiroshidare-tsubaki.**

Kaga-shirohassaku. (Kaga's White Hassaku), Andoh, 1974, *International Camellia Journal*, No.6, p.15 as 'Kaga-shiro-hassaku': Synonym for **Kaga-hassaku.**

Kaga-shira-ume. Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.1, A-23. Different reading for **Kaga-no-shira-ume.**

Kaga-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.142. Synonym for **Shirokarako.**

Kaga-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Ishikawa), (Wabisuke), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.299, p.127: Small, pink, tubular form of 5-6 petals, 3 large, complete petals and 2-3 smaller, incomplete petals with a small central bunch of stamens. Early flowering. Leaves elliptic with long acuminate apex, mid-green, shallowly serrate. Originated in Kanzawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture Japan. Named and released by Ishikawa Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1976. Synonym: 'Niza'emon-wabisuke'. See also: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.32. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description see pp.18-20: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaku Tokushû* No: 11.

Kaga-yagura. (Ishikawa Turret), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.208, p.105, description, p.151: Leaves broadly elliptic, olive green, wavy, lateral veins impressed, 5.8-8.5 cm long x 2.8-4.6 cm wide; petioles 3-4 mm long, copiously hairy. Flower hose-in-hose type, rosy carmine (Carmine 21/1), petals strongly recurved at the apex, larger outer petals, 7-13; inner 4-10. In between the outer and inner petals and the centre are stamens with 3-10 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Mr Iwata, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. "Kaga" is the old provincial name for Ishikawa while "Yagura" is a turret or piled up structure, alluding to the hose-in-hose flower.

Kaga-yûzen. (Ishikawa Muslin), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.264, p.122, description, p.330: Medium sized, red, spotted white, single, 5-7 petals, emarginate, slightly twisted, central stamen cluster, pale yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Leaves obovate-elliptic, mid-green, finely, shallowly serrate, apex acuminate. Mid-season blooming. See p.329, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka;* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, colour photo, p.32, description, p.206. Originated in Noda-chô, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.55 with colour photo; English translation p.36. Dwarf growth. Named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1970.

Kagazome. (Ishikawa Colour), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.132. No description. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kagekiyo. (Hero of a Yôkyoku Drama), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias* of *Japan*, pl.190, p.96, description, p.154: Strongly, wavy, magnolia type of snow camellia. Leaves obovate-elliptic to elliptic, suddenly acuminate, light green, minutely denticulate, impressed venation, 6.4-7.6 cm long x 3.1-3.9 cm wide; petiole 6 mm long, very hairy. Flowers, deep red, (currant red 821/2) petals 15-18 with 1-4 smaller, folded petals inside; oblong, emarginate, wavy. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Mr Sekijirô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.33, colour photo.

Kage-nishiki. (Shadow Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: This flower has many pink petals with red dapples. See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.111. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kageori-nishiki. (Fawn Coloured Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List* of *Sasanqua* of *Japan*, p.11: White with blush base at start of blooming, changing to pure white on which appears a pink wave pattern. Medium size double with round petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kanoke-ori-nishiki'.

Kagetsu. (Flower Moon), *(C.sasanqua)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* White, semi-double with 2 rows of petals; early flowering. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kagetsu. (Excellent Moon). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.57 with colour photo; English translation p.38. Small, pale pink, tubular to bowl shaped single, rounded petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, somewhat plicate in the centre. Somewhat upright. A chance seedling of **Shiratama,** originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1980, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Kagetsu. (Hazy Moon), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei, Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.56. Different reading for **Kasumeru-tsuki** in *Hyakuchinshû*, Sakuden, 1630.

Kageuemon. Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai*. Synonym for **Kageyuza'emon.**

Kageyuza'emon. (Discerning Yuza'emon), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.15: A large, light pink, formal double with colour fading to almost white at petal margins. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kange-yusa'emon'. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Kageuemon', 'Kakezaemon'.

Kagikagira. (Old Bonfire), *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red lined with white. Large, cupped semi-double. Variant Japanese transliteration of unknown origin.

Kagiku. *(C.japonica)*, Santa Rosa Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. No description.

Kagira. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.43. Corruption of Japanese name **Kagiri.**

Kagiri. (Limit), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zoho Chikinshô*, vol.1; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô. 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia* Cultivars of Japan, pl.81. Tuyama. 1968, *Camellias* of *Japan*, pl.64. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai* to *Saibai*, pl.94. *Encyclopedia* of *Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.416. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.32, colour photo, p.206, description: Medium size, formal double, white, 8-9 cm across, imbricated, with many, small, pointed petals, high centre. Leaves broadly elliptic, a little undulate, dull, dark green. Slow, bushy growth. Late blooming. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonyms: 'Pine Cone White', 'Matsukasa Alba', 'Matsukasa White', 'White Matsukasa', 'Gloria', 'Kagiri-tsubaki'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Kagari', 'Kagira'. Pseudonyms: 'Dante', 'White Kagura'. Resembles: **Furansujiro,** 'Nankinjiro', **Hasumijiro** and **Alba Plena**. The name means "limits", perhaps the limit of beauty.

Kagirihôkan. (Limits Crown), *(C.japonica)*, Usami, Naohachi, Ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e:* Purplish white, small size, single, anemone centre. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. Originated in Japan.

Kagiri-tsubaki. *Nagoya Chinzu'e* (ca.1910). See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1985, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127; Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.132. Synonym for **Kagiri.**

Kagirobi. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.86. Orthographic error for **Kagirohi.**

Kagiro'i. (Morning Glow). *(C.japonica),* Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en Mail Order List, 1995-1996, No.617: Originated in Japan by Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en. Medium size anemone form with 8-9 guard petals, light red with a wide white border. Rare colour. A chance seedling of **Helen Boehm** that first flowered 1993.

Kagirohi. (First Light of Dawn). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.56 with colour photo; English translation p.37. Medium size, light yellow, formal double with ball-like buds. Flowers late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, veins obscure. Upright growth. A cross between *C.nitidissima* and *C.japonica* **Silver Chalice.** Under application to the registration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1996. From Osaka.

Kagoshima. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô Furoku*, vol.3, as 'Kagoshima-tsubaki'; Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red ground with white spots. Medium, formal double. See colour photos: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.3. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.295; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.284; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.97; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.329. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.33, description, p.206: A red, marbled and spotted with white, sport of **Matsukasa.** Base colour rosy red, (Claret Rose 021), A medium large, rose form double with the petals arranged like the scales of a pine cone. Gynoecium poor. Flowers mid-season to late. Synonyms: 'Pine Cone', 'Kagoshima-tsubaki', 'Matsukasa-shibori'. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Luerdao'

Kagoshima. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* This flower has narrow, white petals with crimson dapples. The ends of the petals are round. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kagoshimabeni. Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981. Synonym for **Matsukasa.**

Kagoshima-benten. (Kagoshima Goddess), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.317, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, formal double, occasionally showing an abortive stamen or petaloid in the centre when fully opened, with 9-10 rows of imbricated, rounded petals, pine cone form. Blooms late. Leaves dark green, with genetic variegation of pale, yellowish green, oblanceolate, apices acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Kagoshima.** Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1980.

Kagoshima-tsubaki. Itô, Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô Furoku* and Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Synonym for **Kagoshima.**

Kagotsurube. (Well Bucket), (Higo), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.267, p.117; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.34, colour photo, p.206, description: Crimson sometimes splashed with white, large, Higo form with 6-7 petals, 8-11 cm across and a spreading burst of 150-180 stamens, petals large, emarginate to multiple notched, edges sometimes fluted. Leaves, glossy, deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Mid-season blooming. See p.170, Yohoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated as a Higo by the Higo Society in 1970.

Kagura. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Abbreviation for **Daikagura.**

Kagura Gishi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.121. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kagura-jishi.**

Kagura-jishi. (Sacred Lion Dance), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on peony form as large size, pink; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink. Large peony form. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*,

pl.105; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.324; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.380; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.33, colour photo, p.206, description: Light pink, occasionally with rare crimson streaks, medium size, anemone form, with two row of guard petals, some crinkles, and a centre of small, folded, erect petals mixed with stamens. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acute, margins finely serrulate. Corruption: 'Kagura Gishi'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Synonyms: 'Kagura Pink', 'Pink Kagura'. Resembles **Shishigashira.**

Kaguraga-oka. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Very large size, double, red, with white streaks and splashes, divided stamen cluster. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.76. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kaguramai. (Sacred Lion Dance), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.247, colour photo and description: Small size, dark crimson, with a white moire, campanulate single with a central stamen column having red filaments, joined for the lower third, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright, mid-green, elliptic to narrow-elliptic, apices long tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A variegated sport of **Kon-wabisuke.**

Kagura Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Kagura-jishi.**

Kaguya-hime (Chûbu). (Dazzling Princess – Chûbu). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.56 with colour photo; English translation p.37. Small and large stripes of red on pale pink ground, single, thick petals, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, flat. Somewhat upright and vigorous. A chance seedling of **Tatsuta-nishiki.** Originated, named and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1980.

Kaguyahime (Kantô). (Dazzling Princess-Kantô), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.32, colour photo, p.206, description: Small, deep pink, single, 6-7 rounded over-lapping petals, opening widely campanulate with a compact, central stamen column, golden anthers, pale cream filaments. Leaves ovate, dark green, acuminate, finely serrate. Early flowering. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Kaguyahime is the heroine of a famous Japanese fable, the "Moon-child" of the Bamboo Cutter's Tale also known as Teruko (Child of Light). Parentage unknown, named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery in 1970s. From Saitama Prefecture.

Kaguyahime (Niigata). (Dazzling Princess - Niigata), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.33 colour photo, p.206, description: Small, single, red with white blotches. Petals 5, somewhat irregular, overlapping, cup-shaped. Short, compact stamen column with protruding stigma. Leaves dull, dark green, lanceolate, sharply serrate. Originated in Shibata City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1974.

Kaguyama. (Kagu Mountains), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.368: Medium sized, white, incomplete double, 4-5 rows of ragged petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kahê. Different reading for **Kahei.**

Kahei. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu,;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1841, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Large flower, pure red with snow-white spots, peony form. Mid-season flowering. Different reading: 'Kahê'. Sport: **Kahei-shibori.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kahei-shibori. (Kahei's Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* A distict variegated form of **Kahei.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kahô. (Flower Jewel), *(C.japonica x C.sasanqua)* JCS., Japan *Camellia*, 1962, No.25, p.10, pl.5, black and white photo: Pale, peach pink with vertical red marks, campanulate single, medium to

large; cylindrical stamen cluster, bucket shape, petals thick. The young branches and the main veins on the back of the leaves have luxuriant, minute hair. Blooms mid-season. A seedling from the cross *C.japonica* **Takara-no-hana** x *C.sasanqua* **Omoi-no-mama.** Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Originated, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Kahô (Brilliant Phoenix) (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Soft pink, peony form double, very large, blooming in March to April. Tree spreading. Leaves somewhat large. Parents unknown. First flower seen in 2003. Found and named by Kunimitsu Suzuki.

Kahô. Different reading for **Hanatakara** from Chûbu.

Kahong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Alessandro Carmine.**

Kai Mei's Choice. *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.6, (CP.7): Large, three dimensional, rose form flowers which open to a clear rose red in autumn and early winter. The flowers are striking in colour and form with the delicateness of *C.sasanqua.* Originated by Dr Clifford R. Parks, Chapel Hill N.C., USA and named for his wife.

Kaia-nichiki. (Chinese Brocade), Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.13. Orthographic error for **Kara-nishiki.**

Kaiboshi. (Star in Kai), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.451: Small, crimson, semi-double with inner row of petals standing erect. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Kai is the old name for the Yamanashi Prefecture.

Kaidamo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Keizaemon.**

Kaidi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Katie.**

Kaidô. (Quince Flower), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. Single, tubular stamens, peach pink with red base. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kaidô. (Quince Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hini'i.* See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.657: Large size, 5 petalled single, white with blush pink in centre petals, gold stamens, white filaments. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Kaidô-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Kaidô. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.20. Abbreviation for **Kaidômaru.**

Kaidômaru. (Name of a Boy in old Literature), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Large size, cardinal red. Originated in Japan.

Kaidômaru. (Name of a Boy in old Literature), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan;* Nihon Shubyo Co. Catalogue, 1910: Red, large. See colour plates: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.549, p.216; *Ishii's Selected Japanese Camellias*, 1970, pl.22, p.102, 103: White flushed red towards the petal edge. Large semi-double with curled edges. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kwaidômaru'.

Kaidômaru. Synonym for 'Higo-kaidômaru'.

Kaidomaru. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47. Synonym for **Versicolor (Sawada).**

Kaidô-sazanka. (Quince Flower Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.510: A single sasanqua with 5 white, twisted and notched petals, with a touch of rose-pink at their apex, bronwnish anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kaidô-tsubaki. Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai.* Synonym for **Kaidô.**

Kaifuren. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 May 1990. Chinese synonym for **Lady Kay.**

Kaigirobi. ACS *Yearbook* 2011, p.86, caption to photo. Orthographic error for **Kagirohi.**

Kaigo. Different reading for **Tamasaka.**

Kaikeizan. (Mount Kaikei), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Very large size, white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kaikôka. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Japanese name for *C.sasanqua.* Chinese reading: 'Hai-honghua'. Synonyms: 'Senko-sancha', 'Cha-ume'.

Kairaki. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* in section on sasanqua. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kairanbô. (Obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.53 with colour photo; English translation p.35. A large, changing to white, flat single, thick petals, long tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, curved outwards. Upright, vigorous growth, branches somewhat weeping. Believed to be a seedling of **Miyakodori.** Named and released by Kan Utsugi in 1985. From Chiba Prefecture.

Kairyu-cha. Japanese group name for Wabisuke. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoka Keimô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Chinese reading: 'Hailiu Cha'.

Kaisai. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 5th August, 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Kick-Off.**

Kaiselin. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.51. Chinese synonym for **Katherine Nuccio.**

K'ai Shih-san Sheng. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Kaishisan Sheng.**

Kaishisan Sheng. (The Champion of 13 Provinces), *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan,* p.5 as 'K'ai Shihsan Sheng:' Flower large, pink, formal double. Leaves large, 7.2-11.5 cm long x 2.8-5.3 cm wide, elliptic, acute apex, margins serrated. Originated in China.

Kaixuan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.vernalis* **Gaisen.**

Kaixuanmen. (Triumphant Entry), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.71, No.508. Chinese synonym for Feather's **Arch of Triumph.**

Kaiyier. Chinese synonym for Australian *C. japonica* **Kayel.**

Kaizan. (Founder of the Temple), *(C.japonica),* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenicarum Exoticarum; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.316, 404, 491; Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô,* The three plates show a somewhat similar camellia, a large size, semi-double white with various red stripes and splashes. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kajaku-tsubaki. Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.22. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Kujaku-tsubaki', (**Hakuhan-kujaku**).

Kajigasaku. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.11: Very small size, deep red, sake cup form, single. Late blooming. Originated in the Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Kajigawa. (Kaji River), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.34, colour photo, p.207, description: Small, blush pink, of 5 irregular sized petals, cup shaped, and a butter yellow, compact stamen cluster. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apex abrupt acuminate, finely serrate, glossy, mid-green. An old camellia in the Kansai district, origin obscure.

Kajun. (obscure), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.709: Medium size, dark crimson, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kakawaji-tsubaki. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, Utakuni, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kakehashi. (Suspension Bridge), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Petals are single and white and have red dapples. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kakehashi. (Suspension Bridge), (Higo), Uekiya, Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.14, 41: Medium size, 8 cm across single Higo form, white with red and pink streaking and about 100 stamens in an open burst, gold anthers, yellow filaments. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.33, colour photo.

Kakehi. (Raised Conduit), *(C.japonica),* Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai:* Bright red, single, large. Originated in Japan.

Kakezaemon. Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki.* Synonym for **Kageyuza'emon.**

Kaki. *(C.japonica),* Williams and Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40. No description. In a list of Japanese Camellias imported by Mr Uyematsu, Star Nursery, Montebello, California. The name is probably a corruption of its Japanese name as it is unknown in Japan. "Kaki" can mean either a hedge or a persimmon.

Kaki. *(C.japonica),* Roguson's Garden Nursery Catalogue, 1961: Light pink. Medium, formal double, erect growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Roguson's Garden Nursery, Florence, South Carolina, USA.

Kaki-ha-shiratama. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name 'Kakuba-shiratama', synonym for **Rôgetsu.**

Kakinomoto. (Personal Name), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyô.1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Large size, deep pink flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Kakinomoto is the famous poet who compiled *Manyôshû.*

Kaki-no-uchi. (Growing within a Hedge), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellia of Japan,* pl.319, p.161, description, p.185: Leaves narrowly ovate-elliptic to elliptic, apex long acuminate, undulate, venation slightly impressed, about 6.2 cm long x 2.2 cm wide; petiole 5-6 mm long, hairy. Flowers, single, white with slightest nuance of pink, striped pink (Rose Madder 12/3) in various degrees. Petals 5, thin texture, irregularly lobulated. Staminal tube, 3.5 cm high, narrow, filaments white with brownish-black anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in the Shirahata-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Kaki-no-uchi. (Inside a hedge). (Wabisuke). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.261 with colour photo; Small red single, tubular form and tubular stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, flat, medium size. Upright growth. A seedling of **Tarôkaja,** named by Sanae Taniguchi, Tokyo, Japan in the 1980s.

Kakirenge. (Persimmon Lotus Flower), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* This flower has many pink petals which resemble cherry blosson. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kakitsu. Sakata Catalogue, 1939; Chûgai Catalogue, 1939-1940. Different reading for **Hanat-achibana.**

Kakôden. (Temple of Flower Fragrance). *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en Niigata Retail Price List, 1994-1995 with colour photo: small red single with central bunch of stamens. Originated in Japan.

Kakubanzan-kurenai. (Kakuban Mountain Red), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.11: Small to medium size, deep red, campanulate single. Blooms early to mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.56 with colour photo; English translation p.37. Small to medium size, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single with thick petals, plicate in the centre, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Tottori Prefecture, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981. From Tottori to Okayama Prefecture.

Kakuba-shiratama. Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashô.* Different reading 'Kakuha-shiratama'. Corruption: 'Kaki-ha-shiratama'. Synonym for **Rôgetsu.**

Kakuchôcha. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306. Different reading for the Chinese **Heding.**

Kakuha-shiratama. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.8. Different reading for 'Kakuba-shiratama', synonym for **Rôgetsu.**

Kakugan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as a synonym for 'Shiro-kiji' a corruption for **Shiragiku.**

Kakuju. (Felicitations on long life), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.260, p.115, description, p.237: Large, campanulate, crimson single, 8 cm across with golden anthers and pinkish filaments in a compact stamen cylinder. Early flowering. Leaves, elliptic, 11 cm long, mid-green, serrate, apex acuminate. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.32, 206; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.211, colour photo and description. Originated in Toyama, Japan. Different reading: 'Kakujyu'. Local synonym: 'Daifukkô'. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.56 with colour photo; English translation p.37. A natural seedling of **Seiôbo.** Found by Hideo Hori in 1980s, named and released by Zenji Kamo.

Kakujyu. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.32. Different reading for **Kakuju.**

Kakumôi. Sakata & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Different reading for **Tsuru-no-kegoromo.**

Kakure-iso. (Hidden Beach), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon*, black and white photo No.65, p.51. Colour photo, p.27, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki. Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.366. Tsutomu, Suzuki, 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.1, Tsubaki*, p.63.. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.273. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.33, colour photo, p.206: Medium size, single, 8-9 cm across, 6-7 petals, purplish scarlet at haft, becoming closely veined and having a definite, white edge, flat with some fluting at apex. Compact stamen cylinder with golden anthers and creamy filaments. Early to mid-season flowering. Medium, compact, upright growth, a little weak. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Kansai, Japan. A sport of **Nihon-no-homare.** Synonym: 'Kyô-no-homare'. Chinese synonym: 'Jinsiyu', later changed to 'Yinji'.

Kakure-mino. (Straw Raincoat of Invisibility), *(C.japonica), Tsubaki Meikan*, 1968, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai. No description. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Kakuresato. (Hidden Village), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.34, as 'Kakure-sato': Medium size, rose-pink, single. Early blooming. Originated in Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Kakusei. (Crane's Call). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.56 with colour photo; English translation p.37. Small, white, tubular to trumpet shape single, slender petals, plicate in the centre, cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. A chance seedling of **Hatsu-arashi,** originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1983, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Kalaidun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Clarise Carleton.**

Kalaien. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.139. Chinese synonym for **E.T.R. Carlyon.**

Kalanchoe. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19. Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Kalarena. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.317, Reg. No.177: A chance 20 year old seedling originated by J. Hertz Brown, Spartanburg, South Carolina, USA, that flowered for the first time 1950. Plant growth is upright and slow with oval, dark green leaves, deeply serrated. Flowers are formal double, similar to **Alba Plena,** watermelon red, 30-50 incurved petals, tipped with purple, similar to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**), 10-12 cm across. Flowers mid-season.

Kalgoorlie Storm. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1992, No.123, p.4, Reg. No.405: Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1985. A formal double red (RHS.CC.72D) flower of 66 petals, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep. Early flowering on a dense, upright, rapid growing bush. Leaves matt green, oval and curled, acute apices, serrulate, 12 cm long x 7 cm wide. Folded petals, free flowering. Flowers shed whole.

Kalimna. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1970, *Camellia News*, No.40, p.26, Reg. No.123: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) that first bloomed 1967. Plant habit is open, upright and vigorous. It produces 15 cm, bright red, incomplete double flowers with 16 upright, wavy petals in mid-season. The deep green leaf is 11 cm x 5 cm, reticulate with pronounced serration.

Kallista. Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, pp.18, 27. Synonym for **Contessa Paolina Maggi Rosea.**

Kaloer. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.68, No.542. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.pitardii* hybrid **Annette Carol.**

Kaluoer Boshi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.76, No.333. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybr. **Dr Emil Carroll.**

Kaluolin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Caroline Browne.**

Kalv. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Calvi.**

Kalvisi. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Calvi.**

Kalvisii. Catalogue des plantes cultiveés la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, p.22. Orthographic error for **Calvi.**

Kamakichi. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*- in the section for yellow variegated leaves. Kamakichi is the name of a nurseryman. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Synonym: 'Kama-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Kamakichi-kifu. (Kamakichi's Yellow Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* Listed in the section for yellow variegated leaves. The pattern of variegation is different to the former camellia. Flower, small size, white. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Kamakichi-kihu', 'Kamakichi-kimadara'.

Kamakichi-kifu. (Kamakichi's Yellow Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in section on variegated leaves: Small size, single, red flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37.

Kamakichi-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.133. Different reading for **Kamakichi-kifu.**

Kamakichi-kimadara. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Kamakichi-kifu.**

Kamakura. Nihon Shokobutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913. Synonym for **Kamakura--sazanka.**

Kamakura. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsu Kyôki*, as 'Kamakura-tsubaki'; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.698: Small, red, rose form double with 4-5 rows of imbricated petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kamakura. (Place Name), *(C.x vernalis)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.664; Shirai-Bunko,1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* deep red with white spots, large, long petals, opens widely. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. (Believed extinct.)

Kamakura-kifu. (Kamakura with variegated margin), *(C.japonica)*, Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Small, red, single. Leaf with yellow margin variegation. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kamakura-kihu'. (Believed extinct.)

Kamakura-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.133. Different reading for **Kamakura-kifu.**

Kamakura-sazanka. (Kamakura sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenatatum Exoticarum* as 'Commakura Sasanka': Red with white blotches. Single. Originated in Japan. Abbreviation: 'Kamakura'. (Believed extinct.) Note: This may be the same as the *C.x vernalis* **Kamakura** above.

Kamakura-shibori. (Kamakura Dappled), *(C.x vernalis)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.11: Red dotted white and flashed deeper pink. See colour photos: p.115, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.563, p.219: Small sized, open, campanulate single with 6-7 petals, oblong, emarginate, red with white blotches; compact, central stamen column, anthers golden, filaments yellow. Leaves medium, mid-green, broad-ovate to elliptic, apex acuminate, recurved. A triploid cultivar of the "vernalis" group. Abbreviation: 'Kamakura'. Originated in Japan.

Kamakura-shibori. Synonym for the *C. x vernalis* **Shokkô-nishiki.**

Kamakura-tsubaki. Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*. Synonym for **Kamakura.**

Kamanshi. (See Note). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.25, 1992, p.5, colour plate No.16: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of 'Saga-hatsuarashi' (**Hatsuarashi-saga**). Flower shape resembles **Tôkasen.** Medium single of 8 petals; dark pink, finely peppered red. Slightly fragrant. Blooms mid-season to late. Note: 'Kamanshi' was an ancient Chinese court singer, famous for her exotic beauty.

Kamasyaw. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland*, from camellia cultivars grown at the Mt. Congreve Gardens. The name is thought to be a corruption of an unknown Japanese name. Probably the same as **Kamesyama.**

Kamata-kasuri. (Striped Flower from Kamata), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.505: Small single with irregular petals, red marked with white and greenish pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Kamata-tobi'iri'.

Kama-tsubaki. Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*. Synonym for **Kamakichi.** See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.159.

Kameda-kozakura. (Kameda Small Cherry), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.11. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Kameda-no-shiraume. (White Plum Blossom of Kameda), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.11. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.333 as 'Kameda-Shiraume', with black and white photo; English translation p.228. Medium size, white, flat single, widespread stamens, very early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected at a private family in Matsu'e City, named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1983.

Kamegawa. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.119. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kamogawa.**

Kamegorô-hazamanofu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.133 as 'Kamegorô-hazamanohu'. Different reading for **Kamegorô-ainofu.**

Kamegorô-ainofu. (Kamegorô's Marble Variegation), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section of marble-like, variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kamegorô-hazamanofu'.

Kamei. (obscure). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.63 with colour photo; English translation p.42. Miniature, deep red single, cupped petals, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellia community growing in Shiroyama, named and released by Shiroyama Camellia Lovers Club in 1996. From Miyazaki Prefecture.

Kamesawi. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland. A* corrupt Japanese name, probably the same as **Kamesyama.**

Kamesyama. *(C.japonica)*, RHS., 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.19: *Camellias at Windsor.* A corruption of an unknown Japanese name. Mount Congreve Garden Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.1: Double white.

Kameyama-no-yuki. (Snow on Kameyama), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.52, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, saucer-shaped, opening flat, single with 6-7 broad, over-lapping, emarginate petals, and a central stamen column with cream filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture. Named and released by Kôsaku Masuda in 1980.

Kami-asobi. (Gods Playing), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Large size, deep red with twisted petals. Originated in Japan.

Kamikaze. (Wind of the Gods), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Flower medium size, white, gradually becoming reddish towards the periphery. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kamila. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Camilla Hebert.**

Kamimura. (Name of Town), *(C.japonica)*, Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, *Tsubaki*, 1977, No.10: Originated by Sadashi, Tateno, Kamimura, Japan. A chance seedling, single, lily-shaped, 8 cm across with 5 petals, each 8 cm long, with tea-whisk type stamen tube. White to very pale pink with greenish tint at base. Late blooming. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.62 with colour photo; English translation p.42. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth.

Kaminarimon-tsubone. (Thunder Gate - Court Lady), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.133. May be a corrupted name for **Yoinimonsasu.** Listed p.36, Takeda, 1908, *Engei Burui.* See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.139.

Kami-tsubaki. (God's Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.56. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kamitsubame. (God's Swallow), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1949, *Chinkashû:* Small, white with red spots. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Kami-tsubani'.

Kami-tsubani. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kamitsubame.**

Kamitsuma. (Principal Spouse), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Small size, deep rose-pink, single, with round petals. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* as: Pink, single, small. Said to be synonymous with 'Tsukimi-guruma-Nagoya'. Originated in Japan.

Kamiyama-nishiki. (Kamiyama's Brocade), *(C.rusticana)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.11: Very large size, pale rose-pink ground with small red dapples, double. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.63 with colour photo; English translation p.42. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, large, wavy. A chance seedling of **Ezo-nishiki,** collected in Niigata City, named and released by Jirô Kamiyama in 1969.

Kamiyo-tsubaki. Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana.* Different reading: 'Jindai-tsubaki'. Synonym for **Aki-no-yama-Kansai.**

Kamiyotsubaki. *(C.japonica), Kyoto's Camellias*, 1996, Mizuno Katsuhiko, No.19 with colour photo; Semi-double light red with separated layers of petals. Growing at the Reikan-ji Temple, Kyoto, Japan.

Kamo. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.108: Medium size, dark vermilion, incomplete, three tiered double with a double row of outer guard petals, a ring of stamens, a crown of vertical petals with stamens in the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kamo-fukurin. (Kamo's Bordered Flower), *(C.rusticana)*, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, 1967, p.30, black and white photo. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.367; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1980, *Senchinshû*, p.37, colour photo, p.207; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.274, colour photo and description: Small, 6-8 cm across, pale pink single with dark pink petal margins, globe shaped, Stamens irregularly cylindrical, Early blooming. Leaves large, wide-ovate, petioles hirsute. Said to be a sport of **Rôgetsu,** named by Takeshi Watanabe in 1966. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan by Kamo Yoshiharu.

Kamogawa. (The River through Kyôto), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.73, p.61; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.27, p.14, description, p.93; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.39; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.36, colour photo, p.207: Leaves small, ovate-elliptic, light green. Flower, white, saucer shaped, single 6-7 petals; stamens in a ring, broad and short, anthers scattered, filaments pale yellow. Flowers midseason to late. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Corruption of name: 'Kamegawa'. Not the same as the ancient cultivar **Kamogawa**, following.

Kamogawa. (The River through Kyôto), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu: A* pink semi-double with small, red dots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kamohonaja. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures.* Orthographic error for **Kamo-honnami.**

Kamohonami. Different reading for **Kamo-honnami.**

Kamo-honnami. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: White, large, single. For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.52;

Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.19, p.10, description, p.90; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.36; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.60; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.48; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.37, colour photo, p.208, as 'Kamohonami': This variety is a famous old bush camellia from the Kansai District, Japan. Leaves broadly-elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, flat, deep green with glabrous petioles. Flower widely cup-shaped, 10-12 cm across, white with a rare red tick; petals broad, rounded at apex, reflexing upwards; stamens in a compact, simple tube. Flowers early to late. "Kamo-honnami" refers to Honnami, Kôetsu, the name of a famous sword connoisseur and tea virtuoso, 1558-1637. Synonymous with **Mado-no-tsuki** of Chûbu. Different readings: 'Kamo-no-hon'ami', 'Kamohonami', 'Kamo-hon-ami'. Orthographic error: 'Kamohonaji'. Synonyms: 'Sotan', 'White Swan', 'Yoibijin Alba', 'Amabilis' (United States). In America it has been erroneously equated with **Amabilis** and **Yukimiguruma,** both of which are different and distinct cultivars. Sports: **Saga-honnami** and **Chûbu-manazuru.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.64 with colour photo; English translation p.43. Also said to be the same as **Hakkan.** Triploid.

Kamo-honnami Pink. ACRS. N.S.W. Foundation Branch Newsletter, Aug. 1987, No .7, p.6: A pink sport of **Kamo-Honnami.** Now reduced to a synonym for **Saga-honnami.**

Kamo-no-honami. Based on same characters as **Kamo-honnami.**

Kamo-hukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.133. Different reading for **Kamo-fukurin.**

Kamo-nishiki. (Kamo Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.11. No description. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Kamo-no-hana. (Flowers of Kamo), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.12. No description. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Kamo-no-tsuki. (Moon of Kamo), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.36, description, p.207: Small size, very pale pink, campanulate single with a short, compact stamen cluster. Leaves ovate, mid-green, apex abrupt acute, shallowly serrate, Strongly recurved. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Zenji Kamo in 1980s.

Kamotsuru. (Kamo Crane), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.80; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.49, colour photo and description: Medium to large size, white, open cup shaped single, 9 cm across, 5-6 large white petals with fluted edges and a large stamen circle with brownish yellow anthers and light cream filaments. Blooms early to midseason. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.51 as 'Kamozuru'. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Different reading: 'Kamo-zuru'. A seedling of **Kamo-honnami** x **Hatsukari (Chubu).** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1973.

Kamo-zuru. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.134. Different reading for **Kamotsuru.**

Kamuden Gongyuan. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.80, No.389. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Camden Park.**

Kamura-tairin. (Large Flower from Kamura), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Single, cardinal red with white dots and large, inner curved petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Different reading: 'Shikamura-tairin'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kanaikari. *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, white with red spots. Originated in Japan.

Kanaoka-otome. (Kanaoka Maiden), *(C.x vernalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Medium size, crimson, formal double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.

Kanade. (Playing Music). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.62 with colour photo; English translation p.41. Small, palest pink, tubular to trumpet shaped single, plicate at the petals centres, cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Somewhat upright. A chance seedling of **Tulip Time,** originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1984, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Kanagi-hôgetsu. ('Hôgetsu' from Kanagi). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.333 with black and white photo; English translation p.228. Small to medium size, pink anemone. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick. Upright growth. Selected from a private garden in Kanagi Town, Shimane Prefecture. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1993.

Kanasugi. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno Motokatsu, 1664, *Kadan Kômoku:* White spotted red, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kanasugi-sangai. (Three Layer Kanasugi), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.459; Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.15; pale persimmon colour to white with red streaks, 4-5 rows of petals. Large size, peony form with red streaks on pink ground. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kanayama. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, reprint. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kinzan'. (Believed extinct.)

Kanbe. (Personal name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.68 with colour photo; English translation p.46. Medium size, vermilion, bud-centred formal double, split stamens. Late flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. One of the beloved camellias by Shôichi Kanbe, ex-assistant professor at Tokyo University, who died in World War II. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Kanbe-shibori. (Kanbe's Brocade). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.68 with colour photo; English translation p.46. Medium size, white mottles on vermilion ground. Other details as for **Kanbe.** A virus-variegated form of **Kanbe,** named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Kanbotan. (Winter Peony), *(C.hiemalis),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Small size, deep red to crimson, lotus form double. Blooms early to mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Xiaomeigui'. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kancilang. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.544. Chinese synonym for **Kanjiro.** Previous spelling 'Kanchilang'.

Kanda-an. (Kanda's Hermitage). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.23; Bright pink, medium size tubular single. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan.

Kandachi-no-kurenai. (Kandachi Red), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Cultivar List*, p.11: No description. Originated in the Shiane Prefecture, Japan.

Kandakasuri. (Kanda Variegated), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.376: Small, white, single with dashes of violet pink and a short stamen cylinder with white anthers. Different reading: 'Kanda-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kanda-kôtokuji. (Kôtoku Temple in Kanda), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.175: Small, crimson, formal double with the colour fading towards the petal margin. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kanda-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Kandakasuri.**

Kânei-shyon-tsubaki. (Carnation Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, A-213. Different reading for **Kânêshon-tsubaki.**

Kânêshon-tsubaki. (Carnation Camellia), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.168, p.92, description, p.315: Crimson, full peony form, 8-9 cm across with 13-16 waved and twisted petals like the flower of a carnation. Leaves obovate-elliptic, apex tapered acuminate, olive green, venation lightly impressed, margins sharply serrate. An old tree of about 200 years survives in Kurume City, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Released in 1967 by Kurume Camellia Research Group. Different readings: 'Kâneishyon-tsubaki', 'Carnation-tsubaki'.

Kangahaha. (Tough Mother), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin Shû:* Small, single, red with cylindrical stamen column. Different reading: 'Tsuyo-shigahaha'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kangen. (Wind & String Musical Instrument), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.226, p.114, description, p.158 as 'Kan-gen': Leaves broadly-elliptic to broadly-oblong, apex shortly acuminate, depressed, serrulate margins, 6.6-9.2 cm long x 3.3-4.5 cm wide. Flower peony type, red, (Rose Opal 022) petals strongly wrinkled. Exterior petals, 12-15, widely emarginate and shallowly crenate. Stamens 2.9-3.5 cm high, irregular, spiralled or in a double circle, filaments pinkish yellow, becoming deep pink at the base, intermingled with petaloids and 7-10, small inner petals. Late flowering. Originated in Kamanaka Spa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kanglade Xierdun. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Shiro-daikagura** as 'Conrad Hilton'.

Kangmubo. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.81, No.419. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Comber.**

Kangte. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* 'Conte Cavour' **(Conte di Cavour).**

Kani-obune. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Ama-obune.**

Kanjirô. (Personal Name), *(C.hiemalis),* Takii & Co. Ltd., 1954, *Engei Shinchishiki:* Deep rose shading to red at the petal margins. Large, semi-double. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: 'Utamakura', 'Tachikan-tsubaki', 'Hiryu'(Australia), 'Australian Hiryo', 'Australian Hiryu', 'Kankobai', 'Nagoya-sazanka', 'Beni-sazanka'. Chinese synonym: 'Kancilang'. For colour plates see: p.175, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Directory of Camellias* and pl.535, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, p.214. Very widely propagated in Japan and other countries.

Kanjirô-sazanka. Kondô, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.111. Local Japanese name for *C.hiemalis.*

Kanjitsu. (Leisure Day), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.238, p.120, description, p.162 as 'Kan-jitsu': Leaves oblanceolate-elliptic, base cuneate, apex shortly acuminate, venation slightly impressed, margins minutely and densely serrulate., 7.7-8.6 cm long x 3.0-3.9 cm wide. Flowers peony type, dark pink, (Spinel Red 0023) but paler pink (Crimson 22/2) in the centre with a long, thin staminal group. Petals 12-18, central ones irregular and loosely wavy, deeply emarginate. Stamens divided, filaments creamy. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Japan by Mr Yasui, Yatsuo-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Kanka. (Flower Festival), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* The corolla is wide and

variegated with a splashed pattern of red spots and a white ground. Large double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kankai-yusaemon. Different reading for **Kageyuza'emon.**

Kanka-kagiri. (Flower Festival Limits), *(C.japonica)*, Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e:* Large size, double, white. Resembles Kanka but no variegation. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. Originated in Japan.

Kanka-shibori. (Kanka Brocade), *(C.rusticana)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White, streaked and blotched pink. Large, peony form. For colour plates see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.198; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.382, p.203, descrip., p.203; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.331, p.340; Shufu-no-Tomo-Sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.29; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.39, description, p.208: Leaves elliptic to ovoid-oblong, apex long acuminate, margins finely serrulate; petioles copiously hairy. Flowers of peony form, white, sparsely striped with rose. (Spinel 0625/1) Flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan. "Kanka" is an abbreviation of "Kanka-en", a Camellia Garden of the Edo period. Sport: **Fuiri-kanka-shibori.**

Kanki. (Ecstacy), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.39, colour photo, p.208, description: Medium size, red, semi-double with 2-3 rows of large, cordate petals. The centre consists of a few, short stamens and an occasional, erect, small petal. Leaves ovate, dull, mid-green, margins serrulate, apex blunt acute. Originated in Jo'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.

Kanki. (Bright Circle). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.67 with colour photo; English translation p.44. Small, crimson with white border, tubular to trumpet shaped single, slender petals and tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Tama-no-ura,** originated by Seiichiro Sasai in 1985, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Kankô. (Winter Sun), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan:* Synonym for **Karabenten.**

Kankô. (Famous Poet), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.361, p.183, description, p.197: Leaves large, thick, ovate to ovate-elliptic, apex suddenly acuminate, venation impressed, manifestly serrate at margin, 6.8-7.5 cm long x 4.1-5.4 cm wide. Flowers large, rosy pink with some deep, rosy red stripes, (Rhodonite Red 0022) semi-double, sometimes with petal edges white, petals loosely wavy, 8-12 large petals with 1-4 smaller, accessory petals. Stamens 3.5 high, a little irregular, often divided, filaments pale cream, and a few small, fan shaped petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Produces a number of sports of white, white with red streaks, or red flowers. For other colour plates see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.401; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1980, *Senchinshû*, p.39. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.351.; Originated in Japan in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture. Named and released by Takashi Tsuyama in 1960. "Kankô" was the "nom de plume" of the famous poet Sugawara, Michizane, from Dazaifu.

Kankôbai. (Winter Red Plum), (Higo), Tamura, Teruo, 1956, *Higo Tsubaki*, *Shinkaki*, No.9: Red, single, with spreading stamens. Early flowering. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Kankôbai. (Winter Red Plum). (*C.reticulata* x *C.sasanqua*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.67 with colour photo; English translation p.45. A medium to large, red single with apricot stamens like a Higo. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, dull. A cross between 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) and **Crimson King,** named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1996. From Osaka.

Kankobai. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48. Synonym for the *C.hiemalis* **Kanjirô.**

Kankodori. Different reading for **Yobukodori.**

Kanko-nishiki. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.3, as 'Danko-nishiki'. Probably intended for **Kanka-shibori.**

Kannon-cha. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Kannong. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.63, No.450. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Marguerite Cannon.**

Kannonji. (Kannon Temple), *(C.x vernalis)*, Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, 55(c):208. JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50. A triploid cultivar of *C.x vernalis* from Japan. Medium size, semi-double, red, petaloid centre. Leaves 5.1 cm x 2.8 cm. Originated in Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Kannonji. (Kannon Temple), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.618: A small, dark crimson, anemone with a central cushion of white petaloids. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Kannonji-tsubaki. (Kannon Temple Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* A red semi-double with white petaloids similar to **Bokuhan.** It is possible that this is the same as **Bokuhan.** The original tree was planted in the Kannonji, Shiga Prefecture.

Kanoke-ori-nishiki. Different reading for **Kageori-nishiki.**

Kanoko. (Fawn), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Dark red, medium size. Originated in Japan.

Kanoko-shibori. (Dappled Fawn), *(C.japonica)*, Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.2, No.36: Single with 5 large, rounded, emarginate petals of pink with red markings towards their apex. A short, stamens cluster of large diameter in the centre. Leaves elliptic, acuminate, serrate. Originated in Japan.

Kanose. (Village Name), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.17: Soft pink. Large semi-double to double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A place famous for its wild *C.rusticana.* Originated in Japan.

Kanose. (Village Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.207, p.105, description, p.151: Leaves ovate-elliptic to broadly elliptic, rounded at the base, acute at the apex, minutely serrulate at the margin, 6.7-7.5 cm long x 3.4-4.1 cm wide; petioles 7-8 mm long, very hairy. Flowers widely opened, irregular semi-double. Hairy petals 3, normal petals 13-16, the largest 6.5 cm long x 5 cm broad, often with additional, small petals erect among the stamens. Stamens 3.2-3.7 cm high, a little irregular, filaments deep creamy, palest pink downwards. Flowers midseason to late. Originated in a private garden, Kanose, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named by Mr Kawamura in 1964. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.36, colour photo, p.207, description.

Kanro. *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.134 as 'Kan-ro'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kansai-aki-no-yama. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.196, p.100. Different reading for **Aki-no-yama-Kansai.** Synonym: 'Kamiyo-tsubaki'.

Kansai-hagoromo. *Encyclopedua of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.215, p.106. Synonym for 'Haruno-akebono'. Different reading: 'Hagoromo-Kansai'.

Kansai-hô-ô-nishiki. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45. Synonym for **Momoyama.**

Kansai-kokuryû. (Black Dragon of Kansai), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.363, p.156, description, p.346: Deep dark crimson, rose form double to anemone form with 34 rows of imbricated, outer petals and a centre, mostly of petaloids with a few

anthers visible. Blooms late. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. See also colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.39, and p.383, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* A different cultivar from the **Kokuryû** from Kantô, which has a formal double form. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.

Kansai-murui-shibori. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40. Synonym for **Murui-shibori-Kansai.**

Kansai-negishikô. (Negishikô from Kansai), *(C.sasanqua)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.34: Medium size, crimson, single. Early blooming. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Kansetsu. (Crown of Snow), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.325, p.137, description, p.246: A medium size, white, campanulate single, 6-7 cm across, 5-6 thick petals, short, pale yellow, stamen cylinder. Blooms early to late. Leaves ovate, apex blunt acute, fine, shallowly serrulate margins, whitish mid-green. Originated in Yamagata Prefecture, Japan. A cultivar from a private family in Yonezawa City, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1972. See also colour plate: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.31.

Kansitori. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Kansi-tori'. Corruption for the Japanese name 'Kankodori', different reading for **Yobukodori.**

Kantan. (Ancient Chinese Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.379, 540: Large, white, peony form flower with yellow stamens and white filaments. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Kantan. (Meaning not certain), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Large, semi-double, white with red streaks. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* and Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Descriptions similar to that of the *Kadan Chikinshô.* Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kantani. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Kontani.**

Kantanka. (Winter Red Flower). *(C.japonica)*, Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en, 1995-1996, No.618, Mail Order List: Originated by Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en as a chance seedling of **Shiro-tarô'an.** Bright red, cup-shaped, medium sized single with cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Petals heavy texture and keep shape well. Originated in Japan.

Kantebolei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Canterbury.**

Kantô-hanamiguruma. (Kantô Flower Viewing Carriage), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40, colour photo, p.209, description: Large, single with 6-7, large, rounded petals, soft pink background, finely peppered and streaked carmine. Stamens in a large diameter, central cluster, like a Higo form. Leaves dark green, elliptic, recurved, margins serrulate. See p.280, 281, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Kantô-kyônishiki. (Kantô Capital Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Shufu-no-Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.29, colour photo: Medium size, single, 6-7 large petals, white to pale blush pink, peppered and streaked with red. Central stamen cylinder with golden anthers, pale, cream filaments, united in the lower half. Leaves rather small, elliptic, lustrous mid-green, apex tapered acuminate, margins serrulate, veins distinct. The variegated camellia from Kantô, Tokyo, Japan. Said to be a seedling of **Kokinran.** Resembles **Kaza-ore.** Synonym: 'Kyônishiki'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40, colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.259, colour photo.

Kantô-shikainami. Synonym for **Shikainami.**

Kantô-sukiya. (Wabisuke) Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. Camellia from the Edo period. Flowers early to midseason.

Kantô-tsukimiguruma. (Kantô Moon Viewing Carriage), *(C.japonica)*, Shufu-no-Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.29, colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40, colour photo, p.209, description: Small size, tubular to campanulate, soft pink, single with compact, stamen centre. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves olive green, elliptic to obovate, base cuneate, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. See colour photos: Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi*, *vol.1*, *Tsubaki*, p.49; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.124, 125. Originated in Kantô district, Japan. Synonyms: 'Tsukimiguruma', 'Momo-wabisuke'. See Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pp.25 & 210. Chinese synonym 'Kantu'.

Kantô-tsubaki. Setoguchi, 1962 as a group name for the camellias from the Kantô area, Japan.

Kantô-yûzuki. (Kantô Evening Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40, colour photo, p.209: Small, pink, campanulate, single with irregular sized petals and a compact stamen column. Leaves elliptic, dark green, apex acuminate, margins serrate, recurved. Originated in Kantô district, Japan. Synonym: 'Nerima-tsubaki'.

Kan-tsubaki. 'Winter Flowering Camellia'. A Japanese name for *C.hiemalis* Nakai. Also used as a synonym for **Shishigashira.** Reference: *Nihon Engei Kai Zasshi*, 1894. Also listed by Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû* as early blooming, true red, small size, double.

Kan-tsubaki. *(C.hiemalis).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.1: Medium size bloom, white shading to pink, formal double, on a slow growing, upright plant. Originated in Japan.

Kantu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kantô-tsukimiguruma.**

Kanya-no-tami. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Different reading for **Samuyo-no-tami.**

Kan-yobukodori. (Kan's Cuckoo), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.79, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, urn-shaped single with 5-6 variable petals, some rounded, others pointed due to rolled in lateral margins, central stamen column, ivory filaments, joined for the lower third, anthers light yellow. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. An old tree survives in Komatsu Town, history obscure. Named and released by Yoshiteru Kan around 1970.

Kanyô-bukuro. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of* Japan as 'Kanyo-bokuro'. Different reading for **Kan'yôtai.** Corruption of the name: 'Kanyôbukuro'.

Kanyohtai. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki. Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for **Kan'yôtai.**

Kan'yôtai. (Imaginary bag of sun's heat kept for winter), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.30, as 'Kanyôbukuro': Large, smooth petalled double, fine red. For colour plates see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of* Japan, pl.115; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.185, p.94, description, p.144; *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.172; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40, description, p.209: Leaves elliptic to ovate-oblong, flat, venation slightly impressed. Flowers semi-double, rosy red, (Crimson 22/1) petals standing apart, outer petals slightly recurved, inner erect, stamens sometimes divided. Flowers mid-season. Originated in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Kanyôtai', 'Kanyohtai', 'Kan Yotai', 'Kanyô Tai', 'Kanyô-bukuro'. Corruption of name: 'Kanytotea'.

Kanyototea. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kan'yôtai.**

Kanzaki. (Winter Flowering), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:*- Single, winter blooming. There are two types, one white, the other is red. Originated in Japan.

Kanzaki-aka-wabisuke. (Winter Flowering, Red Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Small, single, red. Flowers early. For colour plates see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.276; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.1 Tsubaki*, p.55; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.160, 161. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40, description, p.208: Petals of irregular length, 3 long oval petals and 3 short ones around a small, abortive, stamen cluster. Leaves oval, flat, rigid, bright mid-green, cuneate base, tapering acuminate apex, serrulate margins. Originated in Kansai district, Japan. Old trees are found in the Mikawa District, Aichi Prefecture. Sometimes erroneously known as 'Aka-wabisuke'. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description see pp.35, 36, 38, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11. Synonym: 'Aka-wabisuke'(Kanaoka). Resembles **Beni-wabisuke** but flowers and leaves are smaller.

Kanzaki-tsubaki. Tokio Kon-en, 1928. Synonym for **Kanzaki.**

Kanzaki-yabu. (Winter Flowering Bush Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Hagiya, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.2, p.18. The wild bush camellia, winter flowering. Originated in Japan.

Kanzaki-yatarô. (Winter Flowering Yatarô), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40, colour photo, p.209, description: Medium size, carmine, formal double with round, concave petals and a bud centre. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apex abrupt acuminate, dark, glossy green, venation slightly impressed, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Discovered by Yoshio Nishihata, named after the owner, released in the 1950s.

Kanzakura. (Winter Cherry), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Small size, rose-pink, fragrant, double. A seedling of **Flower Girl** x *C.granthamiana.* Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980.

Kaoersong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Bill Colsen.**

Kaokesi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.573, p.70. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* 'Frank Cox'.

Kaomise. (Debut), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.31, description, p.205: Medium size, red, peony to anemone form, with large, outer, guard petals surrounding a centre of small, twisted and folded petals. Leaves, obovate, mid-green, apex acuminate, margins finely serrulate. Petiole hirsute. Originated in Arai City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.

Kaomajima. SCCS., 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.135. Corruption of the name **Kaonajimi.**

Kaonajimi. (Familiar Face), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, Mar.1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, black and white photo (6); colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.31, description, p.205: Medium size, 8 cm across x 3 cm deep, scarlet, double with 3-4 rows of large, outer petals, totalling 20, mostly cordate, with the centre row erect around a small, divided centre of stamens, 15-30 in number, and the odd petaloid, filaments dark yellow. Blooms mid-season. Leaves narrow-elliptic to ovate, 7-8 cm long, base cuneate, apex tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrate, dark green. Petiole hirsute. Originated in Nakakanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Kaomajima'.

Kaori. (Fragrance Breaking), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.11. No description. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Kaori-botan (Fragrant Peony) (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: Purplish red, peony form double, medium, occasionally split stamens, fragrant, blooming in

February to April. Leaves elliptic, medium. Tree upright. A crossing between a large flowered double and **Kôshi**. Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2003.

Kaori-gozen. (Fragrant Lady), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.12: Medium size, pale pink ground, striped light red, sake cup single. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season to late. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.54 with colour photo; English translation p.35. Selected from wild japonicas growing on Miyakejima Island. Released by Takeo Ogawa in 1989. Former name 'Hinoyama Yatô'.

Kaori-hime. (Fragrance Weaving Princess). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.54 with colour photo; English translation p.35. Miniature, peach red, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamens. Fragrant. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright, slender branches. An interspecific hybrid between *C.japonica* **Kôshi** and *C.lutchuensis.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1990.

Kaori-ichigô. (Fragrant No.1), *(C.hybrid),* ICS,. Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Very small size, pale rose-pink, single. Fragrant. A seedling of **Bokuhan** x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.333, as 'Kaori-1gô', with black and white photo; English translation p.228. Leaves elliptic, miniature, dull. Dwarf, spreading growth, weeping branches. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980.

Kaori-nigô. (Fragrant No.2), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Very small size, rose-red, double. A seedling of *C.japonica* 'Kujaku-tsubaki' (**Hakuhan-kujaku**) x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.333, as 'Kaori-2gô', with black and white photo; English translation p.228 incorrectly as 'Karori-nigô'. Miniature, pale pink, semi-double, fragrant. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, miniature, dull. Dwarf, spreading growth, branches somewhat weeping. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Kaori-shibori-kingyo. (Perfumed, Variegated Fishtail), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.29, p.4, colour photo: Small size, white with red streaks, campanulate single, with 6-7 overlapping petals, a short, central stamen cylinder with gold anthers and light yellow filaments. Leaves dark green, multi-apices, fishtail shape. Originated in Suginami, Tokyo, Japan.

Kaoyo. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.118. Abbreviation for **Kaoyodori.**

Kaoyodori. (Beautiful Bird), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pink ground with red stripes; double; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink striped and spotted deeper pink, semi-double. For colour plates see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.180, p.314; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellia of Japan*, pl.350, p.177, description, p.194. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.323, p.142; Shufu-no-Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.31; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.347; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.31, description, p.205: Leaves broadly-elliptic to oblong, venation impressed, margins depressed crenate, dark green. Flowers rose form double, widely cup shaped, rosy pink (Spiraea Red 025/2) veined deeper colour, scantily, widely striped deep, rosy red (Spinel red 0023). Stamen cluster exposed when fully open, usually divided. Occasionally a self red flower occurs. Flowers late. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Corruption of name: 'Kayo-nishiki'. Abbreviation: 'Kaoyo'. The flower resembles that of **Kayoidori.** Different reading: 'Gansedori'.

Kapo. Chinese synonym for NZ hybrid **Grace Caple.**

Kappa. (Imaginary little monster who lives in Japanese rivers), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.277: Small, white, peony form with centre of stamens with white filaments mixed with small, erect petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kara-ai. (Chinese Indigo), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshû*, vol.1; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1858, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, red, double flower resembling **Ryomen-sazanka.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kara-aya. (Chinese Twill), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* White with red stripes, medium size, semi-double with cylindrical stamen group. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Karabashi. Different reading for **Karahashi.**

Karabenten. (Chinese Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1963, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyokai, ed. *Tsubaki Meikan:* Red single, variegated leaves. See colour plates: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.449, p.184; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.34; Shufu-no-Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.48; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.153; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.38, description, p.208: Red, campanulate single of 5 large petals, widely opening with prominent, stamens cluster. Foliage mid-green with clear, creamy variegation, irregularly around the margins, distorting the leaf shape. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Synonym: 'Kankô'.

Karaboshi. (Chinese Star), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.369: Very large, double, dark crimson with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Karabune. Different reading for **Karafune.**

Karafune. (Chinese Boat), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.11: Pure white. Large, single with broad petals. Seed pod is pink. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Karabune'.

Karafusa. (Chinese Tassel), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Formal double, large size, deep red, peony form with white spots. Early flowering. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue,1957: Medium size, red with white spots. Originated in Japan.

Karaginu. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938. Different reading for **Karagoromo.**

Karagoromo. (Chinese Garment), *(C.x vernalis)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Tokio Kono-en Catalogue, 1928: Red, double, large, fragrant. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1937-1938: Red, full double with odour. Leaves variegated. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Karaginu', 'Karakoromo', 'Kara-i'. Synonym: Hô-ô'.

Karagoromo-hoshi. (Spotted 'Karagoromo'), *(C.x vernalis)*, Minagawa Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* A white variegated form of **Karagoromo.** Originated in Japan.

Karahashi. (Chinese Bridge), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Formal double. light red with white streaks, lotus flower form. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White, striped pink, large, single. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Karabashi'. (Believed extinct.)

Karahito. (Chinaman), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Red with white dots, semi-double with 2-3 rows of petals. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.25. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Tôjin', 'Karabito'.

Karahusa. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.56, as 'Kara-husa'. Different reading for **Karafusa.**

Kara-i. (Wild Boar), *(C.japonica)*, Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: The corolla is red, medium size. Double flower, petal edges pointed. Medium size. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Different reading: 'To-i'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kara-ito. (Chinese Thread), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: The corolla is red, in two tiers, variegated with white, anemone form. **Kara-ito** is listed in the following publicahons and said to be the same as the existing cultivar: Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See following colour plates: Tuyama,1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.23; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.254, p.128, descript. p.16; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.370, p.158; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no* Chinka, p.368; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.37, description, p.208: Leaves obong-elliptic, lateral venation raised, grossly serrate. Flower of large, anemone form with the centre a mass of small petals and petaloids, loosely arranged, often exposing some stamens. Outer petals are red (Claret Rose 021), inner petals and petaloids variegated white. Flowers late season. **Goshoguruma** is a virus variegated form of **Kara-ito. Kara-ito** was listed by Kaempfer in his *Amoenatatum Exoticarum*, 1712. Originated in Japan.

Karajishi. (Chinese Lions), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.4: Large, dark crimson, peony form with white spots and some stamens visible in the central mass. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Karajishi. (Chinese Lions), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, deep, rose red, peony with thick petals. See the following colour plates: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.116; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.169, p.92; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.38, description, p.208: Large, 12 cm across, deep rose-pink, peony form with 2-3 rows of large, emarginate, guard petals, totalling 20-15, the centre consishng of a mixture of fascicles of stamens among small, erect, folded petals. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, apex blunt acute, margins sharply serrate, venation impressed. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Resembles **Benibotan**. Different reading: 'Kara-jishi', 'Kara-shishi'. Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu* lists the name as a synonym for 'Chiba-kô'.

Karajishi. (Chinese Lions), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei 1695, *Kadan Chinkinshô:* Light pink with white spots, large size, single. Originated in Japan.

Karajusu. (Chinese Satin), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Tsubaki Kurabu, *Tokushû*, No.1, p.56. No description. Originated in Japan.

Karaka Gem. *(C.williamsii).* NZCS *Camellia Bulletin,* No.171, March 2012, p.13 with colour photo. Regn No.493. A seedling of **Haydon's Compact**, pollen parent unknown, first flowered in 2006. Plant is spreading, dense, and has a slow growth rate. Matt dark green leaves are small, 5 cm x 2 cm. Pink flower is RHSCC 64D, formal double, with about 70 petals, which are lightly cupped and slightly notched, plus about 10 small, folded centre petals. No stamens. Flowers midseason to late. Originated by Neville Haydon, Papakura, NZ.

Karakagami-nishiki. (Chinese Mirror Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1, No.1: Large, white, single variegated with pink and red stripes and small dashes of colour with a centre cushion of stamens. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Karakasa. (Chinese umbrella), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306 & 310: Large and convex. The corolla is thick and snow white. Resembles an umbrella in shape. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Karakawa. (Chinese River), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1986, *Japan Camellia*, No.22, p.4, colour photo: Clear red colour. Single, small size, tubular flowers. The stamens, pinched in at apex, and pistil are enclosed, filaments are white making a contrast with the petals colour. Flower looks like a prototype for the wild, bush camellia. The leaves are small and in harmony with the flower.

Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. An old wild camellia designated as a protected plant of Iyo City. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1980.

Karako. (Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1738, *Honzô Hanamaki'e.* vol.15; Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Row of 5-6 medium to large size, exterior petals with a cushion of small, folded petals or petaloids in the centre. The exterior petals are red and the petaloids have some white variegation. Originated in Japan. The translation of the name is "Chinese Child", and indicates the hair style of a Chinese child in ancient times, which resembles an anemone form, but it is commonly applied to similar camellias with a tight, anemone centre. The Japanese call this form of bloom "Karakoi". It has also been called "Koshimino" due to its resemblance in form to the farmers waist length, straw rain-cape. Resembles **Benikarako.**

Karako-benten. (Anemone Benten), *(C.japonica)*, Perkins, 1975, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.112: This has a two colour green variegation of the leaves and a small, light red, anemone form flower. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.

Karako-gasane. (Double Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.250, p.126, description, p.167: Leaves broadly oblong to broady elliptic, apex suddenly acuminate, venation impressed, margins minutely serrulate, 5.8-8.2 cm long x 2.8-3.8 cm wide. Flowers medium peony to anemone form, with numerous petals and petaloids in the centre with an inner circle of larger petals among them, rosy red (Crimson 22 to 22/1). Large, outer, guard petals, 5-7, inner large petals 6-9 and smaller petals up to a number of 230 with a few petaloids. Anthers are divided into 2-3 concentric circles, filaments pale yellow to reddish. Flowers midseason. Originated in Japan in the Fukuoka Prefecture.

Karakoromo. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20. Different reading for **Karagoromo.**

Karakororomo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name 'Karakoromo', different reading for **Karagoromo.**

Karakurenai. (Chinese Red), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* This flower has double, pink petals with the colour deepening towards the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Karamatsu. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Synonym for **Tamatebako.**

Kara-nishiki. (Chinese Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red, double, blooms like 3 piled flowers called "Yagura" or "Turret" blossoms. Originated in the Shiga Prefecture, Japan. There are a number of cultivars which have carried the name 'Kara-nishiki', but this early one is now unidentifiable and considered extinct.

Kara-nishiki. (Chinese Brocade), *(C japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu;* Kasuya, Kamegorô. 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* This flower has many white petals with red marking. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink ground, with red dots and streaks, dotted white. Large double. If these ambiguous descriptions are accepted as applying to the modern culhvar of the name see the following colour plates: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.193; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.80; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, pl.307; Shufu-no-Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.29; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.343; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.38: These all show a large semi-double of 16-18, large, rounded, slightly emarginate petals in 2-3 rows with a background of white to pinkish white, variously, finely and densely marked with carmine with peppering, ticks, thin lines and an occasional splash. Leaves are lanceolate-elliptic, mid-green, apex blunt acute, margins serrulate. Originated in Kantô, Japan. The different reading 'Tô-nishiki' is used as the valid name for a different cultivar from Chûbu. Chinese synonym 'Tangjin'.

Kara-nishiki. (Chinese Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Tokio Nurseries Catalogue, 1893, p.13 erroneously as 'Kaianichiki': Single, red variegated white. Originated in Japan.

Kara-nishiki. (Chinese Brocade), (Higo), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.16: White, blushed pink. Small. Originated in Japan.

Kara-nishiki. (Chinese Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajistu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, red with white spots and stripes. Originated in Japan.

Kara-nishiki-myôrenji. (Kara-nishiki from the Myôren Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8. No description. Originated in Japan by Kamo Zenji.

Kara-no-niji. (Rainbow of Tang Dynasty). *(C.rusticana). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.158 with colour photo; Pale pink blotched white, small formal double. Flowers early to late. Leaves small. Shrubby growth. From a private garden in Agano City, Niigata Pref., Japan, released in 1998.

Karasade. (Gods Leaving), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.448, p.117, description, p.238: Light red, single with one row of 5-6 large, outer petals, emarginate and wrinkled at the apex, surrounding a centre of white petaloids with a few, vestigial anthers. Blooms early. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate. Seedling of **Izumo-isahaya**. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.38, colour photo. and p.355, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellia Club in 1973. "Karasade" is a local religious ritual in the Shimane Prefecture, sending the Gods to heaven.

Karasaki. (Chinese Cape), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale red, large size, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Karasemi. Hosaka, 1937, *Kamoku Zufu.* Different reading for **Utsusemi.**

Karashishi. Different reading for **Karajishi.**

Karasumaru. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.98 colour photo: Small, deep red, campanulate single with 5-6 petals and a central, column of stamens, inclined to be pinched in at the top, pale yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves lanceolate-elliptic, shining, bright green, apex acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.65 with colour photo; English translation p.43. The original tree is growing in the garden of Saichi Miyazaki in Inazawa City, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1973.

Kara-tsubaki. (Chinese Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before* 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.41: Large red, open, peony form. Different reading 'Tô-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan.

Kara-tsubaki. (Chinese Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hini'i;* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Very large size, pure red, single, corolla convex, like a peony. Leaves large and lustrous. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kara-tsubaki. (Chinese Camellia), *(C.japonica), Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera*, 1981, pp.26, 27: Red, semi-double to open, informal double, 3-4 rows of waved and fluted petals showing a small, central stamen cluster when fully open. Leaves bright green, medium size, oval, apex suddenly acute, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Japan.

Karatsu. Synonym for **Karatsu-kô.**

Karatsu-kô. (Karatsu Red), *(C.x vernalis)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Tanaka et al., 1989, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11: Red with white dots and streaks, small size, single. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Karatsu'.

Karatsu. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera, 1981, p.65: Medium size, red, semi-double, sometimes with petaloids. Leaves, mid-green, elliptic, apex acuminate. Originated in Kyôto, Japan.

Kara-udo. Different reading for **Karahito.**

Karayae-tsubaki. (Chinese Double Camellia), *(C.reticulata)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Flower with many, large, crimson petals. Believed to be the same as **Captain Rawes.** See Yokoyama, 1981, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.116.

Karaya-koshimino. (Karaya's 'Koshimino'), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô;* reprint. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Karazono. (Obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Flower with many petals, half is red, the other half is white with red spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Karel Albert. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.125. Orthographic variant for **Carlo Alberto.**

Karen Albritton. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2467. A medium size, white with pink and rose streaks and stripes, peony form chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Charles T. Elliott, Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 5.7 cm deep with 25 petals, 3 petaloids, golden anthers and creamy filaments. Plant growth is upright and slow, with leaves 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Karen Gilley. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.161, Reg. No.1884: A large, dark red, semidouble, *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Ville de Nantes**, mid-season flowering. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 4 cm deep with 10 petals, pink anthers, yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.9 cm.

Karen Henson. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.168, Reg. No.1615: A small, vibrant rose, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season flowering. Originated by Tom Eagleson, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. First bloomed 1975. Average flower size 6-7.5 cm across with 56 petals. The plant is upright and compact with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 3.8 cm. Orthographic error; 'Kaven Henson.'

Karen Piet. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1986, *The Camellia Review*, vol.48, No.2, p.7: A **Billie McCaskill** seedling, very dark red, formal double, 8-10 cm across with incurved petals. Originated by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California, USA.

Karenza. *(C.japonica)*, E.B.Champernowne Catalogue, 1977-1978, p.3. No description. E.B.Champernowne Nursery Catalogue, 1978: Medium size, pink, single with golden centre. Originated in UK.

Karigane. (Wild Goose's Call). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.65 with colour photo; English translation p.44. Miniature, pink, tubular single, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, wavy. Upright, weak growth. Selected from cultivars raised in a private family garden in Takamatsu City, named by the Takamatsu Branch, JCS, in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Karigina. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kariginu.**

Kariginu. (Hunting Coat), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31: Single, autumn flowering sasanqua. White blotched with red. Medium size. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Kari-Ginu', 'Kari-goromo', 'Kari-koromo'.

Kariginu. (Hunting Coat), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû-:* Pink spotted darker pink, large double. Transliterated name first used in Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.19. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.201; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.374, p.190, descript. p.201; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.341, p.149; Shufu-no-Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki no Sazanka*, p.29; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.38, colour photo, p.208: Leaves elliptic to oblong, apex acuminate, venation impressed, margins finely serrulate. Flowers semi-double, palest pink striped with rose (Spinel Red 0023/1), inner, normal petals erect with the odd petaloid in the centre. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Different reading: 'Karigoromo'. Corruptions of name: 'Karigina', 'Kari-hinu'. Resembles: 'Goshiki-ya'echiri-tsubaki'.

Kari-goromo. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Different reading for **Karaginu.**

Karihinu. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.428, index. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kariginu.**

Karikuru-tsuki. (Wild Goose-coming Month). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.66 with colour photo; English translation p.44. Medium size, pale pink graduating to pink at the centre, semi-double, fragrant. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.yuhsienensis*, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1987.

Karisome. (Informally Dyed), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double, light red and white patches, 3-4 rows of petals, irregular, medium size. Different reading 'Karizome'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Karitsu. (obscure). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.66 with colour photo; English translation p.44. Miniature, white with red graduations on outer petals, bowl-shaped single, round petals, circular stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Branches somewhat weeping. A cross between *C.japonica* **Tsurugata** and *C.lutchuensis*, originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1984, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Kariyushi. (Happiness). *(C.japonica)*, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35, Hiroshi Matsude, Okinawa. Bright red, small, cup-shaped single blooms. Flowers mid-season. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Bush is upright and sturdy. A chance seedling of **Uminaibi.**

Karizome. Different reading for **Karisome.**

Karl der Grosse. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catologue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12 as 'Karl dar Grosse'. Orthographic variant for **Charlemagne.**

Karlwhilhelmina. Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks.* Orthographic error for **Carswelliana.**

Karmosina. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839. Orthographic error for **Kermesina.**

Karotôsen. (Useless Things), *(C.rusticana)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Lid Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.3, A-142: Very small size, deepest red in the rusticanas, single of 5 petals. Small, central stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms late season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Higashi Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hideyo Katô in 1979. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.214.

Karyodonari. Forrest, 1983, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* The name of a camellia in the garden of Mt. Congreve. Probably a corruption of **Kayoidori.**

Karswilliana. Bahuaud-LItôu Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Carswelliana.**

Karrie Armijo. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.127: Salmon pink with light veining; large to very large size, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early to late. A seedling of Mandalay Oueen. Originated in USA by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California.

Karrisson. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Karu-tsubaki. Short, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kuro-tsubaki.**

Karyôbinga. Miyazawa, Bungo, 1954, *Kanshô Jumoku.* Different reading for **Karyôbin.**

Karyôbinka. Different reading for **Karyôbin.**

Karyôhin. Different reading for **Karyôbin.**

Karyôbin. (Beautiful Singing Bird), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, vol.2: Medium size, red moired white. For colour plates see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.150; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellia of Japan*, pl.297, p.150, descrip., p.180; Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.97; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.259; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.331; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.41, description, p.208: Slow growing with small leaves, narrowly ovate-elliptic to oblong, margins serrulate. Flowers semi-double, red, (Currant Red 821/3) variously blotched white, petals narrow, erect, slightly channelled, petaloid centre. Flowers late season. Different readings: 'Karyôhin', 'Karyohhin'. Synonym: 'Karyôbinga'. Resembles: **Oimatsu, Benichidori** and **Kasugano.** This name is an abbreviation of "Karyô-binga" from the Sanscrit "Kalavinka" the beautiful singing bird in the Buddhist ideal world. Karyôbin, sometimes called Karyôhin, Garyô-binga or Bingachô was an associate of Vishnu. A mythical creature, half bird and half woman, a winged and feathered deity, with phoenix-like tail and stork-like legs. Chinese synonym 'Jialingpin'.

Karyohhin. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.97, p.35. Different reading for **Karyôbin.**

Kasai-shiratama. (Kasai White Jewel), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.8: White, large, single, early. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1974, pl.69, p.60; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.34, description, p.206: White petals, 6-7, notched, compact, short stamen cluster. Leaves olive green, obovate, recurved, venation impressed, apex acuminate to abrupt acuminate. Originated in Kasai, Kôtô-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Resembles **Hatsuarashi-shiratama.**

Kasado Wabishin. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Orthographic error of the name **Kosado-wabishin.**

Kasamai. (Hat Dance), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.258, p.130, description, p.169 as 'Kasa-mai': Leaves dark green, broadly elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, venation impressed, margins crenate-serrulate, 6.3-6.9 cm long x 2.7-3.7 cm wide. Flowers, red, anemone form with large, compact, central mass. Outer guard petals, 6-7, irregular size, rounded, largest, 5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Central cushion of small, fan-shaped petaloids, variegated pale pink or white, 98-113 in number, stamens lacking. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeda Pharmaceutical Co. in 1968. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.207.

Kasamatsu. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*. Colour plate, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.114: Medium size, scarlet, semi-double, petals in 2-3 rows,

emarginate; irregular stamen column. Leaves mid-green, ovate, coarsely serrate. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.30 as a semi-double form of 'Red Otome' (**Kô-otome**). Originated in Japan.

Kasane-beni. (Double Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kakan Chikinshô:* Light red, large size, double. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.11: Light pink dotted deep pink. Large, semi-double, slightly fragrant. Originated in Japan. Note: The ancient variety is slightly different to the modern **Kasane-beni.**

Kasaneginu. (Gathered Silk), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.34, colour photo, p.206, description: Medium size, white, semi-double with 3 rows of petals, emarginate, slightly creped. Leaves elliptic, light green. Originated in Kantô, Japan as a seedling of **Hototogisu.** Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1997.

Kasane-jishi. (Double Lion), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.11: Dark pink. Large, semi-double with rounded petals. Originated in Japan.

Kasane-ôgi. (Overlapped Fans), *(C.hiemalis)*, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49: White with pink margins, peony form, medium size Blooms early to mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Chuxiao'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.295 with colour photo; English translation p.207. Discovered by Naotoshi Hakoda in 1971 in a hedge in Sagano, Kyôto, Japan. Considered to be a seedling of **Shishigashira** or **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Kasayama-benimurasaki. (Reddish Purple Kasayama), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.12: Small to medium size, tubular to campanulate single, reddish purple colour. Blooms mid-season. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.58 with colour photo; English translation p.38. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Yamguchi Prefecture. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981.

Kasayama-guro. *(C.japonica)* Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. From Yamaguchi Pref.

Kasayama-maru-nokokiriba. (Saw Leaf Kasayama), *(C .japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.12 as 'Kasayamamaru-nokoba': Small size, deep red, tubular single. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.58 with colour photo; English translation p.39. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981.

Kasayama-sangô. (Kasayama Number 3). *(C.japonica)*, Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1989-1990, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, No.222: Dark red tubular single. Small size with cylindrical stamens. Originated in Kyûshû, Japan.

Kasayama-wabisuke. (Wabisuke) Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. From Yamaguchi Pref.

Kasen-sunago. (Kasen's Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red spotted white, leaf variegated, large. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan:* Red striped and spotted white. Large semi-double. Leaves yellow variegated. Mid-season flowering. The colour photo in Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1980, *Senchinshû*, p.36 shows a red, variegated with white, semidouble with a small, compact stamen centre, but no leaf variegation. Originated in Japan. Orthographic error: 'Kasen-sunako'.

Kasen-sunako. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Kasen-sunago.**

Kasenzan. (Mount Kasen). *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.313, p.132, description, p.244: Very small size, campanulate, pale pink, single of 5 petals, slightly

emarginate, with short stamen column, white filaments, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves small, elliptic to narrowly-elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins crenate-serrate, matt, mid-green. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1970. Synonym: 'Fumaikô'. See also colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.36; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.75, and p.48, Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol. 1, Tsubaki.* Fumaikô was the name of Matsudaira, the great Japanese master of the tea ceremony.

Kasenzume. RHS., 1968, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, p.19. Corruption of Japanese name **Rasenzome.**

Kashima-beni. (Kashima Red), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.186, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, deep red, campanulate single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a central column of stamens of uneven length with pink to white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves glossy, deep green, lanceolate, apices long, tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Kashima-kakôden. (Kakôden from Kashima). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.73 with colour photo; Medium size red single. Rare stamen arrangement, with irregular clusters totalling over 1000 stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. Found in a wild camellia forest facing the Kashima Open Sea. Original tree re-discovered in 2005 by Ibaraki Camellia Group. From Ibaraki Pref., Japan. Released by Takeo Ogawa.

Kashima-shiro. (Kashima White), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.46, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, white, wide campanulate single of 5 broad emarginate, overlapping petals and a central column of stamens with pale lemon filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, apices abrupt, blunt acute, margins serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellia Club in 1978.

Kashoku. (Ornamental Candle Light for Wedding Ceremony), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Deep red streaked white. Semi-double. Originated in Hyôgo, Japan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.323, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red with white blotching, semi-double with 2-3 rows of oval petals and a small, central stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of **Furômon.** Originated and named by Yoshihiko Mishima, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Kashû. (Old name for Ishikawa Prefecture), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1, No.184; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* The corolla is white with red spots and convex in shape. Double, large flower. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kasyû'. Originated in Japan.

Kashûchô. (Kashû Butterflies), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.165, colour photo and description: Small size, red, tubular single with a central, yellow stamen column. Leaves light green, narrow elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins crenate. Blooms mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.59 with colour photo; English translation p.39. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Ikata Town. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1982.

Kashû-karanishiki. ('Kara-nishiki' from Kashû), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.34, colour photo, p.207, description as 'Kasyu-kara-nishiki': Medium size, single with 5-6 large, rounded petals with a base colour, fine veining of pink, wide, crimson streaks and irregular white edges to crinkled petals. A compact, central, stamen cylinder with yellow anthers. Different reading: 'Kasyû-kara-nishiki'. Resembles **Sanpei-tsubaki.** Sport:

'Beni-gara'. See p.269, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* An old camellia from Ishikawa, named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1965. Similar to, if not the same, as **Koshiji-karanishiki.**

Kastellorizo Rose. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, Reg. No.474. Originated by F.K. Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1989. The white formal double flower of 93 petals is 7 cm diameter x 3 cm deep, and flowers mid-season to late on a bushy upright plant of medium growth. Leaves are deep green, elliptic, fine serrations, smooth surface, acuminate apex, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals slightly cupped. Name is illegal according to the Nomenclature Code, which bars using a plant genus name as last word in a cultivar name. Renamed **Rose of Kastellorizo.**

Kasugano. (Spring Field), *(C.rusticana),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohonayose Irotsuki:* Crimson with white markings in various patterns, like **Arukawa** in *Kadan Chinkinshô.* Large, double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. For colour plates see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.149; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.96, p.35; *Encyclopedia of Camellias* in *Colour*, vol. I, 1972, pl.288, p.131; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.323. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.35, description, p.207: Large, semi-double, red, 10-12 petals, beautifully moired with white, emarginate, a few erect around centre cluster of stamens. Leaves broad-elliptic, mid-green, occasionally with yellow variegation, margins serrate. Slow, spreading growth. Corruption of the name: 'Kasagano'.

Kasuga-shibori. (Kasuga Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5 as 'Kosuga-shibori'. Variegated formal double, 7.5 cm across. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red blotched with white. Large, formal double. Medium, spreading growth. Originated in Japan. Orthographic error: 'Kasuga-shibori Var.'. Synonyms: 'Red Beauty', 'Dappled Kasuga'. Corruptions of Japanese name: 'Kosuga-shibori', 'Kasugi Shabori'.

Kasuga-shibori Variegated. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Kasuga- shibori Var.'. Orthographic error for **Kasuga-shibori.**

Kasugayama. (Mount Kasuga), *(C.rusticana),* Ishizawa, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.36, black and white photo: Large size, semi-double to open, peony form, red blotched white, 12 cm across, broken stamen cluster, yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves long-obovate to broad-obovate, apex blunt acute, margins sharply serrate, glossy mid-green; petioles hairy. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.289; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.328. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.35. Different reading: 'Kasuga-yama'. Synonym: 'Meguri-ai'. Originated in Jô-etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan and named by Kawamura, Yaichi. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.60 with colour photo; English translation p.40. Given as lion to peony form, with a note that Dr Kaoru Hagiya says that the flower form 'lion' is a special classification in Japan. It is almost equal to anemone, but with irregular, larger and erect petaloids.

Kasugi-shabori. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kasuga-shibori.**

Kasukoboshi. Inazawa Nursery Catalogue, 1983-1984. Synonym for **Norikoboshi.**

Kasumeru-tsuki. (Hazy Moon), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Large, white to slightly blush pink, formal double. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kasumigaseki. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306 & 309; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, double flower, convex shape. Palest pink with red markings. Originated in Japan. Synomym: 'Kasumi-no-seki'. (Believed extinct.)

Kasumigaseki. (Place Name), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Large size, light red flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kasumino. (Misty Field), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.35, colour photo, p.207, description: Medium size, hose-in-hose semi-double, soft pink with a pattern of fine veining of deeper pink, 11-13 thick petals, inner apiculate, channelled, surrounding a slender column of stamens. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan.

Kasumi-no-sato. (Village in the Mist). (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.284 with colour photo; Miniature red single, tubular to trumpet shape, cluster flowering, slightly fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Somewhat drooping growth. A cross of **Kon-wabisuke** x *C.lutchuensis,* made and released by Shuho Kirino around 1960.

Kasumi-no-seki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* Synonym for and based on the same characters as **Kasumigaseki.**

Kasumi-no-sode. (Mist Sleeve), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyo Catalogue, Dec.1910, p.46: Pink edged white with deeper pink on the petal reverse. Large, semi-double. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.32: White, flushed and striped with red. Large size. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Xiuxia'.

Kasumi-no-sode. (Mist Sleeve), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Large size, double, purplish red flower. Originated in Japan.

Kasuri. (Patch of Colour), *(C.japonica),* Painted in the *Chinzu Byôbu,* (Latter 17th century). Owner Hirayama, Tokyo. No description. Commented on by Asai, Keitaro 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kasuri. (Patch of Colour), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Shashinshû,* p.35, colour photo, p.207, description: Small, pink, campanulate single of 5-6 irregular petals with red stripes and whitish edges, and a central cylinder of stamens, anthers golden, filaments white. Leaves obovate, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrate, shining, bright green. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Parentage unknown, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1979.

Kasuri-hatsu-arashi. (Kasuri [Kurume Textile] 'Hatsu-arashi'). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.8. White with crimson stripes, medium size, sake-cup shaped single. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Y. Ueno, Kurume, Japan.

Kasuri-koshimino. (Variegated Koshimino), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.138: White, medium to large size, open peony form with some narrow streaks of crimson. The centre consists of some irregular, erect, narrow petals mixed with fascicles of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Tobi'iri-koshimino'. "Kasuri" is a patch of colour and "Koshimino" a farmer's hip-length straw raincoat.

Kasuri-man-e. (Colour Patch - Many Layers), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.439: Dark crimson, small to medium size, single with lighter coloured streaking. Central stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kasuri-otome. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.* Different reading for **Tobi'iri-otome.**

Kasuri-wabisuke. Different reading for **Tobi'iri-wabisuke.**

Kasyû. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.57. Different reading for **Kashû.**

Kasyû-karanishiki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.34 as 'Kasyû-kara-nishiki". Different reading for **Kashûkara-nishiki.**

Katamuku-tsuki. (Sinking Moon). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.61 with colour photo; English translation p.41. Medium size, white, sake cup-formed single, tubular stamen cylinder, fragrant. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading, dense growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.oleifera,* named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1989.

Kataoka-kasuri. (Kataoka Striped), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.127: Medium size, irregular, white, peony with pink and crimson stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kataoka-tobi'iri'.

Kataoka-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Kataoka-kasuri.**

Kataonami. (High Waves), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale red, medium sized semi-double with 2 rows of petals, with dark red spots. Used as a synonym for 'Kikuzuki' in the *Sômoku Benran.* "Kataonami" is the ancient name of the famous Japanese anthology, *Manyôshû.* Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kataonami. (High Waves), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Large size, white with pink becoming gradually deeper towards the petal edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Katasakiwake. (Divided Blossom), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.411: Irregular white, small to medium size, tubular single, dark crimson streaks and bands. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Katasenami. ((Shoal Waves), (C.hybrid) ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.12 as a *C.rusticana.* No description. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.61 with an incorrect colour photo. English translation p.40. Medium size, pink, peony to lion form, split stamens, slightly fragrant. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, smallto medium, thick, plicate at the midrib. Cespitose, vigorous growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.pitardii.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1978.

Katayama-idaten. (Katayama's 'Idaten'), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.254, colour photo, p.255, description: Medium size, white with red streaks, open, cup-shaped single of 8-9 petals in two rows and a short, broad, central stamen cylinder of stamens with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half and pale yellow anthers. Slightly fragrant. Blooms early to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Released by Katayama Juraku-en Nursery many years ago.

Katayama-negishikô. (Katayama's Red Sasanqua). *(C.sasanqua). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.320. English translation p.242. Medium size, peach red single. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Note: Since the word 'Negishikô' is the representative name for red sasanquas, there are many synonyms applied to different varieties. This cultivar is grown in the Kansai area, and is a different cultivar from that in the Kantô area. From Osaka.

Katayama-sôtan. (Katayama's 'Sôtan'), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.28, colour photo and description: Small size, white, saucer-shaped single, with 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central column with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. The original tree survives at Daitokuji Temple, Kyoto. Released by Katayama Juraku-en Nursery in 1970. Synonym: 'Sôtan'(Katayama). Resembles **Sôtan.**

Katayama-yae-wabisuke. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.366. Synonym for **Sakiwake-wabisuke.**

Kate Anderson. *(C.x williamsii),* Cobley Camellias Catalogue, 1977: Soft pink, medium size, semi-double. Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in England.

Kate Cargill. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.67: Soft pink, medium large, semi-double to open, peony form with irregular petals. Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Childs. Orthographic error: 'Katie Cargill'.

Kate Hardie. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2171: Pearl white to blush pink, medium size, formal double with cupped centre petals, opening occasionally to a six-pointed star centre. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Georgia. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.124, colour photo [p.133]: The 14 year old seedling first bloomed in 1981. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 29-45 petals and 55-64 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, average and open with light green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm.

Kate Mallory. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Kate O'Brien. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.3, colour photo: Lilac pink, peony form double with 3-4 rows of small, outer petals and the centre a mixture of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Kate R. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.9: Rose-pink, blotched white. Medium size, single. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Kate Sheppard. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No. 112, vol.XVII, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.305: Originated by A.P. Gamlin, Manaia, New Zealand. Plant is upright with dark green foliage, 11 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. Flower is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep, white anemone form with 25 outer petals and 70-100 petaloids intermingled with yellow stamens. Blooms early to late. Colour illustration *International Camellia Journal,* 1993, front cover and p.37. Named for the leading early campaigner for womens suffrage in New Zealand.

Kate Smith. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.49, colour pl. This plate is self coloured and shows **Mathotiana Supreme,** not 'Kate Smith' which is variegated. See colour photo facing p.82, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966 which shows a beautifully moired form. However such virus variegation is not stable enough to warrant a separate cultivar name and is thus considered a synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme Variegated.**

Kate Smith Variegated. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Kate Smith Var.' A synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme Variegated.**

Kate Thrash. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.338, Reg. No.222: An 11 year old seedling of **Martha Wright,** originated by Mrs W.T. Roughton, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1951. The rose-pink flowers, 9-10 cm across, are irregular, double, similar to **Professor Sargent,** with 25 petals and numerous petaloids. Flowers early.

Kate Thrash Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.69: A virus variegated form of **Kate Thrash** - Rose-pink and white. Originated by Mrs. I. H. McCormick, Thomasville, Georgia, USA.

Kate Young. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Katharin Stanton. *(C.japonica),* ACS., *News Letter*, vol.3, No.4, Reg. No.1, Oct.1948 as 'Katherin Stanton': Deep rose-pink, single with 6 petals, 8-10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. The petals, 5.0 cm x 5.5 cm, are crinkled on the edges. The stamens are in clusters, filaments cream, anthers gold. Fragrant. Leaves dark green, ovate, flat, stiff, glossy, tending to recurve, 10 cm x 6 cm, venation prominent, margins broad shallow serrations. Plant habit tall, willowy and hardy. Originated by Harry B. Stanton, Savannah, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents.

First flowered 1939. Orthographic error:, 'Katherine Stanton'. For illustration see Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* See ACS Yearbook, 1954, p.317.

Katherine Allan. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue,* with illustration: Large, light pink with light lavender undercast, incomplete double, 11-13 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 15 or more outer petals, about 5 cm x 4 cm. Buds fat, long and pointed. The flower opens flat and shows a mass of petaloids in groups of 2 to 6 connected to a single filament, giving the flower a loose, wavy effect. Stamens concealed. Leaves medium green, glossy, slightly twisted, narrow, 8-12 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Apex acute, margins shallowly serrate. Plant habit is bushy, spreading and fast in rate. Orthographic error: 'Katherine Allen'. Originated by Walter Allan, Summerville, South Carolina, USA from seed of **Elegans.** First bloomed 1948. See *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.318, Reg. No.102.

Katherine Allen. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.5. Orthographic error for **Katherine Allan.**

Katherine Chisholm. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.131, Reg. No.1472: A large, medium pink, semi-double, chance seedling of *C.japonica;* mid-season blooming. Originated by Frank A. Chisholm, Savannah, Georgia, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1977 and has **Frizzle White** type blooms with 15-20 petals and 7-9 petaloids, white filaments and yellow anthers, 11 cm across x 7 cm deep. Unique, irregular bloom, folded and twisted rabbit ears and scattered stamens. Plant growth upright and average in rate with dark green leaves 11 cm x 5 cm.

Katherine Hall. Hody Wilson, 1970. SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.31, No.6, p.17. Orthographic error for **Kathryn Hall.**

Katherine Hart. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, white, peony form. Originated in USA.

Katherine Maryott. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.276, Reg. No.388: A 15 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs C.H. Maryott, Augusta, Georgia, USA, which first flowered 1948. The broad, light green leaves have short apices and average 7.5 cm x 2 cm. The formal double, clear pink flowers have 65 petals and are 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. An occasional flower shows a few yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season. See pl. facing p.80, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960.

Katherine Mealing. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.238, Reg. No.794: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1946. Originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate with thin, light green leaves. Flower is light to deep red, peony, similar to **Buddy Boy** except that it has more short petaloids, making a full, heavy flower. It measures 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Katherine Nuccio. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950: Rose-red. Medium formal double to rose form double, 8 cm across with 60-65 petals. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. First flowered 1942. Leaves medium green, ovate, 8 cm x 5 cm. slightly twisted, thin texture, serrations shallow. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.119, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Katherine Stanton. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Katharin Stanton**.

Kathie Brown. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.131, Reg. No.1491: A very large, deep pink, peony to anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by David K. Walker, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. The 12 year old seedling, that first bloomed 1968, has yellow anthers and light pink filaments. Average size is

13 cm across x 8 cm deep. Very heavy flower. Plant growth is upright and spreading, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm.

Kathleen. *(C.japonica),* Sharp, 1948, *Camellia Illustrated* flower photo, p.82: Pink, medium large, semi-double. A seedling raised by Mrs Clyde Bradley, Milwaukie, Oregon, USA.

Kathleen Eugenia. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: Pink, semi-double to rose form double. A seedling of **Galilee** raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Kathleen Read. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: White striped pink, rose form double to semi-double. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error: 'Kathleen Reed'.

Kathleen Reed. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Kathleen Read.**

Kathnstu Clark. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* Spring 2003, No.163, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.552. Originated by Alan Truran, Hornsby, NSW, Australia, registered by Patrick Clark, Pymble, NSW. A chance seedling from *C.japonica* **Bokuhan** that first flowered in 1995. A red (RHS.CC.51A) anemone form flower of 6-7 petals, plus 120 pink and cream (RHS.CC.56D/4D) petaloids in the centre, and 20 stamens. Diameter is 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm deep. Flowers freely, early and over a long season on an upright rapid growing plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, broadly elliptic, base broad cuneate, apex apiculate, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Stamens mixed with the petaloids.

Kathryn Bevis. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2446. A large, clear pink with darker pink to carmine rose outer petals, and light pink centre. A peony form chance seedling that flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Dr Jerome A. Hogsette, Gainesville, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 42 petals, 9 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves 10.8 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Kathryn Flugge. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1999, No.151, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.528. Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, West Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1992. The semi-double, pink (RHS.CC.73A) flower of 14 petals is 11 cm across x 4 cm deep. It flowers early to mid-season on a rapid growing, upright bush. Leaves green, matt, curled, elliptic, small serrations, 8 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Petals open flat, filaments columnar. Free flowering.

Kathryn Funari. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.86: Deep veined pink. Large formal double. Medium growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by A. Funari, California. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1978, vol.XV, No.4. Chinese synonym: 'Fonali', later changed to 'Fonaxing'.

Kathryn Hall. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.47, Reg. No.1127: A sport of **Berenice Boddy**, first observed 1964 by Bagby Hall, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. The rose form double is a sweet pea pink, 9-11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 40-50 petals and an indefinite number of petaloids. Each petal is notched with a deeper pink centre and 5 fascicles of stamens surrounded by petaloids. Blooms early. Orthographic error 'Katherine Hall'.

Kathryn Jones. (*C.japonica),* Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.12: White. Small, full peony form with two rows of large, outer petals, surrounding smaller petals, which surround one row of erect, large petals encircling stamens in the centre. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Longview Nursery, Crichton, Alabama.

Kathryn Land. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2728; A chance seedling which first flowered in 1998. Originated and propagated by E.

Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. the 11.5 cm diameter, red, semidouble to peony form flower has yellow anthers on white filaments, in groups mixed among the petals. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.117 with colour photo; Vigorous, spreading growth. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 6.5 cm.

Kathryn Marbury. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.9. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.238, Reg. No.771: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves averaging 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The formal double flowers, similar to **Alba Plena,** are 8 cm across x 3.8 deep with 55 petals. Blooms are blush pink with a good sheen. Blooms mid-season to late.

Kathryn Snow. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, pp.92, 93, Reg. No.889: A 7 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1958. Originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Leaves light green, average 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flowers are off-white with pink edges. The stamens are yellow. Size is 10-11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 25 petals. Centre petals tend to "rabbit ear". Blooms mid-season to late.

Kathryn Spooner. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1994, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61, Reg. No.2302: Originated by R.B. Gramling, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Large white peony form. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 45 petals. Flower is snowball type without guard petals. Commercially introduced 1993. Plant growth is upright, spreading and vigorous with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.64-65.

Kathy Ficus. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.200, Reg. No.483: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1953. Originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, of average density with dark green leaves 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The deep rose-pink, formal double blooms are 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep and have 40-50 petals. Flowers early to mid-season.

Kathy Mann. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. by Julington Nurseries. SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.78: Deep rose pink. Medium size, formal double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms early to mid-season.

Kathy Pratt. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.78: Light pink fading to white on outer petals, blotched deeper pink. Large semi-double to loose, peony form. Vigorous, spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by N. Pratt, Sacramento, California.

Kathy Reid. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.11, Reg. No.190: Originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The female parent is an unnamed *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Dataohong** and the male parent is **Dataohong**. First flowered 1980 on an upright, dense plant of medium growth. Leaves average 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flowers are a bright cerise pink with 20 petals and average 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Firm texture.

Kathy Smyre. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.48, Reg. No.1138: An 11 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Nel and Emory Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 7 cm. The semi-double flower is strong pink with yellow anthers and 6-8 petaloids. It measures 12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Cathy Smyre'.

Katie. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1979, #7361; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.168, Reg. No.1606: A very large, salmon, rose-pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Drama Girl;** early to midseason flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries,

Altadena, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first flowered 1976. Flower size 13-15 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense, and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. Received the Margarete Hertrich Award, 1983. See colour photos: front cover, SCCS, 1980, *The Camellia Review*, vol.42, No.2 and inside the front cover ACS., 1980, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.3. Chinese synonym: 'Kaidi'.

Katie Cargill. Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian.* Orthographic error for **Kate Cargill.**

Katie Getzen. *(C.japonica)*, Mealing, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.132, black and white photo, p.127: First bloomed 1949 at 6 years old, size medium, 8-9 cm across. Form, complete double, incompletely imbricated. Colour, pink in bud, which fades on opening, leaving a white flower with deep pink on petal edges. Blooms mid-season. When fully open a few yellow anthers are visible. Originator: Look-Away Gardens, North Augusta, South Carolina, USA.

Katie Kelly. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.178, 179, Reg. No.1927: A small pink centre, fading to white, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, late flowering. Originated by Kathleen Kelly, Graham, North Carolina, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size, 6 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 81 petals. A pronounced, spiral form. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Katie Lee. *(C.japonica x C.lutchuensis), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.5, p.25, Reg. No.254: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tiffany** *x C.lutchuensis* that is 20 years old and first flowered 1976. Plant habit is open and slow with pale green leaves, 3.5 cm x 1.5 cm. The small, single flowers are 3 cm across and deep and have 6 petals with white filaments and yellow anthers. The flower colour is light pink, deepening at edges. Flowers mid-season to late. Marked fragrance. Colour RHS.CC. Red Group, 38D-B.

Katie Mandarich. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. Originated by Jack Mandarich, California, USA.

Katie Northcutt Variegated. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29; Regn No.2801. Originated by Ed Northcutt, Tallahassee, Fla., USA, registered by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.77 with colour photo. A 10 year old cross of **Tom Cat** x unknown pollen parent. Plant is upright and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5 cm. Very large flower is 15 cm diameter x 7.5 cm height, semi-double to peony form, and is light pink variegated with white. Yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Heavy petal texture.

Katie Shipley. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No. 2425. A very large, bright red, peony form (**Craig Clark** x **Jean Pursel**). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Dr Walter F. Homeyer, Jr, Macon, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.4, colour photo before p.1. Average flower size is 14.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 19-21 petals including 7-8 rabbit-eared petaloids, yellow anthers and white stamens. Plant growth is upright, open and average, with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Katie Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.8 as 'Katie Var.': A virus variegated form of **Katie** - Salmon rose-pink blotched white. Early to late flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Xinkaidi'.

Katie Wootton. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2000, p.39, colour photo p.38, Reg. No.2536. A semi-double white to blush pink flower with golden anthers and cream filaments. Originated by Harriet Harms, Savannah, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.3, colour photo p.c10. The 39 year old seedling first flowered in 1967. Flowers early. Average flower size is 13.5 cm across x 5.7 cm deep, with 16 petals. Inner petals are crinkled, notched

and folded. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Katsugi-no-onkata. (Mr. Carrier), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Snow white, small, thick, 6 petalled single, outer three petals open flatly, inner three cover stamens until flower fades. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kazuki-no-onkata' in Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.136.

Katsukohime. (Princess Katsuko). *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en Niigata Retail List, 1994-1995, colour plate front back page, description p.6: Medium size, red, magnolia form semi-double. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Katsura. (Cinnamon Tree), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.343: Brilliant crimson, medium size, peony form with a fountain of erect, central petals surrounding stamens. Originated in Japan. Probably named for the Katsura Detached Palace in Kyôto. (Believed extinct.)

Katsuragawa. (Katsura River). *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en Niigata Retail List, 1994-1995, colour photo front page, description p.8: Medium size, white single of 5 petals with rose-red streaks and central stamen cluster. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Katsuragawa (Chûbu). (Katsura River). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.62 with colour photo; English translation p.41. Medium size, deep red tubular single, cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected from cultivars in a private family garden in Kyoto City, named and released by Minoru Satô in 1971. From Kyoto to Aichi Prefecture.

Katsuragawa (Kantô). (Katsura River). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.333 with black and white photo; English translation p.228. Medium size, palest pink striped red, trumpet shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen cluster, fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves gold fish-tailed, medium size, somewhat outwards curved. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown, named and released by Uichirô Noda in 1987.

Katsuragi-shibori. ('Katsuragi' Striped), *(C.japonica)*, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1969, *Tsubaki Meikan.* See colour plates: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.135; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.55; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.36, description, p.207: Medium size, single, 6-7 petals, white with streaks and broad stripes of brilliant crimson, opens to a saucer shape. Leaves deep green, elliptic, twisted with waved and serrate margins, apex acuminate, recurved. Dark brown dots and streaks appear on young leaves. The original tree survives at the Hôkaji Temple in Inazawa City. Named and released by Chûbu Camellia Society in 1970. Has been confused with **Esugata.**

Katsurahime. (Princess Katsura), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.91, black and white photo. Colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol. II, 1978, pl.271; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.36, description, p.207: Very small, red, single with 5 petals of irregular length. Leaves small, narrowly-lanceolate, shiny, olive green, apex tapering acuminate, margins coarsely serrate, recurved. Plant habit dwarfish. Late flowering. Originated in Muika-machi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mamoru Kodera in 1960. Princess Katsura was an historical figure in the service of Shintô Shrine.

Katsura-no-hana. (Flower of the Cinnamon Tree). *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White, large, double with rabbit eared petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Katsura-wabisuke. (Katsura Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.113. .ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.12: Very small flowers, light rose-pink, sake-cup single. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of **Funatsu**. Originated in Izu Ôshima, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.63 with colour photo; English

translation p.42. Stated to be a seedling of **Tarôkaja.** Originated by Kanamatsu Funatsu, named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1960s.

Kaven Henson. Cannon, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34, No.4. Orthographic error for **Karen Henson.**

Kawa. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.75, No.319. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dorothy Culver.**

Kawae. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.26, Reg.186: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. First bloomed 1971 with a dense, upright, vigorous growth, producing early, single, small flowers with red buds, opening white with red bordered petals. Foliage has gold tipped leaves, changing to gold then red tones, until reverting to normal gold tips with the new growth. This is the valid name for 'Kawas' according to the originator. The original registration was misprinted.

Kawagiri. (River Mist), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume.* A dull, white, early, semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Kawamura. (River Village), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.39, colour photo, p.209, description: Medium size, deep pink, bowl shaped, single of 6-7 petals with a spreading centre of yellow stamens. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, margins sharply serrate, apex blunt acute, venation impressed, petiole hirsute. Originated in Higashi Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected and named by Yaichi Kawamura.

Kawari-tatsuta. (Variegated 'Tatsuta'), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Single, opens flat, pinkish white with deep red stripes. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Uekiya, Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki.* Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kawari-tokiwa. (Sport of **Tokiwa**), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.335: Small, compact, white, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kawas. ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.26, Reg.186: Orthographic error for **Kawae.**

Kawazoebeni. (Kawazoe's Red). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.66 with colour photo; English translation p.44. Small, deep red single, embracing petals, apricot stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, twisted. Somewhat spreading, vigorous. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, selected and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1997. From Aichi Prefecture.

Kay Acker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.165, Reg. No.1111: A 13 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The formal double flower is 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with up to 100 petals. The colour is soft, blush pink. Centre petals are long and pointed, forming a star. Blooms mid-season to late.

Kay Berridge. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.168, Reg. No.1579: A small, rose-pink, white and red, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season flowering. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 4 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 6.5 cm across with 75 petals. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Kay Berridge Red. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2886, Originated by Howard & Mary Rhodes, Tallahassee, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.119 with colour photo; Registered and propagated by Randolph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla.

Kay Hallstone. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS 1992, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.35, Reg. No.2237: Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. Seedling of *C.x williamsii* hybrid **Brigadoon** x *C.reticulata* **Mouchang.** Light pink, washed and veined white; very large semi-double. Vigorous, open, spreading, upright and rapid growth. Blooms mid-season to late. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 3 cm deep with 20 petals, golden anthers and yellow filaments. Petals swirling mass or wave, convoluting to the centre, deeply veined pink on white. Dark green leaves 8 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.40-41.

Kay Thomerson. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2802; Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.77 with colour photo; An 11 year old plant, first flowered 2006. A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Annabelle Fetterman**. Plant is upright and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 7.5 cm. Large flower is 10.8 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, peony to semi-double form, light pink with dark pink picotee edge and some fluorescence. Flowers midseason.

Kay Truesdale. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.220, Reg No.638: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by E.V. Truesdale, West Columbia, South Carolina, USA. The plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double flowers, similar to 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**) are 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Colour is a light, lavender pink (Nickerson Colour Chart 2.5 RP 8/5) with white stamens and 35-40 petals. The petals are wide and show slight veining. Usually fully imbricated but odd blooms may open semi-double. Flowers early to mid-season.

Kayabukura. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Kan'yô-bukuro'; different reading for **Kan'yôtai.**

Kayai-dori. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kay-oidori.**

Kaye Fuller. *(C.reticulata)*, SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.120: Rose-pink shaded cyclamen. Large, anemone form. Medium, upright growth. Midseason blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.92, Reg. No.1993: The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 6 petals and many petaloids. Plant growth is erect and medium in rate with dark, green leaves, 13 cm long x 7 cm wide. A seedling of 'Chang's Temple'. (**Zhangjia Cha**), originated by J. Hunt, South Croydon, Victoria, Australia.

Kayel. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1970, *Camellia News*, No.40, p.26, Reg.117,: Originated by R. Loughlin, Hawthorndene, South Australia as a sport of *C.japonica* **William Bull.** Except for the colour the characteristics are the same as for **William Bull.** It has a two tone coloured flower, base colour Neyron Rose HCC.623, striated with HCC.623/2. Sport first observed 1963. See colour photo front cover of above *Camellia News.* Chinese synonym: 'Kaiyier'.

Kayobururo. RHS., 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, p.19. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Kan'yô-bukuro', different reading for **Kan'yôtai.**

Kayoichidori. (Migrating Plover), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Large, three fold, red flower, variegated with many, white spots in various designs. Also listed in Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* and Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû.* Different reading: 'Kayouchidori', the difference between the "i" and "u" ending on "Kayoi" is very slight. The transliteration 'Kayoichidori' has priority, Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*.. Various translations have been given: "Flying Sandbird", "Daily Passing Bird", "Daily Passing Plover", "Flying Sawbird", "Migrating Plover". Resembles **Kayoidori.** For colour photo and descriptions, see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.258,

pl.148; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.364, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.37, 208. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Kayoidori. (Daily Passing Bird), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White, streaked pink. Large, semi-double. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935; Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.30: Well doubled, smooth petalled flower, clear red broad streaks on a white ground, large; McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias;* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan* and the SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclture*, all use a similar description. However, in Japan, the form of **Kayoidori** in the trade is apparently a colour sport as it is now pink, streaked red. See any of the following colour pls: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.194; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.370; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.110; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.322; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.91; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.347; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.37. These illustrate a variable camellia with a background colour from pale pink to finely veined deep pink, streaked or banded with crimson. It is a rose form double that often opens out to a semi-double. Tuyama's description is: Leaves oblong, oblong-elliptic to obovate elliptic, apex suddenly acuminate, coarsely serrulate-crenate at the margins. Flowers double, often nerved a deeper pink, leaving a loose head of petals in the centre, pale pink, striped with rose (Crimson 22/1 to 22/2), petals incurved. Sometimes producing a flower of pure crimson. In this case, as compared with the former listed camellia, the meaning of the name is "Daily Passing Bird". Fendig in his *American Camellia Catalogue*, 1953, lists 'Kayoidori 1' and 'Kayoidori 2', apparently to cover the two different colour forms. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Resembles **Kaoyodori** and **Kayoichidori** in flower form. Chinese synonym 'Tongniao'.

Kayoiji. (Thoroughfare), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.37, colour photo, p.208, description: Small, soft pink, campanulate single with 6-7 rounded petals and a compact stamen column. Leaves, elliptic, apex acuminate, bright green, margins serrulate, venation remarkably impressed. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Similar to **Owarifuji** but smaller. Originated and released by Toshiaki Kozaki.

Kayoikanoko. (Visiting Fawn), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1, No.124; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; *Hashiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868): Variegated red and white in various designs like a kind of bandanna. Large, double flower with separated rows of petals. Bloomed in the spring of 1688 for the first time. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kayoikomachi. (Visit to Ono-no-Komachi.), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, ca. 1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.). Title of Noh drama. Fukakusa-no-Shosho visited Ono-no-Komachi one hundred times in a vain attempt to make love to her.

Kayoka. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Kayouchidori. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan.* Different reading for **Kayoichidori.**

Kazabana. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, Feb.1967, black and white photo, p.6, description, p.16. Different reading for **Kazahana.**

Kazagano. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.119. Corruption of the Japanese word **Kasugano.**

Kazaguruma. (Windmill), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.19: Dark scarlet, single with 8 petals like the blades of a fan. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kazaguruma. (Windmill), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.344: A crimson, single of 6 petals with lobes on two of the petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kazaguruma. (Clematis), *(C.rusticana),* Tateishi et al., 1970, *Journal of Japanese Botany,* vol.45; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.90, colour photo, p.207, description: Medium size, light red, full double to semi-double with long, strap-like petals, becoming pointed towards the centre so that the centre group resembles a star. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Kazahana. (Snowflakes in the Wind), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya and Ishizawa, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.6, black and white photo, p.16, description: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, pure white, single with 5-6, long petals of irregular length, notched apex and 80 irregular, spreading, yellow stamens. Mid-season blooming. Leaves ovate, twisted, 8-9 cm long, glossy green. See colour pls: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.1, p.1; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.75, p.61; Katei Gahô, 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol. 1, Tsubaki,* p.45. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.61; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.34. Corruption of name: 'Kaza-hani'. Resembles: **Shiro-yukitsubaki.** Originated among wild rusticanas on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. Different reading 'Kazabana'.

Kaza-hani. SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.161. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kaza-hana.**

Kazaha-nishiki. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.34. Orthographic error for **Kazahana-nishiki.**

Kazahana-nishiki. ('Kazahana' Variegated), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.45. Medium size, white, single. Early flowering. Has an unstable yellow leaf variegation. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.34 as 'Kazaha-nishiki'.

Kazamidori. *(C.japonica), Book of Manuscripts,* ICS Congress, Miyazaki, 1999, White and Red Camellia at Nara's Todaiji Temple; Hagiya, Kaoru, p.43. No details.

Kazan. (Flower Mountain), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.13: Large, dark crimson, incomplete double. A very high flower with many rows of petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Hanayama', cited in Tomita et al., 1980, *Tsubaki,* p.133.

Kaza-ore. (Broken by Wind), *(C.japonica).* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran;* Minagawa, 1959, *Chinkashû.* For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.170; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.323, p.163, description, p.187; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.123, p.77; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.276 as 'Kazaore'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.34, description, p.207: Branches delicate, flowers single, medium size, pale pink with red and deeper pink stripes, branches a little pendulous. Leaves narrowly elliptic to elliptic, apex acuminate, venation impressed. Flowers single, palest pink, (Rose-pink 427/2) delicately striped carmine. (Carmine 21). Late flowering. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Different readings 'Kaze-ore', 'Kaza-ori'. Sport: **Kaza-ore-nishiki.** The name means that the branches are so slender that it would seem that they could be broken in the wind.

Kaza-ore-nishiki. ('Kaza-ore' variegated), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Single, pure white with deep red stripes. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kazaore-zakura. (Wind Broken Cherry). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.58 with colour photo; English translation p.38. Medium size, pale pink, tubular to trumpet

shaped single, pinched stamen cylinder. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous, fast growing. A mutation of **Kaza-ore,** named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1989. From Tokyo.

Kazaori. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.67. Different reading of the Japanese name **Kaza-ore.**

Kazashi-no-hime. (Kazashi Princess), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Small size, rose-pink, tubular to campanulate, single. Blooms mid-season. A seedling from *C.japonica* **Hijirimen** x *C.lutchenensis.* Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1982.

Kazemachi. (Waiting for Favourable Wind), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Small size, white ground with rose-pink margins, cup-shaped single. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Kô-un** x (*C.sasanqua* **Shishigashira** x *C.fraterna).* Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kaze-no-bon. (Bonfire Festival), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.245, p.124, description, p.165: Leaves ovate to broadly elliptic, margins crenate-serrulate, 5.8-7.0 cm long x 3.1-3.5 cm wide; petioles 4-5 mm long, very hairy. Flowers peony type, low in height, rosy pink (Crimson 22/2), outer petals, 18-25, largest 4 cm long x 2.4 cm wide, oblong; inner petals small, 31-74, oblanceolate, rounded, with 3-15 fan shaped petaloids, scanty stamens, filaments yellow to pinkish. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the wild in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. "Kaza-no-bon" is the bon-fire dance festival held early september at the Yatsuo-machi if the rice harvest has escaped typhoon damage.

Kaze-no-sasayaki. (Whispering Wind). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.61 with colour photo; English translation p.40. Miniature, pink graduating to deep pink at the centre, inner petals changing to petaloids, split stamens, profuse. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright growth. A cross between early blooming wild japonica and *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess,** named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1980.

Kaze-no-tsukai. (Messenger of the Wind), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Very small, white ground with rose-pink graduations, cup-shaped single. Late blooming. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Shimachidori** x **Cornish Snow.** Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Spreading, weeping branches. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya.

Kaze-ore. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.136. Different reading for **Kaza-ore.**

Kazue-no-tsuki. (Branch against the Moon), (Higo), Higo Tsubaki Aikôkai, 1977, *Higo Tsubaki;* Stone, 1984, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.19: A rose-pink sport of **Tancho,** about 10 cm across, 7-8 petals, 140 widely spread stamens with creamy filaments. Large, broad-ovate leaves; dark green. Blooms mid-season. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.139. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Designated as a Higo by the Higo Society in 1980s.

Kazuki-no-onkata. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.136. Different reading for **Katsugi-no-onkata.**

Kazukiyama. (Mount Kazuki), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.91, black and white photo. May be synonymous with **Chôju-no-haru** according to the *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.382: Flower, pale pink, double, lotus shape, large size. Flowers mid-season, emarginate petals. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, slightly recurved. Originated in Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.35, 207; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.381.

Kazusa-chidori. ('Chidori' of Kazusa) *(C.hybrid*) from Chiba Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.59 May 1999: A hybrid between *C.japonica* **Tsuki-no-fue** and *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess**. Pale pink bordered

peach pink, single, long tubular, long narrow petals, small, blooms in mid and late season. Leaves lanceolate, small. Tree compact with crowded branches. Bloomed firstly and named in 1990. Originated by Atsushi Itoh. ('Kazusa' is an old name for the central part of the present Chiba Prefecture.). *Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.2 with colour photo, JCR Regn 2013-2. (ser. No.2). Seed parent given as **Tsuki-no-hikari.**

Kazusa-hime. (Chiba Princess), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Very small to small size, pale rose-pink to rose-red, cup-shaped, semi-double to anemone form double. Fragrant. A seedling *of C.japonica* **Tama-no-ura** x **Tiny Princess.** Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Chiba Prefecture, Japan by Atsushi Itô in 1989. Kazusa is the ancient name for Chiba.

Kazusa-no-hoshi. (Star of Kazusa), *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo, JCR Regn 2013-9, (ser. No.9); A seedling of the Higo-type **Myôjô**, pollen parent unknown; Double, with wide open outer petals, and a flared centre of mixed petaloids and stamens. Red variegated with white spots and splashes. Spreading plant. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Atsuhi Itô.

Kazusa-no-tsuki. (Moon on Kazusa), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.35, colour photo, p.207, description: Palest, blush pink, single with 5-6 large, emarginate petals, a little fluted at the apex, surrounding a compact, stamen cylinder, yellow anthers, whitish cream filaments. Leaves obovate to narrow obovate, apex tapering acuminate, shining deep green with serrate margins. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Kazusa-no-utage. (Banquet of Kazusa). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.60 with colour photo; English translation p.40. Medium to large size, pale pink to peach purple, trumpet to sake cup-shaped single cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, medium size. Somewhat spreading. A chance seedling of **Berenice Boddy,** named and released by Atsushi Itô in 1987. From Chiba Prefecture.

Keepsake. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Bulletin*, vol.11, No.6, p.5, Dec.1959. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink, medium formal double. Medium, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, California.

Kegon. (See below), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.49, colour photo, p.212, description: A small, campanulate, single white with 5-7 petals with fluted apices; short stamen column, with pale yellow anthers. Leaves shiny, deep green, elliptic, twisted, margins serrulate, apices acuminate. Plant habit willowy and weeping. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.40, 41. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. A place name for the beauty of a high waterfall. It is also sanscrit for "Spiritual Flowers". A chance seedling of **Bokuhan.** Originated by Kamenoi Nursery, Kawasaki City, released in 1970s.

Kegon-no-taki. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007. p.34. Orthographic variant for **Kegon.**

Keibuboshi. Different reading for **Gyôbuboshi.**

Keiko. (Woman's Personal Name). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.110. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Keikô-no-mai. (Dance of Fragrance). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1993, No.26, p.41, No.4. Camellia photo and text: Seedling of **Tsukimi-guruma.** Fragrant. Bright pink semi-double to loose peony double with large outer petals and irregular inner petals. Yellow stamens are divided and flared. Late flowering. Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Keina. Lemaire, 1869, *L'Illustration Horticole*, 16:sub. pl.582, [p.2]. Synonym for *C.kissii.*

Kei-no-hikari. (Light in the Valley), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.12: Very small size, dark red, tubular single. Blooms early to mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.84 with colour photo; English translation p.57. Leaves elliptic,

medium size. Upright growth. A chance seedling of a sport of a wild japonica from Yabakei, Kyushu, which bears unusually large fruits. Named and released by Kiichirô Akiyama, Shizuoka Prefecture, in 1964.

Keiran. Different reading for **Toritamago.**

Keisei. (Courtesan), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.49, colour photo, p.212: A medium size, deep pink, open cup-shaped single with 6-7 large, rounded, overlapping petals. Leaves matt, dark green, ovate, margins shallowly serrate, apices acuminate, recurved. Long petioles. Blooms very early to late. A seedling of **Seiôbo.** Originated by Zenji Kamo in 1980s, named and released by Shôzô Kamo. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.266. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Keisetsu. (Snow by the Light of Fireflies), *(C.rusticana)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.312, p.131, description, p.244: Small, single, 7 cm across, white with faint pink tinge at petal apex, 5-6 slightly emarginate petals with edges rolled in, spreading stamen cluster, yellow anthers, light yellow filaments. Flower base is tinged a greenish colour. Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrate. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.53 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp. 49, 212. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: This name alludes to studying hard to overcome difficulties. According to ancient Chinese literature, reading books by the light of fireflies in summer and by the reflections of the snow in winter. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1968.

Keith Ballard. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1992, No.123, p.4, Reg. No.406: Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x (*C.reticulata* x *C.x williamsii* **Suzanne Withers**) that first flowered 1986. Plants are upright and open in growth with flowers larger than **Suzanne Withers** and more petals, 24 per flower, incomplete double to rose form. Colour light pink (RHS.CC.56A), 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late. Rapid growth and free flowering. Petals slightly notched and creped. Filaments columnar.

Kei-un. (Personal Name), *(C.sasanqua)*, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26 as 'Keiun': Deep scarlet, marbled white. Very large, single. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A corruption of the name is 'Kejun'.

Kei-un. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.332, colour photo and description: Large size, bright crimson with white variegation, semi-double with 2-3 rows of large, round petals and a central stamen cylinder with reddish filaments, joined for the lower third and yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, broad-elliptic, curved, coarsely serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A mutation of **Ehigasa**, released by Minoru Satô.

Keiun (Kansai). (Personal Name). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.84 with colour photo; English translation p.56. White mottles on deep red ground, large, lotus form semi-double, tubular stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, large, waved. Upright, fast, dense growth. A sport of **Ehigasa,** discovered at Kimura's Shikishima'en Nursery, named by Kiyoshi Tarumoto in 1975. From Hyôgo Prefecture.

Keiyû-tobi'iri. (Keiyû Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Keiyû-kasuri'. (Believed extinct.)

Keizaemon. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.417, 518: Formal double, deep pink with light pink band around petal edge. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym 'Kaidamo'.

Keizen van Rusland. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.123. Orthographic variant for **Empereur de Russie.**

Kejun. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption for the Japanese sasanqua name **Kei-un.**

Kelaide. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Belgium *C.japonica* **Collettii.**

Kelake. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.73, No.284. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* hybrid **Barbara Clark.**

Kelali. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.x williamsii* **Clarrie Fawcett.**

Kelalisi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Clarise Carleton Variegated.**

Keleric. Feray's Fine Flowers, 1960. Orthographic error for **Kerlerec.**

Kelfingtoniani. Mount Congreve Garden Catalogue, 1974-1975. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kelin. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.103. Chinese synonym for **Colleen Sherrington.**

Kelingtonia. Le Page, S.A. Nurseries Catalogue, 1981-1982. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kelisibo. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.73, No.275. Chinese synonym for the NZ hybrid **Nicky Crisp.**

Kelisipu Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.107. Chinese synonym for **Dr Jane Crisp.**

Kelisiqin. ACS 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.39. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Helen Christian.**

Kelixi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.77. No.241. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.reticulata* hybrid **Chrissie's Retic.**

Kelliana. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Kellyana.**

Kellingtonia. Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kellingtonia Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Synonym for **Gigantea Red.**

Kellingtonia Variegated. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kelly. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1886. Abbreviation for **Kellyana.**

Kelly Abbott. *(C.reticulata* hybrid). C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2008, No.176, p.13, colour photo front cover, Reg. No. 575. Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mouchang.** First flowered in 1996. The informal double flower has 36 petals, and is a brilliant, bright medium red (RHS.CC. 68A) Size is 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on a rapid growing, upright plant. Flowers fall whole. Leaves dark green, broad, pointy, down curved, 14 cm x 7 cm. Petals are interspaced with gold stamens, which creates an eye-catching bush.

Kelly Gaye. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1985, vol.XIV, No.1, p.25, Reg. No.224: A 5 year old, chance seedling, originated by A. Webster, Te Puke, New Zealand. Bright mid-pink, RHS.CC. Red Group, 54A. Large, formal double with 40-45 petals and 10 petaloids. Average, dense, medium in rate, growth with leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm, dark green. Flowers measure up to 11 cm across x 5 cm deep and often show a strong, spiral form. First flowered 1983. Flowers midseason to late.

Kelly McKnight. *(C. hiemalis), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.165, Reg. No.1087: A 9 year old *C.hiemalis* chance seedling that first flowered 1967. Originated by Mrs T. Kelly McKnight, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average with medium size, dark green leaves, 4 cm long x 2 cm wide. The rose form double 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**), type, bloom is clear, brilliant red with no anthers. It measure 4.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 35-40 petals. Blooms midseason.

Kellyana. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed.1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.29: Light red with small, white spots. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Killyana', 'Kelliana'. Abbreviation: 'Kelly'.

Kelly's Eye. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News*, No.115, p.11, Reg. No.394: Originated by Keith Abbott, West Riverton Drive, Rossmoyne, West Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1984. Informal to rose form double flowers of 20 petals are a light maroon red on the inner sections of the petals, shading to a deep maroon red on the outer edges, RHS.CC.74C-58A, 5 cm across x 3 cm deep. Blooms midseason on an upright, dense, vigorous plant. Leaves deep green, matt, elliptic, keeled, serrulate, pointed apex, 5 cm x 2 cm. Petals fluted and flat with few anthers.

Kelly's Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.68: Bright red. Small, semi-double, Sturdy, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by W. Kelly, Pasadena, California.

Kelmanii. *(C.japonica),* Catalogue des plantes Cultiveés la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Keloingtonia. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kelsey Beasley. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS 1994, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61, Reg. No.2290: Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. A large to very large red semi-double *C.sasanqua* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 13 petals, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 6.2 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.64-65.

Kelvington. Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1906. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kelvingtoni. Marchant Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kelvingtonia. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kelvingtoniana. RHS. Floral Committee, 1869, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (3):83. Henderson & Son, 1870, No.141, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kelvingtoniana Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.120. Synonym for **Gigantea Red.**

Kelvingtonii. André Leroy, 1878, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.53. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.120. Synonym for **Gigantea**

Kelwingtonia. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.187. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kemi-no-sazanka. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan.* The Japanese name for *C.gnaphalocarpa* Makino.

Ken Blanchard. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2180: Brilliant red, turning darker with age. Large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth.

Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.124, colour photo [p.134]: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 15 petals. Light green leaves 9.5 cm x 5 cm.

Ken Spragg. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.245: Originated by Mrs Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1974. The upright, spreading plant has mid-green, 9 cm x 3.2 cm leaves. The semi-double, 13 cm across, pink flower has erect, inner petals, notched and some streaked with white. Blooms mid-season to late.

Kena. Gao, Jiyin Ltr.25-5-90. Chinese synonym for **Kona.**

Kenbaranne. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News*, No.111, p.12, Reg.370: Originated by Kenneth P. Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from Snowdrop, that first flowered in 1985. Semi-double to loose, peony form with a soft pink edge fading to white at the centre, (RHS.CC.63C), 6 cm across x 4 cm deep. Leaves lanceolate, glossy green, flat, with serrate margins, apex cuspidate, 6 cm long x 2.6 cm wide. Free flowering over a long period on a medium growing plant with a weeping habit.

Kenchiu. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Feastii.**

Kengamine. (Rim of the Ring). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.86 with colour photo; English translation p.57. Small, red, trumpet shaped single, somewhat channelled at the petal centres, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. An open pollinated seedling of **Hiiragi-tsubaki,** pollen parent thought to be **Yuri-tsubaki.** Named and released by Sinichi Noguchi in 1993. From Tokyo.

Kenkei. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.126. Different reading for **Kenkyô**.

Kenken. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr,30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Can Can.**

Kengyô. Different reading for **Kenkyô.**

Kenkichikôhan. Different reading for **Kamakichi-kifu.**

Kenkiyo. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kenkyô.**

Kenko. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kenkyô.**

Kenkyô. (Astonishing Sight), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, as 'Shiro-miodoroki', which is a synonym for **Kenkyô.** The name **Kenkyô** first appeared in Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as one of seven trees: Snow white, double with 5 rows of petals, flower shape well ordered. . For colour plates see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.73; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.46, p.23, descript. p.98. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.240, p.114; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.296. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.78; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.50, 212: Small leaves, ovate-elliptic, undulate, deep green, venation impressed. Petals of magnolia flowered nature, many, becoming smaller to the centre, pure white, double. Stamens mostly changed to small, bilobate, fan-shaped petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: 'Shiromi-kenkyô', 'Shiro-odoroki'. Different readings: 'Kenkei', 'Kenkyoh', 'Miodoroki', 'Kenkyou'. Corruptions of the name: 'Kenko', 'Kenkiyo'.

Kenkyô. (Astonishing Sight), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Medium size, single, white with a pink cast, inner petals curved. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31 as a single, autumn flowering sasanqua. Different reading 'Miodoroki' in Chûgai Nursery Catalogue,1935-1936. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.513, p.210, description, p,382. Resembles **Tsuya-no-tama.**

Kenmaji. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi' **(Lavinia Maggi).**

Kennedy's Variegated. Rubel, 1939, *Winter Hardy Camellias*, Price List, No.77, p.21. Synonym for **Elizabeth.**

Kenni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417; Chinese synonym for the France *C.japonica* **Kenny.**

Ken-no-mai. Wada 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.31: Different reading for **Tsurugi-no-mai.**

Kenny. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11: Very full peony form. Illustrated and described, Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large carmine, (Camellia Rose 622 & 622/1) splashed with white, 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Outer petals, 5.5 cm long in two rows. Inner petals of crepe texture, are erect and undulate with stamens intermixed. Leaves dark green, 8 cm x 5 cm, leathery, serrations fairly coarse, apex broad-pointed, pronounced venation. Plant habit is spreading with medium growth rate. Listed by Guichard Soeurs from 1894 on and was imported to USA by McIlhenny 1934. Although the original scant description does not mention white marks, all the later listing describe white variegation in various proportions from "scant white marbling" to "predominantly white". Evidently the cultivar became virus variegated at an early stage and the variegated form retains the original name. Synonyms: 'Kenny Glen', 'Kenny Variegated'. Pseudonym: 'Leviathan'. Chinese synonym 'Kenni'.

Kenny Glenn. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1947. Orthographic errors: 'Kenny Glend', 'Kenny Glene'. Synonym for **Kenny.**

Kenny Glend. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Kenny Glen', synonym for **Kenny.**

Kenny Glene. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Kenny Glen', synonym for **Kenny.**

Kenny Howard. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1994, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61, Reg. No.2292: Originated by M.K. Howard, Auburn, Alabama, USA. Small to medium size, rose coloured formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with petals that swirl or stack. Plant growth is spreading and vigorous with dark green leaves 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.64-65.

Kenny Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949 as 'Kenny Var.'. Synonym for **Kenny.**

Kennyoides. Tirocco, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Euryoides.**

Kenroku-koshibori. ('Koshibori' from Kenroku-en). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.173 with colour photo; Small tubular single, white ground sprayed with red dots. Flowers early to late. Leaves ovate, somewhat chanelled, medium size. Upright growth. A seedling of **Kaga-koshibori,** grown by Tokio Hara, named and released around 1999.

Kensan. Different reading for **Misan.**

Kent Deigaard. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Toki-no-hagasane**.

Kentarô. (Given Name for Male), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.66, description, p.67, colour photo: Medium size, pinkish white, tubular to vase-shaped single with 5 broad, overlapping petals with irregular margins and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late.

Leaves dark green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1985.

Kentii. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1833; Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. Synonym for **Crassinervis.**

Kent's. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, p.384-389 as 'Kent's Camellia'. Synonym for **Crassinervis.**

Kent's Fringed Double White. Burnett, 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening*, 3:145. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

Kent's Hexangular. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of the Plants...*, pl.39, given as a synonym for **Crassinervis.**

Kentucky. *(C.japonica)*, Champernowne Catalogue, 1979-1980: Single, red with pointed petals. Very floriferous. Originated in England.

Kenzan. Different reading for **Misan.**

Kerdalo. *(C.reticulata)*, Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A 16 year old seedling, first flowered 2008, parentage unknown. Plant is upright, with rapid growth, leaves dark green, 10.5cm x 5cm. Flower is semi-double to rose-form double, colour coral rose. Stamens are columnar, filments white, anthers yellow darkening to black. Long mid-season flowering, and flowers fall whole. Named for a Bretagne garden.

Kerelec. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. Orthographic error for **Kerlerec.**

Kerelec Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6 as Kerelec Var'. Orthographic error for **Kerlerec Variegated.**

Keren Frances. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS *Camellia Bulletin*, No.169, July 2010, p.12 with colour photo. Regn No.489. Chance seedling that first flowered in 2005. Plant is of average spread, dense, and medium growth rate. Large, dark green leaves are 13 cm x 8 cm. Flower is a tight peony form, 12.5 cm diameter x 8 cm deep, with about 35 petals and 0-5 petaloids. Colour is rose pink (RHSCC 53C). Some stamens interspersed with the petals, filaments yellow with pink base, and anthers yellow. Flowers early to midseason. Originated by Neil W.J. Ingram, New Plymouth, NZ.

Kerguelen. *(C.japonica)*, Stervinou Nursery, France. Large bright pink rose form double flowers, midseason to late. Genetically variegated foliage, dark green centres to silvery edges in various combinations.

Kerlerec. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., *News Letter*, July 1949, vol.4, No.3, Reg. No.14: Large, clear medium pink, incomplete double, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 3 rows of large petals with reflexed tips. A few large petals are interspersed with a large bunch of petaloids. Leaves mid-green, ovate, stiff, 10 cm x 5 cm, venation prominent. margins shallowly serrate, apex acuminate. Plant habit is hardy, vigorous and spreading. A seedling that originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA that first flowered 1946. Orthographic errors: 'Keleric' 'Kerelec". Sport: **Kerlerec Variegated.**

Kerlerec Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, McDonald Nursery Catalogue, 1956 as 'Kerlerec Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Kerlerec** - Clear, medium pink blotched with white. Orthographic error: 'Kerelec Variegated'. Originated in USA.

Kermes. *Catalogo ed Inventario delle piante vive existenti nei giardino e serre di Villa Pamphilj*, 1856. Synonym for **Kermesina.**

Kermescina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.126. Orthographic error for **Kermesina.**

Kermesina. *(C.japonica)*, Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.25 as 'Kermosina'. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.97: Leaves 8.5 cm long x 5.3 cm wide, roundish-ovate, strongly nerved, of a very deep green; bud elongate, scales green; flower 7.5 cm across, cherry-red, double, petals round, erect, spatulate, like those of **Rubricaulis**, a few stamens in the centre. Synonyms: 'Carminea de Loddiges', 'Palmers'. Orthographic errors: 'Kermes', 'Kermescina', 'Kermesina', 'Kermocina', 'Kermosine', 'Karmosina'. Originated in England.

Kermocina. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.28. Orthographic error for **Kermesina.**

Kermosina. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic error for **Kermesina.**

Kermosine. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.243. Orthographic error for **Kermesina.**

Kern County. *(C.reticulata* hybrid)' SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.176: Dark, rich red. Large, semi-double to loose, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of **Buddha** raised by T. Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA.

Kerrison. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. No description. Naudin, Apr.1850, *Revue Horticole*, p.156-160: Flower opening cup-shaped, cherry-rose, petals striped and flamed with white to the centre, similar to **Carswelliana;** but the colours of the latter variety are very vivid. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.38: Vivid carmine, pointed petals, regularly striped and netted with white. Large, imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Kerrissonii'.

Kerrissonii. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Kerrison.**

Kerry Ann. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure* in *Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo: Soft, blush pink with the colour deepening towards the petal edge. (Sweet pea type) Formal double, medium size seedling of **Nina Avery**. Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Kerry Anne Fraser. *(C.hybrid)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.7, p.7, Reg. No.240: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand that first flowered 1983. The plant has a spreading, open habit with medium growth rate and light green leaves 5.5 cm x 3 cm. The flowers are rose form to formal double, with about 20 petals and measure up to 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep and open about 14 cupped and notched petals and a rose-bud centre. The colour is Post Office red (RHS.CC.45C) shading to claret rose at the petal base, Flowers mid-season to late.

Kerry Elizabeth. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.12, Reg. No.437. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Scented Sun** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme**, which first flowered in 1997. The large flower is anemone form, 12 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep, with 13 petals and a large loose central mass of about 110 petaloids hiding the few stamens. The flower is weakly scented. The plant is of spreading form, average density and slow growth rate, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late.

Kerryland. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.163, Reg. No.1050: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves averaging 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White,** are 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Medium pink with 15 petals, 3-5 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Kerryland Varigated.**

Kerryland Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.4 as 'Kerryland Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Kerryland** - Medium pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Keruimo Damudan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the USA. *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme.**

Keruimo Nühai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Kramer's Beauty.**

Kerwin. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.59: White, large, semi-double with a few unusual petaloids in the centre. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by A.C. Thompson, Rosemead, California.

Kescia. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.10. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Kesida. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.64, No.463. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary Costa.**

Kesôji-hitosuji. (Single Stripe of Kesôji Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.85 with colour photo; English translation p.57. Small to medium, red formal double with a single white stripe at the centre of each petal. Occasionally solid red flowers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth. The original tree is being raised at Kesôji Temple in Mikawa District. Named and released by Hiroshige Hayakawa in 1980. From Aichi Prefecture.

Ketcam Burch. *(C.reticulata).* ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.36, Reg. No.154: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling from *C.reticulata* **Buddha,** pollen parent unknown, first bloomed 1970. The plant has an upright, open, vigorous habit of growth with dark green, lanceolate leaves, 13 cm x 5 cm, distinctly reticulate, sharply serrate. The rose-pink, semi-double, 16 cm blooms are produced mid-season.

Ketita. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.110 with colour photo; Semi-double to peony form, some petaloids mixed with stamens in the centre. Pinkish, with pink to red (RHS.CC.46D, 56B, and 58B) streaks and variegations. A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x **Tricolor Florentine**, first flowered in 1980. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Kettley Nobilis. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Kevin Murphy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.161, Reg. No.1881: A small, faint pink, darker at edges, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs W.M. Bozeman, Thunderbolt, Georgia, USA. The 19 year old seedling first bloomed 1972. Average flower size 7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Some petals incurved.

Kew Blush. Seidel, 1816-1817, *Allgemeinen Deutschen Garten Magazin*, 2:VIII. Synonym for **Pompone.** Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 62.

Kewblusch. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.26. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Kewblush. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.106: It is a sub-variety of **Incarnata,** flowers not so regular and not star form. However this comes within the normal varietal differences and it is considered a synonym of **Incarnata.**

Kewblusk. Catalogue des plantes Cultiveés la Société d' Horticulture de Belgique, p.22. Orthographic error for 'Kewblush'. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Keweina. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Covina.**

Kewita. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.120: Deep Crimson. Originated in England.

Kew Rose. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink. Medium size, rose form double. Brought from England in 1949.

Kewpie Doll. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1971: Chalky, light pink, miniature, anemone form with a high petaloid centre. Vigorous, upright growth, Mid-season flowering. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. See colour pl.88, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Duoer'.

Kew's Blush. Curtis, 1819, *Monography on the Genus Camellia*, pl.5. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Kezia. *(C.japonica)* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Kezôji-hitosuji. (Kezô Temple - One Stripe), *(C. rusticana)* , Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.49, colour photo, p.212, description: Formal double, light red with rare vertical stripes of varying width about a centre of petals of pinkish white. Petals emarginate, inclined to come to a point at the apex. Somewhat similar to **Orandakô** and **Gochi-no-musume.** Leaves elliptic, olive green, apex acuminate, recurved, margins sharply serrate, defined venation. Originated in The Chûbu District, Japan.

Kholkida. *(C.sasanqua).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. No description.

Khorei. Different reading for **Kôrei.**

Khick Off. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **Kick-Off.**

Kiandra. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News*, No.24, p.36, Reg. No.36: Originated by J.R. Williams, Turramurra, NSW, Australia, as a plant purchased from Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives, N.S.W. as **Kosciusko** and considered to be a sport of that variety. It first flowered in 1958 and produces creamy white blooms of semi-double appearance with 7 large, twisted and extensively crinkled petals, opening from long, conical buds. It flowers early to mid-season and is 8-10 cm across. The foliage is light green with the upper half of the leaf abnormally and bluntly serrated.

K1-Karako. Meyer Piet, 1978, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.40, No.1. Orthographic error for **Kikarako.**

Kia Ora. *(C.x williamsii),* R.E. Harrison & Co. Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.20: Large flowered semi-double, soft orchid pink with a long flowering season. Bushy, spreading growth. A seedling of *C.saluenensis* x 'Lotus', (**Gauntlettii**), originated by L. Jury, New Zealand.

Kiaran. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.121. Orthographic error for **Kiaron.**

Kiaron. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Catalogue, 1866, p.18. No description. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error: 'Kiaran'. (Believed extinct.)

Kiba-no-sazanka. (Yellow Leaf Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua),* Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki to Ochabana*, p.10: Pink, single, large, one of the chance seedlings of **Negishiko.** JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45: Medium size, double, peach red. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Kibasazanka. Based on the same characters as **Kiba-no-sazanka.**

Kibi. (Old Name for Okayama), (Wabisuke), JCS., 1978, *Japan Camellia*, No.25, p.10, #2: Very small, peach colour charged with purple. Single, campanulate, small flower. Blooms early to mid-season. Anthers abortive but occasionally bears fruit. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.137. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A mutation of a wild camellia. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1979.

Kibina. (Place Name). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.73 with colour photo; English translation p.49. Miniature, pink, tubular to trumpet shaped single, thick and lanceolate petals, plicate at the centre vein, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat oblong, small. Somewhat upright. A cross between *C.japonica* **Kon-wabisuke** and *C.saluenensis,* originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1983, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Kibune. (Place Name), Mizuno, 1661, *Kadan Kômoku:* White spotted pink. Double. Originated in Japan. (believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Kifune', 'Kihune'.

Kicchô. (Lucky Omen), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.42, colour photo, p.209, description: Medium size, pinkish red, open peony form with the first two rows of petals reflexed, the next two cupped upwards to a small, spreading cluster with a few petaloids, floriferous. Leaves, medium size, lustrous green, elliptic-lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins finely serrulate. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Kichi'emon-kyarabiki. (Kichi'emon's Saw Toothed Leaf), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* The flower is a small, blush pink single, cup-shaped. Leaves very small and narrow, brownish green, sharply serrate. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kichiuemon-kyarabiki'.

Kichiuemon-kyarabiki. Different reading for **Kichi'emon-kyarabiki.**

Kichizô-nishiki. (Cherish Good Luck Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.101, black and white photo: Large, semi-double white with carmine streaking. Outer petals, large, inclined to be notched, wide spread; inner ones cupped to semi-erect around a short, compact stamen column. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Hat-suseyama** & **Oki-no-nami.**

Kichô. (Yellow Tone), *(C.japonica x C.chrysantha),* JSC, *Japan Camellia*, No.36, Oct.1990, p.4: A seedling of *C.japonica* 'Haku-arashi-saga' x *C.chrysantha.* Flower colour is pale yellow, of the same degree as **Shokô,** pale pink in the bud. Size of flower, 5 cm across, single, cup-shaped. Leaves similar to *C.japonica*, 13 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms early. Proved fertile. Originated by Tadao, Yamaguchi, Tsurugi-chô, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released in 1990.

Kichô-de-chafakurin. (Kichô's Light Brown Margin), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in margined leaves section: Flower single, purplish red, cup-shaped. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Kichô-de-chahukurin', 'Sachô-chafukurin'. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168.

Kichô-de-chahukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu *Tsubaki*, *Tokushû*, p.136, Different reading for **Kichô-de-chafukurin.**

Kichô-tsubaki. (Kichô's Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Hantei Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Very small leaves, rugged surface, thought to be caused by a virus. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No,7, p.158. Originated in Japan. (believed extinct.)

Kick-Off. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1962. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.238, Reg. No.693: [SCCS No.62-29]. A 10 year old seedling, parentage unknown, that bloomed first in 1957. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Early to mid-season flowering. Flowers have dark markings on a light pink, are 12.5-13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. They are peony form on a vigorous, upright and compact bush. For colour photos see: Front cover, SCCS, 1962, *The Camellia Review*, vol.24, No.2 and p.96, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Sport: **Touchdown**. Chinese synonyms: 'Yingduo', 'Kaisai'.

Kidômaru. (Name of a Boy in old Literature) *(C.sasanqua). Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*, 2010, p.9 with colour photo; English translation p.7; White base, petal edges tinged with red, flower buds deep red. Lower sides of petals remain deeper red even after flower opens. Large single, very early flowering. Appears in *Chabaika Taishû* (1898). Old trees remain in Tokyo and Saitama. A representative Edo sasanqua.

Ki'emon. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Variegated with red on a light coloured ground, like a splashed pattern. Large size, double flower. Resembles **Kaizan.** Different reading: 'Kiuemon'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kifujin. (Elegant Woman), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987: Soft pink fading to white at petal base. Medium size, single. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.127, colour photo and description: Medium size, soft pink, paler towards the petal base, single with strong stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined at the lower third, and gold anthers. Leaves dark green, broad-lanceolate, apices acute. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Chûbu-tsukimiguruma.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.73 with colour photo; English translation p.49. Stated to be a chance seedling of **Yukimiguruma,** named and released by Kôichi Inoue.

Kifuku-benten. Tateyama Nursery List, 1957. Different reading for **Kifukurin-benten.**

Kifukufutae-benten. (Yellow Variegated "Futae-benten"), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.7, A-320: Medium size red single with yellow variegated leaves. Blooms early. Originated in Japan.

Kifukurasen. Tateyama Nursery List, 1957. Different reading for **Kifukurin-rasen.**

Kifukurin-benikarako. (Yellow Bordered, Red Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the section for variegated leaves; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Yellowish variegated leaf, anemone form. See colour plates: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.39. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.l22; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.450; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.42, description, p.210: Small, red, anemone form, with 5 outer petals and compact cushion of small, folded petaloids. Foliage ovate, apices blunt acute, margins serrulate, variegated yellowish green on mid-green. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport of **Benikarako.** Different reading: 'Kihukurin-benikarako'. Synonym: 'Fukurin-benikarako'.

Kifukurin-benten. (Yellow Bordered 'Benten'), *(C.rusticana)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Iro-hanayose Irotsuki* in section on variegated leaves; Itô, Ko'emon,1879, *Chinkashû:* Rose-red, small, single with leaves having pale yellow variegation. For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.217; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.446; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.42; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.154, 155; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.96: Leaves dark green with pale yellow variegation and distorted margins, petiole hirsute. Flower small, single, red. Blooms mid-season to late. Compact and upright plant. Different readings: 'Kifuku-benten', 'Kihuku-benten'. Synonym: 'Benten', 'Lutea Variegata'. Local name in Niigata: 'Hoshi-sekai'. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Kifukurin-benten. (Yellow Bordered Benten), *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.27: Compact and upright plant with green leaves, bordered light green. Produces an unusual, miniature, anemone form flower with a tight, tufted centre. Orangy red. Blooms mid-season to late. Not the same as Itô's **Kifukurin-benten**. Imported from Japan. Corruption of name: 'Kifukwin-benten'.

Kifukurin-benten. (Yellow Bordered benten), *(C.sasanqua), Engeitechô,* 1960: White, pink towards the margins, medium size, single. Leaves yellow bordered. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Fukurin-benten'.

Kifukurin-kuro-tsubaki. ('Kuro-tsubaki' with benten variegated leaves.) *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.216 with colour photo; Small, dark red single, incomplete pistil. Leaves somewhat small and waved, yellowish-green borders in a distinctive pattern, veins at borders prominent. Spreading, somewhat dwarf growth. A sport of **Kuro-tsubaki,** found by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, named and released in 2004.

Kifukurin-rasen. (Yellow Bordered Rasenzome), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in section of variegated leaves; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, mottled white, large semi-double. Leaves, yellow variegated border on mid-green. Different reading: 'Kifurasen', 'Kihukurin-rasen'. Synonym: 'Kifukurin-rasenbeni'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kifukurin-rasenbeni. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'Ki-hurinin-rasen-beni'. Synonym for **Kifukurin-rasen.**

Kifukurin-rasenkarako. (Anemone centred 'Rasenzome' Bordered Leaves), *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Cardinal red, anemone form. Leaves yellow variegated margins on green. Originated in Japan.

Kifukurin-tama-no-ura. (Yellow Bordered Leaf 'Tama-no-ura'). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.8; Red, edged clear white, Small campanulate single. Leaves have a yellow margin. Flowers early to mid-season. Named by N. Konomi, Kurume, Japan.

Kifukurin-toki-no-mai. (Yellow Bordered 'Toki-no-mai'), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.234: Flower, palest pink with red streaks, medium size, anemone form. A sport of 'Toki-no-mai' having leaves with a border of yellow variegation. Originated in Murakami City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kifukwin-benten. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1982-1983, p.26. Corruption of Japanese name **Kifukurin-benten.**

Kifutamiya-tsubaki. (Yellow Variegated Camellia from Tamiya), *(C.japonica),* Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Different reading 'Kihu-tamiya-tsubaki'. Large, yellow virus variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kifu-tsubaki. (Yellow Variegated Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Different reading 'Kihu-tsubaki': Broad, round leaves with a clear, yellow dapple. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.160. (Believed extinct.)

Kifayamataka-tsubaki. (Yamataka's Yellow Variegated Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Different reading 'Kihuyamataka-tsubaki'. Virus variegated leaves. No distinct form. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.158. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kigyoku. (Noble Jewel), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.11: Pure white. Large, single with round and incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Kihan. (Returning Voyage). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.73 with colour photo; English translation p.49. Small, changing to white single with embracing petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size, thick. Upright growth with short nodes. A natural seedling of **Kasenzan,** named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1993. From Shimane Prefecture.

Kihô. (Yellow Phoenix), *(C.japonica x C.chrysantha),* Tadao, Yamaguchi, Oct.1990, *International Camellia Journal*, No.22, p.59 with colour photo on front cover: A seedling fom *C.japonica* **Hakuhô** x *C.chrysantha.* Colour light yellow, 6 cm across, single, tubular to campanulate, with 6-7 petals. Mid-season blooming. Leaves resemble *C.japonica* in shape, 11 cm long x 4 cm wide. Originated by Tadao Yamaguchi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kihô. (Meaning Uncertain). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.7, colour plate No.18: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Kangen.** Medium to large size, rose-red semi-double with outward curving petals and split cylinder of stamens. It has a long bud of white petals, edged pink, resembling the handle of a Japanese sword artistically bound with red threads on a white background. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season.

Kihôden. (Palace of Princely Treasure), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.102, black and white photo. For colour photo: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.383; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.43, description, p.210: Semi-double, medium size, 4-5 rows of petals, emarginate, large, rounded, the faintest, creamy blush, small, sparse stamens, light yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves elliptic, shining, dark green, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, recurving strongly at the apex. Late flowering. Originated in Angyô, Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Kihujin. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Different reading for **Kifujin.** See ICS Register, p.987.

Kihukurin-benten. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No,1, p,57. Different reading for **Kifukurin-benten.**

Kihukurin-rasen. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. Different reading for **Kifukurin-rasen.**

Kihukurin-rasenbeni. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for 'Kifukurin-rasenbeni' (**Kifukurin-rasen**).

Kihukurin-rasenkarako. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Kifukurin-rasenkarako.**

Kihune. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. Different reading for **Kibune.**

Kihu-tamiya-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.136. Different reading for **Kifutamiya-tsubaki.**

Kihu-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.136. Different reading for **Kifu-tsubaki.**

Kihu-yamataka-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.136. Different reading for **Kifuyamataka-tsubaki.**

Kii-no-kuniosa. (Governor of the Kii Province), *(C.japonica),* Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai:* White ground, striped pink. Single.Originated in Japan.

Kiji. (Pheasant), *(C.japonica),* Hosaka, Hachirô, 1937, *Genshoku Kaboku Zufu.* No description. Originated in Japan.

Kijokko. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Corruption of Japanese name **Kyokkô.**

Kijosu. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Corruption of Japanese name 'Kiyosu' (**Kiyoshi**).

Ki-kamo-honnami. (Yellow 'Kamo-honnami'). (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.292 with colour photo; Pale yellow single,

small to medium size, tubular stamen ring. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright vigorous growth. A seedling of **Kamo-honnami** x *C.nitidissima*, originated and named by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, and released in 2007.

Kikanjô. (Auspicious Restored Castle), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.434: White, large size, semi-double, with red stripes and 3-4 rows of petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ki-kantsubaki. (Yellow Kantsubaki), *(C.japonica)*, Aoyama Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihan Kagami.* Yellow camellia. Leaves strongly twisted like a cup-shape. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.159. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kikarako. (Yellow Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.167, p.57, description, p.214: Small size, anemone centered single, with one row of white, irregular sized, guard petals around a compact cushion of yellow petaloids. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.389; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.41, description, p.209. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan as a sport of **Fuji-no-yuki** (Higo). Corruption of name: 'K1 Karata'.

Kikatoga. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.9. Corruption of Japanese name **Kikutôji.**

Kikenjo. *(C.sasanqua)*, Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.2: Large size, light pink, single Camellia. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Kiki do Casal. *(C.japonica)*, ICS *Journal*, 2003, p.100 with colour photo, Reg. No.41: An open pollinated seedling of **Bokuhan,** originated by Eng. José Gil, Casa do Casal, Santo Tirso, Portugal. First flowered in 1997 at circa 8 years. The plant forms an open, upright shrub of medium growth rate. Flowers over a long period, mid-season to late. Light red (RHS.CC.51A), anemone form, 7 cm across x 5 cm deep. Leaves light green, elliptic, 7 cm x 2-3 cm, apex acuminate, margins slightly serrate and slightly reflexed.

Kikkacha. Funaki-en Camellia Mail Order List, No.8, 1986-1987, p.15. Japanese synonym for the Chinese *C.grijsii* **Zhenzhucha.**

Kikkôba. Angyô, 1955, *Shokubutsu Shunjû.* Synonym for **Kikkô-tsubaki.**

Kikkôba-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. Synonym for **Kikkô-tsubaki.**

Kikkoha. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for 'Kikkôba', synonym for **Kikkô-tsubaki.**

Kikkô-tsubaki. (Tortoise-shell Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Tada'aki, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* This is in the section for unusual leaves in which the pronounced veining looks like Tortoise Shell. Double, red flower. Resembles **Shusugasane.** See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.169. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Kikkôba', 'Kikkôha', 'Kikkôba-tsubaki'.

Kikôshi. (Young Noble), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishikawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.56, black and white photo, p.1V, (E): White, single, 8 cm across with 5 irregular emarginate petals. Stamens about 130, dark yellow. Leaves long-ovate becoming wavy. Petiole hirsute. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.41. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa from a private family in the Inazawa District, Aichi Prefecture, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.

Kikotugi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kikutôji.**

Kiku-dzuki. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937. Different reading for **Kikuzuki.**

Kikugasane. (Chrysanthemum Double), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô;* Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium sized, snow white, formal double flower. Convex in shape. Different reading 'Kikukasane'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kikuhikari. (Shining Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.389, colour photo and description: Medium size, palest pink, formal double with 5-6 rows of rounded, slightly emarginate and imbricated petals. Leaves mid-green, broad elliptic, apex tapering, blunt acute, margins shallowly crenate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshio Yamada in 1979.

Kiku-itadaki. (Chrysanthemum Crown), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.220, p.111, description, p.155: Leaves large, thin, green to olive green, broadly elliptic, cuspidate, manifestly crenate, venation slightly impressed, 9-11 cm long x 3.6-5.7 cm wide; petioles 7-8 mm long, hairy. Flowers of peony type, deep red, (Cardinal Red 821/2) petals 12-32, diminishing in size to the centre and intermixing with many small, fan-shaped petaloids. Stamens with irregular, pale red filaments. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Japan by Mr Yamamoto, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture.

Kikujido. (Personal Name) (*C.japonica*) from Ehime Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.63, August 2000: A seedling of **Kikuzuki**: Pink, single, miniature to small, lotus to bellflower shaped, stamens look like those of *C.rusticana*, blooms early. Tree spreading. Originated by Kyûshi Fujiwara in 1994. Named after a historic person in China.

Kikukasane. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.93; "Japanese Varieties of 1710". Different reading for **Kikugasane.**

Kikumi. (Kumi's Yellow). (*C.cucphuongensis* hybrid). *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.100 with colour photo; A cross of *C.cucphuongensis* x *C.nitidissima*, originated by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan. First flowered 2004, named 2008. Butter yellow, small to medium size semi-double. Columnar stamens. Leaves very large, oblong, similar to *C.nitidissima*. Flowers mid-season. Weak resistance to frost.

Kiku-no-hai. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.136 as 'Kiku-nohai'. Different reading for **Kiku-no-sakazuki.**

Kiku-no-sakazuki. (Chrysanthemum Sake Cup), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red, very large double, outer petals open flatly, inner erect. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Mokichi-tsubaki'.

Kikurenka. (Chrysanthemum Lotus Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, white double with long, slender petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kikusarasa. (Dappled Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irhanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink streaked deeper pink, formal double. See colour photos: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic...*, p.94; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.203; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.365, p.186, description p.198; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.431, description, p.356. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.397; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.41, description, p.209: Leaves broadly oblong to obovate-oblong, acute apex, impressed venation, minutely depressed, crenate-serrulate margins. Flowers white to pale pink, narrowly striped with rose, (Crimson 22/1 to 22/2) sometimes pure rose, formal double. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Different readings: 'Kiku Sarasa', 'Kikuzarasa'. Sport: **Momogiku.** Corruption of name: 'Kikuzasara'.

Kikushokkô. (Chrysanthemum Sechuan Red), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No.182; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: A large flower. The corolla is thick and convex. Red stripes on pink. Different reading: 'Kiku-syokkô'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kikusui. (A Family Crest). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.69 with colour photo; English translation p.46. Large, white, sake cup-shaped single with thick petals and tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing at Shiroyama in Hamada City, named and released by Kôsaku Masuda in 1980. From Aichi Prefecture.

Kiku-syokkô. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. Different reading for **Kikushokkô.**

Kikutai. (Chrysanthemun Sack), *(C.hybrid),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.87, colour photo and description: Medium size, soft pink, single with 7 petals with rolled in margins and a central stamen cluster, with white filaments and pale yellow anthers. Occasionally a small, double flower is produced. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, recurved, margins serrulate, waved. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan by Fumio Yokomizo from the cross, *C.japonica* **Kikuzuki** x **Tiny Princess** = (*C.rusticana x [C.japonica x C.fraterna]).*

Kikutogi. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kikutôji.**

Kikutoji. (Chrysanthemum Knot), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, ca. 1810, *Chinka Hini'i; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.695; Peony form, medium size, red; Hirayama, Tokuo, (latter 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* No description. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309: Peony form, red, divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) This name refers to the chrysanthemum shaped knot attached to traditional Japanese garments. Note: **Nanzezare,** *Hyakuchinshû*, 1630, is thought to be a synonym.

Kikutôji. (Chrysanthemum in Winter Solstice), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Iro-hanayose Irotsuki:* Cardinal red with white spots, medium size, formal double. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, blotched white, medium size, full formal double. Colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.160; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.310, p.157, descrip. p.183; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.114; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.421; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.12; Yokoyama & Kirino, *1989*, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.396: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1980, *Senchinshû*, p.41, description, p.209: Leaves oblong to broadly elliptic, venation a little impressed, crenate margins. Flowers medium small, formal double, dark pink, (Spinel Pink 0625) clearly spotted white. Petals incurved at margins. Flowers very early to mid-season. Originated in Japan. "Kiku" = chrysanthemum; "Toji" = the winter solstice alluding to its very early flowering. Synonym: 'Chrysanthemum Season', 'Winter Chrysanthemum'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Kikutogi', 'Kikutori', 'Kikatoga', 'Kikotugi', 'Kikutugi', 'Kikutoji'. Note: **Kikutoji** and **Kikutôji** are two different and distinct cultivars. Sport: **Kikutoji Pointed.**

Kikutoji. (Chrysanthemun in Winter Solstice), *(C.x vernalis),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu;* Takana, et al, 1987, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11. Medium size, red double. Said to have originated in Japan about 1885.

Kiku-tôji (Kanagawa). *(C.sasanqua). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.296 with colour photo; English translation p.207. Medium size, white graduating to deep red at petal edges, flat single. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Origin unknown, released by Sakata Nursery in 1970s. Strong contrast between the white and red colours.

Kikutôji-shibori. (‘Kikutôji’ Variegated), *(C.x vernalis)*, Minagawa, Iza’emon, 1885, *Nisshô’en Chabaifu:* Variegated form of the *C.x vernalis* **Kikutôji** above. White spots on red, Double. Originated in Japan.

Kikutoji Pointed. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature. A* sport of **Kikutôji** with pointed petals. Originated in USA.

Kikutori. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kikutôji.**

Kikutugi. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kikutôji.**

Kikutsuki. Different reading for **Kikuzuki.**

Kikuyukishiro. (Chrysanthemum Snow White), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Iro-hanayose Irotsuki:* Small double, of the palest pink with red dots. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.30. Sport: **Kikuyukibeni.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kikuyukibeni. (Red and White Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica)*, *Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868); Yokoyama, 1982, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.107: White, double, small corolla, red markings. A sport of **Kikuyushiro.** Different reading: ‘Kikuyukikurenai’. See JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.107. Originated in Japan.

Kikuyukikurenai. Different reading for **Kikuyukibeni.**

Kikuzarasa. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.203. Different reading for **Kikusarasa.**

Kikuzasara. Tokio Nurseries Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for **Kikusarasa.**

Kikuzuki. (Chrysanthemum Moon), (*C.rusticana*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Early flowering, light red, with white spots, sake cup shape; Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Single, red with white spots. Synonym: ‘Kata’onami’. It is possible that these ancient **Kikuzuki** were different to the modern cultivar, but the descriptions are similar so they are listed here together. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.107; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.158, p.79, descrip., p.135; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai*, *to Saibai*, pl.18; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.31, p.48; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.146; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.41: A famous cultivar from the Kansai District, Japan. Leaves narrowly elliptic, round at base, acutate apex, impressed venation; petioles hairy. Flowers single, rose (Rose Madder 23/2), petals 5-6, incurved to cup-shaped, stamens short, anthers golden. Slightly fragrant. Chrysanthemum moon is the 9th lunar month and alludes to the early flowering of the cultivar. Different readings: ‘Kikutsuki’, ‘Kikugetsu’, ‘Kikudzuki’. Synonyms: ‘Akakikuzuki’, ‘Kata-onami’.

Kikuzuki. (Kurume) *(C.hybrid). Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.24 as ‘Kikuzuki’. A cross of *C.japonica* x *C.granthamiana*. Soft pink ground with a red border. Large, open, trumpet shaped single. Flowers early to mid-season.

Kikyô. (Chinese Balloon Flower), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.104: Small size, single, white, petal edges pointed. Note: It is possible that this is a synonym for the *Hyakuchinshû* 1630 **Kikyô-tsubaki.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kikyô. (Chinese Balloon Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, single, like a Chinese Balloon flower. Note: It is possible that this cultivar was the same as the *Kadan Chikinshô* **Akakikyô** of 1695. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kikyô-shibori. (Chinese Balloon Flower Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Single, medium large, white flower with a red, splashed pattern. Originated in Japan. Listed in the Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. (Believed extinct.)

Kikyô-tsubaki. (Chinese Balloon Flower Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Small, white, single. Looks like the flower of Kikyô, the Chinese Balloon Flower, *Platycodon grandiflorum*. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kikyoh-tsubaki'. Note: Thought possible to be synonymous with **Shirokikyô** from *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695 and **Kikyô** from the *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700).

Kikyoh-tsubaki. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.46. Different reading for **Kikyô-tsubaki.**

Kildare. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.8, colour photo: A medium size, irregular, anemone centered, double seedling of **Lindsay Neill** with a row of large, twisted and fluted petals about a central cushion of small, erect petals and petaloids with a few stamens, Colour light red. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Kilingtonia. Pepinieres Minier Catalogue, 1968, p.45. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Killara. *(C.japonica)*, Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia:* A pink, informal double, medium large, mid-season flowering. Originated by G. Linton, Kewita, Somersby, N.S.W., Australia.

Killarney King. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaski'.

Killingtonia. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Killoingtonia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Killwingtonia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Killwingtoniana. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische der Grundlehren von Camellien.* Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Killyana. van Houtte Catalogue,1839, 1:5. Orthographic error for **Kellyana.**

Kiloingtoni. André Leroy Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kiloingtoniana. Desportes, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, ser.3, vol.1, p.216. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kilsingtonia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:247. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kiltoingtonian. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kilvingtonia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.121. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kilvingtoniana. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846 as 'Kiloingtonia'; van Houtte Catalogue, 1878-1879. A Mr Robert Kilvington, Philadelphia, was a member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in the 1840's. As orthographic variations of his name were applied to the variegated form of **Gigantea,** it has not been possible to ascertain if there ever was a separate cultivar of this name. The various orthographic errors for 'Kilvingtoniana' in order of date are: 'Kiloingtonia',1845; 'Killoingtonia',1847; 'Kiloingtoniana',1847; 'Kilwingtoniana',1849; 'Killingtonia',1852; 'Kiltoingtoniana',1856; 'Killwingtoniana',1856; 'Kelwingtonia',1858; 'Kelvingtoniana',1869; 'Kelvingtonii',1879; 'Kiloingtonia',1873; 'Kilsingtonia',1877; 'Kellingtonia',1894; 'Kelvington', 1906; 'Kilwingtonia',1914; 'Kelvingtoniana',1951;

'Killwingtonia',1953; 'Kellingtonia'(France), 1956; 'Kelwingtonia',1958, 'Kilingtonia',1968. At the present stage of information 'Kilvingtoniana' is regarded as the orthographically correct synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kilwingtonia. Bahuauad-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kilwingtoniana. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Kilvingtoniana', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Kim. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, No.131, p.9. Dr Bob Withers, "A Mother Superior": A seedling of **Suzanne Withers** x **Arcadia.** It has 5 large, flat outer petals of deep pink, and a large boss of white petaloids in the centre. Originated by Dr R. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia.

Kim McGowan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.101, Reg. No.1690: A large size, white, rose form to formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. First bloomed 1968 at 16 years old. Average flower size 12.5 cm across with golden anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium and leaves average, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Kimberley. *(C.japonica),* Sander Catalogue, [before 1914]. No description Veitch, 1923, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.93: *C.japonica* var. Kimberley, carrying vivid scarlet blooms, with a delightful centre of yellow stamens.; Puddle & Hanger, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.152: Form single; petals 5-6 broadly obovate, retuse, 3.5 cm wide and long. Stamens in a central hemispherical cluster, about 2 cm across, conjoined part way from base. Size, 6-7 cm in diameter, colour Currant Red, RHS.CC.821/1. Foliage very deep green, glossy, stiff, flat, tip acuminate, decurved, broadly elliptic, margins shallowly serrate, 8-11 cm long x 4.5-8 cm wide. Habit upright and vigorous. Similar, if not the same, as Tokyo. Introduced by Mssrs Sander, Belgium about 1900, probably from Japan. It has been confused with **Takayama** and **Lanarth** in UK. Synonym 'Crimson Cup'. However this must not be confused with the 'Crimson Cup' in Australia which is a synonym for **Shiranui**. Orthographic error: 'Kimberly'. Sport: **Sylvia (USA).** Received an RHS. "Award of Merit" in 1934. For colour photos see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.90, p.51, and Fischer, 1986, *Kamelien*, p.60.

Kimberley Christmas. *(C.japonica),* Hansen, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.174. No description. Originated in USA.

Kimberley Jr. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.9. Orthographic error for **Kimberly Junior.**

Kimberley Junior. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist- Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.121. Orthographic error for **Kimberly Junior.**

Kimberly. Kiyono Nurseries Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.23. Orthographic error for **Kimberley.**

Kimberly Junior. *(C.japonica),* Robinson, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.61, 62: A dark red, anemone to full peony form seedling originated by Earl Hudson Nursery, Sun Valley, California, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Kimberley Jr', 'Kimberley Junior.'.

Kimberly Piet. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.60: Light pink centre petals and dark pink outer petals and rose-bud centre. Small to medium size, formal double, Vigorous growth, mid-season blooming. Originated by Piet & Gaeta, California, USA.

Kimi. (Noble Beauty), *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Small size, white with yellowish centre, single, opening cup form to flat. A seedling of **Barbara Clark.** Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980.

Kimi Yamamoto. *(C.japonica)*, McCaskill Garden Catalogue, 1965. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.132, Reg. No.999: Chance seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (Hagoromo) that first flowered 1955. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Plant growth is compact, upright and medium in rate. The semi-double flower, similar to **Lady Vansittart,** is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, Very pale pink. Flowers mid-season.

Kimigayo. (Japanese National Anthem), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the peony form flower section as large size, white. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Large, white, peony form. For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.64; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.39, p.20, descript. p.146; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1973, pl.244, p.115; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.88; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.43, description, p.210: A bush camellia cultivar of stout growth with white, semidouble flowers to rose form to open peony form. Leaves ovate-elliptic, a little undulate, short acuminate apex, shallowly serrate, dark green. Flowers broadly cup-shaped, petals broad, becoming smaller and white shaded yellow to the centre. Stamens few and irregular. Mid-season blooming. Resembles **Hakubotan** and **Ama-no-gawa.** There are two strains of this name in Kantô area, Japan.

Kimigayo (Suginami). ('Kimigayo' from Suginami), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.43, colour photo, Medium size, white, semi-double with 2 rows of broad, rounded petals, a little channelled and creped. Stamens in a solid, central column. Originated in Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Kimiko. (Personal Name). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.74 with colour photo; English translation p.50. Small, light yellow, trumpet shaped single, degenerated anthers. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Dwarf, slow growing. An interspecific cross between 'Kimi' and *C.nitidissima*, named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1996. From Osaka.

Kimimachi. (Lady-in-waiting), *(C. rusticana)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol. I, 1972, pl.302, p.135, description, p.336: A small to medium size, irregular peony to anemone form, red blotched white. Outer petals long oblong, fluted, inner small, erect, spatulate, intermixed with a few petaloids and rare stamens. Leaves shiny olive green, ovate, long tapered acuminate apex, finely serrulate. Originated in Sanjô City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Yaichi Kawamura in 1972. Named and released by Tsutomu Ikeda. See also colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.43.

Kimi-no-bandai. (Live for Eternity), *(C.sasanqua)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.34: Medium size, white ground with pale red margins, single. Blooms early. Originated in Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Kimi-no-banzai. (Long Live the Emperor), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31: Single, autumn flowering sasanqua; white, suffused with pink. Medium size. Yashiroda, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22: Small, white tinted at apex with pink, semi-double, late autumn flowering; upright, bushy, vigorous variety. Originated in Japan.

Kimizakura (Kimi's Cherry) (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Pale pink, lotus form double, medium, petals shatter, blooming in February to April. Tree upright and compact. Named after originator's acquaintance. A chance seedling of **Berenice Boddy**. First flower seen in 1999. Originated and named by Kunimitsu Suzuki.

Kimty. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated and slightly contorted leaves. No other information.

Kimura. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Hôrin's Diary, 1639, *Kakumyôki* according to Andoh, *International Camellia Journal*, 1984, p.47; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969,

pl.45: Medium size, incomplete double to rose form double with numerous, imbricated petals of pale pink bordered white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kimura. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.340: Red, semidouble with outer petals wide spread, inner erect about an irregular stamen cluster with white filaments. Petal edges fading to pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kimura-shiro. *(C.japonica)* Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Kinbikaku. (Beautiful Golden Angel), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.45, colour photo, p.211: Medium size, campanulate single, red. Leaves ovate, blunt acute apex, finely serrulate, dark green, variegated with feathers of gold along the midrib. Collected at a rusticana community in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Jitarô Nagao.

Kinboshi. (Golden Star) (*C.hybrid*) from Ishikawa Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.56, May 1998. A crossing back (F2) to *C.nitidissima* of *C.hybrid* **Kicho**. Reddish golden yellow, single, cup-shaped, miniature, profuse, blooms for a long term from early to late season. Leaves medium, japonica-like, short nodes. Tree vigorous. Originated by Tadao Yamaguchi and released in 1998.

Kinchô. (*C.nitidissima* hybrid), *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.99 with colour photo; A cross of **Chôchidori** x *C.nitidissima*, originated and named by S. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan in 2001. Creamy yellow, small size, trumpet shaped single. Stamen cluster infertile. Upright growth. Leaves large, lanceolate, and revolute at the margins. Flowers mid-season to late.

Kinden. *(C.saluenensis). "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.117. No description. From China.

Kinfukurin. Different reading for **Kinpukurin.**

King. Marnock, 1838, *Floricultural Magazine*, 3(25):4; Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic variant for **Kingii.**

King Cotton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.318, Reg. No.159: A 9 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA that flowered for the first time in 1949. Plant growth is average and compact with small to medium size leaves, dark green. Flowers incomplete double with small petaloids, three rows of petals with a powder puff of very compact petaloids; colour, white. Size 11-15 cm across. Number of petals 25. Early flowering.

King des Camelias. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.29. Synonym for **Kingii.**

King Emmanuel. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Synonym for **Blood of China.**

King Emmanuel I. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.121. Synonym for **Blood of China.**

King Emmanuel II. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.121. Synonym for **Vittorio Emmanuele II.**

King Leaf. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **King Lear.**

King Lear. *(C.japonica)*, Rhodellia Nursery, [before 1945]. A sport of **Finlandia Red.** Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl: Large, cherry red marbled white, semi-double, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Has a beard-like mass of irregular stamens in the centre surrounded by large petals. There are 3 rows of petals, 3.8 cm wide. Stamens central, white with large yellow anthers. Leaves medium size, dull mid-green, elliptic, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Veins obscure, turns up from midrib, apex short acute, serrulate. Growth habit bushy, compact and vigorous. A sport of **Finlandia Red** discovered about 1929 by Otto Schwabe,

Rhodellia Nursery, West Linn, Oregon, USA. Synonyms: 'Finlandia Rosea Variegated', 'Oregon Donklaari'.

King of Camelia. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.36. Orthographic error for 'King of the Camellias', synonym for **Kingii.**

King of Camellias. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Synonym for **Kingii.**

King of Hearts. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Orange red. Large, full peony form. Compact growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. For illustration see: Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.187.

King of the Camellia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839-1840. Synonym for **Kingii.**

King of the Camellias. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Synonym for **Kingii.**

King of the Isles. *(C.japonica)*, CachetCatalogue,1845-1846, p.2. No description. (Believed extinct.)

King of the Netherlands. *(C.japonica)*, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1837. No description. (Believed extinct.)

King Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue,1847-1848, 31:31. No description. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.IV: By their wrinkled, uneven, serried petals forming a large, full-bodied heart with those at the circumference, larger and spread out, this variety resembles a peony. They are delicate pink edged with white. Mr Albin Pathe, Ghent, Belgium noticed it on a branch of **Kingii** and grafted it immediately. Sport of **Kingii.** Orthographic variant: 'King's Rosea'. Synonyms: 'Pink Rosea', 'Altheaflora Shell Pink'.

King Royal. Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellia...*, p.155. Synonym for **Kingii.**

King Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. No descriptiion. van Houtte Catalogue,1849-1850, 38:40: Entirely pink, save the centre which is sometimes white. Originated in Belgium. Sport of **Kingii.** Orthographic variant: 'King's Rubra'.

King Size. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.318, Reg. No.181: A 7 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. Bloomed for the first time in 1952. The medium size leaves are smooth and without veining. The flowers are dark red, complete double irregular, similiar to 'Professor Charles S. Sargent', (**Professor Sargent**) with 35 petals and ranges from 12-15 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Sport: King Size Variegated. Synonym: 'King Size Solid'. SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature* lists **Red Elephant** as a synonym.

King Size Heavy. Shackelford, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.28, No.1. Synonym for **King Size Variegated.**

King Size Solid. Shackleford, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.28, No.1. Synonym for **King Size**.

King Size Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958, as 'King Size Var.': A virus variegated form of **King Size** - Dark red, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

King Solomon. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.78: Pink. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

King Tut. Cannon, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. Not validly listed.

King Victor Emmanuel. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Synonym for **Blood of China.**

King Victor Emmanuel II. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.122. Synonym for **Vittorio Emmanuele II.**

King Yew. Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.128. No description. Originated in USA. Not validly listed.

Kingii. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.172, as a variegated flower. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2: Sulphury white, spotted and streaked with pink. Berlèse, *Iconographie,* ed.1, 1841, pl.13, as 'King's Royal'. Originated in Britain. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.285 as 'King's': Full peony form, soft white with some occasional, pale red streaks, one or two rings of outer petals, very wide, thick, inverted, irregularly notched; the inner petals disordered, amassed, short, wide, numerous, unequal, one huddled against the other forming a centre 7 cm or more wide. Sometimes it is a uniform, pale red colour. Sports: **King Rosea, King Rubra.** Synonyms: 'Rex', 'King of Camellias', 'King's Royal', 'Spectabilis Maculata', 'Linkii', 'Clusii', 'Clusiana', 'Spectabilis Maculata de Belges', 'Regalis-Royal', 'Spectabilis Maculata Vera', 'King des Camelias', 'King's Royale', 'The King', 'Kingii Variegated', 'Clusia', 'King's of the Camellia'. Orthographic errors: 'King', 'Kings'.

Kingii Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.122 as 'Kingii Var.'. Synonym for **Kingii.**

Kingio-tsubaki. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue 3 before 1944. Corruption of Japanese name **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Kingo-tsubaki. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

King's. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Kingii.**

King's of the Camellia. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. Synonym for **Kingii.**

King's Ransom. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Plant Patent 1800. Pale pink to deeper pink as the flower ages. Medium size, 11 cm across, loose, peony form with broad, wavy petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. All-American selection for 1960-1961. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS.1960, *The Camellia Review*, vol.22, No.2. Orthographic error: 'King's Ransome'. Chinese synonym 'Qidao'.

King's Ransome. Mount Congreve Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **King's Ransom.**

King's Rosea. Camellia Society of America *Yearbook,* 1939, p.5. Orthographic error for **King Rosea.**

King's Royal. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.202, 203. Synonym for **Kingii.**

King's Royale. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Kingii.**

King's Rubra. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. Orthographic variant for **King Rubra.**

King's Ruby. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 18456, Catalogue, p.55. No description. (Believed extinct).

King's Ruby. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.9. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76: Ruby red. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Armstrong.

Kingston. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.128: Leaves 8-9 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, rounded, thick, irregular, serrate, of an indistinct green. Flower of soft rose, full, 10-11 cm across. The outside petals are large, not numerous, cup-like, emarginate; the others are

various, unequal, broad, long, upright, in massed serries and groups like the irregular corolla of **Triumphans Rubra.** Originated in UK by Mssrs Jackson. Synonym: 'Kingston Rosea'.

Kingston Rosea. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.227. The name for **Kingston** in the "Tableau Synaptique".

Kingyo. Hume, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.135. An abbreviation for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Kingyoba. Ishii & Hozaka, 1954-1959, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu.* Abbreviation for **Kingyotsubaki.**

Kingyoba-genji. (Goldfish-leafed Genji). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.78 with colour photo; English translation p.53. Red stripes with a white border on pink ground, single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves divided at the apices, goldfish form. Upright, vigorous growth. A mutation of 'Warai-kingyo', which is a seedling of **Karaginu,** raised by Tetsurô Itô. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1997. From Tokyo.

Kingyoba-goshiki-yae-chiritsubaki. (Goldfish Leaf, Five Coloured double Falling Camellia), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.12. No description. Originated in Machida, Tokyo, Japan.

Kingyoba-hagoromo. (Fishtailed 'Hagoromo') (*C.japonica*) from Chiba Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.77, May 2005: Seed parent, **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki,** pollen parent **Hagoromo**. White, semi-double, lotus-formed, petals falling scattered, medium to large, blooming mid to late season. Leaves fishtailed, lanceolate. Tree upright, vigorous. Bloomed firstly and named in 1993. Originated by Atsushi Itoh.

Kingyoba-shiratama. (Fishtailed Shiratama) (*C.japonica*) from Chiba Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.77, May 2005: A seedling of **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki**, small white single, cupped petals, prominent golden anther cluster. Blooms mid to late season. Leaves fishtailed, medium. Branches somewhat pendulous. Tree upright growth. Bloomed firstly and named in 1994. Originated by Atsushi Itoh.

Kingyoba-shiro-hagoromo. (Fishtailed Shiro-hagoromo) (*C.japonica*) from Chiba Pref., *Japan Camellia* No 59, May 1999: A seedling of **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki,** white, lotus-formed, semi-double, medium to large, blooming mid-season to late. Leaves fishtailed. Originated by Atsushi Itoh.

Kingyoba-shiro-wabisuke. (White Fishtail Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.57, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide-campanulate single with 5-6 rounded, overlapping petals of irregular size and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and small, pale yellow pinched anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves strong, shining green, multi-apices, margins serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Kingyoba-tsubaki. Adachi, 1960, *The Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.180. Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Kingyo-kono-ko. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kiyokanoko.**

Kingyo-tsubaki. (Goldfish Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Leaves divided to three at the apices, like the tail of a goldfish. (see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, 1964, No.5, p.81). Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Rose red, single. This Camellia has leaves with multi-apices, giving the appearance of a goldfish tail. 'Kingyoba', (Goldfish Leaved) and 'Kingyoba-tsubaki' (Goldfish leaved Camellia) are synonyms that are used in Japan. For colour plates see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.215; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.108 as 'Kingyoba'; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.118; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.438 and Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.105 as 'Kingyoba-tsubaki'; Yoyoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no*

Chinka, p.143, as 'Kingyoba-tsubaki': It is a light red (Spinel pink 0625/1) flowered, single cultivar, of 7 petals and a substantial, central stamen column with pale yellow anthers, and with leaves having 3-5 apices. Leaves are a strong, glossy green, oblong, midrib divided towards the apex. The flower opens wide, with some apical recurving of petals. As the variety sets seed which produce a proportion of plants with leaves having multi-apices, there are a number of seedlings growing under one or other of its many synonyms. Western synonyms include: 'Kalanchoe', 'Apucaeformis', 'Trifida', 'Fishtail', 'Basedon', 'Kingyo-tsubaki'(Australia), 'Quercifolia'. The Chinese name is 'Lieye Chahua'. In the USA the semi-double cultivar **Mermaid** has erroneously usurped the name of the single form. See description in SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1981, p.89. Corruption of the Japanese name:, 'Kingyo Toubaki', 'Kinyo-tsubaki', 'Kiugyo-subaki', 'Kino-tsubaki'. In Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, there are 4 kinds of fishtail camellias listed. These are: **Eiji-kingyo-kifu, Kitazawa-kingyo, Kubota-de-kingyo-aochafu** and **Kyûbei-sarasa- kingyo**. Chinese synonym 'Jinyuye Chun'.

Kingyo-tsubaki (Australia). SCCS., 1954. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Kinjô-no-akebono. (Sunrise in Kinjô). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.79 with colour photo; English translation p.53. Small, pink, tubular to bowl-shaped, stamen cylinder opening at the tip Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved, thick. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Kanazawa City, named and released by Sotokichi Okada in 1950. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Kinka-Banshô. (Golden Flower of Banshô Garden). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.78 with colour photo; English translation p.51. Medium size, peach red, trumpet shaped single with tubular stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, large, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. An old tree of Banshôkan Garden in Gifu park, named and released by Nagaharu Niwa in 1988, released by Gifu Camellia Club, Gifu Prefecture.

Kinka-hakubi. (Gold Flower - White Eyebrow), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.65, colour photo and description: Small size, white, tubular to campanulate single, with 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with milk-white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices blunt-acute, margins obscurely serrated. Originated in Gifu City, Gifu Prefecture,Japan.

Kinkakô. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Kinkakuji. (Golden Pavilion), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.194, 234, 552: A medium size, white, semi-double with three rows of petals and a central column of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. Kinkakuji is a famous temple in Kyôto. (Believed extinct.)

Kinka-cha. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11, B-23. (Golden Camellia). Japanese name for *C.chrysantha. (C. nitidissima).*

Kinkan. (Gold Crown), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pure red double, with small spots and 3-4 rows of petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kinkazan. (Mount Kinka), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Single with many central petaloids. Autumn flowering sasanqua. Light pink with long, central petaloids. Medium size. Long leaves. Originated in Japan by Minagawa. Synonym: 'Suzumushi'. Different reading: 'Kinkwazan'. For colour photo see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1972, pl.526.

Kinkwazan. Takashi Tanahashi, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.108. Different reading for Kinkazan.

Kinkei. (Golden Pheasant), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Good red, semidouble with 3 rows of petals with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kinkeichô. (Golden Pheasant). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.78 with colour photo; English translation p.53. Small, deep red, tubular single, glossy petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, margins recurved. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1988. From Aichi Prefecture.

Kinkizan. (Kinkizan Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.332 with black and white photo; English translation p.229. Small to medium, dark red, bellflower-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium, thick. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of a wild japonica with dark red flowers growing at Manganji Temple in Matsu'e City. Named and released by Hiroshi Ihara in 1991. From Shimane Prefecture.

Kinkô. (Clear Gold), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1956, *Chinkashû:* New variety. Purplish red, with centre of paler pink, formal double. Petals fall separately. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1956. No description. For colour photos and descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.124; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.398; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.44, description, p.210: Medium size, crimson, formal double, centre petals somewhat pointed and becoming paler as blossom ages. Leaves broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, deep green, margins serrulate. Originated by Minagawa, Jisuke, in Kantô area, Japan as a seedling of **Murasaki-tsubaki.** Different reading: 'Kinkoh'.

Kinkoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for **Kinkô.**

Kinkô-nishiki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.11. Synonym for **Sayoshigure.**

Kinkonka. (Golden Wedding Flower). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.79 with colour photo; English translation p.53. Medium size, vermilion, tubular single. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, slightly waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Good bud-set. A cross between **Iwane-shibori** and **Benimyôrenji,** originated and named by Minoru Satô in 1985. From Aichi Prefecture.

Kinma. Yamazaki, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.390 as synonym for **Chôjiguruma.**

Kinmizuhiki. (Ceremonial God Cord), *(C.japonica)*, Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1, No.202; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tusbaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* All similar descriptions: Medium large, pure red, peony form flower with some white spots. See pl.598, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Resembles **Karyôbin.**

Kinnikko. (Golden Sunshine), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.137. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kinnô. Different reading for **Konnô.**

Kin-no-be. (Gold Bureau), *(C.sasanqua)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, in the sasanqua section. Red flowers, gradually becoming paler as bloom opens. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kin-no-ma. Synonym for **Kin-no-zai.**

Kin-no-ma. (Golden Flag), *(C.sasanqua),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Single with many central petaloids. Autumn flowering variety of sasanqua. Red with a red central disc. Medium size. Earliest bloomer. Originated in Japan. This cultivar is thought to be the same as the sasanqua 'Kin-no-zai' belong.

Kin-no-sai. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1946, p.26. Different reading for the sasanqua **Kin-no-zai.**

Kinnô-yuriba. Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* Different reading for **Konnô-yuriba.**

Kin-no-zai. (Golden Talent), *C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Last character is different to the sasanqua of the same name below. Pale pink, single, anemone form. Tokio Nurseries Catalogue, 1896: Gold Diadem. Pink with a splashed centre. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature of Sasanqua of Japan*, (Gold Baton), Pink with petaloids shaded white. Small, single, anemone form. Very early. Occasionally has yellow variegated leaves. For colour plate see: Tuyama, ed. 1979, *Ishii's Selected Garden Camellias*, pl.9 as 'Chôji-guruma'. Different reading: 'Kin-no-sai'. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: 'Chôjiguruma', 'Kin-no-ma'.

Kin-no-zai. (Golden Colour), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chakaifu:* Red, single, medium size, anemone form, early flowering. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. For colour pl. see Tuyama, 1979, *Ishii's Selected Garden Camellias*, pl.10. Synonym: 'Kin-no-ma'. Different reading: 'Kin-no-sai'.

Kinobe-hakuô. (Pale Yellow Camellia from Kinobe), *(C.hybrid), Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.4 with colour photo, JCR Regn No. 2014-5, (ser. No.18). Considered to be an interspecific hybrid between *C.nitidissima* and an unknown *C.japonica*. White when first opening, changing to pale yellow when fully open. Formal double, petals somewhat incurving. Large, diameter about 18cm. Late blooming. Originated by Nobuaki Ono.

Ki-no-chô. (Yellow Butterfly). *(C.japonica x C.nitidissima)* JCS, *Japan Camellia,* 1991, No.39, front cover colour plate, description p.15: **Chôchidori** x *C.nitidissima*. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.72 with colour photo; English translation p.49. An embryo-cultured 7 petalled single of creamy yellow. Leaves oblong, reddish new growth. Upright, cold hardy. Released in Japan by Shûnsuke Hisatomi and Tomita Kunitake in 1982.

Ki-no-gozen. (Yellow Imperial Presence), *(C.japonica x C.chrysantha),* JCS., Oct.1990, *Japan Camellia*, No.36, p.4: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Gozen-no-yuki** pollenated by *C.chrysantha.* Flower colour yellow, paler than *C.chrysantha*, but the deepest of the 4 hybrids raised by Yamaguchi. Flower size, 8-9 cm across, single, opening wide and flat. Leaves resemble *C.japonica*, 9 cm long x 4 cm wide. Blooms early. First flowered Dec.1989. Has proved pollen fertile. Originated by Tadao, Yamaguchi, Tsurgi-chô, Ishigawa Prefecture, Japan.

Ki-no-izumi. (Yellow Fountain). (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.98 with colour photo; A seedling of *C.nitidissima*, selected and named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan in 1995. A creamy yellow, trumpet shaped single. Tubular stamen cluster. Long peduncle. Leaves medium size, thick, oblong. Upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Little resistance to frost.

Ki-no-jômanji. (Yellow 'Jômanji') (*C.japonica* **Jômanji** x *C.nitidissima*) Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.29 as 'Ki-no-jôman'; Small single, profuse. Unusual shade of salmon pink. Excellent, bushy, upright plant. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Tadao Yamaguchi, Ishikawa, Japan.

Kinomoto 90. (Yellow Base 90). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.72 with colour photo; English translation p.48. Medium size, pale yellow, flat single. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. A cross between *C.reticulata* **Suzanne Withers** and *C.nitidissima*, named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1990. From Osaka.

Kinomoto 91. (Yellow Foundation '91). (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). JCS, 1992, *Japan Camellias,* No.40, p.11: A seedling of the *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers** x *C.nitidissima.* A medium sized, semi-double creamy yellow, late blooming camellia originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Toyonaka City, Osaka Prefecture, Japan. Although its colour is not a true yellow, it is the most yellow of similar hybrids and is about 60% pollen fertile. Chinese synonym 'Huangji Jiushiyi'.

Kinomoto 92. (Yellow Base 92). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.72 with colour photo; English translation p.48. Medium size, light yellow, sake cup-shaped single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, glossy. Somewhat spreading, slow growth. An interspecific hybrid involving three species, *C.japonica, C.nitidissima* and *C.reticulata,* named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1992. From Osaka.

Kinomoto 93. (Yellow Base 93).*(C.hybrid)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2009, p.17. Light yellow semi-double. Produced and named by Kazuo Yoshikawa. From Osaka, Japan.

Kinomoto 94. (Yellow Base 94). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.72 with colour photo; English translation p.48. Medium size, light yellow, sake cup-shaped single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, not so glossy. Upright, relatively vigorous growth. A cross between *C.reticulata* **White Retic** and *C.nitidissima,* named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1994. From Osaka.

Kinomoto 95. (Yellow Base 95). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.73 with colour photo; English translation p.49. Large, light yellow semi-double. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, large, not so glossy. Upright, slow growing. An interspecific hybrid between three species, *C.japonica, C.nitidissima* and *C.reticulata,* named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1995. From Osaka.

Kinomoto 96. (Yellow Base 96). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.73 with colour photo; English translation p.49. Small, light yellow, trumpet shaped single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, small, not glossy. Dwarf, very slow growing. A polytopic hybrid (**Frost Prince** x **Flower Girl**), named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1996. From Osaka.

Ki-no-sato. (Yellow Camellia's Home). (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.292 with colour photo; Pale yellow, semi-double, medium size, cup-shaped. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves long-elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of *C.nitidissima* x (*C.reticulata* x *C.nitidissima*). Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Osaka, Japan in 1999.

Ki-no-senritsu. (Yellow Melody) (*C.hybrid*) from Ishikawa Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.56, May 1998. An interspecific hybrid between *C.nitidissima* and **Hakuhô.** Light yellow, open peony informal, medium, blooming in mid-season. Leaves medium, japonica-like. Originated by Tadao Yamaguchi and released in 1998.

Ki-no-tamago. (Yellow Egg). (*C.nitidissima* hybrid), *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.98 w; A seedling of *C.nitidissima*, selected and named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan in 1995. Creamy yellow, trumpet-shaped semi-double. Upright growth. Leaves medium size, thick, broadly elliptic. Flowers mid-season. Weak resistance to frost.

Kino-tsubaki. Ballard Nursery Catalogue, 1974. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Kinpai. (Gold Cup), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, 1975, p.106, black & white photo: Deep peach pink, semi-double with an outer row of 6-7 large, emarginate, rounded petals, opening flat and a centre group of 5-7, smaller, erect petals cupping the spread stamen cluster with golden anthers. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.45, colour photo. Originated in Ojiya City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kinpaikôban. (Gold Cup - Red bowl), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Five petalled single, red, medium size, stamens rich and fully opened at centre, anthers golden yellow. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Kinpaikôran'.

Kinpaikôran. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.1, as 'Kinpai-kô-ran', p.57. Orthographic error for **Kinpaikôban.**

Kinpukurin. (Gold Margin), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanquas of Japan*, p.11: Dark pink shaded wave-like with white, occasionally splashed pinkish white. Medium size single with long petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kinfukurin".

Kinross Macintosh. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.13, colour photo: Large, open peony form, white with cherry-red stripes. Seedling of **Priscilla Brooks** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Kinsaburô-otome. Different reading for **Kinzaburô-otome.**

Kinsai. Settsu Raikoyen, 1938-1939. Based on the same characters as **Kin-no-zai.**

Kinsei. (Golden Life), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Cardinal red, single, stamens spread like a bamboo whisk. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kinsekai. (Golden World), *(C.rusticana)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.17: Pink and single. For colour plate: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.97; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.208; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.45, description, p.210: Irregularly shaped, single flower of 5 petals of glowing carmine in contrast to the glossy, dark green leaves, curiously variegated along the midrib in light green and gold. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A mutation of a wild rusticana, named by Nagao.

Kinseki-no-majiwari. (Firm Friendship) (*C.hybrid*) from Ishikawa Pref. *Tsubaki* No.40, Japan Camellia Society, 2001. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Seiobo,** pollen parent *C.nitidissima*. Pale yellow with reddish shading at petal margins, single, small to medium, cupped petals, blooming early to mid-season, bud form excellent and suitable as flowers for tea ceremonies. Leaves resembling those of **Seiobo.** Tree cold-hardy, growing outdoors in Hokuriku Area. Originated by Seizô Matsui and named by Tamotsu Yamade.

Kinshiden. (Gold and Purple Palace), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*, No.7: Pink shading deeper pink with white edge, and red streaks, single Higo, 11 cm across. Originated in Japan.

Kinshikô. (Name of Incense), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Large, 9-10 cm across, 7 petals, pink splashed and edged white, 100 white stamens. For colour plates see: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.284 as 'Nishiki-shikô'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.108, as 'Nishiki-shikô', however **Kinshikô** is the prior valid name in Rômaji being published by Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan.*

Kinshiro. (White Gold), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kinshôjô. (Orang-outang), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.296, p.150, description, p.179: leaves narrowly-elliptic to elliptic, suddenly-acuminate, margins crenate. Flowers rose form double, deep red, (Crimson 22) often spotted white, petals flat, a little recurved at the apex. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Japan in the Hyôgo Prefecture. See colour photo, pl.284, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.130, pl.287. The "Shôjô" is an apelike, legendary animal, fond of sake, and also the old name for Orang-outang. Different reading: 'Kinsyôjô'.

Kinshokkô. (Name of an Incense). *(C.japonica).* SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.50 as 'Kingsho-Ko'. Pink splashed and edged white, large semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Kinsho-Ko. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Different reading for **Nishiki-shokkô.**

Kinshû. (Autumn's Beautiful Tints). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.87 with colour photo; ; A chance seedling selected and named by S. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan in 2005. Soft pink ground, dashed and peppered deep red. Medium size, cup-shaped single. Tubular stamens with white filaments. Upright growth. Leaves medium size, oblong and flat. Flowers early to mid-season. Note; The flower pictured shows a pink ground with white streaks and spots.

Kinsuji. (Golden Stripe), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.II, No.21: Large, white, incomplete double, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kinsyôjô. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.137. Different reading for **Kinshôjô.**

Kintai. (Brocade Bag), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Single, mid-season blooming, like **Hakkan** which is a red flower, with horizontal red stripes, stamens like a bamboo whisk. (In a ring form stamens). Note: *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai* (before 1868) described this as a whitish coloured flower. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.30 and ibid, 1982, No.21, p.107. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Nishiki-bukuro'. (Believed extinct.)

Kintoki. (Fabled Hero in Japan), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.373, colour photo and description: Medium size, light pink, occasionally with darker pink stripes, rose form to peony form double. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, ovate, recurved, margins serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1970.

Kinugasa. (Place Name in Kyôto), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214; *Encyclopedia of Camellas in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.420, p.175, description, p.354; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.209: Medium small, white, formal double. Occasionally a pale pink streak appears on a petal. Leaves broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, base rounded, raised venation, obscure serration. Synonym: 'Kinugasa-Reikanji'. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan.

Kinugasa-Reikanji. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.58, p.29, description, p.102: Synonym for **Kinugasa.**

Kinugoromo. (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.67, February 2002: *C.hybrid* **Pop Corn** × *C.hybrid* **Wirlinga Belle**. Pure white, semi-double, small, blooms mid to late season. Leaves small. Branches weeping. Tree compact, multi-trunk growth. Originated by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Kinugumo. (Cirrus Clouds), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.42, colour photo, p.210, description: Medium size, single with 5 red petals, with an occasional white blotch. Stamen column pinched in at the top. Leaves dark, shiny green, elliptic, acuminate apex, shallowly serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A seedling of unknown parentage, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1970.

Kinukakeyama. (Mount Kinukake), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.183: Large, white, semi-double with 3-4 rows of large, emarginate petals and small, central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kinunobe. (Smoothing Silk), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.42, description, p.210: Small, campanulate single, occasionally anemone form or semi-double, of 5 channelled and pointed petals of palest pink. Leaves lanceolate, mid-green, apex acute, margins serrulate, venation distinguished. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Named and released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery in 1976.

Kinuzure. (Rustle). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1993, No.26, p.39 Colour photo and text, No.3: A seedling of **Kyokkô.** Faintly fragrant. White, finely striped and tinted pink, darker at edge, 8-9 cm across, semi-double to loose peony; divided stamen cluster, creamy white. Late flowering. Originated by Dr Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Kinyô. (*C,hybrid*) from Ibaragi Pref., *Japan Camellia* No. 67, February 2002: White striped deep red, semi-double, lotus formed, large, blooms in March to April. Tree upright, vigorous. Leaves elliptic, medium size. A natural seedling of **Lily Pons**. Originated by Kunimitsu Suzuki in 1997.

Kinyotsude. (Gold Four Arms), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, p.428, 671 as 'Kin-yotsude': Flat, deep scarlet, anemone form with one row of outer, emarginate petals and a central cushion of short, golden stamens and petaloids with a protruding pistil. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Corruption of name: 'Kinyutsude'. Different reading: 'Kinyotsute'.

Kin-yutsude. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.45. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kinyot-sude.**

Kinyotsute. Different reading for **Kinyotsude.**

Kinyô-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. Different reading for **Nishikiba-tsubaki.**

Kinzaburô-otome. (Kinzaburo's Otome), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Yellow variegated leaves, formal double flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Kinsaburo-otome'.

Kinzan. Different reading for **Kanayama.**

Kio Ora. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Kia Ora.**

Kiora. Thornburn's Nurseries Ltd. Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Kia Ora.**

Kira-hayazakibeni. (Early Red Bloom from Kira), *(C.hiemalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49: Medium size, dark red, irregular peony from Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Blooms early to mid-season.

Kirahiryû. (Kira's "Hiryû"), *(C.x vernalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50: Small size, deep red, single from Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Blooms early to mid-season. Propagated by Kira Farm in the 1970s. Unusual flower colour.

Kira-no-shô. (Place Name), *(C.x vernalis).* Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1982, *Tsubak*i, No.15: A seedling of **Shummei**. Originated by Hiroshige, Hayakawa, Nagoya, Japan. Miniature, single wabisuke-like, sake-cup flower. Lavender pink. Growth upright and dense. Blooms mid-season.

Kirara. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.242, p.122, description, p.163: Leaves very narrowly elliptic to narrow-elliptic, undulate, venation more or less impressed, margins crenate, 7.5-8.4 cm long x 2.8-4.3 cm wide. Flower irregular, informal, incomplete double. Outer petals strongly recurved, inner ones erect, intermingled with long tufts of stamens, deep red, (Cardinal Red 822/3) 5-6 outer petals, about 21 inner petals, up to 5 cm long. Stamens in double circle, filaments pinkish, several petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated as a seedling in the Takeda Gardens, Japan. "Kirara" is the name of a place near the Takeda Gardens.

Kira-shiro-kantsubaki. (Kira's White "Kantsubaki"), *(C.hiemalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49: Small size, white, semi-double from Chiba Prefecture, Japan. Flowers early to mid-season. Released in 1960s by Kira Firm, Nishio City.

Kira's White Winter Camellia. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.319 with colour photo showing a white flower with pink edging to outer petals; Synonym for **Kira-shirokantsubaki.**

Kirenga (Yellow Lotus) **(***C.hybrid)* from Kodaira, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: Pale yellow, lotus-formed semi-double, medium to large, cylindrical to split stamens, blooming in March to May. Tree spreading. Leaves ovate, large. An interspecific hybrid between **Miyakodori** and *C.cucphuongensis*. Hybridized by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2004.

Kiri Zahi. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kirinzan.**

Kiridani. (Place Name in Toyama), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.213, colour photo and description: Small size, brilliant red, single of 6-7 thick petals, opening almost flat, with a spreading stamen centre, having light yellow filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, narrowly elliptic, long tapering acuminate apices, margin sharply, finely serrulate. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan from wild rusticanas growing in Kiridani, Yatsuo Town..

Kiridani. (White Cloud), *(C.rusticana),* JCS, 1987, *Japan Camellia,* No.24, p.4: A white wild snow camellia. Originated in Japan.

Kiridani-shibori. (Variegated 'Kiridani'). *(C.rusticana). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.141 with colour photo; Small, almost flat single, vermilion blotched white, slightly sprayed stamens. Leaves elliptic, small. Vigorous but dwarf growth. Blotches appeared after grafting. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino, Toyama Pref., Japan.

Kirigayatsu. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.310. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kirin. (Giraffe), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* Vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kirin. Hellmut Vogel, 1982, *Azaleen, Eriken, Kamelien.* colour pl.8. Abbreviation for **Kirin-no--mine.**

Kirinhô. Different reading for **Kirin-no-mine.**

Kiri-no-aki. (Autumn Paulownia). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.77 with colour photo; English translation p.51. Medium size, pale pink, petaloid semi-double to peony form with degenerated stamens. Slightly fragrant. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth with slender, dense branches. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.japonica* 'Umega'e'.

Kirin-no-homare. (Glory of Mt Kirin), *(C.rusticana),* Minagawa, 1956, *Chinkashû:* Deep red, peony. See colour plates: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life* No.17, front cover, lower L.H.; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.247, p.125, description, p.166; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.190, p.98; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.44, description, p.210: Leaves oblong-elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, flat, strongly serrate at the margin, petioles hairy. Flowers of peony type, deep red. (Cardinal Red 822/2), medium to large size. Inner petals not so small, intermixed with stamens. Flower shape tends to vary, sometimes lotus shape or anemone form. Flowers mid-season. Corruption of name: 'Kirin no Hon'. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Yaichi Kawamura on Mt Kirin, Higashi-kanbara District, named and released in 1966.

Kirin no Hon. Woodward, 1987, *International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.81. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kirin-no-homare.**

Kirin-no-mine. (Peak of Mount Kirin), *(C.rusticana),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. No description. See Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.202, p.102,

description p.149: Leaves elliptic, shortly acuminate apex, margins sharply serrate, petioles very hairy. Flowers double, rosy red (Claret Rose 021/1), petals incurved, irregularly lobulated at apex. See colour plate: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.44, description, p.210. Collected in Higashi Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Yaichi Kawamura, named and released in 1966. Different reading: 'Kirinhô'.

Kiri-no-o. (Personal Names, abbreviated and combined), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.263, colour photo and description: Small size, deep pink with irregular, clear white edges, wide campanulate single with 5-6 broad, overlapping, crinkled petals and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for lower half, and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices long, tapering acute, margins twisted, coarsely serrate. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1970s.

Kirino. (Personal Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.227, p.115, description, p.158: Leaves olive green, oblong-elliptic, venation impressed, 8.5-9.8 cm long x 3.8-4.9 cm wide; petioles 6-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers of open peony form, red, (between Currant Red 821/3 and Carmine 21). Petals 20-40, up to 4.2 cm across. Stamen group, either single or divided into 5 fascicles with smaller, inner petals and petaloids. Late flowering. Collected in the Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan by Mr Toyoaki Kirino in the wild.

Kirinzan. (Mount Kirin), *(C.rusticana)*, Naga'o, Sôsei-en, 1956, *Tsubaki Mokuroku.* No description. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kirishima. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.72: Campanulate single, white, with sparse, fine lines and ticks of red. Petals, 7-8, ruffled and crinkled. Large, central stamen group with golden anthers. Leaves lustrous, dark green, recurved at apex and margins. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Kirisumi. (Broken Ink Stick), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1, No.112; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double, large flower, coloured pale yellow and slender and convex lotus shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kiri Te Kanawa. *(C.pitardii x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.36, Reg. No.76: A hybrid seedling of *C.pitardii* (Descanso form) x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Buddha** raised by John Sobeck of California and given to Jack Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant has an upright, dense habit and dark green foliage, 10 cm x 4 cm. The flower is semi-double with 15 petals and occasional petaloids. Anthers are reddish brown on cream filaments and colour is Fuchsia RHS.CC.67C. Flowers from early to late. Named for the famous Maori opera singer.

Kiritsubo. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Kiritsubo" is a personal name from the famous, ancient Japanese literature *The Genji Monogatari.*

Kiron-no-mine. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1959. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kirin-no--mine.**

Kirsi. *(C japonica)*, ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News*, No.36, p.15, Reg. No.115: Originated by C.F. Walton, St. Ives, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1967. Flowers are 10-11 cm across, light red, semi-double. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves dark green, 10 cm x 6 cm, broadly ovate, bluntly acute with apex twisted down, medium serrations on a slow, compact growing plant.

Kirsten. *(C.japonica). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1997, Issue No.126, vol.XX, No.1, p.20, Reg. No.381. Registered by R.M. Young, Marton, New Zealand. A seedling of **Nancy Bird,** pollen parent uncertain, but thought to be **Tiffany**. A 16 year old plant which first bloomed in 1989. A large formal double flower, 10 cm in diameter, with 45 petals which are pointed and

of a heavy texture that gives the flower a special character. Colour is soft pink (RHS.CC. 65C), becoming paler towards the centre. Plant is upright and of average size and density. Leaves are 11 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Kirsti Leigh. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2005, p.28 and colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2652. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. Originated and propagated by Sally and Steve Erickson, Kiln, Miss., USA. The 12 cm diameter, white, peony form flower has white anthers and yellow filaments. Long lasting flowers. Upright, spreading plant of medium growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.43 with colour photo p.c5. Dark green leaves are 12.7 cm x 5.7 cm.

Kirsty Anne. *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News*, No.115, p.10, reg. No.381: Originated by Alexander M. Scott, 60 Broadwater Terrace, Redland Bay, Queensland, from a chance seedling that first flowered 1957. A large size, 7 petalled single, pink blushed white. Early, free flowering on a rapid growing, upright, bushy plant. Petals fluted, with stamens in the Higo form. Leaves glossy green, elongate, flat, apices acute, margins serrulate.

Kirsty Rivett. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.11, Reg. No.191: Originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) female parent and male parent a *C.reticulata* hybrid raised in USA and incorrectly distributed as 'Howard Asper'. It first flowered 1979 on a spreading plant with medium growth rate and dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The very large, peony form flower has 14 petals and is 15 cm across x 5 cm deep. Its colour is salmon pink, firm texture. Flowers mid-season.

Kisanjin. Different reading for **Kaeruyamabito.**

Kisaragi. (Second Lunar Month), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Medium size, very pale pink, double. Blooms mid-season. A seedling from **Flower Girl** *(C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.reticulata* **Damanao**) x *C.granthamiana.* Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa.

Kisayamabeni. (Kisayama's Red). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.70 with colour photo; English translation p.47. Small, vermilion, tubular to trumpet shaped single, tubular stamen cylinder, thick petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of a wild japonica in the precincts of Mt. Shôtô, selected by a priest of Konpira Shrine, named and released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Kisayamahime. (Princess Kisayama). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.70 with colour photo; English translation p.46. Small, pink semi-double, wrinkled and crinkled petals, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, small, slightly recurved. Upright, weak growth. Selected from a wild japonica community around the precincts of Shôtôzan by a preist of Konpira Shrine, released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Kishibe. (Shore), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.711: Large, white, single with 7 large petals with scallopped edges and a large column of yellow stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kishibe-no-sakuraba. (Cherry Leaves Camellia by the Shore), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.100, black and white photo: Scarlet, single, veined deeper with petals twisted and folded. Leaves, medium size, mid-green, obovate, apex long acuminate, recurved, twisted and sharply serrate, resembling cherry leaves. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* pp.224, 225; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.41, 209. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Yoshio Kishi.

Kishitsukasa. ANZCRS., *Camellia Annual*, 1957, p.20. Corruption of Japanese name **Kishû--tsukasa.**

Kishiutsukasa. Settsu Raikôyen, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Kisho-Tsukasa. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.7. Corruption of Japanese name **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Kishuh-tsukasa. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Kishû-nishiki. (Kii Province Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Saitama Botanic Gardens Plant List, 1960: No description. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. "Kishû" is the old place name for the Wakayama Prefecture.

Kishû-tsukasa. (Lord of the Kii Province), *(C.japonica)*, Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: Light crimson, full double. Late flowering. See colour photos: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic...*, p.97; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.162; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.315, p.159, description p.184; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972 pl.422, p.176; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.101 as 'Kisyû-tsukasa'. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.41 as Kisyûtsukasa; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.396, 397: Leaves narrowly elliptic, cuneate at base, apex long acuminate, margins manifestly serrate, green to yellowish green, flat, impressed venation. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers formal double, flat, rose (Rose Opal 022/1), spotted or marbled white, particularly on the outer petals. Petals broadly emarginate, incurved. Late flowering. This cultivar was originally self coloured but apparently has become virus infected as all colour photos taken since 1960 show white variegation. Different readings: 'Kiskû-tsukasa', 'Kishuh-tsukasa'. Corruption of name: 'Kishitsukasa', 'Kisho-tsukasa', 'Hishutsukasa', 'Kitsutsagas', 'Kitsutsutkasa', 'Kishiu-tsukasa'. Synonyms: 'Admiral Nimitz', 'Admiral Nimitz Variegated', 'Captain John Sutter', 'Silvery Pink', 'Silver Pink'. Originated in Takarazuka City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. A number of large trees of this cultivar are also found in the Wakayama Prefecture.

Kishû-unryû. (Cloud Dragon of Kii), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.41, description, p.209 as 'Kisyû-unryû: Medium size, single, red, widely campanulate, 5-6 petals, spreading stamen cluster, yellow anthers, pinkish, white filaments. Branches and limbs grow in the zig-zag fashion of'Unryû'. There is a difference in the rate of growth in the right and left directions, so that branches tend to be curved. The bending disappears as the tree matures. Originated Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Kisyû-unryû'.

Kisii Nepalens. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. Orthographic error for species *Camellia kissi.*

Kisochidori. (Kiso Plover), *(C.rusticana)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. No description. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.11, p.6, description, p.88: Leaves narrowly ovate-elliptic, thick, glaucous green, dull, venation sub-impressed, margins minutely serrulate, 7.6 cm long x 3.3 cm wide. Petiole, 9-15 mm long, hairy. Flowers white, single with a touch of cream at the bottom, widely campanulate, petals 5-6, often unequal, slightly undulate. Stamens somewhat spread, 3.8 cm long, filaments light, lemon yellow. Flowers midseason. Originated in the wild on the slopes of the Kiso Valley, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kisoigoshi. (Competing Pose), *(C.japonica)*, Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.19: White with purplish crimson variegation. Flat, showing stamens. Single. Early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Kisoji. (Kiso Road), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nuseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.10, A-508: Light rose-pink, vase-shaped single, medium size, cylindrical stamen column. Early to mid-season

blooming. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.125. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.71 with colour photo; English translation p.47. A natural seedling of **Shûfûraku.** Named and released by Minoru Sato in 1975.

Kissi. Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.I, p.61. This is the species *Camellia kissi* Wallich, (1820).

Kissi Vera. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. This is the species *Camellia kissi* Wallich, (1820).

Kissy. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. This is the species *Camellia kissi* Wallich, (1820).

Kisyû-tsukasa. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. Different reading for **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Kisyû-unryû. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.41. Different reading for **Kishû-unryû.**

Kitadani-no-tô-tsubaki. (See below), *(C.reticulata), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.367: From Fuku'oka Prefecture, Dazai-fu Machie, Kitadani; owner Tamura Seishi, but the history is unknown. However the age of the tree is estimated at 500-600 years, height about 8 M, trunk 70 cm girth at 50 cm above ground. It is said to be the largest and oldest Japanese To-tsubaki *(C.reticulata).* The plant is in a Dazai-fu Manor with Chinese connections and was probably, originally an import from China. The present flowers are, at times, variegated with white on red but, in olden times, they were larger and, it is said, not variegated.

Kitaguni. (See below), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.66, p.33, description, p.104 as 'Kita-guni': Leaves oblong-elliptic to elliptic, apiculate-cuspidate apex. shining, green to olive green, impressed venation, 6.8-10.3 cm long x 3.5-4.8 cm wide with hairy petioles, 5-9 mm long. Flowers palest pink (Rose Pink 427/3), peony type. Petals 14-19, often with 1-2 small, stalked petals additional with the stamens, a little scattered, about 2.4 cm high, filaments yellow. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Yamanaka Spa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. "Kite" = northern; "guni" = province = Northern Province alluding to Ishikawa Prefecture.

Kitahara. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôkankô.* reprint Yashiro, 1841. Based on same charcters as **Kita-no-hara.**

Kitajima. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.645: Pink, double, with whitish edges and central, stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kitamura. (Personal Name). *(C.rusticana).* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.11, 18, 57: A clear red semi-double that blooms mid-season to late. Collected in Japan, named in France.

Kitano-futae. (Kitano Semi-double), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.85: Semi-double white with wide-spread, outer petals and a tall, erect row of centre petals about a very long stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kitano--hutae'.

Kita-no-hara. (North Plain), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306 as 'Kitahara': Large and flat form. The corolla is thick and light coloured; double. Synonym: 'Kitahara'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kitano-hutae. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.138. Different reading for **Kitano-futae.**

Kitano-mikatsura-kasuri. (Variegated Judas Tree from Kitano), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.285: Small, white, peony form with a flush of pink and a rare red

mark on the petals. Different reading: 'Kitano-mikatsura-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kita-no-nada. (Northern Ocean), *(C.rusticana), Yuki Tsubaki no Kai*, No.1, 1967, black and white photo: Small, red and white peony form. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.431; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.369; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.42, description, p.209: Small, 7-8 cm across, peony form, rosy red with white markings. Outer petals of various sizes, wide spread, smaller, erect centre petals; fluted and folded and mixed in with fascicles of short stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves green to olive green, obovate, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, petioles hirsute. Originated in the Jo'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966. Different reading: 'Kitanonada'. Synonym: 'Himatsuri'.

Kitano-ô-botan. (Large peony from Kitano), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 303: Large, red, open peony form with ragged petals and having a pale coloured edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kitano-shimeri. ('Shimeri' from Kitano), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.291: Small, pink, single, 5-6 wide open petals, thickly streaked, dotted and peppered with dark crimson. Central stamen column with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kitano-tokiwa. (Kitano Forever), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.178: Small size, anemone form, crimson, of 6 petals and a compact, central cushion of petaloids streaked with white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kitazawa-kingyo. (Kitazawa's Fishtail), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* Flowers semi-double, purplish-pink, sometimes has light pink sports, spotted white. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168. (Believed extinct.)

Kitchô. (Good Omen). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.71 with colour photo; English translation p.48. Small, pale pink, irregular anemone form, petaloids arranged like a saucer in the centre. Flowers mid-season. Leaves large, elliptic. Upright, somewhat weak growth. A hybrid between *C.japonica* 'Nishiki-koshimino' and *C.irrawadiensis*, named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s. From Osaka.

Ki-tsubaki. (Thicket Camellia), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Small, red, cupshaped, single. Leaves thick and heavy. Does not bloom until established. Originated in Japan. See: Yashiroda's comments on p.7, 1971, Kyôto Engei Kurabu; *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.65. (Believed extinct.)

Ki-tsubaki. (Yellow Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Hirayama, Tokuo, (late 17th century), *Tsubaki Byôbu;* Watanabe, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kitsune-no-shûgen. (Fox's Wedding), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Small, deep, bluish red single. Different reading: 'Kitsune-no-syûgen'. (Believed extinct.)

Kitsune-no-syûgen. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.138. Different reading for **Kitsune-no-shûgen.**

Kitsuregawa. (Kitsure River), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1957, *Chinkashû:* Pale pink, semi-double. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.93; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.95, p.48, description, p.114 as 'Kitsure-gawa': Leaves lanceolate-elliptic to narrowly elliptic, a little waved, venation impressed. Flowers vase-shaped, semi-double, pale pink (Neyron Rose 633/3) in colour. Petals slightly channelled, with irregular, distorted inner petals and petaloids, intermixed with a few stamens. Flowers mid-season. Originated in the Minagawa Camellia Gardens, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Miyakodori.** Different reading: 'Kizuregawa', 'Mokuregawa'. See colour photos and descriptions:

Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour, vol.I, 1972, pl.220, p.323, and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.42 , 209, both as 'Kizuregawa'.

Kitsutsagas. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kishû-tsukasa.**

Kitsutsutkasa. Mount Congreve Gardens Catalogue, 1980. Corruption of Japanese name **Kishû--tsukasa.**

Kitty. *(C.japonica)*, Azalea Glen Nursery Catalogue, 1955: White with a pink border, small, formal double. Bushy growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Azalea Glen Nursery. See colour photo: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.92, p.52. Chinese synonym 'Xiaomaomi'.

Kitty Bawden. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News*, No.111, p.13, Reg. No.377: Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, West Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1984. Large informal to peony form flowers, white with golden anthers; 14 cm across x 8 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on a dense, slow growing plant. Leaves elliptic, glossy deep green, flat, margins finely serrate, Apices acute, 12 cm long x 7 cm wide. Large, even flowers; petals fold slightly. Flowers shed whole.

Kitty Berry. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.62, Reg. No.257: A 14 year old chance seedling, originated by the Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1948. Plant growth, medium, strong, upright and dense. Leaves 10 cm x 5 cm, bright green, slightly serrated. Flowers 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, peach pink, loose, peony form, 10 regular petals, 30-130 fluted petaloids. The stamens and petaloids form an irregular centre with two regular rows of outer petals. Flowers early in the season. Sport: **Kitty Berry Variegated.**

Kitty Berry Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.78 as 'Kitty Berry Var.': A virus variegated form of **Kitty Berry**- Peach pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Kitty Ellis. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.192, Reg. No.1259: A sport of **Dr Dan Ellis** first observed in 1970. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium with light green leaves 10 cm x 4 cm. The peony form bloom is white and marbled deep pink, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 35 petals. Anthers are yellow and filaments white. Outer petals curve outwards, others crinkle, curl and rabbit ear and intersperse with the stamens.

Kitty MacMahon. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.7, colour photo: Medium size, crimson, semi-double with 3 layers of petals and a small, thin, stamen cluster. A seedling of **La Reine** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Kitty Nelson. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct).

Kitty's Favourite Variegated. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2427. A medium size, pink mottled white, formal double seedling of **Frost Queen** x 'Variety Z' (*C.japonica* **Z**). Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. American Camellia Yearbook, 1997, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 55-65 petals, 5 petaloids, pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, average and open with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Kiwi Triumph. *(C.reticulata)*, SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.157: China rose. Very large, heavy petalled, semi-double with irregular inner petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason blooming. A seedling of *C.reticulata* **Damanao** as 'Cornelian', raised by Jack Clark, Auckland, New Zealand.

Kiyô. (Brilliant Sunshine), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Light pink, medium size. See colour photos: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic*.. p.59; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.43, description, p.210: Light pink, 9 cm across, 6 petals, 100 light yellow, spreading stamens. Leaves medium size. Different reading: 'Kiyoh'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Similar to 'Asahi-nishiki'.

Kiyobotan. (Pure Peony), *(C.japonica)*, Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1948 as 'Kiyo Botan': Pink, variegated white, semi-double to peony form. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan.

Kiyoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for **Kiyô.**

Kiyoka. (Pure Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.2, No.106: Different reading for **Seika.** Listed in the *Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai* (before 1868) in section "K" as 'Kiyoka' as red, but description similar to *Kadan Chikinshô.*

Kiyoka. (Pure Fragrance), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.44, colour photo, p.210, description: Small, white, campanulate single of 6 petals. Leaves obovate, apex acute, dark, glossy green, shallowly serrate. Late flowering. Fragrant. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.41. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named by Masaaki Kunishige in 1970. Different reading: 'Seikô'.

Kiyo-kanako. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name **Kiyokanoko.**

Kiyo-kanako Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Orthographic error for 'Kiyokanoko Variegated', synonym for **Kiyokanoko.**

Kiyokanoko. (Spotted Fawn), *(C,japonica)*, Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report:* Red. Large semi-double to semi-peony form. Medium, bushy growth. It can also be variegated. Midseason blooming. Imported from Japan by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, California, USA in 1937. The word "kanoko" means dappled or spotted and indicates that this variety is variegated in Japan. Synonym: 'Kiyokanoko Variegated'. Corruption of name: 'Kiyokanako'. Sport: **Kiyokanoko Red.**

Kiyo-Kanoto Variegated. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.9. Synonym for **Kiyokanoko.**

Kiyokanoko Red. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report:* Self red form of **Kiyokanoko**. Originated in USA.

Kiyomasa. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.43; Medium size vermilion, anemone form. Petaloids are widely sprayed and bordered white. Growth somewhat spreading. Leaves medium size, long elliptic. Late flowering. A 100 year old tree in a private garden, Kusano-machi, Japan.

Kiyomizu. (Place Name in Kyôto), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.452: Small, white, peony form with markings of soft, fuchsine pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Shimizu'. Sport: **Kiyomizu-shibori.**

Kiyomizu-shibori. (Dappled Kiyomizu), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno. 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Double. Red crest on white. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.475: **Kiyomizu** with fine crimson streaks added. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kiyono Semi-double Blush. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5 as 'Kiyono Sem. Do. Blush'. Synonym for **Semi-double Blush.**

Kiyono Snowdrift. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Kiyo Ranoko. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.122. Corruption for the Japanese name **Kiyokanoko.**

Kiyoshi. (Chinese Official), *(C.japonica)*, Domoto Catalogue, 1948: White, semi-double with red spots. Large. Imported from Japan by Domoto, California, USA. Different readings: 'Seishi', 'Kiyosu'. Corruption: 'Kiyoso'.

Kiyoso. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.122. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kiyoshi.**

Kiyosu. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.57. Different reading for **Kiyoshi.**

Kiyosu. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Kizakura. (Yellow Cherry). (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.292 with colour photo; Small to medium size, pale yellow semi-double with slightly reflexed petals, orange-gold anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of *C.nitidissima* x (**Barbara Clark** x *C.nitidissima*), named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Osaka, Japan, in 2001.

Kizanjin. Different reading for **Kaeruyamabito.**

Kizan-no-hito. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.57, No.1. Different reading for **Kaeruyamabito.**

Kizuki-hinomaru. (Rising Sun Flag of Kizuki). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.168 with colour photo; Red with white border. Early flowers have a very wide white border (like the Japanese flag), later flowers have a narrow white border. Medium size semi-double with a few petaloids among the stamens. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, twisted with the sunlight. Spreading, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Iwane-shibori,** named and released by Ichiro Kanezuki, Shimane Pref., Japan, in 2008.

Kizuregawa. (Kizure River). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.71 with colour photo; English translation p.47. Medium size, palest pink, semi-double, poor stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, small, plicate along the midrib. Upright growth. A seedling of **Miyakadori,** originated by Jisuke Minagawa, released in *Chinkashû* in 1956, named after the Kizure River in Tochigi Prefecture. From Saitama Prefecture. Different reading for **Kitsuregawa**.

Kizuregawa. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Different reading for **Kitsuregawa.**

Kneight's Waceleh. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. Orthographic error for 'Knight's Waratah', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knight. Anonymous, 1828, *Annales Société Horticulture de Paris*, 2:190, 191. Orthographic variant for 'Knightii', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knightii. Loddiges Botanical Cabinet, vol.XV, 1828, fol.1462. Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knightii Eximia. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.128: Leaves small, close, oval, very acuminate, recurved, heavily veined, dull green; bud at first elongated. pointed, obtuse; flower semi-double, 7 cm across, rose to cherry-red; exterior petals imbricated, a little marked with white; those at the centre smaller, crinkled and intermixed with stamens. Burnett, ed. 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, vol.3, p.152 as 'Eximia': "The flowers are a most lovely rose colour, from 8-10 cm across. The outer petals are arranged in 3 distinct rows and are heartshaped or divided at the edge; the inner ones are smaller and faintly striped, filling the centre with a loose and graceful tuft, after the style of 'Waratah'. Of its origin I am uncertain: the plant I received from Bolwieler." Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Knight's Eximea'.

Knight's. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum et Fructicetum Britannicum.* Orthographic variant for 'Knightii', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knight's Anemoniflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.122. Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knight's Carnation Waratah. Chandler & Booth, 1830, *Illustrations & Descriptions of Camellias....* Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knight's Cornation Waratah. Jacob Makoy et Cie, Nursery Catalogue, 1836,p.16 as 'Knight's Cornation War,': Orthographic error for 'Knight's Carnation Waratah', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knight's Eximea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.122. Orthographic error for **Knightii Eximia.**

Knights Ferry. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Society Quarterly,* 4(2):8, 1951, Reg. No.116: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered 1943. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA. Plant growth is open and rapid. Flower is an incomplete double with crinkly, heart-shaped petals and large petaloids. The colour is rose (1-G-4 Maerz & Paul Chart), 9-11 cm across. Flowers early to mid-season.

Knight's New Carnation Waratah. Curtis, 1825, *Botanical Magazine.* Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knight's Nova. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knight's Single Scarlet Waratah. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knight's Waratah. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.122. Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Knights White Waratah. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838, as 'Knight's White War.'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Knithii. Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Knightii', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Kô-ai. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57: Orthographic error for **Kara-ai.**

Koa-no-haru. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.18: Pink with broad, white margins to petals, semi-double flower. Originated in Japan.

Kô-arajishi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.138. Different reading for **Beni-arajishi.**

Kôbai. (Red Plum), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Flowers cardinal red, 3 large petals and 13 smaller ones, stamens without a cylindrical cluster, petals curved inwards. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kôbai. (Red Plum), (Higo), Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki, 1830: Flowers red, stamens like those of a plum flower. For colour photos see: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic...*, p.67; Hiratsuka,1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.8, 12; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.175; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.19; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.53, description, p.213: Light red, Higo flower, 11 cm across, 5-6 petals with about 100 spreading, white stamens. Leaves lanceolate, shining green, decurved, acuminate apex, margins shallowly serrate. Petiole strongly twisted. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Kohbai'. Sport: **Kôbai-no-zu.** Corruption of Japanese name: 'Kabai'.

Kôbai. (Red Plum), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Flower, medium size, red. Originated in Japan.

Kôbai-no-zu. (Picture of Red Plum), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo List:* Variegated form of **Kôbai** in a moired pattern. Other characteristics identical. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.91, English translation p.61. Translation is given as 'Variegated Kôbai'. Leaves broadly elliptic, large. Spreading growth. Designated as a new Higo by the Higo Camellia Society in the early 1980s.

Kobana-yabutsubaki. Japanese group name for *C.japonica* var *spontanea* forma *parviflora* Makino.

Kobana-hiboke. Different reading for **Kohana-hiboke.**

Kôbotan. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.26. Different reading for **Benibotan.**

Kôbu-wabisuke. (Kôbu Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.159, colour photo and description: Small size, red, vase-shaped single, with pale yellow stamen column. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices acute, margins serrate. Selected from wild camellias in Kôbu, Yatsuka-gun, Matsu-e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan by Nitoshi Kaji. Named and released in 1979.. Local synonym: 'Hakushin-kashima'.

Kochidori. (Small Plover), *(C.hybrid)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.56, description, p.57, colour photo: Small size, white, single with 6 petals having their lateral margins rolled in to form sharp apices; central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and light yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves bright, mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling of **Tulip Time.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Kochô. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Japanese group name for *C.wabisuke* Makino.

Kochô. (Butterfly), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Very small to small size, single, chance seedling of **Tiny Princess.** Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Kochôbeni-wabisuke. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Synonym for **Beni-wabisuke.**

Kochô-konwabisuke. (Dark Butterfly Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), *Chûbu Tsubaki Meikan*, 1960; Watanabe,1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.57. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kochô-no-mai. (Dancing Butterfly), *(C.x vernalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.54; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.40: Small size, red, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Obtained and named by Hiroshi Yoshino of Kumamoto, from Nagasaki. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.6: Delicate red, single; blooms between the *C.sasanqua* and *C.japonica* blooming seasons.

Kochô-no-mai. (Dancing Butterfly), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1959, *Chinkashû*, on section on new varieties: Pale pink, semi-double. Medium size. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.91 shows a Camellia almost white. Yokayama 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.120 gives the colour as "faint pink" and the bloom illustrated is a medium size semi-double. A seedling of **Chô-no-hanagata.** Resembles 'Toki-no-hagoromo'. There is still another camellia of this name that is a red peony form.

Kochô-no-mai. (Dancing Butterfly), *(C.rusticana)*, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, 1967, p.17: Clear, dark red peony form, medium size, 6-8 cm across. Outer petals, 12-16, inner, 12-15, confused, petaloids 16-20. Stamens about 100. Leaves obovate, shiny, mid-green, apex acuminate, margins deeply serrulate. Petioles hirsute. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.56, 214. Same characters as the Minagawa cultivar above. Originated in Tochio City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1966.

Kôchôraku. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Different reading for **Beni-osaraku.**

Kochô-shibori-wabisuke. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Synonym for **Kochô-wabisuke.**

Kochoshiro-wabisuke. Savige, 1974, *International Camellia Journal*, No.6, p.29. Synonym for 'Campanulata White' (**Shiro-wabisuke**).

Kochô-shiro-wabisuke. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Synonym for **Shiro-wabisuke.**

Kocho-takai. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kochô-wabisuke.**

Kochô-usu-wabisuke. *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai*, 1960; Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. Synonym for 'Momoiro-wabisuke' (**Tarôkaja**).

Kochô-wabisuke. (Butterfly Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311. (different kanji; same pronunciation); Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Rose-pink spotted white. Small single with poor, infertile stamen cluster and a protruding style. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apices long, tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Different reading: 'Kochoh-wabisuke'. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.235; Katei Gahô, 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol. 1, Tsubaki*, p.64. While originally given as a synonym for 'Wabisuke' in Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* and Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.225; now **Kochô-wabisuke** is commonly used for this cultivar to avoid confusion. Synonym: 'Azuma-wabisuke'. Chinese synonym 'Hudie Tuozhu'.

Kochoh-wabisuke. Different reading for **Kochô-wabisuke.**

Kochû-no-yume. (Dream in a Jar). *(C.japonica),* Yamaguchi, Tsubaki-en, Kyoto, Mail Order List, 1993-1994, No.598: Name inspired by an ancient fable of Utopia in an earthenware jar. Bright red, medium sized single, spherical to cup-shaped. White filaments. The short stamen tube is a pointed shape, joined at the top. Blooms early spring. Selected from wild camellias in Japan.

Kôdaiji. (Kôdai Temple), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.142: Small, pink, tubular single. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.90 with colour photo; English translation p.60. Small, peach red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves oblong, small. Somewhat spreading, compact growth. Selected from wild japonicas raised at a temple in Kyoto, collected by Yoshiaki Andoh in 1971, released by Takeo Ogawa. From Kyoto to Izu Ôshima.

Kôdaikagura. Different reading for **Benidaikagura.**

Kodai-no-fue. (Flute of Ancient Times). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.100 with colour photo; English translation p.68. Purplish pink, tubular single, occasionally flat. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves small, oblong, plicate at the centre rib. Upright growth with dense branches. A cross between *C.japonica* **Kon-wabisuke** x *C.saluenensis*, named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1989. From Tokyo.

Kodai-no-hana. (Flower of Ancient Times), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd Catalogue,1986--1987, p.11, A-543: Very small, dark red, tubular to campanulate single of 6 petals and whitish stamen column. Leaves light green, elliptic, margins coarsely serrate. See, p.181, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon No Chinka.* Originated in a wild population in Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hiroyoshi Yagashira in 1980.

Kodai-no-iro. (Colour of Ancient Times). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.100 with colour photo; English translation p.68. Small, purplish deep red, sake cup-shaped single with cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves small, narrowly elliptic, slightly wavy. Compact upright growth with dense branches. A cross between *C.japonica* **Kon-wabisuke** x *C.saluenensis*, named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1989. From Tokyo.

Kô-ei. (Glory), *(C.rusticana),* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1934-1935 as 'Kowei': White margins and purplish crimson, vertical crimson variegation on light crimson. Double. See plates: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.305; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol. I, 1972, pl.296; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.51, description, p.213: Leaves narrowly elliptic, apex long acuminate, crenate at margins, petioles very hairy. Flowers semi-double to peony type, deep pink, (Neyron Rose 623/1) blotched white in varying degrees. Flowers mid-season. Satomi gives the meaning as "glory" while Tuyama says "honour". Different reading: 'Kowei', 'Kohei'. Originated in Takarazuka City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.

Kô-ei Red. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.6 as 'Koei Red'. Synonym for Moshio.

Kôemon-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.138, as 'Kôemon(tsubaki)'. Different reading for **Kôuemon-tsubaki'.**

Kô'etsu. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden:* Flower, single, white, occasionally with red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.81.

Kôfu. (Scented Gemstone), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.24, p.4 with colour photo: Originated by Funakoshi Kôji, Aichi Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Hatsu-arashi-Saga.** It has detailed, white striping on a red ground. Single, cup-shaped bloom with overlapping petals of medium size. Fragrant. Mid-season blooming. Note: According to the originator, "Fu" is a red gemstone with white stripes. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.92 with colour photo; English translation p.62. A red mottled white single, cupped and somewhat creped petals, fragrant, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. Originated and released by Kôji Funakoshi.

Kôfûgyoka. (River, Wind and Fishing Lights). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute*, No.8, June 1994, pp.1-9, colour plate 8 p.7. (H3774: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Ôdaira-kaori** x *C.chekiangoleosa*, originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan. Deep red (RHS.CC.50A), large to very large, rose form double, mildly scented. Sparse filaments and protruding style. Spring blooming. Habit spreading and sparsely branched. Different reading 'Kôfû-ryôka'. Colour photo, ICS Journal, 1995, p.79.

Kofuji. (Small Fuji), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Very small size, single, red with white spots. Originated in Japan. May be a synonym for **Kochô-wabisuke.**

Kofuji-no-mai. (Dance of Small Fuji). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.104 with colour photo; English translation p.71. Medium size, pale pink striped red, lion (peony) to anemone form. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling of a cultivar. Named and released by Jirô Yamagami around 1970. From Ehime Prefecture.

Kofuji-wabisuke. (Small Wisteria Wabisuke), *(C.japonica),* Senka'ô-den, 1874: Very small size, single, red and white stripes. May be synonym for **Kochô-wabisuke.** Originated in Japan.

Kôfukozan. (Mt. Kôfuku). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.92 with colour photo; English translation p.62. Small to medium size, pale pink, trumpet shaped single, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat wavy. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Yoru-no-ame.** Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1995. From Shimane Prefecture.

Kofuku. (Invoked Happiness), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.205, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red with 6 petals, separated, the 3 central, long oval with narrow apices, and a central stamen column with pink filaments, joined for the lower third and bright yellow anthers. Chinese bellflower shape, occasionally anemone form. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in

Okoyama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Bokuhan.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1988.

Kôfuyô. Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan.* Synonym for **Hi-no-tsukasa.**

Kôga. (Yellow River), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.297, colour photo and description: Medium size, faint greenish white, especially in bud, with convex centre of small, pale yellow petals and petaloids intermixed, peony form. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves broad-ovate, deep green, margins serrate. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Bandai.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.88 with colour photo; English translation p.59. Stated to be a chance seedling of **Yukikomachi** discovered at a private family in Nakatsu Town, Higashi-kanbara District**.** Named by Katsumi Ôoka in 1967, released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Kogan. (Wild Gosling), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1980. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kogane-nishiki. (Golden Brocade). (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.94 with colour photo; English translation p.63. Small, trumpet shaped single, slender stripes of red on pale yellow ground. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross between **Betty Foy Sanders** and *C.nitidissima.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1993. Previously known as 'Kôki 93'. From Osaka.

Kogane-yuri. (Golden Lily). *(C.nitidissima* hybrid). Atagawa Banana & Crocodile Park, Postcard for 1995 Annual Camellia Show: Pale yellow single of 7 rounded petals, with a slight fold up the centre to apex. Compact cylinder of stamens with deep golden anthers and a three armed stigma protruding. Leaves mid-green, narrowly elliptic, base narrow-cuneate, apex acuminate, margins bluntly serrate. Originated as a seedling of (*C.reticulata* x *C.saluenensis* **Barbara Clark**) x *C.nitidissima* by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Japan.

Koga-no-sato. (Koga Village), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.115, black and white photo: Medium size, campanulate single with a white ground variegated by red streaks; compact, central stamen column. Resembles **Chiyoda-nishiki.** Originated in Atsugi City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kogarashi. (Winter Wind), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakushinshû:* In the section of different sports on the one branch. Outer petals dark red, middle petals piled up like **Kikutoji,** inner petals tipped white and erect. Small double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Painting in Usami Naohachi's *Nagoya Chinzu'e,* ca.1910.

Kogarasu. (Small Raven), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.57, colour photo, p.214, description: Small, blush red, cupped semi-double, 14-16 rounded, imbricated petals in 3 rows. Centre stamens in a slightly irregular column, yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves lanceolate, apices acuminate, margins finely serrulate, shiny mid-green. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Seizô Matsui in 1977.

Kôgen-no-tsuki. (Plateau on the Moon), (Higo), 1979, *Higo Camellia:* Rose-pink sport of **Taikanhô,** 11 cm across. Originated in Japan.

Kôgetsu. (Greeting the Moon), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1989, *Japanese Camellia*, No.31, p.13, pl.(c): Small size, open, cup-shaped single of 5-6 white petals, rounded, unequal in size, with a short stamen cluster, pale golden anthers and green, protruding pistil. Slightly fragrant. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Kikuzuki.**

Kôgetsu. (Bright Moon). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.89 with colour photo; English translation p.59. Medium size, red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat oblong, small to medium size. Somewhat spreading. A chance seedling raised at the garden of Kiyoshi Ishikawa, ex-President of the JCS, named and released in the early 70s. From Tokyo.

Ko-Ghyoku. Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie.* p.77. Corruption of Japanese name **Kôgyoku.**

Koginu. (Small Kimono), *(C.hybrid),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.62, description, p.63, colour photo: Small size, white, with a pink cast, single with 6-7 fluted, irregular, emarginate petals and a short, central stamen cylinder with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acute to acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Okoyama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Tulip Time.**

Kogioku. Tanahashi, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.108. Corruption of Japanese name **Kôgyoku.**

Kogitsune. (Little Fox), *(C.x vernalis),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Small size, white with divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kogô. (Personal name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.96 with colour photo; English translation p.65. Small white, tubular to bowl shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat sharply recurved at apices. Upright growth. A cultivar at a private family in Kanazawa City. Named and released by Asako Sakuuchi in 1980. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Kogô-no-iori. (Queens Retreat), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.1, A1 with black and white photo: Dark red, single, cylindrical blossom with central stamen cylinder, yellow anthers, pink filaments, united for the lower third, fertile. Originated in Japan.

Kôgyoku. (Red Gem), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Jisuke, 1930, *Jissai Engei*, No.9; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936 as 'Kowgyoku': Pink. Full double. Large flower. A seedling originated by Jisuke Minagawa, Japan. For colour pl. see: Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Small, rose form double, 7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, blush pink deepening to rose-pink with about 30 petals. Leaves olive green, 5 cm x 3.8 cm. Synonyms: 'Little Gem', 'Ruby', 'Kôgyoku Pink'. Different readings: 'Kowgyoku', 'Kohgyoku', 'Benigyoku', 'Ko-Gyoku'. Corruptions of name: 'Ko-Ghyoku', 'Kogioku', 'Kowgoyoku'. Synonyms: 'Sôfuren', 'Haru-no-akebono'. The character for "kô" translates as red in this case, not "little" and 'Kôgyoku' is a red gem or a ruby. Tuyama in *Ishii's Selected Japanese Camellias including Sasanquas,* 1979, pl.93 uses a different character for "ko" meaning Emperor. There is a *C.japonica* with the same name characters and another with the same transliterated name but one character different. Chinese synonym 'Huangyu'.

Kôgyoku. (Rainbow Gem), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.400, p.162, description, p.256: Large, semi-double, red variegated with white blotched with 18-20 large, emarginate petals, inner semi-erect and crinkled; irregular stamen cluster. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apices short acuminate, recurved, margins shallowly serrulate. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.51, 213. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1973. This camellia has a different character for "kô", meaning rainbow.

Kôgyoku. (Ruby), *(rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.52, colour photo, p.213, description: Medium size, crimson, single with simple stamens. Leaves brilliant, glossy mid-green with a feather of yellow and some pale green, along the midrib, elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kogyoku Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.255. Synonym for **Kôgyoku.**

Ko-hagoromo. (Small 'Hagoromo'). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.104 with colour photo; Medium to large size, pale pink, semi-double to lotus form with long, narrow, fluted petals and tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A seedling of **Haru-no-utena,** originated and released by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, in 2008.

Kohaku. (Amber), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.121, black and white photo: Pale, peach pink, semi-double with crinkled petals and spreading stamen cluster. Originated in Ojiya City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Yurikago' in *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, pl.228, p.324.

Kôhaku-bijin. (Red and White Beauty). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.82 with colour photo; A chance seedling of a garden cultivar. Selected and named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan in 1996. Deep red with prominent white patches. Small to medium size, tubular single. Tubular stamen cluster. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves medium size, oblong. Flowers mid-season.

Kohakuchô. (Foreign White Butterfly), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.14, 15, colour photo and description: Very small size, white, wide campanulate single of 5 oval, emarginate, reflexed petals with a centre column of stamens, filaments white, joined for the lower half, anthers gold. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, lanceolate, margins crenate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.104 with colour photo; English translation p.70. A cross between **Shiro-wabisuke** and **Sasameyuki.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1963.

Kôhaku-no-iwai. (Red & White Festival), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.28, p.4, colour photo; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.13: Medium size, tubular to campanulate form single, red and white, dividing the petals. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Chibu Prefecture, Japan.

Kohan-no-aki.. (*C.sasanqua* Higo type) *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.33, "Introduction of Higo-sasanqua, Takayuki Tanaka"; Pale pink, rose form double with 22-30 petals and 14-32 stamens, diameter 8.4 cm. Leaves 5.2 cm x 2.5 cm. Originated in Japan.

Kohana-hiboke. (Small Hiboke), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Cardinal red, medium size. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kohara. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, [before 1810], *Chinka Hin'i;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, pale pink, open semidouble. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koharu. (Pretty Spring), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.13. No description. Originated in the Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.104 with colour photo; English translation p.70. Small, vermilion, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado City. Discovered by Tsukasa Isomoto in 1980, named by Kichinosuke Aburatani.

Koharubi. (Indian Summer) (*C.japonica*) from Hachiôji, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.82, February 2007: Pale pink, tubular to campanulate, medium size single, cylindrical stamens, blooming in October to March. Tree somewhat spreading, vigorous. Leaves somewhat long elliptic, medium. A chance seedling of **Seiôbo.** Originated by Shinichi Noguchi and named by Hiroshi Okado in 2003.

Koharubiyori. (Indian Summer Day), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.95, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, campanulate single with 5 rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals and a short, somewhat irregular, yellow stamen column. Blooms early to late. Leaves, light green, lanceolate, apices tapering, blunt acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Plant habit bushy and dwarf. Originated in Toyama City, Japan. Named and released by Toyama Rusticana Lovers Club in 1980s.

Koharu-no-akebono. (Sunrise in Koharu). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.104 with colour photo; English translation p.70. Small, peach red, trumpet shaped single.

Cylindrical stamen column opening at the tip. Very early to mid-season flowering. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. Discovered in Gifu City, details unknown, named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1984, Released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.

Kohbai. Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon*, No.73. Different reading for **Kôbai.**

Kohbotan. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for 'Kôbotan' (**Benibotan**).

Kohei. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.9. Different reading for **Kô-ei.**

Kohei Red. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Moshio.**

Koheita. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.90: Large, full double, pink with paler margins. Divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kohgyoku. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.28. Different reading for **Kôgyoku.**

Kôhi. (Fragrant Empress), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Very small to small size, pale pink to crimson, semi-double; fragrant. Blooms mid-season to late. Seedling of *C.japonica* **Hishikaraito** x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan by Mrs Nagao in 1982. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.91 with colour photo; English translation p.61. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading, dense branches.

Kohinor. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.165, Reg. No.1067: A 6 year old chance seedling of **Buddha** that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Monique Peer, Hollywood, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. The semi-double flower, resembling **Frizzle White,** is 13 cm across x 9.5 cm deep with 12 petals and rabbit ears. Flower colour is orchid-pink with yellow anthers and filaments, Blooms mid-season. See colour plate, front cover, SCCS, 1972, *The Camellia Review*, vol.34, No.1. Sport: **Kohinor Variegated.**

Kohinor Variegated. *(C.reticulata)*, Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1 as 'Kohinor V.': A virus variegated form of **Kohinor** - Orchid-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Ko-hiraguri. (Small 'Hiraguri'). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.71 with colour photo; Small, peach pink single, tubular, almost cupped petals, central stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate. Upright growth. From a private garden in Higaguri Town, Kanazawa City, Japan. Found, named and released by Takashi Shiota around 1980.

Kôhisui. (Red Jade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Small size, red, pot shaped. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kohkirin. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for **Kôkirin.**

Kohmyoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for **Kômyô.**

Kohotome. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for **Kô-otome.**

Kohrin. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.213. Different reading for **Kôrin.**

Kohuji. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.138. Different reading for **Kofuji.**

Kohun. Hallstone, 1982, *International Camellia Journal*, No.14, p.17. Different reading for **Kô-un.**

Kô-i. (Changing Clothes), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Deep red, lotus shape, lustrous petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koi-akabana-no-wabisuke. Savige, 1974, *International Camellia Journal*, No.4, p.30. Synonym for **Aka-wabisuke.**

Koibeni. (Dark Red), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.362: Medium size, red, formal double with notched petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Koikurenai'.

Koibeni. Different reading for **Koikô.**

Koigokoro. (Loves Awakening), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.51, colour photo, p.213, description: Medium size, semi-double, red with 14-16 large, emarginate petals and a small, centre column of stamens with yellow anthers and pinkish filaments. Leaves broad-oblong, apices abrupt acute, mid-green, thin. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Yatsuo Town, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hideo Hori in 1974.

Koi-hime. *(C.japonica), Book of Manuscripts*, ICS Congress, Miyazaki, 1999; 'White and Red Camellia at Nara's Todaiji Temple'; Hagiya, Kaoru, p.43. No details.

Koi-hime (Itô). (Princess Love), *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo; JCR Regn 2013-7 (ser. No.7); A seedling of **Owarifuji,** pollen parent unknown. Single, very pale pink, trumpet shape. Stamens columnar, filaments white, anthers gold. Medium to large size. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Atsushi Itô.

Koiji. (Loves Pathway), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.51, colour photo, p.213, description: Medium to large, crimson, peony form with a few stamens scattered in the central area. Leaves elliptic, dark green. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Tochio City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1971.

Koijo. (Love Story), *(C.japonica)*, Utakuni Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koikô. (Dark Red), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, red, single with "tea whisk" stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Koibeni', 'Koikurenai', 'Koikou'. Similar to **Eiraku.**

Koikô. Different reading for **Koibeni.**

Koikou. Different reading for **Koibeni.**

Koikurenai. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, pl.362. Different reading for **Koibeni.**

Koi-miyakobeni. Different reading for **Koki-rniyakobeni.**

Koin. (Old Tone), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.13: Medium size, deep red ground with white patches, campanulate single. Blooms mid-season. Originated with a private family in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by the San-in Camellian Club in 1975.

Koi-no-takinobori. (Carp Jumping a Waterfall) *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.4 with colour photo; JCR Regn No. 2014-2, (ser. No.15). Chance seedling, parents unknown. Red, double, tubular, about 6cm diameter x 6cm height. Flower always remains partly closed. Originated by Naoyuki Yamamoto.

Koi-otome. (Dark Maiden), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1954, *Kanshô Jumoku:* Medium size, dark red, formal double. Originated in Japan.

Ko-isahaya. (Small Isahaya), *(C.x vernalis)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, as 'Ko-isahai': Flowers, small size, single, red with white spots; leaves variegated; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344; Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.11: Pink dotted white.

Small, single. Leaves variegated white. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shô-isahaya'. Synonym: 'Ko-isahai'.

Ko-isahai. Synonym for **Ko-isahaya.**

Koishikawa. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Cho, [before 1867], *Chinkafu*, illustr. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koishikawa-sarasa. (Koishikawa Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Iro-hanayose Irotsuki:* White with red stripes, semi-double with 3 rows of petals. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Koishi Gosh. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1949. Corruption of Japanese name **Kôshigoshi.**

Koiso. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.8, A-386: Very small, dark red, single. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.87 with colour photo; English translation p.58. Vermilion, tubular single, tubular stamen cylinder, small. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves oblong, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Tamanoura Town on Fuke Island, Goto Archipelago. Named and released by Tomoichi Fujita in 1975.

Kôjaku. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.12. Different reading for **Benisuzume.**

Kojishi. (Lion Cub), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.312, p.158, description, p.183: Leaves dark green, thin, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, serrulate margins, 7.4-8 cm long x 2.7-3.2 cm wide, petioles 9-11 mm long, hairy. Flowers very small, formal double, rose opal 022; petals 56-65, imbricated, outer petals blotched white near margin; stamens scanty or lacking. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hisakichi Kimura in 1970.

Kôjishi. (Red Lion). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.89 with colour photo; English translation p.60. Medium to large, deep red, anemone, outer petals waved, irregular and dense petaloids. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. Appeared in *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in 1859. From Edo.

Kôjishi. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.4. Different reading of **Benijishi.**

Kôjiya-kinsunago. (Kôjiya's Golden Sand), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, in the section on dotted leaved camellias. Long, narrow leaves, dotted with golden sand. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.167. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kojoh-no-tsuki. Izu-Oshima, Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue, 1980, as 'Kojohnosuki'. Synonym for **Jakkô.**

Kojô-no-haru. (Old Castle in Spring), *(C.japonica)*, Satô 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.7 as 'Kojyônoharu': Medium size, soft pink, single with 6-7 large, rounded, overlapping petals, opening wide cup-shaped, some crêping on petal margins. Large stamen cluster, golden anthers, light, creamy filaments. Leaves lanceolate, dark green, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. A natural seedling of **Tarô'an,** named and released by Minoru Satô in 1961. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.290; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.56.

Kojô-no-tsuki. (Moon above Old Castle). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.99, English translation p.67. Pink tubular single, medium size. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between **Kojô-no-haru** and 'Shûhûraku', named and released by Minoru Satô in 1984. From Aichi Prefecture.

Kojô-no-tsuki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, colour photo, p.12. Synonym for **Jakkô.**

Kôka. (Red Haze), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Large size, scarlet, peony form flower. Seedling of **Flower Girl.** Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.88 with colour photo; English translation p.59. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, dull. Upright growth, dense branches. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980.

Kôka. (Fragrant Flower). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.63 with colour photo; Medium size single, pink ground shading to white in the centre. Tight tubular stamen cluster. Slightly fragrant. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, thick, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A seedling of **Haru-no-minato,** named and released by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan, in 2008.

Kokaji. (Obscure), *(C.x vernalis)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15: Small size, single, red, japonica form with moire. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kôkaku. (Shining Rule), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivar of Japan*, p.330. Synonym for **Shuchûka.** The local name for the specific tree of **Shuchûka** in the Kamo-shrine, Kyôto is called 'Kôkaku'.

Kokarasu. Different reading for **Kogarasu.**

Kokasuri. (Pretty Colour Patches), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kasubu, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.2, p.47; Painted in Hirayama, Tokuo, (Late 17th century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* Different readings: 'Kotobi'iri', 'Shôkasuri', 'Shôtobi'iri'.

Kôkechi. (Tie Dyed), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.122: Small, deep red, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kokei. (Pen Name of a Haiku Poet), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.13 as 'Ko-kei': Small size, rose-pink, campanulate single. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.331 with black and white photo; English translation p.230. A natural seedling of **Sekitei.** Named in 1988 by Hiroshi Ibara after a distinguished disciple of the Haiku poet, Sekitei.

Koki. (Celebration at Seventy Years of Age) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref,. *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society, 1999. Seed parent *C.hybrid* **Show Girl,** pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Peach pink, single, flat, early blooming. Flower shape tends to vary with petals heavily twisted, curved or reflexed as the flower ages. Leaves resembling, but smaller than, those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1996.

Kôki (Chûbu). (Glory). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.88 with colour photo; English translation p.59. Small size, red stripes of varying size on pink ground, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves small, elliptic. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of **Shiratama** and **Chita-tarô-an.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1962. From Aichi Prefecture.

Kôki (Kagawa). (Glory), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinchu*, p.213: Peach pink striped with darker pink, single, large, wide campanulate form with thick petals. Leaves large, elliptic, dark green, thick, tending to concave. Apices acuminate. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.278. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.88 with colour photo; English translation p.59. A seedling of 'Sodekakushi' (**Gauntlettii**), raised by a private family in Mure Town. Selected and named by Saneichi Ogawa in 1976.

Kokihiboke. (Dark Hiboke), *(C.sasanqua)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Deep red, slender form, medium size. Different reading: 'Koi-hiboke'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. 'Hiboke' was the name of another variety at the time. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kokii. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Cockii.**

Kôkiku-gasane. (Double Red Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Medium size, red, sometimes with white on the petal edges. Double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Benigiku-kasane', 'Beni-kikugasane', 'Beni-kikukasane'.

Koki-miyakobeni. (Dark 'Miyakobeni'), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Deep red, large size, widely open. Different reading: 'Koi-miyakobeni'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.82. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kokinran. (Ancient Gold Brocade), *(C.x vernalis),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: White with red and pink, small size, single, rough and brushy variegation. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.12: Lavender pink with white splash. Large single with round petals. Leaves 5.7 cm long x 2.3 cm wide; a triploid variety. See Tanaka et al., 1986, "Cytogenetic Studies on the origin of *C.x vernalis", Journal of the Japanese Society of Horticultural Science,* vol.55, No.2, pp.208, 210. Originated in Japan. There are also two *C.japonica* of this name. Chinese synonym 'Gujinlan'.

Kokinran. (Ancient Gold Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu:* Single, white with red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kokinran. (Ancient Gold Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki, Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White spotted red. Large peony form. See colour photos: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic...,* p.93; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.190; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.363; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.350; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.99; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.340.; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.53, description, p.214: Leaves elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, venation slightly impressed, margins minutely crenate-serrulate. Flowers semidouble, loosely wavy, white or pink, striped and dotted deep red (Cardinal red 822/3) with a central, compact mass of big, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport: **Hakubotan.** In England the name is corrupted to 'Ozoran'.

Kokinranjiro. Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens List of Plants, 1980 as 'Kokinranziro'. Synonym for **Hakubotan.**

Kôkirin. (Red Giraffe), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.12 as 'Ko-kirin'. Bright, deep red. Large semi-double with long, narrow petals. Originated in Japan. There is also a *C.japonica* with this name.

Kôkirin. (Red Giraffe), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Cardinal red, large size, peony form. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, large, peony form. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.28; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.161; Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.113; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.52, description, p.213: Brilliant, deep crimson, medium to large peony form. Leaves broad-ovate to elliptic, apices abruptly acute, Margins serrulate, deep green with prominent venation. Different readings: 'Kohkirin', 'Koukirin'. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Sports: **Kôkirin-hoshi'iri, Kyôbotan.**

Kôkirin-hoshi'iri. (Starred Kôkirin), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.113, black and white photo: A variegated form of **Kôkirin** - Cardinal red with spots and stars of white. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Fuirikôkirin'.

Kokitsune. Different reading for **Kogitsune.**

Kokka. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.5, 215. Synonym for **Ariake-no-tsuki.**

Kokka. (National Pride), (Higo), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.342: Large size, 11-12 cm across with 8-9 red petals, spotted white and a large, central burst of golden stamens. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated as a new Higo variety by the Higo Society in 1978.

Kokonoe. (Nine Fold), *(C.sasanqua), Nôkôdai Nôjôhô* ed. No.6, p.46, 1974. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kokonoe. (Nine Fold), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.424, 529: Medium size, rose form double, white with crimson flakes and stripes, inner curved petals. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.330; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.336; Katei Gahô, ed. 1984, *Chabana Komomi*, *vol.1*, *Tsubaki*, p.62. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.54, Description, p.214: This variety is most variable in colour and plate on p.86, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki* shows a full crimson, while pl.55, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai* shows a crimson blotched white form. Late blooming. Originated in Kansai, Japan. The original tree is in the precincts of the Hôkyô temple, Kamigyôku, Kyôto. Resembles **Goshikichiri-tsubaki.** Appeared in the 1967 catalogue of Kanaoka Camellia Nursery.

Kokonoe-nishiki. ('Kokonoe' Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.12: White with a blushed edge. Large single with broad, round petals. Originated in Japan.

Kokôsha. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.140 as 'Ko-kôsya' . Synonym: 'Beniguruma'.

Kokôsya. Different reading for 'Kokôsha'.

Kokuchinji. (Camellia Valley Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.53, colour photo, p.214, description: Small, blush pink, campanulate single with 5-6 large, emarginate petals about a central stamen mass with orange-gold anthers. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan as a chance seedling, by Kiraku Sakuragi in 1975.

Kokuchinji-yuri. (Lily of Kokuchinji). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.95 with colour photo; English translation p.64. Red tubular single, slender petals, cylindrical stamen cluster, small size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves oblong, medium size, slightly plicate along the midrib. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Yuri-tsubaki,** originated and released by Haruichi Sakuragi in 1988. From Aichi Prefecture.

Kokugyoku. (Black Ball). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.94 with colour photo; English translation p.64. Brownish deep red, tubular single, medium size. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves squarishly round, somewhat large. Fast, spreading growth, sparse branches. A chance seedling of **Eiraku,** named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1988. From Tokyo.

Kokuhô. (Black Treasure), *(C.japonica)*, Chinka-en, 1986-1987, *Niigata-no-tsubaki*, p.1 as a seedling of **Konronkoku** x **Kumasaka**. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.6, A-266: Deep, glossy, dark red, medium size, single of good shape. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.230, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, campanulate single of 5 irregular petals and a central stamen column with red filaments, joined for the lower third, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic, margins serrulate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Eiraku** but darker and larger. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1973.

Koku-i. (Black Garment), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Large, single, purple black. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan.

Kokumoku. (obscure), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.9: Large, double with numerous, small, emarginate, imbricated petals with a few stamens in the centre. The

colour of the outer petals is white becoming more blush pink towards the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kokurenai. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, 1970, p.139. Different reading for **Koibeni** and 'Koikô'.

Kokuruh. Hazelwood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Corruption for the Japanese name **Kokuryû.**

Kokuryô. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1939-1940. Different reading for **Kokuryû.**

Kokuryo Variegated. Harris' Longview Nursery Price List, 1955-1956, pp.3,7, as 'Koku-Ryo Variegated'. Synonym for **Kokuryû-shibori.**

Kokuryû. (Black Dragon), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as a dark red anemeone form, medium size. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Dark red, medium size, anemone form. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.136; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan.* pl.251, p.127, descrip. p.176; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.362, p.156; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.360, colour photo and description: Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, gradually tapering acuminate, venation impressed, petioles glabrous. Flowers semi-double with anemone centres, dark red. (Currant Red 821/2) Flowers mid-season. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonyms: 'Black Dragon', 'Coral Compton'. Different readings: 'Kokuryuh', 'Kokuryô'. Sport: **Kokuryû-shibori.** Resembles **Konronkoku, Kansai-kokuryû.**

Kokuryû (Kansai). (Black Dragon). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.95 with colour photo; English translation p.64. Large, dark red, anemone to peony form with some white petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Appeared in the 1967 Catalogue of the Kanaoka Camellia Nursery. Synonym for **Kansai-kokuryû.**

Kokuryû-shibori. (Black Dragon Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû: A* variegated form of **Kokuryû.** Dark red blotched white. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.54. Synonyms: 'Kokuryo Variegated', 'Kokuryu Variegated', 'Black Dragon Variegated', 'Kokuryû-mon'. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kokuryô-shibori'.

Kokuryu Variegated. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.20, as 'Kokuryu Var.'. Synonym for **Kokuryû-shibori.**

Koku-tsubaki. Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, as synonym for **Kuro-tsubaki.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.139.

Kokuyô. (Obsidian). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.95 with colour photo; English translation p.64. Dark red, sake cup-shaped single, medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, large, glossy. Spreading growth, branches somewhat weeping. A cross between *C.japonica* **Kuro-tsubaki** and *C.chekiangoleosa.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1991. From Osaka.

Kokyô. (Meaning obscure), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashito, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Large, white flower with the corolla well piled up. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kokyô-nishiki. (Brocade of Home), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu;* Nihon Shubyô Catalogue, 1910: Pink with a white centre and deeper pink under the petals. Medium size, semi-double. Originated in Japan. Based on the same characters as 'Kokyô-no--nishiki'.

Kokyô-no-nishiki. Yashiroda, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook.* Based on same characters as **Kokyô-nishiki.**

Kolack. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19. Synonym for **Woodville Red.**

Kollock. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.25. Synonym for **Woodville Red.**

Komachi. (Personal Name of Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Very large size, single, cardinal red with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.134.

Komachi. (Personal Name of Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Rose pink mottled with white. Large, formal double. Komachi was one of the famous Rokkosen (six poets) of the 9th century and was a woman of great beauty. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Komachi. (Personal Name of Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.435: Small, white, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Komachi. (Personal Name of Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Flowers are single and pink with crimson stripes in the centre. Stamens in a central cylinder. Large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.107.

Komachi. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.8, p.4. Synonym for **Komachi-tsubaki.**

Komachibeni. (Red 'Komachi'), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* True red, large size, early blooming. see: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Komachihaku. (White 'Komachi'), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.12 as 'Komachi-haku': Pure white. Large, single with broad petals. Based on the same characters as 'Komachi-shiro'. Different readings: 'Komachijiro', 'Komachi-shiro'.

Komachi-higo. (Higo Komachi), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1963, *List of Higo Camellias*, No.8 as 'Komachi': A red sport of **Nanakomachi.** Medium size, 9 cm across, with 5-6 petals and about 150 light yellow, spreading stamens. Originated in Japan.

Komachijiro. Different reading for **Komachihaku.**

Komachi-shibori. (Striped 'Komachi'). *(C.x williamsii). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.288 with colour photo; Large formal double, small red stripes on palest pink ground. Late flowering. Leaves ovate, stiff. Upright growth. A sport from a seedling, *C.williamsii* x *C.japonica.* First flowered 1995, named and released in 1996. From Ishikawa Pref., Japan.

Komachi-shiro. Different reading for **Komachihaku.**

Komachi-tairin. (Beauty Large Flower), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.563: Large, dark red, single with 6-7 large, irregular petals, emarginate, spotted white; large stamen column with white filaments. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Komachi-tsubaki. (Beauty Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu; *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, N.8, p.37; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.58, colour photo, p.215, description: Medium size, bright red, cup-shaped single of 7-8 rounded, overlapping, slightly fluted petals and a wide, spreading ring of stamens with red filaments and golden anthers. Late flowering. Leaves light to olive green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.8 as 'Komachi'. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.

Komahime. (High & Lovely Princess), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.151. colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red to crimson, single of 5 rounded petals, and a central stamen column, with pink filaments, joined for the lower third, large, yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices acute,

margins serrate. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and released by Hiroshi Kitagawa in 1978. Different reading: 'Korai-hime'.

Kômai. (Meaning Uncertain). *(C.japonica),* Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1994, No.27, colour plate p.7, No.23: A chance seedling of **Ezo-nishiki,** originated by Dr Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. Large pink single fading to white at bottom of petals. Winter blooming. Moderately fragrant.

Komaiko. (Pretty Dancing Children), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.13: Small size, light rose-pink to rose, tubular single. Blooms early to late. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1977.

Koma-nishiki. (Korean Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû* in section of different colours on the same branch. Large, red, single with light pink petaloids mixed with yellow anthers, anemone form. Different reading: 'Kôrai-nishiki'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.140. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Koma-tsubaki', 'Kôrai-tsubaki'.

Komatsu. (Small Pine), *(C.japonica),* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenatatum Exoticarum* as 'Kommatz'. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Koma-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for **Koma-nishiki**.

Komatsu-hime. (Princess of Komatsu), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.121, black and white photo: Small, single, deep red, single with 5 large, overlapping petals which sometimes fold over at the side margins, cup shape. Slightly spreading cluster of yellow stamens. Originated in Kanose-chô, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.58.

Komatsuhime (Ehime). (Komatsu Princess). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.105 with colour photo; English translation p.71. Small to medium size, pink tubular single with somewhat large-sized stamen cylinder. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, plicate, recurved. Upright to spreading growth. A wild japonica, estimated to be 150 years old, being preserved at a hermitage ruin in Komatsu Town. Named and released by Takamasa Saeki in 1975. From Ehime Prefecture.

Komatsuhime (Niigata). (Komatsu Princess). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.105 with colour photo; English translation p.71. Small, pink, sake cup-shaped single with rusticana-like flared stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Cespitose. A cultivar raised by a private family in Higashi-kanbara District. Named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1964. From Niigata Prefecture.

Komatsukasa. (Small Pine Cone), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.125: Small, dark red, imbricated, incomplete double with a small, stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Komatsugasa'. (Believed extinct.)

Komatsu-kurenai. (Red from Komatsu). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.104 with colour photo; English translation p.71. Medium size, peach red, tubular single with cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth with dense branches. Selected from natural seedlings found at the garden of Yoshiteru Suge, Komatsu Town. Named and released by Taskeshi Tamaoki in 1990. From Ehime Prefecture.

Komatsu-yuri. (Lily of Komatsu). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.72 with colour photo; Medium size, peach red single, cupped petals, tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Chance seedling from Komatsu-machi, Saijo City, Japan. Collected, named and released by Takamasa Saeki in 1970.

Kômei. (Fragrance & Clearance) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref. *Tsubaki* No.40, Japan Camellia Society, 2001. Seed parent *C.vernalis* **Egao**, pollen parent *C.granthamiana.* White slightly pinkish, semi-double, medium to large, stamens 180 to 210, filaments yellow, pistil split into three tips, early blooming. Leaves medium, thick, glossy, prominent veins, overall appearance intermediate between those of parents. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 2000.

Komei. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kômyô.**

Komekô-imasakuraba. (Komekô's Modern Cherry Leaf), *(C.japonica),* Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Leaves thin and slender, acuminate at apex. Flower red, single, small size, opens wide. Different reading 'Komekô-sakuraba'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.169. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Komekô-shirafu. (Komekô's White Variegated Leaf), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1828, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section for white variegated leaves. Komekô is a personal name. Resembles **Yamanashide-suishô.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.162. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Komekô-shirahu'.

Komekô-shirahu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.139. Different reading for **Komekô-shirafu.**

Komekô-tsubaki. (Komeko's Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Leaves, round with clear, white variegation. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.159. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kominato. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Huttleston, 1957, *List of Camellias at Longwood.* Hilsman, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.46. A *C.japonica* seedling from Kominato, North Honshu, Japan. Late flowering. Collected by Creech.

Komoe. (Small Bud), *(C.hybrid),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.144, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red with a purple cast, tubular to vase-shaped single of 5 irregularly shaped petals, some margins curved in; central stamen column with red filaments, joined for lower third, golden anthers. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of **Tulip Time** x **Kochô--wabisuke.** Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

Komomiji. (Dwarf Maple), *(C.rusticana),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* in section on double flowers: Medium size, red streaks on white . See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.36. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Medium size, white streaked pink, double. See colour pl.: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic...,* p.92; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.6; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.346, p.175, descrip. p.193; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.340; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.58, description, p.215; Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, venation impressed, margins coarsely serrate; petioles very hairy. Flowers semi-double, white striped rosy red (Carmine 21) or often pink, veined deeper pink and narrowly margined white, or paler pink, or, sometimes self rosy red. Stamens poor and irregular. Blooms mid-season to late. Dense, spreading growth. Different reading: 'Shômomiji'. Sport: **Fukurin-ikkyû**. This is a very variable camellia with all the colour sports appearing on the one plant. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Xiaohongye'.

Komorebi. (Sunlight Through Leaves), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.29: Medium to large size, lotus form semi-double, very faint pink, margins and petal reverse red. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tamatsuyu** x *C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica.* Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.105 with colour photo; English translation p.72. Parentage is stated to be *C.rusticana* 'Gyokuro' x *C.pitardii var. yunnanica.*

Komori-uta. (Lullaby), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co.Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-133, colour photo on front cover: Dark red moired white. Small to medium. Single, tubular to cam-

panulate form. Leaves dark green, wide-ovate, coarsely serrate. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.241. JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.29, p.13, colour photo: Small size, deep red with white blotched, with 5 channelled, slightly emarginate petals; stamens in a central column, pinched in at top, anthers yellow, filaments joined for the lower third, red at base, fading to white at summit. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tsugio Ôta in 1988.

Komugisama. (A Princess of Ancient Nagasaki), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, ed., 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.58, colour photo, p.215, description: Small to medium size, fuchsine pink, campanulate single with 5-6 emarginate, overlapping petals. Stamens in a compact, central column with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Leaves glossy, bright green, elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, margins serrate. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.134, colour pl. Selected from wild japonicas in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan by Kenji Maeda in 1975, released by Kichinosuke Aburatani..

Kômyô. (Bright Hope), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa Catalogue, 1949: Vermilion red, single, largest. For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.111; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.10, p.42; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.93: Large, vermilion, single of 6-7 petals, large, fluted, flared with irregular, emarginate margins, around a large, spreading stamen group with a long, exposed pistil. Somewhat Higo-like. Leaves broad-ovate to broad-obovate, apices abruptly acute, semi-glossy mid-green, margins crenate-serrulate. Different readings: 'Kohymoh', 'Komei'. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.103. Similar to **Kumagai.**

Kômyôji-murasaki. (Purple of Kômyôji Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.92 with colour photo; English translation p.62. Medium size, dark purplish red, semi-double to rose form double with thick petals and split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A chance seedling of a cultivar in Kankawa Town. Discovered and released by Tetsurô Imayuki in 1977. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Kômyôji-otome. (Otome of Kômyôji Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.92 with colour photo; English translation p.62. Small, pink bordered white with white blotches, formal double. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, somewhat channelled in the midrib. Upright growth. An old tree survives at a temple in the castle ruin in Kankawa Town. Named and released by Tetsurô Imayuki in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Kômyôtai. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Ackerman, W.L. 1971, Genetic & Cytological Studies with Camellia and Related Genera. *Technical Bulletin*, 1427, USDA., Gov. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., p.115. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kona. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *The Camellia Review*, vol.23, No.6, p.22: White to unusual greenish white. Sport of **Hawaii** of the same form. Medium to large size. For another form see **Maui.** Originated by Hamilton & Clark, Upland, California, USA. See colour pl.93, p.52, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Kena'.

Kona Benten. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.l, p.47, Reg. No.282: Originated by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, NZ. A foliage and flower sport of **Kona**, first observed and propagated 1985. White flowers tinged green, anemone form, 8 cm across x 3 cm deep with 12 petals and 160 petaloids. Late flowering. Foliage is mid-green, margined and streaked with gold, leaves irregular in shape, 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Growth habit is average and slow growing. Chinese synonym: 'Jinbian Kena'.

Konankin. (Small Nankin), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.279: as 'Konankin': Medium size, deep crimson with pink streaks, single with 8-9 irregular, twisted and flared petals. Different reading: 'Shônankin'. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Kônan-no-akebono. (Dawn in Kônan). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate 20, p.9, (H3744): A seedling of *C.japonica* **Shikibu** x *C.chekiangoleosa*. Scarlet (RHS.CC.46C), large, cup-shaped single with a heavy group of stamens and petaloids and a protruding style. Early blooming. Habit spreading and sparse. Originated in Japan by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata. Colour photo, ICS Journal, 1995, p.81.

Kônan-no-asa. (Morning in Kônan), *(C.chekiangoleosa hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.29: Very large, crimson, anemone form. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Hijirimen** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Blooms mid-season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kônan-no-haru. (Spring in Kônan). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate 14, p.8, (H3707): A seedling of *C.japonica* **Masayoshi** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Vermilion (RHS.CC.45B), large to very large, rose form double with white stripes on inner petals. Stamens not dense, protruding style. Spring blooming. Habit spreading and relatively sparse. Originated in Niigata Prefecture by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, named and released in 1982. Note: the ICS, Apr.1990, p.29, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* gave **Edo-nishiki** as the *C.japonica* parent. Colour photo, ICS *Journal*, 1995, p.80.

Kônan-no-higurashi. (Kônan's Evening). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.91 with colour photo; English translation p.61. Large, scarlet, lotus-form semi-double, tubular stamen cylinder, calyses remaining until autumn. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, large, thick, recurved. Cespitose, long nodes. A cross between *C.japonica* **Edo-nishiki** and *C.chekiangoleosa.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1982.

Kônan-no-higure. (Sunset in Kônan), (*C.chekiangoleosa hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.29: Large size, scarlet, double with folded centre petals. Blooms mid-season. Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate 6, p.7 (H3410): A seedling of *C.japonica* **Edo-nishiki** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Deep red (RHS.CC.51A), semi-double, trumpet shaped. Magnolia-like, pointed petals. Large flowers which tend to hang down. Spring blooming. Habit spreading, pendulous and sparsely branched. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Dr Kaoru Hagiya. Colour photo, p.79, ICS *Journal,* 1995.

Kônan-no-ire. (Inlet of Kônan). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, Colour plate 4, p.7 (H3345): A seedling of **Ezo-nishiki** x *C.chekiangoleosa* originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan. Deep red (RHS.CC.51A), large, loose peony form with dense filaments. Spring blooming. Habit spreading and sparsely branched. Colour photo, p.79, ICS *Journal,* 1995.

Kônan-no-kagayaki. (Brilliance of Kônan), *(C.chekiangoleosa hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camllia Cultivar List,* p.29: Large size, cinnibar red, striped white on inner petals. Blooms mid-season. Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, Colour plate 5, p.7 (H3330): A seedling of *C.japonica* **Kuro-tsubaki** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Vermilion (RHS.CC.45B), large, rose form double with white stripes on inner petals and sparse filaments. Spring blooming. Habit spreading and pendulous.Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Dr Kaoru Hagiya and released in 1983. Colour photo, p.79, ICS *Journal,* 1995.

Kônan-no-maihime. (Kônan Dancer). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate 113, p.8 (H3343): A seedling of *C.rusticana* **Hi-no-tori** x *C.chekiangoleosa* originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan: Red (RHS.CC.50B), large to very large, magnolia-like double with white stripes on inner

petals. Cylindrical stamen tube and protruding style. Spring blooming. Habit moderately spreading. Colour photo, ICS *Journal*, 1995, p.80.

Kônan-no-migawa. (Kônan Beach). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate 7, p.7 (H3319): A seedling of *C.rusticana* **Tamatsuyu** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Vermilion (RHS.CC.51A), large semi-double with sparse red filaments. Spring blooming. Upright habit. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan. Colour photo, p.79, ICS *Journal,* 1995.

Kônan-no-mizube. (Kônan Seashore). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, Colour plate 10, p.8 (H4375): Scarlet (RHS.CC.36D), large to very large semi-double to rose form double with sparse stamens and protruding style. Spring blooming. Habit moderately spreading and average branching. A seedling of *C.rusticana* **Tamatsuyu** x *C.chekiangoleosa,* originated by Dr Kaora Hagiya, Niigata, Japan. Colour photo, p.79, ICS *Journal*, 1995.

Kônan-no-rakujitsu. (Kônan's Setting Sun), *(C.chekiangoleosa hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Large to very large size, scarlet red with white stripes on inner petals, double. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of *C.hybrid* **Virginia W. Cutter** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute*, No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate 15, p.9 (H3222): Vermilion (RHS.CC.45C), large to very large double with white stripes on inner petals. Split stamen clustered and protruding style. Spring blooming. Habit upright. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan, by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, named and released in 1982. Colour photo, ICS Journal, 1995, p.81.

Kônan-no-sazanami. (Ripples in Kônan). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute*, No.8, pp.1-9, Colour plate 9, p.8 (H3446): A seedling of *C.japonica* **Kaonajimi** x *C.chekiangoleosa* originated in Japan by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata: Deep re (RHS.CC.50A), large informal double with white stipes on inner petals. Stamens intermingled with flagged anthers and degenerate style. Early spring blooming. Spreading habit.

Kônan-no-soyokaze. (Gentle Breeze in Kônan), *(C.chekiangoleosa hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Large to very large, double, scarlet with white stripes. A seedling of *C.hybrid* **Virginia W. Cutter** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kônan-no-yanagi. (Kônan Willow). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate 12, (H3688): A seedling of the *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty** x *C.chekiangoleosa* originated in Japan by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata. Red (RHS.CC.50A), large single trumpet form, with magnolia type pointed petals and massive stamen tube and long, protruding style. Growth habit is spreading, pendulous and sparsely branched. Colour photo, ICS *Journal*, 1995, p.80.

Kônan-no-yûyake. (Evening Glow on Kônan). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute,* No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate 11, (H3711): A seedling of the *C.japonica* **Scented Treasure** x *C.chekiangoleosa,* originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan: Scarlet (RHS.CC.46B), large anemone form with double outer petals. Stamens transformed into petaloids and a degenerate pistil. Growth habit moderately spreading and sparsely branching. Colour photo, ICS *Journal*, 1995, p.80.

Konbô-no-tsuki. (Moon above Konbô). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.106 with colour photo; English translation p.72. Small, pale wisteria coloured, tubular single with tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Kombô, Nagahama Town. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1975.

Kondo Camellia. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.203, p.65. Synonym for **Kondôke-no-tsubaki.**

Kondohke-no-tsubaki. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Sabai,* p.214. Different reading for **Kondôke-no-tsubaki.**

Kondôke-no-tsubaki. (Kondô's Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.202, p.65, description, p.214 as 'Kondohke-no-tsubaki': Medium size, ball shaped, single crimson with some white markings and stamens divided into 5 fascicles, yellow anthers and filaments. Leaves obovate, mid-green, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Japan.

Kong Shengren. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Chinese *C.reticulata* **Confucius.** Previous synonym 'Kongfuzi'.

Kongfuzi. (Mr Kong), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.71, No.515. Chinese synonym for **Confucius.** Now replaced by the synonym 'Kong Shengren'.

Kongôkai. (Power of Intelligence), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* White, large size, cup-shaped flower. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.28. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kongque Kaiping. (Peacock Display). Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.80, p.42, colour photo [p.139], erroneously as 'Kungcyokaiping'. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Oniji.**

Kongque Yupu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.408; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tama Peacock.**

Kongquechun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.408; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Hakuhan-kujaku.**

König Johan. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1876-1877, Catalogue No.19. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

König von Sachsen. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).

Kôninji. (Kôninji Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.91 with colour photo; English translation p.61. Small, red, occasionally blotched white, sake-cup to trumpet-shaped single, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Upright growth. An old tree is growing at Kôninji Temple, Takahi Town. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1970. From Nara Prefecture.

Konnô. (Golden King), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.48: Medium size, white with crimson streaks, single with a dominant, golden stamen column. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Konnô. (Golden King), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* Leaves small size, waved with white variegation. Flower red, double. Resembles **Nagashima**. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.163. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Konnô-yuriba. (Lily Leaved Camellia from Konnô), (*C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* Flower is a small single, red, sake-cup shape petals. Leaves like that of a lily, long and lustrous. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Konnô-yuriha', 'Kinô-yuriba'. It appears to be similar to the present day **Yuriba.**

Konnô-yuriha. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.139. Different reading for **Konnô-yuriba.**

Konoejiro. (Konoe's White), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.324; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.57, colour photo, p.215: Medium size, single, white with 6-7 overlapping, emarginated petals, wide opening. Stamens a compact column, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves lanceolate, semi-glossy mid-green; apices acuminate, recurved; margins shallowly serrate. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.43. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Original tree was found in the late Konoe's garden in the Outer Garden of Kyoto Imperial Palace. Collected and named by Motoharu Miyazawa in 1970s.

Konomijiro. (Desired White), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.58, colour photo, p.215, description: Small, campanulate single, pure white, with 5 petals, irregular, fluted about a central column of stamens narrowly pinched at the apex, with orange anthers. Leaves lanceolate, deep green; apex acute. Blooms very early to mid-season. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.24. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Shirokikuzuki.** Named and released by Masahiro Koine in 1975.

Kô-no-otome. (Red 'Otome'), *(C.japonica)*, Uekiya Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.2, No.10: Small to medium size, red, formal double with many small, imbricated petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kô-no-suzume. (Red Sparrow), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.409 as 'Kônosuzume': Small, creamy white peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kauno-suzume' in Tomota et al., 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.146.

Konpira-benkei. (See below), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.367; and pl.444, vol.II, p.176, description, p.262: Large size, red, anemone centered semi-double, 13 cm across with two rows of large, rounded outer petals, 13-15 in number and a compact centre of red and white petaloids. Leaves broad-ovate to ovate, apices abrupt acute, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Japan at the Konpira Temple, Kagawa Prefecture. Named and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1972. "Konpira" = the seaman's god; "Benkei" is the name of an ancient warrior of Japan. See also colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.58. Resembles **Kokuryû.**

Konronguro. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.30. Different reading for **Konronkoku.**

Konron Koko. The Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1983. Corruption of **Konronkoku.**

Konron-jura. Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1987, p.11. Corruption of **Konronkoku.**

Konron Joura. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.123. Corruption of the Japanese name **Konronkoku.**

Konron Koku. Charles Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1980. Different reading for **Konronkoku.**

Konronkoku. (Kunlong Black), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.12: Dark, purplish red. Large to medium double. Originated in Japan.

Konronkoku. (Kunlong Black), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, *Chinkashû*, 1925, according to Ishikawa, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.74 as 'Konron-Koku'. Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Shokubutsu Zufu;* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.276, p.139, description, p.174: Leaves narrowly ovate-elliptic, long acuminate apex, margins remotely crenate. Flowers rose form double to peony form, 9-10 cm across, dark red. (Cardinal Red 822) Petals round, incurved, 11-25, slightly emarginate. Opens with a large bud centre which, when fully mature, opens into a loose ball-shaped centre with a few short stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. This variety has been known interchangeably as **Konronkoku** and 'Konronkuro' which are different readings of the same characters. However as the first transliteration published was **Konronkoku** in Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25, this has been accepted as the prior valid name. There is also a *C.sasanqua* of the same

name. Corruptions of the Japanese name include: 'Kouronguro', 'Konrun Koku', 'Kuron-juro', 'Kuron Jura', 'Konron Joura', 'Koron Juro', 'Kouron-Jura', 'Kurun Jura', 'Kunrun Jura'. Synonyms: 'Black Prince', 'Nigra', 'Black Boy'. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.135; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.390; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.88, as 'Konronkuro'; Shufu no Tomosha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.32; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.59. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.395. Sport: **Fuiri-konronkoku**. Resembles: **Kokuryû**. Received an "Award of Merit" from the RHS, 1960 as Konronkoku. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan.

Konronkuro. Different reading of **Konronkoku.**

Konrun-Koku. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Corruption of the Japanese name **Konronkoku.**

Konshû. (Deep Blue Autumn), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.205, colour photo and description: Small medium size, deep red, open, vase-shaped single with 5 wide, overlapping, somewhat crinkled petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Flowers very early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broad elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins coarsely serrate. A seedling of the *C.japonica* **Kon-wabisuke.** Orignated in the Kantô area, Japan by Saburô Yokoyama, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1989..

Kontani. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.194, colour photo and description: Very small, deep red, tubular to campanulate single with small, yellow stamen column. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, margins bluntly, shallowly serrulate. Originated in Asahi Town, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1980s.

Kon-tsubaki. (Dark Blue Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1960, *Tsubaki Meikan:* Small size, blackish red, double flower. The prefix "Kon" is used for a number of camellias of a deep, blackish red colour. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Kon-wabisuke. (Dark Blue Wabisuke), *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia:* Blackish, dark red, single. A member of the *C.japonica* (Purpurea Group) and very similar to **Kuro-wabisuke,** by which pseudonym it is known in the Kansai District. Listed by Minagawa, 1962, *Chinkashû*, in the section on single flowers. Fully described in Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.272, p.137, description, p.173: Leaves small, lanceolate to lanceolate elliptic, long tapering apex. Petioles glabrous. Buds nigrescent. Flowers dark red (Cardinal red 822 to 822/1), single, not so widely opened, ultimately cup-shaped. Mid-season to late flowering, floriferous. Originated in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Synonyms: 'Purpurea', 'Shikon-wabisuke', 'Fuyajo'. See: *Encylopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.1; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.60; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.58. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.231. 'Kuro-tsubaki' is given as a synonym in Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1973, *Tsubaki Meikan.* Old trees are growing in the Owari District. Considered to be a form of wild japonica.

Konyakomachi. (Konya Beauty). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.24. Deep red, small campanulate single. Flowers mid-season.

Konya-wabisuke. (Dyer's Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11, A-533: Small size, dark red, tubular single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. The first character for "Kon" = deep blue; Konya = Dyer, especially a dyer of deep blue, which was a very popular colour in ancient Japan; ie "Dyer's Wabisuke".

Kon'yô. (Scholar's Name in Edo Era), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.58. No description. Originated in Japan. Note: Aoki Kon'yo, a famous confucianist and researcher in Dutch and Western culture of the time, who lived in the middle of the Edo Era.

Kookia. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Koonawarra. *(C.williamsii),* Camellias Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Originated by Caterina Colagiuri, Mount Wilson, NSW. Regn No.667-N; Propagated by Craig Carroll, Mt. Tomah, NSW; Chance seedling which is a second generation *C.williamsii.* Medium size, single blooms, white to palest pink, with random spots, streaks and stripes of light pink through to red. Central column of stamens with cream filaments and golden anthers.

Kô-otome. Synonym for the *C.x hiemalis* **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Kô-otome. (Red Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* as red flower, medium size, early flowering. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Red, medium size, formal double. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.126, p.216; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.267, p.135, description, p.172: Leaves oblong to narrowly obovate-oblong, venation impressed, apices blunt acute, petioles hairy. Flower formal double, rosy red, (Spinel red 0023) with a bud centre. Petals rounded, incurved margins while opening. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. See colour photos: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.51 Orthographic error 213; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.393. Katei Gahô ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.1, Tsubaki*, p.58. Different reading: 'Beni-otome'. Synonyms: 'Hi-otome' in Kansai, 'Akaotome', 'Otome-hi', 'Pink Virgin', 'Cheerful', 'Virgin Red', 'Cheerfulness'. Very similar to, if not the same, as **Kô-no-otome.**

Kôrai. (Ancient Name for Korea), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*, vol.3: Large size, white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.5.

Korai-hime. (Korean Princess). Different reading for **Komahime**.

Kôrai-nishiki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.140. Different reading for **Kôma-nishiki.**

Kôrai-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for **Kôma-nishiki.**

Kôraku. (See below), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.189, p.96, description, p.145: Leaves broadly elliptic, flat, margins grossly serrate, 6.5-7.7 cm long x 3.2-3.4 cm wide. Flowers tend to be semi-double, dark rose, (Rose opal 022/1), petals 14-20, thick in texture, often with small, erect petals dividing the stamens into 3 or more fascicles, anthers yellow, filaments white to pinkish. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.150. 'Kôraku' is an abbreviation for Kôraku-en Park in Okayama City. A seedling of **Tarôkaja** x **Kon-wabisuke.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980.

Kôraku. (Happiness and Pleasure). (Higo). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.93 with colour photo; English translation p.62. Medium size, broad red stripes on white or pink ground, flat single with outspread, circular stamens, filaments yellowish white. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic. Spreading growth. A new variety of Higo, not yet recognised, as of 1998, by the Higo Camellia Society. From Kumamoto Prefecture.

Koranjura. RHS., 1957, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.11, p.121. Corruption of the Japanese name **Konronkoku.**

Kôra-no-musume. (Girl from Kôra). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.8; Pale rose, medium size, trumpet shaped single. Flowers mid-season. Originated by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan, named by Y. Toyofuku.

Kôrataisha-akayabu. (Red Wild Camellia of Kôrataisha Shrine). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.23; Deep rose, small size, single. A 300 year old tree in Mii-machi, Japan.

Korean Camellia. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Chôsen-tsubaki.**

Korean Fire. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.15; Selected from a wild population on islands near the North-South Korea border. Collected by Barry Yinger, Pennsylvania, USA, and named after withstanding temperatures down to -23ºF. Red single flowers early season. Compact with handsome foliage.

Korean Snow. *(C.japonica).* SCCS, *Supplementary List*, 2014. Medium size, single flower, white with yellow anthers and yellowish filaments. Upright, open growth. Flowers mid-season. Named in 2014 by Camellia Forest, Chapel Hill, NC, USA, from seeds collected in Korea.

Kôrei. *(C.x vernalis),* Sakata et al., Mar.1981, *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture* vol.XVII, p.93 as 'Khôrei'. Sakata & Arisumi 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.22. Synonym: for **Gaisen.**

Korenge. (Small Lotus Flower), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Small, white and glossy flower. Long and slender. Resembles a lotus flower. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kôri-gasane. (Tiers of Ice), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large size, white flower, single with wide petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kôrin. (Ancient Artist: Ogata Kôrin), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.213 as 'Kohrin': Small, white, cup-shaped single. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Different reading: 'Kohrin'. A seedling of **Kamogawa.**

Kôrin. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.93 with colour photo; English translation p.63. Small, deep red single, cupped petals, tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A wild japonica collected at Sarujima Island in Mikawa Bay. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1975. From Aichi Prefecture.

Kôrin. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.331 with black and white photo; English translation p.230. Medium size, red single, cup to bowl shaped, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers very early to mid-season.. Leaves elliptic, medium size, curved outwards. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Shiratama**. Named by Kaoru Nakao, released by Taneo Okada in 1976. From Osaka.

Kôrô. (Red Tower). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.93 with colour photo; English translation p.63. Medium size, crimson semi-double to rose form double. Flowers mid-season. Leaves somewhat large, glossy. Somewhat spreading and weeping branches. A cross of *C.japonica* **Kuro-tsubaki** x *C.chekiangoleosa*. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1991. From Osaka.

Kôrogibashi. (Kôrogi Bridge), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.214: Faint peach pink, campanulate single, small to medium size. Early to mid-season flowering. Stamens in a central cylinder. Leaves medium size, oval. Plant habit spreading and vigorous. The original tree is near the Kôrogi Bridge, Yamanaka Onsen (Hot Springs) in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Selected by Tomeko Yano, named and released by Seizô Matsui in 1975.

Kôrômu. (Name of a Chinese Novel). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.93 with colour photo; English translation p.63. Medium to large, scarlet, anemone form flower, calyces remaining till autumn. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, large. Spreading growth, weeping branches. A cross of *C.japonica* **Bokuhan** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1983. Colour photo, ICS Journal, 1995, p.81.

Kôryo. (Red Imperial Tomb), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Small to medium size, crimson, tubular to campanulate single. A seedling of **Tulip Time.** Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.93,

English translation p.62. Parentage is stated to be a cross between 'Kujaku-tsubaki' (**Hakuhan-kujaku**) and **Kuro-tsubaki**. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1983.

Kôryû. (Red Dragon), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List.* No description. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.93 with colour photo; English translation p.62. Medium size, red, flat single, yellow stamens in a hemisphere, degenerated anthers. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, clear veins. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.reticulata* x *C.saluenensis* **Barbara Clark** and *C.granthamiana*. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Kosado. (Little Sado), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.133, p.67, colour photo, p.127, description: A very small, wild, snow camellia. Leaves light green, oblong-elliptic, minutely serrulate, venation imressed, 6-10 cm long by 3-6.2 cm wide, petioles 4.5-5.5 mm long, very hairy. Flowers cup-shaped, red, (Claret rose 021) 6 petals. Stamens compact, slightly spreading, anthers yellow, filaments deep cadmium yellow. Flowers mid-season. Origin: Found in the wild on Island of Sado, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kosafdo Wabishun. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Orthographic error for **Kosado-wabishin.**

Kosado-wabishin. (Little Sado Scraped Anthers), *(Wabisuke)*, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.107, 109, 111, for botanical drawings, colour photo and description. Ôoka Chinka-en, 1983-1984, *Niigata no Tsubaki*, p.7 as a new variety. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987 as 'Kosafdo Wabishun': Red. Small, tubular form single with white stamens. Mid-season blooming. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.158, colour photo and description: Small size, red, tubular single of 5 petals and a central cluster of pale yellow stamens. Leaves strong green, broad-ovate, apices blunt-acute, margins obscurely serrate. Originated on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture. Named by Tokuji Ôoka in 1973, released by Keiichirô Murakawa.

Kosagara. (Small Sagara), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.337: Medium size, red, single, with 6 irregular petals and the centre a mixture of small petaloid anthers and normal anthers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kosagara. (Small Sagara), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.652: Small, single, deep crimson with 5 long, emarginate petals and the centre a cushion of petaloids and stamens, anemone form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kosakura. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1. Different reading for **Kozakura.**

Kôsaku-shibori. (Personal Name Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.114, black and white photo: Medium size, deep pink, streaked and veined pinkish white,10-11 cm across, 8-9 petals, large emarginate, crinkled, reflexed around a compact, yellow stamen cluster, early flowering. Leaves elliptic, mid-green apices acuminate, margins serrulate, slightly waved. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.361; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.52, description, p.213. Named and released by Susumu Komura in 1940.

Kosazuke-tsubaki. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Izu-Oshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens List, 1980 as 'Kosazukitsubaki'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kosame-nishiki. (Light Rain Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* White flower with a pink cast, lotus shape. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kosciusito. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.5, p.18. Orthographic error for **Kosciusko**.

Kosciusko. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.20: Variable single to semi-double, white, medium size, often with ski-like petaloids standing above the stamens. Medium, upright growth, light green leaves. Originated in Australia. Its origin is unknown as it was grown from a cutting obtained in a Sydney florists. Named for Australia's highest mountain. Orthographic errors: 'Kosciusito', 'Kosciosko'.

Kôsei-bijin. (Kôsei's Beauty), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.13: Small size, deep red, tubular to campanulate single flower. Blooms mid-seaon to late. Originated in the Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Koseki. (Name of a Nursery). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.100 with colour photo; English translation p.67. Small, vermilion, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season-season to late. Leaves oblong, somewhat small and waved. The original tree is growing at Koseki Nursery in Fujieda City. Named and released by Kiichirô Akiyama in 1940. From Shizuoka Prefecture.

Kôsen. (Fountain of Filial Piety), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.102, description, p.103, colour photo: Small size, soft pink, single of 6-7 petals, opening wide, saucer shaped, petals broad, overlapping, emarginate, with a slender stamen column, creamy filaments, joined for the lower third and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves, dark green, broad-ovate, apices abruptly acute, margins finely serrulate. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kôsen. (Fountain of Filial Piety). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.331; English translation p.230. Small, palest pink, tubular to trumpet shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Spreading growth. Unknown parentage, discovered in Kajikawa village, Kita-kanbara District, Hyôgo Prefecture. Named by Yoshitaka Fujii, released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1974.

Kôsetsu. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.57. Different reading for **Beniyuki.**

Kôsetsuzan. (Name of Mountain). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.89 with colour photo; English translation p.60. Small, white, cup-shaped single, round petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1997. From Aichi Prefecture.

Kôsha. (Red Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Large size, red, single; opens flat; centre petals half erect; Yashiro, 1842, *Kokon Yôrankô* & Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859 read this as 'Beniguruma'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kosha. Different reading for **Oguruma.**

Koshamu. (Small Shamuro), *(C.japonica),* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Kosjam'. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kôshi. (Confucius), *(C.x vernalis).* Synonym for **Chirihime.**

Kôshi. (Fragrant Purple), *(C.japonica),* Saitama Botanical Garden Catalogue, 1960. No description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.52, colour photo, p.213: Medium size, purplish red, campanulate single; deep red with 6 broad, overlapping petals, somewhat irregular. Fragrant. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.168, colour photo and description: Medium size, red, campanulate single. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1969.

Koshi-bijin. (Niigata Beauty), *(C.rusticana),* Kamo Zenji, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.29-33. Mutation of 'Rôgetsu' but petals pale red with red ornamental borders. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. "Koshi" means Niigata Prefecture.

Ko-shibori. (Little Dapple), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Round and small in shape. Double, white flower with some red spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koshigoromo. (Old Purple Clothes), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.27, p.13, colour photo: Small size, with 5 irregular, emarginate, broad petals of rose, veined violet towards the centre with a broad violet band at the margins. Compact, stamen column with pinched in top, white filaments joined for the lower third, yellow anthers. Flowers early to mid-season. See p.232, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nitoshi Kaji in 1983.

Koshi Gosh. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of Japanese name **Kôshigoshi.**

Kôshigoshi. (View Through a Lattice), *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.8: White streaked rose-pink. Large single. Originated in Japan. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Koshi Gosh', 'Koishi Gosh'.

Koshihakuruma. (Carriage for Peers), Yashiro, 1841, *Koken Yôrankô*, vol.306. Synonym for **Goshoguruma** from the *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.78.

Koshiji. (Old Name of Niigata Province), (*C.rusticana*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.17: Red. Medium size, single to semi-double with degenerate stamens. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.

Koshiji-karanishiki. (Niigata's Chinese Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.54, Colour photo, p.217, description: Small, campanulate single, pink with colour fading to white at the petal edge, crimson streaks. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apices acuminate, strongly recurved. Originated in Toyama, Japan Parentage unknown, named and released by Zenji Kamo in 1974. Similar if not the same, as **Kashûkara-nishiki.**

Koshiji-yuki. (Niigata Snow), *(C.japonica), Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868): Medium size, single flower, white, with broad red stripes, early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.106.

Koshiji-no-yuki. (Niigata Snow), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.117; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.391; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.54, colour photo, p.214, description: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, ivory white, semi-double with large, rounded, notched petals, widely open 10-11 in number, about a large, spreading stamen cluster, yellow anthers and filaments. Sometimes develops petaloids which envelop the stamens. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic; apices acuminate, margins serrulate, venation impressed. Plant habit vigorous and spreading. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.97 with colour photo; English translation p.65.. Collected and released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1973.

Koshikibu. (Name of Ancient Female Poet), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. It is not certain whether this is a synonym for **Tarôkaja** or not.

Koshikibu. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki – Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.9, pl.22. Synonym for **Tarôkaja,** a local name in Chôfukuji, Kyôto, Japan.

Koshimino. (Straw Raincoat), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû;* Monk Hôrin, 1639, *Kakumyôki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.624: Red, large size, double with petaloids, corolla convex, some with yellow anthers. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Koshimino. (Straw Raincoat), *C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.504: Large, white, semi-double with crimson stripes and divided, central stamen cluster. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Koshimino. (Straw Raincoat), *(C.japonica)*, Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran;* Nakayama, 1851, *Senda'ôden:* Snow white, medium to large semi-double, opening flat with radiate stamens turned petaloids, Blooms early. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koshimino-aka. (Red Straw Raincoat), (*C.rusticana*), Settsu Raikôyen Co. Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.132: Deep Carmine red, full double to centre. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Synonym: 'Aka -koshimino'.

Koshimino-nishiki. (Variegated Straw Raincoat), (*C.rusticana*), Settsu Raikôyen Co Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.13: White with crimson variegation, double to centre. Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Leaves medium size, ovate, margins loosely wavy, curved, green; petioles hirsute. Originated in Kansai, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.215.

Kôshin. (see below), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.539: Medium size, irregular peony form, part deep crimson, part pale pink with white margins. Originated in Japan. Thought to be the present day **Kyôbotan.** "Kôshin" is the 7th and 9th zodiac sign. It is the Shinto "day of the Monkey". (Believed extinct.)

Kôsen-no-ginka. Different reading for **Yomi-no-ginka.**

Kôshin-no-tomo. (Attendant to the Traveller's Guardian Deity), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Its blooms follow 7 patterns as follows: 1. Red with the centre full of rich yellow anthers. 2. Red with the petals each margined with white. 3. White with the petals margined with red. 4. Red with the stamens having red filaments. 5. White with white stamens and petaloids with white flags. 6. Half red and half white flower. 7. Red, very small, all stamens degenerate. Generally the flower is a large single to anemone with deeply incised petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koshi-no-akebono. (Dawn in Province Koshi), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.102, p.51, colour photo, p.117, description: Leaves rather large, narrowly oblong-elliptic, apex acute, base cuneate, venation impressed, mid-green, margins shallowly serrate, 7.4-9.1 cm long x 3.7-4.8 cm wide, petioles 1.4 cm long, hairy. Flower double, pale pink, (Neyron rose 623/2) with about 5 rows of imbricated petals, 36-44. sparse, irregular stamens with the occasional petaloid. Blooms late. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Koshi-no-akebono. ('Akebono' from Koshi), *(C.japonica)*, Kamo, Zenji, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, 55:31: Medium to large size, single, pink coloured. Stamens spread like a Higo. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan as a seedling by Kamo, Zenji.

Koshi-no-akebono. (Dawn in Koshi District) *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.148, description, p.149, colour photo: Medium to large size, deep pink, single with 6-7 large, wide, overlapping, emarginate petals opening almost flat, with a central, circular stamen cylinder, white filaments, joined for the lower third, and small, golden anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, ovate-oblong, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate. Note: Kanji characters are different from the above. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.97 with colour photo; English translation p.66. Upright, vigorous growth. Named and released by hisako Kamo in 1980s

Koshi-no-benishidare. (Red Pendant from Niigata), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama & Kirino.1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.168, colour photo and description: Small size, red, saucer-shaped single of 5 rounded, slightly emarginate, overlapping petals and a yellow, central stamen cylinder. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, coarsely serrate. Plant habit willowy and weeping. Selected from wild japonicas in Mitsuke City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1973.

Koshinobu. (Little Shinobu), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.639 as 'Koshinobu': Miniature, dark crimson small size, single, with white spots and compact, central, golden stamen coloumn. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koshi-no-fubuki. (Blizzard of Niigata), *(C.rusticana),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan.* No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.456, p.185: Small, red, tubular to campanulate single. Leaves olive green with a wide, creamy margin, often itself speckled with green and some pale green areas. See p.172, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.55, 214. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan as a mutation of a wild plant.

Koshi-no-goshikitsubaki. (Niigata Five Coloured Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Kamo, Zenji, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.32: A seedling of **Kara-nishiki,** pollen parent **Rôgetsu**, originated by Kamo, Zenji, Niigata, Japan. Flower form is similar to parent, low and wide, petals thick and flat. The various flower colours include: a pale red veined deeper, bordered white, or a self red, or a white with thick red stripes, etc. Early flowering. Synonym: 'Goshiki-karanishiki'.

Koshi-no-haru. (Spring in Niigata), *(C.rusticana),* Minagawa, 1956, *Chinkashû.* No description. See colour photo: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.205, p.104, description, p.150: Leaves broadly lanceolate-elliptic, apices gradually acuminate, margins strongly serrate; petioles hairy. Flowers widely cup-shaped, semi-double, rosy pink (Neyron rose 623/1), petals narrow, 17-20, inner petals wrinkled. Stamens with orange-yellow filaments dispersed with some small, erect petals and petaloids. Selected from wild snow camellias on Sôgadake Mountains, Unazuki Town, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhô Kirino. "Koshi" is an old name for an area now included in Niigata Prefecture. See also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.55, LH top, colour photo and p.214.

Koshi-no-hikari. (Light of Niigata), *(C.rusticana), Encycopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.29, p.48, colour photo, p.295, description: Medium size, red, single, 9-10 cm across with 5 large, rounded, overlapping, emarginate petals, opening cup-shaped and a prominent, spreading stamen cluster, small, yellow anthers and yellowish filaments. Late blooming. Leaves light green, broad-elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins finely serrulate. Petiole hirsute. Originated in Sogatake, Unazaki, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Koshi-no-heme. Glendoick Gardens, Perth, Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Koshi-no-hime.**

Koshi-no-hime. (Niigata Princess), *(C.rusticana),* Minagawa, 1956, *Chinkashû:* White single. See colour photos: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.24, p.13; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.55, description, p.214; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.97, p.49, description, p.115: Leaves ovate-oblong to broadly elliptic, venation impressed, thick, dark green, acuminate, margins serrulate, 5.8-6.7 cm long x 2.7-3.2 cm wide; petioles hirsute. Flowers semi-double of palest blush pink with up to 20 petals, (paler than rose-pink 427/3), petals oval, cleft; flower about 8 cm across. Stamens in slightly spreading cluster, orange yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Slight fragrance. Flowers mid-season. Corruption of name: 'Koshi-no-heme'. Originated in Mitsuke City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Jitarô Nagao in 1956.

Koshi-no-hono'o. (Flame of Niigata), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.55, colour photo, p.214, description as 'Koshi-no-honoo': Large size, crimson, tubular single with large, thick petals a little fluted, slender stamen column. Originated in Toyama City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Toyama Snow Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1980. Different reading: 'Koshi-no-honoo'.

Koshi-no-honoo. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.55. Different reading for **Koshi-no--hono'o**.

Koshi-no-hubuki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.58. Different reading for **Koshi-no-fubuki.**

Koshi-no-kaori. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.55, centre. Orthographic error for **Koshi-no-hikari.**

Koshi-no-kaori. (Niigata Incense), *(C.x vernalis)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.55, colour photo, p.214, description; JCS, 1987, *Japanese Camellia*, No.25, p.13, colour photo: A spring blooming sasanqua. A seedling of **Umegaka.** Base white, campanulate to sake-cup blossoms with a pale, peach pink ground. Small size, 5 slender, separated petals. Like its parent it has a pleasing perfume. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Umegae**. Named and released by Zenji Kamo in 1980s.

Koshi-no-karako. (Niigata Anemone), *(C.rusticana)*, Izu-Ohshima, Hawaii Botanical Gardens List, 1980 as 'Koshinokarako'. No description. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Koshi-no-omoinomama. ('Omoinomama' from Niigata), *(C.rusticana)*, Kamo Zenji, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.32: Very early flowering, medium size, pure white, with broad and fine red streaks, single form. Various colours appear, ie. pure red, pure white, etc. Originated by Kamo Zenji, Niigata, Prefecture, Japan.

Koshi-no-otome. (Niigata 'Otome'), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, Mar.25th, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, pp.56, 57, p.IV, (F) black and white photo: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, formal double with pointed, deep pink petals, about 60 in number, imbricated and sometimes spiral. Leaves ovate, 10-11 cm long. Petiole hirsute. Collected at Kita Kanbara Subprefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1958 by Susumu Kitazawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.55, 214. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Kosho-no-otome'. Chinese synonym 'Yue Zhi Yinü.

Koshi-no-otome Variegated. (Niigata 'Otome' variegated). (*C.rusticana*). Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426. A virus variegated form of **Koshi-no-otome.** Chinese synonym 'Banyue Zhi Yinü'.

Koshi-no-reijin. (Niigata Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1986, *Japan Camellia*, No.21, p.4, colour photo: Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan, as branch mutation of **Jitsugetsu.** Dark, peach coloured whorls on a milk-white background, rose form double blossoms, medium size. Flowers mid-season. Plant habit strong and spreading. See p.398, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Corruption of name: 'Kashi-no-reijin'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.98 with colour photo; English translation p.66. Stated to be a mutation of **Kokonoe.** Named and released by Hideyo Katô in 1979.

Koshi-no-sato. (Niigata Village), *(C.rusticana)*, Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Garden List, 1980 as 'Koshinosato'. No description. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Koshi-no-shiratama. (Etsu 'Shiratama"), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1988, 1989, A-33, p.1 with black and white photograph. White tubular shape. A typical 'Shiratama' found in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Koshi is the old name for Etsu.

Koshi-no-shiroshidare. (Niigata White Weeper), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.326, p.137, description, p.246: A small, white, single, 4-5 cm across, bell-shaped, 5-6 petals, irregular in length, stamens pale yellow. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apex acuminate, base rounded, mid-green, margins shallow, obscure, crenate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Koshi-no-sora. (Niigata Sky), *(C.rusticana)*, Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens List, 1980, as 'Koshinosora'. No description. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Koshi-no-uta. (Poem of old Aspirations), *(C.japonica)*, ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.14: No description. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.97 with colour photo; English translation p.66. Small, pink graduating to red at the centre, tubular single cylindrical stamens. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size.

A seedling of **Keisei,** discovered by Zenji Kamo in 1980s. Named and released by Shôzô Kamo.

Koshi-no-yoso'oi. (Niigata Adornment), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.56, colour photo, p.214, description as 'Koshi-no-yosooi': Medium size, blush orchid-pink, formal double with small, rounded, emarginate petals arranged in tiered or star shape. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apex recurved, acuminate, raised venation, margins obscurely crenate. Synonym: 'Shimotsuki'. Different reading: 'Koshi-no-yosooi'. Originated in Fuchû Town, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1970.

Koshi-no-yosooi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.56. Different reading for **Koshi-no--yoso'oi.**

Koshi-no-yuki. (Niigata Snow), *(C.rusticana)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô. 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White, streaked rose-pink. Medium size, opens wide. Early flowering. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.) Corruption of name: 'Kosji-no-yuki'.

Koshio. (Small Salt), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23, No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koshiobi. (Waist Sash), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Painted on Hirayama, Tokuo's *Tsubaki Byôbû*, (Latter 17th Century). See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.48.

Koshiratama. (Small Shiratama), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1956, *Tsubaki no Hinshu to sono Saibai:* Small, white, single, opening to a rounded shape. Originated in Japan.

Koshizu. (Koshi Harbour), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.225, colour photo and description: Small size, brilliant crimson, wide campanulate single, with rounded, overlapping, reflexed petals and a central column of stamens with red filaments, joined for the lower third, and gold anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green with yellow mottles, broad lanceolate, apices tapering, blunt acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Selected from a wild rusticana population in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979

Koshôgatsu. (Little New Year), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.56, colour photo, p.215, description: Small, white, campanulate single with 5 reflexed, rounded petals and a central column of stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Leaves, lanceolate, lustrous, dark green, tapering acuminate, recurved apices, margins serrulate. Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Yûkanji-meigetsu.** Named and released by Shûhei Niwa in 1973. See p.53, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* as **Koshôgatsu.** "Little New Year" is the 15th and 16th days of the first lunar month.

Kôshôji. (Kôshô Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.45, colour photo and description: Small size, white, open vase-shaped single with 7 wide, crinkled, overlapping, emarginate petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Original tree is in the precincts of Kôshôji, Fukumitsu-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hideo Hori in 1980.

Kôshoku. (Red Shoku), *(C.japonica)*, Miyazawa, 1954, *Kanshô Jumoku*, p.350: Medium size, single, dark red with white spots. Originated in Japan. "Shoku" was the ancient name for the Chinese province of Sichuan.

Kosho No Otome. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.123. Corruption of the Japanese name **Koshi-no-otome.**

Koshoro. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.267, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, fading to palest blush at edge, rare deep pink stripe, wide, campanulate single with 5 broad, rounded, emarginate, reflexed petals and a slender stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for lower third and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in a wild population in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Tsukasa Isomoto in 1978, named by Kichinosuke Aburatani. "Koshoro" was the name of a legendary heroine from Hirado City.

Koshû. (Koshô in Autumn). (Wabisuke). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.99 with colour photo; English translation p.67. Small sake cup-shaped single, with large and small stripes of purplish red on white ground. Degenerate stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Kochô-wabisuke,** originated by Siichirô Sasai in 1983. From Okayama Prefecture.

Kôshu. (Fragrant Ball) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref. *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society, 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari,** pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Pink, pale cloudy specks occasionally seen, medium size, flat, early blooming. Leaves resembling, but smaller than, those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Flower shape resembles that of *C.granthamiana*. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1996.

Kôshû-aka-yabu. (Wild Red Camellia from Hangzhou). *(C.japonica). "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.117. No description. From China.

Kosji-no-yuki. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Koshi--no-yuki.**

Kosô (Originator's pseudonym) (*C.reticulata* hybrid*)* from Ibaragi Pref. *Japan Camellia* No.81, August: 2006. Peach red, lotus form semi-double, cylindrical stamens, diameter 9 cm and depth 6 cm, blooming in March to April, not good under the strong sunlight. A chance seedling of **Barbara Clark**. First flower seen in 1996. Originated by Kunimitu Suzuki.

Kosodesoga. (Small Sleeve of Soga), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Light pink, semi-double, medium size. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kosouth. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.39. Orthographic error for **Kossuth.**

Kossout. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Kossuth.**

Kossouth. Monique Peer, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.252. Orthographic error for **Kossuth.**

Kossut. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.12. Orthographic error for **Kossuth.**

Kossut Lajos. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Kossuth.**

Kossuth. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Catalogue, p.19. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.38: Of average size, rounded petals, dark red with wide, white stripes; imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.IV: The amplitude of its outer petals is remarkable, they grow smaller towards the centre, where their form is more or less regular. They are of a beautiful pink, edged and striped with white. A peony form originated by Count B. Lechi, Brescia, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Kossout', 'Kossouth', 'Koussout', 'Generale Hossout', 'Kossut', 'Kosouth', 'Kossut Lajos'. Synonym: 'General Kossuth'.

Kosuga-Shibori. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Corruption of Japanese name **Kasuga-shibori.**

Kosugata. (Pretty Shape), *(C.hybrid)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.153, colour photo and description: Small size, pink with deep pink margins with colour reduced to faint pink at the flower centre, single with 5 broad petals with incurved lateral margins on some petals, and a short, central stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves shining, bright green, obovate, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Tulip Time.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Kosunago-fu. (Old Sanded Cloth), *(C.japonica)*, Aoyama Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Speckled, long, narrow leaves. Flowers single, brownish red. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No,7, p.167. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Ko-sunago-hu'. (Believed extinct.)

Ko-sunago-hu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.140. Different reading for **Kosunago-fu.**

Kosuzume. (Small Sparrow), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.136, p.68, colour photo, p.128, description: Leaves light green, thin, oblong-elliptic to broadly elliptic, margins obscurely denticulate, 8.1-11.2 cm long x 2.9-5.2 cm wide; petioles very hairy, 5.5-8 mm long. Flowers small size, single, broadly cup-shaped, single, 3.5-6.4 cm in diameter, rosy pink (Delft rose 020). Petals 5-6, manifestly bilobate, wavy. Stamens short, cadmium yellow. Flowers midseason to late. Collected from the wild in Yatsu'o City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Kô-sya. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.58, as 'Ko-sya'. Orthographic error for 'Kokôsha', synonym for **Beniguruma.**

Kotarô. (Personal Male Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.131, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, pink, cup-shaped single with 5 crinkled petals and central stamen column with white filaments joined for the lower half and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves darkish green, broad ovate, apices blunt acute, margins sharply, coarsely serrate. A seedling of 'Engei-tarô'an' (**Tarô'an**). Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Originated and released by Kazunori Sugimura in 1985.

Kotchajime. Gentry, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kotohajime.**

Kôtei. (Emperor of Fragrance). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.331; English translation p.230. Medium size, purplish red, sake cup-shaped single, fragrant, cylindrical stamen column. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth, cold hardy. A cross between *C.japonica* **Kôshi** and *C.hongkongensis.* Originated and released by Yoshiomi Murata in 1985. From Kanagawa Prefecture.

Kôten. (Red Sky), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.52, colour photo, p.213, description: Medium size, crimson, single with large, crinkled petals and a large, spreading stamen cluster. Leaves broad-elliptic with a short acute apex, serrulate margins and coloured midgreen. A chance seedling originated and released by Kiraku Sakuragi in 1975.

Kothojimi. Donnan, 1984, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.46, No.2, p.16. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kotohajime.**

Kotobuki. (Long Life), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1973, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai; *Tsubaki Meikan:* Flowers mid-season. Leaves wide-ovate, sharp apex, keeled midrib, dark green, shallow serrations. Flower shape resembles **Tamagasumi.** See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.56, description, p.215: Medium size, campanulate single of 5-6 petals, large, overlapping with tips curved inwards; pink densely peppered, dotted and ticked crimson. Blooms early to mid-seasom. See p.279, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* A seedling of **Tarô'an** x (**Mado-no-tsuki** x **Benimyôrenji**). Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1968.

Kotobuki-hime. (Long Life Princess), *(C.japonica)*, Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens List, 1980 as 'Kotobukihime'. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.108: Flower, single, soft, blush pink, small size, campanulate form with stamens in compact cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, ovate, recurved. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan as a chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated and named by Fumio Naitô in 1980.

Kotobuki-wabisuke. (Long Life Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), JCS., 1987, *Japanese Camellia*, No.23, p.4, colour photo. Originated by a chance seed of **Tarôkaja** by Ogawa, Takeo, Izu Ôshima, Tokyo, Japan. The flower has red graduations on a light pink ground; small, single, open campanulate blooms; fragrant. Early flowering. Stamens inclined to be retrogressive. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.112.

Kotogaura. (Harp Bay), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.56, description, p.215: Large, deep pink, single with irregular, lobed and veined petals and a spreading centre of pink and white petaloids mixed with stamens, anemone form. Leaves elliptic, small. Plant habit dwarfish. An old variety, originated in the Kansai District, Japan.

Kotogi. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, *II*, p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kôtokuji.**

Kotohajime. (see below), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.50, p.25, colour photo, p.100, description as 'Koto-hajime': Leaves small, dark green, broadly elliptic, with the apex recurved, acute; thin, raised venation, margins crenate-denticulate, 6.3-7.3 cm long x 2.8-3.5 cm wide; petioles green and hairy. Flowers white, anemone centered double, with outer petals, 812; inner incurved petals, 34-103 and 14-15 petaloids, shaded pale yellow to pinkish yellow at the base. Stamens few with creamy filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. May be a synonym for **Shirokarako.** Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Kotchajime', 'Kothojimi'. The name refers to 13th December, the day for beginning customary business for the new year and indicates its early flowering.

Kotohime. (Princess of Japanese Harp), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.310, colour photo, p.244, description: Small, cup-shaped single, pale pink with 7-8 over- lapping petals and a compact, central group of stamens of varying lengths. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves bright green, abruptly acute, serrulate. See p.92, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. See also: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.57. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan; its name was changed from 'Shungetsu' in 1975. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated and named by Haruichi Sakuragi in 1965.

Kotohirakô. (Kotohira's Red), *(C.x vernalis)*, Takana et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, 55(2) :208. A tetraploid cultivar of *C.x vernalis* from Japan. Deep red, small size, single. Provisional name for **Gaisen**. Different reading 'Kotohiraben'.

Kotohirabeni. Sakata et al., Mar.1981, "Studies in the flower colour of the Camellia. II." *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, vol.XVII, p.93. Different reading 'Kotohirakô'. Synonym for **Gaisen.**

Kotoji. (See note), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.204, colour photo and description: Large size, deep red, saucer-shaped single with 6-7 wide, emarginate, overlap- ping, somewhat crinkled petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower quarter and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Note: Its name was taken from the historic garden lantern (Tôrô) in Kenroku Park, Kanazawa City, which was called "Kotoji Tôrô". The original tree grows in this park. Named and released by Hisanao Nishimura in 1982.

Kôtokuji. (Kôtoku Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Red spotted with white. Full double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kotomusume. (Girl Harpist), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.57, colour photo, p.215, description: Medium size, red, single of cupped form, 5-6 petals, with central, stamen column, golden anthers, pinkish filaments. Leaves elliptic, green, apex acute, base cuneate, margins shallowly serrulate. Selected from a wild japonica community in the precincts of Konpira Shrine in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1972.

Koto-no-ka. (Fragrance of Harp). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.103 with colour photo; English translation p.70. Medium size, pink, tubular to trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from the wild japonica community in the precincts of Konpirs Shrine. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1972. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Koto-no-kaori. (Perfume of Ancient Capitol). (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). Chinka-en, Niigata, Mail Order Catalogue, 1990-1991, No.161, p.8: Aki-no-engei Mail Order Catalogue for Autumn; Kairô-en Ltd, Kawaguchi, Saitama Prefecture, 1995, p.29, colour pl.: Small, campanulate single of 6-7 petals. Red with tubular stamens; rich fragrance. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tôkai** x *C.lutchuensis.* Named by Tokuji Ôoka in 1977, released by Kaoru Hagiya. From Niigata prefecture, Japan.

Koto-no-ura. (Harp Bay), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.58. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kotozute. (Parting Remark), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, pl.24, p.6, description, p.14: Large, pink, semi-double of 4-5 petal rows, with red streaks, outer petals rounded, emarginate, inner petals semi-erect, crinkled. A somewhat irregular stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves shiny green, broad-ovate, wavy, apex blunt acute, margins shallowly serrate. A seedling of **Juraku,** originated by Nakamura, Totsurô in Tokyo, Japan. See also: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.56.

Ko-tsubaki. (Dwarf Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Also painted in the Hirayama *Tsubaki Byôbu*, (latter 17th Century); see: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White spotted pink, medium size, semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ko-tsubaki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6 as a Japanese group name for *C.sasanqua.*

Ko-tsubaki-sashimaze. (see below), (Wabisuke), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.287: Miniature, tubular, red, single with white spots. Originated in Japan. "Ko-tsubaki" = small Camellia and "sashimaze" = text written with a finger. This is probably a synonym for **Kochô-wabisuke.** See Heibonsha, Tomita et al., 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.142.

Ko-tsubaki-sen'e. (Small Camellia 1000-fold), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.233: Small, dark crimson, rose form double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kotsubo. (Small Pot), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.174, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, campanulate single with 5 irregular, emarginate petals and a central stamen column with reddish filaments, joined for the lower half, yellow anthers with protruding style. Blooms mid-season to late, Leaves dark green, broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Selected from wild japonicas in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1965.

Kotsuzumi. (Small Drum), *(C.x vernalis),* Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of the Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, 55(2):208. A triploid cultivar of *C.x vernalis* from Japan. JCS., 1988, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50: Flower single, peach red, small size. Discovered by Tsuyoshi

Matsumura and Yatsuhiro Maeda in Inasa Town, Shizuoka Prefecture in 1977, named by Yamasaki and Hakoda.

Kôuemon-tsubaki. (Kô'emon's Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5 in the section on white variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kô'emon-tsubaki'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.163. Kô'emon was a person who lived at Kinobe, Ikeda-shi, Ôsaka.

Koukirin. Different reading for **Kôkirin.**

Kô-un. (Cloud of Perfume), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.213 as 'Kohun': Medium size, peach pink, single, tubular to bowl-shaped blossoms. Mid-season blooming. Fragrant. Large stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, broad, glabrous, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. see p.83, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* as 'Kôun'. Originated with a private family in Ôta City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshiaki Andoh in 1970. Different readings: 'Kohun'.

Kôun (Personal name) (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: White peony form double, large to very large, blooming in March to April. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Named for an acquaintance of the originator. Parents unknown. First flower seen in 2004. Found and named by Kumimitsu Suzuki.

Koura-wabishin. (Koura Scraped Stamens), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.28, p.13 with colour photo: Miniature single, red of 5 irregular petals, long, channelled, notched and a small, compact centre of stamens, white, retrogressive anthers and filaments. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, widely, shallowly serrate. Originated in Gotô Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Kouron-Jura. RHS., 1961, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, black and white photo, Fig.49, facing p.121; 124 Award of Merit. Corruption of the Japanese name **Konronkoku.**

Kouron Juro. Charles Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Corruption of the Japanese name **Konronkoku.**

Koussout. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Kossuth.**

Kôwakamai. (Dance of Kôwaka). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.93 with colour photo; English translation p.63. Medium size, pale pink changing to white, lotus form with central petaloids, fragrant. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.rusticana* 'Gyokuro' x *C.vietnamensis*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1981.

Kowei. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937. Different reading for **Kô-ei.**

Kowei Red. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Moshio.**

Kowgoyoku. Nuccios Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.19. Corruption of Japanese name **Kôgyoku.**

Kowgyoku. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Different reading for **Kôgyoku.**

Kow Oi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Culivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.124. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kô-ei.**

Koyabu. *(C.japonica)* Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. From Yamaguchi Pref.

Kôyakomachi. (Kôya Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.53, colour photo, p.214, description: Very small size, red, cup-shaped single, with a central, stamen column with large, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Kôya-komachi. (Dyer's Komachi). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.92 with colour photo; English translation p.62. Miniature, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, tubular stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing at Kagamihara in Gifu Prefecture, discovered and named by Hiroshige Hayakawa, Aichi Prefecture, in 1971.

Koyanagi. (Little Willow), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, white flower, convex in shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koya-no-ike. (Cottage by the Pond), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Light pink, large size, semi-double, striped and dotted with white, occasionally with red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Koya-no-tomoshibi. (Dyer's Light), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.91, colour photo and description: Medium size, soft pink, wide, vase-shaped single of 6 petals of irregular size and a central stamen cylinder with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. A seedling of **Meigetsu.** Originated in Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

Kôyasan. (Mount Kôya), (C.*japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630. *Hyakuchinshû:* Large, white, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kôyasan. (Mount Kôya), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Flowers red, semi-double, with 3 rows of petals, stamens spread like a tea whisk. (Higo form). Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Kôyasan" is Buddhism's famous religious mountain in Wakayama Prefecture.

Kôyô. (Facing the Sun), *(C.japonica)*, Shufu no Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, inside back cover, colour photo: Medium size, dark red, single, cup-shaped, with 5 irregular petals and a central, spreading cluster of stamens with golden anthers. Originated in Japan.

Koyoden. (Unknown), *(C.japonica)*, RHS., 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.19 in "Camellias at Windsor" by T.E. Findlay in plants received from the Japanese collection of Sir James Horlick. No description.

Kozaka-no-honoho. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.14. Different reading for **Kozaka-no-hono'o.**

Kozaka-no-hono'o. (Blaze on a Hill), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.14 as 'Kozaka-no-honoho': Very small size, vivid red, tubular, single, Late blooming. Originated in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Kozakura. (Small Cherry), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Small, cherry coloured semi-double. This is a different cultivar to the present one of this name. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kozakura. (Small Cherry), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol .I, 1972, pl.325, p.144; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.54, description, p.214: Medium to small size, semidouble of pinkish white, variously marked and streaked with rose-pink. The centre consists of a few stamens and 3 or 4 small, erect petals and petaloids. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kosakura'. The original tree has long been cultivated in the precincts of the Buddhist

Temple, Reikanji, Sakyo-ku, Kyôto. Synonyms: 'Reikanji-kozakura' and 'Kozakura-Reikanji'.

Kozakura-Reikanji. (The Reikan Temple Small Cherry), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.372, p.189, description, p.200: Leaves ovate-elliptic to broadly elliptic with a long, acuminate apex and crenate-serrulate margins. Flowers double, not so widely opened, filled with comparatively large, inner petals, white or pale pink, striped rosy pink (Spinel pink 0625/1). It has long been cultivated in the Buddhist Temple Reikan, Kyôto, Japan. Different reading: 'Reikanji-kozakura'. The name **Kozakura** is now recognised as the valid name and 'Kozakura-Reikanji' is a synonym.

Kôzan. (Mountain's Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.59. No description. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.89 with colour photo; English translation p.60. White tubular single, tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A seedling of **Shûfûraku.** Originated and released by Minoru Satô in 1978.

Kozan-no-tsuki. (Moon above Kozan), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.54, colour photo, p.214, description: Small size, white, single, opening cup-shaped, 5-6 large, overlapping, rounded petals, slightly emarginate; bold, centre stamen column, yellow anthers, pale yellow filaments. Occasionally variegated flowers appear. Leaves mid-green, elliptic with acuminate apex, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Angyo, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Kozome. (Dark Dyed), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Deep pink, double. Stamens inter-mingled with the petals. A seedling of **Kariginu.** Originated in Japan.

Kôzu-no-akebono. (Kôzu Akebono). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.90 with colour photo; English translation p.60 Medium size, pink semi-double, thick glossy petals, tubular to split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, thin, recurved. A chance seedling raised by a private family in Shido Town, discovered by Tetsurô Imayuki in 1997, named by Naoyuki Uemura. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Kôzu-no-yuki. (Snow in Kôzu). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.90 with colour photo; English translation p.60. Large, changing to white, semi-double with thick petals, wrinkled and crinkled, tubular to split stamens. Leaves elliptic, small, recurved. Upright growth. An old camellia in Shido Town, discovered by Tetsurô Imayuki, named by Naoyuki Uemura, released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Kozuru. (Baby Crane). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.102 with colour photo; English translation p.69. Small, pink shading to white at the centre, tubular to bowl shaped single with tubular stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small recurved. A cross between **Sasameyuki** and 'Shûran', originated by Tadao Yamaguchi, named and released by Tokio Hara in 1995. Naming is related to the place of origin, 'Tsurugi, which literally means the place where cranes visit. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Kôzu-tsubaki. (Kôzu Camellia), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.375, p.159, colour photo, p.347, description: Large size, full peony form, deep pink, sometimes with some white petaloids, 11-12 cm across, 50-60 petals, outer large, reflexed; inner small, erect, twisted. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Japan. "Kôzu" is a place in the Kagawa Prefecture, Shikoku Island. Selected and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1972 from old camellias raised by a private family in Shido Town.

Kozutsumi. (Small Shoulder Drum). *(C.x vernalis). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.308 with colour photo; Miniature, peach red single. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright somewhat vigorous growth with

dense branching. A Wabisuke type *C.vernalis* found by Takeshi Matsumura and Katsuhiro Maeda in Inasa Town, Shizuoka Pref., Japan in 1977, named by Yamasaki.

Kramer's Beauty. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.101, Reg. No.1699: A medium to large, vibrant red, full peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Kramer's Supreme,** originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Blooms are fragrant and growth is vigorous, compact and upright. Flowers mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Keruimo Nühai'.

Kramer's Blush. Cannon, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.1. (advert). No description. No valid publication located.

Kramer's Delight. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.101, Reg. No.1700 A large size, rose-pink, full peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Kramer's Supreme,** originated by Kramers Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Blooms are fragrant. Flowers mid-season. Plant growth is vigorous, compact and upright.

Kramer's Fluted Coral. *(C.saluenensis* hybrid), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.140: Light coral pink to darker coral on margins. Miniature to small semi-double to double with fluted petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California. Sport: **Kramer's Fluted Coral Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Aoban Shanhu'.

Kramer's Fluted Coral Variegated. *(C.saluenensis*, hybr.), SCCS, 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.150 as 'Kramer's Fluted Coral Var.': A virus variegated form of **Kramer's Fluted Coral** - Coral and white. Originated at Kramer's Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Caidi Shanhu', later changed to 'Hua Aoban Shanhu'.

Kramer's Picotee. Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1, (advert). No description. No valid publication located.

Kramer's Supreme. *(C.japonica),* Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27: A striking seedling raised by Mr August Kramer of Kramer Bros. Nurseries, Upland, California, USA. This was named **Kramer's Supreme** (Plant Patent #1583). The peony form flowers are large, full and bright red and the strong growing habit produced a well shaped plant, fragrant. Mid-season flowering. This cultivar has received the following awards: 1956. The Frank Williams Award from the SCCS. 1958. The Margarete Hertrich Award from the SCCS. 1978. The William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award, SCCS. For colour photos see: 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, facing p.144. 1981, Macoboy, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.98. It was registered with the ACS, 1983, Reg. No.1877. Sports: **Cucamonga, Kramer's Supreme Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Krammer's Supreme'. Chinese synonym: Keruimo Damudan'.

Kramer's Supreme Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76 as 'Kramer's Supreme Var.': A virus variegated form of **Kramer's Supreme** - Bright red, blotched white. Originated by Kramers Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Registration No.1878 with ACS.

Krammer's Supreme. Quaymont Ltd. Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **Kramer's Supreme.**

Kranenflamme. *(C.japonica).* An 11 year old seedlng of **Uchû-no-hikari,** first flowered 2010, pollen parent unknown. Originated by Dr Karl-Heinze Huebbers, Kranenburg, Germany, registered by Julia Westhoff, Bremen. To be introduced 2015 by W. Eberts, Tangstedt. Plant is upright and bushy, with medium growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves are flat, slightly twisted, oval, dark green, 9 cm x 5 cm. Flower is a wide open semidouble with 6-8 petals, 8-10 cm diameter x 3 cm deep. Base colour is white shaded and spotted with pink, and with prominent radial stripes and patches of red. Stamens slightly sprayed, with yellow anthers and white filaments.

Kranenkreation. *(C.hybrid),* A 13 year old seedling of **Mary Phoebe Taylor**, first flowered 2007, pollen parent unknown. Originated by Dr Karl-Heinze Huebbers, Kranenburg, Germany, registered by Julia Westhoff, Bremen. To be introduced 2016 by W. Eberts, Tangstedt. Plant is upright, bushy, with medium growth rate. Flowers midseason to late. Leaves are mid-green, flat, slightly twisted, 10 cm x 4 cm. Flowers semidouble to loose peony with 20 petals and a small number of petaloids. Colour a strong pink, 10-12 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep. Stamens tubular to sparse among petaloids, anthers yellow, filaments white.

Krazy Kat. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.28, No.4, p.28. No description. No valid listing located.

Kreena. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1952, black and white photo facing p.186: A brilliant single, red, of 7 petals and a prominent cylinder of stamens. Originated in USA by Smythe Nurseries, Ross, California, USA. Orthographic error 'Krena'.

Krena. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Kreena.**

Kristie Wilson. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.13, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.507. Originated by J. & P. Wilson, Figtree, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.reticulata* **Damanao** ('Cornelian'), pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1985. A deep pink (RHS.CC.61B – 58D) informal double of 35 petals, 15 cm diameter x 8 cm deep, which appears mid-season to late on a dense upright plant of medium growth. Leaves green, glossy, flat, lightly veined, fine serrations, apex cuspidate, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals fluted, some petaloids. Free flowering. Vibrant colour shading to white in centre.

Kristin Woodroof. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1966: Large, pink, semi-double. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.132, Reg. No.986: A 9 year old chance seedling of 'Reg Ragland' that first bloomed 1962. Originated by W.E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with light green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to Frizzle White, is 12.5 cm across. Clear, jewel pink. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Kristin Woodroof Variegated.**

Kristin Woodroof Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Kristin Woodroof V.': A virus variegated form of **Kristin Woodroof** - Jewel pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Kristy Piet. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1986, *The Camellia Review*, vol.48, No.2, p.7: Chance *C.japonica* seedling, very full, white, formal double, 4-5 cm across, with occasional pink specks and streaks. Originated in USA by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California.

Kristy Rivett. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.121. Orthographic error for **Kirsty Rivett.**

Kronebergii. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)

Kronprinzessin Carola. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1876-1877, Catalogue No.19: No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Kuaikuaihua. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua;* Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.143. Different reading for **Guaiguaihua.**

Kuaikuai Yanghongpian. (Speckled Red Petals), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989 Camellias, No.131, p.56, Colour photo [p.163]: A white spotted form of **Yanghongpian.** Originated in Sichuan Province, China: Formal double, 10 rows of petals, 8 cm in diameter. Some petals are variegated with white stripes and blotched.

Kuaile. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.reticulata* hybrid **Ann's Delight.**

Kuailewang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr., 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the American **Gay Chieftain.** Previously misspelled as 'Kuailuowang'.

Kuanbian Mingtian. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 5th Aug. 1992. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow's Dawn Bessie.**

Kuancaidai. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr., 25-5:1990. Chinese synonym for the American *C.japonica:* **Margaret Davis**.

Kuanghuan. (Revelry), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.82, No.649. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.hybrid,* **Turkish Delight.**

Kuanghuan Wanghou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Carnival Queen**.

Kuanghuan Wangzi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Carnival Prince.**

Kuang-tung Fen. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for 'Quangdongfen', synonym for **Otome.**

Kuangxiangqu. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Extravaganza.**

Kuanhou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Grace Ward.**

Kuanyin Camellia. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Guanyin Cha.**

Kuan-yin Cha. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Guanyin Cha.**

Kuanyin Pe. Different reading for **Guanyinbai.**

Kuate. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Bill Quattlebaum.**

Kubal Kain. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford Nurseries Catalogue, 1964. No description. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.79: Ruby red. Large, loose, peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Kubla Cain', 'Kubel Kain', 'Kubul Kain'. Sport: **Kubal Kain Variegated.**

Kubal Kain Supreme. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.79. Synonym for **Kubal Kain Variegated.**

Kubal Kain Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.5, p.28 as 'Kubul Kain Var.': A virus variegated form of **Kubal Kain** - Large red, spotted and speckled throughout with white. Midseason flowering. Originated at Shackelford Nurseries, Albany, Georgia, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Kubla Cain Variegated'. Synonym: 'Kubal Kain Supreme'.

Kubel Kain. Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.2, p.27. Orthographic error for **Kubal Kain.**

Kubiki. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana), Yuki Tsubaki no Kai*, 1967, black and white photo: Medium size, bud centered formal double white. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kubiki. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.108, black and white photo; see also: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.47, colour photo, p.211: Medium size, peony form, deep rose spotted white, with large, outer petals and a central mass of small, semierect, twisted petals, petaloids and the occasional stamen all intermixed. Leaves broad-lanceolate, light green, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, petioles hirsute. Resembles **Kita-no-nada.** Originated in Jo'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1972.

Kubiki-no-sato. (Kubiki Hamlet), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.373, p.190, colour photo, p.200, description: Leaves olive green. elliptic to broad elliptic-lanceolate, apices long acuminate, glossy, manifestly serrate at the margins, 6.-7.3 cm long x 2.8-3.6 cm wide. Flowers complete formal double, pale pink, densely striped with deep rose (Currant red 821/3). Petals 44-54, diminishing in size to the centre. Late flowering. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kubla Cain. Gentry, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.4, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Kubal Kain.**

Kubo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Cameron Cooper.**

Kubota-de-enju. (Kubota's Longevity), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5 in the section for varieties with white variegated leaves. Round leaves with white spots. May be synonymous with 'Enju-tsubaki' in the 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kubota-de-kingyo-aochafu. (Kubota's Fishtail with Greenish Brown Variegated Leayes)., *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno. 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Fishtail leaves with brownish variegation. Synonym: 'Kitazawa-kingyo'. (Believed extinct), Different reading: 'Kubota-de-kingyo-aochahu'. Originated in Japan.

Kubul Cain. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.9. Orthographic error for **Kubal Kain.**

Kubusu-gawa. (Kubusu River), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.230, p.116, colour photo, p.159, description: Leaves broadly elliptic, apices shortly acuminate, strongly serrate upper half, 6.1-8.2 cm long x 3.2-4.2 cm wide. Flowers thickly double, rosy pink (Carmine 21/3-21/1) - paler to the centre; petals 44-52, emarginate, irregularly waved. Stamens in double circle, mostly changed to petaloids. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Mr Keiji Matsui, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Kuchibeni. (Lipstick), *(C.japonica)*, Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Itô, Jukyû 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large size, white, with red margins. semi-double flower with central stamen cylinder. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Sakachûhana'. Resembles **Shuchûka.**

Kuchibeni. (Lipstick), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kô'eki Chikinshô*, vol.2; Shirai-Bunka, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large size, single flower, white with red margin. Also listed by Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kudatama. (Ancient Cylindrical Jewels), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.331, p.138, colour photo, p.247, description: Small size, white, single with 5-7 petals, incurved to form a spherical shape. Buds do not always open properly. Leaves mid-green, broad elliptic, margins shallow crenate-serrate. A seedling of **Nagara.** Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.211.

Kuei Fei Cha. Different reading for 'Guifei Cha', (**Yangfei Cha**).

Kuer. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Mattie Cole.**

Kuei-hsia. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for 'Guixia', (**Captain Rawes**).

Kuei-yeh T'ao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Guiye Taohong.**

Kuei-yeh Yang-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Guiye Yanghong.**

Kuei Yeh Yin Hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.157. Different reading for 'Guiye Yin-hong', synonym for **Daguiye.**

Kûge. (Flower in the Sky). *(C.x williamsii). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.289 with colour photo; Small to medium semi-double, white with some thin red stripes, lotus form, tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size. Upright and densely branched. A cross of **Tsuki-no-fue** x **Our Betty,** originated by Misoji Yamaguchi and released in 2009.

Kuigyo-subaki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Kuihong. (Red Sunflower), Shanghai Botanical Gardens List, 1985. Large, red, anemone form. Originated in China.

Kujaku. (Peacock), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1956, *Chinkashû:* Small, red, single; lily leaf Camellia. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.213, p.372; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.191, p.97, colour photo, p.146: Leaves linear, thick textured; margins obscurely crenate; petioles glabrous. Flowers red, (Carmine 21) with 12-22 linear petals. Stamens long, irregular, few. Flowers mid-season. The variegated form is called **Hakuhan-kujaku.** Originated in Mikawa, Chûbu District, Japan. Sport of **Mikawa-yuriba.** Synonym: 'Peacock Camellia', 'Benikujaku'. Has been erroneously called 'Yuri-tsubaki', the name of a different cultivar. See Shû'eisha, Nakamura, Tsuneo, 1971, *Genshoku Satsuki Tsubaki*, p.325 for a complete description. See colour photos: p.32-33, *Kyôno Tsubaki to Tera* 1981.

Kujaku-no-mai. (Dance of the Peacock). *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en, Niigata, Catalogue, 1990-1991, p.1. Kinji Ohara, Chiba, 1993-1994, *List of Camellias*: A seedling of **Kujaku.** Deep red, slender petals, semi-double, medium size, lotus shape. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kujaku-tsubaki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.441, p.182. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.46, 211; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.332: Synonym for **Hakuhan-kujaku.**

Kûkai-Nisei. (Kûkai II), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.215, colour photo and description: small size, vermilion, wide, campanulate single with a small, central stamen column with white, infertile anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves light green, broad lanceolate, apices long tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Gotô Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. 'Kûkai" was an ancient Buddhist priest.

Kukyoku. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.12, C-19. The Japanese reading for the Chinese **Jiuqu** (Nine Bends).

Kumabotan. (Bear Peony), *(C.japonica),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28: A paler colour form of **Benidaikagura.** Originated in Japan.

Kumaga'e. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Flowers, cardinal red, single, flat, inner petals curved at edge, large stamen cluster. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kumagai', but it is uncertain that this ancient cultivar is the same as the existing one.

Kumaga'e-shibori. (Kumaga'e Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Flowers cardinal red, large size, early blooming, may be variegated. A sport of 'Kumaga'e'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kumagai. (Hero in a Kabuki Drama), *(C.japonica),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.29: Magificent single with big, long, drooping leaves and enormous, flat, open flowers, vermilion scarlet, contrasting with golden yellow petaloid anthers in a flat circle. See colour photos:

Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.170, p.85; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.112; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.223. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.47 as **Kumagai** from the Kansai district. Dark crimson (Currant red 821/3), up to 13 cm across, 5-7 petals, 150 spreading stamens with large. yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves large, broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, shortly acuminate, flat, thick texture, coarsely crenate. A very old cultivar from Kyôto, Japan. Synonym: 'Kômyô'. Sport: 'Kumagai-shibori'. There are many cultivars resembling this in Kansai, Kumamoto or Chûbu in Japan. "Kumagai" is a Daimyô family surname decending from the Taira Clan of the 8th century.

Kumagai. (Hero in a Kabuki Drama). (Higo), Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki,1830. No description. Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Single, very large, deep red, large stamen cluster. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement*, p.72: Flower, dark red, 13 cm across, 5-7 petals. Stamens fully opened, white. Leaf, very large, ovate elliptic. Occasionally petaloids appear. Hiratsuka, Taizô, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.13, 32: Dark crimson, 13 cm across, 5-7 petals white stamens in a spreading circle. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, pl.11, p.42 has **Kumagai** from Kansai and Kumamoto. This and the previous camellia seem somewhat similar. Orthographic error: 'Kumgai'. Different reading: 'Kumagaya'. Synonym: 'Higo-kumagai'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.124, 240.

Kumagai de Gaujacq. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; A special form of **Kumagai.** No further details.

Kumagai (Kansai). (*C.japonica* hybrid). *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.110 & p.125; No description. From Kyoto Pref., Japan.

Kumagai (Nagoya). (Kumagai from Nagoya), (Higo), Perkins, III, 1979, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No,2. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.179, Reg. No.1930: A large dark crimson, Higo chance seedling, mid-season blooming, originated in Japan. Flower size, 10.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 6 petals, 3 large and 3 smaller. Plant growth is upright, spreading and open with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. Orthographic errors: 'Kumgai'(Nagoya), 'Kumagai'(Nagoyo).

Kumagai. Different reading for **Kumaga'e.**

Kumagai (Nagoya). SCCS., 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.62. Orthographic error for **Kumagai (Nagoya).**

Kumagai-shibori. (Kumagai Variegated), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Different reading for **Kumaga'e-shibori.**

Kumagai-tsubaki. (Kumagai Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.509; Jikeikyôki, 1632:- Small fuchsine pink, single, 6-7 petals, central stamen column with white filaments. Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'oden:* Single, deep red, large stamen cluster. Similar to the 1789 *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* cultivar, if not the same. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kumagaya. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.110, p.187: Medium size, crimson single Higo, with 5-6 uneven petals and large, spreading stamen cluster. According to Tuyama, this resembles **Kumagai** but leaves are more slender and flowers are smaller than **Kumagai** or **Kômyô**. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Kumagaye-tsubaki. Joshua Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening of Japan*, p.117. Synonym for **Kumagai.**

Kumamoto Castle. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, N.S.W. Foundation Branch, *Newsletter*, Issue No.9, Oct.1984, p.4: A seedling of **Nancy Bird;** an informal double with 5 tiers of red petals. Originated in Australia.

Kuma-no-nada. (Name of Ocean near Wakayama), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.47, description, p.211: Large, dark crimson, single of 6 petals, 3 large and 3 smaller, all with irregular and emarginate edges about a large, spreading stamen cluster, opens flat. Leaves mid-green, matt, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. A seedling of Daikagura. Originated and released by Juraku'en Nursery in 1967.

Kumano-o. (Tail of the Bear), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.689: Small, three teired, dark crimson semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kumasaka. (Character in a Kabuki Drama who was an infamous Robber), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Large size, double, pink flower with red steaks. Corolla is wide and round in shape. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* For the modern cultivar of this name see colour photos: Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*, colour illustration. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl. 21; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.215, p.109. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.197; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.98. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.47, 211. Leaves elliptic, broadly elliptic or narrowly ovate-elliptic, apices sharply acuminate, glossy, dark green, venation slightly impressed, margins serrate. Flowers variable, basically peony form occasionally semi-double and rose form double. Colour deep rose (Crimson 22/1), averaging 10.5 cm across x 4 cm deep; two rows of outer petals, broad and flat, widely emarginate, inner petals suddenly smaller and irregular, dividing stamen groups. Late flowering. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonyms: 'Kumasaka-beni', 'Benikumasaka', 'Lady Marion', 'Hollyhock', 'Jean Kerr', 'Sherbrook', 'Zada Headley', 'Lady Marian', 'Maiden'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Kumosaka', 'Kumazaka', 'Kumsata'. Sports: **Kumasaka White, Hanatachibana.** Pseudonyms: 'Mariana Gaete', 'Benikarako'. Chinese synonym 'Xiongban'.

Kumasaka-beni. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.9. Synonym for **Kumasaka.**

Kumasaka Variegated. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.22. Synonym for **Hanatachibana.**

Kumasaka White. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.69: A white sport of **Kumasaka**, identical except for colour, originated by Hudsen, USA.

Kumazaka. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.428. Different reading for **Kumasaka.**

Kumekurenai. (Red Camellia from Kume). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.82 with colour photo; English translation p.55. Medium to large size, deep red, rose form to formal double. Flowers early. Leaves broadly elliptic, large, clear veins. Upright, vigorous growth. An old camellia in Okinawa, named by Sitarô Niizato in 1975. From Okinawa Prefecture.

Kumeshi-karahashi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.141. Synonym for **Giboshi.**

Kumeshiranami. (White Waves of Kume). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.82 with colour photo; English translation p.55. Small to medium size, white sake cup-shaped to trumpet single, pinched stamen cylinder. Flowers early. Leaves obovate to oblong, medium to large. Spreading, vigorous growth. The original tree survives at a private family on Kumejima Island. Named and released by Okinawa Camellia Club in 1991. From Okinawa Prefecture.

Kume-shiratami. (White waves at Kume Island). *(C.japonica)*, Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa in JCS Tsubaki, 1994, No.33, p.35, illust. p.33: Small white, cup to trumpet shaped single. Blooms mid-season. Leaves oblong-elliptic, medium size. Bush spreading and sturdy. Originated on Kume Island, Japan.

Kumgai. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.141. Orthographic error for **Kumagai.**

Kumgai (Nagoya). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.179. Orthographic error for **Kumagai (Nagoya).**

Kumibe-goshi. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Single, deep red, white spotted, large size. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kumie. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.82 with colour photo; English translation p.55. Medium size, pale pink graduating to whiteat the centre, trumpet shaped single with rounded petals, cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Berenice Boddy,** named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1986. From Okayama Prefecture.

Kumimi Guruma. Ingwerson Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yukimiguruma.**

Kum-no-mine. "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.66; Orthographic error for **Kumo-no-mine.**

Kumo-i. (Palace), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15: Kasuya, Kamegorô. 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, semi-double with three rows, blush pink with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Corrupted name: 'Kumoni'.

Kumo-i. (Palace), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large size flower, double, deep persimmon red, with darker red streaks. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kumoi-no-sora. (Cloudy Sky), (Higo), Tamura, 1956, *Higo Tsubaki Shinkaki:* Pink with white margins, large. A sport of **Mine-no-kumo.** Originated in Japan.

Kumoka. (Cloudy), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White, large, blooms single and semi-double on same plant. Stamens irregularly degenerate. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kumoma-no-tsuki. (Moon Between Clouds), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16. Large size, single, white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kumoni. Hillier's Arboretum, 1987, *Hampshire County Council File*, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kumo-i.**

Kumo-no-mine. (Cloud Ridge) *(C.hiemalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.66 as 'Kum-no-mine'; White, the reverse of outer petals peach red, double, medium size, early. From Kurume, Japan.

Kumo-no-ue. (Over the Clouds), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.12: Purplish pink. Large single with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Kumo-no-yama. (Mountain of Clouds), *(C.sasanqua),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kumo-no-yeal. Woodward, 1978, *International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.81. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kumo-no-ue.**

Kumosaka. Manning, 1934, *Plant Buyers Index.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kumasaka.**

Kumsata. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kumasaka.**

Kung Fen. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Komoku Keimô.* Different reading for **Gongfen.**

Kungfen. Feng et al., 1986. *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.163. Different reading for **Gongfen.**

Kuni-no-hikari. (Glory of the Nation), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ishizawa & Hagiya, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1967, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8. Described only as formal double. Originated in Japan.

Kuni-no-hikari. (Glory of the Nation), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan:* Very large, 10 cm across, red, 6-7 petals with a spreading stamen cluster of about 150, with pale, reddish filaments, Blooms mid-season. Large leaves, broad-ovate, dark green, apices acute, margins serrate. A seedling of 'Higo-yamato-nishiki' Originated in Kumamoto, Japan ca.1910 by Tatsuo Fujimoto, and named **Kuni-no-hikari** in 1960. Synonym: 'Benitaiheiraku'. For colour photos see: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Tsubaki*, pp.28, 12. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.174; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.22; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.170, 171; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.47.

Kunishirazu. (Unknown Land), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômokû:* Red streaks an pink ground, double. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.453: Light pink ground with pink splashes, white base. Semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kunizukushi. (All Provinces), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômokû:* White, variegated with red. Large double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kunlunhei. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.53. Chinese synonym for **Konronkoku.**

Kunmingchun. (Kunming Spring), *(C.reticulata)*, Durrant, 1972, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.45, p.4: Speaking of postcards from a folder entitled "Yunnan Chahua": 'Kunming Spring'. This shows two, bright pink, semi-double flowers. The petals are veined and the centre ones are folded over in a rabbit eared manner...they have a high centre and looks like 'Early Peony', ('Tsaomudan'). Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.54, colour photo and description: Leaves long-obovate to oblong, thin, flat, apices short pointed, bases cuneate, 7.5-10.5 cm long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.57D), diameter 11-12 cm. Petals 19-22 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls undulate, erect, margins notched. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups, partially petaloid. Pistils well developed. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollenated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: 'K'un-ming-ch'un'. Synonyms: 'Kunming Spring', 'Kunming's Spring'.

K'un-ming-ch'un. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. A different reading for **Kunmingchun.**

Kunming Spring. Feng et al., 1980, *Yunnan Shan Chahua.* Western synonym for **Kunmingchun.**

Kunming's Spring. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Synonym for **Kunmingchun.**

Kunpû. (Balmy Breeze), *(C.saluenensis x C.sasanqua)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.212: White, with a pink cast, single of changing form, tubular to sake-cup, of 5-6 petals with lacinated petal edges, fragrant, extremely small, blooms early; ovaries hirsute. Leaves long-ovate, very small, apices blunt acute, margins shallowly serrulate. Plant habit, vigorous, wide spreading, weeping. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Dr Carter from the cross *C.saluenensis x* 'Hime-sazanka'.

Kunrun Jura. Lanning Roper, 1954, RHS., *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.8, p.139. Corruption of the Japanese name **Konronkoku.**

Kunshilanren. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Queenslander.**

Kupo. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.567, p.69. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Cameron Cooper.**

Kuragatake. (Name of a Mountain behind Kanazawa City), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.141, p.71, colour photo, p.129, description as 'Kura-ga-take': Leaves broadly elliptic, dark green, convex on upper surface, venation impressed, margins crenate, 6.4-8.7 cm long x 4.2-4.8 cm wide; petioles 6 mm long, very hairy. Flowers single, dark red, (Currant red 821 /3) single with 5-7 petals, oblong, cm x 3 cm. Stamen column 3 cm high, anthers yellow, filaments reddish. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kurahashi. (Granary Bridge), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Large, double, purple flower with many white spots. Resembles a lotus flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kurahashi. (Place Name), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large size, red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kuraihimo. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellias*, colour photo, p.32 as 'Ichû'. Same characters as **Kurai-no-himo.**

Kurai-no-himo. (Braid of Court Rank), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan.* First transliteration, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.22: Deep crimson, rounded petals, single, large. See color photo, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.72: Large, 10 cm across, scarlet of 6-7 petals and 120 spreading stamens with white filaments. Leaves narrow-ovate, large, thick, outer margins a little wavy. Flowers mid-season. Different readings: 'Kurai-himo', 'Ichû', 'Ichiu', 'Kurai-no-shimo'. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.31 & 13, as 'Ichû'. Generally known as **Ichû** in Japan. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan.

Kurai-no-shimo. Settsu Raikôyen Co Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.13. Different reading for **Kurai-no-himo.**

Kureha. (Place Name), *(C.sasanqua)*, Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: Rose-pink flowers with darker spots. Medium size, single. Originated in Japan.

Kureha. (Chinese Costume), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.48, colour photo, p.212, description: White, single with 5-6 large petals with crinkled margins and a dominent stamen cylinder with pale yellow anthers and light creamy filaments, early flowering. Leaves a little obovate, mid-green, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrulate. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Last character in name is different to sasanqua above.

Kurenai. (Red), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Flower red, formal double, medium size, white spotted. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kurenai. (Red). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.82 with colour photo; English translation p.55. Medium size, deep red semi-double. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size dull. Upright growth with sparse branches. A cross between *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) and *C.sasanqua* **Crimson King.** Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1996. From Osaka.

Kurenai-no-giku. (Red Wild Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.14: Small to medium size, deep red, tubular single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.332 with black and white photo; English translation p.229. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Somewhat spreading growth. A seedling of **Kikuzuki.** Originated by Morimoto, released by Yoshio Yamada in 1983.

Kurenai-no-sakazuki. (Red Sake Cup), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.25, p.4: Seedling of **Amagashita** raised by Funakoshi Kôji, Aichi, Japan. A single, deep red, medium size with tall, domed stamen cluster. Flower opens flat. Blooms mid-season.

Kurenai-sankô. (Red 'Sankô'), *(C.rusticana)*, JCS., 1986, *Japan Camellia*, No.21, p.4, colour photo: A variety selected from the wild at Yahiko Village, Niigata-ken, Japan. A dark red, single, about 3 cm across with very small petal whorls. Flowers mid-season to late. Petals are round and cylindrical, 3 in number; stamens cylindrical. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, margins serrate. Plant habit upright and spreading. Resembles **Sankô.** Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.189. Different reading: 'Benisankô'. Named by Hideyo Katô in 1982, released by Toshio Onozuka.

Kure-otome. (Ancient China's 'Otome'), *(C.japonica)*, Saitama Engei & Co. Catalogue, 1911, p.6: Pink, formal double flower, carmine stripes. Originated in Japan.

Kuretake. (Ancient Chinese Bamboo), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Cardinal red, large size, single flower. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kuretake. (Ancient Chinese Bamboo), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1966; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.269, p.137, description, p.172: Leaves olive green, ovate to ovate-oblong, often concave on upper surface, margins finely serrulate; petiole very hairy. Flowers formal double, petals imbricated, strongly concave, rosy red (Rose opal 022-022/1). Flowers mid-season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kurikara. (Name of a Pass in Ishikawa), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.301, p.152, colour photo, p.180, description: Leaves olive green, narrowly oblong to elliptic, venation impressed, margins strongly serrate, 7-8.6 cm long x 3.5-4.4 cm wide. Petioles 7-11 mm long, more or less hairy. Flowers of peony form, rose (Rose madder 23/1) blotched or marbled white with a prominent, central stamen group. Petals 9-11, the largest 5.5 cm x 4.3 cm, strongly emarginate with 2-6 additional, inner petals and 48-166 petaloids. Stamens spreading, yellow anthers, filaments pale creamy to rosy red. Flowers late. Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. "Kurikara" is the name of an historic Mountain pass in Ishikawa Prefecture.

Kuriyama-nishiki. (Brocade of Mount Kuri), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.282, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink with deep crimson streaks, single with 5 rounded petals with cleft apices and a central stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Kuro Delight. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2506. Semi-double, maroon, with yellow anthers and white filaments. Long blooming season, cold hardy to -15° F. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.4, colour photo before p.1. A seedling of **Kuro-tsubaki** x 'Variety Z' (**Z**). The 17 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 20 petals. Plant growth is slow and spreading. The dark green leaves are 12.7 cm long x 4.2 cm wide.

Kurobe. (Mountain's Name), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No,12, p.16, pl.32, p.8; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.110, black and white photo: Medium size, 10 cm across, pink spattered with small white spots, peony form with large, undulate, exterior petals and a centre of smaller, erect, folded petals intermixed with the stamens. Petals about 40. Late flowering. Leaves glossy, mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins sharply serrulate, venation reticulate. Plant habit erect and vigorous. Collected in 1967 in Kurobe City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan from an old tree 7-8 m. tall. Named and released by Toyama Camellia Enthusiasts Club around 1970. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.432; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.49; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.376.

Kurobeni-sazanka. (Dark Red Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.34 as 'Kurobeni-sazanko': Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45: Medium size, dark red single. Early flowering. Originated in the Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Kurobeni-sazanko. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.34. Orthographic error for **Kurobeni-sazanka.**

Kurobeni-shirochoji-iri-tsutsuzaki. *(C.japonica),* de Rothschild, 1963, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No,17, p.143 as 'Kuro-beni-Shiro-Choji-iri-tsutsu-zaki': This is more a description of the flower. The first two characters mean dark red and the next four "shiro cho ji iri" indicate that it has white spots on the petals, the next character means tube - a red tubular form flower with white spots. Originated in Japan.

Kuroboshi. (Bullseye), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* A 5 petalled single, four white and one dark red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kuroboshi. (Bullseye), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double with 3 rows of petals. White with small spots and splashes of red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Kurohoshi'.

Kuroboshi. (Bullseye), *(C,japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.576: Medium size, white, peony form with golden stamens interspersed with small petals in the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kuroda-no-shiro. (White Camellia from Kurado), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon No Chinka*, p.45 colour photo and description: Small size, white, tubular single with central, pale yellow, large stamen cylinder. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, margins shallowly serrulate. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling of a cultivar, named and released by Mitsoroku Makino in 1980s.

Kurofune. (Black Ship). *(C.hybrid). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.285 with colour photo; Medium size, dark red single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Beni-kujaku** x (**Kuro-tsubaki** x *C.chekiangoleosa*), named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1998.

Kurohime. (Black Princess). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.331; English translation p.230. Small, dark red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamens, filaments pale red. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Matsuyama City, Ehime prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1985.

Kurohoshi. Different reading for **Kuroboshi.**

Kuroi-hitomi. (Dark Eyes). *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en, Niigata, 1994-1995, Retail List: Dark red, small single. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Kurokami. (Black Deity), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.30, p.13,, colour photo: Brilliant, deep red, small size, single, opening cup-shaped with 5-6 rounded, embracing, slightly notched petals. Stamens in a central column, pinched in at apex, anthers yellow, filaments white, pinkish at base, joined for the lower third. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Kuroko. (Beauty Spot), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.48, colour photo, p.212, description: Medium size, pink, single with a thin, irregular, white margin to the 5-6 large, crinkled petals, with the stamens in a spreading, dominant, yellow ring. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Kurojishi. (Black Lion), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.48, colour photo, p.212, description: Medium size, deep crimson, full, peony form; no stamens visible. Leaves

light green, apices acuminate, elliptic, margins serrulate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Himejishi'.

Kuro-renge. (Black Lotus). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.84 with colour photo; English translation p.56. Medium to large, blackish crimson, lotus-form semi-double, tubular stamens tending to fall into disorder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, small. Upright, compact growth. A chance seedling of **Kon-wabisuke,** named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1989. From Tokyo.

Kurosawa-haku. (Kurosawa's White). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.331; English translation p.229. Small, white single, thick petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A selected wild japonica raised by the Kurosawa family on Izu Ôshima Island. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1969.

Kurosawa-mokkô. (Kurosawa Woodcarver), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.256: Large size, white, open peony form with emarginate petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kurozawa-mokkô'.

Kuroshin-tsubaki. (Dark Stamens Camellia), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, p.116, p.120, colour photo, botanical drawing and description: Small size, china rose, saucer shaped single of 8-9 petals with incurved edges, an irregular cluster of stamens, filaments ivory white, anthers dark chocolate brown. Leaves broad-ovate, glossy olive green, margins serrate. Originated in Japan.

Kuroshio. (Japanese Current), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.48, colour photo, p.212, description: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, dark scarlet, with 6-7 large, irregular petals and a compact, central stamen column with pinkish filamens joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, broad elliptic, apices acute, margins finely serrulate. Blooms midseason to late. See p.189, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated on Izu Ôshima Island, Japan. Discovered and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1969.

Kuro-subaki. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.49. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kurotsubaki.**

Kurosuzume. (Black Sparrow), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.134, p.67, colour photo, p.127, description: Leaves ovate-oblong, to broadly elliptic, rounded bases, thin, venation impressed, margins minutely serrulate, 4.9-6.8 cm x 2.1-2.9 cm wide; petioles pale green, 5-6 mm long, densely hairy. Single with 6-8 petals, unequal, erect or cupped, red, (Currant red 821/1-2). Stamens short, 1.2 cm long with reddish filaments. Flowers mid-season. Found in the wild in Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Kurosuzume (Tokyo). (Black Sparrow). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.83 with colour photo; English translation p.56. Small, dark red, lotus-form double, small stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, small, wavy. Slow, spreading growth, dense branches. A chance seedling of **Kuro-tsubaki.** Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1992.

Kuro-tsubaki. (Black Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Mizumo, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section for unusual leaves. Double as for the red 'Irokuroki' like the 'Mokurenbana', meaning dark red flower. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Tokyo Nursery Catalogue, 1896 and the Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Nursery catalogue, 1912-1913: "Black-red with a purple shade" and Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935 describes it as a "brilliant, black, double flower". For modern colour photos see: Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* colour pl.; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia, Its Appreciation and Artistic...*, p.198; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.132; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.274; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.2: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1973, pl.155; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.48; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour*

Dictionary of Camellias, p.98. Leaves dull green, lanceolate elliptic to elliptic, finely serrate, petioles glabrous, nigrescent, buds nigrescent. Flowers semi-double to open peony with narrow petals and irregular stamens, dark red. (Currant red 821/1). Flowers late season. Young shoots and roots show dark purplish colour. Synonyms: 'Black Prince', 'Black Jap', 'Purpurea', 'Old Port', 'Black Camellia'. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Kuru-subaki', 'Kuto-tsubaki' 'Kuro-subaki', 'Kuru Tsubaki'. Chinese synonym 'Heichun'.

Kuro-wabisuke. (Black Wabisuke), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.58; Katayama, 1960. *Tsubaki Ochabana;* Saitama Botanical Gardens, 1960, *Plant List;* Minagawa, 1962, *Chinkashû.* Also see following colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.131; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.273; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.73; Leaves narrowly oblong-elliptic, shortly cuspidate-acuminate at apex, dark green. obscurely serrulate. Flowers single, dark red, (Currant red 821/1) often veined deeper colour. Flowers mid-season. Plant habit, slow growing. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. An account of these "black Camellias" appears in the *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974 in a report of cytological studies by Dr W. Ackerman in which he recommends this group of plants be designated *C.japonica* (Purpurea Group). Katayama lists what appears to be the same form under the name **Eiraku.** Chinese synonym 'Heituozhu'.

Kuroyuri. (Black Lily), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.1, A-4; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.227, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, dark red, campanulate, lily-like blooms, with 5 long, strap-like petals and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third. Mid-season blooming. Leaves deep green, narrowly elliptic, apices tapering, long acuminate, margins finely serrulate. A seedling of **Kujaku.** Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Originated and released by Yoshihiko Mishima in 1979.

Kurozome. (Dark Dyed), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1954: Medium size, formal double, off-white. Originated in Japan. Sport of **Haku-otome.** Possible error for **Sumizome.**

Kurozawahaku. (Kurozawa White), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.46, colour photo and description: Medium size, white with a cream centre, wide, cup-shaped single with 6 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with creamy filaments, joined for the lower half and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, wide ovate, margins serrate. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan.

Kurozuru. (Black Crane), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.48, colour photo, p.212, description: Deep crimson, single, opening cup-shaped with 6-7 large, overlapping petals and a bold, compact, central stamen cylinder, slightly spreading. Leaves broad-elliptic to elliptic, mid-green, apices blunt acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Ôno City, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.83 with colour photo; English translation p.56. A cultivar at a private family in Fukui Prefecture. Named by Tokuji Ôoka in 1974, released by Yoshizumi Tobioka.

Kurrajong. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1959, *Camellia Annual*, No.6, p.21, Reg. No.35: Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of **Great Eastern.** Formal double, creamy white. Blooms mid-season to late., Flowers 10 cm across. Foliage similar to parent.

Kurtzii. *(C.japonica),* Morren, 1836, *L'Horticulteur Belge*, pl.51, p.51: Originated by Kurtz of Baltimore, USA and imported to France by Faucheux about 1843: A seedling of **Anemoniflora** with the foliage showing a resemblance to the parent with its fine, sharp serration. The 5 outer petals are orbicular, notched at the apex, and of an intense rose-red with very fine purplish veining. The centre petals are very small, erect, numerous, serried, pleated, of a pure white with veins and touches of violet and borders of yellow.

Kuru Tsubaki. Coolidge Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1952. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kuro-tsubaki.**

Kuruijishi. (Raging Lion), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.212: Red linear markings on a soft, peach-pink ground and white spots, irregular, open, peony form, outer petals reflexed. Early blooms. Leaves ovate, small with small, sharp serrations and acuminate apex. Petioles hairy. The name was given because of the great variation in flower colour and form. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Kurumasaka. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Reprint. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kurumazaka'.

Kuruma-yadori. (Ancient Parking Place), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large size, semi-double flowers, white with pink graduation towards the margins, narrow petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kurume-akebono. (Kurume 'Akebono'), *(C.hiemalis)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.39: Medium size, rose-red, formal double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Kurume-benikirin. ('Red Kirin' from Kurume). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.46 with colour photo; Vermilion with neutral white markings, medium size formal double. Upright growth. Leaves medium size, elliptic, base obtuse, margins revolute. An 80 year old tree in a private garden in Kusano-machi, Japan.

Kurume-genji. (see below), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.109, black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.440; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.48, colour photo, p.212: Medium size, open, peony form, rose pink, veined deeper colour, bordered white; outer petals large, emarginate, inner petals folded, erect, dividing stamens into 3-5 fascicles. Often various sports of white, red and striped flowers appear. Leaves lanceolate-elliptic, apices acuminate, shiny mid-green, margins shallowly serrate. Synonyms: 'Nanairo-tsubaki', 'Chûbu-tônishiki'. Similar to **Hikarugenji.** Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Has a variegated leaf sport known as **Ueda-sakuraba.** "Kurume" is the name of a district in Japan and "Genji" was a prince of the Minamoto Clan made famous by the book "Genji-Monagatari", (Tale of Genji) by Murasaki, Shikibu.

Kurume-goshiki-tsubaki. ('Goshiki-tsubaki' from Kurume). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.24; Parti-coloured, small single. A 90 year old tree in Kusano-machi.

Kurume-hino-tsukasa. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.298 with colour photo; English translation p.209. Synonym for the *C.hiemalis* **Hi-no-tsukasa** from Kurume**.**

Kurume-kikôshi. (Young Nobleman from Kurume). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.38 with colour photo; Soft pink, small formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved at both extremities. Late flowering. A 200 year old tree in Kusano-machi, Japan.

Kurume-kingyo. *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.85 with colour photo; A garden tree raised at the Ishibashi Cultural Center, Kurume, Japan. Presumed to be a seedling of the fish-tailed camellia **(Kingyo-tsubaki).** Soft pink with crimson streaks and spots. Medium size, saucer-shaped single. Short, prominent stamen column. Vigorous, spreading growth. Leaves large, narrowly elliptic, and fish-tailed at the apex. Flowers mid-season to late.

Kurume-komachi. (Kurume's Beautiful Girl). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.8; Soft pink fading to white at base. Small standard single, tubular stamen cluster. Originated by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Kurume-mikenjaku. (‘Mikenjaku’ from Kurume). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.44 with colour photo; Vermilion with bold white markings. Large formal double to peony form. Small split stamen cluster. Upright habit. Leaves large, long elliptic. Late flowering. A 120 year old tree at Kusano Elementary School, Kusano-machi, Japan.

Kurume-otome. (Kurume Maiden), *(C,japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.2, A-77; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.390, colour photo and description: Light pink, medium to large formal double. Leaves glossy, dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku’oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshikatsu Ueno in 1990.

Kurume-shiranami. (White Waves of Kurume), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.335, colour photo and description: Medium size, white with bright red speckles and a few stripes, semi-double of 2-3 rows of emarginate, ovate petals, somewhat waved, and a central stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, oblong-ovate, apices blunt acute. Originated in Kurume, Fuku’oka Prefecture, Japan.

Kurume-shokkô. (‘Shokkô’ from Kurume), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.244, description, p.245, colour photo: Medium size, brilliant red with white variegation, wide, cup shaped single with a central stamen cylinder, having pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kurume, Fukutoka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Shokkô.** Named and released by Takatoshi Matsuno in 1970.

Kurume-tamatebako. (Treasure Box from Kurume). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.39 with colour photo; White with red streaks. Medium size formal.double. Flowers shatter. Upright plant. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Late flowering. A 200 year old tree in a private garden, Kusano-machi, Japan.

Kurun Jura. RHS., 1953, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.7, p.153. Corruption of the Japanese name ‘Konronkuro’, different reading for **Konronkoku.**

Kusaka. (Under the Sun), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.573: Small, cupped, semi-double, 3-4 rows of petals, crimson and pink with a broad, white margin. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kusakami. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41. Different reading for “Sôshi”, synonym for **Sôshi-arai.**

Kusano-haku. (White camellia from Kusano). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.8; Pure white, small campanulate single. Flowers mid-season. Named by the Kurume Camellia Society, Japan.

Kusensunago. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Kushidama-cha. (Skewered Jewel Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Listed only as red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Chinese reading: ‘Zhuanzhu Cha’.

Kushi-no-ha. (Comb Leaf). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.222 with colour photo; Small red tubular single with tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves lanceolate, medium size, coarsely denticulate. Spreading, somewhat dwarf growth. A seedling of ‘Hiiragiba-tsubaki’, (**Hiiragi-tsubaki**), originated and named by Shinichi Nogichi, released in 1998. From Tokyo, Japan.

Kushima-no-haru. (Spring in Kushima). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.80 with colour photo; English translation p.54. Small, pink, occasionally with white stripes, bowl shaped single, tubular stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in

Kushima Island, Ômura City, discovered and named by Yoshinori Amano in 1992. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Kusudama. (Ornamental Ball, decoration for Boy's Festival, May 5th), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.366; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.8, colour photo: Medium size, 10 cm across, variant peony form, irregular to normal form with inner curved petals, with a pale, pink ground, peppered and flecked crimson. Leaves oblong to wide-ovate with an abrupt, acute apex, impressed venation, dark green, shallowly serrate margins. Early flowering. A cross from (**Tarô'an** x **Iwane-shibori**) x 'Seihi', originated by Satô, Minoru, Nagajima-gun, Aichi Prefecture, Japan and approved by the Chûbu Camellia Society Registration Board in Apr.1970. Synonym: 'Chûbu-kusudama', 'Yuba-shibori'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.255. Note: Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan* lists this as 'Yuba-shibori' and classes it as a *C.rusticana.* Chinese synonym 'Gongchangjiao' as 'Yuba-shibori'.

Kusudama. (Ornamental Ball), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.107; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.46. Flowers deep red, peony form double with wavy petals, late blooming. Originated in Higashi Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan and named by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966. Resembles **Hatano.** Different reading: 'Kusutama'.

Kusutama. Different reading for **Kusudama.**

Kute Kate. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2724. Originated and propagated by John L. Spencer, Lakeland, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.118 with colour photo; A 13 year old seedling of **Edna Campbell**, first flowered 2003. The 7 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep flowers are bright red and of formal double or peony form. The centre develops a mass of small petaloids as the flower ages. Growth is upright and open, at average rate. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Kuto-tsubaki. Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camellie***,** p.191. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kuro-tsubaki.**

Kwan Yuen. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 15 cm plus diameter semi-double to rose form, coral-rose flower. Like a larger **Coral Delight**. Prefers warm summers with some sun protection. Strong, compact plant. A cross of **Buddha** x **Coral Delight.** Flowers midseason. Originated in 1981 by Daniel Charvet., Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW76C16).

Kwan Yuen Special. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Coral rose variegated white. A virus variegated form of **Kwan Yuen**. Originated in 2009 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Kwangtonfen. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3. p.26. Different reading for 'Quangchoufen', a synonym for **Otome.**

Kwaidomaru. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20. Different reading for **Kaidô-maru.**

Kwangtungfen. Kadoori, 1979. *Experimental and Extension Farm and Botanic Gardens,* p.48. Chinese synonym for Japanese *C.japonica* **Otome.** Also given the Chinese synonym 'Fenshiguan shimei' for the USA synonym 'Pink Perfection', synonym for **Otome**.

Kyakkô. (Limelight), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, Feb.1967, p.6, black and white photo: Medium size, 8-9 cm across x 4 cm deep, semi-double to open peony form, soft, peach pink, striped with dark red. About 20 stamens mixed with centre petals. About 45 petals. Leaves small, ovate, keeled, wavy; petioles hairy. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya.

Kyarabiki. (Dyeing to Dark Brown), *(C.sasanqua),* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* Long, narrow leaves. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.161 as 'Kyarabiki-sazanka'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kyle. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2839; Originated, propagated and registered by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.120 with colour photo; A very large, 14cm diameter x 7.5cm deep semidouble, bright red. Chance seedling with 9+ petals. (Photo shows a peony form flower). There are usually petaloids among the stamens, which have yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Flowers fall whole. Upright plant with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 7.5cm with medium serration. Flowers early to midseason.

Kyle Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013 with colour photo; Regn No. 2840; Originated, propagated and registered by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.120 with colour photo. A bright red and white variegated form of **Kyle**, first flowered 2008. Very large, 12.7cm diameter x 7.5cm deep flower, leaves 7.5cm x 5cm. Other details as for **Kyle.**

Kyle White. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No. 2861; ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.121 with colour photo. The 45 year old chance seedling was originated by Herman Walker, Lafayette, La, USA. Registered by Florence Crowder, Denham Springs, and propagated by the American Camellia Society, Fort Valley. No connection with **Kyle.** The medium size, 7.5-10cm diameter x 5-6.5cm deep flower is white, semidouble to rose form with yellow anthers and white filaments. 28 petals with a central notch. Flowers fall whole. Plant is upright and open. Dark green leaves average 9cm x 3.8cm with low serration. Flowers midseason to late.

Kyleana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.I: A perfection variety with uniform, bright, cherry red colour, except at the centre, which is conspicuous by numerous, white stripes. The blossoms are large, full bodied and open easily. The petals are rounded, emarginate and convex. Originated by Mr. Kyle, London, England.

Kylie Sherie. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Haven catalogue, 2005, p.16. Miniature white informal double, cluster bud flowering. Strong upright growth. A seedling of **Our Melissa,** raised by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. Colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Mar. 2008, also *Camellias, The Gardener's Encyclopedia*, 2007, Jennifer Trehane, p.312.

Kyo-betan. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Corruption of Japanese name **Kyôbotan.**

Kyôbotan. (Peony of Kyôto), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section of peony forms: Light colour flower with red stripes. Large size. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink, striped deeper pink, large pagoda form. For colour photos see: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic...*, p.99; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.27; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.380, p.193, description, p.202; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.108; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.315; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.108; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.377; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.43, description, p.210: Leaves broadly oblong, apices long acuminate, margins depressed crenate, mid-green. Flowers peony form, pale pink striped densely with deep red (Cardinal red 822/3). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Different reading: 'Kyohbotan'. Corruption of name: 'Kyo-betan'. Local name in Kyûshû: 'Nishijin'. Solid colour sport: **Kôkirin.** Other sport: **Kyôbotan-fukurin.**

Kyôbotan. (Peony of Kyôto), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.52, 161: Medium size, crimon, peony form Camellia. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kyôbotan-fukurin. (Kyôbotan with Ornamental Border), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1970, *Tsubaki*, No.8, p.10. First reported by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.104: Sport of Kyôbotan with a white ground and smokey red flush at the base of the petals. Originated in Tokyo, Japan. Resembles: **Kiyomizu-shibori,** 'Kyôbotan-nishiki', **Yaeshiratama,** all in the *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700).

Kyôbotan (Katayama). (Katayama's Kyôbotan), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.44, colour photo, p.210, description: Medium size, pink, peony form with some stamens mixed with the centre petals, corolla convex. Leaves shining, mid-green, broad-ovate, suddenly acute apices, margins sharply serrulate. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Synonym: 'Momoiro-kagura'.

Kyôchidori. (Kyôto Plover), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.58. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kyô-ezo-nishiki. (Edo Brocade from Kyôto), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.216: White with broad, light red streaks, medium size, single. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.

Kyôfuji-nishiki. (Kyôto Wisteria Brocade), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.584: Medium size, semi-double, pinkish white ground, densely and finely marked crimson, leaving margins more or less unmarked. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kyôfun-cha. (Pink Palace Camellia). *(C.japonica),* Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.53 with colour illustration, erroneously as 'Kyufun-cha': This camellia originated in China under the name **Gongfeng.** It is a medium sized, pink formal double, flowering mid-season on a medium growing, upright plant. Orthographic error 'Kyufun-cha'.

Kyô-goromo. (Kyôto Clothes), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* White, medium size flower with red graduating towards the margins. Originated in Japan.

Kyoh-botan. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.213. Different reading for **Kyôbotan.**

Kyoh-karako. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.213. Different reading for **Kyôkarako.**

Kyoh-nishiki. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai* p.213. Different reading for **Kyônishiki.**

Kyôhôzan. (Mount Kyôhô), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.216, colour photo and description: Medium size, brilliant red, wide campanulate single with 6 wide, rounded, overlapping petals and a compact centre column of stamens with pink and white filaments, joined for their lower third and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins coarsely serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.75 with colour photo; English translation p.51. A cross between **Kisoji** and **Katsuragawa.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1988.

Kyôkanoko. (Fawn of Kyôto), *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Kyo-kanako': Large size, red, semi-double to peony form. Medium, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Corruption of name: 'Kyo-Ko'. Originated in Japan. Sports: **Kyo-Kanoko Surprise, Kyo-Kanoko Variegated.**

Kyo-Kanoko Surprise. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.238, Reg. No.767: A sport of **Kyôkanoko** that was first seen in 1959 on a plant owned by Mr J.M. Jones, Savannah, Georgia, USA. The flowers have light pink throats with tips of petals ringed with white, otherwise the same form of flower and plant as the parent.

Kyo-Kanoko Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'Kyo-Kanoko Var.': Virus variegated form of **Kyôkanoko** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Kyo-karaka. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Kyôkarako.**

Kyôkarako. (Kyôto Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on anemone form: Small size, red flower. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*, Rose red, small, anemone form double. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan. The name has been re-used for a modern variety.

Kyôkarako. (Kyôto Anemone), *(C.rusticana)*, Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasure*, p.29: Large size, white with red streaks, beautiful petaloids in the centre. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.37, p.70; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.387, p.197, Description, p.204: Leaves large, broadly elliptic to oblong-elliptic, obscurely crenate, apices acute, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers anemone form, 8-9 large, outer petals, emarginate, rounded with a central mass of irregular, small petals and petaloids. Colour white ground, shortly striped deep rose (022-022/1). Flowers mid-season. Seibundô Shinkôsha,1979, *Senchinshû*, p.43 & 210; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.361, colour photo and description: Large size, white to faintest pink ground with soft pink and crimson streaks and speckles, open, anemone centred double with 2 rows of large, emarginate, outer petals and an anemone centre of small, erect petals and petaloids. Leaves deep green, ovate, apices acute, recurved, margins serrate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport: **Ô-karako.** Different reading 'Kyoh-karako'. Synonym: 'Shibori-ôkarako'. Resembles **Awajishima.**

Kyôkaraito. (Kyôto Chinese Thread), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Dark red, semi-double, lotus form, medium size. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kyôkasuri. Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku.* Different reading for **Kyô-tobi'ira.**

Kyoko. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.59. Abbreviation for **Kyô--Kanoko Variegated.**

Kyokkô. (Rays of the Rising Sun), *(C.japonica)*, Shufu no Tomosha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.48: Large size, semi-double, white with red streaks and soft pink markings intermixed. A small diameter stamen cylinder with yellow anthers. Leaves bright green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Flowers mid-season. Plant habit is weeping. Different reading: 'Kyokkoh'. For further colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.403. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.44. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Different reading: 'Kyokkoh'. Synonym: 'Nagoya-kyokkô'. Named and released by Eimei Nagata around 1960.

Kyokkô. (Rays of the Rising Sun), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, p.367: Vermilion red, large size, peony form, late flowering. Originated on Shikoku Island, Japan.

Kyokkô. (Rays of the Rising Sun), *(C.japonica)*, Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: Blackish, crimson single, round petalled flower. Late blooming. This was imported to the USA by McIlhenny in 1934 and listed in his 1937 Catalogue. Corruption of name: 'Kijokko'. These characters have also been used for the name of a more modern *C.japonica.*

Kyokkô. (Polar Light). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.76 with colour photo; English translation p.51. Medium size pale pink of transparent touch, semi-double. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross between *C.lutchuensis* and *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty.** Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s. From Osaka.

Kyokkoh. Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyumon*, p.56. Different reading for **Kyokkô.**

Kyokkô-kan. (Diadem of Sun's Rays), (Higo), *Higo Rokka*, 1989, p.30: Large size, 11-12 cm across, rose-pink ground, shading to red, with 6-8 petals, with a spreading burst of stamens like a diadem. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A mutation of **Ôkan,** designated as a new Higo around 1985 by the Higo Camellia Society.

Kyôkomachi. (Kyôto Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.200, p.352: Medium to small size, semi-double with the faintest blush ground, having light red streaks, 3-4 rows of rounded, imbricate petals. Stamens sparse and abortive. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Named by Satô, Minoru.

Kyôkosode. (Kyôto Sleeve), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Semidouble with 3 rows of petals, red spots and streaks on a white ground. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kyôkosode. (Kyôto Sleeve), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.76: Rose form to formal double, red with white spots, medium size. Leaves round-ovate, small, olive to mid-green, matt, margins sharply serrulate. Growth slow and lacks vigour. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. This cultivar is synonymous with **Saifu,** which is its local name in the Chûbu district. There is also a plain red form. The petals layers are similar, but slightly finer than **Otome.** There are trees 250 years old on the Mino Road, Lower Gifu Prefecture, Japan. The plain red form is called **Nanbanboshi**. See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.274 and JCS., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, pl.290, p.334.

Kyokuhô. (Mountain Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.210: Red, anemone form, the petaloids lightly bent inwards. Small size, early flowering. Leaves large, ovate, curved outwards and curled. Tree habit vigorous and wide spreading. Selected from the Yuki-tsubaki, *(C.rusticana)* group in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Kyômiyabi. (Kyôto's Refined Taste), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.281, colour photo and description: Medium size, pink with rare, red streaks, wide campanulate single with 5 broad, overlapping, emarginate petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half and small, yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate. Originated in the Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling of **Tarô'an.** Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1985. JCS 1996, *Japan Camellia,* No.49, p.10 with colour plate.

Kyomski. Lort-Phillips, 1970. *International Camellia Journal*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kyô-nishiki.**

Kyô-nishiki. (Kyôto Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Cho, [before 1867], *Chinkafu*, Illustration p.26, 27. Medium size, single of 5-6 petals, large, overlapping, emarginate with a centre column of stamens, yellow anthers, white filaments. The modern cultivar is unlikely to be the same as that illustrated by Cho. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kyô-nishiki. (Kyôto Brocade), Minagawa, 1949, *Chinkashû; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.363. Single, campanulate flowers of medium size. Purple red stripes and small spots on white ground, or dark red. Stamens like a tea whisk. Flowers mid-season. Leaves are yellowish green. Originated by Minagawa, Jisuke, Kantô, Japan. The Higo and vernalis camellias of the same name are different cultivars. To avoid confusion the names **Kantô--kyônishiki** and **Higo-kyônishiki** are now used and the name **Kyô-nishiki** is reserved for the vernalis cultivar. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.40 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.259 both list this camellia as 'Kantô-kyônishiki'. According to Andoh, this is a seedling of **Kokinran.**

Kyô-nishiki. (Kyôto Brocade), *(C.x vernalis)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû* describes this as a single, medium sized, striped. Chûgai, Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26 under

Sasanqua: Red, vertical variegation. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias* has "rose red to white at base"; while Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16 has "White with a few broad, pink bands, round edged petals, spreading growth and slender twigs." For colour photo see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.559. Originated in Japan. Corruption of the name: 'Kyuto-nishiki', 'Kyomski'.

Kyô-nishiki-higo. (Kyôto Brocade Higo), (Higo), Tanigachi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan* as 'Kyô-nishiki': White, striped pink. Medium size. For colour photos see: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.24 as 'Kyô-Nishiki'. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.335, p.169, description, p.190. Synonym for **Higo-kyônishiki.**

Kyô-no-homare. (Glory of Kyôto), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.4, A-189. Synonym for **Kakure-iso.**

Kyô-no-kumo. (Uncertain), *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Kyo-no-kumo': Red, single, medium size, mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan.

Kyô-no-kure. (Today's Sunset), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* In the section of various colours on the one branch. 5 petals, one red, one pink, the rest white, single with medium size, red petaloids with blotches. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.107. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kyô-no-mai. (Dance of Kyôto). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.75 with colour photo; English translation p.51. Medium size, red, sake cup-shaped to trumpet form single, cylindrical stamen column. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, somewhat small, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of 'Goshiki-yae-chiri-tsubaki' (**Goshikichiri-tsubaki**), originated and named by Katsuyoshi Yoshikawa and Naoyoshi Adachi in 1982. From Kyoto.

Kyô-shibori. (Kyôto Dappled), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki, Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Double. Medium size. White dappled with red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kyôshôji. (Kyôshô Temple), *(C.rusticana)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol. I, 1972, pl.47, p.53, description, p.298: Medium size, soft pink with a mauve tone, single of 7-9 petals, rounded, emarginate. Small stamen cluster broken by an occasional petaloid. Different reading: 'Kyôsyôji'. A cultivar at Kyôshô Temple in Kawakita District, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1970.

Kyôsyôji. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.14. Different reading for **Kyôshôji.**

Kyoto. *(C.rosiflora)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.155: A *C.rosiflora* chance seedling which has small pink flowers and a faint spicy fragrance. Long, springy branches. Leaves are elliptical, small, grey-green. Originated in USA.

Kyoto Botanical Garden Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.58 with colour photo, as 'Kyoto Botanical Garden Var.'; Crimson single flower with 5-6 petals, about 5 cm diameter. Very bold centre of stamens for such a small flower. Most leaves have an irregular border of yellow variegation. Imported from Japan by Nuccios Nurseries, original name lost.

Kyoto Brocade Higo. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.215 with colour photo; Synonym for 'Kyô-nishiki-higo' (**Higo-kyônishiki**).

Kyô-tobi'ira. (Kyôto Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large size, semi-double with petaloid flags on thin filaments like the **Koshimino** form. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kyôtobi'iri'. (Believed extinct).

Kyôto-nishiki. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32 in autumn flowering sasanquas as 'Kyuto-nishiki': A corrupted name for **Kyô-nishiki.**

Kyô-tsukasa. (Lord of Kyôto), (Higo), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.58. No description. Originated in Japan.

Kyôwarawa. (Children of Kyôto), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. A small sized, snow white single, convex form flower. Early blooming. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.38. (Believed extinct.)

Kyoyo. (unknown), (Higo), Tamura, Teruo, 1956, *Higo Tsubaki Shinkaki*, (9):2, 33-34: Medium size, single. Red spots on white. Originated in Japan.

Kyûbei-sarasa-kingyo. (Kyûbei's Variegated Fishtail), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on dotted leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Kyûfun-cha. (Pink Palace Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*. Different reading 'Miyako-cha'. Chinese reading 'Gongfen-cha'. No description. Originated in China. Don Ellison, *Camellias, A Photo Dictionary*, 1997, p.53 with colour photo; Pink formal double, medium size, with raised centre. Flowers mid-season. Medium, upright growth.

Kyûkyoku. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1987, C-19. Japaene synonym for the Chinese *C.japonica* **Jiuqi.**

Kyûrai. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Kyuto-nishiki. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasure*, p.32. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kyô-nishiki.**

L.

L.A. Walker. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.130. Abbreviation for **Lawrence Walker.**

L. Enfantin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **L'Enfant.**

L.F.R. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.138. Abbreviation for **Lauretta Feathers.**

L.H. Paul. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2725. A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Jean Pursel** which first flowered in 1996. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. The 15.8 cm diameter, irregular peony to rose form double flower is dark pink, with lighter pink at the petal edges. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.118 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 13.3 cm x 9.5 cm.

L.M. Cromartie. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

L.T. Dees. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.161, Reg. No.1888: A large, red, formal double *C.japonica*, chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by C.V. Bozeman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size 12.5 cm across x 4 cm deep with 77 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Sport: **L.T. Dees Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Disi'.

L.T. Dees Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.161, Reg. No.1889 as 'L.T. Dees Var.': A large, red blotched with white, due to infection with colour breaking virus, formal double. Originated by C.V. Bozeman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Georgia, USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Disi'.

L. Maspattata. *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1879, 11:688. Orthographic error for **Inaspettata.**

L'Amazzone. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Synonym for **Amazone.**

L'Amour. *(C.japonica)*, R.D., 1892, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 11: 438: A pale, pinkish red, a very fine variety. Originated in England.

L'Andalusa. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.23. No description. Originated in Florence, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

L'Ange Bleu. *(C.reticulata)*, Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A 16 year old plant, first flowered 2008, parentage unknown. Plant is upright with rapid growth. Dark green, elliptic, reticulata type leaves, 12cm x 5cm. Flower is a loose informal double, colour rose lavender, 13-14cm diameter x 4-5cm deep. Loose stamens among the central petaloids, anthers yellow, filaments white. Long mid-season flowering, flowers fall whole.

L'Anniversaire. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.29, 1895-1896, p.50. Synonym for **Anniversario.**

L'Anniversario. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16. Synonym for **Anniversario.**

L'Apollo. van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:11. Synonym for **Apollo.**

L'Ariosta. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto.**

L'Arioste. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.69. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto.**

L'Arioste d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:tt. Synonym for **L'Ariosto.**

L'Ariosto. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12. No description. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.113: Rose form, soft cherry red, tending to orange. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'L'Arioste d'Italie', 'Ariosto d'Italie', 'L'Arioste', 'L'Ariosta', 'Ariiota'. Abbreviation: 'Ariosto'.

L'Arvenire Nuova. Architetto Catalogue, 1859. Synonym for **L'Avvenire.**

L'Avenir. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire.**

L'Avenire. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, text facing pl.VI. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire.**

L'Avvenire. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.22: Flower imbricated. Extraordinary fullness and size. Colour clear, wine red, sometimes with white lines. Obtained from seed of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), by Sig. V. Corsi. See Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.IV as 'L'Avenire': Distinctly lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, acuminate leaves and a very large, pink, perfection bloom, veined a deeper pink, 9-10.5 cm across. Orthographic errors: 'L'Avenir', 'L'Avenire', 'Avenire'. Synonyms: 'Bressonie', 'L'Avenire Nuova', 'Laurel Leaf', 'Mary Thomas'. Variegated form: 'Lalla Rookh'. The name 'Lallarook' (**Lalla Rookh**) was given to the variegated form of **L'Avvenire** by Guichard Souers, France. It was imported to the USA where it received the synonym 'Laurel Leaf' due to its distinctive, narrow leaves with pale green veins and sharply serrated margins, giving the appearance of the common laurel. Received the RHS, "Award of Merit" in 1964 as 'L'Avenir'. Chinese synonym 'Awenni'.

L'Elegante. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89 in a report on camellia in the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey: White with a few flesh markings, yellow stamens. Received from Louis van Houtte, 1899. Thought to be a renamed Japanese variety.

L'Enfant. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.30. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'L. Enfantin'.

L'Esperia. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.254 as 'L'Esperie': White, peony form with streaks of rose-red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Esperia', 'L'Esperie', 'L'Hesperia'.

L'Esperie. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.254. Orthographic error for **L'Esperia.**

L'Hesperia. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Synonym for **L'Esperia.**

L'Imperatrice. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation: 'Imperatrice'. (Believed extinct.)

L'Inaspettata. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.41. Synonym for **Inaspettata.**

L'Incomparable. van Houtte Catalogue, 1870-1871, 140:368. Synonym for **Incomparabilis.**

L'Innaspettata. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Inaspettata.**

L'Innocenza. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Innocenza.**

L'Innominata. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Synonym for **Innominata.**

L'lnsubria. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12: Very double, medium size, imbricated form, pink streaked with white. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV: A perfection, the petals having a double form, the exterior large, rounded, slightly emarginate, the following row and centre, full and lanceolate; all of a deep carmine-rose, intersected by a few delicate white stripes. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation: 'Insubria'. Orthographic variant: 'La Insubria'.

L'Invincible. Santarelli Catalogue, 1862. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

L'Ippogriffa. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. Orthographic variant for **L'Ippogriffo.**

L'Ippogriffo. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.36 as 'Ipocrifo Vera': No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Ippogriffo', 'Hippogriff', 'Ipocrifo Vera'. Orthographic variant: 'L'Ippogriffa'. Originated in Italy.

L'Italia. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.24: Of the same form as **Oblongo Decurrens** but more pronounced, bright red, a superb variety obtained from seed by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy. See Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.III: The blossoms are of a uniform, cherry-red colour; the exterior petals are rounded, the interior lanceolate, perfectly imbricated in 5 or 6 concentric, spiral series. Orthographic errors: 'L'Stalia', 'La Italia', 'L'Italie'.

L'Italiana. Architetto Catalogue, 1858. Synonym for **Italiana.**

L'Italie. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.40. Orthographic error for **L'Italia.**

L'Onore de Bibbiana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. Orthographic error for **L'Onore di Bibbiano.**

L'Onore di Bibbiano. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7 as 'L'Onore di Bibbriani'. No description. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, ser.3, vol.1, p.450 as 'L'Onore di Bibbiani': Large, white, imbricated flower with large and small stripes of clear carmine. Originated by Marquis Ridolfi, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'L'Onore di Bibbriani', 'L'Onore di Bibbiani', 'Onor di Bibiana', 'Onor di Bibiani', 'Onor di Bibbiani', L'Onore di Bibbliana', 'L'Onore di Bibliano'. "Bibbiano" is the correct spelling for this Italian Town. Synonym: 'Etrusca'.

L'Onore di Bibbliana. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. Orthographic error for **L'Onore di Bibbiano.**

L'Onore di Bibbriani. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic error for **L'Onore di Bibbiano.**

L'Onore di Bibliano. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.26. Orthographic error for **L'Onore di Bibbiano.**

L'Stalia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **L'Italia.**

La Anniversario. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nurseries Catalogues*, p.125. Synonym for **Anniversario.**

La Barni. Claudio Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Synonym for **Barni.**

La Bella. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Sport of **Bella Romana.** Rose splashed with white. For black and white photo see p.196, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Originated in the USA.

La Bella di Gierni. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Orthographic error for **La Bella di Giorno.**

La Bella di Giori. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.47. Orthographic error for **La Bella di Giorno.**

La Bella di Giorno. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58, as 'La Bella di Gierni'. No description. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I as 'La Bella di Giorni': Blossoms of medium size, convex, cherry-carmine with white streaks at the centre. The numerous, regular petals are sometimes rounded, sometimes lanceolate. Originated by Mr

Louis Sada, Lake Como, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'La Bella Di Gierni', 'La Bella Di Giorni', 'Belle di Giorni', 'La Bella di Giori'.

La Bella di Giovanni. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.26. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

La Bella di Nola. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.39. Orthographic error for **La Bella di Notte.**

La Bella di Notte. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, as 'Bella di Notte': Imbricated, brilliant red. Orthographic errors: 'La Bella di Notti', 'Bella di Notte', La Bella di Nola', 'La Bella di Notti'. Originated in Italy.

La Bella di Notti. Alex Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.47. Orthographic error for **La Bella di Notte.**

La Bella Theresa. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.47. Orthographic variant for **La Belle Therese.**

La Bella Vergine. *(C.japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.40 as 'La Vergine': Small imbricated flower, ivory white with a yellowish centre. Originated in Italy by Rovelli..

La Bellageri. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.54. Orthographic error for 'La Bella Geri', synonym for 'Geri Imbricata' (**Geri**).

La Belle France. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.41. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.162, Reg. No.1914: A large, pink edged, white, variably striped red, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Lady Vansittart** that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 20 petals, pink to white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and dense, slow with light green leaves, 10 cm long x 4 cm wide.

La Belle Pêche. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. No description. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: White sprinkled with pink. Medium size semi-double. Said to have come from Europe to Magnolia Gardens.

La Belle Therese. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.55. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'La Bella Theresa'. (Believed extinct.)

La Bois. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

La Boheme. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Red. Large, loose, semi-double to peony form. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

La Bonomiana Rubra. *(C.japonica)* Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112: The red sport of **Bonomiana.** Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Bonomiana Rouge'.

La Borgia. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.38. Synonym for **Borgia.**

La Campace. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1882, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.2, 17:438: In the Camellia House of Francis W. Savage, Springfield is a plant of the above named seedling from Florence, Italy. The flowers present a greater variety of colour than others known; they are carnation-flake on a pale ground, veined in bright crimson. They have a distinct resemblance to **Jubilee** but of greater variety of colour.

La Canarina. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy.

La Candeur. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere English Catalogue, 1896-1897, 265O:109: Large size, single, white. Originated in France.

La Capucine. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.7. Orthographic error: 'La Capucini'.

La Capucini. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.43. Orthographic error for **La Capucine.**

La Chabotterie. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Red, imbricated.

La Chiocciola. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

La Circassa. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.39. No description. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1857, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

La Citrì. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.113 with colour photo; Medium to large peony form, pinkish with pink and red streaks (RHS.CC.51A, 51B and 46B). A seedling of 'Pomponia semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x **Moshio,** first flowered in 1977. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

La Commensa. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Synonym for **Commensa.**

La Concordia. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole,* p.30. Synonym for **Concordia.**

La Constitucione. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:45. Orthographic error for **La Costituzione.**

La Constitution. Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **La Costituzione.**

La Constitutione. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **La Costituzione.**

La Constituzione. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.III. Orthographic error for **La Costituzione.**

La Constituzioni. *Gardeners' Chronicle* 1889. Orthographic error for **La Costituzione.**

La Costituzione. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.23: Flower perfectly imbricated, of a clear rose with stripes of white. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.III: It is conspicuous for its peculiar colouring being fasciculated half pink and half white, which two colours contend for the surface of the petals. It forms blossoms well above the average size, imbricated with some irregularity. The petals are of different shapes, either rounded or lanceolate, full or bilobate. At the centre they are ruffled and overlap one another. It is a beautiful, streaked variety. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'La Constitucione', 'La Constitution', 'La Constitutione', 'La Constituzione', 'La Constituzioni'.

La Constance. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7 as 'La Coustance'. No description. Originated by Santarelli, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'La Constanza'. (Believed extinct.)

La Constanza. Santarelli Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic variant for **La Constance.**

La Coustance. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic error for **La Constance.**

La Dea Flora. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.14 as 'Dea Flora': Perfectly imbricated in a spiral, dark rose, the outer rows of petals being a paler rose at the apex. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.103 as 'Dea Di Flora'. The two names given are grammatically incorrect. Later listings are in the correct form: **La Dea Flora.** Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.39: Originated in Florence, Italy, by Benucci. Soft pink, the outer rows of petals with the tips very pale pink, almost whitish. Spiral imbrication.

La Esmeralda. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.47. No description. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XI, pl.I: We received it from Italy five or six years ago. The

foliage, rather small but graceful, and its deep green, set off the regular, pink blossoms with whitish margins. Said to be originated by Mariana, Italy.

La Esperanza. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.69: Red, medium size, formal double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Miss E Spears, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

La Faraggiana. Catholica et al., 1992, *Nineteenth Century Camellias in Italy*, p.83-84, pl.76. Synonym for **Pallade.**

La Favorita. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845: Vivid rose with stripes of white on different petals. Abbreviation: 'Favorita'. Orthographic variant: 'La Favorite'.

La Favorite. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Orthographic variant for **La Favorita.**

La Fenice. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

La Fortunata. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Bright rose, striped with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti, Florence. Abbreviation: 'Fortunata'.

La Frezzolini. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.39. Synonym for **Frezzolini.**

La Gitana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844, p.21. Synonym for 'Gitana' (**Ghittina**).

La Giuggiola. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.39. Synonym for **Giuggiola.**

La Graciola. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Synonym for **Odoratissima.**

La Graciosa. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic variant for **La Graziosa.**

La Graciousa. Andersons Sydney Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **La Graziosa.**

La Gran Sultan. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* Orthographic variant for **Grand Sultan.**

La Grande Sultana. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.19. Orthographic error for **Grand Sultan.**

La Grandesse. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89: Small, double, pink. Received by Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey in 1899 from L. van Houtte, Belgium. Believed to have been originally imported from Japan.

La Grascioza. Guichard fils Catalogue, ca. 1911. Orthographic error for **La Graziosa.**

La Grasioza. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto.* p.13. Orthographic error for **La Graziosa.**

La Graziosa. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7 as 'La Graciosa'. No description. Verschaffelt,1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie-*, Book IV, pl.I: A vivid cherry-red with broad, pure white stripes, belonging to the rose form group. The large blossoms are composed of rounded petals, undulated and inserted like those of the Ile-Bourbon roses. They are intersected through the centre by a white fascia. Orthographic errors: 'La Grasciosa', 'La Grazioza', 'Graciousa', 'La Grasioza', 'La Graciousa'. Orthographic variant: 'La Graciosa'. La Graziosa is the correct Italian for "The Pretty Lady". Originated in Italy.

La Grazioza. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.1. Orthographic error for **La Graziosa.**

La Guelfa. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

La Guerriara. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No,73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error for **La Guerriera.**

La Guerriera. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.29. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.24: Very dark red with a vivid red centre; imbricated. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi, Brescia. Orthographic error: 'La Guerriara'.

La Innespettata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.128. Orthographic variant for **Inaspettata.**

La Insubria. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.128. Orthographic variant for **L'Insubria.**

La Italia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.128. Orthographic variant for **L'Italia.**

La La Strawberry. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.137 with colour photo; A sport of **Oo-La-La** at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. Strawberry red with petals edged white. Other details as for **Oo-La-La.**

La Laura Mortara. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.113. Synonym for **Laura Mortera.**

La Madre Teodota. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.23: Very light rose, imbricated double, the outer rows of petals lightly striped with white. The flower sometimes forms a spiral. As this flower originated in Italy, the Italian version of the name is accepted as valid before de Jonghe's French form 'La Mère Théodète'. Originated by Benucci, Italy.

La Maestacca. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for **Maestosa.**

La Maestosa. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.23. Synonym for **Maestosa.**

La Maestoza. van Houtte Catalogue, 67:44. Orthographic variant for **Maestosa.**

La Maestro. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.128. Orthographic error for **Maestosa.**

La Maetosa. RHS., 1927, Journal, p.282. Orthographic error for **Maestosa.**

La Maga. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino* No.2:107. No description. Originated in Italy by Santarelli as seedling of **Variegata.** (Believed extinct.)

La Malmaison. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Red semi-double.

La Mère Théodète. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.111. Orthographic variant for **La Madre Teodota.**

La Messeri. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie*, *My Camellias*, 2005, p.114 with colour photo; Large size semi-double, flat to slightly reflexed, red (RHS.CC.47B). Very prominent, Higo like group of flared stamens. A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x 'Rubra Plena' **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1985. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

La Niobe. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Synonym for **Niobé.**

La Niobée. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Niobé.**

La Niobés. de Bisschop (N.D.) Catalogue pour Horticulteurs & Marchands. Orthographic error for **Niobé.**

La Norma. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. No description. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: White with splashes of rose-red. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti. Synonym: 'Norma'.

La Norrnande. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Cataogue, 1844-1845, p.26. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

La Nuova Iride. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.20. Synonym for **Nuova Iride.**

La Pace. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: Regularity of form, colouring, white ground with red and crimson-scarlet stripes in profusion. The blossoms are of medium size, composed of numerous, large, ovate or rounded petals, perfectly imbricated, with a rose-shaped tendency. Originated as a seedling in Italy by Santarelli. Abbreviation: 'Pace'. Sports: **La Pace Rubra, La Pace Nuova.** Synonyms: 'La Pace'(Italy), 'La Pace 1', 'La Pace Vera'. Some descriptions mention a rosy ground, but this variation is common with camellias of this colouring. In America the red form, **La Pace Rubra** was erroneously listed as 'La Pace' by McIlhenny, 1948-1949 and also SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* and the true **La Pace** listed as 'La Pace'(Italy). Orthographic variant: 'Lapace'.

La Pace 1. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **La Pace.**

La Pace 2. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **La Pace Rubra.**

La Pace (Italy). SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **La Pace.**

La Pace Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Petals of the circumference are light rose sprinkled with white, central petals streaked white, sometimes all white. Very striking and beautiful. A sport of **La Pace** fixed by Santarelli, Florence, Italy.

La Pace Rosea. Withers, 1983, ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.84. Synonym for **La Pace Rubra.**

La Pace Rouge. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Synonym for **La Pace Rubra.**

La Pace Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893: A sport of **La Pace** - Flower red. Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.117: Formal double, petals numerous, ovate or rotund, 5 cm long x 3.4-4.0 cm wide, rounded or slightly notched, imbricated, outer petals slightly reflexed. No stamens visible, Size, 8-9 cm across. Colour Carmine (RHS.HCC. 21 /1) deepening to HCC.21 in the centre. Leaves broadly elliptic, 9 cm long x 5-5.5 cm wide, coarsely serrate, acute to apiculate, deep, glossy green. It is the crimson sport of 'La Pace'. Synonyms: 'La Pace Rosea', 'La Pace Rouge', 'La Pace 2', 'Red Pressii'.

La Pace Vera. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Synonym for **La Pace.**

La Padrona. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.111: Double, well imbricated, deep, soft pink, striped white. Orthographic variant: 'Padrona'(La). Originated in Italy from Brescia.

La Page. *(C.japonica),* Abbott's Nursery Catalogue, 1892-1893, p.10. No description. Townhill Park Nurseries Ltd Catalogue.1953-1954, p.5: Clear red, single with centre ring of bright yellow stamens. Originated in England.

La Paloma. Milling, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.226. Synonym for 'Paloma' (**Brilliant**).

La Panetaria. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.111. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

La Peppermint. *(C.japonica),* Rubel, 1934, *Camellias, Winter Flowering Novelties for Florists.* Price List No.69, p.3: White, striped carmine to pale pink, striped carmine. Medium size, rose form double. Bushy, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. In America the name has been

erroneously applied to **Angela Cocchi, Bella Romana** and **Eureka Variegated.** Sport: **Brilliant (South).** Synonym: 'Brilliant Variegated'. Originated in the USA.

La Peri. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy by Carrega. (Believed extinct.)

La Petite. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.266; colour plate, p.40: Originated by Erica McMinn, Camellia Lodge Nursery, Noble Park, Victoria, Australia. A second generation seedling *C.reticulata* **Janet Clark** x *C.fraterna*, open pollinated seedling that first flowered 1979. The plant has an upright, spreading habit with grey-green, 6 cm x 2.5 crn leaves, laneolate with long, tapering apices, small, distinct serrations and short petioles. The semidouble to incomplete double flowers are 4 cm across and medium pink, shaded cyclamen. Mid-season flowering. Chinese synonym 'Lapai'.

La Piacente. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:60. No description. Tirocco, 1928, *La Camelia*, p.44: Flowers of bright colour with lighter interior, imbricated in spiral form. Originated in Italy.

La Poma. *(C.japonica),* Malbis Nursery Catalogue, ca. 1945. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

La Porta Vera. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. No description. Most distinctive variety. Originated by Scarlatti, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

La Previdenza. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:15; Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.23. Synonym for **Previdenza.**

La Prima Vera. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:60. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Primavera', 'La Primavera'. 'Primavera'(La). (Believed extinct.)

La Primavera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1861-1862, 89:23. Orthographic variant for **La Prima Vera.**

La Providenza. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Providenza.**

La Psallette. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Small semi-double pink, clear salmon at the centre, then shading with bright petals, regular and recurved. Fragrant. Leaves dark green and wavy. A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Marjorie Magnificent,** originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

La Puce. *(C.japonica),* Paul, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.2, 11: 488: Flowers rosy pink, often dashed irregularly with white. Large, semi-double, petals large and pointed; somewhat crumpled and crowded in the centre of the flower. Originated in France.

La Rapita. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16 and 72:25 as 'Rapita(La)': Imbrication perfect, pinkish white streaked with carmine. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation: 'Rapita'.

La Reine. *(C.japonica),* Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.14. Fine imbricated white. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.36: Pure white with broad pink stripes; peony form. Kite, J., Apr.1859, *The Florist, Fruitist, and Garden Miscellany*, 12:116: Rosy red, semi-double. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'La Reine(2)', 'La Reine II'. In America 'Lady Mary Cromartie' was erroneously given as synonym for **La Reine**. Sport: **La Reine Variegated.**

La Reine I. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Pseudonym for **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

La Reine II. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **La Reine.**

La Reine(1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Pseudonym for **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

La Reine(2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **La Reine**.

La Reine Bicolor. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Bicolor de la Reine.**

La Reine des Fleurs. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias*, p.101. Synonym for 'Reine des Fleurs' (**Commensa**).

La Reine Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.129: Synonym for **La Reine.**

La Reine Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.49. Variegated form of **La Reine** - Rosy red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'La Reine Variegated(2)', 'La Reine Variegated II'.

La Reine Variegated. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Pseudonym for **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated.**

La Reine Variegated I. SCCS., 1964, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'La Reine Var.I'. Synonym for **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated.**

La Reine Variegated II. SCCS., 1954. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'La Reine Var.II'. Synonym for **La Reine Variegated.**

La Reine Variegated(1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Pseudonym for **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated.**

La Reine Variegated(2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **La Reine Variegated.**

La Rimembranza. van Houtte Catalogue,1859, 77:60. Synonym for **Rimembranza.**

La Rosa Perfetta. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Beautiful Rose. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti, Florence.

La Roya. *(C.japonica)*, Sander [before 1911]: Bright red large, semi-double bloom. van Houtte Pere Catalogue General, 1937-1938, p.5 with illustration: Beautiful semi-double flower of magnificent, lacquered red. Originated in Belgium.

La Sacco. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888; Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Synonym for **Sacco.**

La Sacco Vera. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Synonym for **Sacco Vera.**

La Sandra. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.91: Deep rose, variegated white. Medium to large size, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Paul Gilley.

La Sibilla. *(C.japonica)*, Santarelli, 1862, *R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bollettino*, amongst a collection of camellias obtained from seed in Tuscany, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

La Signora de Monza. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.19. Orthographic variant for **La Signora di Monza.**

La Signora di Monza. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.19 as ' La Signora de Monza'. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Delicate rose. Imbricated. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.111. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.23: Pale rose with white stripes; imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant 'Senora de Monza'.

La Simonetta. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.39-40: Flower small but graceful, both of form and colour with petals of brilliant rose with stripes of vivid red margined with white; imbricated, the central whitish petals, concave. Originated in Italy.

La Simpatica. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

La Somnambula. Cuvelier, V., 1887, *Revue de L'Horticole Belge et Etrangere*, vol.13, p.35. Orthographic variant for **La Sonnambula.**

La Sonnambola. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Orthographic error for **La Sonnambula.**

La Sonnambula. *(C.japonica)*, Santarelli, 1862, *R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bollettino*, in a collection of seedlings raised in Tuscany, Italy: Formal double, vivid rose at the circumference, brighter at the centre with some marks of white on the petals. Orthographic variants: 'La Somnambula', 'Somnambula'. Orthographic error: 'La Sonnambola'. Originated by Santarelli Italy. Chinese synonym 'Lasang'.

La Sorela. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.334. Orthographic error for **La Sorella.**

La Sorella. *(C.japonica)*, Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1945: Red, white and pink. Medium size, rose form double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Malbis. Synonym: 'Horry Frost'.

La Speciosa. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Synonym for **Speciosa.**

La Speranza. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue,1858, 72:24 as 'Speranza': Vivid carmine red, edge of petals striped and spotted with white, perfectly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographic*, Book XII, pl.I: Received in 1857 from Italy, where it was obtained from seed. The flowers, larger than average, are bicoloured, composed of numerous, large petals, regularly imbricated, those of the periphery being convex, rounded, pink tinged carmine and intersected by a broad, white, longitudinal stripe; the central ones are smaller, erect and resemble the heart of a rose and of a uniform cherry-red. Abbreviation: 'Speranza'. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti, Florence.

La Stella Polare. *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1862. Synonym for 'Stella Polare', orthographic variant for **Etiole Polaire.**

La Traviata. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1862 in a list of seedlings originated in Tuscany, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

La Vergine. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.40. Abbreviation for **La Bella Vergine.**

La Verne Ragland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.166, Reg. No.1073: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Reg Ragland, Pauma Valley, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and dense with medium sized, dark green leaves. The formal double flower is brilliant red, 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep and has 14 outside petals and 30 smaller petals. Blooms mid-season.

La Verne Red. *(C.japonica)*, Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Ltd. Catalogue, ca. 1936. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

La Vertole**.** William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.80. Orthographic error for 'La Vestale', synonym for **Vestale.**

La Vespertina. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 2:107. No description. Originated in Italy from seedlings of **Countess of Orkney** raised by Santarelli. (Believed extinct.)

La Vestale. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16, 26. Synonym for **Vestale.**

La Vestale Santarelli. *(C.japonica)*, Santarelli, 1862, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, in a collection of camellia grown from seed in Tuscany, Italy: Ivory white with some streaks of bright crimson. Imbricated. Very large.

La Villageoise. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.36. Synonym for **Villageoise.**

La Villanella. *(C.japonica)*, Santarelli, 1862, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, in a collection of seedlings raised in Tuscany, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

La Vinia Maggi. André Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Labella di Giorni. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.39. Orthographic error for **La Bella di Giorno.**

Labellageri. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.34. Synonym for **Geri.**

Laccata. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. No description. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Laciniata. *(C.japonica)*, Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie* pl.32. Originated by Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Laciniate. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.232: Leaves 9.5 cm x 5.4 cm, lanceolate, recurved apex, prominent venation, regular serration; buds oval-oblong, medium size, green scales. Flower over 9.5 cm across, double, cherry-red; exterior petals oval, obtuse, not very numerous, strongly emarginate, spoon shaped, spread apart horizontally; those at the centre in a bunch, of a small number, some erect, others laid down, irregular with some hidden stamens. Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Lacrima di Venezia. Victor de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.12. Othographic error for **Lagrime di Venezia.**

Lacryma di Venezia. André Leroy, 1911, Catalogue No.59, P.48. Orthographic variant for **Lagrime di Venezia.**

Lacrymoidi Venezia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Lagrime di Venezia.**

Lactea. *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, 1835, p.186. British hybrid having white flowers. See Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.45. Synonym: 'Lactea de Loddiges'. Synonym for **Nivea.**

Lactea Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. An old Magnolia Gardens variety. Large, white, semi-double to rose form double. Dense, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season to late.

Lactea Casoretti. *(C.japonica)*, Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853. No description. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Orthographic errors: 'Lattea di Casoretti', 'Lactea di Casoretti'. (Believed extinct.)

Lactea de Loddiges. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, Synonym for **Nivea.**

Lactea de Joung. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Lactea de Young', synonym for **Nivalis.**

Lactea de Young. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. Synonym for **Nivalis.**

Lactea de Yung. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for 'Lactea de Young', synonym for **Nivalis.**

Lactea di Casoretti. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic variant for **Lactea Casoretti.**

Lactea Elegans. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54: Wide petals. Very pretty white. Originated in Italy.

Lactea Nova. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lactea Youngii. Berlèse 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.45. Synonym for **Nivalis.**

Lactea Young's. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* Synonym for **Nivalis.**

Lactella. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lacteola.**

Lacteola. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.55: Leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide, roundish-oval, a little obtuse, finely serrate, of an obscure green; buds large, oblong, scales yellowish with a black edge. Flower large, 9 cm across, semi-double, of a pure white, interior petals erect, a little rumpled, mixed with sterile stamens. Originated in Italy. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 68. Orthographic error: 'Lactella'.

Lactescens. *(C.japonica)*, Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Double, white. Seedling of the single red (**Rubra Simplex**) pollinated by 'The Striped' (**Variegata**), Synonym: 'Luna'. Originated in England.

Lactus Speciosis. *(C.japonica)*, Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24, as 'Lactus Speciosus'. Same form as **Pendulata**. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lacy Love. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.168, Reg. No.1647: A very large, pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 15.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with a pinkish-yellow cluster of petaloids and yellow anthers. Petals veined deeper red, heavy texture. Plant growth upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, heavily veined, serrate, 13 cm long x 8 cm wide. Sport: **Lacy Love Variegated.**

Lacy Love Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19 as 'Lacy Love Var.': A virus variegated form of **Lacy Love** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lacy Pink. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.8. This name has been used as a synonym for both **Otome** as 'Pink Perfection' and **Hishikaraito**, not to mention 'Nuccio's Lacy Pink'.

Ladell Brothers. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.93, Reg. No.876: A sport of **Alyne Brothers** that was first observed in 1960. Originated by Mr Brothers, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant habit is upright and open. Leaves are light green, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. The peony form flower, similar to **Debutante,** is rose pink and has yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 10.5 cm across x 6 cm deep and has 16 petals and 118-136 petaloids. Early blooming.

Ladies Blush. Smith, ed., Sept.1856, *Horticulturalist*, e:431. Synonym for **Incarnata.** Note: Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.356, gives this as another name for 'Flavescens', as synonym for **Incarnata.**

Ladies Head Dress. P., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, 3:151. A synonym for 'Pomponia' (**Pompone**) which is "The Ladies Head Dress of the French."

Ladies Maid. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.125. Orthographic error for **Lady's Maid.**

Ladiner's Red. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for 'Ladinier's Red', synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Ladinier's Red. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.8. Orthographic errors: 'Ladiner's Red', 'Ladner's Red'. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Ladner's Red. Coolidge Rare Plant Garden, Camellia Catalogue, ca.1949. Orthographic error for 'Ladinier's Red', synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Lady. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Lady A. Buller. Bransford Nurseries Catalogue, 1966, p.4. Abbreviation for 'Lady Audrey Buller', synonym for 'Nagasaki', (**Mikenjaku**).

Lady Adelaide Campbell's. Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus* as 'Lady (Adl.) Campbell's'. Synonym for **Rubricaulis.** Orthographic variants: 'Lady Campbell's', 'Lady Admiral Campbell's'.

Lady Adele Campbell. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.215, 236. Synonym for **Conchiflora.**

Lady Adilaun. McEacharn, 1955, RHS., *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.9, p.38. Orthographic error for **Lady Ardilaun.**

Lady Admiral Campbell's. Loudon, ed., 1825, *Greenhouse Companion*, p.74. Orthographic error for 'Lady Adelaide Campbell's', synonym for **Rubricaulis.**

Lady Admiral Campbell's Double Striped. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1836. Synonym for **Rubricaulis.**

Lady Admiral Campbell Improved. *(C.japonica)*, Korner, 1962, *International Camellia Journal*, No.1: Single to semi-double pink. Originated in Germany.

Lady Alice. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Alice. Rubel, 1936, *Camellia Culture under Glass*, p.44. Synonym for **Arajishi** as 'Aloha'.

Lady Allingham. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red and white. Medium large, peony form. Loose, upright growth. Originated in the USA at the Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. Orthographic error: 'Lady Allington'.

Lady Allington. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lady Allingham.**

Lady Ann. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.90: White, large, semi-double to peony form with fimbriated petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated by M. Talia, Santa Clara, California, USA.

Lady Ardilaun. *(C.japonica)*, G.W.H., "Garden Flora", 1889, *The Garden*, 36(930):247: Small, white, formal double. B.S. Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: Flowers 6 cm in diameter, broad with well shaped guard petals and anemone centre, pure white with a small, primrose base. Orthographic errors: 'Lady Adilaun', 'Lady Ardilawn'. Originated in England.

Lady Ardilawn. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Lady Ardilaun.**

Lady Astor. *(C.japonica)*, NCCS., 1949, *Bulletin*, vol.3, No.2, p.7: White striped red and sporting blush pink. Medium large size, semi-double. Seedling of **Tricolor**, raised by Mrs Edinger. Originated in the USA.

Lady Audrey Buller. P.H., Apr.1901, *The Garden*, vol.59, p.281. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Lady Bank's. *(C.oleifera)*, Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis*, 4:235. Imported from China by William Kerr in 1811 for the Royal Gardens, Kew and was brought out by Captain Wellbanks on the East Indiaman "Cuffnells". For many years it was erroneously identified as a *C.sasanqua.* See Sealy, 1958, *Monograph*, pp.208-209. It was illustrated in Edward's *Botanical Register*, 1815, vol.1, pl.12 and also by Chandler & Booth, 1831. pl.5. Synonyms: 'Lady Bank's White Sasanqua', 'Lady Bank's Camellia', 'Chandler's Sasanqua', 'Sasanqua Alba', 'Sasanqua Alba Semi-plena', 'Sasanqua'(Lady Banks), 'Flore Alba Simplex'. Originated in China.

Lady Bank's Rosy Sasanqua. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register.* Synonym for *C.rosiflora.*

Lady Bank's White Sasanqua. Prince, 1828, *Camellia Japonica or Japan Rose. A Short Treatize on Horticulture*, p.170. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Lady Barbara. *(C.japonica)*, Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947: Rose pink, marbled white. Medium size, imbricated, formal double. Medium, bushy, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA.

Lady Barker. Eastwoodhill Arboretum, 1982, A *List of Trees, Shrubs and climbers*, p.4. Orthographic error for Lady Parker.

Lady Belhaven. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44 as 'Lady Bethaven'. No description. *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*, June 1862, p.170: Rich carmine, fine substance. Scarcely imbricated in the centre. Another of the Woodhall seedlings. Originated in England by Dickson. Orthographic error: 'Lady Bethaven'.

Lady Belmont. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.125. Orthographic error for 'Lady Belmore', synonym for the **Countess of Belmore.**

Lady Belmore. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Countess of Belmore.** This name has also been erroneously applied to **Thompsonii Rosea** and **Countess of Orkney Rosea.**

Lady Beresford. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.10: Cherry-red, medium size, peony form. For black and white photo see Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.189. Synonym for **Mrs Beresford.**

Lady Bessie. *(C.japonica)*, NCCS., 1954, *Bulletin.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Bethaven. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Orthographic error for **Lady Belhaven.**

Lady Bird. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.6, p.5, June 1950. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*, with colour pl.: Medium, white splashed and streaked bright rose-red, irregular double (peony form), 8-10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 17 outer petals and 87 petaloids. Buds are large, round and light green. Leaves light green, broadly oval to elliptic, 12.5 cm x 5.5-6.0 cm. Texture similar to **Debutante.** Tips prominent, veins notable and ridged underneath. Serrations coarse and shallow. Plant is bushy, compact and average. Originated by Homer and Birdie Wilson, Fresno, California, USA from seed of unknown parent in 1945. First flowered 1949. Registered with the ACS. as No.63.

Lady Bourgham. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.20. Orthographic error for **Lady Brougham.**

Lady Bowen. *(C.japonica)*, Baptist & Son Catalogue, 1864: Creamy white, pink stripes. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945: Cream white, striped faint pink. Medium large, formal double. Originated in Australia by Guilfoyle and named after the wife of the Governor of Queensland of that time. Sport: **Lady Bowen Pink.**

Lady Bowen Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.125: Soft pink sport of **Lady Bowen.** Originated in Australia.

Lady Brougham. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. Synonym for **Carminea.**

Lady Brougham. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.295: The flower is 10-11 cm across, full, regular, formal double of pure white, petals round, cup-shaped, nearly entire, 5-6 rows, imbricated. There are in commerce two camelias **Lady Brougham,** one has a red flower, similar to C. 'China Tat' (**Carminea**), but this one in question has white flowers. Synonym: 'Lady Brougham Alba'. Orthographic errors: 'Lady Brougman', 'Lady Bourgham'.

Lady Brougham Alba. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* index with reference to pl.224, Synonym for **Lady Brougham.**

Lady Brougham Brouchi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.3. Synonym for **Carminea.**

Lady Brougham Rubra. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* index with reference to pl.295. Synonym for **Carminea.**

Lady Broughton. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I: We received this camellia from Jackson & Co., horticulturalists of Kingston, England. Its blossoms, which are not less than 11 cm across, are regularly imbricated, of a deep cherry-red, which become paler towards the petal margin. The petals are very full and emarginate.

Lady Buller. Sander Fils Nursery Catalogue, [before 1914]. Abbreviation for 'Lady Audrey Buller', synonym for **Mikenjaku.**

Lady Byron. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Lord Byron', synonym for **Byronii.**

Lady Cambia. *(C.japonica),* J.& W. Blackburn Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.19: Pink semi-double. Originated in England.

Lady Campbell. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1903, p.21. Synonym for **Rubricaulis.**

Lady Campbell. Carbury Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957, p.14: Semi-double red. Orthographic error for **Campbellii (Guichard).**

Lady Campbell (Brampton). *(C.japonica),* Laxton & Bunyard, Brampton Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.43, invalidly as 'Lady Campbell': Fully double, pink flowers striped crimson. Originated in England.

Lady Campbell. *(C.japonica),* Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1934, p.15: Red, medium size, rose form double. Very dark green leaves. Vigorous, wide, compact growth. Originated in USA by Bolen.

Lady Campbell's. Prince Nursery Catalogue, 1822. Abbreviation for 'Lady Adelaide Campbell's', synonym for **Rubricaulis.**

Lady Campbell's Red Stemmed. Loudon, 1841, *An Encyclopedia of Plants*, p.1238. Synonym for **Rubricaulis.**

Lady Caultwell. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Lady Crutwell'. Synonym for **Suibijin.**

Lady Charlotte. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, 1942-1943, Pale pink semi-double. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, with colour plate: Medium to large, pale pink, semidouble, 10-11 cm across. There are 3 rows of rather square, wavy petals with pale pink to white veins and prominent, central stamens with pale yellow filaments and dark yellow anthers. Leaves medium green, lanceolate, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, slightly glossy, twisted and recurved, serrulate on plant, upright and spreading. A seedling originated in Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA from seed of unknown parents. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.1, p.197, black and white photos. Sport: **Lady Charlotte Variegated.**

Lady Charlotte Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.26 as 'Lady Charlotte Var.': A virus variegated form of **Lady Charlotte** - Pink blotched white. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. See black and white photos, p.124, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Lady Claire. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Orthographic error for 'Lady Clare', synonym for **Akashigata.**

Lady Clancarty. *(C.japonica), The Garden.* 1887. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Clara. *(C.japonica), The Garden*, 1887, p.318: Shaded pinkish. One of several varieties of Japanese camellias worthy of note, received from W. Gordon, Twickenham, England. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Clare. Reuthe Nursery Catalogue, No.16, 1911. Synonym for **Akashigata.**

Lady Clare Variant. Overlook Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949. Synonym for **Ôniji.**

Lady Clare Variegated. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.10 as 'Lady Clare Var.'. Synonym for **Ôniji.**

Lady Cooper. *(C.japonica)*, Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Cordelia. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89 as an unpublished name from the C. Smith notebook, Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, 1887. Red marbled white, semi-double. A re-named Japanese variety obtained from L. van Houtte. Orthographic error: 'Lady Cornelia'.

Lady Cornelia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lady Cordelia.**

Lady Crafton. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.175. Orthographic error for **Lady Grafton.**

Lady Cromartie. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. Abbreviation of **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

Lady Cromarty. Haskin's Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.3. Orthographic error for **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

Lady Crutwell. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87. An unpublished name from the register of the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, 1887. A Japanese variety obtained from L. van Houtte that has been identified as Suibijin.

Lady Cutler. *(C.x williamsii)*, ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.34, p.34, Reg. No.132: Originated by L. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Parents *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes.** First flowered 1958 with 10-11 cm, semi-double, bright pink with cyclamen overcast flowers. The leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide, acuminate and recurved of apex. Also registered with the NZCS as No.101.

Lady Darby. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Synonym for **Semi-Double Blush.**

Lady Daresbury. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12 colour photo: Small, blush pink, formal double seedling of **Pink Poppy.** Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Lady Dartner. *(C.japonica)*, Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997. p.4: Medium size, blush white semi-double bloom on an upright plant. Originated in Australia.

Lady Dawn. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943, p.220: Medium size, formal double, pink. Originated in the USA.

Lady de Cullock. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109. Orthographic error for **Lady McCulloch.**

Lady de Samerez. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady de Sanquinae. *(C.japonica)*, Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.6: Pink with an occasional red stripe. Medium size, semi-double. Originated in the USA.

Lady de Saumarez. *(C.japonica)*, Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1920, p.23: Similar to **Tricolor,** from which it is a sport, this plant has a splendid habit, bold foliage, and carrying large quantities of rosy, single blooms. First originated and introduced by the Caledonia Nursery,

Guernsey, Channel Isles. Synonyms: 'Tricolor Red', 'Tricolor Bolen's Red', 'Tricolor (Seibold) Red', 'Wakanoura Red', 'Bush Hill Beauty', 'Mr Rufus', 'Lady Somers'. This variety, **Lady de Saumarez,** is erroneously listed in American literature as red with white spots which is actually the form correctly known as **Lady Mackinnon**, hence the names 'Pride of Rosebud Farm', 'Pride of Portland', 'Eulalia Sally', 'Tricolor S. Folki' and 'India Kruger' commonly given as synonyms of **Lady de Saumarez** are actually synonyms of **Lady Mackinnon.** Orthographic errors: 'Lady de Samarez", 'Lady de Zaumarez', 'Lady de Saumerez', 'Lady Summerez', 'Lady de Sausmares', 'Lady Saumarez', 'Lady de Summerez', 'Lady de Saumerey', 'Lady de Sausmarez'. Note: According to Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, the original name for this **Tricolor** sport was 'Decipiens', but as it is now universally known as **Lady de Saumarez** this is let stand. There is also a form with fimbriated petals known as **Fred Sander.** Chinese synonym 'Sama Furen'.

Lady de Saumarez Variegated. Griffith & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclature Cross Reference List.* Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Lady de Saumerey. van den Broek Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady de Saumerez. SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. Mason's Nursery Catalogue, 1959-1960. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady de Sausmares. Sandhurst Nursery Catalogue, 1959. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady de Sausmarez. Stocklands Estate, Longbank Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.18. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady de Sumerez. SCCS, 1942, *The Classification of Camellias,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady de Summerez. Manning, 1939, *Plant Buyer's Index.* Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady de Vere. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Shell pink. Medium size, semi-double with a loose, upright growth. Originated as a seedling at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. See black and white photo, p.190, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Orthographic variant: 'Lady Devere'.

Lady de Zaumarez. Mount Congreve Gardens Catalogue, 1967-1978, p.1. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady Derby. Wilson, 1930, *House & Garden,* 57(3):158. Synonym for **Commensa.**

Lady Devere. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, Orthographic variant of **Lady de Vere.**

Lady Dillingham. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Mrs Rowena Dillingham.**

Lady Don. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.126. Orthographic error for **Lady Dunn.**

Lady Dorothee Walpole. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Rosy, flesh pink, all veined a vivid rose-pink, petals bordered with white and all striped and dotted carmine. Imbricated. Originated in Italy as a sport of **Princess Frederick William.**

Lady Dunn. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue Supplement, 1943-1944: Originated at Loxley, Alabama, USA comes this early, large, peony form camellia. The colour is deep pink to rose-pink. Occasional stripes of red can be found on a petal. Foliage is long pointed, dull green. Growth is slow, open and inclined to be willowy. Orthographic error: 'Lady Don'.

Lady Dunce. Anderson & Co. Ltd. Nursery Catalogue, 1936. Orthographic error for 'Lady Duntz', synonym for **Great Western.**

Lady Duntz. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1864. Synonym for **Great Western.**

Lady Eddinger. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.125. Orthographic error for **Lady Edinger.**

Lady Eddinger (Solid Sport). Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.127. Synonym for **Susan Brown.**

Lady Edinger. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, semi-double, to open peony form, creamy white, flecked and striped Neyron Rose 623, occasionally darker, sports to Neyron Rose 623/1 with lighter margins and deeper stripes. A second sport, solid opal rose; 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with petals up to 25, outer reflexed, undulate, firm substance, notched apex. Centre of flower, wide spread group of crimped stamens and a few petaloids, filaments creamy white, anthers bright yellow. Leaves elliptic to narrow-elliptic, dull mid-green, 8 cm x 4.3 cm, margins crenate, apex long pointed, recurved. Habit, upright, spreading, vigorous. A seedling that originated at Rosebud Farm, Hood, California, USA. Synonym: 'Lady Edinger Variegated'. Sport: **Susan Brown.** Orthographic errors: 'Lady Eddinger', 'Lady Endinger'. For black and white photo see Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.125.

Lady Edinger Variegated. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Lady Edinger Var'. Synonym for **Lady Edinger.**

Lady Eleanor Campbell. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. Orthographic variant for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Eleanor Campbell's. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison, ed., 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.118 as 'Lady Eleanor Campbell's Hybrid': A seedling from 'Middlemist's Blush', (**Middlemist's Red**). A beautiful flower, the centre petals being occasionally mottled with white. A seedling raised in Scotland in the garden of Walter Frederick Campbell by the gardener, Walter Henderson. Synonyms: 'Venustum', 'Orphaline de Gand', 'Elinsonii'. Orthographic variants: 'Lady Eleanor Campbell', 'Lady Eleonor Campbell', 'Lady Eleanore Campbell', 'Lady Eleonore Campbell', 'Lady Eleanora', 'Lady Eleonora Campbell'. Orthographic errors: 'Lady Elenore de Campel', 'Lady Elonara Campbell', 'Lady Eleon. Champbel', 'Eleonore Campell', 'Lady Eleonore de Campbelle'.

Lady Eleanore Campbell. Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Eleonore de Campbelle. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Eleon. Champbel. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum*....Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Eleonor Campbell. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:26. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Eleonora. Agrario Botanica, 1861-1862. Synonym for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Eleonora Campbell. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.164. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Eleonore Campbell. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Eleonore Campdel. Tourres, Macheteaux Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.22. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Eleonore de Campbell. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Elenore de Campel. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Elisnore. *(C.japonica)*, Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32), p.258. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Elizabeth Dickens. *(C.japonica)*, Donard Nursery Catalogue, 1944, p.5. Single; clear rose-pink. Originated in England.

Lady Elonara Campbell. Lemaire, 1844, *Revue Horticole.* Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Lady Emily Cathcart. *(C.japonica)*, Robinson, ed., 1903, *Flora & Sylva*, vol.1, p.257:- At Emys there are many large bushes, one of the most beautiful being the shell-pink **Lady Emily Cathcart.** Originated in England.

Lady Endinger. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1958-1959, p.11. Orthographic error for **Lady Edinger.**

Lady Erma. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Complete peony. Early. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Soft pink. Medium size, formal double to peony form with scalloped edged petals. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by M. Munga, Fresno, California, USA.

Lady Estelle Peel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.92, Reg. No.1998: A large to very large, dark pink, shaded to pale pink, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering midseason. Originated by Virginia E. Majette, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 27 petals, 7 petaloids, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves 8 cm x 5 cm.

Lady Ethel Hill. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.220, Reg. No.629: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by Mrs Ethel English, Dawson, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The single flowers, similar to **Kimberley,** are 11 cm across and 4 cm deep with 6 petals. The fuchsia coloured flowers have a bright, velvety sheen with petals slightly apart and stamens erect.

Lady Eva. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.238, Reg. No.1349: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1972. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and open with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to loose, peony form type bloom is red group 49C flushing to red group 55C on outer edge of petals, large rabbit ears, 4 clusters of small, cream coloured petaloids with 38 petals and 430 petaloids. Average size is 10.5 cm across x 3, 8 cm deep. Late blooming.

Lady Faier. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. Orthographic error for **Lady Fayer.**

Lady Fair. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.93, Reg. No.875: A semi-double, light pink, flower, 13 cm across x 5 cm deep; anthers yellow and filaments cream. Has heavy, creped petals and blooms early. A seedling from *C.japonica* 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) x 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**) that first bloomed 1957 at 10 years. Originated by Mrs C.T. Brown, Guyton, Georgia, USA. Plant habit is upright and medium in rate with dark green, waxy leaves, 11 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Lady Fayer. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Lady Faier'.

Lady Fernanda. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg No. 2675. A chance seedling that first flowered 1970. Originated by Magnolia Plantation & Gardens, Charleston, S.C.,USA. The 10 cm diameter rose form double flower has 80 petals and is medium pink with some shading. Yellow stamens and white filaments. Falls in one piece. Plant is upright and dense. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.58 with colour photo. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Lady Foster. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Synonym for **Fosterae.**

Lady France. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.9. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Lady Frances. *Standardized Plant Names*, 1942. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Lady Francis. SCCS,.1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Lady Fraser. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.101, Reg. No.1735: A large size, pale pink with rose stripes, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Fraser Ledbetter, Simons Island, Georgia, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 10.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 84 petals, yellow anthers, pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.2 cm x 3.8 cm.

Lady Gem. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Synonym for **Resinii.**

Lady Glencora. *(C.pitardii x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.5, Reg. No.158: A hybrid raised by A.H. Burwood, Inglewood, New Zealand. The seed parent a *C.pitardii* cross from California and the male parent *C.reticulata* **Buddha.** First flowered 1976. It has medium growth to form a plant of average habit. Foliage dark green, 9.5 cm x 4 cm. The flower, 13 cm across x 8.5 cm deep is mid-pink, varying from semi-double to peony form. It has 14 petals plus 7 rabbit ears. Flowers early to late season. Orthographic error: 'Lady Gwen-Cora'.

Lady Gwen-Cora. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua), Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.11 . Orthographic error for **Lady Glencora.**

Lady Gowrie. *(C.x williamsii),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.31: Large semi-double, 12-13 cm across with about 20 petals and a narrow cylinder of slender stamens. The tall petals are deeply notched at the apex, forming two lobes. Colour fuchsine pink (627/2 to /1). Raised from seed by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia from a plant of *C.saluenensis* from Marchants Nursery, England. See colour photo p.51, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Received an RHS, P.C.,1963.

Lady Graffton. *Notiziario delta Società Italiana delta Camelia*, Mar.1990, vol.XXVI, No.l, p.18. Orthographic error for **Lady Grafton.**

Lady Grafton. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.149: Double, light red. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed. 2, pp.130, 229: A more or less spherically shaped peony form of strongly veined, light salmon red. Exterior petals, not numerous, large, emarginate, while the interior petals are numerous and irregular. Synonyms: 'Lady Pretiosa', 'Pretiosa'. Orthographic errors: 'Lady Crafton', 'Lady Graston'. For illustration see pl. 135, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* and Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 93.

Lady Graston. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5. Orthographic error for **Lady Grafton.**

Lady H. Clive's. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.74. Synonym for **Cliveana.**

Lady Harland. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Harriet. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. Similar to **Lady Grafton.** Very beautiful but not such pronounced veining. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.8: Brilliant vermilion rose, shaded and margined white. Orthographic error: 'Lady Harriette'. Originated in England.

Lady Harriette. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Lady Harriet.**

Lady Helen. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.166. Synonym for **Helen Hunt.**

Lady Helen Campbell. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. Orthographic variant for **Lady Hélène Campbell.**

Lady Hélène Campbell. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Lady Helen Campbell'.

Lady Henrietta. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149: Double, rose mottled. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.203, 235 as 'Lady Henriette': Also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 65 as 'Lady Henriette'. Flower of over 8 cm across, full, soft white stripes with some marks and longitudinal lines of deep rose or pale cerise; corolla regular, round, with the centre a little elevated, but erect; exterior petals in many rows, broad, oval, entire, thick, elegantly displayed; those of the interior are very small, less imbricated, of a small number, and forming a heart, curled and shell-like: there are stripes of rose or red. Similar form to **Lineata.** Orthographic variant: 'Lady Henriette'. Originated in England.

Lady Henriette. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. Orthographic variant for **Lady Henrietta.**

Lady Henriette. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.5: Bright red. Well made. Synonym for **Belle Henriette.**

Lady Hill. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11: Globe shaped, soft pink variegated with white, powdered and flecked with cherry red...formed like **Lady Grafton** but larger. Originated in England.

Lady Hope. *(C.japonica)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Sport of **Prince Frederick William** - Light pink, flaked white. Originated in Australia. Synonym: 'Mary Sandoz'.

Lady Hortance. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.26. Orthographic error for **Lady Hortense.**

Lady Hortence. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.55. Orthographic error for **Lady Hortense**.

Lady Hortense. *(C.japonica)*, Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1842, p.3: Pale pink. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.175: Leaves of different forms from 5 cm x 4 cm to 9 cm x 6 cm, horizontal, almost flat, serrations sharp, mid-green; buds ovate, acuminate in autumn and flattened in spring, solid, scales greenish at the base, blackish at the apex. Flower full, peony form, 9-10 cm across, vivid cherry-red with nuances similar to **Preston Eclipse.** Exterior petals in 4 rows of average size, rounded, thin, transparent, notched, close set and reflexed, regularly imbricated; those of the centre forming a body somewhat broad, upright, serried, small and strap-like, dark red like the first. Orthographic errors: 'Lady Hortence', 'Lady Hortance'.

Lady Hovey. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Lady Hulmess. G.W.T., Feb.1938, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 103: 142. Orthographic error for 'Lady Hume's Blush', synonym for **Incarnata.**

Lady Hume. *The New England Farmer and Horticultural Register*, 1841, p.28. Abbreviation for 'Lady Hume's Blush', synonym for **Incarnata.**

Lady Hume Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Lady Humes. Fisher Holmes Catalogue, 1832-1833. Abbreviation for 'Lady Hume's Blush', synonym for **Incarnata.**

Lady Hume's Blush. Seidel, 1816-1817, *Allegemeinen Deutches Garten Magazin*, 2:VIII. Synonym for **Incarnata.** Orthographic errors and variants: 'Lady Hulmess', 'Lady Hume', 'Lady Hume Pink', 'Lady Humes', 'Hume's Blush', 'Pudeur de Madamoiselle Hume', 'Lady Hume's Double Blush', 'Lady Hume's Camellia'.

Lady Hume's Camellia. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum Britannicus*, p.383. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Lady Hume's Double Blush. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1835. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Lady Ida Pearl. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.121 with colour photo. Originated, registered and propagated by Tom Sellers, Bolivia, N.C, USA. A 24 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 1995. Large, 10cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, flower is white, with 30 petals, semidouble to formal double. (photo shows a formal double with bud centre and no stamens described). Heavy petal texture, and flower falls whole. Dense, spreading, vigorous growth. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 6.5cm. Flowers midseason to late.

Lady in Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1796: A large, bright, rosepink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Lady in Red,** that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18-20 petals, light creamy filaments, yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Lady in Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70: Seedling of Letitia Schrader, 12.5 cm across. Reddest red. Very large, semi-double with waxy sheen. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. Received the "Margarete Hertrich Award" from the SCCS, in 1960. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1959, *The Camellia Review*, vol.21, No.2. Sport: **Lady in Red Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Hongzuang Furen'.

Lady in Red Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70 es 'Lady in Red Var.': A virus variegated form of **Lady in Red** - Reddest red variegated with white. Originated in McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Lady Jane. (*C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89: A Camellia purchased from L. van Houtte in 1887 by Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey. Rich red double, stout, sturdy bloom, not large but very telling. A Japanese import renamed by Caledonia Nursery.

Lady Jane Grey. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé.**

Lady Jean. *(C.japonica),* Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947: Red spotted with white. Medium size, imbricated formal double. Medium size, compact, upright growth with medium size, deep green foliage. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA.

Lady Juliette. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Lady Kay. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144: **Lady Kay,** the complete double, irregular sport of **Ville de Nantes**, is variegated and fimbriated like its parent. Large size, bright scarlet, blotched white. Registration No.48 with the ACS. Originated by Al Cordoza, Palo Alto, California, USA in 1946. It has all the characteristics of **Ville de Nantes** except that it is a full, incomplete double with 25-30 petals and large petaloids. Sport: **Lady Kay Red.** It received the "William Hertrich Award" in 1951 and the "Sewell Mutant Award" from the SCCS in 1983. See colour photo facing p.47, *American*

Camellia Yearbook, 1983 and on p.99, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Synonyms: 'Lady Kay'(Lewis), 'Lady Kay'(Bush). Chinese synonym: 'Kaifuren'.

Lady Kay (Bush). Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.2. Synonym for **Lady Kay.**

Lady Kay Red. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, as 'Lady Kay Rod': A solid red form of **Lady Kay.** Originated at the James Rare Plant Nursery, Campbell, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.132, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Synonym: 'Ville de Nantes Sport No.3'. Chinese synonym 'Hong Kai Furen'.

Lady Kay (Mrs. O.V. Lewis). Valdosta Camellias, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4, p.9, as 'Lady Kay (Lewis)'. ACS Nov. 1994, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, No.4, inside back page, Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. A special clone of **Lady Kay.**

Lady Kay Rod. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lady Kay Red.**

Lady Kyle. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.III: Two years ago we received this camellia from England where it had been obtained from seed. Its blossoms, larger than average, are a vivid rose with here and there a few white stripes. An irregular, peony form double of about 10 cm across.

Lady Lanstar. Baronscourt Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987. No description. No valid listing located. Renamed 'Lady Vanstar.' in their 1988 Catalogue. Probably an error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Lascelles. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87: Purchased from L. van Houtte by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, in 1887. Carnation double. Quite ordinary. Believed to have been imported from Japan and renamed by the Caledonia Nursery. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Laura. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.I, p.171, Reg. No.1269: A 7 year old chance japonica seedling, that first bloomed 1969, originated by T.E. Lundy, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form, **Daikagura** type, bloom is pink variegated with rose. It measures 10.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 6 rows of petals with 12-15 per row and 3-7 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Lady Laura Red.** Orthographic error: 'Lady Lura'. Chinese synonym: 'Laola Furen'.

Lady Laura Red. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.179, Reg. No.1921: A medium red, peony form *C.japonica* sport of **Lady Laura.** First observed 1974. Bloom size and description same as parent. Registered by John Terry, USA.

Lady Lee. *(C.x williamsii*), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.140: Salmon pink. Medium size, rose form double to formal double with 4 rows of petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason flowering. A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Debutante,** originated in USA by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California.

Lady Leonore Campbell. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847 as 'Lady Leonore Campbel'. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleanora Campbell's.**

Lady Linda. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Lady Loch. *(C.japonica)*, Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1889: A sport of **Aspasia Macarthur** with the same floral form and size. Its colour is salmon pink bordered white. For colour illustration see pl.III, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail* and p.55, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Synonyms: 'Elizabeth Johnston', 'Edward Billing', 'Duchess of York', 'Pink Lady', 'Mrs Edward Billing', 'Elizabeth of Glamis'. Orthographic error: 'Lady Locke'. Chinese synonym: 'Luochi Nüshi'.

Lady Locke. Avenue Nurseries Catalogue, 1958, p.19. Orthographic error for **Lady Loch.**

Lady Long's Camellia. Edwards, 1822, *Botanical Register.* Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Lady Lotus. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Lady Love. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.135: Light pink, medium to large size, formal double. Average, dense growth. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Coral Delight** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Royalty**, originated by T. Croson, Powers, Oregon, USA.

Lady Lucile. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lady Lucille.**

Lady Lucille. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.28: Semi-double, fluffy white. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, pp.188, 191, black & white photo: Medium to large, 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep, white, varying in form from semi-double to incomplete, peony form. Petals are thick, creamy white, up to 30 segments. Centre consists of a cluster of loosely arranged stamens with creamy white filaments and dark, golden anthers. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, slightly cupped, raised venation, 10 cm x 4 cm, dull, dark green, road, shallow serrations. Originated by Mr & Mrs Madsen, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA from seed of unknown parents. Orthographic error: 'Lady Lucile'.

Lady Lura. Cannon, 1976, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.31. Orthographic error for **Lady Laura.**

Lady Lundy. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Lady Lynn. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87: Purchased by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey from L. van Houtte in 1887. Believed to have been imported from Japan and renamed by Caledonia Nursery. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Macculloch. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.88, 90. Orthographic variant for **Lady McCulloch.**

Lady Mackinnon. *(C.japonica)*, Williams, B.S., *Own New Plants for 1891.* Introduced by Mr Gerald Waller. Crimson curiously mottled with white. The blooms are about 6.5 cm in diameter, quite single with golden anthers. This is the white variegated form of **Lady de Saumarez.** Synonyms: 'Tricolor Folki', 'Pride of Portland', 'Pride of Rosebud Farm', 'Eulalia Sally', 'India Kruger', 'Quartet Mottled', 'Etienne de Bore', 'Hopkins Variegated'. Pseudonyms in USA: 'Lady de Saumarez', 'Melody'. Orthographic error: 'Lady McKennan'. For colour photo see p.99. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Lady Macon. *(C.japonica),American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.200, Reg. No.511: (Wheeler's seedling 459). A 10 year old chance seedling which first bloomed 1955. Originated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. Growth habit average, medium, dense branching, leaves dark green, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers anemone form, 13-15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20-25 vivid pink petals with a sheen and 30-35 petaloids, white stamens. Late flowering. For colour photo see: Front cover, ACS., 1960, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.15, No.3; Front cover *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VII, No.4. 1972. Sport: **Lady Macon Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Makang Furen'.

Lady Macon Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, as 'Lady Macon Var.': A virus variegated form of **Lady Macon** - Vivid pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lady Macullough. Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.116 as a synonym for **Lady McCulloch.**

Lady Margaret. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.20. Synonym for **Ella Drayton** as 'Climax'.

Lady Margaret. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87. Obtained by Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, from L. van Houtte in 1887. Imported from Japan and renamed by Caledonia Nursery. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Margaret Dunne. *(C.japonica), Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1878. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Marian. Reuthe, Fox Hill Hardy Plant Nursery Catalogue, No.16, 1911. Synonym for **Kumasaka,** renamed by Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, from a plant obtained from L. van Houtte in 1887, originally imported from Japan. Orthographic variant: 'Lady Marion'.

Lady Marion. Wilson, 1930, *Home and Garden.* Orthographic variant for 'Lady Marian', synonym for **Kumasaka.**

Lady Marion Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Hanatachibana.**

Lady Marion Cromartie. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

Lady Mary Cromarte. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.10. Orthographic error for **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

Lady Mary Cromartie. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.28: A large size, deep rose-pink, incomplete double, 10-11 cm across, 8-10 large, outer petals, broad-ovate, recurved, deeply notched; centre of flower, wide spreading, stamen cluster, surrounded by small, semi-erect inner petals. Filaments light yellow, anthers golden. Leaves elliptic, dull, dark green, thin, flexible, 8.5 cm x 4.5 cm, acuminate apex, serrations broad and shallow. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Lady Mary Cromarte', 'Lady Mary Cromarty', 'Lady Marion Cromartie'. Abbreviation: 'Mary Cromartie'. Sport: **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated.** Pseudonym: 'La Reine'. Synonym: 'Lady Mary Cromartie Pink'. See black & white photo, p.201, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Lady Mary Cromartie Pink. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.28. Synonym for **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.28: A virus variegated form of **Lady Mary Cromartie** - Deep rose-pink, blotched white. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Synonyms: 'Forever Amber', 'Variegated Lady Mary Cromartie'. Orthographic variant: 'Lady Mary Cromartie Variant'. Erroneously equated with **La Reine Variegated** in America. For black & white photo see p.201, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Lady Mary Cromartie Variant. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated.**

Lady Mary Cromarty. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.8. Orthographic error for **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

Lady Mary Labouchere. *(C.japonica), Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1859, p.315: A very light rose with a tendency to be blotched. A cupped variety with ragged petals. Originated in England.

Lady Maude Walpole. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Magnificent flower, vivid carmine rose, very full, perfectly imbricated. A sport of **Virginia Franco.** Originated in England. Synonym: 'Virginia Franco Rubra'. For colour illustration see: Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.1 as 'Virginia Franco Rubra'.

Lady McCamley. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.451: Originated by Francis McCamley, Blakehurst, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Tama-no-ura.** First flowered 1993. The deep pink (RHS.CC.52B), single flower of 5 petals has a white margin on each petal. Flower size is 9 cm across x 4 cm deep. Early and free flowering on a plant vigorous and bushy/ Leaves glossy green, flat, slightly curled, elongated, serrations almost absent, apices blunt acute, 9.6 cm long x 7 cm wide. Petals fluted. Flowers shed whole.

Lady McCullagh. Mount Congreve Gardens Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.1. Orthographic error for **Lady McCulloch.**

Lady McCulloch. *(C.japonica),* G.W.H., Garden Flora, 1889, *The Garden*, 36(930):247. No description. B.S. Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: Flowers 8-10 cm across, double, petals broad and good shape, nearly white but spotted and splashed with rose towards the centre. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1898, 275: 203: Almost double, of a snow white, sometimes faintly streaked with carmine. Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, pp.116, 117: Semi-double, white, lightly blotched and flecked with carmine (HCC.21/1), 8.5-9 cm across, petals, 15-18, 4 cm x 4 cm, central petals smaller and sometimes broadly ovate, forming a campanulate flower. Stamens conjoined in clusters of 14 or 15, with one or two petaloids. Leaves elliptic, 8 cm long x 3.4-4.0 cm wide, relatively coarsely serrate, long-acuminate or acuminate, deep glossy green on a plant of spreading, bushy habit. Introduced from Japan by Gerald Waller, first distributed by L. van Houtte and B.S. Williams. Sports: **Lady McCulloch Pink, Lady McCulloch Carmine**. Orthographic errors: 'Lady MacCulloch', 'Lady Macullough', 'Lady McCullock'. Pseudonym: 'Sabina'.

Lady McCulloch Carmine. (*C.japonica),* Anderson, 1961, *Camellias*, p.74: Carmine, mid-season. Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.117: A sport of **Lady McCulloch,** Carmine 21/1, paler in the centre of the petals but blotches of deeper colour running from base to apex. Flower shape and foliage characteristics identical to that of the parent. Originated in England.

Lady McCulloch Pink. *(C.japonica),* Anderson, 1961, *Camellias*, p.74: Neyron rose striped carmine. Mid-season. Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.117: Sport of **Lady McCulloch,** very near Neyron Rose (HCC.623/2) striped Carmine (HCC.21), petals irregularly margined with white. Foliage and flower form identical to parent. Originated in England.

Lady McCullock. Wakefield, 1964, *Camellias for Every Garden*, p.140. Orthographic error for **Lady McCulloch.**

Lady Mildred. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.248: Flower large, 10 cm wide x 4 cm deep, self carmine-crimson 21-22, with deeper veinings; petals thick, round, 4.5 cm x 4.5 cm, apices notched, bases rounded to short haft, inner petals creped; stamens numerous, sometimes with a few small, petaloids around the outside of the cylinder, filaments crimson, pistil 3.5 cm long, style crimson. Leaves dark, glossy green, 10 cm x 6 cm, elliptic, bases rounded, apices abruptly, sharp pointed, serrations sharp. Selected as a seedling at Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Glen Saint Mary, Florida, USA.

Lady Mulberry. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **H.A. Downing.**

Lady Nancy Adare. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Pink with petals bordered white. Medium size, semi-double. Medium, loose, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Synonym: 'Irresistable'. See black & white photo, p.203, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Sport: **Lady Nancy Adare Variegated.**

Lady Nancy Adare Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.127: A virus variegated form of **Lady Nancy Adare** - Pink bordered and blotched white. Originated in Australia.

Lady of the Lake. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941: Another exquisite white, waxy petals, semi-double, irregular construction. Midseason flowering. Diameter 10-12 cm, stamens in 5 fascicles with a few central petals intermixed, anthers yellow, filaments pale cream. Leaves green, curved, narrow-lanceolate, matt, tips recurved, sharply serrate. Plant with a loose, upright, vigorous habit. See black and white photo, p.204, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Originated in the USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Sport: **Lady of the Lake Variegated.**

Lady of the Lake (Australia). SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Francois Wiot.**

Lady of the Lake (New Zealand). SCCS., 1958, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.52. Previously listed as 'Lady of the Lake'(Australia). Synonym for **Francois Wiot.**

Lady of the Lake Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* White variegated pink. Semi-double. Mid-season. Originated in USA.

Lady of the Lourdes. Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.21. Synonym for **White Princess.**

Lady Pamela. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, No.131, p.9, Bob Withers, "A Mother Superior: ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1996, No.139, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.467. Registered by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A cross of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers** as seed parent x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Arcadia,** that first flowered 1994. The semi-double flower of 21 petals has 13 white inner petals and 8 outer petals shading from light pink to pink (RHS.CC.68C) towards the outer edges. Diameter is 12 cm x 7 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on a rapid growing, upright, open plant. Leaves are glossy olive green, keeled, elliptic, acuminate apex, serrate margins, 12 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. Petals fluted. Filaments arranged in a column. An attractive large bicolour flower with high rabbit ears surrounding the stamens.

Lady Parker. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866: Fine rose, cupped. Perfect shape. This is believed to be a Camden Park seedling raised by Macarthur as Lady Parker was a daughter of John Macarthur. Orthographic error: 'Lady Barker'. Originated in Australia.

Lady Parker Peony. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Hazlewoods received this from New Zealand under the erroneous name of 'Lady Parker' and temporarily called it 'Lady Parker Peony'. It proved to be **Triumphans.**

Lady Patricia Mountbatten. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Patricia Mountbatten.**

Lady Pielemeier. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lady Pielmeier.**

Lady Pielmeier. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light rose-pink. Medium size, peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Mrs E.R. Pielmeier, San Marino, California. Orthographic error: 'Lady Pielemeier'.

Lady Pollock. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87: Obtained from L. van Houtte by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, in 1887. Small, rather double red, useless - sold to Lord Penryhn in 1899. A Japanese import renamed by Caledonia Nursery. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Preciosa. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Catalogus Horto Aksavana Coluntur (Leningrad), 1869, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Lady Pretiosa', synonym for **Lady Grafton.**

Lady Pretiosa. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14. Synonym for **Lady Grafton.** Abbreviation: 'Pretiosa'. Orthographic error: 'Lady Preciosa'.

Lady R. Peel. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Abbreviation for **Lady Robert Peel.**

Lady Radcliffe. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Pink, single.

Lady Robert Peel. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11: Clear, lively red, imbricated petals. Originated in England. Abbreviation: 'Lady R. Peel'.

Lady Roberts. *(C.japonica)*, P.H., Apr.20, 1901, *The Garden*, vol.58, p.281. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lady Ruth. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Gloire de Nantes Variegated** as 'Rose Glory Variegated'.

Lady Ruth Red. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2781. Name later changed to **Lady Ruth Ritter.**

Lady Ruth Ritter. *(C.reticulata)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2781 as 'Lady Ruth Red'; ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2012, p.30, named changed to **Lady Ruth Ritter.** Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.113 with colour photo; A 20 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1991. Propagated by E. Hulyn Smith and Chuck Ritter, Melrose, Fla. The dark red, semi-double flower is 9 cm diameter x 3.8 cm deep, with golden anthers and yellow filaments. Heavy textured petals and flowers fall in one piece. Dense, slow growth. Light green leaves average 9 cm x 6.5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Lady Sadie. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Large, fluted, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by H.E. Jenkins, Glendale, California. See black and white photo, p.135, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Lady Samerez. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady Saumarez. Sunny Knoll Orchid & Nursery Co. Price List, 1940. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady Seftom. Le Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge, 1842, p.22, *Catalogue des Plantes.* Orthographic error for **Lady Sefton.**

Lady Sefton. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.276: The flower is 11 cm across, full, irregular, peony form, of a pale, cherry-red with touches of rose, with the centre, nuances of carmine. The exterior petals are in 4 rows; the first two rows are 4 cm in length and width, entire, flat and a little reflexed with veins of deep carmine; those following are smaller, some shell-like and twisted, others horizontal or erect or inclined and veined like the first; those of the centre are 2 cm wide x 2 cm long and are innumerable, erect, notched and in series, sometimes with stripes and blotched of white, and forming, by their union, a spherical centre of rose-pink, 7 cm across. Orthographic errors: 'Lady Sephton', 'Lady Seftom', 'Lady Sepston'.

Lady Sephton. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.176. Orthographic error for **Lady Sefton.**

Lady Sepston. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for **Lady Sefton.**

Lady Sinclair. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Orthographic error for **Lady St. Clair.**

Lady Somers. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. No description. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Lady Spencer. Merrillees Shere Camellia List, 1950. Synonym for **Spencer's Pink.**

Lady St. Clair. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1879: Light pink. (RHS., Rhodomine pink 527/2) Large size, bud centered, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Very inclined to ball. Originated by Samual Purchase, Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, N.S.W., Australia. For colour illustration see pl.XX, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail* and front cover, ANZCRS, 1958, *Camellia Annual*, No.5. Synonym: 'Pink Shell'. Orthographic errors: 'Lady St Clare', 'Lady St. Claire'.

Lady St. Claire. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for **Lady St. Clair.**

Lady St. Clare. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.116. Orthographic error for **Lady St. Clair.**

Lady Sumerez. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. No description. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.6: Small red, peony form of pom-pom type, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Lady Summerez. Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. While this is erroneous orthography for 'Lady de Saumarez', its description is of the variegated form **Lady McKinnon.**

Lady Susan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.228, Reg. No.921: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semidouble bloom, similar to **Mrs Freeman Weiss,** is deep rose-pink with yellow stamens. It measures 13 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 18 petals and 3-5 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Lady Susan Variegated.**

Lady Susan Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Lady Susan V.'. A virus variegated form of **Lady Susan** - Deep rose-pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Lady Swan. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, Nov.1942, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 112-205. No description. Probably synonymous with 'The Swan'.

Lady Sylvia. *List of Camellias at Kew,* 1956. Synonym for **Sylvia.**

Lady Tatsuta. Yashiroda, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22. Synonym for **Tatsutahime.**

Lady v,Sittart. van der Vis, Boskoop, *Specual Camellia List,* 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Van S. Pale. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.49. Abbreviation for 'Lady Vansittart Pale', synonym for **Lady Vansittart Blush.**

Lady Vansette. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansetti. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansetti Variegata. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for 'Lady Vansittart Variegated', synonym for **Lady MacKinnon**.

Lady Vansettie. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansettie Variegated. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1946. Orthographic error for 'Lady Vansittart Variegated', synonym for **Lady MacKinnon.**

Lady Vansitta. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.45: Crimson. Medium size, full peony form. Compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Thomasville Nursery, Georgia. Synonym: 'Davis Dark Red'.

Lady Vansitart. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1946. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Van Sitart. Simpson's Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.8. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansittaart. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Van Sittard. Jean Lebihan, 1971, *Pas de Jardin sans Camellia*, 2nd. ed., p.57. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansittard. West End Nurseries Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Van Sittart. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Van Sittart Variegated. Overlook Nurseries Catalogie, 1951-1952, p.22. Orthographic error for 'Lady Vansittart Variegated', synonym for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansittart. *(C.japonica)*, *The Garden*, 1887, 3:318: Large, semi-double, white, striped rose pink, with holly-like foliage. Puddle and Hanger, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, pp.153, 154: Semi-double, 6-9 cm across, predominantly white with Carmine Rose 621 streaks and blotched; petals, 18-19 in 3 rows, 4.5 cm x 4.5 cm, obovate to orbicular, apex undulate; stamens in central mass, filaments sometimes petaloid. Leaves dark green glossy, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, margins finely and sharply serrate, apex Long-acuminate, 10 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Plant habit compact, slender. Imported from Japan and obtained by L. van Houtte, Belgium, from whom it was secured by the Caledonia Nurseries, Guernsey. It is a most variable variety producing the sports: **Yours Truly, Lady Vansittart Blush, Lady Vansittart Pink, Lady Vansittart White,** 'Frances McLanahan'. Orthographic errors: 'Lady Van Settie', 'Lady Van Sitart', 'Lady Van Sittard', 'Lady Van Sittart', 'Lady Van Sitti', 'Lady Vansette', 'Lady Vansetti', 'Lady Vansettie', 'Lady Vansittaart', 'Lady Vansitart', 'Lady Vansittard', 'Countess Devansittart', 'Vansittart', 'Mdm Vansittart', 'Lady v.Sittart'. Synonym: 'Lady Vansittart Variegated', 'Lady Vansittart Lanarth', 'Lady Vansittart Striped'. See colour pl.XXXIV, Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia*, vol.II. Believed to be synonymous with the Japanese **Edo-nishiki.** Chinese synonym 'Fanxitate Furen'.

Lady Vansittart Blush. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.276, Reg. No.423: A sport of **Lady Vansittart,** originated by Henry B. Rehder, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. The semi-double, pale blush flowers have 16 petals, 3 petaloids and yellow stamens and are 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant characteristics are the same as the parent. Synonym: 'Lady Vansittart Pale'.

Lady Vansittart Lanarth. Woodward, 1987, *International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.77. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansittart Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1920, p.24: Deep pink sport of **Lady Vansittart.** Flower form and plant characteristics identical to parent. Originated at the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles. Synonyms: 'Lady Vansittart Red'. Orthographic variants: 'Lady Vansittart'(Pink Form), 'Pink Lady Vansittart', 'Lady Vansittart (Pink)'.

Lady Vansittart (Pink). Walter S. Slocock Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.56. Orthographic variant for **Lady Vansittart Pink.**

Lady Vansittart (Pink Form). Exbury Gardens Ltd Catalogue, 1965, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Lady Vansittart Pink.**

Lady Vansittart Red. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943, p.122, 123. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart Pink.**

Lady Vansittart Shell. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. *Camellia Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Yours Truly.**

Lady Vansittart Sport. Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Inc. Camellia Price List, 1954. Synonym for **Yours Truly.**

Lady Vansittart Striped. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.127. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansittart Variegated. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias*, p.8 as 'Lady Vansetti Variegata'. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart.** Orthographic errors: 'Lady Van Sittart Variegated', 'Lady Vansetti Variegata', 'Lady Vansettie Variegated'. **Lady Vansittart** is sufficiently unstable to produce a range of patterns of variegation. These are all considered to be covered by the original name: **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansittart White. *(C.japonica)*, Hillier Nursery Price List, 1971-1972. A pure white sport of **Lady Vansittart.** Flower form and plant characteristic identical with parent. *Hillier Manual of Trees and Shrubs*, 1971, p.58: White, medium size, semi-double with wavy edged petals. Growth slow, bushy; leaves undulate. Orthographic variant: 'White Lady Vansittart'. Originated in England.

Lady Vansittart White Form. New Place Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1987, p.2. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart White.**

Lady Vansitti. *Cottage Gardener*, 1931. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansitti Variegata. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1940, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Lady Vansittart Variegated', synonym for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Vansittie. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1946, p.27. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart.**

Lady Velma. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. Laurel Lake Nursery Catalogue, 1962. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.238, Reg. No.667: An 11 year old chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1956, originated by D.W. Davis, USA. Plant growth is dense and spreading with dark green leaves averaging 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Frizzle White', are deep rose. Blooms are 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 42 petals, 30-40 stamens and 10-75 petaloids. Inner petals well "rabbit eared". Blooms early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Lady Velman'. Sport: **Lady Velma Variegated.**

Lady Velma Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Lady Velma Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Lady Velma** - Deep rose, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lady Velman. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* Orthographic error for **Lady Velma.**

Lady Vere de Vere. *(C.japonica)*, *The Garden*, 1887, vol.31, p.318: Free flowering, semi-double. Pink, red and white. Large and bold. Handsome foliage. This variety was obtained from L. van Houtte by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles in 1887. The original plant was sold in 1895 and repurchased in 1905, when the name became attached to the dark red **Lady Jane.** Believed to have been imported from Japan.

Lady W. Bulloch. *(C.japonica)*, Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.53. No description.

Lady Webb. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Teutonia Pink.**

Lady Wheeler. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., *Bulletin,* 1949. Semi-double red with white piping.. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White striped red. Medium large, semi-double. Originated in the USA by Edinger.

Lady White. *(C.japonica),* R.H., Apr.20, 1901, *The Garden,* vol.59, p.281, black and white plate, p.280: G. Reuthe Ltd Kent, Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.84: Large size, semi-double, white with a few red stripes and prominent stamens. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1937, 380:35: Very beautiful, large semi-double, white streaked red. Treseder of Truro Camellia List, 1971, p.16: Large anemone to peony form. Rose pink. Originated in England.

Lady Wilton. van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:11. Synonym for **Wiltoniae.**

Lady Wilton's. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias....* Synonym for **Wiltoniae.**

Lady Winneke. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* No.79, p.28, Reg. No.264, color pi., p.40: Originated by L.I. Hobbs, Victoria, Australia. Chance seedling of *C.japonica* 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**), that first flowered 1978. It has an upright growth habit with 7.6 cm x 4.5 cm, slightly obovate, mid-green leaves, pointed apices, tapered base, small serrations. The 6.4 cm diameter, blood red, peony form flowers are produced early to mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Wennake Furen'.

Lady Young. *(C.japonica),* Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.28: Blush, spotted carmine. Originated by Guilfoyle, N.S.W., Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Lady's Maid. *(C.x williamsii),* Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Light orchid pink. Medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of **Lady Gowrie** raised by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. Orthographic error: 'Ladies Maid'.

Laetitia Cavalli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1875-1876, 163:304. Orthographic error for **Letizia Cavalli.**

Laevis. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Lafayette. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias,* p.8: Light red, single, small blossoms with large petals, crepe-like texture. Prominent stamens in the form of a crown. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Lafayette Beauty. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1983, p.162, Reg. No.1917: A very large, silvery pink, semi-double, *C.reticulata* chance seedling of **Lasca Beauty,** mid-season flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Lafcadio Hearn. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12: Variety originated in Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Medium size, spinel red, lightly stained pomegranate purple, double; outer petals imbricated; inner petals irregularly grouped and interspersed with a few white stamens. Medium to rose form double to peony form. See black and white photos, p.195, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Lafe Alewine. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.220, Reg. No.635: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by A.L. Alewine, Waycross, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average with light green leaves, averaging 10 cm x 4 cm. The deep pink flowers, 10-12.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, are formal double, similar to **Alba Plena.** The flower has 10 rows of petals and no stamens. Early blooming.

Lafevriana. Anderson & Co. Nursery Plants and Seeds Catalogue, 1897, p.79. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Laffontiana. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.113. Orthographic error for **Lafontiana.**

Lafina Maggi. Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1971, p.8. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Lafontiana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14; (Tourres), No description: Graulhie, Jun.1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.67. No description. Originated in Tourres, France. Orthographic errors: 'Laffontiana', 'Lafontinia'.

Lafontinia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.55. Orthographic error for **Lafontiana.**

Lafrebraeamum. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lafrebraemum. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lafre Braemum. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.128. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lagrime di Venezia. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875, p.23: No description. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911 as 'Lacryma di Venezia': Imbricated, red formal double. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Lacrymoidi Venezia'.

Laidita. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Letitia Schrader.**

Laifengchun. (Phoenix Arriving in Spring). *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.33. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, July 2008, No.14, p.42 with colour photo; Selected from the wild forest in Tenchong County, Yunnan, China, and named by the Camellia Base Administration. Flowers rose form double, peach red, 12-15 cm diameter. Petals 27-32 in 5-6 whorls, outer flexuous, inner slightly incurved, gradually smaller from outer to inner. Some stamens changed to petals, others in several bundles in the centre of the flower. Pistil in flat shape. Leaves elliptic to ovate, 5-10 cm long x 2.5-4 cm wide, apices acuminate and bent downwards, bases obtuse or broad-cuneate. Leaf surface dark green and slightly incurved, margins shallowly serrate. Flowers mid-season.

Laika. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.111 with colour photo; Medium size peony form, red (RHS.CC.47B). A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' (**Pomponia Semi-duplex),** first flowered in 2000. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Lainatensis. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.26. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:7: Pure white, well imbricated, very full. Originated by Tagliabue, Italy.

Laing's White Single. *(C.japonica),* A.D., May 26, 1900, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, vol.27, p.333. White single. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Laini Lande. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.422; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Renee Land.**

Laishe. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Margaret Lesher.**

Laisi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.117. Chinese synonym for **Les Berg.**

Lakao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* 'La Concordia **(Concordia).**

Lakari. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Haylockii.**

Lakme Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.

Lalalouke. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the French *C.japonica* **Lalla Rookh.**

Lalandi. *(C.japonica)*, Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Lala Rook. Hydon Nurseries ltd. Catalogue, 1980. Orthographic error for **Lalla Rookh.**

Lalipite. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.506, p.65. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Larry Piet.**

Lalla Branch. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report.*, p.11. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Lalla Rookh. *(C.japonica)*, Memoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1894 as 'Lallarook': Pink marbled white. Large formal double. Slow compact growth. A virus variegated form of **L'Avvenire.** In America it was erroneously equated with **Lavinia Maggi** and **Il Tramonto.** Synonyms: 'Laurel Leaf', 'Bressonie'. See colour pl. facing p.82, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1952. Chinese synonym 'Lalalouke'.

Lallarook. Nemoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Lalla Rookh** which translates as "Tulip Cheek" and is the name of the heroine in Thomas Moore's epic poem.

Lallarook Pink. Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948. Synonym for **L'Avvenire.**

Lamarque. *(C.japonica)*, Lawrason, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.240. A beautiful pink. Brought from France.

Lamar Wilkes. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.92, Reg. No.1989: A large, dark rose-pink, peony form *C.japonica* sport of Leslie Wilkes; flowering early to late. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep,with 49 petals, 3 petaloids, rabbit ears and yellow anthers. Plant growth is erect and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Lambertia. Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary.* 1st ed., 1840. Orthographic error for **Lambertii.**

Lambertiana. Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary*, 1868, p.105. Orthographic error for **Lambertii.**

Lambertii. *(C.japonica)*, Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulteur*, 1[pt.D]:316 as 'Lamberti'. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, p.128: Large single to semi-double, cherry red. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Lambertia', 'Lambertiana'.

Lamdrethii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic error for **Landrethii.**

Lammert's Hybrids. Group name for *C.japonica x C.cuspidata* hybrids. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.127.

Lammertsii. *(C.japonica x C.cuspidata)*, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.149, illustration, p.39: Small, single, heavy bloomer. Apple blossom form and colour. This was the first cross of these two species originated by Dr Lammerts, California, USA.

Lamo Jiangjun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.417; Chinese synonym for the France *C.japonica* **General Lamoricière**, as 'General Lamroricier'.

Lamont Glass. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.220, Reg. No.626: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by H.W. Steindorf, Greenville, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and average in rate, with light green leaves averaging 11 cm x 6 cm. The flowers are white and 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 21 petals, semi-double to peony form, blooming mid-season.

Lampedusa. *(C.x williamsii),* Savige, 1982, *International Camellia Journal*, No.14, p.48: The cross with the most successful results was *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Marjorie Magnificent** which produced Lampedusa, a large, soft pink, with apricot tones, semi-double. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, England.

Lampignani. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Lampugnani'.

Lampion. *(C.hybrid).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; No description.

Lampugnani. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.14. Orthographic error for **Lampignani.**

Lanarth. *(C.japonica),* Urquhart, 1960. *The Camellia*, vol.II, pl.XXVIII: A medium size to large, single flower, 10-10.5 cm across, slightly cupped when fully expanded. Cherry-red approaching blood red. Petals number 7, obovate, deeply notched at the tip, smooth and thick in texture. Stamens red, incurving to form a compact, erect cluster and tippped with golden yellow anthers. Leaves glossy, bright green, nearly elliptic, 8-12 cm long x 4-6 cm wide; apex long pointed, serrations broad and shallow, Plant habit fairly upright and vigorous. Mid-season flowering. Thought to be a seedling from **Kimberley** and temporarily named 'Kimberley, Lanarth Variety' and also 'William's Lanarth'. The original plant is in the garden of Mr Michael Williams, Lanarth, Cornwall, England. It received an "Award of Merit" from the RHS in 1960. Very similar, if not the same, as **Kimberley.**

Lanarth. RHS., 1980-1981, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.71. A *C.x williamsii* entered under this name for the Wisley Trials, 1979 and which received a RHS., H.C., has been renamed **Exbury** due to the existence of the previous use of the name for a *C.japonica.*

Lanarth White. *(C.japonica),* Muncaster Nurseries Catalogue, 1976-1977, p.10. White sport of Lanarth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in UK.

Lancasteriensis. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54. Orthographic error for **Lancastriensis.**

Lancastria. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Pink single. Not known if this is the same as the 19th centrury cultivar.

Lancastriensis. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54 as 'Lancasteriensis'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lanceolata. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lancezeuriana. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.221. Orthographic variant for **Lanzeseuriana.**

Lanckmani. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

Lanckmannii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

Lancmannia. Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary*, 1st ed., 1840. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

Landan. (Red Orchid), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.82. Erroneously for 'Lanse Dunaohe', synonym for the *C.x williamsii* **Blue Danube.**

Landon Waters. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2686. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2001. Originated by Don Bergamini, Martinez, Calif., USA. The 6.5 cm diameter, formal double flower is white with some flecks and spots of red. Plant is upright with average growth and flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.59 with colour photo. Chance seedling of **Alta Gavin**. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 3.8 cm.

Landoni. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.125. Orthographic error for **Landonii.**

Landonii. *(C.japonica)*, Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.111 as 'Landoni'. No description. Orthographic error 'Landoni'. Originated in Italy by Mariani. (Believed extinct.)

Landrathii. Paul, 1871, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic error for **Landrethii.**

Landressii. *TheFloricultural Cabinet*, 1844, p.118. Orthographic error for **Landrethii.**

Landrethi. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.125. Orthographic error for **Landrethii.**

Landrethia. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.244. Orthographic error for **Landrethii.**

Landrethii. *(C.japonica)*, *The Floral Magazine and Garden Repository*, 1832, 1:75 with colour pl.: Originated in Philadelphia, USA by Landreth. Dark rose, 8.5 cm across, with base of petals showing some red and tips of outer petals some white. Double, imbricated. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 25. Synonyms: 'Jacksonia', 'Jacksonii', 'Landrethii Vera', 'Jackson'. Orthographic errors: 'Landrethi', 'Landressii', 'Landzethii', 'Landrethia', 'Landrathii', 'Lendrethi', 'Landretti', 'Lamdrethii', 'Landrethi'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11, erroneously gave **Nassiniana** as a synonym, but later corrected this.

Landrethii Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Landrethii.**

Landretti. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for **Landrethii.**

Landzethii. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.22. Orthographic error for **Landrethii.**

Landscape Beauty. *(C.japonica)*, Griffin, ed. 1958, *Camellian*, vol.IX, No.3, p.29: A wonderful, landscape specimen Camellia. Grows tall and narrow. Has dark green foliage and narrow, pointed leaves. Semi-double, light pink, flower about 10 cm across. Colour of 'Pink Perfection' (**Otome**). Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackleford.

Lane Moss Hagood. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2688. A sport first observed in 1965. The 15 cm coral, peony bloom has white blotches and speckles. Some rabbit ears, petal fimbriation and fluorescence. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.59 with colour photo. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 5.7 cm.

Lanei Superba. William Wood & Son, 1842-1843, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Leeana Superba.**

Langhiana. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.221: Flower full rose form, little regularity, with 5-6 rows of external petals, well separated from the internal ones, long, straight and numerous. Originated in Italy by Calciati.

Langiflora. Prince Catalogue, 1828. Orthographic error for 'Longiflora'.

Lanken. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Dick Rankin.**

Lankman, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

Lankmannii. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6, as 'Lanckmanii'. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulteur*, 1[pt.D]:316, as 'Lankmanni': Single, rose colour, large flower. Grown in Italy by Dr Sacco of Milan according to Le Texnier, 1911. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.110, 130, as 'Lauchmani': A vigorous shrub; foliage of shining green; flower large, single, of a deep orange red, velvety, petals ample, erect, bilobed and elongated; stamens short, some petaloids; styles very long. Orthographic errors: 'Lanckmannii', 'Lankmanni', 'Lauckmanni', 'Lankmanii', 'Lankwanii', 'Lankman'.

Lankwanii. *Floricultural Cabinet*, 1837, p.268. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

Lanniao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Bluebird.**

Lanniversario. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.194. Orthographic error for 'L'Anniversario' (**Anniversario**).

Lanse Duonaohe. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the *C.x williamsii* **Blue Danube.**

Lansezeuriana. Jacob Makey et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Lanzeseuriana.**

Lansideer. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Amabel Lansdell.**

Lantian Biyu. (Blue Sky & Jasper), *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, Apr.1990, CSC., *Proceedings of Nomenclature Convention*, Wusi City, Jiangsu Province, China. A sport of **Baishiba Xueshi.** Formal double, being greyish blue on first opening, becoming rich red with white blotches. Leaves medium to large, strong growing. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Jiaxing City, Zhejiang, China.

Lantiniana. *(C.japonica)*, La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, *Catalogue des Plantes*, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Lanying. (Blue Cherry). *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.19 with colour photo; Originated in Wenzhou area, Zheijiang, China. Flowers purple-pink with slightly blue tone, edged white, occasionally with purple-red wide stripes. Anemone to rose-form double, medium size, about 9 cm diameter, a few yellow stamens mixed with petaloides in the centre. Flat, dark green leaves. Vigorous, spreading plant. Flowers mid-season to late.

Lanzeseuriana. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.164: Leaves, 5 cm long x 6 cm wide, long-ovate, very acuminate, horizontal, a little rough on the upper surface with veins prominent; buds long-oval, scales greenish; Flowers over 8.5 cm across, double, cherry-red; petals on the circumference, few in number, but broad and rounded at the apex, entire; those of the centre are very long and half as large as the others; some horn shaped, others strap-like, serried, with some filaments supporting anthers. The name has been spelt three ways by Berlèse - 'Lanzeseuriena', 1840, **Lansezeuriana,** 1841, 'Lancezeuriana', 1845. The second has been accepted as the correct orthography.

Lao Dian Xue. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.191 with colour photo; Formal double, deep rose red variegated with white, diameter 7-8 cm. Leaves flat, dark green, thick. Upright growth. Originated by Mr Yuan-pu Shen, Sichuan Province, China, in the 1920s.

Lao Liu Jiao Dahong. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.193 with colour photo; Bright red formal double, flowers usually hexagonal in shape. Diameter 10-11 cm. Leaves elliptic, dark green, flat, finely serrated. Upright and free flowering. An old cultivar from China.

Lao Liu Jiao Yinhong. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.193 with colour photo; A sport of **Lao Liu Jiao Dahong**. Pink petals with a white border. Other details as for parent.

Laocoon. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12. colour photo: Medium size, incomplete, peony form, soft pink, fading to petal base; stamens intermingled with central, twisted, semi-erect, small petals. A seedling of **Nina Avery** raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Laocoonte. *(C.japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.39: Imbricated, cherry red, veined, spotted white. Originated in Italy.

Laoke. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the Germany *C.hybrid* **Loki Schmidt.**

Laola Furen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.73, No.279. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lady Laura.**

Laolibulei. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Laurie Bray.**

Lapa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Laura Padova.**

Lapace. Louis Leroy, 1893, Catalogue, p.104. Orthographic variant for **La Pace.**

Lapai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.reticulata* hybrid **La Petite.**

Laqieer . Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the USA. *C.japonica* **Rachel Tarpy.** Formerly 'Laqieer Tabi'.

Lara. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy by Durazzo. (Believed extinct.)

Lardiner's Red. Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour*, sec.50:13, colour photo. Orthographic error for 'Ladinier's Red', synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Large Agate. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.153. Synonym for **Damanao.**

Large Bowl. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep.1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.255. Light pink single. Originated in USA.

Large Brocade. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.320 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ô-nishiki.**

Large Carnelian. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for 'Large Cornelian', synonym for **Damanao.**

Large Cloudy Petal. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Dayunpian.**

Large China. *Gardiners' Chronicle*, 1841, p.278. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Large Cornelian. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 11(2):11. Synonym for **Damanao.**

Large Crimson. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report*, index, p.130. Synonym for **Dataohong.**

Large Cup. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Synonym for **Ôsakazuki.**

Large Flower Gold Heart. Synonym for **Dahua Jinxin.**

Large Golden Tassel. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shan Chahua*, p.37. Synonym for **Dajinsui.**

Large Kagura. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.128. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Large Leaf Butterfly Wings. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.8. Synonym for 'Daye Diechi' (**Houye Diechi**).

Large Leaf Spinel Pink. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.8. Synonym for 'Daye Yinhong' (**Dayinhong**).

Large Myrtle Leaved. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations & Descriptions of Camellias...*, pl.4. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Large Osmanthus Leaf. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report.* Index, p.130. Western synonym for **Daguiye.**

Large Osmanthus Leaved. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 11(2):11 as 'Large Osmanthus Lvd,'. Synonym for **Daguiye.**

Large Peach Red. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camelluz Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, p.21. Synonym for **Dataohong.**

Large Pink. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report*, Index, p.130. Synonym for **Dayinhong.**

Large Scarlet. Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*, p.2. Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Large Shiratama. Yokohama Nursery Catalogue, 1908. Synonym for **Ô-shiratama.**

Large Single Red. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.34. Synonym for **Grandiflora.**

Large Spinel Pink. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9. Synonym for **Dayinhong.**

Large Vermillion. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.108. Synonym for **Dazhusha.**

Large Walker. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni.**

Largroni. *(C.japonica), Journal of the RHS*, New Series, 1895, vol.16, p.xliv, Feb. 4th. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Lariens. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for **Larieuse.**

Lariense. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54. Orthographic error for **Larieuse.**

Larieuse. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Lariense', 'Lariens'. (Believed extinct.)

Larry Davis. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1980, vol.XIII, No.6, p.22, Reg. No.199: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), raised by Mrs I. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand, that first flowered 1981. The plant has average, upright growth with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm. The large size, peony form flowers are mauve pink with a number of petaloids, white filaments and dark yellow anthers. There are about 42 petals and the bloom measures 11-12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Larry Piet. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), SCCS., 1988, *The Camellia Review*, vol.50, No.2: A large, heavy flower, red, semi-double through to formal double. A seedling of *C.reticulata* **Pharoah** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Harold L. Paige**. Originated by Meyer Piet, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.95, colour photo p.c14. The 13 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Long lasting flowers are 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Heavy petal texture. Plant is upright, open and vigorous, with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Lasandra. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.168, Reg. No.1577: A large, deep rose variegated white, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Tiffany,** raised by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. The centre is filled with twisted petals and petaloids. Anthers bright yellow with lighter coloured filaments. Synonym: 'Lasandra Variegated'.

Lasandra Variegated. Valdosta Camellias, Nov.1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.19 as 'Lasandra Var.'. Synonym for **Lasandra.**

Lasang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **La Sonnambula,** as 'La Sonambula'.

Lasca Beauty. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.171, Reg. No.1290: A 6 year old hybrid ('Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Mrs D.W. Davis**) that first bloomed 1970, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA while at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum and grown by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California. Plant growth

is upright and open with dark green leaves, 13 cm x 8 cm. The semi-double, 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) style bloom, is soft pink with 15 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Thick, heavy textured petals with large caliper twigs. Blooms mid-season. Received the Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award, 1978. Sport: Lasca Beauty Variegated. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1975, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.4. Chinese synonym: 'Lasika Jiaofiao'.

LASCA Beauty. SCCS Review, Oct-Dec 2011, p.25; Different rendering of **Lasca Beauty** adopted by SCCS to emphasise the cultivar's origin at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum.

Lasca Beauty Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.4 as 'Lasca Beauty Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Lasca Beauty** - Soft pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lasi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.539, p.67. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* hybrid **Fair Lass.**

Lasika Jiaojiao. Chinese synonym for USA C. *reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty.**

Lassie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.214, Reg. No.1429: A very large size, light red, anemone form. A 7 year old seedling of *C.japonica* **Pink Elephant;** originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The **Elegans** type bloom is light red with 12-16 petals, 50 petaloids, light cream filaments, yellow anthers. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Many small petals mixed with the petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Sport: **Lassie Variegated.**

Lassie Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4 as 'Lassie Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Lassie** - Light red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lassintha. *(C.japonica)*, Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.7. Originated in England. No description. (Believed extinct).

Lastesii Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.79: A flower 10 cm across, formal double, of dark carmine, petals full, rounded, emarginate, cupped, with margins reflexed under. Orthographic error 'Latesii Nova'.

Latafolia. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Orthographic error for **Latifolia.**

Latafolia Variegata. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.9. Orthographic error for **Latifolia Variegated.**

Latesii Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. Orthographic error for **Lastesii Nova.**

Late Alba Plena. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1946-1947. Not considered sufficiently distinctive to be classified as a different cultivar. Synonym for **Alba Plena.** Synonym: 'Paul Howard's White'.

Late Bell. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group. Purple flower, bell shaped corolla.

Late Spring. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Songchunqui.**

Late Spring Red. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.152. Synonym for **Wanchunhong.**

Late Tricolor. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1953. Synonym for 'Bolen's Late Tricolor' (**Tricolor California**).

Late White Empress. Synonym for **Overlook White.**

Lateriatis. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Lateritius', synonym for **Enrico Bettoni (US).**

Lateritius. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale.* Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni (US).**

Lateritus. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Orthographic error for 'Lateritius', synonym for **Enrico Bettoni (US).**

Latifolia. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous,1834, *Revue Horticole*, pp.508, 509; Morren, 1834, *L'Horticulteur Belge Journal*, vol.2, p.93. Puddle & Hanger, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.154: Semi-double, with 11-13, broadly ovate, emarginate petals, colour Carmine 21/1, flower 8-10 cm across; stamens numerous, but merged in with centre petals. Leaves deep green, glossy, very broadly elliptic, apex short acuminate, margins widely serrate, 11.5 cm long x 7 cm wide. Plant habit, spreading and vigorous. In America **Latifolia** had been confused with **Gloire de Nantes** and **Leeana Superba** and the variegated form, with **Fanny Bolis** and **Gloire de Nantes Variegated** when these in fact, are all distinct cultivars. Nevertheless Buist, 1845, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.222 describes the correct cultivar. Orthographic errors: 'Latafolia', 'Lattrifolia'. Synonyms: 'Latifolia Red', 'Latifolia Rosea', 'Latifolia Nannetensis'. Sport: **Latifolia Variegated.** See black and white photo, p.136, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Note: Krussman, Gerd, 1976, *Manual of Cultivated Broad-leaved Trees and Shrubs*, p.268 states "Breeder Guichard Soeurs, Nantes: This is erroneous as **Latifolia** originated before 1834, prior to the existence of Guichard Soeurs. It is believed that Krussman was referring to **Gloire de Nantes** as the two names were confused in some areas of the USA.

Latifolia Alba. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. No description.

Latifolia Flore Pleno Alba. Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des Arbres et Plants Cultiveés...*, p.15. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Latifolia Macrantha. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.129-130: Cherry Red. Synonym: 'Macrantha Latifolia'. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 29 gives this as a virus variegated form of **Latifolia,** from an unknown breeder, Belgium 1834. Orthographic error: 'Latifolia Macrontha'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14 gives **Latifolia Macrantha** as a synonym for 'Conspicua'(Loddiges), however he later dropped this synonymity as incorrect.

Latifolia. Mrs Wilmot's Variety. The Sunningdale Nursery, Surrey Catalogue, 1955, p.7. A fine sport of the above (**Latifolia**) in which the leaves are larger and the flowers richer colour. Believed to be only a better grown **Latifolia** and thus a synonym.

Latifolia Nannetensis. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.48. Synonym for **Latifolia.**

Latifolia Nova. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1937, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.128: Leaves 7.5 cm wide and about the same in length, and, in a manner imbricated, rounded at the base, point recurved, glossy and prominently veined. Flower vase-form, 7.5 cm across, of a cherry-red, interior petals irregular, festooned and curled; those of the exterior often with 2 or 3 rounded lobes. Originated in England. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.109 lists 'Macrantha' or **Latifolia Nova.**

Latifolia Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Synonym for **Latifolia.**

Latifolia Rosea. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.29, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Latifolia.**

Latifolia Rubra. Cattolica et al, *Camelie dell'Ottocento in Italia,* p.48, plate 19. Synonym for **Latifolia.**

Latifolia Superba. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Latifolia Variegata. Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Orthographic variant for **Latifolia Variegated.**

Latifolia Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.4. No description. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.9 as 'Latafolia Variegata': Rose red blotched white. Variegated form of **Latifolia.** In America **Latifolia Variegated** has been erroneously equated with **Fanny Bolis, Gloire de Nantes Variegated** and **Leeana Superba Variegated,** however these are distinct cultivars. Orthographic errors: 'Latafolia Variegata', 'Latifolia Variegata'. See black and white photo, p.212, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I and colour photo, p.100, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym 'Fuse Ladi'.

Lattea di Casoretti. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Lactea Casoretti.**

Lattice White. *(C.japonica)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Informal, double white with golden stamens. Originated in Australia.

Lauchmani. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

Lauchmanni. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

Laukmannii. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

Laura. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.I: Received from Italy two years ago. Its blossoms, nearly of the largest size, (10 cm across), belong by their regularity, to the class of perfections, and are of a delicate pink, deepest at the centre. It has numerous, small petals; those external, larger and rounded, faintly emarginate, the following ones, ovate-acute, resembling, at the centre, the heart of a rose.

Laura Bondi. Treseders of Truro Camellia List, 1971, p.16: Large double to rose form double. Originated in England. Orthographic error for **Laura Rondi.**

Laura Boscawen. *(C.x williamsii)*, RHS, 1985, *Camellias. A Wisley Handbook*, p.28, pl. p.49: Medium size, light red, anemone form with a broad, central, cushion of petaloids and rare stamens. The plant is a stiff, twiggy bush, prolific flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Laura Camp. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.319, Reg. No.192: A 12 year old seedling originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. Bloomed for the first time 1949. Plant growth is average, compact and pyramidal. The pink flowers are incomplete doubles with mixed petaloids similar to **Pink Star**, 11-14 cm across and appear early to mid-season.

Laura Claire. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2664. A chance seedling that first flowered 1995. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Erinon Nursery, Plymouth, Florida. The 7.5 cm diameter, formal double flowers are soft pink, fading to cream at the centre. Incurving of the petals often gives the edges an appearance of deep lavender pink. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.43 with colour photo p.c5. Plant growth is upright and open, with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm.Flowers mid-season.

Laura Coates. *(C.japonica)*, Gunnell, 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 7:217: Originated by Joshua Pierce. A superb, white seedling. Originated in USA.

Laura Cooper. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.69, colour plate pp.70-71: Originated by William C. Stout, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Medium size, pale pink, striped deeper pink, formal double, chance seedling.

Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3 cm deep with 100 petals. Colour and pattern similar to **Carter's Sunburst.** Sometimes petals form a hexagonal shape. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Blooms mid-season.

Laura Courant. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Blush with a few streak of pink. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Laura Dasher. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.7. Synonym for **Rosea Superba.**

Laura di Valchiusa. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71: Crimson red. Central petals veined white. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Laura Durazzo. *(C.japonica),* Charles Vuylsteke, 1877-1878, Catalogue, p.9. No description). Originated in Italy.

Laura E. Greggs. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.169, Reg. No.1624: A large size, light pink, striped, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering early to mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 11 cm across with 50 petals. Plant growth is upright, average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Laura Franchetti. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 4:99-102: Rose coloured flower. Fratelli Rovelli, 1896, Catalogue, pp.38, 42. Large imbricated red with white blotches. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Laura Gatteschi. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana*, *di Orticultura Bollettino*, 4:99-102: A variety from **Margherita di Savoia** by seed. Imbricated; red shaded paler, to white veined red. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896: Imbricated, soft red, paling to white, vivid red venation. Originated in Italy.

Laura Gordy. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.122 with colour photo; A 12 year old seedling, first flowered 2007, parentage unknown. Originated and registered by C.M and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 7.5cm deep flower is semidouble to rose form double, soft pink. Soft gold anthers and cream filaments. Flowers fall whole. Spreading growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 4.5cm with average serration. Flowers mid-season.

Laura Ghirardi.. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.112 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, orange shaded white (RHS.CC.23D). Some central stamens. A seedling of **Hagoromo** x **Alba Simplex**, first flowered in 1990. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Laura Greggs. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions. Abbreviation for Laura E. Greggs.

Laura Greggs Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.32; Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Laura Greggs V.': A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Laura E. Greggs.**

Laura Jacobson. *(C.japonica),* Garden Gateway Nursery Catalogue, 1955. No description. Originated in USA.

Laura Lovely. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74: Pink. Large, peony form with high centre. Originated in USA by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California.

Laura Moriera. *Notizzario della Società Italiana della Camelia*, Dec. 1989, No.4, p.19. Orthographic error for **Laura Mortera.**

Laura Mortera. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.20. No description. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30: Icy pink striped dewy white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*,

p.40: Perfect spiral imbrication, small flower, satin pink with some delicate white stripes, deeper centre. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti. Synonym: 'La Laura Mortera'. Orthographic error: 'Laura Moriera'.

Laura Neill. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.169, A very large, red to rose-red, semidouble *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooms early to mid-season. Originated by D.V. Neill, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Average flower size 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals, 20 petaloids and yellow anthers. The flower has a high centre. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide.

Laura Padoa. Rovelli Catalogue, 1891-1892. Orthographic error for **Laura Padova.**

Laura Padova. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Medium flower, perfectly imbricated, petals delicate rose, transparent, faintly veined, lighter at the centre, sometimes streaked red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Laura Padoa'. Chinese synonym 'Lapa'.

Laura Polka. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Laura Rondi. *(C.japonica)*, Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.20. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.40: Very fully imbricated, the outer rows of petals are deep carmine red, those of the centre, paler and striped white. Magnificent. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.III: Blossoms of medium size, imbricated, bright cherry-red at the circumference, delicate pink in the middle and carmine pink in the centre. Originated in Brescia, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Lauri Rondi', 'Laura Bondi'.

Laura Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Laura Schafer. *(C.japonica)*, Buzard, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.213, 214: Large white. Chalice shaped, semi-double with slow, compact growth. Originated by Mrs Laura Schafer, Washington State, USA. Synonyms: 'White Angel', 'Schafer's White', 'Mrs Schafer's White', 'Mrs Laura Schafer', 'Mrs Schafer'.

Laura Serra. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69 as 'Laurra Serra'. No description. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue, No.7, 1878-1879, p.129 as 'Laura Serro': Outer petals deep carmine, centre petals paler and streaked white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Laura Serro', 'Laurra Serra'.

Laura Serro. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue, No.7, 1878-1879, p.129. Orthographic error for **Laura Serra.**

Laura Stevens. *(C.japonica)*, Azalea Glen Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Soft pink. Medium large, peony form. Originated in USA by Azalea Glen Nursery.

Laura Stokes. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2493. A chance seedling, deep red colour with purplish cast and white flecks. Originated by Richard A. Stokes, Minneola, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 18 year old seedling first flowered in 1986, Average flower size is 9 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with many petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average and upright with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Note: The photo published with the registration shows an anemone form flower.

Laura Walker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.62, Reg. No.274: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs J.C. Walker Sr., Marshallville, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1953. Plant growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate with leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The bloom is large, semi-double with many stamens and petaloids in the centre. The colour is bright red. Flower size averages 12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. Sport: **Laura Walker Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Hongwoke'.

Laura Walker Moired. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4. Synonym for **Laura Walker Variegated.**

Laura Walker Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958, as 'Laura Walker Var.': A virus variegated form of **Laura Walker** - Bright red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lauranceana. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Lawrenceana.**

Lauranensis. Burdin & Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1856-1857. Synonym for **Lawrenceana.**

Laura's Beauty. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2011, p.29 with colour photo; Originated by N.C. Barnard, St Elmo, Ala., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.141 with colour photo; Regn No.2810. A 12 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2005. Medium to large size flower is 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep with 33 petals and 19 petaloids. Semi-double to peony form with some stamens among the petaloids. Base colour white with heavy red striping. Upright, open growth at average rate. Dark green leaves average 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers early to late.

Laurel Leaf. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale*, p.2. Synonym for **Lalla Rookh** as 'Lallarook'. The name has also sometimes been applied to the solid red form, **L'Avvenire.** Orthographic variant: 'Laurelleaf'.

Laurelleaf. Southland Gardens Inc. Wholesale Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic variant for 'Laurel Leaf', synonym for **Lalla Rookh.**

Laurel Leaf Pink. Elliot's Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948. Synonym for **L'Avvenire.**

Laurel Leaf White. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for 'White Laurel Leaf', synomym for **Pax.**

Lauren Bacal. SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec 1949. Orthographic error for 'Lauren Bacall', synonym for **H.A. Downing.**

Lauren Bacall. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.5. Synonym for **H.A. Downing.**

Lauren Hall. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No. 2732; A chance seedling that first flowered in 1996. Originated by Marion Hall of Dothan, Ala., USA. The 9 cm diameter, tiffany pink, formal double flower blooms mid-season to late. Petals reflex somewhat as the flower matures. Plant is upright with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.119 with colour photo; Light green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Lauren Tudor. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2000, p.28 with colour photo, Reg. No.2527. A peony form flower, pink with small red flecks. Flowers early to mid-season. Heavy petal texture. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.4, colour photo p.c10. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Average flower size is 14.5 cm across x 12.7 cm deep, with numerous petals, the central ones very upstanding, golden anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous, with dark green leaves 12.7 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Lauren Tudor Pink. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2004, p.24; Reg. No.2630. A solid pink sport of **Lauren Tudor,** first bloomed in 2001. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. The pink, peony form flower is 14.5 cm across, with heavy petal texture, gold anthers and filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.92. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves are 12.7 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Lauren Tudor Variegated. *(C.japonica)* SCCS *Nomenclature Supplement*. 2014. A variegated form of **Lauren Tudor** with additional white variegation. Other details as for **Lauren Tudor.** Originated by Buck & Tyler Mizzell, Santee, SC, USA.

Laurence Haines. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Orthographic variant for **Lawrence Haines.**

Laurence Walker. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950. Orthographic variant for **Lawrence Walker.**

Laurenceana. R. E. Camellias, 1845, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 354:170. Orthographic variant for **Lawrenceana.**

Laurenciana. Fratelli Rovelli, 1874, Catalogue, p.31. Orthographic variant for **Lawrenceana.**

Laurenceana d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic variant for **Lawrenceana d'Italie.**

Laurentiana d'Amerique. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Lawrenceana d'Amerique.**

Laurentiana d'Italie. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Lawrenceana d'Italie.**

Laurentine Nolan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.214, Reg. No.1417: A very large, white, peony. A 14 year old chance seedling *C.japonica*, that first bloomed 1968. Originated by James W. Nolan, Waveland, Mississippi, USA. The peony form flower (peony to anemone, occasionally rose form) is white with 33 petals, 70 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Centre is a mass of large and small petaloids, many showing a yellow cast. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Lauretta. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Lauretta Croff. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lauretta Feathers. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.179, Reg. No.1928: A very large, blush white to edged pink, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid chance seedling of **Lasca Beauty;** early flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average size flower 15 cm plus across, with 11 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. Opens flat with creped petals, tends towards white as the bloom ages. Plant growth is upright and dense and rapid in rate, with very dark green leaves, 15 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. In the 1961 *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.109, Hilsman published "Lauretta Feathers" as tentative name for the Feather's hybrid, **Williams Lavender** x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), but, as no description accompanied it, this had no validity.

Laurian Brown. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.26 with colour photo; Large, soft pink formal double, petals sometimes arranged in tiered form. Vigorous, upright plant. A seedling of **Lasca Beauty** originated by Boskoop Nursery from seed sown in 2000.

Laurice Bray. James Trehane & Son Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Laurie Bray.**

Laurie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2470. A small, rose, formal double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Charles T. Elliott, Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 1.8 cm

deep with 85 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Laurie Bray. *(C.japonica)*, ANZCRS., 1955, *Camellia Annual*, No.2, p.5, Reg. No.4: Originated by George Linton, Somersby, N.S.W., Australia. The seedling grew under a plant of **Edith Linton.** Semi-double, soft pink with paler shadings, 14-17 petals, spaced and ruffled. Size up to 12 cm across. First flowered 1952. Erect habit, foliage dark green, curved. Early to mid-season flowering. See the Paul Jones illustration on the front cover of ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News*, No,12 and on p.22, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66. Orthographic error: 'Laurice Bray'. Sport: **Laurie Bray Variegated.**

Laurie Bray Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Shackelford, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.5 as 'Laurie Bray Var.': A virus variegated form of **Laurie Bray** - Soft pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Laurie's Favorite. Rosefield Gardens Catalogue, 1949. Orthographic error for **Lurie's Favorite.**

Laurra Serra. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error for **Laura Serra.**

Lavada Bailey. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94: Deep pink. Large to very large peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by H. Bailey, Plant City, Florida, USA.

Lavendel. Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia.* Synonym for **Purple Woronzoff.**

Lavender. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Catalogue, ca. 1945. No description. Originated in USA.

Lavender Bouquet. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.130. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Lavender Number 1. *(C.hybrid)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.117, facing colour photo: Large, deep orchid pink semi-double. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Lavender Pink. *(C.sasanqua)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep lavender pink. Single. Originated in USA.

Lavender Prince II. *(C.x williamsii)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1780: A large, china rose, semi-double *C.hybrid ([C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **William's Lavender**] x *C.japonica* **Princess Lavender**), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. The 17 year old seedling first bloomed in 1967. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves.

Lavender Queen. *(C.sasanqua)*, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.42: Large, single flowers of deep, lavender pink. Originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA. For black and white photo see p.308, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Another *C.sasanqua* invalidly named 'Lavender Queen' by Fruitland Nursery was renamed **Orchid.**

Lavender Queen (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Orchid.**

Lavender Swirl. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No. 129, vol.XX, No.4, p.21, Reg. No.388. Registered by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **K. Sawada** which first flowered in 1985. Flower is a large to very large formal double, 12 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, and often showing a distinct spiral formation. Colour is a soft lavender pink, darkening towards the centre of the flower, (RHS.CC. 62B-62C shading to 62A). The plant is upright, of average density and vigour, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Zixuanfeng'.

Laverne Norris. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2447. A very large, pink variegated white seedling of **Nina Avery,** pollen parent unknown. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 18 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 9 cm deep, with 40 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and average with dark green fimbriated leaves 14 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Laverne Ragland. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.84: Brilliant red. Medium, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Reg Ragland, California.

Lavina Maggi. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883, p.37. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Lavina Niggi. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Niggi.**

Lavinia. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. A Camden Park seedling from Macarthur's notebook, 1852. No description. Originated in Australia. Never distributed. (Believed extinct.)

Lavinia Borromea. van Houtte Catalogue,1879-1880, 184:241. Orthographic error for **Livia Borromeo.**

Lavinia Lane Rountree. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2424. A large, white, loose peony, chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by Jean Peacock, Twin City, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 12-19 petals, 6-15 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and average with dark green leaves 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm long.

Lavinia Maggi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16: Imbricated, tricolor, very large flower. Van Houtte, 1860, *Flore des Serres,* vol.13, F.1323 as 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi': A large, magnificently imbricated flower, having round, fat buds, numerous petals, pure white ground with definite dashes of dark carmine. See also pl.105, *The Floral Magazine,* 1862, vol.2. Orthographic errors: 'Lavinia Moggi', 'La Vina Maggi', 'Lavinia Maggie', 'Contessa Lawinia Maggi', 'Lavina Maggi', 'Lafina Maggi', 'Livinia Maggi', 'Lavinia Maggie', La Vinia Maggi', 'Contessa Livinia Maggi'. Synonym: 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi'. 'Lavinia Maggi Imbricated'. Sports: **Roi des Belges, Lavinia Maggi Rosea, Lavinia Maggi Rouge, Lavinia Maggi Alba.** Originated in Italy by Onofrio Maggi and distributed by Lechi, Brescia. Received a RHS., F.C.C. in 1862 as 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi'. Chinese synonym 'Kenmaji', as 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi'. Note: It is apparent that many of the plants still in existence, also published photographs, have a pale pink background instead of the original description of pure white.

Lavinia Maggi à fleurs rouges. Jean Verschaffelt, 1866-1867, Catalogue No.10. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rouge.**

Lavinia Maggi Alba. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1893-1894: Pure white form of **Lavinia Maggi,** originated by Rovelli, Italy.

Lavinia Maggi Imbricated. Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Lavinia Maggi Maculata. Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1902. Synonym for **Roi des Belges.**

Lavinia Maggi Nuova. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Roi des Belges.**

Lavinia Maggi Rosea. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74: A superb variety, colour bright red, beautiful form. Retains its flowers individually in freshness and beauty a long

time. Anonymous, 1867, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3274:320: Shown by Mr Bull with the form and petals of the original striped sort (**Lavinia Maggi**) from which, we presume, this is a sport. It combines a rosy-carmine colour, remarkable for its brilliance and softness of tint. Received an F.C.C. from the RHS in 1867. Originated in England. Abbreviation: 'Lavinia Rosea'. It was also described in *The Gardener*, 1867, p.187. Synonyms: 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi Rosea', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi Rose-pink'. Orthographic error: 'Lavinia Maggii Rosea'.

Lavinia Maggi Rouge. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Verschaffelt, 1866-1867, Catalogue, No.10, p.25, as 'Lavinia Maggi à fleurs rouges. No description. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.17. Deep red sport of **Lavinia Maggi.** Originated in France. Synonyms: 'Lavinia Maggi Rubra', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi Rubra'.

Lavinia Maggi Rubra. Backhouse, J., Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi Rouge.**

Lavinia Maggie. West End Nurseries Trade Catalogue, 1986, p.4. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Lavinia Magii. Louis Leroy, 1893, Catalogue, p.100. Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1906. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Lavinia Maggii Rosea. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.39. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Lavinia Niggi. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941, as 'Lavina Niggi'. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White blotched pink. Medium, large peony form. Orthographic errors: 'Lavina Niggi', 'Lavini Niggi', 'Lavinii Niggi', 'Lavinis Niggi'.

Lavinia Nova. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Synonym for **Roi des Belges.**

Lavinia Rosea. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Abbreviation for **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Lavini Niggi. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Niggi.**

Lavinii Niggi. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Niggi.**

Lavinis Niggi. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Niggi.**

Lavonia. *(C.japonica)*, Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lawley Rosa. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower full peony form, pale cherry red, almost a velvety tone. Originated in Italy.

Lawranceana. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Lawrenceana.**

Lawranceana d'Amerique. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841. Orthographic variant for **Lawrenceana d'Amerique.**

Lawrantiana Americana. André Leroy Catalogue, 1847, p.48. Orthographic variant for **Lawrenceana d'Amerique.**

Lawrence. *(C.japonica)*, Treseder's Special Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.6. No description; 1974-1975 Catalogue: Large phlox pink, single. Originated in England.

Lawrence Bradford. *(C.japonica)*, Holden, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.228. No description. Originated in USA.

Lawrence Haines. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939: Full peony form of darkest, velvety red; large, twisted petals intermingled with a few golden stamens. Flowers are 8-10 cm across. The plant grows tall and angular, the foliage long, narrow and light green. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Lawrence Haynes', 'Lawrance Haines', 'Laurence Haines', 'Laurance Haines'. See colour pl, p.131, Gerbings, 1945, *Camellias* and black and white photo, p.198, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Lawrence Walker. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947: First offering of this distinctive new seedling from the garden of L.A. Walker, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. A large, loose, peony form, red, hemispherical in shape with stamens. Orthographic variant: 'Laurence Walker'. Sport: **Lawrence Walker Variegated.** Received the RHS. P.C., 1962.

Lawrence Walker Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.17: A virus variegated form of **Lawrence Walker** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Black and white photo, p.198, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Orthographic variant: 'Variegated Lawrence Walker'.

Lawrence Wheeler. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.130. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Lawrenceana. *(C.japonica),* Paxton, 1838, *Magazine of Botany*, vol.5, p.68 as 'Lawrenciana'. A seedling of Low. No description. Originated in England. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.9: Regular well imbricated, large flowers, deep carmine. This true variety is rare, sometimes with large leaves, especially when grafted onto strong stock. Synonyms: 'Lawrenceana Vera', 'Lawrenciana Vera'. Orthographic errors: 'Laurenceana', 'Lewrentiana', 'Lawranceana'. 'Lauurensis', 'Laurenciana'.

Lawrenceana d'Amerique. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12: More double than **Chandleri** but better variegated than it. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):207, pl.35. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie.* ed.3, p.257: Diameter 10-11 cm, full rose form, regular, a dark orange red. The first 4 rows of petals are long, notched, broad, imbricated, those at the centre are small, misshapen, more regularly placed than the first, ruffled, striped off-white. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Lawrantiana Americana', 'Lowranthiana d'Amerique'. Orthographic variants: 'Lawrentiana d'Amerique', 'Laurenceana d'Amerigue'.

Lawrenceana d'Italica. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Lawrenceana d'Italie.**

Lawrenceana d'Italie. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12: Very small in flowers, leaves and branches. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.20: Small rosy red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Lawrentiana d'Italie', 'Lawrenceana Italica', 'Laurenceana d'Italie'.

Lawrenceana Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. Synonym for **Lawrenceana.**

Lawrenciana. Paxton, 1838, *Magazine of Botany*, vol.5, p.68. Orthographic error for **Lawrenceana.**

Lawrenciana Vera. La Société Royale d' Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, *Catalogue des Plantes*, p.22, Synonym for **Lawrenceana.**

Lawson Bonner. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.239, Reg. No.745: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; orginated by James F. Brown Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 12 petals. Colour is deep pink with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Mid-season blooming.

Lawson Number 1. *(C.japonica),* Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1957. No description. Originated in USA.

Lazarina. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.104; Big flowers, dark pink, almost red, with petals bordered white in the centre. Leaves slightly twisted, which gives the plant an unhealthy aspect. Very beautiful flower. Obtained by head gardener João de S. Lázaro. Originated in Portugal.

Lazetta. *(C.japonica),* ACS., *Quarterly,* 1951, 6(2):8, Reg. No.115: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First flowered 1943. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA. Introduced by them in 1948. Type of growth is compact with dark green foliage. Buds lightly as a young plant; will stand more sunshine and heat than most varieties. Flower buds round. Fragrant. Sometimes some of the petaloids are purple. Flower is incomplete double with small petaloids. Colour brick red (5-E-6, Maerz & Paul Chart). Size, 8.5-10.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season.

Lazy Daisy. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red. Incomplete double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomeclature,* p.58: Rose red. Small, anemone form with rose petaloids and stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA.

Lazzarini. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Le Blanc's. Paxton, 1832, *Horticultural Register.* Synonym for **Rosea.**

Le Blanc's Red. Loudon, 1831, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.7, p.52. Synonym for **Rosea.**

Le Blanc's Rosea. Loudon, 1835, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.11, p.215. Synonym for **Rosea.**

Le Bois. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Abbreviation for **Madame Lebois.**

Le Conquérant. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.44. No description.

Le Constitution. Ludeman's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.5. Orthographic error for **La Constituzione.**

Le Dante. Cuvelier,V., 1887, *Revue de L'Horticole Belge et Etrangere,* vol.13, p.35. Orthographic variant for **Dante.**

Le Flamboyant. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.15. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Le Géant. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.111: Large, peony form, carmine with white bands. Very vigorous growth tending to be pyramidal. Originated in France by Drouart. Orthographic variant 'Géant'.

Le Grand Frédéric. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie.* Synonym for **Floyi**.

Le Grande Sultan. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Grand Sultan.**

Le Leys. RHS., 1959, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.13, p.126. Orthographic error for **Le Lys,** synonym 'Madame Victor de Bisschop'.

Le Mitzchesi. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.26: Very large, perfectly imbricated, strong red. The most beautiful of this colour. An orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Le Lys. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920: Medium size, white, rose form double, 4-5 rows of imbricated petals. Centre a few abortive stamens. Originated in Belgium by Victor de Bisschop.. Onillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.2: Single, pure white. Synonyms: 'Madame Victor de Bisschop Alba', 'Madame Victor de Bisschop', 'Mrs Victor Bisschop', 'The Lily', 'Victor de Bisschop'. Orthographic error: 'Le Leys'.

Le Niobé. Menoreau Catalogue, 1886, p.13. Synonym for **Niobé.**

Le Noibe. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for 'Le Niobé', synonym for **Niobé.**

Le Verne Red. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Ltd. (Adv.), ca.1936. Orthographic variant for **La Verne Red.**

Leading Lady. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.61: Salmon pink. Large, semi-double with elongated petals. Medium, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Sport: **Leading Lady Variegated.**

Leading Lady Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.72: A virus variegated form of **Leading Lady** - Salmon pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Leah Baggs. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, May 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2042: Large to very large, light pink with pink veining, edged to white border, peony form to rose form double, *C.japonica*, chance seedling that flowers early to mid-season. Originated by L.D. Baggs, Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.82, Reg. No.2042, colour photo between pp.60-61: The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Flower size 11-13 cm across x 3-4 cm deep with 8-10 petals, 15-18 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with light green leaves,10-11 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Leah Gay. *(C.hybrid)*, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2199: Medium size, blush to pink petals margins, formal double *C.hybrid.* Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Taylor's Nursery, Lecompte, Louisiana, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 6-7.5 cm across x 2 cm deep with 95 petals. Plant growth is average, open and medium in rate, with leaves 7-8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Fenhuanle'.

Leah Homeyer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.235, Reg. No.1330: A 9 year old *C.japonica* (**Lady Macon** x **Tomorrow**), that first bloomed 1970; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with light and dark green leaves, 9-10 cm long x 5.0-5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to loose, peony form bloom is rose madder, 23-2. Average size, 14-15 cm across x 6-8 cm deep with white filaments and anthers. Blooms mid-season. See colour pl. No.98, p.53, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Leana. Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. Abbreviation for **Leeana Superba.**

Leana Bolen. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Orthographic error for **Leona Bolen.**

Leana Superba. Tourres, Micheleaux Nursery Catalogue, 1835, p.17. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales Société d'Horticulure de Paris*, vol.16, p.417. Orthographic error for Leeana Superba. In America this name was erroneously used for 'Red Fanny Bolis' (**Latifolia**).

Leana Superba Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5, as 'Leana Superba Var.'. Orthographic error for 'Leeana Superba Variegated'. In America this name was erroneously used for **Fanny Bolis.**

Leanard Messels. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Orthographic error for **Leonard Messel.**

Leannah Louise. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2847; Originated, registered and propagated by Lyman F. Holland Jr., Mobile Ala., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.122 with colour photo; Chance seedling, 13 years old, first flowered 2004. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 5cm deep, flower is semidouble with 21 petals, white

with random pink radial stripes. Stamens have some central petals mixed with them, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall whole. Plant is open with slow growth. Dark green leaves average 9cm x 3.2cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.

Leanne's Tomorrow. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.93, Reg. No.807: A sport of **Tomorrow's Dawn**, first observed by Lester Meng, Natchez, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is slightly spreading, open and vigorous with dark green leaves. Flower formation is the same as **Tomorrow's Dawn**, very large, 15 cm across, soft, light pink with gold filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. For colour photo see p.121, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Synonym: 'Tomorrow Leanne's'.

Leanora P. Marscher. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.93, Reg. No.860: This peony form flower is pale, purplish pink (Similar to **Julia France**), 10 P-8/5 by Nickerson colour fan. Blooms turn white with age. It has yellow anthers and white filaments. Size is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16 petals and variable number of petaloids. A chance seedling originated by John F. Marscher, Beaufort, South Carolina, USA and first bloomed 1962 at the age of 10 years. Plant growth habit is upright and average. The leaves are light green and average, 12 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Lear's Cordelia. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.7 colour photo: Large, red, peony to anemone form, seedling of **Kerlerec;** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Lecaro Spinosa. Peer, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.253. Orthographic error for **Lercaro Spinosa**.

Lecchi. Longone Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for **Lechi.**

Lecchiana. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Lechi.**

Lechi. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as 'Lechii'. No description. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Lecchi', 'Lechii', 'Leehii', 'Lecchiana', 'Lechiana', 'Lehii', 'Leschii'. Synonym: 'Lechi Vera'. Synonym for **Parini.**

Lechiana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. Synonym for **Lechi.**

Lechiana Nova. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.131: The flower is over 10 cm across, double, cerise-red at the circumference, becoming lighter at the centre. Exterior petals round, emarginate, imbricated with good regularity; those at the centre with some stripes and spots of white. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. See colour pl. 208, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.* Orthographic variant 'Lecchiana Nova'.

Lechiana Perfecta. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11: Modelled on the **Duchesse d'Orleans,** snow white, speckled carmine at the edge. Originated in Italy.

Lechiana Plenissima. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.8. No description. Ibid, No.105, 1848, p.113: Rose form, cherry red tinted white. Originated in Italy.

Lechii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Lechi.**

Lechii Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. Synonym for **Lechi.**

Lecumone. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1845, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Leda. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12: Beautiful white striped with red. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: Leaves oval-acuminate, prominent venation, strongly serrate, 10-11 cm long x 7-8 cm wide. Anemone form bloom about 10 cm across, depressed centre, white ground, dotted and striated pink; petals numerous, regularly imbricated and almost all intersected by a pink stripe. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue,

1845, p.8: Imbricated, beautiful white striped red. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan. Synonyms: 'Incarnata Alba', 'Shepherd's Incarnata', 'Leda Vera', 'Leda Superba'. Pseudonym: **Cleopatra** according to van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16. Sports: **Leda Alba, Leda Superba, Wedding Pink.**

Leda Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Morren, 1848, *Annales de Gand*, 4:290, with colour pl.177 facing p.51. A white form of **Leda**; originating in Milan, Italy by an unrecorded breeder, and brought to Belgium by Alexandre Verschaffelt.. On p.51 the name has been corrupted to 'Lady Alba'.

Leda Rosea. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1963. Synonym for **Wedding Pink.**

Leda Superba. *(C.japonica)*, La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, *Catalogue des Plantes*, p.22. No description. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.8: Imbricated with central cluster of deep, rich carmine. The red sport of Leda. Originated in Belgium.

Leda Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. Synonym for **Leda.**

Ledgerman. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Legerman.**

Ledgerman Pink. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross-Reference List*, pp.7, 12. Orthographic error for **Legerman Pink**.

Ledida. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as "Pink". No other description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lee A. Markley. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.20. Synonym for **Otome** as 'Pink Perfection'.

Lee Baby. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.238, Reg. No.1361: A 12 year old chance japonica seedling, that first bloomed 1960; originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The rose form double type blooms is light pink, deep in the centre, yellow anthers, white filaments, 32 petals. Average size is 5.5 cm across by 5.0 cm deep. Colour of bloom is RHS.CC.625/1 phlox-pink. It opens into a fairly flat flower, showing stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

Lee Chun. *(C.sasanqua). Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.320 with colour photo; Milky white with yellow at the base of the petals. Semi-double, with a few small central petaloids, diameter 5 cm. Leaves elliptic, dark green. Dwarf growth.

Lee Eagleson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.171, Reg. No.1295: A 7 year old japonica seedling of **Ville de Nantes** that first flowered 1969. Originated by Marjorie Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. The plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double bloom is clear, bright pink with 20 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Average size, 10 cm across. Blooms mid-season.

Lee Gaeta. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.128: Dark red, large to very large, semi-double with upright leaves. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms early to late. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrids **Emma Gaeta** x **Arcadia.** Originated by Piet & Gaeta, California, USA.

Lee Poe. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.101, Reg. No.1716: A large, medium pink fading into lighter pink in centre, anemone form, chance seedling of **Tiffany,** mid-season blooming. Originated by W. Lee Poe Sr., Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Average size flower is 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 38 large and 16 small petals and 237 petaloids, yellow anthers and whitish filaments, Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. See colour photo inside back cover, ACS, 1981, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.3 and front cover, SCCS., 1982, *The Camellia Review*, vol.43, No.6.

Lee Roy Smith. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2726. A cross of **Lilette Witman** x **Hulyn Smith.** Originated by Jack Mandarich,

Garner, N.C., USA, and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta.. First flowered in 1992. The 16.5 cm pink semidouble flower has special fluorescence and frosting, golden anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.119 with colour photo; Light green leaves are 11.5 cm x 5.7 cm.

Lee Ryan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.235, Reg. No.1328: A 6 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1970. Originated by H.W. Steindorff, Greenville, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double type bloom is delicate pink with over 60 petals. Average size is 8 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Rosebud centre with tiny rose-red brush marks on almost every petal. Blooms mid-season.

Lee Shugerman. Cannon, 1977, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4, p.37. No description. No valid listing located.

Lee Wells. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.220, Reg. No.599: A 10 year old chance seedling of **Lindsay Neill** that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Dr R.F. Wells, Panama City, Florida, USA. Plant is spreading and medium with dark green leaves averaging 11 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to **Finlandia**, is 11-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep and rose red with golden stamens and 14-16 petals and rare petaloids. Flower buds are oval, showing colour easily, slow opening. Two or more rows of petals, inner petals curled and twisted with a mass of golden stamens.

Lee Wilkes. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.169, Reg. No.1634: A large, medium red to fuchsia, single *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 7 year old plant first bloomed 1976. Average flower size 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 6 petals and yellow anthers. The bloom is bell-shaped and petal edges almost purple. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Lee Wilkins *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2878; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. *ACS, Yearbook,* 2013, p.123 with colour photo; A 33 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 1990. Large size, 10cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is red heavily variegated white, semidouble with 20 petals. Photo shows stamens in tubular form, yellow anthers, white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and falls in one piece. Dense, spreading plant with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5cm x 5cm, with medium serration. Flowers midseason.

Leeana. Loddiges Catalogue,1836, p.25. Abbreviation for **Leeana Superba.**

Leeana Superba. *(C.japonica),* Morren, 1834, *L'Horticulteur Belge*, *Journal Jardiniers Amateurs*, 2:191, pl. 40: A superb variety from Lee. This brilliant camellia is from the glass houses of M. Verlieuwen of Ghent and flowered 17 April, 1834. The flower is 7.5 cm across. The calyx has 12 sepals passing into petals; the petals have 4 rows, to a number of almost 30, those of the interior are rose-pink, variegated with white, the exterior are red, sometimes with a dart of red down the centre, emarginated and rounded. The leaves are smooth, rounded and pointed, shining, 8 cm x 5 cm. This variety was named for the celebrated London horticulturist, Mr. Lee. It has been largely listed as 'Leana Superba', but the orthography **Leeana Superba** is the valid one. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 8. This cultivar was imported from Japan twice; once by John Reeves to England through Macao, China, 1831, when it was named 'Bealei' and previously, by von Siebold to Belgium 1829, when it was named **Leeana Superba.** The first importation appears to have been when sent from Batavia, Jakarta by Governor Baron Van de Capellen to his family, having obtained it via Canton, China under the name 'Camellia Granda'. The family gave it to the Botanic

Garden of Ghent on 9 January 1820. See 'Bealei' for further details. Synonyms: 'Bealei', 'Bealei des Anglais', 'Bealei des Horticulteurs du Continent', 'Bealei Palmer', 'Beali Palmer', 'Bealii', 'Conde de Farrobo', 'Bealiana', 'Bealei Vera', 'Bealei Superba', 'Bealei Belgi Inglese', 'Bealigamo', 'Lanei Superba', 'Palmer's Bealei des Anglais', 'Coccinea Magna', 'Sieboldii', 'Seiboldii', 'Coccinea Major', 'Leeana Vera', 'Lanei Superba' and 'Palmer's Beauty'. Orthographic errors: 'Leana Superba', 'Leona Superba', 'Leena Superba', and 'Lena Superba'. In America 'Leana Superba' was erroneously given as a synonym for **Gloire de Nantes** and **Fanny Bolis.** Originated in Japan. Japanese name unknown.

Leeana Superba Variegated. Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. An erroneous synonym for **Gloire de Nantes Variegated.**

Leeana Vera. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Leeana Superba.**

Leehii. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836. Orthographic error for **Lechi.**

Leechiana Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1848-1849, Catalogue Général. Orthographic variant for **Lechiana Nova.**

Leena Superba. George Smith Nursery Catalogue, 1894-1895. Orthographic error for **Leeana Superba.**

Lee's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31: Medium size, full double, imbricated, pink. Excellent variety for outdoor planting as it opens well after a freeze. Originated by Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA.

Lee's Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.15: A virus variegated form of **Lee's Pink**- Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Leichiana Nova. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.18. Orthographic error for **Lechiana Nova.**

Lefebriana. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lefebriana Grandiflora. Catalogus Horto Aksakovana Coluntur Leningrad, 1869, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Lefevriana Grandiflora' synonym for **Lefévriana.**

Lefebryana. van Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.45. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lefebvreana. Brunnings & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1882, p.76. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lefebvriana. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lefebyriana. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1848-1849, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lefeihou. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.43. Chinese synonym for **Happy Higo.**

Lefeveriana. Harrison, ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lefévre. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* . Abbreviation for **Lefévriana.**

Lefevreana. Harrison, ed., 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.78. Orthographic error for **Lefévriana.**

Lefévriana. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.25: No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.131: Melle. Lemaire-Mertens, *Collection de cent espèces….Camellia*, 1845, pl.20; Berlèse, *Iconographie*, 1841, pl.86; Leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, rounded, acuminate, prominent venation well serrated, dark green; buds large, obtuse, with green scales; flower 8-9 cm across, full, cherry-red, sometimes with white marks; petals of the circumference, 1-2 rows, oblong, twisted, rose coloured, becoming deeper to the centre, sometimes scallopped,

changing at the centre to a small, compact, upright, close packed cluster of spherical form, about 5 cm in diameter with some stamens, similar to 'Waratah Alba'. Orthographic errors: 'Lafevreana', 'Lefebvriana', 'Lefeveriana', 'Lefevreana', 'Lefebvreana', 'Lefebryana', 'Lefebriana', 'Lefebriana Grandiflora', 'Levefreana', 'Lefevriani', 'Lefebyriana'. Abbreviation: 'Lefévre'. Originated in Ghent, Belgium, by Lefévre about 1835.

Legacy. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.235, Reg. No.1346: A 10 year old reticulata ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x 'Tali Queen' [**Dali Cha**]) seedling that first bloomed 1968. Originated by Cliff W. Lattin, Lauderdale, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with medium to dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5.0 cm wide.

Legerman. *(C.japonica)*, Hume, 1931, *Azaleas and Camellias*, p.33: Flowers large, fluffy, semi-double, yellowish white with stamens intermixed with the petals in the centre, so variable that no two flowers are alike, some are pink and white, some solid pink. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Ledgerman', 'Leigeman', 'Ledgermann'. Sports: 'Legerman White'. **Legerman Pink.**

Legerman Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclature Cross-Reference List* as 'Ledgerman Pink': A solid pink sport of **Legerman.** Originated in USA.

Legerman White. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1942, *The Camellia:* Pure white form of **Legerman.** Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Ilegemen White', 'Ilgeman White'. Synonym for **Caprice.**

Leggiadra. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.40: Pale rose coloured, formal double. Originated in Italy.

Lehii. Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary* revised ed.1868, p.108. Orthographic error for **Lechi.**

Lehmani. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.163, 232. Orthographic error for **Lehmannii.**

Lehmannii. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1830, p.6, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316 as 'Lehmanni'. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.163 as 'Lehmani': Flower 6-8 cm across, double, cherry-red, often paler, outer petals not numerous, sufficiently imbricated, central petal twisted, with stamens short and fertile. Orthographic errors: 'Lehmani', 'Lehmanii'. Synonyms: 'Ardens', 'Ardens d'Italie', 'Ardens Nova', 'Ardens Nova of Italie'.

Leibestrode. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings*, p.4, colour photo: A very light pink, peony to anemone form, medium sized seedling of **Elegans.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Leigeman. Duncan & Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953, p.27. Orthographic error for **Legerman.**

Leigh. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2075: Large, blush pink with deeper pink markings, formal double. A chance japonica seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, pp.188, 189, colour photo between pp.186-187: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 55 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Leila. Mcllhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonicas for Sale*, p.5. Erroneously applied to **Catherine Cathcart.**

Leila. *(C.japonica)*, Wakefield, 1869, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, pp.17-18. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Leila. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.16. Renamed **Leila (Australia).**

Leila (Australia). *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.16 as 'Leila'; Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16 for 'Leila': Seedling No.45/52 *Macarthur's note book* (ca.1852) Beautiful, large, white flower. Two rows of outer petals, entire, undulated and inclined to be fimbriated; inner very numerous, crowded, erect, a yellow tint. Flower large, 10.5 cm across. Hazlewood propagated off a plant at Camden Park believed to be Macarthur's 'Leila'. The variety was sent to America where it became known as **Leila (Australia).** Synonyms: 'Anemoniflora'(Australia), 'Anemoniflora Alba' (Australia), 'Narellan'.

Leila Bell. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.64: Light pink to dark pink at edge. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by J. Lynch, Franklington, Lousiana, USA.

Leila Gibson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.162, Reg; No. 1893: A large, white, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Leila Gibson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 30 petals.14 petaloids with yellow filaments. Blooms have 7 small sets of stamens. Plant growth is rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Leinadensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. Orthographic error for **Leinatensis.**

Leinadentis. André Leroy, Catalogue, 1868, p.133. Orthographic error for **Leinatensis.**

Leinatensis. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. No description. Ibid, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Pure white, centre greenish; petals channelled. Imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Leinadensis'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Leindlega. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Medium size, pink, semi-double. Originated in USA.

Leini. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.430; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Wynne Rayner.**

Lekii. Maupoil & Figlio Nursery Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Lechi.**

Lela Ashley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.4, colour photo p.c10, Reg. No.2541. A light pink formal double with one or two dark pink stripes, cup formed, with 45 petals. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow, with light green leaves 8.2 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Feb. 2001, p.28 with colour photo. Flower size is 5.7 cm across. Name is given as 'LeLa Ashley'.

Lela Laurents. *(C.japonica),American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.171, Reg. No.1291: A 6 year old chance japonica seedling of 'Tinsie', (**Bokuhan**) that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Tom Eagleson, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double (**Alba Plena** type), bloom is dark red with 64 petals and measures 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Sometimes opens with mixed red and white petaloids. Sport: **Lela Laurents Variegated.**

Lela Laurents Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4 as 'Lela Laurents Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Lela Laurents** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lelia Maryott. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2495. A medium to shell pink chance seedling with yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Cold hardy. Originated by Arthur A. Maryott, Gaithersburg, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.2, colour photo before p.1. Flowers mid-season to late. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1988. Average flower size is 10-12.7 cm across x 4.5-5 cm deep, with 42 petals, 9 petaloids and intermingled stamens. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Lellah Callison. *(C.japonica)*, Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1964, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.3, rear page. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.239, Reg. No.685: A 15 year old seedling of **Finlandia Variegated** x 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**) that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Joel J. Callison, Portland, Oregon. USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and rapid with light green leaves averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White,** is white with yellow stamens, measures 15-17 cm across x 6.0-7.5 cm deep with 20-30 petals and 20-30 petaloids. This variety is variable and produced 5% single blooms and 5% full peony forms. All petals are wavy, stiff and with a grained appearance. Blooms mid-season to late.

Lembrança da Exposição. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.45; Irregular rose form (close to **Pompone**), scarlet, sprinkled with white. Originated in Portugal.

Lembrança de Alexandre Herculano. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.17, 1881-1882, p.72; Formal double, deep scarlet. Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No. 10, 1907-1908, p.16, ref. 39; Vivid scarlet, blotched white, formal double. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic errors: 'Lembranco de Alexandre Herculano', 'Lembrana de Herculano', 'Lembranza de Alexandre Herculano'.

Lembranco de Alexandre Herculano. Wakefield, 1964, *Camellias for Every Garden*, p.32. Orthographic error for **Lembrança de Alexandre Herculano.**

Lemechezi. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Lemichegii. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Lemichesi. André Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.133. Orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Lemichesii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Lemicheyii. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.198. Orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Lemichezii. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.20. No description. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30: Imbricated, cherry-red. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.I: Obtained from seed in France by Miellez...placed in the first rank of the class of perfections, due to its size, colouring and perfect imbrication. It is very early flowering. Its blossoms, the colour of which resemble **Leeana Superba,** are composed of numerous petals of medium size, rounded, scarcely emarginate, decreasing in size to the centre, where they are lanceolate and outpread. Its cherry red colour becomes paler near the margins. Orthographic errors: 'Lemichezi', 'Lemy Chezy', 'Lemichegii', 'Lemicheyii', 'Lememchezi', 'Lemichezzii', 'Lemichesi', 'Lemichozi', 'Lemischezii', 'Lemichesii', 'Le Mitzchesi', 'Madame Lemischez'.

Lemichezzii. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Lemichozi. van Houtte Pere Nursery Catalogue, 1896, 265P:108. Orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Lemischezii. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue, No.38, p.27. Orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Lemy Chezy. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 935, p.5. Orthographic error for **Lemichezii.**

Lemon Drop. *(C.japonica)*, Donnan, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.82: Miniature formal double with a faint lemon colour on the petals and a deeper lemon cast to the bud centre. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1785: A miniature to small white with a lemon centre, anemone form, originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average size 5.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright,

dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1981, *The Camellia Review*, vol.43, No.2.

Lemon Glow. *(C.japonica)* SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011, Medium size, yellow, formal double sport of **Dahlohnega.** Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in 2009 by Cam Too Camellia Nursery, Winnsboro, S.C., USA.

Lemon Honey. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.57: A seedling from **Ochroleuca** x **White Giant** that first flowered 1968. Originated by D.G. O'Toole, Ohope, New Zealand. Plant growth is upright, medium with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 5 cm. The flower is a formal double of about 60 petals, the outer being large and rounded. Each petal has a thickened midrib which is a clear lemon yellow against a creamy white back-ground. Flower size is 9 cm across x 4.5 cm deep.

Lemon Pink. *(C.japonica),* Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.278. No description. Originated in USA.

Lemon Queen. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.132. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Lemon Twist. (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1996, p.35, Nuccio's # NXO-8728. A seedling of (*C.japonica* **Guilio Nuccio** x *C.pitardii*) x *C.nitidissima.* Off-white to pale yellow colour, deeper at centre. Medium size semi-double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Late flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.

Len Bray. *(C.reticulata* Hybr.*),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.25, Reg. No.257: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of **Barbara Clark** that first bloomed 1976. The 10.5 diameter, formal double is a red colour shading between RHS.CC.55A and 55B. Blooms mid-season to late. The upright, dense plant has obovate, 10 cm x 5 cm leaves with acute base, acuminate apex and small serrations. See colour photo, p.5, ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79.

Len Hobbs. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1994, No.131, p.7, Reg. No.438, colour photo front cover: Originated by Len Hobbs, Doncaster East, Victoria, Australia as a chance seedling of 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**), that first flowered 1984. A vivid red (RHS.CC.46B), single flower of 7-8 petals. Free flowering over a long period on an open, average growing plant. Flowers 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. Petals notched, fimbriated and curled. Stamens in Higo form, averaging 176. Flowers shed, calyx retained; stigma turns deep purple.

Len Jacobs. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.29, Reg. No.327: Originated by Len Jacobs, Cherry Gardens, South Australia. A chance seedling of **Dr Tinsley** that first bloomed 1978. The upright, dense plant has informal, 9.5-10.5 cm flowers, 9 cm deep, pale pink centre, darker pink edges. Blooms mid-season to late.

Lena. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Lena Bell Shugerman. Cannon, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4, p.37 (Advert). No description. No valid listing located.

Lena-Beth. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.53: Deep pink with orange cast. Large peony form. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Mrs L. McDaniel, McComb, Mississippi USA.

Lena Jackson. *(C.japonica),* New Camellia Varieties, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.247: This seedling appeared amongst seed from Tokayama, Japan, planted in 1936. It was acquired by Ingleside Nurseries, Georgia, USA in 1943 and first bloomed 1944. It opens like a tight, blush-pink rose-bud, finally opening fully to show stamens. Fully open it measures 10-12 cm

across. Blooms mid-season. The plant is a bushy, upright, vigorous grower. Leaves are long, narrow, serrated and very dark green. Registration No.31 with the ACS.

Lena Superba. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Leeana Superba.**

Lenhii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Nursery Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lendrethi. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic error for **Landrethii.**

Lenora Taylor. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.237, Reg. No.236: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Harvey V. Taylor, Lecompte, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm. The peony form flower is pink striped red. Average size is 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 8 petals and yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms early.

Lenore Weil. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.200, Reg. No.515: A sport of **Mrs Baldwin Wood,** first observed 1953. Originated by Dr Nathan Weil Jr., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium, with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The pink, anemone form flower is deep pink near the base, fading to blush pink near petal edge with rose stripes and stippling and yellow stamens. There are 19 petals and 7-9 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Leonora Weil'.

Len's Gift. *(C.japonica),* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2008, No.176, p.13, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 574. Originator was Len Hobbs, Doncaster, Vic, Australia. Registered by Roy H. Campbell, Maddington, W.A. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. The light pink, informal double flower has 55 petals and is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. on an upright, fast growing plant. Leaves deep green, oval. Flowers shed whole

Leodora. *(C.japonica),* La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, *Catalogue des Plantes*, p.22. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.200: The flower, 10 cm across, is full, cherry red, which lightens to carmine-rose as the flower develops. The outer petals, in 4-5 rows, are 4 cm wide x 5 cm long, round, entire, not numerous, shining, transparent, spread out and imbricated with regularity. Those of the centre are of small number, different shapes, generally rumpled and forming a heart. We posses under this name two plants, one with the flowers double, white, striped with irregular form; the other, red, full, regular form.

Leon Benson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.131, Reg. No.1501: A large, medium pink, anemone to peony form chance *C.japonica* seedling that flowers mid-season. Originated by Feral Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. This 14 year old seedling that first bloomed 1970, has 100 petals and petaloids; pink petaloids arranged in a collar of rosettes, anthers yellow, filaments pink. Average size 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with leaves 7.5-8.0 cm long x 4.0-4.5 cm wide. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1978, *The Camellia Review*, vol.33, No.1.

Léon Leguay. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16. No description. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II: Originated in France by Mr Miellez, Lille. This camellia, which is a perfection amongst perfections, the small size of the petals and their serried, imbricative arrangement, has blossoms of medium size and a uniform, vivid, cherry-red colouring with perfect imbrication. Synonym: 'Leon Leguay'(France). Orthographic error: 'Leon Lequay'.

Leon Lequay (France). SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Léon Leguay.**

Leon Leguay (Mcllhenny). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.9 invalidly as 'Leon Leguay': Large, full semi-double. Solid, light red. In his 1948-1949 catalogue he describes it as: Large, single, 5 petalled bloom, carmine lightly washed aster-purple, petals

much crinkled; stamens short, in form of a compact crown. Mid-season blooming. This has been listed as **Leon Leguay (McIlhenny)** to distinguish it from the valid **Léon Leguay.**

Leon Lequay. Henderson & Son, 1867, Catalogue, p.33. Haskins Nursery Catalogue, 1954. Orthographic error for **Léon Leguay.**

Leon Parmentier. *(C.japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.21: Imbricated. Deep pink with transparent petals. Originated in Italy.

Leona Bolen. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. No description. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: A vivid red semi-double, with 10 cm flowers, whose petals stand well apart from the showy stamens in the centre. Rounded, dull green foliage. Very slow, bushy growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA. Sport: **Leona Bolen Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Leana Bolen'.

Leona Bolen Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944: The parent is solid red. This sport originated from a grafted plant. A virus variegated form of **Leona Bolen.** Vivid red, blotched white. Originated in USA. See colour pl., p.133, Gerbings, 1945, *Camellias.*

Leona Rish. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2458. A large, pale pink, peony form chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by W.H. Rish, Winnsboro, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with numerous petals and petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Leona Superba. C. Smith Nursery Catalogue, ca.1920. Orthographic error for **Leeana Superba.**

Leona Superba Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Leeana Superba Variegated', synonym for **Gloire de Nantes Variegated.**

Leona Willsey. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.163, Reg. No.1024: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by S.A. Willsey, Lockhart, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 13 cm across x 5 cm deep and has 18-20 petals. White with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flower is scalloped; stamens clustered in the centre. Early to mid-season blooming.

Leonara. *(C.x williamsii)*, Hilliers Arboretum, 1987, Hampshire County Council List, p.7. No description. No valid listing located.

Lèonard de Vinci. Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 46, colour plate p.25. Orthographic variant for **Leonardo da Vinci.**

Leonard Messel. *(C.reticulata* Hybr.*)*, Anonymous, 1958, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 143:341: Awards of Merit. **Leonard Messel,** *(C.reticulata x C.x williamsii* **Mary Christian**) Large, vivid pink flowers with pale yellow anthers. Shown by Mrs L.C.R. Messel and the National Trust, Nymans, Handcross. Puddle, 1958, NCCS., *The Camellia Bulletin*, vol.12, No.1, p.25: This is the latest hybrid to gain an Award of Merit when shown in London. The flowers are a bright shade of Camellia Rose (HCC.622/3), semi-double, about the size of **Donation.** It is 10 cm across, about 14 petals. Originated by Colonel Messel, Nymans, Handcross, Sussex, England. Sport: Leonard Messel Variegated. Orthographic error: 'Leonard Messell'. In the *Reader's Digest*, "Growing Your Own Plants", 1991, p.137, the name is eroneously given as 'Oliver Messel'. Chinese synonym 'Meisaier'.

Leonard Messel Variegata. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987. Illegal orthography for **Leonard Messel Variegated.**

Leonard Messel Variegated. *(C.hybrid)*, Walden Jr., 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.3 as 'Leonard Messel Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Leonard Messel** - Camellia rose blotched white. Originated in the USA. Invalid orthographic variant: 'Leonard Messel Variegata'.

Leonard Messell. Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1984. Orthographic error for **Leonard Messel.**

Leonardii. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1838, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.131: Leaves large and of a beautiful green; buds long with green scales; flowers 10 cm across, double, cherry red, veined deeper; exterior petals fairly large, regular, some emarginate, the others entire; those at the centre small, united in fascicles. Originated in Italy by Casoretti.

Leonardii d'Italie. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:zz as 'Leonardi d'Italie'. Superb salmon pink, beautiful form. Originated in Italy.

Leonardo da Vinci. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Imbricated, clear carmine red, veined darker on the edge of the petals. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti.

Leonardo Saviozzi. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.115 with colour photo; Medium size, semi-double to peony form, petaloids mixed with stamens in the centre. A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x **Alba Simplex,** first flowered in 1990.

Leone Summerson. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.68: White, large to very large, loose peony form. Plant has average, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA by Piet and Gaeta.

Leonida. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.116 with colour photo; Medium size peony form flower, red (RHS.CC.58B). A seedling of **Rubina** x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1989. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Leonidas. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:zz: Large salmon red flower of flat form. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Leonide'.

Leonide. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.18. Orthographic error for **Leonidas.**

Léonie. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Pink, single.

Leonie Cowan. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.3, p.24, Reg. No.83: A 10 year old seedling of *C.japonica* **Berenice Boddy** that first flowered 1967. Originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand.. The plant habit is similar to parent with mid-green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is semi-double, with 14 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. The bloom has a magnolia-like form, sweet pea colouring (RHS.Red Purple Group, 58C) shading to almost white in the centre and measuring 12 cm across x 4.5 cm deep.

Leonor Magariños. *(C.japonica)*, *International Camellia Journal*, 2005, p.127 with colour photo; Reg. No. 49. Open pollinated seedling of *C.japonica* **Merry Christmas**. First flowered in 2003. Originated by Leonor Magariños, Pontevedra, Spain. An upright shrub of rapid growth rate. Flowers mid-season. The tight anemone form, 11 cm diameter x 11 cm deep flower is red (RHS.CC.53C) with white picotee edging. Spent flowers fall whole.

Leonora. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic variant for **Leonore.**

Leonora Novick. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.163, Reg. No.1051: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average density with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form flower, similar to **Daikagura,** is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 28 white petals and 6 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Early to mid-season flowering. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XI, No.5, 1980.

Leonora Superba. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Leeana Superba.**

Leonora Taylor. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.92: Pink, striped red. Miniature, peony form. Medium, compact, upright growth, Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by H.V. Taylor, Lecompte, Louisiana, USA.

Leonora Weil. SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature* p.66. This orthography has replaced 'Leonore Weil' in previous *Camellia Nomenclatures*. However the original ACS Reg. No.515 gives the name as **Lenore Weil.**

Leonore. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.19. No description. Orthographic error: 'Leonora'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Leonore Headley. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Mount Shasta.**

Leonore Weil. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.75. Orthographic error for **Lenore Weil.**

Leontina. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Leopold. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1870. Orthographic variant for **Leopold 1er.**

Leopold Benucci. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Leopoldo Benucci.**

Leopold I. William Bull Retain Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Othographic variant for **Leopold 1er.**

Leopold 1er. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.19: Velvety red similar in form to **Triumphans.** Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.45: Magnificent Belgium camellia, spreading habit, flower the size of a reticulata, very full double scarlet. This must be an earlier one than that following of the same name, which was said to be new seedling on March 1861.

Leopold 1er. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.22: The very large flowers are firstly uniform pink and bright scarlet with a slight bluing towards the edges of the petals and crimson veins. The perfectly arranged, imbricated petals are very numerous, ample, rounded and deeply indented and outspread. Foliage is oval-lanceolate, acuminate and deep green. Its habit is pyramidal and free-flowering. First exhibited Mar. 1861, show of the Société Royal d'Agriculteur et Botanique de Gand for best seedling. It will be put out for sale for the first time in Oct. 1861. Originated by M. de Coster, Belgique. Orthographic variants: 'Leopold 1º', 'Leopold Primer', 'Leopold Premier', 'Leopold', 'Leopold 1', 'Leopolde 1', 'Leopold the First'.

Leopold II. *(C.japonica)*, Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.54. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Leopold Malesci. Jean Verschaffelt, 1865-1866, Catalogue, No.9, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Leopoldo Malesci.**

Leopold Malesies. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Leopoldo Malesci.**

Leopold Malisius. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist- Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.131. Orthographic error for **Leopoldo Malesci.**

Leopold Premier. Paul, 1867, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic variant for **Leopold 1er.**

Leopold Primer. *Florist and Pomologist Magazine*, 1870. Orthographic variant for **Leopold 1er.**

Leopold the First. Osborn & Son, Fulham Nurseries Catalogue, 1880, p.47. Orthographic error for **Leopold 1er.**

Leopolde I. Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.50, 1914, p.72. Orthographic error for **Leopold 1er.**

Leopoldi Benucci. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.45. Orthographic error for **Leopoldo Benucci.**

Leopoldiana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. Synonym for **Leopoldina d'Italie.**

Leopoldina. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Abbreviation for **Leopoldina d'Italie.**

Leopoldina Borzini. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872 as 'Leopoldini Borzini'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Leopoldina d'ltalie. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12: Large, white flower, dotted with rose and striped with red. Peony form. Originated in Italy. Abbreviations: 'Leopoldina', 'Leopoldine'. Synonyms: 'Leopoldiana', 'Leopoldina Italica'.

Leopoldina Italica. André Leroy Catalogue, 1847, p.48. Orthographic variant for **Leopoldina d'Italie.**

Leopoldine. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog. p.9. Abbreviation for **Leopoldina d'Italie.**

Leopoldine Benucci. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.133. Orthographic variant for **Leopoldo Benucci.**

Leopoldini Borzini. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic error for **Leopoldina Borzini.**

Leopoldo I8. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Leopold 1er.**

Leopoldo. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.48. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.111. No description. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.III: This variety was obtained from seed in Italy 2 or 3 years ago. It is a perfection of flawless symmetry, in respect to form. Its blossoms are large, outspread, composed of umerous, rounded, emarginate petals in 9-10, spiral series, all of a uniform pink.

Leopoldo Benneii. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.40. Orthographic error for **Leopoldo Benucci.**

Leopoldo Bennucci. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Leopoldo Benucci.**

Leopoldo Benucci. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.24: Delicate rose, centre partly white, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Francesco Benucci. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.40: Outer petals deep red with white blotches; at the centre, 4 or 5 rows of vivid pink petals with upturned tips of deeper tint, and some white marks. Imbricated. Magnificent. Figured and described by Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, book XI, pl.IV: Blossoms of pink, variegated with white stripes in a star-shaped formation...a reticulate veining on delicate rose with broad, longitudinal facsia, either white or paler pink than the background. Orthographic variants: 'Leopold Benucci', 'Leopoldi Benucci', 'Leopoldo Bennucci'. Orthographic errors: 'Leopoldine Benucci', 'Leopoldo Benneii'.

Leopoldo Maleschi. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Leopoldo Malesci.**

Leopoldo Malesci. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1856, 72:17: Very vivid carmine rose, striped with white. Imbricated. Orthographic errors: 'Leopold Malesiers', 'Leopoldi Malisius', 'Leopoldo Maleschi', 'Leopoldo Maleski'. Orthographic variant: 'Leopold Malesci'. Originated in Italy by Malesci.

Leopoldo Maleski. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Leopoldo Malesci.**

Leora Hedlung. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, Synonym for **Mount Shasta.**

Leora McIlvain. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Medium pink. Medium size, rose form double. Slow spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by McIlvain, Pasadena, California, USA.

Lepida. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison, ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.172: British and Continental hybrids varieties with semi-double, dark red flowers. Originated by Hugh Low, Clapham, England.

Lepida Nova. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.218. Synonym for **Conspicua de Loddiges.**

Lepidata. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.254 as 'Lepidata de Fraser'. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.11: Beautiful form. Bright cherry red. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.9: Rose form; cherry-red. Synonym: 'Lepidata de Fraser'. Originated in England.

Lepidata de Fraser. Anonymous, June 1839, *Revue Horticole*, p.205-207. Synonym for **Lepidata.**

Lepidus. *(C.japonica)*, Kentish Subscriber, 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.11, pp.78-79:...a rose colour possessing good properties and distinction. Originated in England.

Lequ. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.130. Chinese synonym for **Tony's Joy.**

Lerana. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lercari. *(C.japonica), I Giardini.* 1855. Originated by Professor Attilio Tassi in Italy. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17: Bright red, spotted with white. Imbricated. Synonyms: 'Lercari Maculata', 'Lercaro Maculata'.

Lercari Maculata. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.41. Synonym for **Lercari.**

Lercaro Maculata. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Synonym for **Lercari.**

Lercaro Spinosa. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.41: Bright red, often spotted. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Lecaro Spinosa'.

Lerlind. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.236, Reg. No.1344: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1971. Originated by Mr & Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average to dense with very dark, green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The rose form double to formal double, white bloom, is very flat with 85 petals. 9.5 cm across x 1.2 cm deep. Blooms early to late.

Les Berg. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.61: A chance reticulata seedling that first flowered 1968. Originated by Mr & Mrs L. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The plant has rapid, upright growth, the foliage is mid-green, reticulate with sharp, distinct serrations, keeled, apex recurved. The flower is a loose, peony form with 18 petals and some petaloids. Petal margins have heavy, multiple notches and darker veining. The colour is RHS.CC.Red Group, 53C-D and size 14 cm across x 5 cm deep. For colour photo see front cover, 1986, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIV, No.8.

Les Enfants Nantais. *(C.japonica)*, Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; No description.

Les Jury. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.46, Reg. No.301. Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, as a seedling of **Rendezvous**. A vigorous upright plant with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Medium to large, red

(RHS.CC.46B) flowers, formal double to peony, with 75+ petals and 10+ petaloids, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Mid-season blooming.

Les Marbury. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1991, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.78, and colour photo pp.80-81. Reg. No.2210: Small size, pink and white striped red, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel Jr, Suffolk, Virginia, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size, 7.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 50 petals. Heat and cold hardy. Compact grower. Plant is upright, dense with rapid growth and dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Les Marbury Red. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2411. A small red, formal double sport of **Les Marbury.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Dr. J.M. Habel, Jr, Suffolk, Va., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The sport was first observed in 1991 and has flowered true for 4 years on 20 plants. Other flower characteristics as for **Les Marbury**. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Les Namnètes. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Pink semi-double.

Les Richards. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, pp.228, 229, Reg. No.918: The semi-double flower is tulip shaped. Petals well rounded, large, thick and satiny. Colour bright, cardinal red with bright, yellow anthers. Size is 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 20-25 petals. Blooms midseason. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1958 aged 7 years. Originated by M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5 cm.

Les Rose. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Spring 2003, No.163, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.551. Originated by Les Rose, Toowoomba, Qld, Australia, registered by John Butler, Cabarlah, Qld. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty** that first flowered in 1994. A mid-pink, semi-double flower of 15 petals, 13.5 cm diameter x 8 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on an open, spreading, upright plant. Leaves dark green, matt, flat, rounded at base, apiculate apex, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Stamens in a column. A darker pink than **Lasca Beauty.**

Leschii. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Lechi', synonym for **Parini.**

Leslie Ann. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94: White, tipped reddish lavender. Large, semi-double with irregular petals to peony form. Received the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award, 1961. Orthographic error 'Leslie Anne'. Originated in USA.

Leslie Ann (Cannon). *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6, invalidly as 'Leslie Ann'. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Leslie Anne. Feathers, 1979, *The Camellia,* p.463. Orthographic error for **Leslie Ann.**

Leslie Howard. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939: Semi-double, deep pink marbled white. Mid-season blooming. Very dark green leaves and bushy growth. Originated in USA. See black and white photo, p.213, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Leslie R. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958,: Light pink, large semi-double to anemone form, with large petals. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by L. Richards, Mobile, Alabama.

Leslie Rivett. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.22, Reg. No.198: A chance seedling raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand that first flowered 1980. A cross between *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica*

Dixie Knight. Medium, upright growth with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The large, peony form, bright scarlet flowers are 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 14 petals and many petaloids, cream filaments and yellow anthers. Late flowering.

Leslie Wilkes. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.132, Reg. No.1456: A large, rose, semidouble *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1973 with 14 petals, 3 petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments. Average size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm.

Lesperia. *(C.japonica)*, Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. Probably an orthographic error for **L'Esperia.**

Les-tay-home. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.226, Reg. No.532: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by Dr Leslie Taylor, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is rapid in rate, upright and open with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 4.5 cm. The variegated white and red, peony form flowers, similar to **Professor Sargent,** measure 6 cm across x 5 cm deep with 290 petals. Flowers early to mid-season.

Leta Rembrant. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958, No description. Originated in USA.

Letitia. Cannon, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.4. Abbreviation for **Letitia Mac.**

Letitia Cavalli. van Houtte Catalogue,1858, 72:17. Orthographic error for **Letizia Cavalli.**

Letitia Cavelli. Waterhouse, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.31. Orthographic error for **Letizia Cavalli.**

Letitia Mac. *(C.reticulata* Hybr.*), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.36, Reg. No.74: This is a seedling of *C.saluenensis*, the pollen parent being a *C.reticulata* **Buddha.** It first bloomed 1967 and was raised by Mr Jack Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant has an open, upright habit, the foliage is dark green, 9 cm x 4 cm average. The flower is semi-double with up to 18 petals, light yellow anthers with cream filaments and the colour is Rose Madder 23/1. The plant is free flowering in mid-season.

Letitia Schrader. *(C.japonica)*, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.6: Very large, peony form, dark red. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.29: Dark red. Large medallion shaped peony to anemone form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Small, centre petals graduating to long, guard petals. Originated by Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. There is also a variegated form. Orthographic error: 'Letitia Schraeder'. For colour illustration see Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Chinese synonym 'Laidita'.

Letitia Schrader Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Truett, 1962, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26: A virus variegated form of **Letitia Schrader** - Dark red blotched white. originated by Mr Rosa, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. See black and white photo, p.137, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, Vol.III.

Letitia Schraeder. Sunny Knoll Nursery Inc. Catalogue, 1950. Orthographic error for **Letitia Schrader.**

Letitia Bolis. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Letizia Cavalli. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.41: Very large white with rounded petals and a few delicate, pink blotches. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Contessa Cavalli'. Orthographic errors: 'Letitia Cavalli', 'Letitia Cavelli', 'Laetitia Cavalii'.

Letizia Recanati. *(C.japonica)*, Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Letonia. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1844, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.12, p.25:...raised by the first amateur who first introduced **Rubescens, Lepida** and **Lowii** from the Clapton Nursery, England. (Believed extinct.)

Letter "A". Rubel, 1957, *Camellian*, p.20-22, 30. Synonym for "A".

Letter "J". Hovey.1883, *The Garden.* Synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Lettie Marinda. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.267, Reg. No.371: A 10 year old chance seedling; originated by Robert V. Burgess, Savannah, Georgia, USA, which first flowered 1952. Plant growth is full, compact and dense with leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The flower,11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, resembled **Sweetii Vera** in form and is deep rose with deeper veining, 35 petals and 37 petaloids, a full peony shape with stamens interspersed amongst the petaloids. Early flowering.

Leucantha. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture:* Deep crimson with white spots. Originated in USA by M. Floy, New York. Synonym: 'Lorillardi'. Orthographic error: 'Lucantha'. The name has been invalidly used for **Tricolor White** in America.

Leucantha. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Pseudonym for **TricolorWhite.**

Leutonia. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Orthographic error for **Teutonia.**

Leverton's. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.7: Carmine mottled with white. A virus variegated form of **Odoratissima.** Originated in Australia.

Levia. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, ca.1886. Abbreviation for **Leviathan.**

Leviathan. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1862: Salmon pink to scarlet. Large, irregular semi-double to loose, peony form. Compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Australia by Shepherd, Parramatta, N.S.W. Synonyms: 'Maranui', 'Maranui Pink', 'Leviathan' (Australia).

Leviathan. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Invalidly used as synonym for **Kenny** in America.

Leviathan (Australia). SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76. Synonym for **Leviathan.**

Lew Fetterman. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2552. A semi-double, red, cross of 'Homeyer 226' x 'Homeyer 242'. Heavy petal texture. Plant has upright, open and average growth, and flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.95, colour photo p.c14. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 15 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Dark green leaves are 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Lew Rose. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue,1844, p.104. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Lewelling Red. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Lewellyn Red.**

Lewelling Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Lewellyn Variegated', synonym for **Sweetii Vera.**

Lewellyn. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.54. Synonym for **Lewellyn Red.**

Lewellyn Red. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Loose double, imbricated. Spinel red base, carmine petal tips. Originated at Lewellyn Gardens, San Leandro, California, USA. Abbreviation: 'Lewellyn'. Orthographic errors: 'Lewelling Red', 'Llewellyn Red'. Sport: **Sweetii Vera.** Synonym: 'Sweetii Vera Pink'.

Lewellyn Variegated. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias* as 'Lewellyn Var.'. Synonym for **Sweetii Vera**. Orthographic errors: 'Lewelling Variegated', 'Llewellyn Variegated'.

Lewis Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.131. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Lewis Red Peony. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Lewrentiana. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1872, p.133. Orthographic error for **Lawrenceana.**

Leyla Zana. *(C.japonica),* Italian CS, *Notiziario,* 2002 No.2, p.3 with colour photo; Imbricated formal double, diameter 9-11 cm x 4-5 cm deep. Petals 48-61, oval, blade incurved, margin regular, colour red-orange fading to red in the centre. No stamens or petaloids. Some thin to medium radial stripes of darker colour. Leaves 7-8.5 cm x 3.5-4 cm, elliptic, acuminate, margin finely serrate, upper surface dark green, lower surface yellowish green. Growth open, average rate, flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Vincenzo Melevendi, Genoa, Italy, first flowered in 1992. Raised from a sport of 'Principessa Clotilde' **(Clotilde).**

Lezze's Donck. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**)

Li Chu. Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.4. Synonym for **Lizhi Cha.**

Li Han. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.63 "Survey of Camellias utilization in Yangtze River Delta; Li-cui Wang et al"; No description.

Li Ming. *(C.japonica).* Camellias Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No. 664-N; Originated by Ken Sattler, Bateau Bay, NSW. White semidouble, approx. 10cm diameter, hose-in-hose form. Named for a Korean exchange student. Mis-spellings 'Ling Mi', 'Mi Ling', 'Ming Li'.

Lian. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.424; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Sazanami.**

Liangchenghong. (Priceless Red) Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.69 Synonym for **Shenhong Hudie.**

Liangdian. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Highlight.** Previous synonym 'Jingying'.

Liangye Jinxin. (Glossy Leaf Gold Heart), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.46: The plant reaches a small tree, 5-7 m. tall, branches spreading, irregular, strong greyish, upper slanting, lower pendant. Leaves large, elliptic, glossy, thick-leathery, new growth red tinted and tip of leaf bud, red. Flowers sparse, single, scarlet, 5 cm across, petals 5-6, incised, connate, tube-like at base, 5 cm long, arranged in two rows. Stamens more than 100, joined into a short tube. Buds long-ovate to ovate-elliptic, pointed, green with scorched margins. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Liangye Yinhong. *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew ,1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.14: Spinel pink. Mid-season, Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.57 as 'Liangyeyinhong': Leaves oblong-ovate, apices long-acuminate, bases cuneate, flat, thin, dark green, glossy, 7.5-10.5 cm long x 2.5-4.5 cm wide. Flowers Spinel Pink (RHS.CC.62A), diameter 9-10.5 cm. Petals 26-30 in 4-5 whorls, regularly arranged; inner whorls, undulate. Stamens numerous, inconspicuously divided into several fascicles in the flower centre. Pistils rudimentary, flattened. The branches of this cultivar extend horizontally. Its flower buds are ovate and the calyx margins red. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollenated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Flowers early to mid-season. Different readings: 'Liang-yeh Yin-hung', 'Liangyeyinhung'. Synonyms: 'Glossy Pink', 'Bright-leaf Spinel Pink', 'Glossy Leaf Pink'. Western Synonym: 'Bright Leaf Pink'.

Liang-yeh Yin-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Liangye Yinhong.**

Lianhua. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; New Chinese synonym for the ancient China *C.japonica* **Anemoniflora.**

Lianhua Hong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.570 as 'Lianhuahong'; Leaf broad-ovate, 7-9 cm x 3.5-4.5 cm, apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, vein obvious, margin shallow and obtuse. Flower semi-double, lotus type, pink to red, occasionally with white spots, regular arrangement, 9-10 cm diameter. Late flowering. From Sichuan Province, China.

Lianhua Shijie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.rusticana* **Rengesekai.**

Lianhua Shijie. (H.M. Water Lily). Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.368 with colour photo; Originated by the Xinzhu Camellia Society, Taiwan. Flowers white with a blush overtone, rose form to formal double, medium size.

Lianpian Tuozhu. *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11; Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal*, No.12, p.71: A translation given is 'Lotus Pearl'. The petals of this variety are like those of a lotus in full bloom, while the stamens are like golden pearls held in the centre of the petals. It is named "lianpian", petals of the lotus, "tuo", holding; "zhu", pearls. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.40: Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, slightly rugose, 6.5-8 cm long x 2.5-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55B), diameter about 12 cm. Petals 17-20, flat, long, outwardly expanded when open. Stamens numerous, clustered around petals. Pistils well developed. Flowers mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollenated plant of wild reticulata in Tengchong. The petals of this cultivar are long and flat, and the flower form looks like a mound of pearls on a lotus petal. Different reading: 'Lien-pien T'o-chu'. Synonyms: 'Lotus Pearl', 'Lotus Petal Supporting a Pearl'.

Lianrui. *(C.reticulata)*, Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal*, No.12, p.71: The translation of this name is "Double Bowl". Apparently the stamens are joined to make a cup-shaped form in the centre of a bowl-shaped flower. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.38: Leaves broad-elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate, 8-9.5 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.62A), diameter 9-10 cm, single. Petals 9-11 in 2-3 whorls. Stamens numerous, mostly well developed. Pistils well developed, fertile. This is a new cultivar, selected from seedlings of open pollenated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanic Garden. It is a vigorous grower. The stamens are united at the base to form a tube, hence its Chinese name which means united stamens. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: 'Lien-jui'. Synonyms: 'Double Bowl', 'Joined Stamens'.

Liantaifanying. *(C.reticulata) Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.247 with colour photo; Silvery red flower from Tengchong County, China. Diameter 11-13 cm. Flowers early to mid-season.

Lib Scott. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2453. A large, pale pink with different size red stripes, semi-double to peony form chance seedling. Flowers early. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1988. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 20 petals, 5 petaloids, light yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Plant growth is spreading, dense and average, with dark green leaves 10.7 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Libanii Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Libei Mudan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Rebel Yell.**

Libeika. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.364, p.77. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Rebecca Wilson.**

Libeika Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.reticulata* **Miss Rebecca.**

Liberty. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1958: Coral pink. Medium size, semi-double to loose peony form. Compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by G. Gerbing, Florida, USA. There is also a variegated form, **Liberty Variegated.**

Liberty Bell. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, p.4. No description. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: (Our seedling L). This is the first season we have offered this variety. It bears a pure white, semi-peony formed flower, 10-12.5 cm across. A prolific bloomer with a long flowering period. The plant is a semi-upright, vigorous grower. Originated in USA by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama. See black and white photo, p.203, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, II and p.64, Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated.*

Liberty Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.64: Coral pink blotched white. A virus variegated form of **Liberty.** Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Rangerette'.

Libra. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.45. Orthographic variant for **Libri.**

Libri. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1853-1854. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.41: Bright red, unicolour, centre convex, composed of small petals. Figured and described in Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.III: Received from Mr Charles Luzzatti, Florence, Italy. The blossoms of largest size (11 cm across), are composed of numerous, rounded or ovate petals, entire or emarginate, and regularly imbricated. The ground colouring is pink with a violet tint towards the petal margins, with a veining of the same colour. Orthographic variant: 'Libra'.

Licenza. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:7: Medium size, red flower with white streaks. Originated in Italy.

Lichan. *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, 2012, p.28 with colour photos. Maternal tree is located at the relic of Nianfotang Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Loose peony form with interspersed stamens. Flowers early to midseason.

Lichechu. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3, p.25. Taiwanese reading for **Lizhi Cha.**

Lichehon. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Lichechu', different reading for **Lizhi Cha.**

Lichee Camellia. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3, p.25; Yang, 1965, *A Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Lizhi Cha.**

Li-chih Cha. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3, p.25. Different reading for **Lizhi Cha.**

Lichun Babao. (Eight Treasures in the Spring), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua.* Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.48, No.288: Small size. pink with white markings, formal double. Originated in China.

Lida. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.reticulata* hybrid **Rita Thornton.**

Lidaofei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Ridolfi.**

Liddy Jenkins. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.172, Reg. No.1287: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose form double, type bloom is deep rose with 58 petals and no visible stamens. Average size 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Petals are spoon-like and overlapping with 7 rows. Mid-season blooming.

Liddybow. (*C.fraterna* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No. 112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.36, Reg. No.309: A chance *C.fraterna* seedling, originated by E.C. Hansen, Waikanae, New Zealand. First bloomed in 1989 at 5 years age. The growth habit is upright and spreading with average growth rate and light green leaves 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The flowers are single, soft pink with deeper veining, to pale pink at petal edge, and the stamens are composed of yellow anthers on pink filaments. There are 7 petals which are irregular, waved, wounded and notched on flowers 6.5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant is very floriferous. Flower colour RHS.CC.62A-D.

Lideli. Gao, Jiyin, 1993 *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.67, No.538. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Betty Ridley.**

Liduina. *(C..japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1847-1849: Flower very large, vivid rose. The first row of petals are large and regular, the other 5-6 rows of thick and distinctive petals form a spherical centre. Originated in Italy by Avvocato Sodi. Orthographic errors: 'Liduinia', 'Liduinea'.

Liduinea. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for **Liduina.**

Liduinia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. Orthographic error for **Liduina.**

Liegeman. *(C.japonica),* Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1966: Semi-double, creamy white. Medium size with vigorous, upright growth. Originated in New Zealand. Orthographic error: 'Leigman'.

Liegman. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1967. Orthographic error for **Liegeman.**

Lieh Yeh Cha Hua. Chen, Yung, 1937, *Chungkuo Shumu Fenlei Hsueh.* Different reading for 'Lieye Chahua' (Split Leaf Camellia). Synonym: 'Quercifolia'. Japanese name **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Lienjui. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Differnt reading for **Lianrui.**

Lien-p'ien T'o-chu. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Lianpian Tuozhu.**

Lieut. Bennie Folsom. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76. Abbreviation for **Lieutenant Bennie Folsom.**

Lieut. Victor Johnson. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.54. Abbreviation for 'Lieutenant Victor Johnson', synonym for **Victor Johnson.**

Lieut. William Hearn. SCCS.,1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Abbreviation for **Lieutenant William Hearn.**

Lieutenant Bennie Folsom. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.220, 221, Reg. No.636: A 12 year old chance seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), that first bloomed 1957. Originated by J.B. Folsom, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, averaging 8 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flowers, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep, are rose-pink with cream stamens, 14 petals and 3 large petaloids. Petals sometimes crinkle. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviations: 'Lt. Bennie Folsom', 'Lieut. Bennie Folsom'.

Lieutenant Louis Johnson. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1959 as 'Lt. Louis Johnson'. No description. Originated in USA.

Lieutenant Maritz. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues* p.132. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Lieutenant Victor Johnson. Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955 as 'Lt. Victor Johnson'. Synonym for **Victor Johnson.**

Lieutenant William Hearn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Lieut. William Hearn': Strawberry red shaded lighter in centre. Large semi-double to peony form. Medium, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Hearn. Abbreviations: 'Lt. William Hearn', 'Lieut. William Hearn'.

Liexiang. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.64, No.500. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.lutchuensis* hybrid **High Fragrance.**

Lieye Chahua. Chen, Yung, 1937, *Chungkuo Shumu Fenlei Hsueh*, (Split Leaf Camellia). Synonym: 'Quercifolia'. Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Lifang. (Personal Name) *(C.reticulata)* China Regn No.48, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, June 2009, No.12, p.48; Flowers loose peony form, peach red, 10-12 cm diameter, 18-26 petals in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner slightly curved. Some stamens changed to petaloids, balance divided into 4-6 bundles. Flowers mid-season. Leaves oblong-elliptic lanceolate, 7.9-10.9 cm x 2.8-4.1 cm, apices caudate and reflexed backward, bases cuneate. Selected from the camellia forest on Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, and named for renowned specialist Professor Xia Lifang.

Life Span. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.141. Synonym for **Tenju.**

Ligelan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.79. Chinese synonym for **Reg Ragland.**

Light Colour Lion's Head. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Erroneous synonym for **Danse Jiuxin.**

Light Colour Nine Hearts. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9. Synonym for **Danse Jiuxin** as 'Tan Se Chiu Hsin'.

Light Gigantea. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Light Helenor. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1958, p.21. Synonym for **Helenor.**

Light Herme. Sanlando Springs Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.

Light Lavender. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.22. Synonym for **Meredith Lake.**

Light Pink. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Dryden, 1970, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.31, No.6, p.23: An 11 cm, rose-pink, irregular, semi-double. Raised by Frank Maitland, California, USA.

Light Pink Butterfly Wings. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17. Synonym for **Fenhong Diechi.**

Light Pink Star. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13. Synonym for **Fenhongxing.**

Lightning. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22. Synonym for **Inazuma.**

Lightning Flash. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.174. Synonym for **Inazuma.**

Ligo Incredulis. *(C.japonica),* Ghent Exhibition Catalogue, 1847, p.33, by the trader Jean Van Hove-De Caigny, mentioned as follows; First time in flower, coming from **Augusta** fertilized by **Blackburnia**. Originated in Belgium, breeder unknown.

Ligure Nova. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Like Comte de Gomer. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.4 as 'Like Compte de Gomer'. Similar to **Comte de Gomer** but blooms later. Originated in USA.

Like Sargent. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2881; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell Lucedale, Miss., USA. A 10 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Large, 10cm diameter x 6.5cm deep flower is deep red with 50 petals, full peony form and never shows stamens. Heavy petal texture and falls whole. Spreading, open plant with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason.

Lil Ramsey. Griffin, ed., 1956, *Camellian*, vol.VII. Abbreviation for **Lilly Ramsey.**

Lil Red Devil. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1953: Small, red, single. Originated in USA by the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia. Orthographic variant: 'The Lil Red Devil'.

Lil Schaefer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.108, Reg. No.1555: A small to medium size, very pale blush with rose to carmine streaks, rose form double to formal double *C.japonica* (**Sadie Mancill** x **Evalina**), mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA.

Lil Stella. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.161, Reg. No.1403: A chance *C.japonica* seedling of **Letitia Schrader.** Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 7 cm. The 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is rosy red with 26-30 petals and 4-6 trumpet shaped petaloids, white-blush filamets and anthers. Size, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep. Outer petals waxy and crinkled. Blooms mid-season.

Lil Symonds. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2551. A semi-double to rose form double chance seedling, with deep red flowers, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. The cold hardy plant has dense, upright, average growth. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.95, colour photo p.c14. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 24 fimbriated, heavy textured petals. Filaments are red at base. Leaves are 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Lil Tiff. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.132, Reg. No.1498: A miniature, clear pink, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooms late mid-season. Originated by P.A. Menard, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1972 and has yellow anthers and white filaments. Two or three petaloids are white. Flower size 5.2 cm across x 3.4 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm.

Lila. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, ca.1949. Synonym for **Catherine Cathcart.**

Lila Akel. *(C.reticulata x C.saluenensis), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.236: A chance seedling cross between *C.reticulata* and *C.saluenensis*, originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The 8 year old plant first flowered, 1981. It has dark green leaves, 11-12 cm long x 6-7 cm wide. The plant is upright with average density. Flowers midseason, semi-double to peony in form. Colour is dark, salmon rose, (RHS.CC.Red-Purple Group 57D) size about 15 cm across x 5 cm deep with many stamens with yellow anthers.

Lila Fretwell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.94, Reg. No.846: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Mrs R.E. Brownlee, Anderson, South Carolina, USA. The leaves are dark green, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm average and plant growth average. The semidouble flower, 9-10 cm across x 2 cm deep, is deep pink shading to white in the centre, with 11 petals. Blooms early.

Lila Lee. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Snow white. Medium, peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California, USA. Plant patent granted 1949, No.891. See black and white photo, p.32, SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.*

Lila Moore. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.61: Red. Large size, loose semi-double to peony form. Originated by J. Moore, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Lila Naff. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACS, 1967, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1, front cover, pp.2, 9. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.132, Reg. No.965: A 10 year old seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Butterfly Wings', (**Houye Diechi**), that bloomed for the first time in 1958. Originated by Mrs Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 10-12.5 cm across x 6-7 cm deep with 15 petals and a few petaloids. Colour is a delicate, silvery pink with yellow anthers and ivory filaments. Petals measure 6 cm x 7.5 cm and have rabbit ears at times. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Lila Naff Variegated.** See colour photo facing p.180, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970 and facing p.85, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978. Received the "Frank L, Stormont Reticulata Award", 1969. Chinese synonym 'Nafu'.

Lila Naff Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.4, p.16 as 'Lila Naff Var.': A virus variegated form of **Lila Naff** - Silvery pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Lila Rosa. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.17: Large size, full peony form, clear pink. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl.: Large, deep, clear rose-pink, incomplete double (anemone form), 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. The petals are obovate, about 5 cm long with notched tips. A variable flower with a formation similar to Marchioness of Exeter, sometimes showing many petaloids but few stamens. Leaves mid-green, long-elliptic, 11 cm x 5 cm, base tapered acute, long acuminate apex, wide, sharp serrations, black tipped. Plant is a fast, spreading grower. Originated by Breckinridge Gamble, Tallahassee, Florida, USA from seed of unknown parents about 1940. Orthographic error: 'Lila Rosea'. Sport: **Lila Rosa Variegated.** See black and white photo, p.205, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Lila Rosa Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1948-1949, p.7. A virus variegated form of **Lila Rosa** - Clear pink marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Lila Rosea. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9. Orthographic error for **Lila Rosa.**

Lilac Red. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Dingxianhong.**

Lilac Time. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1980, vol.XI, No.5, p.18, Reg. No.157: A seedling of the cross **Elegant Beauty** x **Donation** originated by P.R. McNab, Levin, New Zealand. The camellia has slow, average growth with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3 cm wide. The flower is rose form to formal double with 45-50 petals and measures 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. The colour is mauve-pink, (RHS.CC.67D-68B). Flowers mid-season to late. The plant has bronze-red new growth.

Lilacina. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in Belgium. Synonym: 'Lilacina Nova'. (Believed extinct.)

Lilacina Nova. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Synonym for **Lilacina.**

Lilacina Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. No description. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Lilaite. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA, *C.reticulata,* **Lilette Witman.**

Lilemac. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.161, Reg. No.1402: A 7 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**); originated by Alison B. McIvor Jr., Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant grwth is average with light green leaves, averaging 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is white with 45 petals. Average size is 4.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Blooms late. See colour photo, p.27, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XVI, p.7, Nov.1990.

Lilette Witman. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.172, Reg. No.1276: A 6 year old seedling of **Buddha** x 'Cornelian', (**Damanao**) that first bloomed 1971. Originated by Walter F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The peony form bloom is rose bengal with a silvery blush (RHS.CC.25/1-25/3), 15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 22-24 petals and yellow anthers with filaments white to blush at base. Blooms early to late. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1975, *The Camellia Review,* vol.37, No.1. Chinese synonym: 'Lilaite'.

Lili. Glen Saint Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Orthographic variant for **Lily.**

Lili. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lillye Roseman.**

Lili Marleen. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.117 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, white with pink (RHS.CC.57C) blotches and streaks. A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia)** x **Alba Simplex,** first flowered in 1997. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Lilian Burgess. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1965, *Camellia News,* No.20, p.16, Reg. No.69: Originated by Peggy Waring, Kenmore, Queensland, Australia. A seedling of **Odoratissima** that first bloomed 1960. The plant is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves, elliptic, apex acuminate. The 10 cm diameter flowers are white, splashed and striped deep pink and of an incomplete double form and fragrant.

Lilian Moffat. *(C.x williamsii),* Penheale Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986: Single white with dark stamens and bushy growth. Originated in England.

Lilian Pitt. Merrillees Shere List, 1951. Orthographic error for **Lilian Pitts.**

Lilian Pitts. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.7: Single to semi-double. White flaked with carmine; 9-11 outer petals, rounded. Amongst the central stamens are occasionally, several smaller petals. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon N.S.W., Australia. For colour photo see p.49, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Orthographic error: 'Lilian Pitt'. Sport: **Lilian Pitts Rosea.**

Lilian Pitts Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947. *Camellia Quest,* p.29. A rose coloured sport of **Lilian Pitts.** Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia.

Lilian Tenfel. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.132. Orthographic error for **Lillian Teufel.**

Liliane Wells. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.239, Reg. No.773: A sport of an **Elegans** seedling, originated by Homer G. Wilson, Fresno, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate. The anemone form bloom is white, sometime with a

blush throat and/or pink stripes, yellow stamens. Blooms are 13 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season.

Liliflora. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Liliiflora.**

Liliiflora. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.191: Flower about 10 cm across, anemone form, irregular double, white with yellowish centre, fertile stamens. Streaks of pale rose on some petals. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Lilliflora'.

Liliputian. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94, 96. Orthographic error for 'Lilliputian', synonym for **Wabito.**

Lilla Fletcher Inman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.133, Reg. No.1009: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mrs Clara Inman, Quincy, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The rose form double flowers, which open to anemone form, are over 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep and have 40-50 petals and 30-40 petaloids. White to blush with pink stripes, white filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season.

Lilli. Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.133. Synonym for **Lily.**

Lilli Brewster. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Incomplete double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.319, Reg. No.187: A 6 year old seedling of 'Amabilis' (**Yukimiguruma**), originated by Mrs Lucien Marioneaux, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA that first flowered 1953. Plant growth is open, low-spreading and slow. Leaves mid-green, apex acuminate, base abrupt cuneate, finely serrulate. Flower buds large, white and ovoid. The flower is white, incomplete double in form with two rows of petals, showing considerable depth, with mixed petals and yellow stamens, 12-15 cm across. Blooms late. Orthographic error: 'Lily Brewster'.

Lillian A. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1815: A very large, deep pink, peony form, *C.reticulata* chance seedling of **Buddha.** Early flowering. Originated by L.G. McKeevan, Orinda, California, USA. First bloomed 1974. Average size, 16 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 22-24 petals and 10-12 petaloids, gold anthers and cream filaments. Outer two rows of petals shade to lighter pink margins. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Lillian Jernigan. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No. 2735; A chance seedling that first flowered in 1986. Originated by Ed Jernigan, Greenville, Ala., USA, and propagated by Park Smith, later by John Grimm, Metairie, La. An 11.5 cm diameter, semi-double flower with broad petals. Described as white splotched and striped with red, but the photo shows pink and red as the dominant colours. Yellow anthers and cream filaments, not prominent. Flowers early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.120 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 6.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Lillian Mann. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.239, Reg. No.765: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated in USA by W.H. Veo, Orlando, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green

Lillian Ricketts. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.73: Blush pink. Very large, semidouble with recurved petals. A seedling of **Gauntlettii** raised by Wally Rickets, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Lillian Teufel. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Lilian Tenfel'.

Lillie G. Mealing. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.192, Reg. No.1244: A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing Sr.,

North Augusta, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is open and medium in rate. The peony form, Camellia Rose 622/1 with darker veins 622, bloom has yellow anthers and flowers mid-season. It measures 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep.

Lillie Robinson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.289, Reg. No.325: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is compact with medium sized, bright green leaves, ovate and acuminate. The incomplete double, blush pink flowers, 8-10 cm across, have two rows of curved and twisted petals, with prominent stamens, surrounded by fluted petals and petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Lillie S. Adams. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1964, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.4, p.19. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.239, Reg. No.764: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by Nick J. Adams, Albany, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is strong, upright and dense with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double to peony flower is rose-pink to lighter rose-pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. The blooms are 12.5-13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 29 petals and 8 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Lilliflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.132. Orthographic error for **Liliiflora.**

Lilliputian. Yashirodo, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.18. Orthographic errors: 'Liliputian', 'Lillyputian'. Synonym for **Wabito.**

Lillyputian. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Lilliputian'. Synonym for **Wabito.**

Lilly. Langdon Nursery Catalogue, 1890-1891. Orthographic error for **Lily.**

Lilly B. Ramsey. Griffin, ed., 1956, *Camellian*, vol.VII, No.3, p.8. Synonym for **Lilly Ramsey.**

Lilly Ramsey. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep red. Medium to large anemone form. Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by T.R. Ramsey, Bainbridge, Georgia. Orthographic variants: 'Lilly B. Ramsey', 'Lil Ramsey'.

Lillyan Finlay. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orange red. Medium size single with undulating petals. Originated at Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Lillye Roseman. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2155: Small size, soft pink to white, formal double *C.japonica* **Cara Mia** x **Chow's Han-Ling.** Blooms midseason. Originated by Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.124, colour photo, 3p.1344: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Average flower size, 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 62 petals. Plant growth is open and slow with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.8 cm. Chinese synonym 'Lili'.

Lily. *(C.japonica),* Langdon Nursery Catalogue, 1890-1891 as 'Lilly': White with red stripes. Kiyono Catalogue, 1934, p.15. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Medium size, formal double. White, sometimes spotted or lined pale pink, 8 cm across x 4 cm deep. Leaves, 9 cm x 4.5 cm, oval to ovate, bases tapered, apices acuminate, average serrations. For black and white photo see p.167. Hume, 1946. *Camellias in America.* Orthographic variants: 'Lili', 'Lilli', 'Lilyii', 'Lilly', 'Lilyi'. Synonym: 'Lily White'.

Lily B. Ramsey. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Probably **Lilly Ramsey.**

Lily Barron Slay. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.5. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.64: Rose red. Medium size, rose form double. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana.

Lily Brewster. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9. Orthographic error for **Lilli Brewster.**

Lily Camellia. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.188 with colour photo; Translation of the Japanese *C.japonica* **Yuri-tsubaki** (which is the valid name and should always be used).

Lily Grace. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Regn 2828; Regd by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.175 with colour photo; An 11 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2005. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Ga.; The small, 7cm x 2.5cm, soft pink flower has 11 petals and 24 petaloids. Soft yellow anthers and cream filaments. Upright, average growth. Flowers midseason.

Lily Grandiflora. *(C.japonica)*, Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1864. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Lily Langtry. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: White streaked pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Lily Pons. *(C.japonica), Oregan Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1955: A distinctly new white seedling by Barney Goletto, Oregan, USA. It is a large, 13-15 cm across, single to semi-double with very long, narrow, trough-like petals, surrounding a cluster of long stamens that have a greenish cast at the base. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.101, and pl.99, p.54, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Orthographic error 'Lily Ponds'. Chinese synonym 'Baihe Xianzi'.

Lily Schlaudecker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.162, Reg. No.1383: A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1971. Originated by Mrs Laurence Schlaudecker, Amite, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth upright, dense and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double to peony form bloom is medium pink with 90 petals and 8 large petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Medium pink with vegetative colour on top petals, Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Colour photo, back cover, ACS, 1977, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.1.

Lily White. Greenbrier Farm Catalogue, ca.1945. Synonym for **Lily.**

Lilyii. Fruitland Nursey Catalogue, 1933-1934, p.14 as 'Lilyi'. Glen Saint Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1933. Synonym for **Lily.**

Lima. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.133. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Limbata. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.209, 236. Orthographic error for **Lindbriata.**

Limbria. Magazine of Horticulture, 1836. Orthographic error for **Lindbriata.**

Limbriata. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*, 1840. Orthographic error for **Lindbriata.**

Lime Light. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1971, vol.VII, No.1, p.5, Reg. No.52: Hand pollinated seedling of *C.reticulata* wild form x 'Shot Silk' (**Dayinhong**), originated by Darcy O'Toole, Ohope, New Zealand. It first flowered 1964. Growth habit upright and dense. The flower form is semi-double with 21-24 petals, 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, the stamens golden and in fascicles; the colour rose-pink (RHC.CC.55A-55B). The leaves are reticulate, keeled and dark green, 12 cm x 6 cm. The flowers have good substance and are notched, folded and upright in the centre.

Limei Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Raspberry Flambé**, as 'Raspberry Flambeau'.

Liming. (Twilight), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Twilight.**

Lina. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lina Accame. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lina Mingtian. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Leanne's Tomorrow.**

Linbria. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic error for **Lindbriata.**

Linbriata. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for **Lindbriata.**

Linbulei. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.79, No.384. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Len Bray.**

Linchii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Linkii', synonym for **Kingii.**

Linckii. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.29. Orthographic error for 'Linkii', synonym for **Kingii.**

Linda, a Pastora. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9. 1872-1873, p.45: Formal double, pale rose with white stripes. Abbreviation 'Linda Pastora'. Originated in Portugal,

Linda Abbott. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.221, Reg. No.602: An 8 year old Camellia that first bloomed 1956, originated by Edward Abbott, Monticello, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves averaging 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The peony form flower, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep, is blush pink variegated (Pink, red and white) with golden stamens and 29 petals, 45 petaloids and 100 stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Synonym: 'Linda Abbott Variegated'.

Linda Abbott Solid. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1, p.14 as 'Linda Abbott S.'. A solid pink form of **Linda Abbott.** Originated in USA.

Linda Abbott Variegated. Shackelford, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.5 as 'Linda Abbott V.'. Synonym for **Linda Abbott.**

Linda Abbott White. *(C.japonica),* Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1 as 'Linda Abbott W.'. A solid white form of **Linda Abbott.** Originated in USA.

Linda Barry. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.3: Medium size, white, heavily washed rose-pink, occasionally a rose-pink bloom is produced, double with a few stamens. Early flowering. Semi-double to rose form double. Medium, bushy growth. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Linda Brothers. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.94, Reg. No.877: A shell pink sport of 'Alyne Brothers', first observed 1960 and originated by S.L. Brothers, Gainsville, Florida USA. The flower has yellow anthers and white filaments. It is 10.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep, with 16 petals and 118-136 petaloids. A solid, shell pink form. Early blooming. See colour photo facing p.22, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook* as 'Lynda Brothers'. Sport: **Linda Brothers Blush.**

Linda Brothers Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.179, Reg. No.1931: A medium, shell pink with a white border form of *C.japonica* sport of **Linda Brothers,** originated by S.L. Brothers, Gainsville, Florida, USA. All other characteristics are the same as the parent plant.

Linda Bruce. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, P.22, Reg. No.297, colour photo p.13: Originated by Mrs J. Sowerby Drake, Warrawee, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Frances Hill,** that first bloomed 1974 when 4 years old. The informal, 11 cm,

double, white flowers open mid-season. The open, upright plant has 10.5 cm x 5 cm bright green leaves with obtuse apex.

Linda Carol. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2357: Very large size, light pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid [**Damanao** ('Cornelian') x **Mrs D.W. Davis**] x **Buddy Bills**. Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.6, and colour photo: the 15 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 19 petals and 12 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous, with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Linda Gilmore. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.214, Reg. No.1442: Medium size, white base, heavily striped crimson throughout, hybrid with reticulata parentage (**Lady Vansittart** x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), Seedling No.43). Flowered mid-season to late. First bloomed 1975. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The formal double type bloom is white base, heavily striped crimson with 50 petals. Size is 8 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Linda Griffin. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2884, Originated, registered and propagated by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.124 with colour photo; A 20 year old seedling of **Curtain Call** x **Pleasant Memories**, first flowered 1993. Very large, 16.5cm diameter x 7.5cm deep flower is semidouble with 11 petals, light pink. Tubular stamens have yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers fall whole. Upright, open, vigorous plant. Dark green leaves average 13.4cm x 6.5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.

Linda Henson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.91: White with a few pink streaks. Medium to large, formal double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by T. Eagleston, Port Arthur, Texas, USA.

Linda Laughlin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, pp.276, 277, Reg. No.385: A sport of 'Lady Clare', (**Akashigata**) originated by Mrs William Laughlin, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with glossy, dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The flowers. pale pink, flecked rose, average 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16 petals and an occasional rabbit ear. Mid-season flowering.

Linda Leary. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94: Pink veined. Medium to large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Linda Lee Ehrhart. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2865; Originated, registered and propagated by Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, Calif., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.124 with colour photo; A 10 year old seedling of **Lauretta Feathers**, first flowered 2008. Large, 11.5cm diameter x 6.5cm flower is a silvery pink semidouble with raised and waved petals. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright, spreading plant with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 5cm with low serration. Flowers early to late.

Linda Margaret. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.289, Reg. No.329: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is dense, rapid and spreading with very smooth leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The bright pink (Maerz & Paul Rhodonite Pink), formal double flowers are 8-10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 80 or more petals. Blooms early. Chinese synonym 'Linda Meigui'.

Linda Marie Rogers *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.54: Chalk white with occasional red or pink stripe, and short, yellow stamens. Medium size semi-double. Blooms mid-

season to late. Originated by F. Griffin Sr., Columbia, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error: 'Lynda Marie Rogers'. Sports: **Linda Marie Rogers Pink, Linda Marie Rogers Red.**

Linda Marie Rogers Pink. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.73: Solid pink sport of **Linda Marie Rogers.** All other characteristics the same as parent. Originated in USA.

Linda Marie Rogers Red. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.73: Solid red sport of **Linda Marie Rogers**. All other characteristics the same as parent. Originated in USA.

Linda Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Linda Margaret.**

Linda Pastora. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.31. Abbreviation for **Linda a Pastora.**

Linda Roberts. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.320, Reg. No.124: A 12 year old seedling of unknown parentage, that first flowered 1945. Originated by W.W. Osborne, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is open and slow with dark green, elliptic leaves. Flower buds round, and light green. Flowers incomplete double, resembling **Elizabeth Boardman** in form. Colour watermelon pink, later becoming darker like **Woodville Red.** Size 11-13 cm across. Blooms early to late. Fragrant. Sport: **Linda Roberts Variegated.**

Linda Roberts Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Linda Roberts Var.': Virus variegated form of **Linda Roberts** - Watermelon pink marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Linda Rosazza. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17: Perfectly imbricated, a better white than **Alba Plena.** Orthographic errors: 'Linda Rosazzi', 'Linda Rozzaza', 'Linda Rossazza'. Originated in Italy by Dr.V. Rosazza.

Linda Rosazzi. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.334. Orthographic error for **Linda Rosazza.**

Linda Rossazza. Sgaravatti Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for **Linda Rosazza.**

Linda Rozzaza. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Linda Rosazza.**

Linda Ruth Davis. *(C.japonica)*, Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.26: White with an occasional rose stripe. Large, semi-double with twisted petals interspersed with golden stamens and petaloids. Originated in USA by R. Davis, Mobile, Alabama. Orthographic error: 'Lynda Ruth Davis'.

Linda's Blush. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.64: Light blush pink. Medium size, semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Poole's Nursery, Lecompt, Louisiana.

Lindbria. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, 38. Orthographic error for **Lindbriata.**

Lindbria Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.131-132. Orthographic error for **Lindbriata Vera.**

Lindbriata. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1828. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.97 as 'Lindbria': Leaves medium size, lanceolate, long acuminate, recurved. Flower semi-double, deep cherry-red. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Lindbria', 'Lindra', 'Limbata', 'Limbria', 'Linbria', 'Lindibriata', 'Lindria'. Synonym 'Coloured Vera'.

Lindbriata Vera. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.131-132, 229 as 'Lindbria Vera': Leaves 10 cm x 6 cm, rounded, a little acuminate. tip reflexed, venation pronounced, strongly serrate, dark green. Buds large, obtuse, scales blackish at base, yellowish at apex. Flower, 10 cm across, full, approaching a clear, cherry-red to rose; corolla like a spread-out rose with 5-6 rows of exterior petals, rounded, oval, some notched, others entire, some divided vertically by lines of dark red with deep red at the base of the petals, unevenly imbricated; those at the

centre, irregular, long, twisted ribbon-like, forming a centre full and irregular. Originated by Berlèse, Paris, France. Orthographic error: 'Lindbria Vera'.

Lindeleya. Cachet Catalogue, 1840 1841, p.1. Orthographic error for **Lindleyi.**

Lindelli. van Houtte Catalogue,1849-1850, 38:44. Orthographic error for **Lindleyi.**

Linden. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia* Cultivars *from Nursery Catalogues*, p.133. Orthographic error for **Lindleyi.**

Linden Hill. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.17, Reg. No.2436. A small, pale pink with some red stripes, formal double chance seedling of 'Magnoliaeflora' (**Hagoromo**). Late flowering. Originated by Helen Hill, Arlington, Va., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 22 year old seedling first flowered in 1981. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 64 petals. Petals are pointed and creased down the centre. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Lindeni. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1870. Orthographic error for **Lindleyi.**

Lindibriata. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Lindbriata.**

Lindley. Baumann Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.14. Abbreviation for **Lindleyi.**

Lindleya. Burdin Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Lindleyi.**

Lindleyi. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1830, p.6. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. James Burnett, 1837, *The Magazine of Botany & Gardening...*vol.3, new ser., p.154: The colour of the flower is the most exquisite pink, the petals long and few in number, but well arranged. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.61, 126 as 'Lindleya': Leaves medium size, oval, pale green; buds large, depressed at apex, scales green. Flowers large, 11 cm across, semi-double of clear rose, petals large, notched, rounded, reflexed at apex; those of the centre, small, rumpled. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Lindelii', 'Lindleya', 'Lindeni', 'Lindley', 'Lindleyii', 'Lindeleya', 'Lindleyana'. Makoy, 1836, claims this is a synonym for **Goussoniae**.

Lindo Number 15. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, p.5 as 'Lindo No.15'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Lindo Number 17. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1948, p.5 as 'Lindo No.17'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Lindo Number 19. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, p.5 as 'Lindo No.19'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Lindria. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.129. Orthographic error for **Lindbriata.**

Lindsay Neal. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1950. Orthographic error for **Lindsay Neill.**

Lindsay Neil. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.12. Orthographic error for **Lindsay Neill.**

Lindsay Neill. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942 as 'Linsey Neel'. No description. Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue Supplement, 1943-1944: Origin West Florida. Here is the gem of all variegated camellias. It has the size, colour, dependability of developing a perfect bloom. Early flowering. Foliage large, glossy green, growth slow, spreading, inclined to be open. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: The flowers are semi-double or somewhat loose peony type, 10-12.5 cm across. Colour variegated dark red and white. Low, spreading growth. Original plant believed to have been imported from England some time in the 1840's and planted in the Mott garden, Columbus, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Lindsay Neill Variegated.**

Orthographic errors:- 'Lindsay Neal', 'Lindsay Neil', 'Lindsey Neal', 'Lindsey Neill', 'Lindsey Neel', 'Lindsey Neil'. See colour plate, Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Chinese synonym 'Neier'.

Lindsay Neill Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep.1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.133 as 'Lindsay Neil Var.': A virus variegated form of **Lindsay Neill.** Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lindsey. (*C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.76; Medium size formal double. Bright pink with numerous darker pink stripes and flecks. A seedling of **Marie Bracey.** Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga, USA.

Lindsey Neal. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, 1949-1950. Orthographic error for **Lindsay Neill.**

Lindsey Neel. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942. Orthographic error for **Lindsay Neill.**

Lindsey Neil. Dodd Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.5. Orthographic error for **Lindsay Neill.**

Lindsey Neill. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Lindsay Neill.**

Lineata. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.29. No description. Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole*, p.205-207. No description. Harrison, 1839, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.7, p.56: Double buff or blush with small, red spots. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.203, 235: Leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm, rounded, very acuminate, prominent venation, clear green; buds large, scales green. Flowers, 8 cm across, full, whitish with longitudinal stripes of pale rose amidst the petals; corolla like a round rose; exterior petals rounded, entire, numerous, not very well imbricated, favouring a cup-shape; those at the centre, small, upright, irregularly disposed in distinct fascicles, similar to 'Punctata Plena' (**Punctata Plena Odorata**). Originated in France by Ferdinand Favre of Nantes. Orthographic errors: 'Linneata', 'Linietta'.

Lineata Alba. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'lmpératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.10. Synonym for **Alba Lineata.**

Lineata Nova. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.286: Flowers full formal double. Soft rosy white striped with rose. Synonym for **Lineata Rosea.**

Lineata Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collections de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia*, pl. 53. Flower of soft rose, relieved by stripes of pure white or white with stripes of rose. Double form with 5-6 outer rows of petals, more or less imbricated and a centre of smaller, irregular petals. Synonyms: 'Lineata Nova', Lineata Rosea Nova'.

Lineata Rosea Nova. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.17. Synonym for **Lineata Rosea.**

Lineata Striata. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for 'Colvillii Striata' (**Alba Lineata**).

Lineata Superba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:12. Synonym for **Formosa Vittata.**

Lineata Tricolore. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.24: Form similar to a magnificent carnation, rosy white with abundant stripes of light carmine. The exclusive property of Sig. Vincenzio Corsi of Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Lineata Tricolor'.

Lineata Tricolor. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic variant for **Lineata Tricolore.**

Lineata Waratah. *(C.japonica),* La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, *Catalogue des Plantes*, p.22 as 'Lineata Waratha'. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Lineata Waratha. La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, *Catalogue des Plantes*, p.22. Orthographic error for **Lineata Waratah.**

Lineata Warrata. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Lineata Waratah.**

Ling Bo Xian Zi. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Long pistil group – pistil is raised above the stamens by more than 0.5 mm. Red flower, mid-flora, mid-folia.

Ling Mi. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *NSW Branch Newsletter,* No.8, Sept. 1997. No description. Originated by Ken Sattler, Bateau Bay, NSW, Australia. It is a white hose-in-hose semi-double about 10 cm across. Named for a Korean exchange student.

Lingfeng. (Efficacious Peak), *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.27. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Feb 2008, No.4, p.49 with colour photo; Selected by the Zixi Mountain Administration Office from a wild population of *C.reticulata* on the mountain. Flower rose form double to loose peony, deep peach red, 9-13 cm diameter. Petals about 28 in 3-4 whorls, outer flexuous, inner incurved. Stamens in bundles dispersed among the petals. Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 6.5-10 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide, deep green flat. Flowers early to mid-season.

Linggan. (Inspiration). Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.72, No.525. Chinese synonym for the *C.hybrid* **Inspiration.**

Lingii. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Linkii', synonym for **Kingii.**

Linglu Zhi Guan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Suzuka-no-seki.**

Linglushan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Suzukayama.**

Lingniao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hybrid* **Bellbird.**

Lingtangxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425; A new Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Hishikaraito.**

Linietta. Loder, 1956, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.10, p.58. Orthographic error for **Lineata.**

Linkii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:zz. Trillon, le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic errors: 'Linckii', 'Lynckii', 'Lynkii', 'Lingii'. Synonym for **Kingii.**

Linley Red. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1986, vol.XIV, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.234: This chance seedling was raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand and first flowered 1981. The plant is upright with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The soft pink, peony form flowers have many petals and some stamens with yellow anthers. (RHS.CC.52C). Flowers mid-season.

Linnaea Superba. Standish & Noble Nursery Catalogue, 1848-1849. Orthographic variant for **Linnea Superba.**

Linné. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009. p.4; Red, single.

Linnea Superba. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Harrison, ed., 1838, vol.6, p.149: Double. Dark red. Very fine. Synonym: 'Linaea Superba'.

Linneata. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Loose, peony type, bright crimson. McIlhenny purchased 'Linneata' from Guichard Soeurs Nursery in France but their description is "Peony form, lines and splashes of rose". The possibility remains that McIlhenny's material had sported. Synonym: 'Linneata Nova'.

Linneata Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.133. Synonym for **Linneata.**

Linneata. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic variant for **Lineata.**

Linnet. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.28. Synonym for **Benisuzume.**

Linsubria. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Cataogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for **L'Insubria.**

Linton Baggs. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.132, Reg. No.1492: A very large, red, semi-double to loose peony form *C.reticulata* chance seedling that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Linton D, Baggs Jr. Macon, Georgia, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Petals are luminous and crepey, anthers are brilliant yellow, filaments pink at base, fading to white. Average size 15.5 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant growth is upright with medium size, dark green leaves, 10.2 cm x 4.0 cm.

Linzia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:26. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1857: Anemone flowered, fiery, salmon red. Originated in Italy by Rovelli Bros.

Lion Dance. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.76. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Lion Head. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* Synonym for **Shishigashira.**

Lion Head. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 11 (2):11. Synonym for **Shizitou.**

Lion's Dance. Fendig, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Lion's Head. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Shizitou.**

Lion's Head. Skinner ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour*, sec.50:16. Synonym for **Shishigashira.**

Lion's Smile. Synonym for 'Shizixiao'.

Lippoldi. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* . Orthographic error for **Lippoldii.**

Lippoldii. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Lippoldi'.

Lipstick. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1981 as N#7658; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1787: A miniature to small size, dark red, with white petaloids bordered red, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated at the Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Flowers mid-season. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average size flower, 5.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves. See colour pl. front cover, 1981, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.43, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Yankouhong'.

Lirechu. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3, pp.26, 27. Taiwanese for **Liyuzhu.** (Carp's Eye).

Liren. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Courtesan.**

Lisa. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.7; White, rose form to formal double with very symetrical appearance. Upright and vigorous with small leaves. Early flowering.

Lisa Adams. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.229, Reg. No.954: A chance seedling of **Ville de Nantes** that first bloomed 1962. Originated by B.F. Marshall, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flowers are 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 26 petals. Colour is rose-red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season to late.

Lisa Adele Shuman. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2117: Medium size, shaded rose-pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.124, colour photo, [p.134]: This 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 8.3 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 68 petals. Plant growth

is spreading and dense with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Lisa Haele Shuman'.

Lisa Beasley. (*C.fraterna* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.61, Reg. No.2283: A miniature, pink, rose form double, *C.fraterna x C.japonica,* late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. The seedling first bloomed in 1987. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 42 petals, white anthers and white to blush pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and average, with light green leaves 8 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Lisa Buono. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, 1974, p.263, Reg. No.1305: An 8 year old chance seedling originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The bloom has various flower forms and is blush with a pink centre, shading to light pink, then to dark pink edges on outer petals. Average flower size, 6-7.5 cm across x 3.2-3.8 cm deep. It has yellow anthers and filaments with 50 petals and 10-15 petaloids. Blooms midseason. See colour photos: p.47, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980 and rear cover 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.3.

Lisa Cashion. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, 1974, pp.236, 237, Reg. No.1339: A 9 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1973. Originated by Mr & Mrs W.R. Cashion, Florence, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 5 cm x 3.2 cm. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is rose coloured with 36 petals. Average size, 7.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms late.

Lisa Gael. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1967, vol.V, No.3, p.10, Reg. No.37: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Purple Gown', (**Zipao**) which first bloomed 1964. Originated by H.J. Clark, New Lynn, New Zealand. The plant has an upright, dense habit of growth with mid-green, reticulate leaves, 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The flower is a rose form double with 15 or more petals and some petaloids. The colour is rose bengal, showing a range of variations.. See colour photo: front cover, 1980, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XI, No.6.

Lisa Haele Shuman. SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.67. Orthographic error for **Lisa Adele Shuman.**

Lisa Maibach. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.131, Reg. No.1224: A 4 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Ed Wylie, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is white to pink in colour with 79 petals. It is 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flower is white to the last outer two rows of petals which are pink. Flowers early to mid-season.

Lisa Rhody. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.45, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2186: Large size, dark pink, rose form double, chance *C.japonica* seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.89, colour photo between pp.90-91. The 21 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Flower size. 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Lisagaier. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.16, No.520. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* **Lisa Gael.**

Lisaura Pagliai. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.118 with colour photo; Medium to large formal double, pinkish red (RHS.CC.63A). A seedling of 'Latifolia Rubra' **(Latifolia)** x 'Plutone', first flowered in 1990.

Lisha Mingtian. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow's Lisa.**

Littae. Morren, 1845, *Annals de Gand*, 1:185; pl.17 facing p.185. Synonym for **Duca di Litta.**

Little Aggie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.162, Reg. No.1404: A 10 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1971. Originated by M.E. Rowell, Fresno, California, USA. Plant growth is spreading to weeping and slow with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.3 cm. The single, **Kimberley** type, bloom is strong to light, purplish pink (7.5RP 8/5 Nickerson) with pink and white anthers. Average size, 6 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late.

Little Ann. (Wabisuke x *C.hiemalis),* ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News*, No.115, p.11, Reg. No.393: Originated by Keith Abbott, West Riverton Drive, Rossmoyne, West Australia. Seed parent **Fuiri-kochô-wabisuke,** pollen parent *C.hiemalis* **Kanjirô.** First flowered 1980. The semi-double to anemone form flower is pink on the inner part of the petals, and deep pink on the outer edge, 5 cm across x *2* cm deep (RHS.CC.72C-73B). Blooms early to mid-season on a slow growing, dwarf plant. Petaloids RHS.CC.63C-62D. Leaves matt, deep green, flat, elliptic, crenate, variegated at total circumference of leaf margins and veining, 6 cm long x 2.3 cm wide. Petals notched, few stamens. A small 12 petalled form with dark tonings on petal margins in a band or watermark matching the leaves.

Little Babe. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, 1974, p.237, Reg. No.1342: A 21 year old japonica chance seedling that first bloomed 1955. Originated by W. Maurice Harrison, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 3.8 cm. The rose form double, 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) type, bloom is very dark red, with golden anthers and pink filaments and 56 petals. Average size is 6 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late season. Sport: **Little Babe Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Ruying'.

Little Babe Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.4 as 'Little Babe Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Little Babe** - Dark red and white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Ruying'.

Little Beaut. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30. No.4: Small, pink, formal double. Originated in Australia.

Little Birdie. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* 1972, p.133: Rose pink formal. Originated in USA.

Little Bit. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.289, Reg. No.333: A 12 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1951. Originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is medium, fast and upright with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 6 cm wide. The colour of the flower is red (Nickeron fan 2.5R5/15) with white flecking, or solid red. The flower measures 6 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 5 outer petals, rounded and bilobate, with 150-200 petaloids in fascicles. No visible stamens. The petaloids form a hemisphere surrounded by the 5 petals. Mid-season blooming. See colour photo: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1977, vol.X, No.3, front cover. Sports: **Little Bit Variegated, Little Bit Red.**

Little Bit Red. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1991, p.8: The solid red form of **Little Bit** with no white showing. Originated in NZ.

Little Bit Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1983 as 'Little Bit Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Little Bit** - Red marbled with white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Huanizi'.

Little Black Bud. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19. No description. No valid listing located.

Little Bo Peep. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, pp.174, 175, Reg. No.1784 with colour photo facing p.76: A medium, pale pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Their

#7754. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed in 1976. Average flower size, 7 cm across. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green leaves.

Little Brad. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.240, Reg. No.762: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Dr Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate. The semi-double to formal flowers are white with yellow stamens. Blooms are white with yellow stamens. Blooms are 5 cm across and 2.5 deep. Blooms mid-season.

Little Cheeper. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.97: Rose-pink. Small, formal double. Medium, open growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Little Crimson. Synonym for **Xiaotaohong.**

Little Cutie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.175, Reg. No.1808: A medium size, light pink, formal double, chance *C.japonica* seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 30-50 petals, sometimes with colour darker on outer edge. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Little David. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9. No description. SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.97: Rose red, spotted white. Miniature, formal double. Open growth, Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Little Dixie. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.97: Shell pink. Miniature formal double. Bushy growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Little Dreamer. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.8, p.14. Synonym for **Dream Baby.**

Little Gem. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.16. Synonym for **Kôgyoku.**

Little Ginger. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.214, Reg. No.1420: A small pink with edges fading to white in the centre, formal double. A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel Sr., Suffolk, Virginia, USA. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom has 125 petals. Average size is 7 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Late blooming. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Little Glen. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.21, Reg. No.150: A chance seedling *C.japonica*, originated by A.P. Gamlin, New Zealand, which first flowered 1975. The plant habit is upright, dense with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms are peony form with 30 petals, up to 20 petaloids and cream stamens. The colour is soft pink, veined on outer edge with a creamy centre. Flowers mid-season.

Little Holland. West End Nurseries Supplementary List, Jan.1989, p.1. Synonym for 'Orandabeni' (**Orandokô**).

Little Hooper. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.61, Reg. No.2282, colour pl. pp.64-65: A small white, anemone form, *C.japonica* seedling of **Mrs Hooper Connell**; early blooming. Originated by Ivan J. Mitchell, Melrose, Florida, USA. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 3 cm deep with 114 petals, white to lemon anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Little John. (*C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: Deep pink, formal double, 10 cm across with long, oval petals. A seedling of 'Galilee' originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Little Jon. (*C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.200, Reg. No.489: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1950. Originated by Jon C. Campbell, Natchez, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The cadmium red, semi-double flowers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 14 petals and yellow stamens. Flowers early to mid-season.

Little Joy. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1992, No.123, p.4, Reg. No.409: Originated by Doug Haviland, Asquith, NSW, Australia. Seed parent **Chô-chô-san.** Pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1984. The rose-pink (RHS.CC.58D), anemone form flower has 8 guard petals and 130 petaloids, 8.5 cm across x 4 cm deep. Free flowering mid-season to late on an upright, medium spreading bush. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, margins serrate, flat auminate apex, 6.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Little Lady. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.94, Reg. No.818: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by S.M. Mixson, Gainsville, Florida, USA. Plant growth has dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm with average growth. The formal double bloom, similar to **Alba Plena,** is white, 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 50 or more petals. Blooms midseason.

Little Lavender. *(C.x williamsii),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1965, Lavender pink; miniature, anemone form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth, Blooms mid-season. Originated from *C.x williamsii* **Phillipa Forwood** x *C.japonica*, originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: Xiaolan'.

Little Lisa Leigh. (*C.fraterna* hybrid). ACRS, Camellia News, 1993, No.127, p.8, Reg. No.420, colour photo p.2: Originated by Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Snow Drop.** Pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1989. Miniature, 6 petalled single, bi-colour pink (RHS.CC.73C) fading to soft pink (RHS.CC.65D) on outer edge. Size 3.7 cm across x 1.3 cm deep. Free flowering early to late on a slow growing, weeping plant with leaves mid-green, oval, flat, matt surfaces, apices acuminate, margins serrate, 6.6 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Petals notched, stamens columnar, fragrant.

Little Liz. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No. 2745; A small white semi-double with yellow anthers and cream filaments. Seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman.** Average, spreading, open growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in 2000 by Louise Poe Hairston, Birmingham, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.120 with colour photo; Flowers are 7-7.5 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, 16-26 petals and 4-6 petaloids. Light green leaves are 11.5 cm x 5 cm.

Little Man. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.320, Reg. No.191: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA and bloomed for the first time 1953. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with small, round, smooth leaves. The flowers are white, shading to pink, formal double, 7 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Xiaorenwu'.

Little Man Formal. (*C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1982, p.9: White with a pink edge. Small, formal to rose form double. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Little Maple. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.139. Synonym for **Komomiji.**

Little Masterpiece. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Aug. 1987, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2055: Small, white, formal double to rose form double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Elmer F. Achterberg, Citrus Heights, California. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1989, p.82, colour photo between pp.60-61: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size, 6 cm across x 4 cm deep with 70

petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers open informal double - rosebud - form to rose form double in later blooming season. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Little Michael. *(C.japonica)*, Donnan, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.82: Small to miniature camellia, developed in USA by Franklin Moore, West Covinia, California. A cross of **Demi-tasse** x **Hishikaraito.** The bloom has a creamy white, anemone bud centre with pink guard petals, The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1977. Average size, 6 cm across. The plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves. Registration No.1783 with the ACS.

Little Miss. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1848, p.20: Small, white, single. Originated by the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Little Pearl. *(C.sasanqua)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1972, Number 5101: Pink buds, opening pure white. Medium size, irregular, semi-double. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. USA. Chinese synonym: 'Xiaohnoji'.

Little Poppy. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.92: Soft pink with a centre of creamy petaloids. Miniature, anemone form. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California.

Little Princess. Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.10. Synonym for **Shôwa-wabisuke.**

Little Red Riding Hood. *(C.japonica)*, McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1965. Small, formal double red. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.229, Reg. No.908: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1960, originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Plant growth is vigorous, upright and compact. Flower is a formal double, similar to **Alba Plena,** and is crimson. Bloom measures 5.8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Flowers mid-season. Received the William E. Wylam Miniature Award, 1969. See pl. No.100, p.55, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Little Ruby. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.98: Rich red. Miniature, loose peony form to semi-double. Compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Little Sittart. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-63, p.221, Reg. No.641: A 17 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1951; originated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and compact with very dark green, serrated leaves. The peony form blooms, similar to **Lady Vansittart,** range from 4-8 cm across. Colour is white and red or red or pink or pink and white or light pink. The flower has 15 petals. Blooms early to midseason.

Little Slam. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1969, #6702; Miniature, peony red. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.108, Reg. No.1512: A miniature, rich red, full peony form *C.japonica* seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1967. Average flower size, 5 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 3.2 cm. Received the William E. Wylam, Miniature Award, 1971 and the John A. Taylor Jr., Miniature Award, in 1981. See photo: p.131. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias;* and pl.101, p.53, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II,1978. Sports: **Little Slam Variegated, Little Slam Pink.**

Little Slam Pink. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1989. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.3, p.34, Reg. No.2089: Miniature size, bright pink, peony form *C.japonica*, sport of **Little Slam.** Blooms early to midseason. Originated in USA by Martha Vallery, Williams Nursery, Forest Hills, Louisiana. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.189, colour photo between pp.186-187. This sport was first observed 1983. Plant habit is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves.

Little Slam Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.102 as 'Little Slam Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Little Slam** - Red marbled white. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California.

Little Susie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.192, Reg. No.1234: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by Montgomery Nursery, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type bloom is blush pink, 7.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. It has 112 petals, blooms mid-season to late, with a central star formation. Abbreviation: 'Susie'. See colour photo, p.27, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XVI, No.7, Nov.1990.

Little Too. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.229, Reg. No.927: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth habit is upright, spreading and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7 cm x 3.2 cm. Flower is semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) and is 5 cm across, x 2.5 cm deep. Colour is white with red streaks and spots. Sports to a solid colour red. Stamens golden. Blooms mid-season to late.

Little 'un. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.65: Rose. Miniature semi-double. Slow, compact growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by W. Wylam, California.

Littore. *(C.japonica)*, McEacharn, Neil, 1963, *Catalogue of Plants in the Gardens of the Villa Taranto*, p.59. No description. No valid listing located.

Liu-chiao Hen-t'ien-kao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Liujiao Hentiangao**.

Liujiao. Chinese reading for the Japanese 'Rokkaku'.

Liujiaobai. (Hexagon White), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery Shanghai Catalogue, 1949: A white, formal double with tiered rows of petals in the form of a hexagon star. Leaves narrow-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, pp.85, 98, colour photo where it is used as a synonym for Yumeiren. Originated in China. Orthographic variant: 'Bailiujiao'. Different readings: 'Lu-chio Pe', 'Pai-liu-chueh', 'Liu-chio-pai'. Synonyms: 'White Hexagon', 'Hexagon White'. Japanese reading: **Rokkakushiro.** It is believed to originally be a Chinese cultivar. However the earliest valid listing is for the Japanese **Rokkakushiro**, Itô, Jukyû, 1739 and this is its prior name.

Liujiao Baota. (Hexagonal Pagoda), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yu, 1981, *Shancha Hua.* Large, tiered white with concave centre and numerous, small, ovate petals. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Liu-chiao Bao-ta'. Synonyms: 'Baixueshan', 'Dabai'. See colour photo [p.133], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.8. Synonym: 'Hexagonal Pagoda'.

Liujiao Baozhu. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.164 with colour photo of plant only, as 'Liujiaobaozhu'; A tree up to 200 years old in Hongwu Flower and Tree Garden, China. No further details.

Liujiao Dachun. (Large Sechuan Hexagonal), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery Shanghai Catalogue, 1949. No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Liu-chiao Ta-chuan'. Synonym: 'Large Sechuan Hexagonal'.

Liujiao Dahong. (Hexagonal Scarlet), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery Shanghai Catalogue, 1949: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, red formal double, with up to 80 petals in 6-7 rows, with a large proportion of blooms opening in a hexagonal, tiered form. Leaves 9-10 cm long x 4.3-3.9 cm wide, flat, rather caudate, base broad cuneate, serrations thick, shallow and scarse; midrib prominent, buds elliptic, light green. Late blooming. Originated in Zhejiang, China. Different reading: 'Liu-chiao Ta-hung'. Synonyms: 'Hexagonal Scarlet', 'Songyanghong' and used as a

synonym for **Chidan.** Believed to be synonymous with **Myrtifolia.** Japanese reading: Benirokkaku'.

Liujiao Fenhong. (Hexagonal Pink), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, pink, formal double with petals usually in a hexagonal star or tiered form. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Liu-chiao Fen-hung'. Synonym: 'Hexagonal Pink'.Synonym for **Fenxia.**

Liujiao Fentongcao. *(C.reticulata), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.250 with colour photo; A sport of **Fentongcao**, with the petals arranged in hexagonal layers. Other details as for **Fentongcao.**

Liujiao Hentiangao. (Hexangular Dwarf), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20, colour pl. p.126: Spinel pink. Late. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.90 as 'Liujiaohentiangao': Leaves large, thin and brittle, broad-elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices short-pointed, bases rounded to broad-cuneate, 6.5-11 cm long x 4.5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers pink with white along the margin (RHS.CC.52B), diameter 9-11 cm. Petals about 41 in 7-8 whorls, long-ovate, apices emarginate or slightly lobed and hamulate, inner petals smaller than outer ones, overlapping in a radiate form. Stamens mostly forming small, narrow petaloids, a few being rudimentary and connate to the inner petals. Pistils rudimentary and flattened. This camellia was selected from a bud mutation of **Hentiangao**. It is characterized by the overlapping petal arrangement and hexagonal corolla. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: 'Liuchiao Hen-t'ien-kao'. Synonym: 'Hexangular Dark Rose'. See colour photo facing p.14, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980.

Liujiao Juban. *(C.reticulata), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.249 with colour photo as 'Liujiaojuban'; A sport of **Juban** with the petals arranged in hexagonal shape. Other details as for **Juban.**

Liujiao Taohong. (Hexagonal Crimson), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Crimson, formal double, sometimes tiered. Medium size, late blooming. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.48, No.292, colour photo, No.168. Originated in China.

Liujiao Yinhong. (Hexagonal Spinel Pink), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. No description. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.87, colour photo, [p.119]: Medium size, light red, formal double, with 6-7 rows of broad, rounded, slightly emarginate petals, smaller, ovate and hooded towards the centre. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apices acuminate, margins obscurely serrate. Sport of **Liujiao Dahong.** Originated in China. Different reading: 'Liu-chiao Yin-hung'.

Liujiao Yinhongchuan. (Hexagonal Spinel Pink Rosary), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery, Shanghai Catalogue, 1949. No description. Different reading: 'Liu-chiao Yin-hung-ch'uan'. Originated in China.

Liujiao Zhenchun. (Hexagonal Spring Treasure), *(C.japonica)*, Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Ching Huahui.* No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Liu-chiao Chang-chun'.

Liuxia. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.254 with colour photo; Semidouble with irregularly placed petals. Light pink with light red stripes and spots. Diameter about 10 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Raised by Ms Xu Biyu, Flower Gardens of Hangzhou City, China.

Liuxing Hei. (Prevailing Black). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for 'Nuccio's #9320".

Liu-yeh Ta-knei-yeh. Different reading for 'Liuye Daguiye'.

Liu-yeh Yin-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki*, p.158. Different reading for **Liuye Yinhong.** Japanese synonym 'Yanagiba-ginkô'.

Liuye Daguiye. Feng & Shi, 1966, Yunnan *Shanchahua Zhiwuxue Texing ji Huaxing Fenlei de Tantao*, 2:105-113. Different reading: 'Liu- yeh Ta-kuei-yeh'. Synonym for **Xiguiye.**

Liuye Yinhong. (Willow Leaf Spinel Pink), *(C.reticulata)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The leaves are narrow and long like willow leaves and the petals are complicated. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.47, colour photo: Leaves oblong-ovate to ovate-lanceolate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 6.8-10 cm long x 2.6-4.6 cm wide. Flowers light spinel pink with pale stripes (RHS.CC.65A), diameter 12-15 cm. Petals about 30 in 3-4 whorls, oblong-ovate, broadened at apex, bases attenuate, outer whorls flat, inner whorls slightly folded, decreasing in size from outer to inner whorls. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups by inner petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary, flattened. This cultivar is magnificent when in full bloom with its numerous flowers and vigorous tree form. The flower and leaf buds are long and thin, and light green in colour. The flowering season is long, mid-season to late. It is widely cultivated in the Kunming area. Different reading: 'Liu-yeh Yin-hung'. Synonyms: 'Willow Leaf Spinel Pink', 'Willow Leaf Pink', 'Narrow Leaved Shot Silk', 'Shot Silk Narrow Leaved'. Western Synonym: 'Willow Wand'. Received RHS, "Award of Merit" in 1967. See colour photos: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1965, vol.IV, No.4, p.27 as 'Willow Wand' and facing p.149, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975 and facing p.14, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980. Japanese synonym 'Yanagiba-ginkô'.

Liuyehtakueiyeh. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114. Different reading for 'Liuye Daguiye'.

Liuyehinhung. Durrant, 1963, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.III, No.3, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Liuyehyinhung', different reading for **Liuye Yinhong.**

Liuyehyinhung. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.115. Different reading for **Liuye Yinhong.**

Livea Borromea. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.12. Orthographic error for **Livia Borromeo.**

Livea Borromeo. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Livia Borromeo.**

Livia Boromea. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.40. Verscheffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Livia Borromeo.**

Livia Boromeo. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.10. Orthographic error for **Livia Borromeo.**

Livia Borromeo. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.41: Vivid violet red, tinted and striped with white. Beautifully imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, No.I as 'Livia Boromeo': Received from Italy. The blossoms, measuring more than 10 cm across, are of a delicate and ruddy pink with many broad stripes arranged in rays. It is a perfection in the full meaning of the word. Orthographic errors: 'Livea Borromeo', 'Livia Boromea', 'Livia Boromeo', 'Livea Borromea', 'Livia Boromea'.

Livia Lauzi. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.119 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, red (RHS.CC.46B). Sometimes a few white streaks on the inner petals. A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)** x 'Latifolia Rubra' **(Latifolia),** first flowered in 1989.

Livinia Maggi. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.54. Orthographic error for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Liweide. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Reverend John Bennett.**

Li-yü Chu. Yang, 1965. *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Liyuzhu.**

Liyuan. (Beautiful Garden), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.81, No.628. Chinese synonym for the Nuccio's hybrid **Garden Glory**

Liyuzhu. (Carp's Eye), *(C.japonica)*, Yang, 1965, *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, p.4: Leaves elliptic, 6.2-8.3 cm long x 2.6-5.0 cm wide. Formal double, red, of about 116 petals, 7 cm across. Originated in China in the Qing Dynasty. Different reading: 'Li-yü Chu'. Japanese synonym 'Rigyoku'.

Liz Beebe. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Soft pink with irregular shading of deeper pink. Medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Liz Carter. *(C.japonica)*, Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.19. No description. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1990, vol.XVI, No.5, p.42, Reg. No.269: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1985 at 8 years of age. Average growth habit and rate of growth, with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double, small to medium size bloom, averages 8 cm across x 4.5 cm deep and has 27 petals. The ruby red flower with black veining in the petals, has yellow pollen and pink filaments. Blooms mid-season to late.

Lizhi Cha. (Litchi Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Yang, 1965, *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, p.3 as 'Li-chih Cha': Leaves small to large, oval, 6-11.5 cm long x 2.7-5.2 cm wide. Flowers, petals in 5-6 rows, double, red, 9 cm across. Different reading: 'Li-chih Cha'. Originated in China.

Lizhu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Reigyoku.**

Lizzie Jones. *(C.japonica)*, Feast's Catalogue, 1858, p.16. No description. Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture:* Rose striped red. Langdon's Nursery Catalogue, 1890-1891 has: Striped and spotted pink and white. Originated in USA. Orthographic variants: 'Lizzy Jones', 'Lizzi Jones'.

Lizzi Jones. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.10. Orthographic error for **Lizzie Jones.**

Lizzie Mays. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.14, colour photo: Large size, red, semi-double, 10-11 cm across with 2-3 rows of petals, about 15-17, large, oval. A seedling of **Rainy Sun** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Lizzie Ware. Wade, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.194. Synonym for **Julia Drayton**, invalidly as 'Mathotiana'.

Lizzie Waters. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.39 as 'Lizzi Waters'. Pure white formal double similar to **Alba Plena.**

Lizzy Jones. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:83. Orthographic variant for **Lizzie Jones.**

Llewellyn Red. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Lewellyn Red.**

Llewellyn Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4, as 'Llewellyn Varie.'. Orthographic error for 'Lewellyn Variegated' (**Sweetii Vera**).

Llgemann White. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Legerman White', synonym for **Caprice.**

Loango. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Pink single.

Lo Lo Ma. Rogers Nursery Catalogue, 1974. Orthographic variant for **Loloma.**

Lochiana Nova. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.208. Orthographic error for 'Loukiana Nova'.

Lockeri. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.129, erroneously as 'Lockerii': Buds of average form, obtuse, scales green; flower about 9 cm across, deep rose, sometimes clear cherry-red, depending on the season. Petals in 5-6 rows, thin, nearly round, close, numerous, of average size, spoon shaped, imbricated from the centre to the circumference, with the form of the flower, round, regular and perfect. Originated in Germany.

Loddiges's Red. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbannus Londinensis.* Orthographic errors: 'Loddige's Red', 'Lodiner's Red', 'Lodiniers'. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Loddiges Red. Burnett, 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening*, 3:152. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Loddigesii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.210. Synonym for **Spectabilis de Loddiges.**

Loderico. van Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.32. Synonym for **Arciduca Luigi.**

Lodiner's Red. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Loddiges's Red', synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Lodniers. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Loddiges's Red', synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Lodovico Sala. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lodowiska. Rovelli Catalogue, 1913-1914. Orthographic error for **Lodowiski.**

Lodowiski. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893: Large size, imbricated flower, rose splashed and marbled with carmine red. Originated by Rovelli, Italy.

Loetitia Cavalli. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.12. Orthographic error for **Letizia Cavalli.**

Loigi Poggi. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Louisa Poggi.**

Lois Boudreaux. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2003, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2589. Flower has dark rose pink, semi-double to loose peony flowers with yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Hyman R. Norsworthy, Beaumont, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.63, colour photo p.c3. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1995. A seedling of **Pop Gee,** pollen parent unknown. Flowers have 30-35 petals, and measure 10 cm across x 7 cm deep. Plant is upright and dense with average growth rate. The dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Lois Coker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.108, Reg. No.1576: A small to medium size, white, formal double *C.japonica* seedling of 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**), mid-season flowering. Originated by Robert R. Coker, Hartville, South Carolina, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1976. The flower has about 50 petals and averages 9 cm across, opens flat. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Lois Dunn. *(C.japonica),* ACS., *Quarterly*, 1951, vol.7: Shell pink. Large size, loose petalled semi-double with vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Rosa.

Lois Gerow. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Coral red. Medium large, semi-double. Originated in USA.

Lois Hill. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.15: Sport of 'Tricolor'. Light pink, veined deeper pink, edged white. Medium size. Synonyms: 'Elizabeth Colville', 'Tricolor Sport'. See black & white photo, p.216, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Note: Not a sport of the Japanese 'Tricolor' (**Ezo-nishiki**), but of the American **Tricolor California.**

Lois Norvell. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Dark red, semi-double, mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.320, Reg. No.174: A 12 year old, chance seedling, originated by Central Georgia Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. Flowered for the first time 1944. Plant growth is compact, upright and slow with leaves dark green, glossy, ovate, cuspidate and crenate, 8 cm x 5 cm. Flowers dark red, semi-double with 15-23 petals, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). It is 9-12.5 cm across and blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Lois Norvelle'. Sport: **Lois Norvell Variegated.**

Lois Norvell Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A virus variegated form of **Lois Norvell** - Dark red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Lois Norvelle. Hillcrest Nurseries Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Lois Norvell.**

Lois Shinault. *(C.reticulata x C.granthamiana), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.152: This cultivar is a hybrid between *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) and *C.granthamiana*, made by Al Smith, Granada Hills, California, USA, that first bloomed 1966. The semi-double type bloom is medium, orchid pink, shading to lighter pink at the centre. The petals have a silky irridescence. Flowers early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Louis Shinault'. Chinese synonym 'Shinate'.

Lois Taylor. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Shell pink. Large, semi-double. Originated in USA by Bolen. For black & white photo see p.206, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Loki Schmidt. *(C.hybrid). International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.129 with colour photo; Reg. No. 57. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Akebono** and *C.pitardii.* Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. First flowered 1990. An upright, bushy shrub of medium growth rate. Flowers mid-season. Blooms consist of 6 petals, white centre with a wide border of rose pink (RHS.CC. 55C) and golden stamens. Cup-shaped flowers, 7 cm diameter x 4 cm deep. Flowers fall whole. Considered a hardy garden plant in Germany. Chinese synonym 'Laoke'.

Lola. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.77: Ivory white. Medium, loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in the USA by W.D. Davis.

Lola Barnes. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.229, Reg. No.935: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate, with dark green, serrated leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), is 12.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 18-24 petals and 2-3 occasional petaloids. Colour is a bright, shrimp pink. Flower has 3 rows of large, heart shaped petals standing apart. Blooms mid-season.

Lola Firth. Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Lolita. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.77: Red moired white or light pink. Large, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by W.M. Harrison, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

Lolita (Treseder). *(C.sasanqua),* Treseder's Special Camellia List, 1965, invalidly as 'Lolita': Pink single. Originated in England.

Loloma. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.34, Reg. No.135: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia; parents unknown, from seed sent from USA. First flowered 1969. The plant has an upright, open, vigorous growth habit and flowers mid-season. Blooms 17 cm across, semi-double, fuchsine pink in colour. The olive green,

reticulate leaves are 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide with an obtuse base, acuminate apex and small, sharp serrations. Orthographic variant: 'Lo Lo Ma'.

Lollypop. *(C.hybrid)*, ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.36, Reg. No.149: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.hybrid* **Cornish Snow** that first flowered 1969. The putative pollen parent is a *C.x williamsii.* The plant has an open branched habit and blooms early to mid-season. The informal double flowers are about 5 cm across with a pale pink ground colour, stippled with a deeper tone. It has 5 narrow petals surrounding several smaller petals and petaloids. The leaves are lanceolate, 10 cm x 3.8 cm, dark green with medium, sharp serrations. Chinese synonym 'Bangbangtang'.

Lombarda. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.111: (Mariani), Large double flower, similar to the **Duchesse d'Orleans,** bright, deep pink, white centre with well sited streaks. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.41: Ivory white with many vivid carmine stripes. Large, round, imbricated form. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.IV, who says that it should not be confused with 'Lombardii' synonym for **Hendersonii.** Sport: **Lombarda Rosea.** Orthographic errors: 'Lombardo', Lombordo Vera'. Synonym 'Lombarda' (Mariani). van Geert, 1863 says "from Burdin". A sport of **Camillo Galli.**

Lombarda (Mariani). *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Ivory white with many bright, carmine lines. Large, round flower. Imbricated. Mercatelli refers it to the 1854 Verschaffelt flower and it is the same as the Franchetti description for **Lombarda.**

Lombarda Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.40. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.41. Sport of **Lombarda.** Bright pink of a completely new shade, petals veined and shadowed a deeper hue with some white stripes and softly tinted a deeper red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Lombardo Rosea'.

Lombardii. Harrison ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149. Synonym for **Hendersonii.**

Lombardi o Hendersoni. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.25. Synonym for **Hendersonii.**

Lombardo. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Orthographic error for **Lombarda.**

Lombardo Rosea. Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.22. Orthographic error for **Lombarda Rosea.**

Lombardo Vera. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic error for **Lombarda.**

Lomellini. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Londienensis Alba. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.82. Orthographic variant for **Alba Londonensis.**

Londinensis Alba. Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia*, p.118. Orthographic variant for **Alba Londonensis.**

Londiniensis Alba. Paillet, 1844, in Lemaire, p.156; *Des Genres Camellia, Rhododendron....* Orthographic error for **Alba Londonensis.**

London White. William Prince, *Select Greenhouse Plants,* 45th ed., No.13, p.6. Synonym for **Alba Londonensis.**

Londoniensis. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1841. Synonym for **Alba Londonensis.**

Londonensis Alba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.139. Orthographic variant for **Alba Londonensis.**

Londoni. van Houtte Catalogue,1852-1853, 48:41. Probably an orthographic error for **Loudonii** listed by van Houtte in the 1840s, but as it has no description it is not possible to be sure.

Londontown. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.182. Deep red pink. Semi-double to loose peony. Average upright growth. Cold hardy to -5° F. *C.japonica* 'Bertha Harms' **(Mrs Bertha A. Harms)** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**, originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Londontowne Blush. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2002, p.20 with colour photo, Reg. No.2582. A cross of *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane** x *C.sasanqua* with pale pink, single to semi-double flowers that have deeply notched petals. Flowers early and the plant is cold hardy to -10° F. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.128, colour photo p.c10. The 18 year old seedling first flowered in 1988. Flowers have yellow-orange anthers and pale yellow filaments, 8-10 petals, and measure 9 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Plant has average, upright growth, with dark green leaves 7 cm long.

Long Jing Chu Xue. *(C.hybrid). "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.129. No description. Originated by John Wang, Calif., USA.

Long Light. *(C.sasanqua). Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.59, "A preliminary report on heat tolerance of C.sasanqua; Biyu Xu, Tianfei Li and Tian Li". No description.

Long Remember. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.8, colour photo: A medium size, irregular, incomplete, informal double, red with bluish edges and frilled petals. The centre is a mixture of stamens and small, erect, twisted petals. A seedling of **Lindsay Neill** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Long Sha. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Versicolour pendent group. Red flower with white veins, mid-floral, mid or macro-folia, long-ovate, elliptic or long-elliptic leaves.

Longchaun Zaibao. (Treasure on Dragon Boat), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.57. Synonym for **Jinpan Lizhi.**

Longguan. (Dragon Light), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.71, No.578. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.x vernalis* **Ryûkô.**

Longhuozhu. (Dragon Fire Ball), *(C.hybrid).* China Regn No.39. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* July 2008, No.14, p.45 with colour photo; A cross of *C.j.* **Merry Christmas** x *C.hybrid* **Virginia W. Cutter,** first flowered in 2002. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA. Flowers anemone form, 9-10 cm diameter, red with white margins. Stamens yellow. Petals 60-100, width of white band can be affected by light conditions. Leaves elliptic, deep green, flat, apices acute, bases broad cuneate, obtuse serrate, 9.4-10 cm long x 5-5.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Longicarpa. ACS 1992 *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellias advert for scions. Abbreviation for the species *Camellia longicarpa.*

Longifolia. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1816-1817, *Allegemeinen Deutschen Garten Magazin*, 2:VIII: No description. Loudon, 1839, *Hortus Britannica:* Single, red, flowers with long, narrow leaves. Originated in China. Synonyms: 'Long Leaved', 'Longifolia Simplex'.

Long Leaved. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbannus Londinensis.* Synonym for **Longifolia.**

Longifolia Plena. *(C.japonica),* Rossi, ed., 1826, *Catalogus plantarum Horti Regii Modentiensis ad annum*, p.14. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Longifolia Simplex. Rossi, ed., 1826, *Catalogus plantarum Horti Regii Modentiensis ad annum*, p.14. Synonym for **Longifolia.**

Longisepala. *(C.japonica),* Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.2. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3 as 'Longisepela'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Longonii. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.19 as 'Longoni'. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Longuozhu. ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.7. Orthographic error for **Longhuozhu**.

Longquan Xiuqiu. (Dragon Silk Ball). *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.34. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* July 2008, No.14, p.42 with colour photo; A seedling of *C.reticulata* originated by Yang Xiaorong, Longquan Town, Yunnan, China. Flowers peach red, peony form, 14-15 cm diameter. Petals 21-25, incurved, stamens numerous in 7-8 bundles. Leaves elliptic, 7-9 cm long x 4-5 cm wide, apices acuminate and bent downwards, bases broad cuneate, margins sinuated, prominent serration. Flowers early to mid-season.

Long's Chandleri Rubra. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.16. Synonym for **H.A. Downing.**

Long's No. 351. SCCS., 1942, *Camellias,* p.54. Synonym for 'Gaiety', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Long's Purple Dawn. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.16. Synonym for **Gypsy.**

Longstraethii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Longstreathii.**

Longstrathii. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.19. Orthographic error for **Longstreathii.**

Longstreathii. *(C.japonica),* Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.104 as 'Longstrethii'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:27: Imbricated. Beautiful shades of pink. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17 as 'Longsteetii': Beautifully shaped, renunculate and imbricated. Exterior [petals] salmon pink, interior, pink; each petal bears a white line. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Longstrethii', 'Longsteetii', 'Longstraethii', 'Longstreetii', 'Longstrathii'. Van Houtte Catalogues from 1846 to 1850 listed **Pennsylvanica** as a synonym, but Prince & Co list both in the 1844 Catalogue and it is considered that they are different cultivars.

Longstreetii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. Orthographic error for **Longstreathii.**

Longstrethii. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Longstreathii.**

Longview Lot 19. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 34-B. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 36. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 40. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 51. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 59. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List. 1955-1956, p.3. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Number 56. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10 as 'Longview No.56'. Synonym for **Hikarugenji** as 'Herme'.

Longview Number 67. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955 as 'Longview #67'. No description. Originated in USA.

Longview Number 304. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *ACS, Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, pp.7, 9. No description. Originated in USA.

Longview Red Number 1. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5 as 'Longview Red No.1'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Red Number 2. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5 as 'Longview Red No.2'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Red Number 156. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5, as 'Longview Red No.156'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longwood Centennial. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar 2007, p.28 with colour photo; Reg. No.2697. Collected from a wild population on Sochong Island, South Korea in 1984. First flowered before 1996. Collected and propagated by Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pa., USA. A 6.5 cm diameter pink, single flower with yellow anthers and light pink filaments. Flowers early to mid-season and has exceptional cold hardiness. Plant growth upright and dense with very glossy foliage. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2007, p.69 with colour photo.

Longwood Valentine. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.28 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2698. Collected from a wild population on Sochong Island, South Korea in 1984. First flowered before 1996. Collected and propagated by Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pa., USA. The 5.7 cm diameter flower is a pink single with 6 petals, yellow anthers and light pink filaments. Plant has exceptional cold hardiness, with average growth rate, and flowers early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2007, p.69 with colour photo.

Lonjan. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature* p.93 as a synonym of **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Look Again. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.97: Light to blush pink with irridescent, darker pink on the outer petals. Large, anemone form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in USA by M. Talia, Santa Clara, California.

Look Away. Orton Plantation Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Look--Away.**

Look-Away. *(C.japonica)*, NCCS., Oct.1948, *Bulletin*, vol.2, No.1, p.14: Sport of 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**). Same formation as parent. Propagated by the Orton Plantation Nursery, Winnabow, North Carolina, USA from a sport established by H.G. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina about 1938. It is deep, rose-pink with a wide, white border. Sport: **White Surprise.** Orthographic variants: 'Look Away', 'Lookaway'. For black and white photos see p.128, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950 and p.217, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Colour photo, pl.102, p.55, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Xuise'.

Lookaway. Harrison's Nursery Catalogue, 1959, p.70. Orthographic variant for **Look-Away.**

Lookeri. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Lockeri.**

Loquadiana de Nantes. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3. Synonym for **Incomparabilis Vera.**

Loquadiana Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Lora Dale Johnson. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.55: Light, silver pink. Large, semi-double, sometimes with a full cluster of petaloids in the centre. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by O.H. Johnson, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Loraide Vanzi. Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Lord Biron. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Lord Byron' synonym for **Byronii.**

Lord Brougam. Trillon, 1842, Catalogue p.6. Orthographic error for **Lord Brougham.**

Lord Brougham. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Lord Brougam'. (Believed extinct.)

Lord Byron. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12. Synonym for **Byronii.**

Lord Byron's. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.76. Synonym for **Byronii.**

Lord Chesterton. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.22. Synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Lord Clive's. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 183~1835, p.26. Synonym for **Cliveana.**

Lord Crew. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Lord Crewe', synonym for **Elegans.**

Lord Crewe. Anonymous, 1836, *L'Horticulteur Belge*, *Journal*, vol.3, p.96. Orthographic errors: 'Lord Crew', 'Lord Crewii', 'Lord Grewe', 'Lord Crowii'. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Lord Crewii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.92. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Lord Cromwel. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.6. Orthographic error for **Lord Cromwell.**

Lord Cromwell. *(C.japonica)*, Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6 as 'Lord Cromwel'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lord Crowii. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.10. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Lord Crewe', synonym for **Elegans.**

Lord Darby. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *ACS., Nomenclature Cross-reference List*, pp.2, 7. Synonym for **Catherine Cathcart.**

Lord Daresbury. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.16, colour photo: Large, red, semi-double seedling of **Ville de Nantes,** raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Lord Ferndale. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Dark red. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina, USA. Possibly an old European cultivar re-named.

Lord Grewe. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Lord Crewe', synonym for **Elegans.**

Lord Grey. *(C.japonica)*, Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lord Hovey. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink with cherry-red under petals. Large, semi-double to rose form double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Said to have originated in England in the early 1900's.

Lord John Russell. Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Synonym for **Lord Russell.**

Lord Keer. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:21. Orthographic error for 'Lord Kerr', synonym for **Carswelliana.**

Lord Keer Ancien. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:27. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Lord Ken Nouveau. Frerés Noisette, Nantes Catalogue, 1857, p.34. Orthographic error for 'Lord Kerr', synonym for **Carswelliana.**

Lord Ker. Anonymous, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (13):206. Orthographic error for 'Lord Kerr', synonym for **Carswelliana.**

Lord Kerr. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12. Orthographic errors: 'Lord Ker', 'Lord Keer', 'Lord Ken Nouveau'. Synonym for **Carswelliana.**

Lord Nelson. Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellias*, Illustration, p.86. Synonym for **Nelsonii.**

Lord of the Cherries. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.97. Synonym for **Sakura-tsukasa.**

Lord Palmerston. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.43, 1857, p.35. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lord Pear. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Lord Peel.**

Lord Peel. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. No description and 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.III: Originated in Italy by Alexandre Verschaffelt from seedlings received from Italy. Leaves are oval, very green, smooth, serrate. The regularly imbricated bloom is 9-10 cm across. Petals are numerous, wide, rounded, emarginate, clear cherry-red with white stripes on the interior petals.

Lord Roberts. *(C.japonica)*, Coutts, 1930, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 88:424. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lord Russell. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12 as 'Lord Russel'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lord Sheffield. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. White formal double, 8 cm across. Late blooming. Originated in USA.

Lord Swaythling's Red. *(C.japonica)*, Goodwin, A.R. & K.M., Nursery Catalogue, 1955. No description.

Lorelei. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., *Newsletter*, vol.4, No.3, July 1949, Reg. No.6: Originated by John S. Armstrong, Ontario, California, USA from seed of unknown parentage that first flowered 1943. A crimson, incomplete double, peony to anemone form, 10 cm across. Edges of petals are crimped, large petaloids and stamens intermingled in the centre. Leaves dark green, stiff, glossy, tip recurved, long pointed, broadly lanceolate, 12 cm x 6 cm. with broad, shallow serrations. Habit compact, bushy, vigorous and hardy. Orthographic error: 'Loreli'.

Loreli. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. Orthographic error for **Lorelei.**

Loren Littleton. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.133, Reg. No.989: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Mrs R.J. Scruggs, Hahira, Georgia, USA. Plant habit is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The anemone form flower is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 26 petals and 10 petaloids. Colour is rose-pink with yellow anthers and rose filaments. Blooms mid-season.

Lorenzo Pareto. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.25: Purple red, formal double. Originated in Portugal.

Lori Burton. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93: Flesh pink. Medium, formal double with incurved petals. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Lori Clevenger. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2754. Originated by John M Davy, Milton, Fla, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.121 with colour photo; A 35 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1977. Propagated by Panhandle Select, LLC, Milton, Fla. The 7.5 cm diameter peony form flower is dark pink with streaks of dark coral pink. Stamens hidden by the petals have light yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Growth is upright, spreading and open, at average rate. Flowers early to mid-season. Dark green leaves average 9 cm x 4.5 cm.

Lorillardii. *(C.japonica)*, Michael Floy & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.55: Crimson and scarlet. Very fine. Orthographic error: 'Lorrillardii'. Originated in USA.

Lorina. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Lorino.**

Lorrillardii. Nehrling, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.211. Orthographic error for **Lorillardii.**

Lorino. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Lorina'. (Believed extinct.)

Loraine. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Varieties Classification Report*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Lorraine.**

Lorraine. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale:* Light red with a few white spots on the petals. Full, double, well built up bloom. Medium size, rose form double. Originated in USA by Bolen. Orthographic errors: 'Loraine', 'Lorreine'. Synonyms: 'Lorriane II', 'Lorraine 2'.

Lorraine I. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Lorraine': Pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. Sport: **Lorraine I Variegated.** Orthographic variant: 'Lorraine (1)'

Lorraine I Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Lorraine (1) Variegated': Virus variegated form of **Lorraine I** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lorraine (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Lorraine I.**

Lorraine (1) Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Lorraine I Variegated.**

Lorraine II. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Lorraine.**

Lorraine (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Lorraine.**

Lorraine Margaret. *(C.hybrid). What Camellia Is That?*, Macoboy, Stirling, 1997, p.270; Semi-double, opening mid-pink and fading to very pale pink. Cylindrical stamen column, white filaments, yellow anthers. Cluster flowering. Spreading growth with arching stems. Leaves mottled in two shades of olive-green. Sun tolerant. A chance seedling of **Snow Drop,** raised by Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Lorreine. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Lorraine.**

Lorriane Cross. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.193, Reg. No.1239: A 5 year old hand pollenated japonica seedling (**Anne Witman** x **Tiffany**); originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm. The peony form, deep, fire red bloom has gold anthers and white filaments. There are about 20 petals and 15 petaloids. It measures 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and flowers very early. Petals curl up and twist in every direction, dividing to expose several fasciciles of stamens.

Lottie's Lavender. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.62: Lavender to reddish lavender. Large, formal double to peony form. Slow, compact growth. Blooms midseason. Originated in USA.

Lotus. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Lotus Boardman. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.140. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Lotus Pearl. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Lianpian Tuozhu.**

Lotus-Petal Supporting-a-Pearl. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11. Synonym for **Lianpian Tuozhu.**

Lou Atkins. *(C.japonica)*, ACS 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.69, colour photo pp.70-71. A large, pale pink, loose peony *C.japonica* chance seedling; blooms early to mid-season. Originated by by E.P. Akin, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average bloom size, 11 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 30 petals, 30 petaloids and yellow anthers. Plant growth is average and medium with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Lou Powers. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2678. A sport of **Betty Burgess**, first observed in 1996, and propagated in 2000. No originator given. The 14-15 cm diameter, semi-double flower is medium pink variegated white, with yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture. Plant is open and spreading. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.60 with colour photo. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 3.8 cm.

Louanna. Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No,4. Orthographic error for **Lowanna.**

Louchiana. Jakob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Orthographic error for **Loukiana.**

Louckiana. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.9. Orthographic error for **Loukiana.** 'Master's Double Red' given as a synonym.

Loudon. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42; Thibault Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12; Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Loudonii.**

Loudon d'Italie. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.9. Synonym for **Loudonii.**

Loudonii. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12 as 'Loudoni', Has great reputation in England. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.9, as 'Loudon d'Italie': The form of 'Chandleri Elegans', (**Elegans**). Deep red like **Althaeiflora.** Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.9: Peony form, packed and very large; vermilion carmine. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11 as 'Loudon': Large size, imbricated full double, cinnabar red, circumference shining violet pink. In commerce another camellia circulates under this name. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.46, p.308: Flower 10 cm across, formal double, cherry red mixed with cinnabar. Petals large, in several rows, notched, close set, channelled, imbricated regularly from the circumference to the centre. Corolla round, ample, red margined with reflections of rose. Orthographic errors: 'Loudon', 'Londonii', 'Loudoni', 'Lowdon'. Synonym 'Loudon d'Italie'.

Louis Ier. *(C.japonica)*, Spae, 1858, *Belgique Horticole*, 8:277. No description. Originated by Donckelaar, Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Louis Kossuth. Nantes, *Services des Espaces. Collections*, 1980. Synonym for **Kossuth.**

Louii. RHS., Yearbook Index, 1937, p.282. Orthographic error for **Lowii.**

Louis Law. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.133, Reg. No.973: A 9 year old chance seedling of **Iwane-shibori** that first bloomed 1962. Originated by L.F. Law, Brunswick, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with mid-green leaves, elliptic, 10 cm x 5 cm, thin, stiff, fine serrations, base round, apex short acuminate. Flower is large, rose coloured, incomplete double, 12 cm across x 7 cm deep. Formation similar to **Elegans.** Some centre petaloids almost white; filaments white, anthers yellow.

Louis Lebois. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.7. No description. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.43; no description. van Houtte Catalogue,1867-1868, 121:13. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Louis Philippe Ier. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de* Paris, 16:417: Red, formal double. Orthographic variants: 'Louise Philippe', 'Louis Philippe'. Synonym: 'Louis Philippe de Brown'. Originated by Brown, England.

Louis Sander. *(C.japonica),* Charles Detriche, Angers, Catalogue, 1965: Full centre, dark satiny rose. Peony form. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Louise Sander', 'Louis Sanders'.

Louis Sanders. Pepiniers Minier, S.A. Catalogue, 1974, p.44. Orthographic error for **Louis Sander.**

Louis Shinault. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.6. Orthographic error for **Lois Shinault.**

Louis Van Houtte. *(C.japonica),* Van Houtte Catalogue, 1887-1888, 224: 252: Enormous flower, well imbricated, carmine rose, slightly variegated with white. Originated by Van Houtte, Louis Aimé, Belgium.

Louisa Appellius. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71. No description. Originated in Italy by Schmitz. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Louise Apellius', 'Luisa Appellius'.

Louisa Balossi. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.III. Orthographic error for **Luigia Balossi.**

Louisa Barlossi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.140. Orthographic error for **Luigia Balossi.**

Louisa Bartalina. Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Louisa Bartolini.**

Louisa Bartolini. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71 as 'Louisa Bartalini': Flesh white with stripes and lines of carmine rose. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Santarelli. Orthographic errors: 'Louisa Bertolini', 'Louisa Bartalina', 'Louiza Bartolini', 'Luisa Bartolini', 'Louise Bartolini', 'Luise Bartolini', 'Contesse Bertolini', 'Louisa Bartalini', 'Luiza Bartolini'.

Louisa Bertolini. Henderson's Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33. Orthographic error for **Louisa Bartolini.**

Louisa Crock. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.48. Orthographic error for 'Loula Crook', synonym for **Lulu Cook.**

Louisa Millo. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71. No description. Originated in Italy by Botti. (Believed extinct.)

Louisa Penn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74: Deep rose. Large, anemone form to peony form. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the USA.

Louisa Poggi. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71: [from] Botti. Veined red, striped with white, centre a little paler. Perfectly imbricated. Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870: Vivid rose, striped with white, centre paler. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Loigi Poggi'.

Louisa Rognon. *(C.japonica),* La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, *Catalogue des Plantes*, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Louisa Strozzi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868. Orthographic variant for **Luiza Strozzi.**

Louisa Wilson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.226, Reg. No.562: A 5 year old chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1959. Originated by D.L. Wilson, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep is blush white with white stamens and has 19 petals and 2 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Louise Allen. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, rear cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Louise Apellius. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogo No.29, 1895. Orthographic variant for **Louisa Appellius.**

Louise Baloise. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Louise Balossi', synonym for **Luigia Balossi.**

Louise Balossi. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Luigia Balossi.**

Louise Bartolini. J. Smith & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1883. Orthographic variant for **Louisa Bartolini.**

Louise Beasley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.201, Reg. No.467: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr W.J. Beasley, Hartsville, South Carolina, USA that first bloomed 1957. Plant habit is upright, open and medium in rate. The dark green, slightly serrated leaves are 11 cm x 4.5 cm. The deep, rose-red, loose, semi-double flowers, 11 cm across x 7 cm deep, resemble **Blood of China** in form, having 30 petals and 4-5 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late.

Louise Centurion. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic variant for 'Louise Centurioni', synonym for **Candidissima.**

Louise Centurione. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.74. Orthographic error for 'Louise Centurioni', synonym for **Candidissima.**

Louise Centurioni. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934, p.14. Orthographic errors: 'Louise Centurion', 'Louise Centurione', 'Louise Centuroni'. Synonym for **Candidissima.**

Louise Centuroni. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Louise Centurioni', synonym for **Candidissima.**

Louise Dovell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.133, Reg. No.1006: An 8 year old chance seedling of **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated** that first bloomed 1963. Originated by John and Stella Sewell, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 6-8 rows of petals. Neyron rose 623, shading lighter to centre petals with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Louise Dovell Variegated.**

Louise Dovell Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.96 as 'Louise Dovell Var.': A virus variegated form of **Louise Dovell** - Neyron rose with high, white variegation. Originated in USA.

Louise Dowd. (Wabisuke), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.102, Reg. No.1743: A miniature, cerise semi-double *C.hybrid* of Wabisuke **Sukiya** that blooms mid-season. Originated by John E. Rose, Gaithersberg, Maryland, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 9-12 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Louise English. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.240, Reg. No.806: A sport of **Governor Mouton** first observed in 1960. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm, originated by Dan English Jr., Dawson, Georgia, USA. The anemone form flower, bright, solid red with green anthers and white filaments, has velvety sheen. The flower is 8 cm across x 2 cm deep with 12 petals and 32 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Louise Gerbing. *(C.reticulata). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.61, colour photo pp.64-65, Reg. No.2299: A very large red, semi-double *C.reticulata* that blooms early to mid-season.

Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size is 13.3 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous in rate with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Louise Hairston. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.229, Reg. No.959: A 9 year old seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1960, originated by W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The semidouble flower is about 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 32 petals in 7 rows and 5-6 rows of petaloids mixed with stamens. Colour is clear pink with an undertone of coral; anthers and filaments are yellow. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Louise Hairston Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Louise Hariston'. Chinese synonym: 'Haiersidun'.

Louise Hairston Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Louise Hairstone Var.'. No description. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.86 as 'Louise Hairston Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Louise Hairston** - Clear pink and white. Originated in USA. Colour photo front cover, ACS., 1966, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.4. Orthographic errors: 'Louise Hariston Variegated', 'Louise Hairstone Variegated'.

Louise Hairstone Variegated. Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Louise Hairstone Var.'. Orthographic error for **Louise Hairston Variegated.**

Louise Hariston. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.140. Orthographic error for **Louise Hairston.**

Lousie Hariston Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.140, as 'Louise Hariston Var.'. Orthographic error for **Louise Hairston Variegated.**

Louise Howell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.61, Reg. No.2291, colour photo pp.64-65: A medium sized, pale blush pink with bright pink overtones, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 9 petals, 36-40 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Louise Maclay. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Orthographic errors: 'Louise McClay', 'Louise MaClay', 'Louise Macclay'. Synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea** (Domoto).

Louise Maclay Special. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, pp.204, 206: Sport of **Grandiflora Rosea** (Domoto) as 'Louise Maclay'. Flower: Incomplete double, Camellia Rose 622/1, with self coloured veins, 10 cm broad x 5 cm deep; petals 5-6 guard, broad-ovate, 5 cm x 5 cm, inclined to fold under, firm substance. Centre of flower incomplete, folded petals and petaloids, interspersed with long stamens with white filaments and dark, golden anthers. Leaves: Elliptic to broad-lanceolate, 8.5 cm x 4.5 cm, dark, glossy green, medium heavy leathery, serrations broad, coarse; apices long pointed to tapering. Early to mid-season blooming.

Louise Maclay Variegated. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949 as 'Louise Maclay Var.'. Synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea Variegated.**

Louise MaClay. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Louise Maclay', synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea** (Domoto).

Louise Macclay. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Louise Maclay', synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea** (Domoto).

Louise McClay. Woodroof, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 8(6):5. Orthographic error for 'Louise Maclay', synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea** (Domoto).

Louise McClay Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Louise Maclay Variegated', synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea Variegated.**

Louise Onetta. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Louise-Onetta.**

Louise-Onetta. *(C.japonica)*, Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.248: Mr Ben Kirby, Newman, Georgia, USA is the originator of this white seedling from **Elegans.** It first bloomed 1937. It is about the size of 'Lady Clare' (**Akashigata**), which some flowers resemble, while others have many petaloids in the centre and are irregular. It is always white, with large, green leaves and is a vigorous grower. Flower size 11-13 cm across. Orthographic errors: 'Louise O'Netta', 'Louise Onetta'.

Louise O'Netta. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.32. Orthographic error for **Louise--Onetta.**

Louise Philippe. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.56. Orthographic variant of **Louis Philippe Ier.**

Louise Ristori. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy.

Louise Sander. Pepiniers Minier Catalogue, 1974. Orthographic variant for **Louis Sander.**

Louise Somervell. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.237, Reg. No.1302: An 8 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1971. Originated by Mrs Albert Walden, Ocala, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), type bloom is white striped pink. Average size, 9 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with yellow anthers and white filaments with 17 petals. Blooms mid-season.

Louise Strother Reid. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.14, Colour photo: Medium size, watermelon pink, formal double; petal edges incurved, colour softening towards the centre. A seedling of **Rainy Sun** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Louise Strozzi. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.17, p.7. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870; Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Luiza Strozzi.**

Louise Tamponet. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.96: Obtained as a seedling by M. Tamponet, Paris, France. Leaves 10 cm x 7 cm, long, twisted, apex recurved, venation apparent, serrate, dark green. Bud, long, acuminate with green scales. Flower over 8 cm across, double, delicate, clear rose with the same shade as **Wilbrahamia.** Exterior petals in 3 rows, of average length, rounded notched, displayed without regularity. The centre petals are not numerous, longer than the first, but not so wide and fasciculate, some erect, some flat.

Louise van Dusen. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No. 2743; 9 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep, pink anemone form, with interspersed stamens of yellow anthers and white filaments. Dense, average growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in 1995 as a chance seedling by Don Bergamini, Martinez, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.121 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9 cm .6.5 cm.

Louise Weick. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Fiery red. Large semi-double with vigorous, compact growth. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina as a seedling of **Firebrand.** Sport: **Louise Weick Variegated.**

Louise Weick Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.140, as 'Louise Weick Var.': A virus variegated form of **Louise Weick**. Fiery red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Louise Weiss. *(C.japonica)*, Woodroof, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 8(6):6. No description. Originated in USA.

Louise Wilson. *(C.japonica)*, Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1980, p.16: Semi-double, creamy white. Originated in UK.

Louise Whiting. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, pp.108, 109, Reg. No.1560: A very large, blush pink, peony form (some-times a thick semi-double), *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 14 cm across. Plant growth is dense and medium.

Louisiana Purchase. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A large, magenta-red, incomplete double, 11-12.5 cm across. There are 3 rows of outer petals and 28-32 inner petals which curl upwards. The stamens are in 5 separate groups. Filaments are light yellow, anthers darker yellow. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, 10.5 cm x 7 cm, indistinctly veined and finely serrate. Growth is compact and rapid. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA from seed of unknown parents. First bloomed 1951. Reg. No.143 with the ACS, 1954. See black and white photo, p.63, SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Sport: **Louisiana Purchase Variegated.**

Louisiana Purchase Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Louisiana Purchase Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Louisiana Purchase** - Magenta-red and white. Originated in USA.

Louisiana Red. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Incomplete double red, 8 cm across. Early blooming. Originated in USA.

Louisse Balossi. Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Luigia Balossi.**

Lou Jan. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Loukiana. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.122: The flower is large (10 cm in diameter), full, rounded, of a beautiful orange-red. The exterior petals are numerous, rounded-oval, the greater part double notched, thick, of varied forms, largely imbricated, those which follow are lengthened and acuminate; the others obtuse, fringed and placed with less regularity than the first. The corolla is a regular rosette, depending on the season, often with marks and bands of white, sometimes entirely blotched. Originated in England. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie* described **Loukiana,** but in his 1843 *Iconographie* it was renamed **Loukiana Vera** under pl.166 and a slightly different cultivar named **Loukiana** under pl.208, which appears to be a sport. Orthographic errors: 'Louckiana', 'Lochiana', 'Louchiana'.

Loukiana Vera. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl. 208 as 'Loukiana': Shrub vigorous, flower very double, orange red; the petals of the centre, erect and curled with the whole flower spotted white. The variegated form of **Loukiana.** Originated in England.

Loula Crook. van Houtte Catalogue, 1867-1868, 121:13. Synonym for **Lulu Cook.**

Loularook. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.13. Orthographic error for **Lalla Rookh.**

Louries Favorite. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Orthographic error for **Lurie's Favorite.**

Lovaniensis. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. Synonym for **Lowii.**

Love Boat. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.175, Reg. No.1791: A medium to large, light pink to white with vivid pink margins, semi-double to peony form, *C.japonica* (**Dr Tinsley** x **Debutante**), mid-season blooming. Originated by David L Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with medium green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. See colour photo, back cover ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79.

Love Letters. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.230, Reg. No.926: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. The light green leaves average, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The flower is a rose form double, similar to **Purity** ('Shiragiku'), and is 10-12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Colour is light pink. It has 5 rosettes of petals and stamens in the flower when fully developed. Blooms early to mid-season.

Love Song. *(C.japonica),* RHS, 1992, *Rhododenrons with Camellias and Magnolias*, No.44, p.81: Received March 1990. Medium sized, anemone form rose red (Red Group 52C with darker veinings of Red Group 52B). Raised by John T. Gallagher Verwood, Dorset, England.

Lovelight. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.65: White. Large, semi-double with heavy petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.240, Reg. No.731: (SCCS.No.62-20) Originated by Harvey Short, Pasadena, California, USA. An 8 year old seedling that first bloomed 1959. A seedling of 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**). It is 13 cm across x 5 cm deep. See colour photo, front cover ACRS, 1987, *Camellia News*, No.103. Chinese synonym 'Aiqing Huohua'.

Loveliness. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Camellia Varieties*, p.3: Semi-double, rose-pink petals fringed Amaranth pink. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Lovely Bird. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.255: Pink bordered softer pink, single. Originated in USA.

Lovely Illusion. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: A new Camellia from Middleton Place (Middleton No.30). Semi-double, shell-pink flowers, measuring 8-10 cm across. The foliage is large, round and medium green. Growth tall. Late flowering. Originated Middleton Place, South Carolina, USA.

Lovely Lady. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.263, colour photo, p.41: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia as a chance seedling of *C.reticulata hybrid* **Pink Sparkle** that first bloomed 1979. It has an upright, dense growth habit with 12 cm x 5 cm dark green, lanceolate leaves with tapering base and fine serrations. The 12 cm diameter, soft pink flowers have a slight salmon cast, about 70 petals with a ruffled appearance. Flowers formal double mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Baobei Furen'.

Lovely Rosa. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.118. Orthographic error for **Lovely Rose.**

Lovely Rose. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14: Peony form, carmine violet. Charles van Geert Catalogue, No.10, 1847, p.11: Rose form, soft salmon red. Synonym: 'Carrea'. Orthographic errors: 'Lowely Rose', 'Lovely Rosa', 'Lovely Rosea', 'Lovvely Rose', 'Lowly Rose'.

Lovely Rosea. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Lovely Rose.**

Lover Boy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.215, Reg. No.1435: A very large, deep red to red, semi-double. An 8 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1972.

Originated in USA by Neal Rogers of Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Alabama. Plant habit is upright, open and rapid in rate with medium dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The flower has 20-25 petals, bright yellow anthers and pink filaments. Average size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Petals well creped at edges. Blooms early to mid-season.

Lover's Seedling. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1955, *The Camellia Review*, 4:13. No description. Originated in USA.

Louii. RHS, *Journal*, 1937, Index p.282. Orthographic error for **Lowii.**

Loviensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. Orthographic error for 'Lowiensis', synonym for **Lowii.**

Lovii. Piantaio Commuale Romano, 1858. Orthographic error for **Lowii.**

Lovvely Rose. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum*.... Orthographic error for **Lovely Rose.**

Low Anna. Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19. Orthographic error for **Lowanna.**

Lowanna. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News*, No.72, p.26, Reg. No.216: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia as a chance seedling from *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), that first flowered 1973. The plant has an upright, open, vigorous habit of growth with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm, of lanceolate shape. Flowers incomplete double, 15 cm across, red. Blooms mid-season.Orthographic errors: 'Low Anna', 'Lovanna'.

Lowdon. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Loudonii.**

Lowenac. *(C.japonica)*, Treseder's Special Camellia List, 1964-1965: White flushed pink, semi-double. Originated in England.

Loweii. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.8. Orthographic error for **Lowii.**

Lowe's Jubilee. Harrison ed., 1845, *Floricultural Cabinet.* Synonym for **Jubilee.**

Lowiensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59 as 'Loviensis'. Synonym for **Lowii.**

Lowii. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, Apr.1843, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.267. No description. Harrison ed., 1844, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.25: Introduced in the spring of 1843, London Horticultural Society Meeting Apr.18, 1843: Mr Low of Clapton sent a plant of Camellia **Lowii;** the petals are regularly cupped, of a bright, carmine colour and full in the centre. A certificate was awarded. Orthographic errors: 'Lowio', 'Lowri', 'Louii', 'Loweii', 'Lovii', 'Louii', 'Lowi', 'Lowei'. Synonyms: 'Lowiensis', 'Lovaniensis', 'Mahas'. Originated in England.

Lowio. *I Giardini, giornal d'orticultura*, 1855. Orthographic error for **Lowii.**

Lowly Rose. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Lovely Rose.**

Lowranthiana d'Amerique. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Lawrenceana d'Amerique.**

Lowri. Oriental Importing Co. Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Lowii.**

Low's Alexina. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie* as 'Alexina Low's'. Synonym for **Alexina.**

Low's Caryophylloides. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.141. Synonym for **Caryophylloides.**

Low's Centifolia. *Annales d'Horticulture*, vol.2, 1847, p.29. Synonym for **Centifolia.**

Low's Imbricata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.141, Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Low's Sovereign. Anonymous, 1853, *The Florist*, 3:99. Synonym for **Sovereign.**

Loyal Pink. *Calendar*, 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of a pink formal double, slightly lighter at petal edges, separated layers of petals. No other description.

Loyal Red. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No,15, p.49. Synonym for **Chidan.**

Loyce Woodle. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.240, Reg. No.871: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1954. Originated by A.D. Woodle Jr., Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flowers, similar to **Daikagura,** measure 10.5 cm across x 7 cm deep and have 36 petals. Colour is varying shades of pink with white filaments and yellow anthers. Petals are velvet in texture and range from deep rose-pink to light, silver, fluorescent pink. Blooms early to late.

Lt. Bennie Folsom. Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.4, p.27. Abbreviation for **Lieutenant Bennie Folsom.**

Lt. Victor Johnson. Domoto Nursery Price List, 1954-1955. Abbreviation for 'Lieutenant Victor Johnson', synonym for **Victor Johnson.**

Lt. William Hearn. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **Lieutenant William Hearn.**

Lü Baozhu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568 as 'Lübaozhu'; Branches slender and sparse. Leaf elliptic to long-elliptic, 7-9 cm x 3.5-6 cm, apex acuminate or acute, base broad cuneate, pale green, vein obvious, margin shallow and obtuse serrate. Flower formal double, outer 5-6 rows semi-transparent, pink, inner 4-5 rows milk white, margins pale green and inward curved. Originated by Fujian Agriculture Institute, Fujian Province, China

Lu Chio. Different reading for 'Liujiao'. Japanese reading: 'Rokkaku'.

Lu Chio Chen Chun. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Huahui.* Different reading for **Liujiao Zhenchun.**

Lu Chio Pe. Different reading for 'Liujiaobai'. Japanese reading: **Rokkakushiro.**

Lu Chio Ta Hung. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Liujiao Dahong.**

Lu Chio Yin Hung. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Liujiao Yinhong.**

Lu Chio Yin Hung Ch'uan. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Liu-jiao Yinhongchuan.**

Lu Mou Tan. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hunhui.* Different reading for 'Liumudan'.

Lu Shan Snow. (*C.oleifera* hybrid). SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.121: White, medium sized single. Blooms early. Musky fragrance. Cold hardy. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Luaa. Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878. Orthographic error for 'Luna', synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Luana's Angel. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.74, p.25, Reg. No.253: Originated by Mr & Mrs F.N. Spencer, Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Angel,** that first bloomed 1970. An upright, dense plant with dark green, ovate leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers to 10 cm across, pale pink outer petals, surrounding a high, full centre of medium pink petaloids and pale pink filaments. Blooms late.

Luann Cromley. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.45, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2101: Medium size, deep pink with red specks, rose form double *C.japonica*, chance seedling. Originated by Johnny Aldridge, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.124, colour photo 3p.1344: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 54 petals. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Luanshi Jiaren. (Blue Lagoon). *(C.hybrid).* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.368 with colour photo; Originated by Xinzhu Camellia Society, Taiwan. Formal double with incurving petals, red, medium size.

Luan-yeh Yin-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11. Different reading for **Luanye Yinhong.**

Luanye Yinhong. (Ovate-leaf Spinel Pink), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.11: Spinel pink, early, Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.39, with colour photo, as 'Luanyeyinhong': Leaves elliptic or obovate, apices obtusely pointed, bases broad-cuneate or cuneate, flat, yellowish green, 7-9 cm long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.62A), semi-double, diameter 11-14 cm; looks like an East Indian lotus flower when fully open. Petals 11-12 in 3-4 whorls, large, outer whorls flat, inner whorls slightly curved, apices notched and hamulate. Stamens numerous, mostly verticulate to form a tube or divided into several fascicles by petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. This is a new cultivar, selected from seedlings of open pollenated seeds by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden. Flowers mid-season. Synonyms: 'Ovate Leaf Pink', 'Ovate-leaf Spinel Pink'. Different reading: 'Luan-yeh Yin-hung'.

Lubi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Ruby Bells.**

Lubina. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Rubina.**

Lubinson. (Robinson), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Virginia Robinson.** Later spelling 'Lubinxun'.

Lubola. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the China to England *C.japonica* **Rubra Plena.**

Lucantha. Napier, 1952, *Growing Camellias as a Hobby*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Leucantha.**

Lucas Red Semi-double. *(C.japonica),* Greenbrier's Farm Catalogue, ca.1945: Medium size, red, semi-double. Originated in Greenbrier's Farms, Norfolk, Virginia, USA.

Lucesans Leonardi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:41. Orthographic error for **Lutescens Leonardi.**

Luch Hester. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Lucy Hester.**

Luchengchun. (Luchen Spring), *(C.reticulata),* Feng Guomei, 1989, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue, with colour illustration: Deep pink peony form with 4-5 rows of large emarginate petals, somewhat keeled, and a centre of a few small, irregular petals mixed with stamens. Medium size, 11-13 cm across. Originated in Chuxiong, China.

Luchenghong. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.9 with colour photo. No details. Flower pictured is a semi-double to loose peony form, red with drifts of white on the petals.

Lucia Borromeo. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.141. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lucian Bonaparte. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.10. Synonym for **Prince de Canino.**

Luciano Murat. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Caralogue, 1858, 72:17. Imbricated, pale rose, striped. Mercatelli, Catalogue, 1881, p.24: Very beautiful flower of uniform rose. Originated in Italy.

Lucida. *(C.japonica),* Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: Double, bright red. Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, pp. 84, 97, 129: Flower double, rather large, regular, of deep orange-red towards carmine. Some central petals deformed. In America erroneously equated with **Cheerful.** Makoy, 1836 gives **Elphinstoniana** as a synonym, but Sweet, 1830, lists them as separate cultivars.

Lucida. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.8. Pseudonym for **Cheerful.**

Lucida Plena. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.9. Synonym for **Lucida Nova d'Italie.**

Lucida Nova d'Italie. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7: No description. Henri Guichard Fils & Soeur Catalogue, 1894 as 'Lucido Nova d'Italie': Imbricated, rose cerise, sometimes some petals are white. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Lucida Plena'. Orthographic variant 'Lucida Nova Italica'.

Lucida Nova Italica. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic variant for **Lucida Nova d'Italie.**

Lucido Nova d'Italie. Guichard Fils & Soeur Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Lucida Nova d'Italie.**

Lucie Audubon. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12: Variety originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Medium size, pure white, peony form; outer petals irregular, central petals upstanding and mixed with many petaloids and stamens. Orthographic error: 'Lucie Audobon'.

Lucie Audobon. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.60. Orthographic error for **Lucie Audubon.**

Lucie Lanham. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74: Light pink. Large semi-double to anemone form. Slow, spreading growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by Ashby.

Lucie Schwoerer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.201, Reg. No.456: A 15 year old chance seedling of 'Princess Baciocchi', (**Princesse Baciocchi**), originated by Mr Schwoerer and C.W. Lattin, San Francisco, California, USA. Plant growth is dense in habit with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The rose coloured flowers, 10-12.5 cm across x 4-6 cm deep, are peony to anemone form, sometimes semi-double, with a rose-bud centre, similar to **Kumasaka,** outer petals flat; centre composed of numerous petaloids and stamens with a few convoluted petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant patent No.1852.

Lucie Turner. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.141. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Lucile Dickson. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9 as 'Lucille Dickson', Reg. No. 2640. A chance seedling that first flowered 1995. Originated by James D. Dickson, North Augusta, S.C., USA. The 9 cm diameter semi-double flower has a tubular centre of yellow anthers and white filaments with a pink cast. The photo shows uniformly reflexed petals. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, P.43, colour photo p.C6. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 4.5 cm.

Lucile Morris. *(C.japonica),* Cecil Morris, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.115: "Our second seedling is named for my wife, Lucile Morris (see Fig.31). It is an incomplete double, red, and the flowers appear late in the season. It was given an Award of Merit at the Greenville

Camellia Show". Originated in USA by Cecil Morris, Greenville, South Carolina. Orthographic error: 'Lucille Morris'.

Lucille Chapell. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.141. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Lucille Davis. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.94, Reg. No. 843: This large white Camellia is a 10 year old chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1959. Originated by D.W. Davis, Seffner, Florida, USA. The flower is pure white with yellow anthers and white filaments, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals and 25 petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Plant growth is upright with mid-green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Lucille Farrell. RHS., 1962, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.16, p.118. Orthographic error for 'Lucille Ferrell', synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

Lucille Ferrell. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **C.M. Wilson.** Orthographic error: 'Lucille Farrell'.

Lucille Flanagan. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.30: Red. Very large, semi-double with trumpet form petaloids. Mid-season flowering. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A large, dark strawberry red, incomplete double, 11-13 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. The petaloids replacing stamens, form a trumpet, not unlike a daffodil. Filaments pink, anthers brownish yellow, petals stand apart veined dark red. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, 8 cm x 3.2 cm. Tip slim, twists and curls, averages 15 serrations to inch, texture stiff, bends upward from the centre vein. Vigorous and extremely hardy. Originated by Mrs A.J. Tennant, Houston, Texas, USA as a seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). For black and white photo see p.210, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Orthographic error: 'Lucille Flannagan'.

Lucille Flannagan. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949 index p.248. Orthographic error for **Lucille Flanagan.**

Lucille Harkey. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.169, Reg. No.1676: Very large, dark pink, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid, (['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Brigadoon**] x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**)), raised by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Lucille Jackson Harris. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.166, Reg. No.1108: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965, originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and open with dark green heavily textured leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double to anemone type flower averages 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 12-20 petals and up to 75 petaloids. Colour is white with a blush tint - one or more of the outer petals with as much as one half light pink - other flowers with no pink markings. Some flowers lay flat with a cluster of stamens and petaloids intermingled. Firm, velvety texture. Blooms mid-season.

Lucille Jernigan. *(C.japonica),* SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.70: White, large size, loose peony to anemone form with vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA.

Lucille Smith. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.132, Reg. No.1180: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1967. Originated by Fred H. Smith, Statesboro, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves. The anemone form bloom is white, with some red stripes, 190 petaloids, 11 cm across. Blooms midseason.

Lucina Plena. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.81, 225: Leaves 8 cm x 5.4 cm, oval, apex narrowing to somewhat acuminate, coarsely serrate, clear green. Bud large, obtuse, scales blackish at base, yellowish green at tip. Flowers average 8 cm across, full and white; the centre only has a light wash of clear yellow. Petals are wide, imbricated, regular, deeply notched. Two or three dots of red hardly perceptible, are displayed on 2 or 3 petals. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia,* p.95, as 'Alba Plena Lucina'. The true sort from Milan, of Italian origin. Synonym: 'Alba Lucina'.

Lucinda. *(C.sasanqua),* ANZCRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual*, No.4, p.8, Reg. No.27: A sasanqua seedling raised by Dr. Ducker, Lindfield, N.S.W., Australia. Pink bloom with petaloid centre, over 7.5 cm across. Very early flowering. Parentage unknown. Chinese synonyms: 'Lusainuo', 'Lusenda'.

Lucinda Alba. *(C.sasanqua).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.2: A medium size, white, semi-double sport of **Lucinda** on a tall, bushy, spreading plant. Note: the name is illegal according to the Nomenclature Code, which now bars Latin for use in cultivar names.

Lucky Red. Synonym for **Jixianghong.**

Lucky Seven. *Encyclopedua of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, Synonym for **Qiqiao** as 'Chee-Chew'.

Lucky Seven. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1963: The solid red sport of **Betty Sheffield.** Originated in USA. Sport: **Lucky Seven Variegated.**

Lucky Seven Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Charmwood Nursery, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.1, p.30 as 'Lucky Seven Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Lucky Seven** - Red and white. Originated in USA.

Lucky Star. (*C.x williamsii*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.125, vol.XIX, No.2, p.16 with colour photo: Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA as a cross of *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* #9156. Semi-double with long, folded petals, light pink, shaded deeper pink on petal edges. Mid-season to late blooming. Chinese synonym 'Xingyun Zhi Xing'.

Lucky Strike. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.35, Reg. No.2238, colour photo pp.40-41: A very large, cerise pink, peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid seedling from **Mouchang,** mid-season blooming. Originated by Houghton Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 32 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Lucky Thirteen. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74: Bright red. Very large, peony to anemone form, with a high centre surrounded by two rows of guard petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ashby, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Lucky 13'.

Lucky 13. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Orthographic variant for **Lucky Thirteen.**

Lucranensis. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lucrezia Bombicci. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* No description. Originated by Schmitz in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lucrezia Cazarin. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.12. Orthographic error for **Lucrezia Gazzarrini.**

Lucrezia Cazarini. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Lucrezia Gazzarrini.**

Lucrezia Gazarini. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.11, 1867-1868, p.43. Orthographic error for **Lucrezia Gazzarrini.**

Lucrezia Gazarrini. Paul.1887, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.427. Orthographic error for **Lucrezia Gazzarrini.**

Lucrezia Gazerina. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Lucrezia Gazzarrini.**

Lucrezia Gazzarini. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Lucrezia Gazzarrini.**

Lucrezia Gazzarrini. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl. IV as 'Lucrezia Gazzarini': The blossoms are of medium size, with somewhat irregularly imbricated petals, rounded, convex, slightly emarginate; at the centre they are very small and form a compact heart of vivid carmine-pink, variegated with wide stripes of white as are the exterior petals. Originated in Italy by Bouturlin, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Lucrezia Cazarin', 'Lucrezia Cazarini', 'Lucrezia Gazarini', 'Lucrezia Gazarrini', 'Lucrezia Gazerina', 'Lucrezia Gazzarini', 'Lucrezia Gazzina', 'Lucrezia Lazarini'.

Lucrezia Gazzina. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.86. Orthographic error for **Lucrezia Gazzarrini.**

Lucrezia Lazarini. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Orthographic error for **Lucrezia Gazzarrini.**

Luculius. G. Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue, p.49. Orthographic error for **Lucullus.**

Luculus. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.42. Vervaene Catalogue No.11, 1888. Orthographic error for **Lucullus.**

Lucullus. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:27: Imbricated, red, central, white band and white streaks. Originated by Rev. Herbert, England. Orthographic errors: 'Luculus', 'Luculius'.

Lucumone. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.260: Double flower, orange red, rose-form, with 4 rows of external petals and many small petals mixed with stamens. Originated in Italy by D. Pizzati, Florence about 1839.

Lucy Ellen McCurdie. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.55: Deep rose-pink tinged purple. Large, peony form with loose petals and large, curled petaloids. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by C.H. Welch, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Lucy Escott. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Lucy Hester. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74: Silver pink. Very large, semi-double of 'Lotus' (Gauntlettii) form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by K.O. Hester, Laguna Hills, California. Orthographic error: 'Luch Hester'. Sport: **Lucy Hester Variegated.**

Lucy Hester Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74 as 'Lucy Hester Var.': A virus variegated form of **Lucy Hester** - Silver pink and white. Originated by K.O. Hester, Laguna Hills, California, USA.

Lucy Lanham. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Lucy O. *(C.japonica).* ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.142 with colour photo; Regn No.2817. Chance seedling, first flowered 1997. Originated by Lindsey Odom, Wilmington, N.C., USA. Large, white semi-double flower is 11.5 to 12.7 cm diameter and 5 to 6.5 cm deep and has 12 creped petals. Central column of stamens with yellow anthers. Upright, open spreading growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves are 10.8 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers very early to midseason. ACS Journal, June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No. given as 2818.

Lucy Rooney. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.321, Reg. No.199: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA. First flowered 1951. Plant growth is open and slow with dark green leaves, oval, tapering acute and slightly serrate. Flower, incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima,** 10-12 cm across. Colour creamy white, peppered and streaked Tyrian pink, appearing almost light pink. Flowers mid-season. (Turner's No.17).

Lucy Shirah Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2005, p.8 as 'Lucy Shirah, Var', colour photo p.9, Reg. No.2641. A chance seedling that first flowered 1982. Originated by John W. Shirah, Lakeland Fla, USA, and propagated by Shirah's Camellia Nursery. The 10 cm formal double flower is pink with white variegation. Falls in one piece. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.44, colour photo p.C6. Plant is upright with vigorous growth rate. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 3.8 cm.

Lucy Stewart. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.193, Reg. No.1227: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1968. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate and open with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The loose, peony form flower is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. The colour is white, form graduating from large, outside petals to small petals in the centre, white filaments and yellow anthers intermingled with petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Chinese synonym: 'Yubai Luxi'.

Lucy Strike. ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32. Valdosta Camellia Scions, advt. Orthographic error for **Lucky Strike.**

Lucy Turner. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.281: "The **Lucy Turner** named for Mr Turner's Daughter, will be much sought after. It is an irregular double white, measuring 10 cm across x 8 cm high. Blooms early to mid-season." Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large, white with pink variegation, irregular double (peony form), 8-10 cm across x 5 cm deep. The colour is white with a pale pink tint and a rare pink stripe on some petals. The petals are round and 3.8 cm in diameter. The few stamens are hidden by the petals, filaments and anthers white. Bud round and light green. Leaves mid-green, broadly oval to round, 8 cm x 5.5 cm. The apex is short, base tapered, veins ridged, serrations shallow and average. Originated in USA by Turner, Pensacola, Florida. First bloomed 1949. Reg. No.201 with ACS, 1954. (Turner seedling No.33).

Ludai Kona. (Green Ribbon Kona). *(C.japonica),* Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* back page, CR6: A sport of **Kona**, originated by Mr Lou Xianna, Hangzhou, Zheijiang, China in 1990. Light green, edged darker, fimbriated and twisted petals, very large, 12 cm across x 9 cm deep, peony form. Thick leaves, young leaves with red stripes. Slow growth, dwarf, compact. Late blooming.

Ludaofu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Rudolph.**

Ludi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.66, No.187. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Haru-no-utena.**

Ludgvan Red. *(C.japonica),* Wallace, R.& Co. Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.4 as 'Ludvyan Red': Red single, with golden centre. Orthographic errors: 'Ludgvan's Red', 'Ludvyan Red'.

Ludgvan's Red. Champernowne Nursery Catalogue, 1983. Orthographic error for **Ludgvan Red.**

Ludovica. *(C.japonica)*, P. Verleeuwen, Ghent, Catalogue, 1835-1836. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.130, 229: Leaves 10 cm x 6.8 cm, venation prominent, strongly serrate, dull green; bud oblong, pointed, scales green; flower of average size, double, cherry red colour; exterior petals, few, wide, imbricated irregularly, of varying forms; those of the interior, small, unequal, almost cut into strap-like form. Originated in Italy.

Ludovicianus. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.9: White, single. Large flower with prominent stamens. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic error: 'Ludovicus'.

Ludovicus. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Ludovicianus.**

Ludsonii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. Orthographic error for **Hudsonii.**

Luduina Richter. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6: Flower large, translucent, silver white, 9 rows of petals, the first 4 rows, large, rounded, lobulate, reflexed; the middle and central rows, oval, pointed, shell-like and star shaped, lightly tinted straw and transparent green inside the central petals. Originated in Germany by E. Richter.

Ludamilla di Beauveau. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6: Medium size to large, flat form of 10 rows of petals, imbricated star shape, of pure white. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Ludvyan Red. Wallace, R. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.4. Orthographic error for **Ludgvan Red.**

Ludwig Philipp I. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.51. Synonym for **Charles X.**

Ludwig von Fuller. *(C.japonica)*, Hansen, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.174. No description.

Luerdao. (Fawn Island), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.54, 55, No.360, colour photo No.218. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Kagoshima.**

Luerezia Gazzarini. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.17. Orthographic error for **Lucrezia Gazzarrini.**

Luigi Avogadro. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. Synonym for **Rafia.**

Luigi Colla. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.3. Synonym for **Colla.**

Luigi Odero. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 4:41-45: Large, formal double, bright red, all striped with vivid carmine. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Luigi Sodi. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.42: Imbricated, light red, striped white. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Luigia Balossi. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Burnier Catalogue, 1853-1854. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.III as 'Louise Balossi': Its medium size bloom is composed at the circumference, of numerous, ovate-rounded petals, outspread and regularly imbricated; at the centre the petals, suddenly larger, and of a delicate pink, are not numerous, but in the form of a single rose with a small, ruffled heart. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Louise Balossi', 'Louisse Balossi', 'Louisa Balossi', 'Luisa Balossi', 'Louise Balossi', 'Louisa Barlossi'.

Luigia Bussola. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic error for **Luisa Bussola.**

Luigia Poggi. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert, 1862, Catalogue, No.52, p.41. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Luigia Pozgi'.

Luigia Pozgi. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Luigia Poggi.**

Luigia Roselli. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Luisa Roselli.**

Luigia Strozzi. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic error for **Luiza Strozzi.**

Luisa Ann Lee. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No.2835; Regd by Mr. M.S. McKinnon, Murrells Inlet, S.C., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.176 with colour photo; A sport of **Alyne Brothers**, first bloomed 2006. Medium size, 9.5cm x 6.5cm flower is pale pink with darker pink markings. Bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright, average growth. Flowers midseason to late.

Luisa Appellius. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Louisa Appellius.**

Luisa Balossi. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.42. Orthographic error for **Luigia Balossi.**

Luisa Bartolini. Linden Nursery Cataloge, 1873, p.38. Orthographic variant for **Louisa Bartolini.**

Luisa Bartoloni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1874-1875, 157-EE:41. Orthographic error for **Louisa Bartolini.**

Luisa Bussola. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.42: Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.IV: The blossoms, of medium size, are formed of ovate-rounded petals of a virginal pink; a broad, white stripe intersects them longitudinally, while a few crimson stripes appear. Originated in Italy. A formal double about 9 cm across. Orthographic variant: 'Luiza Bussola'. Orthographic errors: 'Luigia Bussola', 'Luiza Bussola'.

Luisa Franchetti. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1876: A large, formal double, rose coloured ground with streaks of red and white. Tirocco, 1928: Violet streaked red. Originated in Italy by Franchetti.

Luisa Miellez. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.26: Pure white petals with carmine red stripes. Originated in Italy.

Luisa Milo. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Louisa Millo.**

Luisa Poniatowscki. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Luisa Poniatowski.**

Luisa Poniatowski. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881 as 'Luisa Poniatowscki': Large, regular flower, pure white. Originated in Italy.

Luisa Posgi. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.53. Orthographic error for **Luiza Strozzi.**

Luisa Perret. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Luisa Restoni. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17: Very large, perfectly imbricated, bright crimson. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Luizi Restoni'.

Luisa Roselli. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1878: Large flower, large petals, regularly superimposed, pure white, faintly striped with carmine. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic variant: 'Luigia Roselli'.

Luisa Strozzi. Mercatelli Catalogue,1881. Orthographic variant for **Luiza Strozzi.**

Luisiano Giovannetti. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.120 with colour photo; Medium size, rose form to formal double, red (RHS.CC.46B). Occasional stamens. A seedling of 'Rubra Simpex' **(Rubra)** x 'Plutone', first flowered in 1996. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Luiz Barbosa Braga. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.64: Formal double, Bright scarlet. Originated in Portugal.

Luiz de Mello Breyner. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.17, 1881-82, p.72: Peony form. Scarlet, edged and striped white. Orthographic variant; 'Luiz Mello Breyner'. Originated in Portugal.

Luiz Van-Zeller. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2008, p.122 with colour photo; Assumed to be an open pollinated seedling. Originated by Christiano Van-Zeller, Quinta de Fiaes, Portugal before 1900. First described *Jornal de Horticultura Practica,* Vol. XXIII, 1892, pp.101-102. A spreading, bushy shrub of moderate growth rate. Blooms mid-season. A heavy textured single flower, 7-8 cm diameter x 4-5 cm deep. Colour is bright red, with irregular white blotches apparently virus induced. Prominent tubular stamen ring with golden anthers. Spent flowers fall whole.

Luiza. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.36. Orthographic variant for **Luizia.**

Luiza Bartolini. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29 1895-1896, p.51. Orthographic variant for **Louisa Bartolini.**

Luiza Bussola. José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9, p.56. Orthographic error for **Luisa Bussola.**

Luiza Stozzi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110-29. Orthographic error for **Luiza Strozzi.**

Luiza Strozzi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1863-1864, 98:61 as 'Luiza Strozzo'. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Bright light rose, lined white, concave, imbricated. Originated by Nencini, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Luizza Strozzi', 'Liuza Strozzo', 'Liuza Stozzi', 'Louise Strozze', 'Luigia Strozzi', 'Louise Strozzi'.

Luiza di Toscana. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.27. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Luizi Avogadro. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.39. Synonym for **Rafia.**

Luizi Restoni. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.39. Orthographic variant for **Luisa Restoni.**

Luizia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Luizza Strozzi. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.48. Orthographic error for **Luiza Strozzi.**

Lu-Lu. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.240, Reg. No.768: A 6 year old chance sasanqua seedling that first bloomed 1960, originated by F.R. Siegmund, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double to peony form flowers, similar to **Letitia Schrader** and 'Mark Allen' (**Mark Alan**), are pink fading to blush with yellow stamens, Flowers measure 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 34-40 petals and 8-12 petaloids. Blooms very early.

Lulu Belle. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.89: White. Large, semi-double to loose, peony form flower. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by H.E. Dryden, San Marino, California. See colour photo, pl.103, p.55, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Modeng Nulang'.

Lulu Cook. *(C.japonica),* Feast's Catalogue, 1858, p.16. No description. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.16 as 'Loula Crook': Good quality red with a pink centre. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Loula Crook'.

Lulu Dryden. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep red. Small to medium, rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA.

Luminosa. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1953; Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red, single, mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red with luminous sheen. Medium size, single. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Luminous. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No. 2387. A very large, Neyron rose with white moiré, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 16 petals, golden anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Lumudan. (Green Peony), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Huahui :* The colour of the flower resembles green jade, the centre is divided and the petals curl. The flowers are as big as a peony and very lovely. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Lu-mou-tan'.

Luna. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Synonym for **Lactescens.**

Luna. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54. Invalidly as a synonyn for **Sacco Nova.**

Lundy's Legacy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.114 with colour photo; Regn No.2764; A chance seedling, first flowered 2002. Originated by T.E. Lundy, registered and propagated by Skip Vogelsang, Pensacola, Fla., USA. Peony form flower is 9-11.5 cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep, colour a rich coral red with a blush pink fringe. 35-45 petals and 0-10 petaloids. Upright plant of average growth rate. dark green leaves average 9 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Lunulis. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.142. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Luobiye. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.417; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Robbie.**

Luobote. (Robert). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Robert Casamajor.**

Luobote Kate Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Dr Robert K. Cutter.**

Luochi Nüshi. Chinese synonym for Australian *C. japonica* **Lady Loch.**

Luohualiushi. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.198. An old tree in Nanbao Township, Qionglai City, China. No further details.

Luojiesi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.415, p.81. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Bea Rogers.**

Luoma. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Roma Risorta.**

Luomana. (Romana). Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.64, No.461. Chinese synonym for the Italian *C.japonica* **Bella Romana.**

Luona Haiwan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Nola Firth.**

Luori Yuhui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.427; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Sunset Glory.**

Luosai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Rosemary McGeoch.**

Luoshen. (Divine God Luo), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.297, colour photo No.171: Medium size, white, irregular peony form with large, reflexed guard petals, and a centre of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens intermixed. Buds conical, showing a pink colour. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apices acuminate, margins obscurely crenate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in China.

Luosu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.339; Chinese synonym for the European *C.sasanqua* **Rosso Jempreise.**

Luoweier. (Rowell). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.70, No.235. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Milo Rowell.**

Luowenna. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Rowena Gordon.**

Luoxuan Fen. (*C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.570 as 'Luoxuanfen'; Originated in Yongfu, Fujian Province, China. Aslo called 'Fendan' in Eastern China. Fast, erect growth, branches long and slender. Leaf yellowish green, 8-9 cm x 3-4 cm, margin serrate. Flower is rose form double. Pale pink with white margin, and many red stripes. Medium size, 8-10 cm diameter. Petals about 70-80 in 7-8 rows with twisted arrangement.

Luoyi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Rob Roy.**

Lupatolo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:248. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Lupe. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.109, Reg. No.1565: A large, rose-pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* seedling, that flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Hubert H. Smith, Yuba City, California. The 17 year old seedling first flowered 1973. The flower has 12-14 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Average size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep.

Luranensis. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845: Salmon red double, with spots of white. Originated in Italy.

Lurburton. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)

Lurie's Favorite. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940: (Our seedling No.172). Semi-double flower, 10-12.5 cm across with 16-18 petals which are crinkled and resemble crepe paper in texture. Colour, soft pink with darker veins. Blooms abundantly mid-season. Leaves very small, roundish, smooth, shining dark green. Compact grower. Black and white photo, Overlook Catalogue, 1945-1946; Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.211. Colour pl, Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Developed from seed imported from Japan by K. Sawada, planted 1925, first flowered 1934. Orthographic errors: 'Lourie's Favorite', 'Laurie's Favorite'. Sport: **Lurie's Favorite Variegated.**

Lurie's Favorite Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.28: Virus variegated form of **Lurie's Favorite** - Soft, lavender pink and white. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Lurleen Wallace. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.132, Reg. No.1216: A 12 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by C.C. Crutcher, Jr., Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double, rose-pink bloom measures 11 cm across with 50 petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Lurleen Wallace Variegated.**

Lurleen Wallace Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Lurleen Wallace V.'. A virus variegated form of **Lurleen Wallace** - Rose-pink and white. Originated in USA.

Lusaina. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.599. Orthographic error for 'Lusainuo'.

Lusainuo. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.599 as 'Lusaina'. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Lucinda.**

Luscious Lady. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.221, Reg. No.625: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated in USA by W.H. Harrison, Marianna, Florida. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5.5 cm. The dark red flowers, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, have 37 petals and white stamens. Flowers are peony form with heavily textured petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Luscious Lady Variegated.**

Luscious Lady Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Dunn, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.27 as 'Luscious Lady Var.'. A virus variegted form of **Luscious Lady** - Dark red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Lusenda. Gao, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.545, p.68. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Lucinda.**

Lusinghiera. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1876. Tirocco C.B., 1928, *La Camelia,* p.14: Semi-double white with sulfur yellow centre. Raised by Santarelli, Italy before 1870.

Lusitaniae Regina. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, p.106; Dark pink striped red regular flower. Obtained by head gardener João José Gomes.

Lutchuensis. Sealey, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook.*, p.3. The species *C.lutchuensis* T.Ito, (1900).

Lutchuensis Formosan Form. Camellia Haven Catalogue, New Zealand, 1997, p.11: Much lower denser growth than the usual species *lutchuensis* with smaller leaves and flowers. Since identified as *C.trichoclada.*

Lutea. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue, No.33, p.25. No description. Thought to be the same as **Aurora Guicciardini.**

Lutea. Padova, 1856, *Catalogo Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Abbreviation for 'Lutea Alba', synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Lute. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for **Herme Rot.**

Lutea Alba. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.76. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Lutea Albicans. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:33. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Lutea del Conte Guicciardini. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Synonym for **Aurora Guicciardini.**

Lutea Guicciardini. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Synonym for **Aurora Guicciardini.**

Lutea Plena. Seidel, 1816-1817, *Allegemeinen Deutchen Garten Magazin*, 2:VIII. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Luteo Alba. Loudon, 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion*, p.74. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Luteo-albicans. Edward's *Botanical Register*, 1823 as Basingdon's new camellia. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Luteo Pleno. Loddige's Catalogue, 1811; James Parmentier, 1812, *Catalogue des Plantes*, p.7. Orthographic variant: 'Lutea Plena'. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Luteo-variegata. Joshua Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening in Japan*, p.117. Synonym for **Kifukurin-benten.**

Lutescens Leonardi. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38: 45: Straw coloured. Orthographic error 'Lucescens Leonardi'. (Believed extinct.)

Lutetiana. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie* ed.1, p.63. 'Spectalilis', obtained from seed in Paris, has long been called 'Celesiana'. English gardeners have sent it to us under the name 'Spectalilis'; in Paris it is also known under the name 'Lutetiana'.

Lutiana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.143. Synonym for **Jussieua** as 'Jussieuana'.

Luua. Rollison, 1877-1878, *Plant Catalogue*. Orthographic error for 'Luna', pseudonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Luxin Jinban Lizhi. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.38, No.187. Orthographic error for **Luxin Jinpan Lizhi.**

Luxin Jinpan Lizhi. (Lichees uncovered on Gold Tray), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.60, coloured photo, [p.136]: Medium size, anemone form, red with 6-7 outer guard petals, lobed, rounded, surrounding a centre, compact, spherically shaped, of small red, folded petaloids, sometimes with gold anthers in the centre. Leaves ovate, mid-green, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Orthographic error: 'Luxin Jinban Lizhi'. Originated in China.

Luxor. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Luy Van. *(C.x williamsii)*, Blackburn Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987: Red. Originated in England.

Lüzhuqiu. (Beryl Ball), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yu, 1981, *Shanchahua:* Greenish white, rose form double. Synonym: 'Beryl Ball'. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.75: Leaves deep green, glossy, elliptic, 8.5-9.5 cm long x 4.6-4.8 cm wide, thick, margins slightly recurved, sparsely, shallowly, obscurely serrate, midrib prominent, venation obscure. Flowers sparse, pale green, 8-9 cm across, 25-30 petals in 4 rows, slightly crisped on the margin; more than 100 stamens crowded together like a green ball. Pistil degenerate. Originated in Hangzhou, China. 1964. Difficult to propagate by cuttings.

Lydia Adams. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.226, Reg. No.566: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Ben Marshall, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The peony form, soft pink flowers with white stamens, are 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 35 petals and 5 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.

Lydia Shaw. *(C.japonica)*, Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Pale pink. Medium large, single. Originated in NZ by Duncan & Davies.

Lyman Clark. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Abbreviation for **Mrs. Lyman Clarke.**

Lynch Seedling. *(C.japonica)*, Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. No description. Originated in USA.

Lynckii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.* Orthographic error for 'Linkii' (**Kingii**).

Lynda Brothers. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, pl. facing p.22. Orthographic error for **Linda Brothers.**

Lynda Marie Rogers. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Linda Marie Rogers.**

Lynda Ruth Davis. Abbot's Nursery Catalogue, 1958, p.8. Orthographic error for **Linda Ruth Davis.**

Lynda's Own. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1995, No.135, p.12, Reg. No.448: Originated by Kenneth Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Jessie Burgess.** First flowered 1989. A pink (RHS.CC.62A), anemone form of 13 petals and petaloids, 8 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an average growing, bushy plant. Leaves olive-green, glossy, ovate, flat, margins crenulated, apices acuminate, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals notched, opening flat. Filaments mixed with petaloids. Flowers shed whole.

Lyndleia. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. Orthographic error for **Lindlei.**

Lynette Hooper. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.274: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia from *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes.** It first flowered 1977 as a 5 year old plant. A spreading, dense shrub with 10 cm x 5 cm, broad-elliptic, leathery, mid-green leaves. The large semidouble to peony, 14 cm wide, deep red, shading to black at petal edge, flowers. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Lynette Hooper Variegated.**

Lynette Hooper Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.22: A virus variegated form of **Lynette Hooper** - Deep red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lynkii. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.286. Orthographic error for 'Linkii' (**Kingii**).

Lynn Hairston. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2012, p.26; Regn No.2825; Regd by Mrs Louise Poe Hairston, Birmingham, Ala. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.177 with colour photo; Six year old chance seedling, first flowered 2008. A medium size, 9cm x 5cm flower, light pink in centre shading to dark pink or red at edges. Outer petals wavy, and photo shows pointed petals; Mid-green leaves are 9.5cm x 3.2cm. Upright, open growth at average rate. Flowers midseason.

Lynn Marie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.277, Reg. No.420:- A 7 year old seedling of White Giant, originated by Harold Larson, Orange, California, USA, that first flowered 1958. Plant growth is dense, upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7.5 cm. The peony form flowers are blush to rose-pink, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 60 petals. Flowers mid-season.

Lynne Woodroof. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Newest Camellias, 1957; Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25: An upright, vigorous, bushy grower with anemone form flowers. The sheer petals of blush, tinged lavender pink, have a delicate appearance. Originated in USA by Reg Ragland, California. Mid-season flowering.

Lysanta. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.42. Orthographic error for **Lysantha.**

Lysantha. *(C.japonica),* Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.376: From the single white (**Alba Simplex**) from the pollen of **Pompone...**the flowers, if possible, are more regular than the 'Buff' (**Incarnata**) or old double white (**Alba Plena**), red with a watery line and margin to each petal. Anonymous, Apr.1843, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.243: New camellia. We have received from the Dean of Manchester [Dr. Herbert], under the name camellia **Lysantha,** a seedling raised at Spofforth. Its maternal parent was a seedling from the old single red

(**Rubra**), ferlilized with the common striped camellia (**Variegata**) and was itself crossed with the myrtle-leaved variety (**Myrtifolia**). The colour is bright carmine with stripes of pale pink running down the centre of each petal. The outer petals are rounded and, when the flower is half open, are beautifully cupped; when fully expanded however, they fall back in the same manner as the old double white. The inner petals are somewhat pointed but fill up well in the centre. Synonym: 'Lysimachus'. Orthographic error, 'Lysanthe', 'Lysanta'.

Lysanthe. Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers*, 1843, p.86. Orthographic error for **Lysantha.**

Lysimachus. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidiceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Synonym for **Lysantha.**

Lytta. Morren Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Duca di Litta.**

M.

M. d'Offoy. Paul, 1871, *The Journal of Horticulture*, p.159. R. *Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1877. Abbreviation for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

M. de Annie van Langenhove. C. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Orthographic error for **Madame Aimé van Langenhove.**

M. de Cachet. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Abbreviation for **Madame Cachet.**

M. de Cauvart d'Hamor. G. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Orthographic error for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

M. de De Ambrose Verschaffelt. G. Mariotti, Nursery Catalogue, 1914, p.16. Orthographic error for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

M. de Lebois. G. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1926, p.16. Abbreviation for **Madame Lebois.**

M. de Louise van Houtte. G. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, p.16. Abbreviation for **Madame Louis van Houtte.**

M. de Pepin. G. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, p.16. Abbreviation for **Madame Pépin.**

M. de Rudolphe Abel. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Abbreviation for **Madame Rudolph Abel.**

M. de William de Proterve. G. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, p.16. Abbreviation for **Madame William de Proterve.**

M. de Wolf Groe. G. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, p.16. Abbreviation for **Madame Wolf Groe.**

M. Faucillon. van Houtte Catalogue, 1875-1876. Abbreviation for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

M. Francillon. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, ca.1930. Orthographic error for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

M. Grandiflora. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.199. Abbreviation for 'Myrtifolia Grandiflora', synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

M.L. Spencer. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2005, p.24 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2634. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2001. Originated by John L. Spencer, Lakeland, Fla., USA and propagated by Marine Cove Camellias, Lakeland. The light pink formal double flower has lavender shading and is 7.5 cm diameter. Flowers fall whole. Early flowering. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.44 and colour photo p.c6. Average upright growth. Light green leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

M. Paugam. F. Delaunay, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.32. Orthographic error for 'Monsieur Paugham', synonym for **Surpasse Nobilissima.**

M. Pendula. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.199. Abbreviation for 'Myrtifolia Pendula', synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Ma Belle. *(C.japonica),* Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987: Pink. Mid-season. Bears masses of pink flowers, Originated in England. ICS *Journal,* 2002, p.86, Reg. No.33: A seedling of **Bow Bells** x **Dainty Maiden,** originated in UK by Dr J.A.Smart, Marwood Hill, Devon. First flowered 1980 at circa 3 years. A bushy shrub of slow growth rate, with twisting foliage 6 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms very floriferously mid-season. Flower buds deep pink. Colour is deep pink, fading with age (RHS.CC.57A fades to 62A). Anemone form with few visible stamens, 5 cm across x 5 cm deep.

Ma-Dot-Cha. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.3, Inside front cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.230, Reg. No.915: A 10 year old

chance seedling that first bloomed 1962, originated by Mark S. Cannon, Dotham, Alabama, USA. The light green leaves average 10 cm x 5 cm. Plant growth is upright and rapid. Flower is peony form, similar to **Debutante,** and averages 14 cm across x 9 cm deep. Colour is pink and white with golden stamens. Flowers early. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* reports that it is the same as **Doris Freeman.**

Ma Fille Marguerite. *(C.japonica),* Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia*, p.13. Les Camellias Nantais. Originated by Jean Gouillon, Nantes, France in 1833. (Believed extinct.)

Ma Nao Cha. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.;* Yashiro, 1841 Reprint. Different reading for **Manao Cha.** Japanese reading 'Menocha'.

Ma-nao Chü-pan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Manao Juban.**

Ma-nao Shih-tzu-t`ou. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shancha Hua Tuchih.* Different reading for 'Manao Shizitou', synonym for **Damanao.**

Ma Nao Sung Tsu Lin. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Ma-nao Sung-tsu-k'o', different reading for **Manao Songzike.**

Ma Nao Sung Tzu Ke. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.143. Different reading for **Manao Songzike.**

Ma-nao Sung-tzu-k'o. Chuang, Mao-Chang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading for **Manao Songzike.**

Ma-nao Tsu-p'ao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Manao Zipao.**

Ma-yeh T'ao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Maye Taohong.**

Ma-yeh Tieh-ch'ih. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.202. Different reading for 'Maye Diechi', synonym for **Maye Taohong.**

Ma-yeh Yin-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **MayeYinhong.**

Mabel Blackwell. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958: White shading to soft pink on the margins of the petals. Medium sized, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers midseason. Originated in USA by Ralph E. May, Florida.

Mabel Bryan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.166, Reg. No.1083: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962, originated by Stephen T. Bryan, Mount View, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is variegated red and white with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 32 petals and 5 petaloids. The flower colour is variable, white or pink ground, spotted or striped red, occasionally solid red, occasionally fimbriated petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'Mabel Bryant'. Sport: **Mabel Bryan Strawberry.** Chinese synonym: 'Meibuer'.

Mabel Bryan Strawberry. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1989-1990, p.10: Sport of **Mabel Bryan.** Large semi-double. Red and pink stripes on a light pink field, veined deeper; lighter on edge. Blooms mid-season. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Mabel Bryant. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974-1975. Orthographic error for **Mabel Bryan.**

Mabel Morse Marshall. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.226, Reg. No.558: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Ben Marshall, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 7.5

cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), is 12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep and is dark red with red filaments and white anthers. The flower has 30 petals and 3 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Mabel Ragland. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.1, rear cover. Orthographic error for **Maybelle Ragland.**

Mable Barnsley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, pp.163, 165, Reg. No.1055: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by W.H. Barnsley, Apopka, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves averaging 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm. The anemone form flower is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals and 10 petaloids. The colour is rose-pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season.

MacArthur. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.27. Abbreviation for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Macayana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Mackayana.**

Maccayana Vera. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5. Orthographic error for **Mackayana**.

MacDonald. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.45. No description. Orthographic error 'MacDonell'. (Believed extinct)

MacDonell. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11. Corrected to **MacDonald** in the 1845 catalogue.

Macchuchelli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Machayana. *Notiziaro della Societa Italiana della Camelia,* No.4, 1992, p.17. Orthographic error for **Mackayana.**

Machettii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.143. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Macey Taylor. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni (US).**

Machi. (Town), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki: Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.86,147: Deep, rose form double white with gold anthers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Machi-akari. (Town Light), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.143, colour photo, p.248, description, as 'Machiakari': Medium sized, white, with a pale pink cast, open, informal double to semi-double with 24-28 petals, notched, translucent; stamens with orange-yellow anthers mixed with a few small, erect petals. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. Sport: **Tamayura.**

Machi-bito. (Expected Visitor). *(C.japonica),* Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1993-1994, No.243: Bright red single, tubular to trumpet form. Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Machiu. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Mackayana. *(C.japonica),* Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.96-97: Leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, rounded, curved in a cup-shape, thick, pronounced venation, strongly serrate, dark green, sometimes with patches of yellow. Flower, 8.5 cm across, double, rose colour, in the form of a star. Exterior petals are in 4-5 rows; those of the first three rows are oblong, rounded, others separate with small tips projecting from the petals apices and a veining of blood-red. The others are strap-like, lanceolate, narrower than the first, but also long and interspersed with those at the centre,

where the stamens have been converted to small, twisted, erect petals. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Mackeyana', 'Mackey', 'Makayana', 'Macayana', 'Maccayana Vera', 'Maclaynii'. Synonym: 'Mackayii'.

Mackayii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Synonym for **Mackayana.**

Mackei. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.51: Rose form double, bright rose. Synonym for **Makoy de Low.**

Mackensiana. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.7. Orthographic error for **Mackenzieana.**

Mackenzie Green. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2007, p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No.2701. A cross of *C.reticulata* **Arch of Triumph** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel** which first flowered 1988. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Garner, N.C., USA, and propagated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga. A 16.5 cm diameter, rose pink, semidouble to rose form double with golden anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season. Plant is upright with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2007, p.70 with colour photo.

Mackenzie's Mammoth. *(C.japonica),* Feast's Catalogue, 1858, p.17. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mackenzie's Tricolor. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.143. Synonym for **Fairhope.**

Mackenzieana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12. An extra large white from America. Jean Verschaffelt, 1862-1863, Price List, p.39 as 'Mackenziana': Pale pink spotted white. Orthographic error 'Mackensiana'.

Mackey. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Mackayana.**

Mackeyana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.96-97. Orthographic error for **Mackayana.**

Mackeyii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.143. Orthographic error for **Mackayana.**

Mackoii. Standish & Noble Nursery Catalogue, 1848-1849. Orthographic error for **Makoy.**

Mackoyi. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Makoy.**

Maclaynii. Downing Catalogue, [before 1858]. Orthographic error for **Mackayana.**

Maclenii. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Maconna. Sea Islands Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Madonna.**

Macquarie. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *What Camellia Is That?,* Macoboy, Stirling, 1997, p.232 with colour photo; Strong upright growth, more *C.sasanqua* than *C.reticulata* in appearance.Large semi-double flowers with crinkled petals, deep pink with a purplish undertone. Sprayed stamen centre. A chance seedling of **Dream Girl**, raised by Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Macrantha. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.109. Synonym for **Latifolia Nova.**

Macrantha Flore Plena. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Macrantha Fl. Pl. No description. Originated at Bibbiani, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Macrantha Latifolia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14. Synonym for **Latifolia Nova.**

Macrantha Superba. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.9: Peony form, salmon red, tinted deep red. Originated in Belgium.

Macrophylla. *(C.japonica),* Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, 1830, p.52. No description. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.128: There are offered for sale several varieties of Camellias under this name; the oldest has a single flower of little merit; the second has beautiful foliage and a little, insignificant semi-double flower; the third resembles **Humboldtiana** and the last, which I consider the true one, has leaves 13 cm. long x 10 cm wide, ovate, prominent venation and a beautiful green. The flowers are very well formed, cherry red with broad, rounded petals; those at the centre, rumpled, distorted and spirally arranged with some short stamens showing. Flower is about 8 cm in diameter. Note: This name has been used for forms of different camellia species such as *C.saluenensis* f. *macrophylla*, *C.sinensis* f. *macrophylla*, and *C.chrysantha* var. *macrophylla.* These have no relationship to the *C.japonica* cultivar above which originated in Italy. Sealy, 1937, *Botanical Magazine* named a form of *C.saluenensis* f. *macrophilla,* but later established that it was the cultivar **St Ewe.** See p.185, Sealy's *A Revision of the Genus Camellia,* 1958.

Macrophylla. *(C.saluenensis),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.113. Erroneous synonym for **St Ewe.**

Macula Perfecta. Chidamian, 1959, *Camellias for Everyone.* Orthographic error for **Maculata Perfecta.**

Maculada Perfecta. Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Maculata Perfecta.**

Maculata. *(C.japonica),* Prince, 1823, Catalogue, p.99: This has leaves spotted or blotched with white and double white flowers. Originated in USA by Fraser. Synonyms: 'Maculata de Fraser', 'Maculata de Frezer', 'Blotched Leaves', 'Maculata de Frazer'.

Maculata Alba Superba. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845: Peony form, white. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Maculata de Fraser. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Synonym for **Maculata.**

Maculata de Frazer. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue No.50, p.26. Synonym for **Maculata.**

Maculata de Frezer. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Maculata de Fraser', synonym for **Maculata.**

Maculata Grandiflora. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Maculata Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: By the arrangement of its numerous, erect and imbricated petals, it resembles a large, hundred petalled rose; to this is added a pink colour, streaked a pure white. At the centre it has upright, serried petals and it measures 12 cm or more in diameter. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Imbricated flower, sometimes silky rose with white stripes, sometimes white with red streaks, sometimes striped and marbled. It was originated in 1846 by M. Ch. De Loose of Ghent, Belgium as a sport of **Cruciata.** In 1849 van Houtte published the name 'Cruciata Nova, de Pronay' as a synonym. Other synonyms: 'Cruciata Panaché', 'Maculata Perfecta'(de Loose), 'Varische Vera'. Orthographic errors: 'Maculata Perfetta', 'Maculada Perfecta', 'Macula Perfecta', 'Manculata Perfecta'. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:53 gives this variety as a synonym for 'Contessa de Spauri' (as 'Spaur') but this is rejected as the evidence is not conclusive.

Maculata Perfetta. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1891-1892. Orthographic variant for **Maculata Perfecta.**

Maculata Superba. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 15. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.204, 235: Buds, very large, obtuse, scales green; flower over 9 cm. across, full, whitish rose with longitudinal streaks of deep cherry-red at the centre of the

petals. A formal double similar to 'Punctata Major'. Originated in England. See colour pl.142, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.*

Maculosa. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.I: This variety resembles a large, hybrid remontant rose. Its ample petals, the exterior rounded, those interior lanceolate-acute are spirally inserted but grouped regularly. The colouring is cherry-crimson, liberally streaked with white, with sometimes the white predominating. Originated in the USA and not connected with the Herbert 'Maculosa', a synonym for **Calypso.**

Maculosa. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Synonym for **Calypso.**

Macye Justice. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.240, Reg. No.673: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by the Justice Nursery, Fitzgerald, Georgia, USA. Growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with medium, light green leaves, 8 cm x 3 cm. The anemone form flower is 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 13 deep, velvet red petals and multiple, rose coloured petaloids, variegated white. Stamens have white filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season.

Mad. A. Van Wassenhove. van Houtte Catalogue, 1876-1877, p.169. Abbrevation for **Madame A. Van Wassenhove.**

Mad. A. Verscheffelt. van Houtte Catalogue, 1868, 123:55. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Mad. A. Verschaffeltii. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Mad. Aime. van Houtte Catalogue,1875-1876, 163:297. Abbreviation for **Madame Aimé van Langenhove.**

Mad. Aimé van Langenhove. van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:167. Abbreviation for **Madame Aimé van Langenhove.**

Mad. Ambroise Verschafelti. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. abbreviation and orthographic error for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Mad. Ambroise Verschaffelt. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1896. p.42. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Mad. Cachet. van Houtte Catalogue. 1873-1874, 150:32. Abbreviation for **Madame Cachet.**

Mad. Cealonie. van der Vis, Boskoop; Special Camellia List, 1964-1965. p.1. Orthographic error and abbreviation for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Mad. Cochet. van Houtte Catalogue No.106, 1909. Abbreviation and orthographic error for **Madame Cachet.**

Mad. Corsi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866. 110:30. Abbreviation for 'Madame Corsi', synonym for **Isolina Corsi.**

Mad. d'Offay. Oriental Importing Co. Catalogue. 1887. p.26. Orthographic error for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Mad. de Strekaloff. van Houtte Catalogue. 1872. p.363. Abbreviation for **Madame de Strekaloff .**

Mad. Domage. Linderman's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. p.5. Abbreviation for **Madame Domage.**

Mad. Dombrain. Oriental Importing Co. Catalogue. 1887. p.26. Abbreviation for 'Madame Dombrain'. synonym for **Mrs Dombrain.**

Mad. L. van Houtte. van Houtte Catalogue, 1879-1880. 184:239. Abbreviation for **Madame Louis van Houtte.**

Mad. Le Bois. Hume. 1948. *Camellias in America,* p.334. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Mad. Lebois. van Houtte Catalogue. 1872, p.364. Abbreviation for **Madame Lebois.**

Mad. Linden. van Houtte Catalogue. 1906, 307:240. Abbreviation for 'Madame Linden', (**Virginia Marini**).

Mad. Miellez. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:30. Abbreviation for **Madame Miellez.**

Mad. Pepin. van Houtte Catalogue, 1872, p.364. Abbreviation for **Madame Pépin.**

Mad. V. de Bisschop. Carter's Tested Seed Catalogue, 1957. Abbreviation for 'Madame Victor de Bisschop', synonym for **Le Lys.**

Mad. Verhaeghe de Naeyer. van Houtte Catalogue, 1881-1882, 194:246. Abbreviation for **Madame Verhaeghe de Naeyer.**

Mad. Verschaffelt. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.39. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Madalaina. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Madaleine. Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogo *nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Madalena.**

Madalena. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Madaleine'. (Believed extinct.)

Madaline d'Italie. Downing, 1858, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Maddalina d'Italie.**

Madalone. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.4: Formal double red, 7.5 cm in diameter. Blooms mid-season. Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Deep red, medium sized, formal double. Upright, medium growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by Hearn.

Madam Ancta Gropallo. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Madam Beauvois. Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture,* p.139. Orthographic variant for **Madame Beauvois.**

Madam Boschi. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Synonym for **Madame Rosalie Boschi.**

Madam Cachet. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.334. Orthographic variant for **Madame Cachet.**

Madam Charles Blard. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.31. Orthographic variant for **Madame Charles Blard.**

Madam de Strek. Deep Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II,* p.4. Abbreviation for **Madame de Strekaloff Deep Pink.**

Madam Dora. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic variant for **Madame Dora.**

Madam Faucilon. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for 'Madame Faucil-lon', synonym for **Caleb Cope.**

Madam Faucillon. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.334. Orthographic variant for 'Madame Faucillon', synonym for **Caleb Cope.**

Madam Haas. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944. Orthographic variant for **Madame Haas.**

Madam Hahn. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. Orthographic variant for **Madame Hahn.**

Madam Hovey. SCCS., Bulletin Vol.11, No.3, p.2, 1950. SCCS, 1952, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Madame Hovey.**

Madam Jannock. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, pp.5, 7. Orthographic variant for **Madame Jannock.**

Madam Kurtz. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.12. Orthographic variant for `Madame Kurtz', synonym for **Mary Kurtz.**

Madam Le Bois. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Madame Lebois.**

Madam Lebois. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic variant for **Madame Lebois.**

Madam Leonie van Houtte. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, 244:235. Orthographic error for **Madame Louis van Houtte.**

Madam Maintenon. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31. Orthographic error for **Madame de Maintenon.**

Madam Masson. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Madame Mason.**

Madam Niehart. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3),1943. Orthographic variant for **Madame Niehart.**

Madam Niehat. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Madame Niehart.**

Madam Nihart. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.5. Orthographic error for **Madame Niehart.**

Madam Pepin. Anderson & Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1918, p.76. Orthographic variant for **Madame Pépin.**

Madam Peppin. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Orthographic error for **Madame Pépin.**

Madam Picouline. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*. Orthographic variant for **Madame Picouline.**

Madam Strekaloff. Haskin's Nursery Main Catalogue, 1954, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madam Therese. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Synonym for **Impératrice Marie Therese.**

Madam Victor de Bishop. Haskins Nursery Main Catalogue, 1954, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Madame Victor de Bisschop', synonym for **Le Lys.**

Madama. *(C.japonica)*, Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16: White with pink outlines. Originated in Italy.

Madama Adelaide. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.179 (Index). Orthographic variant for **Madame Adèlaide.**

Madama De Ambrose Verschaffelt. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.179 (Index). Orthographic error for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Madama De Ami van Langenhov. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.179 (Index). Orthographic error for **Madame Aimé van Langenhove.**

Madama Oneto. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.25. Orthographic variant for **Madame Oneto.**

Madama Ulrich. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.21. Orthographic error for **Madame Ulrich.**

Madame Abby Wilder. *Notiziario della Società Italiana della Camelie* Mar. 1990, vol. XXVI, No.1, p.18. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder**.

Madame A Van Wassenhove. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1876-1877, 169:PP as 'Mad. A. Van Wassenhove': Very large flower, superbly imbricated, white, very slightly tinted with rose, spreading gradually to the centre which is carnation coloured. Originated in Belgium by Van Houtte. Abbreviations: 'Mad. A. Van Wassenhove'.

Madame A. Verschaffelt. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Madame Abby Wilder. Henricq, 1848, *Revue Horticole.* Orthographic variant for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Madame Abbey Wilder. Shepherd & Co. Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. pp.14, 15. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Madame Adèlaide. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse 1835, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:287-289. as 'Mme. Adèlaide': Shrub pyramidal; leaves resembling those of the double white (**Alba Plena**), a little more acute and serrated at the extremity, deep green; buds very large, like that of **Aitonia**; flower large, spherical, double, of a cherry-red; petals rounded, imbricated, some in the centre slightly distorted; those of the circumference, horizontal and those of the centre. erect. Originated from seed by M. Tamponet. Paris, France. See colour pl.46, Berlèse, 1841. *Iconographie.* Synonym: 'Madame Adelaide de France'. Abbreviation: 'Mme. Adèlaide'. Orthographic error: 'Madama Adelaide'.

Madame Adelaide de France. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.165. Synonym for **Madame Adèlaide.**

Madame Adele. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue. 1942, p.10 as 'Mme. Adele'. Synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon Rose**, as 'Stardust'.

Madame Adelle. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellia*, p.9. Synonym for 'Stardust', itself a synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon Rose.**

Madame Aimé van Langenhove. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue. 1869-1870, 129:167 as 'Mad. Aimé Van Lagenhove': Flower white, exceptionally well covered with a very vivid carmine network and all the petals are bordered with a white band. Abbreviations: 'M.de Aimé van Langenhove', 'Mad. Aimé', 'Mad. Aimé Van Lagenhove', 'Mme. Aime Van Langenhove', 'Madame Van Langenhove'. Orthographic errors: 'Madame Van Lagenkove', 'Madama de Amiè Van Lagenhove', 'Madame Van Langenhave', 'Madame de Ami van Langenhove'.

Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1868-1869, p.76: Imbricated flower, very full. white tinted blush, veined and spotted with rose and red. Lemaire, ed., 1868, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.15, pl.546: Originated as a seedling in Italy by Conte Bernardino Lechi. The flowers are above average in size, petals numerous. small, rounded, fully imbricated. The colour is a delicate pink, veined and dotted a more vivid tint with splashes of crimson. The *Floral Magazine*, 1868, pl.391: Large size, the general colour of light pinkish blush, each petal has one or more distinctive flakes of bright pink. E.G. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1868. p.70: Flowers finely imbricated, full, not thin. petals of good substance. round in outline, colour white, suffused with a warm, inner, blush tint and occasionally striped with rose or red. Won first prize for a new seedling at the International Exhibition at Ghent, March, 1868. Sport: **Virginia Marini.** Abbreviations: 'Mme. Ambroise Verschaffelt', 'Madame A. Verscheffelt', 'Madame Verschaffelt', 'Mad. Verschaffelt', 'Mme Verschaffelt', 'Mad. A. Verschaffelt', 'Mme Verschafft.', 'Mad. Ambroise Verschaffelt', 'Madame Ambrose'. Orthographic errors: 'Madame Ambrose Verschaffelt', 'Madama de Ambrose Verschaffelt', 'Madame Ambrose', 'Madame Werschaffelt', 'Madame Ambrose Verschaffelt'.

Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt Pink. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, pp.154, 155 as 'Mme Ambroise Verschaffelt Pink'. Synonym for **Virginia Marini.**

Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.143. Synonym for **Virginia Marini.**

Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.143 as 'Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt Var.': A virus variegated form of **Virginia Marini**. Pink edged and blotched white. Originated in USA.

Madame Ambrose. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1868-1869. Orthographic error for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Madame Ambrose Verschaffelt. Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878. Orthographic error for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Madame Ancta Gropallo. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.143. Originated in Australia. Orthographic variant for **Madam Ancta Gropano.**

Madame Annetta. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Originated in Italy by Franchetti. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Annie Maria Hovey. Feathers, ed., 1961, NCCS., *Bulletin*, 14(3):9 as 'Mme Annie Maria Hovey'. Orthographic error for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey**.

Madame Appoline. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Abbreviation for **Madame Appoline Guichard.**

Madame Appoline Guichard. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, ca.1920 as 'Mme Appoline Guichard': White, very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Originated in France by Guichard Soeurs, Nantes. Abbreviations: 'Madame Appoline', 'Madame Guichard', 'Mme. Appoline Guichard'.

Madame Bauhaud. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Madame Cormerais-Bahuaud', synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Madame Bauhuaud. De Bisschop, [before 1935], Catalogue pour horticulturalists & marchands. Abbreviation for 'Madame Cormerais- Bahuaud', Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Madame Beauvois. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1873-1874, 150:32, as 'Mad. Beauvois': A light rose coloured, formal double. Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.23, 1882-1883: A very pale pink, imbricated flower. Originated in France by Miellez. Orthographic variant: 'Madam Beauvois'.

Madame Boschi. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.46. Abbreviation for **Madame Rosalie Boschi.**

Madame Bosqui. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for 'Madame Boschi', synonym for **Madame Rosalie Boschi.**

Madame Bosschi. Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.65, 1869-1870, p.55. Synonym for **Madame Rosalie Boschi.**

Madame Boursault. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.45. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Butterfly. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Chô Chô San.**

Madame "C". *(C.japonica),* Dodd Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Madame C. Biard. Arnold-Foster, 1948, *Shrubs for Milder Counties*, p.25 as 'Mme C. Biard'. Orthographic error for **Madame Charles Blard.**

Madame Cachet. *(C.japonica)*, Lemaire, ed., 1872, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.19, p.241, pl.103 as 'Mme Cachet': A good shaped bush with average sized leaves, acute apex, serrate, thick, flat and strong, and of a good colour. The flowers are large with the petals regularly imbricated, orbicular with a notched apex. The colour is white with a transparent flesh tint, some petals touched with fine stripes of deep pink. This variety was originated from seed by M. A. Cachet of Angers, France. Abbreviations: 'Mad. Cachet', 'Mme Cachet'. Orthographic errors: 'Mme Cochet', 'Mad. Cochet', 'M.de Cachet', 'Souv. Madame Cochet'. Orthographic variant: 'Madam Cachet', 'Madame Cacket'. Sport: **Madame P. de Pannemaeker.** The cultivar described in SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* and *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* from 1947 and on, is not the valid variety, as it is a semi-double, not a formal double as shown in all early illustrations. This would seem to have originated with McIlhenny's release of an erroneous variety as listed in *600 Varieties of Camellias*, 1937.

Madame Cachet (US). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* erroneously as 'Mme. Cachet': White to flesh with some petals spotted or striped pink. Medium, semi-double. Medium, open growth. Mid-season blooming. McIlhenny's description, 1937: Semi-double, white with lemon cast at base.

Madame Cacket. Clibrans Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957, p.4. Orthographic error for **Madame Cachet.**

Madame Caleonie. Hewton, 1878, *Trees and Shrubs*. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Madame Calonie. E.B. Champernowne Catalogue, 1972-1973, p.3. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Madame Calusant. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Mme Calusant`. From the description this is synonymous with 'Madame Marguerite Calusaut Pink'.

Madame Calusant Variegated. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958 as 'Mme Calusant Var.'. Synonym for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Madame Calusaut. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.143. Abbreviation for 'Madame Marguerite Calusaut Pink'.

Madame Calusaut Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.143 as 'Madame Calusaut Var'. Synonym for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Madame Canaert. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Madame Canaert d'Hamale. da Silva & Filhos Catalogue, No.49, 1927, p.27 as 'Mme. Canaert d'Hamale'. Orthographic error for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Madame Cannart d'Hamate. Nantes, *Services des espaces, Collections,* 1980 as 'Mme. Cannart d'Hamate'. Orthographic error for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Madame Cannart d'Hamule. Shirley Hibbert, 1871, *The Floral World and Garden Guide*, vol.6, New Series, p.218. Orthographic error for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Madame Cannart D'Humale. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.143. Orthographic error for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Madame Cavalho. Lower Comb Royal Gardens Catalogue, 1977. Orthographic variant of 'Madame Cavallo', synonym for **De la Reine.**

Madame Cavallo. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*, p.92. Synonym for **De la Reine.**

Madame Cavallo (Pink Form). Turner, 1963, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.17, p.94. Synonym for **De la Reine Rosea.**

Madame Cavello. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Madame Cavallo', synonym for **De la Reine.**

Madame Chambard. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Madame de Chambord.**

Madame Charles Blard. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, ca.1920 as 'Mme Charles Blard': White, medium size semi-double to open peony form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in France by Guichard Soeurs, Nantes. See colour photo, p.122, Fair-weather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas* and p.55, Jean Laborey, 1986, *Les Camellias.* See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.24. Abbreviations: 'Mme Charles Blard', 'Charles Blard', 'Madam Charles Blard', 'Mrs Chas. Blard'. Orthographic variant: 'Mrs Charles Blard'. Orthographic error: 'Madame C. Biard'.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek. Fruitand Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.28. Synonym for **Frau Geheimrat-Oldevig.**

Madame Clausant Variegated. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958 as 'Mme. Clausant Var'. Orthographic error for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Madame Cochet. Charles Vuylsteke, 1899-1900, Trade Catalogue, p.7. Waterer Nursery Catalogue, 1930-1931, p.31 as 'Mme. Cochet'. Orthographic error for **Madame Cachet.**

Madame Coleonie. Newton's Nursery Trade Price List, 1978. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Madame Coletti Van Wassenhove. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.22. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Madame Colette van Wassenhove.**

Madame Constantine Tretiakoff. Law, Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Orthographic error for **Constantin Tretiakoff.**

Madame Cormerais. Treseder's Special Camellia List, 1968-1969 as 'Mme Cormerais'. Abbreviation for **Madame Cormerais-Bahuaud.**

Madame Cormerais-Bahuaud. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920 as 'Mme Cormerais-Bahuaud': Bright pink peony form. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in France by Bahuaud-Litou..

Madame Corsi. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV. Abbreviation: 'Mad. Corsi'. Synonym for **Isolina Corsi.**

Madame Cygasline. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Madame d'Offoy. *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Mar.23rd, 1891. p.404. Orthographic error for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Madame d'Ulrich. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic variant for **Madame Ulrich.**

Madame de Ami van Langenhove. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.144. Orthographic error for **Madame Amié van Langenhove.**

Madame de Beauregard. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia*, *essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.28. Grown in France by Henri Courtois, 1859. No description.

Madame de Bois. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Madame de Canaert d'Harnale. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69 as 'Mme de Canaert d'Hamale'. Orthographic error for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Madame de Cannart d'Hamale. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, ed., 1870, *L'I1lustration Horticole,* vol.17, p.225, pl.41 as 'Mme de Cannart d'Hamale': Obtained as sport of **Cup of Beauty** and grafted by M. Linden, Ghent, Belgium. The colour is an even, delicate pink, relieved by a border of white and band of light, salmon pink in the centre of rounded petals. The flowers are closely imbricated. Synonym: 'Pink Cup of Beauty'. Orthographic errors: 'Mde de Cauvart de Hamor', 'Madame Canaert d'Hamale', 'Mme de Cannart d'Hamale', 'Madame Canaert', 'Madame Canaert d'Hamale', 'Madame de Canaert d'Hamale', 'M de Cauvart d'Hamor', 'Madame Cannart d'Hamule'. Sport: 'Myrtifolia' (Australia).

Madame de Cauvart d'Hamor. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924 as 'Mde. de Cauvart d'Hamor'. Orthographic error for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Madame de Chambard. McIlhenny. 1937, 600 *Varieties of Camellia.* Orthographic error for **Madame de Chambord.**

Madame de Chambord. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia* as 'Madame de Chambard': Very double, peony type. Deep crimson. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Madame Chambard', 'Madame de Chambard'.

Madame de Champtoceaux. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; No description.

Madame de Louis van Houtte. Mariotti Catalogue, 1925 as 'M. de Louise van Houtte'. Orthographic error for **Madame Louis van Houtte.**

Madame de Maintenon. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'Madame Maintenon', renamed 'Madame de Maintenon' in 1945 catalogue and on: Large, cup-shaped, light pink, semi-double, 11 cm across, with a few white blotches. There are 4 rows of petals. Centre petals form a cup with several groups of stamens, filaments white, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, finely serrate, 7 cm x 3.8 cm. Originated in the USA at Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina. Orthographic variants: 'Madame Maintenon', 'Madam Maintenon'. Abbreviation; 'Mme de Maintenon'. For black and white photo see; Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.156. For another form see **Madame de Maintenon Variegated.**

Madame de Maintenon Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951 as 'Mme de Maintenon Var.': A virus variegated form of **Madame de Maintenon** - Light pink blotched white. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina.

Madame de Rambuteau. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1843, *Revue Horticole,* p.376-378, no description; Schweidweiler ed., 1843, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique Belge*, as 'Mme de Rambuteau': Very large, white, double, the petals of the circumference, very large, round, while those of the centre are elegantly contorted. Scheidweiler, Brussells, 1843, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, p.122: Flower more than 10 cm across, rounded, double, snow-white. Petals in 7-8 rows, broad, elongated, some indented, others entire. almost all dotted with red, The first 4 rows horizontal, the others broad, indented, twisted, segmented, forming a protruding corolla of a certain regularity. Synonym: 'Comtesse de Rambuteau'. Abbreviation: 'Mme de Rambuteau'. Originated in France by M. Tamponet, Paris.

Madame de Saumarez. Lenten, 1964, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.447 as 'Mme de Saumarez', synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Madame de Sèvignè. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione de Camellia*, p.42: Flesh coloured, all spotted and lined with carmine. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I: It is conspicuous amongst the perfections by its quite convex bloom formed of numerous petals, unusually convex, rounded, almost all equal, very regularly imbricated, all

of a vivid pink. The foliage is small. It is believed to be an Italian variety in spite of its French name.

Madame de Strakeloff. Volonte Catalogue, 1888 as 'Mad. de Strakeloff'. Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff .**

Madame de Strechhaloff. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madame de Streckaloff. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1915. Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madame de Streekaloff. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1891-1892. Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madame de Strekaloff. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.42: Admirable flower, bright, soft pink, the margins of the petals veined a more vivid pink; many slender, white lines cover the flower, with wide, yellowish white stripes on the central petals; imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III: We obtained this camellia from Italy. The arrangement of its petals with the exterior rows regularly imbricated, and the central rows irregular. The central petals are very small and imbricated, but differ to the exterior due to the spiral insertion of the intermediate petals. A delicate pink colouring is variegated by white stripes. Abbreviations: 'Mad. de Strekaloff', 'Madame Strekaloff', 'Mme de Strekaloff'. Orthographic errors: 'Madame de Strakeloff', 'Madame de Streekaloff', 'Madame de Streckaloff', 'Madame Strekaleff', 'Madame Strakaloff', 'Madame Stretakoff', 'Madame de Strakeloff', 'Madame Detr. Sekaloff'. Synonym: 'Madame de Strekaloff Variegated'. Sport: **Madame de Strekaloff, Deep Pink.**

Madame de Strekaloff, Deep Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4 as 'Madam de Strek. Deep Pink'. A deep pink sport of **Madame de Strekaloff** . Originated in USA.

Madame de Strekaloff Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Madame de Strekaloff .**

Madame de Vatry. *(C.japonica)*, Scheidweiler, ed., 1843-1844, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, p.123 as 'Mme de Vatry.': Almost 10 cm in diameter, full, white base with pink tints and a few red lines or stripes. Outer petals in 5 rows, ovate, rounded, indented, widely imbricated, central petals yellow, numerous, incomplete and intermixed with the stamens, tending to a peony form. Anonymous, Aug. 1843, *Revue Horticole*, p.376-378. Grown from seed by M. Tamponet, Paris, France. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.288: Leaves 9 cm long x 6 cm wide, acuminate, horizontal, venation of average prominence, finely serrulate, deep green; bud oblong, solid, scales greenish. Flower nearly 10 cm, in diameter, full, rose form, of a soft white with reflections of rose, and sometimes streaks or red rays, rare and small marks; outer petals in 4-5 rows, round-ovate, notched and imbricated, standing apart; centre straw yellow, incomplete petals in groups with stamens intermingled; corolla round with a tendency to develop into a peony form. Abbreviation: 'Mme de Vatry'.

Madame Debois. van den Heede, May. 1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.196. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Madame Detr. Sekaloff. Tregrehan Camellia Nursery, 1970 as 'Mme. Detr. Sekaloff'. Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madame Dickers. *(C.japonica)*, Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. No descripton.

Madame Domage. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pI.I: It was obtained from seed in Italy from where was received by M. Miellez of Lille, France. Its form

is that of a rose of perfect regularity, composed of numerous, rounded, imbricated petals with upturned edges of paler pink than the uniform, vivid pink of the background. Abbreviation: 'Mme Domage', 'Mad. Domage'.

Madame Dombrain. Hovey, ed., 1867, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Orthographic variant for **Mrs Dombrain.**

Madame Dora. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91 as 'Madam Dora'. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Drouard Gouillon. G.D. Bahuaud Catalogue, ca.1935. Synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Madame Du Bois. Champernowne Catalogue, 1972-1973. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Madame Dumoustier. *(C.japonica),* Bruneau Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Nantes, France. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Elisa Centurioni. *(C.japonica),* Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.113. Ibid, No.117, 1850, p.6 as 'Elisa Centurioni Marquess': Imbricated. Pure white, variegated blood red. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.16 as 'Eliza Centurioni': Large size flower, white with some splashes of blood red, imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II. The arrangement of its blooms in spiral, concentric lines, which are regularly imbricated, compact, small rounded and deeply emarginate. A pure white colouring, tinged a delicate pink at the centre with a few scarse spots of the same shade, medium size, formal double. Orthographic errors: 'Elira Centurioni', 'Elisa Centuriana', 'Elisa Centurion'. Abbreviations: 'Mme Elisa Centurioni', 'Elisa Centurioni', 'EIiza Centurioni'. Orthographic variant 'Marchesa Elisa Centurioni'. Sport: **Docteur Boisduval.** Originated by Borsone, Genova, Italy. André Leroy, 1873, *Catalogue. Des arbres, frutiers et d'ornement.*

Madame Faucillon. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as 'Madam Faucilon'. No description. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947: Light rose-pink, sometimes spotted white. Medium, full, symmetrical double. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. Medium, dark green foliage. Mid-season blooming. Abbreviation: 'Madam Faucillon'. Orthographic error: 'Madame Francillon'. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.52 gives this as a synonym for Caleb Cope but it appears to be rather the variegated form. Originated in USA.

Madame Félicie. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Imbricated pink, marbled and variegated white. Orthographic error 'Madame Feliere. Originated in Italy.

Madame Feliere. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Madame Félicie.**

Madame Feter. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1860. Orthographic error for **Mrs Fetters.**

Madame Feters. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Mrs Fetters.**

Madame Fetters. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:27. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Fetters.**

Madame Francillon. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue..Synonym for **Madame Faucillon.**

Madame Garland. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875 as 'Mme. Garland'. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Gouillion. E.B. Campernowne Catalogue, 1979, p.2. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Madame Grisi. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Guichard. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Abbreviation for **Madame Appoline Guichard.**

Madame Haas. *(C.japonica)*, Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1890: Formal double, light red, veined deeper, occasionally marked light pink in the centre. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves dark, glossy green, 8 cm x 5 cm, apex acuminate, coarsely serrate. Originated in France by E. Haas in 1879. Black and white photo, p.247, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.1. Colour photo facing p.114, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Abbreviations: 'Madam Haas', 'Mme. Haas'. Synonym: 'Mrs Haas'.

Madame Hahn. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.15 as 'Mme. Hahn': Rose-pink, semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: Large cup--shaped, bright pink mottled white, with petaloids. Vigorous, upright growth. Believed to have come from Japan to the Star Nursery, California about 1915. See black and white photo, p.246, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Sport: **Sierra Spring.**

Madame Hahn Variegated. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.31 as 'Mme. Hahn Var.'. Synonym for **Sierra Spring.**

Madame Harrison. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14 as 'Madame Harrisson': Enormous, white flower. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 40:309: Peony form. 10-11 cm across, milk-white around the circumference. The outer petals few in number, broad, loosely imbricated, notched. Those are, at the centre, of various shapes, numerous, intermixed with stamens which give the interior a yellow cast. Originated by Harrison, USA. Orthographic error: 'Madame Harrisson'. Abbreviation: 'Mde. Harrison'.

Madame Harrisson. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14. Orthographic error for **Madame Harrison.**

Madame Henri Bahuaud. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Laborey, 1986, *Les Camellia*, p.53 in a list of plants cultivated by M. Bahuaud in his nursery in 1900. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Madame Henri Cormerais. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Laborey, 1986, *Les Camellias*, p.52, colour photo: Medium size, white, semi-double to rose form double, 3-4 rows of imbricated, outer petals with the centre a mixture of stamens and a few petaloids and 2-3 small, crinkled petals. Originated in France by Bahuaud-Litou about 1900 as a sport of **Nobilissima.** Chinese synonym 'Heli Nüshi'.

Madame Henri Cormerias-Litou. Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, ca. 1925. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Madame Herbelin. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.42: Transparent, rosy white, delicately lined with pink; imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Madame Herman. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17: Circumference bright vermilion, centre pink; petals lined down the centre and lightly bordered; very beautifully imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1860. *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.IV: An Italian variety introduced two or three years ago, recommended for the pink colouring and good form of the blooms which measure at least 11 cm across and are composed of very large, biform petals, all regularly imbricated; the central ones ovate, full; the others, towards the circumference, fully rounded, scarsely emarginate. A few white stripes appear here and there on the pink ground.

Madame Hovey. *(C.japonica)*, Nicholson, 1892-1893, *Dictionary d'Horticulture*, p.478 as 'Hovey (Mme)': Medium pink, fading lighter in the centre. Large formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Synonyms: 'Ecstacy'(Hearn), 'Ecstacy', 'Ecstacy'(California), 'Nassisiana'. Orthographic variants: 'Madam Hovey', 'Mme Hovey', 'Mrs Hovey'.

Madame Ingrad. *(C.japonica),* Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.6: White, semi-double, medium size. Weeping growth, Mid-season blooming. Orthographic error: 'Madame Ingrid'. Abbreviation: 'Mme. Ingrad'.

Madame Ingrid. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Madame Ingrad.**

Madame J. Linden. Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.40, ca. 1904, p.70. Orthographic variant for 'Madame Linden', synonym for **Virginia Marini.**

Madame Jannock. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1 as 'Mme Jannock': Red semi-double, 8 cm diameter. Blooms mid-season. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Cultivation and Nomenclature,* p.51: Light red. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Early flowering. Originated at Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California as an unidentified plant imported from Japan about 1918 and renamed by the Jannock Nursery. See black and white photo, p.252, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens.* vol.I. Chinese synonym 'Jiannuoke Furen'.

Madame Jeanne Osmond. Anonymous, Aug.1843, *Revue Horticole*, pp.376, 378 as 'Mme Jeanne Osmond'. Synonym for **Mademoiselle Jeanne d'Osmond.**

Madame Jules Mechlynch. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue Suppl.#24, 1888 & No.25, 1889-1890, p.94: Double, delicate pink with carmine veining, edged white. Originated in Portugal by Alfredo Allen at Quinta de Villar d'Allen, Porto.

Madame Kurtz. Wilmot *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.12 as 'Madam Kurtz'. Synonym for **Mary Kurtz.**

Madame L. van Houtte. van Houtte Catalogue, 1879-1880, 184:239 as 'Mad. L. van Houtte'. Abbreviation for **Madame Louis van Houtte.**

Madame La Bois. Chandler & Son Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945, p.5-7. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Madame La Duchesse de Nemours. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.153. Orthographic variant for **Duchesse de Nemours.**

Madame Langelier. *(C.japonica), Proceedings of the RHS.*, 1861, p.167: Exhibited Mar.1860 at the RHS by Messrs J. & C. Lee, Hammersmith. A variety of fine habit, free blooming, producing large blooms. The flower is upwards of 10 cm in diameter, full, imbricated and reflexed, of a deep pink to pale rose colour.

Madame Le Bois. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Madame Le Bois Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for 'Madame Lebois Variegated', synonym for **Admiration.**

Madame Le Monnier. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.144. Orthographic variant for **Madame Lemonnier.**

Madame Leblois. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.4. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Madame Lebois. *(C.japonica),* Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole,* p.39: Very large, formal double; petals sometimes dark cherry-red, sometimes light violet red with dark, cherry-red margins. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II: Of French origin by M. Miellez; blossoms of medium size, full-bodied, perfectly imbricated. The colouring of the exterior petals, which are ample and rounded, is a deep cherry-red; the interior ones, which are sub-oval, are a beautiful pink. See black and white photo, pp.242, 244, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. Orthographic errors: 'Madame Le Bois', 'Madame Leblois', 'Madame Debois', 'Mme. Le Bois', 'Mme Lesbois', 'Madame Laboise',

'Madam Le Bois', 'Madame La Bois', 'Madame de Bois'. Abbreviations: 'Mme Lebois', 'Mad. Lebois', 'M.de Lebois'. Synonyms: 'Carl Rosenquist', 'Rosedale's Beauty', 'Carlo Rosenquist'. Sport: **Admiration.**

Madame Lebois Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*. as 'Madame Le Bois Variegated'. Synonym for **Admiration.**

Madame Leboise. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Madame Lemischez. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue, No.38, p.27. No description. Originated in France. Synonym for **Lemichezii.**

Madame Lemischez. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.4. Synonym for **Lemichezii.**

Madame Lemonnier *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, ed., 1883, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.30, p.59, pl.483: Originated by M. Lemonnier, from a seedling of **Lavinia Maggi**…perfection of form, the softness of its colour of pale cream, lightly streaked iridescent pink. The plant is vigorous and floriferous. Orthographic variant: 'Madame Le Monnier'. Originated in Lille, France.

Madame Léontine Mosca. *(C.japonica),* Sgaravatti Catalogue, 1896. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Lesbois. Wallace & Barr Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Madame Linden. Lemaire, ed., 1878, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.25, p.42, pl.308: A sport of the variety **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.** Synonym for **Virginia Marini.** This sport occurred in Linden's Nursery, Belgium and Franchetti's Nursery, Italy and were given different names in the same year. Orthographic variant: 'Madame J. Linden'. Abbreviation: 'Mad. Linden'.

Madame Louis van Houtte. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1879-1880, 184:239 as 'Mad. L. van Houtte'. A flesh pink sport of **Jenny Lind.** A first class novelty which was figured in vol.XXIII of van Houtte's *Flore des Serres* .... A very beautiful, large flower, imbricated almost to the centre, of the most mellow flesh pink, all petals edged with white and netted pale carmine with small carmine spots on some petals. See illustration on p.289, van Houtte's *Flore des Serres...*, vol.XXIII. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Belgium by van Houtte. Abbreviations: 'Mad. L. van Houtte', 'Madame L. van Houtte', 'Mme. van Houtte', 'Mme. L. van Houtte', 'M.de Louise van Houtte', 'Mme Louis van Houtte'. Synonym: 'Marie van Houtte'.

Madame Louise Mouthu. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Lourmand. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1910 as 'Mme. Lourmand': Large, single flower, pure white. Originated in France. Abbreviation: 'Mme. Lourmand'. Orthographic error: 'Madame Lourmond'. Synonym: 'Magnolyoeflora'.

Madame Lourmond. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.46. Orthographic error for **Madame Lourmand.**

Madame M. Calusaut Pink. Coolidge Gardens Wholesale List, 1942-1943, p.4, as 'Mme. M. Calasaut Pink'. Synonym for **Pink Calusaut.**

Madame Maintenon. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic error for **Madame de Maintenon.**

Madame Marguerite Calusant. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949 as 'Mme. Marguerite Calusant'. Orthographic error for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Madame Marguerite Calusant Pink. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949 as 'Mme. Marguerite Calusant Pink'. Synonym for **Pink Calusaut.**

Madame Marguerite Calusaut. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, 1948-1948, p.15 as 'Mme. Marguerite Calusant' - corrected to 'Madame Marguerite Calusaut' in 1950-1951 catalogue and thereafter. A white, striped pink, large, irregular semi-double with medium, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated as a seedling at Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Madame Marguerite Calusant', 'Madame Calusant', 'Mme. Margherite Calusaut', 'Mme. Marguerite Calusant'. 'Madame Marguerite Clausant', 'Calusant'. Abbreviations: 'Mme. Marguerite Calusaut', 'Marguerite Calusaut'. Synonyms: 'Marguerite Calusaut Variegated', 'Madame Margurite Calusaut Variegated'. Sport: **Pink Calusaut.**

Madame Marguerite Calusaut Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.144 as 'Madame Marguerite Calusant Var.'. Synonym for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Madame Marguerite Clausant. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Madame Maria Louisa Motie. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue No.43, p.35. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Madame Maria Louisa Motti'.

Madame Marie Louisa Motti. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.55. Orthographic error for **Madame Maria Louisa Motie.**

Madame Martin Cachet. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920: as 'Mme. Martin Cachet': Rose pink. Medium large peony form with creped petals. Onillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.3: Peony form, light red, very double and very floriferous. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Madame Martin Cochet'. See colour photo, p.61, Jean Laborey, 1986, *'Le Camellias'.*

Madame Martin Cochet. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Madame Martin Cachet.**

Madame Mason. *(C.japonica),* Nicholls, R.U. Nursery Catalogue, 1880-1881. Synonym for **Madame Masson.**

Madame Masson. *(C.japonica),* Brunning's Nursery Catalogue, 1876. R.U. Nursery Catalogue, 1880-1881, as 'Madame Mason'. No description. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.6 as 'Mdme. Masson': Pure white. Full and fine shape. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error 'Madame Mason'. Abbreviation 'Mdme Masson'.

Madame Miellez. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price Lists p.7. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:30 as 'Mad. Miellez': Imbricated almost always in a spiral; carmine rose, becoming brighter towards the centre. E.G. Henderson & Son, 1867, Catalogue, p.33: Crimson with white blotched. Orthographic error: 'Madame Niellez'. Originated in France by Pepin.

Madame Miller. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71: Soft rose-pink, veined, imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Madame Monique Peer. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1954. Name changed to **Monique Peer.**

Madame Movette. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Niehart. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5 as 'Mme Niehart'. No description. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.9: White flecked red. Medium sized, rose form double. Originated in USA at Azalea Glen Nursery. Orthographic errors: 'Mme. Nyhart', 'Madam Niehat'. Abbreviations: 'Mme Niehart', 'Madam Niehart'.

Madame Niellez. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.144. Orthogaphic error for **Madame Miellez.**

Madame Nyhart. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10 as 'Mme. Nyhart'. Orthographic error for **Madame Niehart.**

Madame Oneta. Auguste van Geert, 1863, Catalogue No.54, p.43. Orthographic error for **Madame Oneto.**

Madame Oneto. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.25 as 'Madama Oneto': Flower large, dark carmine; imbricated. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation: 'Mme. Oneto'. Orthographic errors: 'Madame Oneta', 'Madame Onetto'.

Madame Onetto. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for **Madame Oneto.**

Madame Oreta. *(C.japonica),* Giles Nursery Catalogue, 1881. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Orolle. *(C.japonica),* Sgaravatti Catalogue, 1896. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Madame P. de Pannemaeker. *(C.japonica),* Lucien Linden, ed., 1885, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.32, p.61, pl.554: This Camellia is a sport of **Madame Cachet** discovered by M. Linden. Flowers of average size, numerous petals, even, rounded, slightly bilobate, regularly imbricated, of a bright pink with paler venation, the colour fading to the edge of the petals which are bordered with white. Originated in Belgium.

Madame Paling. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanical Papers*, p.26. No description. Shepherd & Co. Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.31: Brilliant crimson, cupped. Originated in Australia.

Madame Patti. *Camellias at Eaton Hall*, 1939. Synonym for 'Angela Patti'.

Madame Pépin. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. From Pépin. Not described. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: A distinctive variety, the introduction of which we owe to M. Miellez ... Its blossoms, larger than medium, have a double form, two kinds of petals and triple colouring with perfect imbrication. The petals of the rows of the circumference are ample and rounded, full, a vivid cherry-red; the intermediate ones of similar form, are a delicate pink; near the centre they become suddenly smaller, oval, outspread in the form of a delicate pink dahlia, of a more delicate pink edged with white; at the centre they are smaller still, hooded, red with recurved edges. Originated in Italy by Sr. Pepin, Pisa. Orthographic errors: 'Madam Peppin', 'Madame Peppin'. Abbreviation: 'Mme. Pepin', 'Madam Pepin', 'de Pepin', 'M. de Pepin'. Synonyms: 'Madame Pépin de Pise', 'Madame Pépin'(Miellez). Orthographic variant 'Signora Pepin'.

Madame Pépin de Pise. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyéres...*, p.245. Synonym for **Madame Pépin.**

Madame Pépin (Miellez). Vervaene, J. Catalogue No.11, 1888. Synonym for **Madame Pépin.**

Madame Peppin. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1930, p.57. Orthographic error for **Madame Pépin.**

Madame Paucillon. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for 'Madame Faucillon', synonym for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

Madame Picauline. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Madame Picouline.**

Madame Picouline. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, Pl.II: Blooms above average in size, petals innumerable, serried, twisted all ways to form a maze; deep cherry-red. Full informal peony form. Originated by M. Francotte Sr. Liege, Belgium. Synonym: 'Akaroa Rouge'. Abbreviations: 'Mme. Picouline', 'Madame Picouline'. Orthographic errors: 'Madame Picauline', 'Madame Picoulini'.

Madame Picoulini. Jose Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9, p.56. Ingram, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.97. Orthographic error for **Madame Picouline.**

Madame Place. *(C.japonica)*, Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur 1'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.28 as "grown in 1856 by Henri Courtois". No description. Originated in France.

Madame Raymond Lemonier. *The Garden*, 1883. Orthographic error for **Madame Lemonnier.**

Madame Reuss. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p. 145. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Rambuteau. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Robillant. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Rosalie Boschi. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19, as 'Madame Boschi'. No description. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, pp.42, 43: Pure white, almost flesh coloured, very full double, imbricated in the form of **Incarnata.** Originated in Italy. Abbreviations: 'Madame Boschi', 'Madam Boschi'. Orthographic error 'Madame Bosqui'.

Madame Rothschild. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Orthographic error for **Elizabeth de Rothschild.**

Madame Rudolph Abel. *(C.japonica)*, Lemaire, ed., 1869, *L'I1lustration Horticole*, vol.16, pl.596: A variety from the establishment of M. Ambroise Verschaffelt, Belgium. It belongs to the class of perfections. The flower is large with petals rounded and oblong, pink with violet reflections and which have large, whitish streaks down the centre. Abbreviations: 'M.de Rudolph Abel', 'Mde. Rudolph Abel'. Orthographic error 'Madame Rudolpheafel'.

Madame Rudolpheafel. Shirley Hibbert, *The Floral World and Garden Guide*, vol.5, p.89. Orthographic error for **Madame Rudolph Abel.**

Madame Schmitz. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Streakaloff. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madame Strekaleff. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madame Strekaloff. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madame Strekaloff Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as an invalid synonym for **Bella Romana.**

Madame Stretakkoff. Dombain, 1865, *Floral Magazine*, 4: text following pl. Othographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madame Stretreloff. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Madame Tamponet. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, Aug.1843, *Revue Horticole*, pp.376-378. No description. Berlèse et al., May 1843, *Annales Royale d'Horticulteur, Paris*, 32:311-317, Yield of camellias from seed by M. Tamponet. Lemaire, Ch., 1843, *L'Horticulteur Universil*, pp.369-372; Scheidweiler, Brussels, 1843, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, p.122 as 'Mme Tamponnet': Flower 8-10 cm across, rounded, rose-form, milk-white exterior with yellowish

centre. Outer petals entire, elongated and loosely imbricated. Central petals ill-shaped, aborted and cramped in clusters, intermingled with stamens. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.109: Leaves 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, some round-ovate, others long, shell-like, twisted; buds obtuse, numerous, solid with green scales; flower about 10 cm across, full, round, rose-form, of a milk-white colour at the exterior and yellowish at the centre; petals in 6 rows, ample, long, entire, loosely imbricated; centre composed of deformed, aborted, tight groups of petals so that the corolla is in between ranunculiform and peony form. Orthographic error: 'Mme Tamponnet'. Originated in France.

Madame Therese. Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Synonym for **Impératrice Marie-Therese.**

Madame Tretiakoff. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1879, Catalogue, No.21, p.72: Magnificent pink variety washed and veined white with a broad pure white border. Originated in Russia by M.Tretiakoff.

Madame Ulrich. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845: p.42. No descripton. Ibid, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Immense pale red flower. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manual enciclopedico botanico:* Very large double of pale rose. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Blanche Ulrich'. Orthographic error 'Blanche Ullrich'.

Madame Valentin. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Madame Valentine.**

Madame Valentine. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Madame Valentin'. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Van Langenhove. de Bisschop Catalogue, 1935, p.10. Orthographic error for **Madame Aimé van Langenhove.**

Madame Van Langenkove. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920 as 'Mme. Van Langenkove'. Orthographic error for **Madame Aimé van Langenhove.**

Madame Van Longenhave. Vanderbilt, 1940, -*Camellia Research*-, p.5. Orthographic error for **Madame Aimé van Langenhove.**

Madame Verger. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Verhaeghe de Naeyer. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1881-1882, 194L:17 as 'Mme.Verhaeghe de Naeyer': Formal double white, shaded with rose and bordered pure white. Originated in Belgium by Louis van Houtte. Abbreviation: 'Mad. Verhaeghe Naeyer'. Orthographic error 'Madame Verhoeghe de Naeyer'.

Madame Verhoege de Naeyer. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.51. Orthographic error for **Madame Verhaeghe de Naeyer.**

Madame Verrier-Cachet. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud-Litou. Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920 as 'Mme. Verrier-Cachet'. No description. Originated in Fance. (Believed extinct.)

Madame Verschaff. Linden Catalogue, 1871, p.22. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Madame Verschaffelt. Verlot, May 1868, *Revue Horticole*, p.176 as 'Mme. Verschaffelt'. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Madame Victor de Bischop. The Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1983. Orthographic variant for 'Madame Victor de Bisschop', synonym for **Le Lys.**

Madame Victor de Bisschop. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Mme. Victor de Bisschop'. Orthographic errors: 'Mrs V. de Bisschop', 'Mrs Victor Bishop', 'Mrs V. de Bischop', 'Madame Victor de Bischop'. Synonym for **Le Lys.**

Madame Victor de Bisschop Alba. Jean Laborey, 1986, *Les Camellias*, p.78. Synonym for **Le Lys.**

Madame Victor de Bisschop Rubra. *(C.japonica)* de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Medium size, semi-double red. Late flowering. Originated by Roger de Bisschop, Belgium. Note: This name is illegal according to the *Horticultural Code* as it is part latin and originated after the cut-off date, 1959.

Madame Werschaffelt. Louis Leroy's Nursery Wholesale Price List, 1893, p.100. Orthographic error for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Madame William de Proterve. *(C.japonica)*, Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16 as 'M. de. William de Proterve': Flesh rose with cherry spots and white margins. Originated in Italy.

Madame William Thompson. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Mme. William Thompson'. Orthographic variant for **Mrs William Thompson.**

Madame Wolf Groe. *(C.japonica)*, Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16 as 'M. de. Wolf Groe': A lovely rosy white. Originated in Italy.

Madame Yves Latioulie. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.145: Lemon yellow. Formal double. Originated in France.

Madamoiselle de Libert. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.18. Synonym for **Schrynmakersii.**

Madaonna Pink. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Madonna Pink', synonym for **Comte de Gomer.**

Madarairi-kankashibori-mikenjaku. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Mandarairi-kanka-shibori-mikenjaku'. Different reading for 'Fuiri-kankashibori-mikenjaku'. Error for **Fuiri-mikenjaku.**

Madarairi-kankashibori-shiragiku. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Mandarairi-kanka-shibori-shiragiku'. Different reading for 'Fuiri-kankashibori-shiragiku'. Error for **Fuirishiragiku.**

Madarairi-kingyo-tsubaki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Fuirikingyo-tsubaki.**

Madarairi-kochotakai. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for 'Fuiri-kochotakai', corruption for **Fuiri-kochô-wabisuke.**

Madarairi-otome. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Fuiri-otome.**

Madara-otome. Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan.* Different reading for **Fu-otome.**

Maddalena. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, 40:226: There are two camellias sold under this name, one from Milan, the other from Brescia. The first is red marked with white lines, 10 cm. in diameter, formal double, crimson red with pinkish veins, (**Maddalena d'Italie**) the other is white occasionally streaked with red and resembling 'Punctata Major'. Franchetti, 1955, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.43: White with straw yellow streaks, imbricated. Synonym 'Procrastinans'.

Maddalena Benucci. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.25. From Florence. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.43: Delicate red tinted brighter at the centre; imbricated. Very distinctive leaves. Originated in Florance, Italy.

Maddalena Cajani. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 4:99-102. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Maddalena d'Italie. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:zz. No description. Von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien…,*p.46: Vivid cherry-red with even more vivid white veins. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17 as 'Maddalena'(Lechi): First class imbrication, outer petals bright pink, centre petals the same colour; intermediate petals pink with a white, satiny sheen, the entire flower striped with white. Synonyms: 'Margarita'(Lechi), 'Victoria Magna', 'Victoria Magnosa', 'Maddalena'(Lechi), 'Maddalena Lechi Vera', 'Maddalena'(d'Italie), 'Margherite Lechi', 'Marguerita Lechi', 'Margarita Lecchi'. Orthographic error 'Madelina d'Italie'.

Maddalena (d'Italie). van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33-15. Orthographic variant of **Maddalena d'Italie.**

Maddalena di Francia. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.43: Bright rosy pink, deeper at the circumference, central petals lined with white; imbricated. It is thought that this may be a synonym for Cachet's **Madeleine.** Originated in France.

Maddalena Lecchi. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Synonym for **Maddalena d'Italie.**

Maddalena(Lechi). van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. Synonym for **Maddalena d'Italie.**

Maddalena Lechi. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Maddalena d'Italie.**

Maddalena Lechi Vera. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.27. Synonym for **Maddalena d'Italie.**

Maddalena Legnani. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.26. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.43: Ivory white. Perfect imbrication. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Maddalena Leguani'.

Maddalena Leguani. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de Culture du Camellia*, p.112. Orthographic error for **Maddalena Legnani.**

Maddalena Manasse. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Castagnola & Casabona Catalogue, 1861-1862: Flower dark red, sometimes spotted with white. Imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Maddalena Manassi'. Originated in Italy.

Maddalena Manassi. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.74. Orthographic error for **Maddalena Manasse.**

Madeleina. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Madeleine.**

Madeleine. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Madaleine', 'Madeleina'. (Believed extinct.)

Madelin Nadeau. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.165, Reg. No.1027: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Harold Harwood, Americus, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with light green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 11 cm across x 7 cm deep. Crimson with yellow anthers and white filaments. Variable flower formation. Blooms mid-season.

Madeline Bayors. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.75: Light pink, large size, semidouble with irregular petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA.

Madeline Bryars. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in the USA.

Madeline Perrow. *(C.japonica)*, Turner, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.164, 165: Amongst the many old specimen plants is one which has borne perfect double, self red flowers. However for the past 15 years it has produced red and white, mottled blooms, intermingled with solid red ones. Originated by Perrow Jones, Thompson, Georgia, USA.

Madeline Roberts. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.88: Deep rose-red. Large anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Mrs C.H. Roberts, Adel, Georgia.

Mademoiselle. *(C.japonica),* Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mademoiselle Caroline. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7 as 'Mlle. Caroline'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Mademoiselle de Libert. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.196. Synonym for 'Sckrimakersii' (**Schyrnmakersii**).

Mademoiselle Jeanne d'Osmond. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1843, *Journal d'Horticulteur Pratique Belge:* Double, around 10 cm in diameter, pure white; outer petals broad, rounded and entire. Central petals numerous. *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 32:311-317. Raised from seed by M. Tamponet. Flower double, 12 cm diameter. Outer petals in 5 rows, pure white, rounded, some entire, some indented, the central petals numerous. Orthographic error: 'Madame Jeanne Osmond'. Abbreviation: 'Mlle. Jeanne d'Osmond'.

Mademoiselle Leonie van Houtte. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:107 as 'Madem. Leonie van Houtte': Latest novelty. Large, splendid flower, well imbricated, fleshy white, streaked and shaded rose, petals bordered with white. Originated in Belgium.

Mademoiselle Marguerite Barrat. Jean Laborey, 1986, *Les Camellias*, p.53. Synonym for **Mademoiselle Marie Barrat.**

Mademoiselle Marguerite Calusant. Hastie, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.51 as 'Mlle. Marguerite Calusant'. Orthographic error for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Mademoiselle Marguerite Calusant Pink. Griffiths & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List* as 'Mlle. Marguerite Calusant Pink'. Synonym for **Pink Calusaut.**

Mademoiselle Marie Barrat. *(C.japonica),* Crézé, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.1, p.18 as raised by Ferdinand Favre in France in 1862. Synonym: 'Mademoiselle Marguerite Barrat'.

Mademoiselle Marie Bouturlin. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888 as 'Mad. Marie Bouturlin': Originated by Sodini, Florence, Italy. Flower large, imbricated, perfect, dark red, inner petals clear, shaded violet on petal edge with blue spots. A new variety.

Madge Burt Miller. Synonym for **Madge Miller.**

Madge Miller. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias,* p.10: Synonym, 'Chandlerii Alba'- Pure white.; double. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium, white, incomplete double, 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Outer petals clover-leaf shaped, 3.8 cm wide x 3.5 cm long. Inner petals semi-erect, twist, swirl and intermingled with short stamens. Filaments cream coloured, anthers yellow-brown. Buds round to oval. Leaves mid-green, 8 cm x 4 cm, elliptic. Apex short and narrow, texture thin, serrations coarse, venation recessed and obscure. Plant habit, bushy, upright and medium in rate. Originated by H.K. Miller, Monticello, Florida, USA from seed of unknown parents. However believed to be a seedling of **Elegans** which it resembles in form. Synonyms: 'Madge Burt Miller', 'Chandleri Alba', 'Chandleri White', 'Chandleri Alba II'. For black and white photo see p.220, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Madge Rouse. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.30, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2331: Very large, clear light pink, anemone to peony form to rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by R. Dennis Rouse, Auburn, Alabama. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6 with colour photo: The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10

petals, 20-60 petaloids, bright yellow anthers and yellowish cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Madici. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic error for **Medicea.**

Madicea. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Medicea**

Madieana. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.28: Double, white; large flower. Originated in England.

Madina. *(C.japonica),* William Paul, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.2, 11:688: Flowers dark red with band of white down the centre of each petal, of medium size, flat, full, petals rounded. (Under exact or symmetrical flowers for Florists).

Madioanensis. *(C.japonica),* Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.104; Hovey, 1844, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Originated in USA.

Madison. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.182; Small white semi-double with vigorous upright growth. A seedling of *C.hybrid* **Snow Flurry**. Flowers early. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Madison Tea. *(C.sinensis)* ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.133. Miniature, single, light pink flower. Vigorous, compact plant has a crinkled leaf. Offered by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Madison's Holly. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.79. A large to very large pink peony form sport of **Francis Eugene Phillips**. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Unusual holly-like foliage with heavy serrations. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga, USA.

Mado-akari. (Sunlight through Window). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.11, colour plate 36: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Mado-no-tsuki,** medium size, 8-9 cm across, white semi-double with a massive cylindrical stamen cluster, making a double **Mado-no-tsuki.** Pure white early in the season, changing to pale pink in late season. No fragrance.

Madoka. (Round or Harmonious), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.161, p.81, description, p.136: Large flowered snow Camellia. Leaves very dark green, elliptic, shortly acuminate, roughly serrate, 7-8.8 cm long x 2.9-4.1 cm wide; petioles 5-7 mm long, hairy. Flowers single, red (carmine 21/1),5-6, loosely wavy, irregularly lobated petals; largest, 6.6 cm x 5.1 cm; stamens spreading, filaments creamy. Originated in Japan in the wild at Mount Zaôzan, Niigata Prefecture. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.246 with colour photo; English translation p.172.. Late flowering. Irregular, round leaves mixed with trumpet shaped ones. Zigzagged and bent growth. A natural seedling from a wild population of yukibata camellia (*C.japonica ssp. rusticana*). Named and released by Yoshitaka Fujii around 1985.

Madona. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.45. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.III: Orthographic error for **Madoni.**

Madona. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud, A.D., Catalogue, 1935: Peony form, flesh white. Late blooming. Originated in France.

Madona Ambroise. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.54. Synonym for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Madona Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud, A.D., Catalogue, 1935: Pale rose bordered with white. Late flowering. Originated in France by A.D. Bahuaud, Nantes as a sport of **Madoni.** Synonyms: 'Pink Madonna', 'Madonna Pink'.

Madoni. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, No.50, p.26. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846. No description. Oudin Nursery Catalogue,

1845-1846, p.45 as 'Madona': Large size, imbricated, pure white, carmine stripes. Auguste van Geert Catalogue. 1848, p.19 as 'Madonna': Very large size, irnbricated, pure white circled carmine. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* 40:81: A formal double about 10 cm across. White with a margin of pale carmine red. Petals in 6 rows, large, shell-like, serried and imbricated with admirable symmetry. Flowers of the above colours are usually quite variable and the modern cultivar associated with this name is a blush white formal double, pencilled and speckled rose. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, Pl.III. There is some confusion regarding the names 'Madona', 'Madonna', and 'Madoni' as, although the first and second have been used as orthographic variants of the third, they are the valid names of separate and distinct cultivars. 'Madoni' is an Italian family name, the others refer to the Virgin Mary. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Madonna Variegated'. Pseudonyms: 'Madonna', 'Madona'. Sport: **Madona Rosea.** Received an RHS First Class Certificate in 1865 as 'Madonna'. From Madoni according to Rovelli, 1852.

Madonna. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. A late blooming semi-double, vivid red marked with white. Originated in Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina, USA.

Madonna. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Paris*, 40:81 as a synonym for **Madoni.** In America this name has been used erroneously for **Comte de Gomer** and **Anna Frost.**

Madonna della Neve. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.121 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, white (RHS.CC.155D). Pale yellow tinge to central petals. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Giorgia Bianca', first flowered in 1995. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Madonna Pink. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.9. Erroneously used as a synonym for **Comte de Gomer.**

Madonna Variegated. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960 as 'Madonna Vari.'. Synonym for **Madoni.**

Mado-no-tsuki. (Moon at the window), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu* as white with reddish margins. Nobelius Catalogue, 1939, p.36: Medium size, semi-double, pure white, slightly tipped with pink; short, broad, pointed petals form a lovely bloom. Slender, spreading, vigorous growth, with round leaves. Autumn blooming: Yashiroda, 1950. Originated in Tokyo, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Chuangzhongyue'.

Mado-no-tsuki. (Moon at the Window), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Na'ohachi, ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e.* See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1967, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127 as a synonym for **Iori-no-tsuki** and **Rôgetsu.** Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* See following colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.51. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.14, p.7. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.58. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.85. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.33: Leaves broadly oblong, base rounded, cuspidately acute apex, side veins raised. Flowers widely cup-shaped; petals 5-7, laxly undulate and wrinkled. Stamen cylinder, large and simple with big, yellow anthers and style protruding above. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Very similar to, or synonym for, **Kamo-honnami** and **Manazuru (Chûbu).**

Mado-no-yuki. (Snow at the Window) , *(C.rusticana),* Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants,* p.17 as 'Madonoyuki'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Madre Teresa di Calcutta. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.122 with colour photo; Medium to large flower, semi-double with tall central column of stamens, pink (RHS.CC.57D). A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia)** x **Moshio**, first flowered in 1984. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Madrépora. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Regular rose form, white with splashes of vivid rose. Originated in Portugal.

Mae Robichaux. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Aug.1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, colour pl. and description, front cover: Large to very large, medium pink, semi-double to peony, with a striking glow. A chance seedling originated by Sam. & Ferrol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size is 15 cm wide x 10 cm deep with 16 large petals in 5 rows, yellow anthers and filaments. Mid-season blooms. Plant growth is erect and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. ACS. Reg. No.2028, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.92.

Maehata-shiro. (Maehata's White Camellia). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.84 with colour photo; A seedling of **Kantô-tsukimiguruma,** raised by S. Hisatomi, Japan, named in 2001. Small white tubular single. Columnar stamen cluster. Upright growth. Leaves large, elliptic, revolute at margins, and recurved at both extremities. Late flowering.

Maelaniana. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur 1'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.22. Orthographic error for **Maeleniana.**

Maeleniana. *(C.japonica),* Scheidweiler, 1837, *L'Horticulteur Belge*, IV, p.17, pl.73. Originated by Fr. Van der Maelen, Brussels, Belgium. Dull red, double with numerous centre petals. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.9: Imbricated with a central cluster, vermilion red, the centre usually washed with white. Orthographic variant: 'Maelenii'. Orthographic errors: 'Maeliana', 'Maelaniana', 'Maelenii'.

Maelenii. L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.10. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6 as 'Maeleni'. Orthographic variant for **Maeleniana.**

Maeliana. Scheidweiler, 1837, *Horticuteur Belge Journal*, 4:17, pl.74. Orthographic error for **Maeleniana.**

Maencii. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, No.118. Synonym for **Cardinalis.**

Mae-no-sode. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Mai-no-sode.**

Maester Rosea. Dombrain, 1864, *Floral Magazine*, 3: text following pl.147. Orthographic error for **Mastiani Rosea.**

Maestosa. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.274: The flower is 10 cm across and more, double, irregular, cherry-red, sometimes pale, sometimes quite dark. The circumferential petals, in 3 rows, are 6 cm x 5 cm, oblong-ovate, deeply notched at apex and cupped, finely veined deep red; those from the third row are deformed, small, numerous, strap-like, with fasciated and striped pinkish white. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, Pl.III as 'La Maestosa'. Orthographic errors: 'Maetosa', 'La Maetosa', 'La Maestoza', 'La Maestacca'. Received a First Class Certficate from the RHS. in 1869 as 'La Maestosa'. Synonyms: 'Maestosissima', 'La Maestosa'. Originated by Mariani, Italy.

Maestosissima. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. p.9. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.9: Imbricated, pale pink. Originated in Italy.

Maestro Secondo Casadei. *(C.japonica),* Italian CS, *Notiziario,* 2008, No.1, pp.4-5 with colour photo; Anemone form, diameter 9-10 cm x 5.5 cm deep. Petals 14, elliptic, blade smooth, margin serrate, slightly reflexed, colour RHSCC 52A. Petaloids 35-40 colour RHSCC 52A with variegations of 49D. 41 stamens dispersed among the petaloids, anthers deep yellow, filaments pale yellow. Leaves 8.5 cm x 4 cm, elliptic, apex cuspidate, margin finely serrate, upper surface dark green, lower surface light green. Raised by Vincenzo Bianchi, Zoverallo (VB), Italy, first flowered 2003. Flowers early to mid-season. Upright growth.

Maetosa. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Maestosa.**

Maffay de Lainatte. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue No.36, p.40. Orthographic error for **Maffeis di Lainate.**

Maffei. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Maffeis di Lainate.**

Maffei Lainatensis. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.10. Orthographic error for **Maffeis di Lainate.**

Maffeis di Leinate. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Maffeis di Lainate.**

Maffeis. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue,1852, p.21. Abbreviation for **Maffeis di Lainate.**

Maffeis di Lainate. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.10 as 'Maffei Lainatensis'. Regular snow white flower lined with pink. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.27: Flower white lined with rose. Regular form. Originated in Italy by Tagliebue according to Rovelli, 1848. Abbreviation: 'Maffeis'. Orthographic errors: 'Maffeis di Leinate', 'Maffay de Lainatte', 'Maffei Lainatensis', 'Mafiay de Lainette', 'Maffei'.

Mafia. *(C.japonica),* Alexander Dean. "Camellias", 1891, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 9:404. Sharp pointed petals and a very perfect flower. Originated in Italy.

Mafiay de Lainette. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue No.43, p.35. Orthographic error for **Maffeis di Lainate**

Magalhaes Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News,* No.103, p.22, Reg. No.347: Originated by Quentin Wollaston, Raywood Nursery, Delamere, South Australia. A virus variegated form of **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes** that was produced when this cultivar was grafted onto **Odoratissima** in 1970. The 12 cm informal to anemone, red flowers are marbled and striped with a white variegation that is spread evenly over the bloom and is specially high lighted when the flowers turn violet blue when grown in acid soils. (RHS.CC.71A). Flowers over a long period on a medium, upright plant. Leaves ovate, 9 cm x 7 cm, olive green, fine serrations.

Magali. *(C.japonica),* Sander's St Albans Nursery Catalogue, [before 1914]. No description. Louis van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1937, 380:35: Beautiful single flower of perfect form, a pure rose. Originated in Belgium by Sander and named for the sister of Roger Sander. Orthographic errors 'St. Magili, 'Magdali'. See colour photo, Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki, A propos Camellia,* p.13.

Magali Variegated. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4, as 'Magalie var'; Virus variegated form of **Magali,** Rose mottled white.

Magami. (obscure), *(C.rusticana),* Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanical Gardens *List of Camellias.* No description. Originated in Japan.

Magdaleine. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Magdalene.**

Magdalena. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.19. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.I. Orthographic variant for **Magdalene.**

Magdalena d'Italie. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.19. Synonym for **Magdalene.**

Magdalena Lechi. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1848 Catalogue, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy.

Magdalene. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.I as 'Magdalena': We received it a few years ago from Italy. A

bright green foliage of medium size sets off profuse flowering. The blossom is anemone shaped; that is with numerous, ample, rounded, bilobate petals all concave, upright and compact, of a vivid cherry-red colouring, veined in a brighter shade, intersected in the centre by a contiguous white stripe, bordered and fasciated pure white. Synonym 'Magdalena d'Italie'. Orthographic variants: 'Magdalena', 'Magdaleine'. Orthographic error 'Magdelaine'.

Magdali. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections.* 1980. Orthographic error for **Magali.**

Magdelaine. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.55. Orthographic error for **Magdalene.**

Magderii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Magteri.**

Magenta. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. No description, Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Magestosa de Villar. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45; Formal double, salmon pink, streaked and blotched with white. Oliviera Jr., 1873, *Jornal Horticolo Pratica*, 4:51-52: Formal double, salmon rose with stripes and splashes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Maggie. E.T.Cook Catalogue, 1899-1900, pp.234-235. Abbreviation for 'Pauline Maggie', orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Maggie Bush. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, No.2, Reg. No.1968: A very large orchid pink, semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Cornelian' [**Damanao**] x **Jean Pursel**). Blooms mid-season. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size is 17.5 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid.

Magharita. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist -Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.145. Orthographic error for 'Margharita', synonym for **Campbellii (Guichard).**

Maghutinin. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Maghuttina.**

Maghutinna. Peer, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55 footnote. Orthographic error for **Maghuttina.**

Maghuttina. *(C.japonica)*, Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1910: White, medium size, formal double. Originated in France by Guichard Soeurs, Nantes. Orthographic errors: 'Maghutinin', 'Maghutinna'.

Magic City. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.94, Reg. No.902: This peony form, chance seedling first bloomed 1961 at the age of 7 years. Originated by Dr Robert T. Cale, Hueytown, Alabama, USA, its colour is fire truck red, variegated, with yellow anthers and white filaments. Bloom is 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 95 petals. The white variegation is moired. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo front cover, ACS, 1965, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.4. Synonym: 'Magic City Variegated'. Orthographic error: 'Magpie City', Chinese synonym: 'Moshucheng'.

Magic City Variegated. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.1 as 'Magic City V.'. Synonym for **Magic City.**

Magic Moments. *(C.japonica)*, Dekker, 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.2: Originated by Harvey Short, Pasadena, California, USA. A seedling of 'English Magnoliaeflora', ('Fléur de Pêché') (**Fleur Dipater**). This is a soft, clear peach pink, very large, semi-peony with two rows of guard petals, building to a higher centre, almost hiding yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season on an upright, compact plant with large, ovate, rounded leaves.

Magic Touch. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.125 with colour photo, Regn No.2914; Originated and registered by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta Ga. A 10 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Large size, 12cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is semidouble to loose anemone form, and soft pink. Light gold anthers and pink filaments. Flowers fall whole. Upright plant with average growth. Mid-green leaves average 7cm x 3.8cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason.

Magna Dux Etruriae. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846. Synonym for **Granduchessa d'Etruria.**

Magnaflora. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Magniflora.**

Magnaflora Plena. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Orthographic error for **Magniflora Plena.**

Magnanima. *(C.japonica),* Bergami Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Magnard de Lavalette. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.13: The form of **Triumphans.** Globular, purplish red. Originated in Belgium.

Magneana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Magnifii. Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.217. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Magnifica. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.3: White variegated with pink. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5: White variegated with pink. Superb. Originated by Negri, Italy. Synonyms: 'Alba Superba', 'Magnifica Alba', 'Magnifica Plena', 'Magnificans Alba', 'Magnificans'.

Magnifica. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nel Camelie*, pl.43. No description. Ridolfi Catalogue, 1848, p.7: Dark red double. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Magnifica Alba. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for Negri's **Magnifica.**

Magnifica de Fiaes. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, as 'Magnifica (Fiaes)'; Anemone form, scarlet or dark orange red. A.d'Almeida Catalogue, 1892. No description. Originated in Portugal.

Magnifica Maiden Blush. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogo, 1855, p.6 as 'Magnifica Meiden Blush'. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Magnifica Nova. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.* vol.2, pl.147. Synonym for **Magnifica Rubra.**

Magnifica Plena. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.9. Synonym for **Magnifica.**

Magnifica Rosea. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.260: Flower, formal double, sometimes rose-form, regular, 10-11 cm. across, pure carmine red; petals in 8-9 rows, numerous, large, rounded or notched at apex; full, similar to **Lowii**. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Tancredi', 'Tancredo', 'Tancréde'.

Magnifica Rosea Nova. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Magnifica Rosea Striata. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Magnifica Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840. *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.190-192, 234: Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan. The leaves are over 5 cm. wide x 7 cm long, oval, strongly serrated, dark green; the bud is round, flattened, the scales blackish at the base, whitish at apex. The flower

is over 9 cm across, salmon red. The exterior petals, in several rows, are wide,, short, irregular, reflexed; the following ones are small, of the same form, numerous, in irregular groups, confused and mixed with sterile stamens and forming a wide, convex flower, similar in form to **Lefévriana.** Synonyms: 'Magnifica Nova', 'Magnifica. Rubra d'Italie'. See colour pl.IV, Book IV, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie.*

Magnifica Rubra d'Italie. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. Synonym for **Magnifica Rubra.**

Magnificans. Standish & Noble Nursery Catalogue, 1848-1849. Synonym for **Magnifica.**

Magnificans Alba. *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1841. Advert. of T. Ansell, Camden Town, England. Synonym for **Magnifica.**

Magnificans Smith's. *(C.japonica)*, Standish & Noble Nursery Catalogue, 1848-1849. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Magnificat. *(C.japonica)*, Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.34. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Magnificens. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, p.119-120. Orthographic error for **Magnificent.**

Magnificent. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:41, as 'Magnificent'(C.Borghi): Large flower, intensely imbricated, colour deep lake to rose and white at the circumference. Verschaffelt, 1856. *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I: Blossoms of the largest size, of a velvety pink, growing whiter towards the centre; a distinctly double floral form - that of the circumference and middle parts having the petaline arrangement of the perfections; while that of the centre forms a rose. The petals of the first row are all rounded, emarginate, outspread, while, at the centre, they are slightly ruffled. Originated in Italy by Borghi. Orthographic error: 'Magnificens'.

Magnificent (C. Borghi). van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:41. Synonym for **Magnificent.**

Magnificent (Naidong). *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47 as 'Magnificent'; Red gem pendent form, red flower, cupped form.

Magnificent (Chandler's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14. Synonym for **Superba** as 'Superba'(Palmer's).

Magnifii. Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, p.10. Synonym for **Saccoi Nova.**

Magniflora. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1831, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris*, 9:47: "Camellia 'Magniflora' en fruit." No description. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.66, as 'Mastersii' or 'Master's Double Red' or **Magniflora:** Cherry-red bordering, first on crimson, but later, poppy red. The petals of its circumference, imbricated in 3 rows, are notched, cordiform, convex and reflexed at the edge; those in the centre are wide, rose-shaped, small, rounded and short, some curled. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.90 as 'Masterii': Leaves rounded, acuminate and dark green: buds elongate with reddish scales: flower 9 cm across, full, well formed, of deep cherry-red or deep crimson; exterior petals oblong, cordiform, convex and recurved; those at the centre smaller and strap shaped, not numerous, some white marks. In this publication 'Master's Double Red' was treated as a separate cultivar, but the 1841, *Iconographie,* pl.66, combined them as the same variety. Synonyms: 'Mastersii', 'Master's Double Red', 'Mesteri', 'Splendens'(Magniflora). Orthographic errors: 'Marter's Double Red', 'Magnaflora', 'Masteri'. Originated in England.

Magniflora Plena. *(C.japonica)*, Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9 as 'Magnaflora Plena'. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.103, 110, 130: Leaves large, oval, thick, still, glossy, reflexed, dark green; flower very double, regular, 9 cm across, of a deep cherry-red approaching a poppy colour; exterior petals imbricated in 3 rows, very broad,

crenate; those at the centre, rounded, regularly arranged. Orthographic error: 'Magnaflora Plena'. Originated in England by Hamet, Clapham.

Magniflora Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.128 as 'Magniflora Simpl'.: Flower large, cherry red, single. A sedling raised in France by M. Tamponet, Paris.

Magnolia. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.16: Semi-double, medium size, vivid rose. Da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Red sport of 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**). Originated in Portugal. Renamed 'Magnoliaeflora Rubra' in 1963. The same sport occured in the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California and was named 'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora' in Nuccio's 1989-1990 catalogue. The same sport has also occured in Japan where it was named 'Tennyo-no-mai'. Another synonym is 'Magnolia Rubra'. Note: The cultivar **Benihagoromo** from Japan is not related to **Magnolia.**

Magnólia (A.M. da Silva). *(C.japonica),* Catalogue No.84, 1949, p.18, ref 68A; Flowers similar to Magnolias, dark pink. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.95 with colour photo; Red, semi-double, medium size, Blooms mid-season. Originated in Portugal in 1948 as a sport of **Hagoromo**. May be the same as the American **Magnolia.**

Magnolia Alba. Waterhouse, 1965, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IV, No.2, p.16. Synonym for **Yukimiguruma.**

Magnolia Blush. *(C.japonica),* SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.71: Originated by Max Schultz, Edwardstown, South Australia. White centre shading to blush to red on outer edge. Large semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Slow growth.

Magnolia Camellia. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan* S*hancha Hua.* Western Synonym for **Yulan Cha.**

Magnolia Flora. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora', synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Magnolia Flora Alba. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Alba', synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Magnolia King. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.18. Synonym for **Gigantea.**

Magnolia King Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II,* p.4. Synonym for **Gigantea Red.**

Magnolia Moon. *(C.synaptica)* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.195. White, very large and very fragrant. Vigorous spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA. Note: The stated parentage is most unlikely to be correct. *C.synaptica* is closely allied to *C.tsaii,* and has similar sized tiny flowers. Plants distributed in the USA as *C.synaptica* appear to be a form of *C.yunnanensis.*

Magnolia Number 25. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942 as 'Magnolia No.25'; An unusually large, cup-shaped, peony formed flower of the deepest red. It has short stamens in the centre and measures 13-15 cm across. Rounded, deep green foliage and slow symmetrical growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA.

Magnolia Pixie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2674. A chance seedling that first flowered 1971. Originated by Magnolia Plantation & Gardens, Charleston, S.C., USA. The 5 cm diameter, vibrant pink, semi-double flower has yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant is upright and open, with average growth rate. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006 p.60 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 6.5 cm x 2.5 cm.

Magnolia Queen. Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Priscilla Brooks.**

Magnolia Queen Pink. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.56: Deep pink sport of **Priscilla Brooks** as 'Magnolia Queen'. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Synonym: 'Magnolia Queen Sport'.

Magnolia Queen Sport. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7. Synonym for **Magnolia Queen Pink.**

Magnólia Rosa. *(C.japonica)*, Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, No.103, 1968-1969, p.27, ref 138: Salmon pink semi-double. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, O Mundo da Camélia, p.95 with colour photo; Medium size, blooms early to late. Originated in Portugal in 1968. Orthographic variants: 'Rose Magnolia', 'Rose Pink Magnolia', 'Magnolia Rose', 'Magnoliflora Rosea'..

Magnólia Rubra. Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No. 105, 1970-1971, p.27, ref 141. Red. Synonym for **Magnólia (A.M da Silva).**

Magnoliaeflora. Becalli, 1886, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 31 of 2nd ser.4, pp.13-15. This is the Japanese cultivar **Hagoromo**, imported into Italy and renamed. Orthographic errors: 'Magnolia Flora', 'Magnoliaflora'. The correct orthography of this name is 'Magnoliiflora'. Note this cultivar has been confused with 'Celtic Rosea', 'Fléur de Pêché' and 'Cho-no-hagasane'.

Magnoliaeflora (I). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.4 as 'Magnoliaef.(I)'. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora (I)', pseudonym for 'Celtic Rosea'.

Magnoliaeflora (II). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.4 as'Magnoliaef.(II)'. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora (II), pseudonym for 'Fléur de Pêché'.

Magnoliaeflora Alba. Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Alba', synonym for **Miyakodori.** Orthographic error: 'Magnolia Flora Alba'. Synonyms: 'Magnoliaeflora White', 'Magnoliaeflora Alba I'.

Magnoliaeflora Alba 1. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.23. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Alba 1', synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Magnoliaeflora Alba 2. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.23. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Alba 2'. Synonym for **Furansujiro.**

Magnoliaeflora Bianca. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1987-1988. p.13, with colour photo. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Bianca', synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Magnoliaeflora (English). Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, [before 1945] as 'Magnolia Flora'(English). Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora'(English), synonym for 'Fléur de Pêché' as 'Peach Blossom'.

Magnoliaeflora Flora. Tammia Nursery Catalogue. 1965-1966. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora', synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Magnoliaeflora (Kiyono's). SCCS., 1946. *Camellias*, p.14. Orthographic error for Magnoliiflora', synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Magnoliaeflora Pink. Doty & Doerner Catalogue, 1950 as 'Magnoliaflora Pink'. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Pink'; synonym for 'Fléur de Pêché' (**Fleur Dipater**).

Magnoliaeflora Rosa. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1987-1988. p.13, colour photo. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Pink'; synonym for 'Fléur de Pêché'.

Magnoliaeflora Rossa. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985, p42. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Rosa'; synonym for 'Fléur de Pêché'.

Magnoliaeflora Rubra. Urquhart. 1956, *The Camellia* in discussion on 'Magnoliaeflora' ('Magnoliiflora). Synonym for **Magnolia.**

Magnoliaeflora Southern. Valley Garden Supplies Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Southern'; synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Magnoliaeflora White. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue. 1942 as 'Magnoliaflora White'. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora White'; synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Magnoliaflora. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora'; synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Magnoliaflora Alba. Valley Garden Supply Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora Alba'; synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Magnoliflora. Lord, 1986, *The Plant Finder*, p.60. Orthographic error for 'Magnoliiflora'; synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Magnoliiflora. Waterhouse, 1977, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.64, p.18. Correct botanical latin for 'Magnoliaeflora'; synonym for **Hagoromo.** Chinese synonym: 'Mulanwang'.

Magnoliiflora Alba. Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.26 as 'Magnoliaeflora Alba'. Synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Magnoliiflora Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.146. Synonym for 'Fléur de Pêché'.

Magnoliiflora (England). Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.146. Synonym for 'Fléur de Pêché' as 'Peach Blossom'.

Magnoliiflora (Southern). Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.146, Synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Magnoliiflora Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.146. Synonym for **Magnolia.**

Magnoliiflora White. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1942 as 'Magnoliaflora White'; synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Magnolissifera. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Synonym for 'Celtic Rosea'.

Magnolissiflora. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Synonym for 'Celtic Rosea'.

Magnosa. van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, No.144. Synonym for **Magdalene.**

Magpie City. Loder, 1970, RHS., *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Orthographic error for **Magic City.**

Magrantha. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Macrantha'; synonym for **Latifolia Nova.**

Magriço. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Formal double. Pale, delicate rose colour, striped white. Originated in Portugal.

Magteri. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.209-210 as 'Magterii': Leaves 6.8 cm wide x 8.1 cm. long, thick, pronounced venation, uneven serrations; buds oval with green scales; flowers over 8 cm across, full, with a rose ground, striped and peppered a deep cherry-red, exterior petals in 3 rows, wide, flat. twisted, reflexed, notched, those of the centre, numerous, twisted, serried, long and forming a flower resembling **Colvillii.** See pl.171, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2. Orthographic error 'Magderii'. Originated 1835 by Baron Reinders, Brussels, Belgium.

Magu Shoutao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.44 with colour photo; Synonym for **Shoutao.**

Mahas. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.21. Synonym for **Lowii.**

Mahata. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Mihata.**

Mahdenblusch. Anonymous, 1843, *Horticulteur Belge Jornal Garden Amateurs.* Orthographic variant for 'Maiden's Blush'; synonym for **Incarnata.**

Mahelani. Prince & Co Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Mahleni.**

Maheli. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Mahleni.**

Mahelenii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Orthographic error for **Mahleni.**

Mahleni. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie.* ed.2, pp.190, 234: Leaves 6 cm wide x 13.5 cm long, twisted at apex, prominent venations, irregular serrations, dark green; buds oblong, scales pale green; flower 10.8 cm across, full, orange red, petals of exterior rows, wide, over 5.4 cm, not very numerous, well imbricated, notched, those of the interior, very narrow, long-oval, spoon shaped, centrally there are 3 or 4 similarly narrow, erect and long petals. Colour off-white. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Mahelani', 'Mahelenii', 'Maheli'.

Mahogany Glow. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.79: (Seedling of **Covina** x **Kuro-tsubaki**). Raised by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. The flower is 7.5-8.5 cm across, formal double of dark red. Foliage the same as **Kuro-tsubaki.**

Mahomet. *(C.japonica),* Naudin, Apr.1847, *Revue Horticole*, pp.159, 160. M. Porcher obtained a silver medal for a collection of camellias which included Mahomet. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Mahometa. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Mahometto.**

Mahometo. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Mahometto.**

Mahometto. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.9: Well imbricated, velvety, blackish red. One of the most beautiful known. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia*, p.112. Orthographic variants 'Mahometo' and 'Mahometa'.

Mahoroba. (Excellent, Good Country). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.170 with colour photo; Large formal double, imbricated petals, deep pink bordered white. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick. Vigorous, upright growth. A cross of **Beni-hagoromo** x **Etenraku**, named and released by Soshin Hirai in 2007. Orthographic error 'Mahonoba'.

Mahotiana Alba. Gexplant, Angers Catalogue, 1970-1971. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Mahratta. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.255. No description. *What Camellia Is That?,* Macoboy, Stirling, 1997, pp38-39 with colour photo; Loose peony form, hot pink, outer petals somewhat recurved. Pink and gold stamens mixed with inner petals.

Mai. (Dancing), (*C.rusticana*), Ô'oka, Tokuji, 1985-1986, *Chinka-en:* Catalogue. On the cover page and p.2: Small red, campanulate single. Very early flowering. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.201, colour photo and description: Small size, red, campanulate single with 5 irregular petals and a central, yellow stamen column. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic to broad-ovate, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Hinazuru.**

Mai Tai. (*C.reticulata* Hybr.), ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2111: Miniature size, soft, baby pink, semi-double, chance seedling of **Nuccio's Ruby.** Originated by Houghton Hall, California, USA.

Maibulide. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Barbara McBride.**

Maid of Honor. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Shell pink. Medium large, formal double. Medium, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Maid of Mist. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7. Abbreviation for **Maid of the Mist.**

Maid of Orleans. *(C.japonica),* Rubel, 1933, Wholesale Price List, No.60 and Choice Pot Grown Camellias, 1933, List No.63: Double white, rose form, striped with rose-pink. Has rose coloured sports. For colour pl. see Hume, 1946, *Camellias of America,* facing p.37, erroneously as 'Countess of America' and Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.93 for black & white photo. Synonyms: 'Countess of Orkney'(United States), 'Mackenzie Variegated'. Erroneously equated with **Countess of Orkney** and **Americana.**

Maid of the Mist. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.321 Reg. No.170: An 11 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1948. Plant growth is slow and compact. Leaves large, rounded, green. Flower buds very large, white. Flowers incomplete doubles with small petaloids, similar to **Elegans**, with 50-60 petals. Colour white. Size 13-15 cm. across, Early flowering. Abbreviation: 'Maid of Mist'.

Maiden. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Synonym for **Kumasaka.**

Maiden. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.255: Single, white with light pink tipped petals. Originated in USA.

Maiden Blush. Merten & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Maiden Blush. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries Catalogue, 1951-1952. Orthographic variant for the sasanqua **Maiden's Blush.**

Maiden Lane. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.201, Reg. No.440: An 8 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1957; originated by Camelliana, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid. The dark green leaves are 8 cm. long x 3.8 cm, wide. The clear, light pink flowers are semi-double, 8.5 cm. across x 7 cm deep and have long, narrow petals, overlapping each other to form a pine-cone effect. Flowers mid-season.

Maiden of Great Promise. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.106, "Somatic embryogenesis….." Matthew Taylor et al, Longwood Gardens; Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.16 as 'Maidens of Great Promise'; Reputed to have originated in Ohio, USA, therefore very cold hardy. Medium to large pink peony flowers Late season. Compact plant.

Maidenblusch. Anonymous, Jan.1837, *Revue Horticole,* p.381. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Maidenblush. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulteur*, 13pt.D4:310. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Maiden's Blush. Curtis, Samuel, 1819, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia.* Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Maiden's Blush. (*C.sasanqua*), Sawada, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1933. A small size, blush pink, single, 5.5 cm across with 5 fluted petals, spreading, slender stamens with yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, narrow-elliptic, 5 cm. long x 2 cm. wide. An old Japanese variety imported by Sawada, Alabama, about 1909. See colour photo, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.89.

Maiden's Blush. *(C.hiemalis),* Haskins Nursery Ltd Catalogue, 1980: Shell pink, veined carmine. Originated in England.

Maiden's Blush. *(C.japonica),* Sawada, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939: Flesh pink veined deeper pink; medium size, formal double with incurved petals. Blooms mid-season. Believed

to have been imported from Japan by Sawada, Alabama, USA. Synonym: 'Japonica Flore Plena Virginia Rubra'.

Maiden's Blush. Rigall, Leslie, 1989. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.16. An invalid synonym for **Otome**, used in South Africa.

Maidens of Great Promise. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.16; Obtained from Longwood Gardens as **Maiden of Great Promise.**

Maidôrô. (Votive Lantern Dance), *(C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica* hybr.*)*, JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.33, p.13 with colour photo: Medium size, ivory white semi-double to peony form with 12-14 irregular, emarginate, waved and fluted petals in two rows, with a small, uneven, central stamen group with brownish-yellow anthers. Leaves small, elliptic, dark green, finely serrate. A seedling of *C.hiemalis* **Kanjirô** x *C.pitardii* var *yunnanica.* Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.244 with colour photo; English translation p.171. Parentage stated to be *C.hiemalis* x *C.granthamiana*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1989.

Maidzuru. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.19. Different reading for **Maizuru.**

Maifalan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Billie McFarland,** as 'Bill McFarland'.

Maiginu. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1980-1981. Different reading for **Maigoromo.**

Maifubuki. (Dancing Snowstorm), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.314: Medium size, peony form double, white with dense crimson speckles and dashes. Leaves elliptic, apex long-acuminate, shallowly serrate, olive green, prominent venation. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû, p.*142 as 'Mai-fubuki' and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.385. A pure white form is **Shiro-daikagura.** Named by Yoshizawa Chinju'en Nursery around 1967. From Saitama Prefecture. Chinese synonym 'Wuchuixue'.

Maigeshô. (Make-up for Dancing). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.244 with colour photo; English translation p.171. Medium to large, white semi-double to peony, occasionally with petaloids. Flowers early. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross between *C.sasanqua* **Hitomaro** and *C.yuhsienensis.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1982. From Niigata Prefecture.

Maigoromo. (Dancing Robe), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.142, colour photo, p.248, description: Large size, white with a faint pink cast, semi-double with streaks of soft pink and light red, 3 rows of petals, broad, emarginate, with a small, compact stamen cluster. Leaves small, lanceolate, serrations shallow. Different reading: 'Maiginu'. Originated in the Kantô district, Japan.

Maihime. (Pretty Dancer), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.213: Medium size, open peony form. Flowers peach pink with dark red streaking and deeper pink veining, petals with white borders. As the flower first opens it is cone centered, opening to an irregular centre with 120 stamens with dark yellow anthers. Leaves are short, petioles lightly hairy. Blooms late to very late. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.142, colour photo, p.248, description. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: The colour pl.180 in Andoh's *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai* is incorrect. Note: This name can mean "Prima Ballerina". Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya.

Maijuru. Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1941. Corruption of **Maizuru.**

Maihua Guniang. Chinese synonym for USA *C. reticulata* hybr. **Flower Girl.**

Maika. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.370, p.79. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Billie McCaskill.**

Maikirin. (Dancing Giraffe), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan:* Intense crimson, semi-double with large, smooth petals, cup shaped. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl. 118: Deep red, medium size, incomplete double with 4-5 rows of imbricated outer petals, about a small irregular group of stamen. A seedling of **Kôkirin** raised by Minagawa, Iza'emon in the Kantô district, Japan. Note: Kirin also means an imaginative creature, often alluding to an infant prodigy.

Mailin. *(C.oleifera hybrid). Das Deutsche Kamelien Buch,* 2014, Lucas Dhaeze-Van Ryssel; A seedling of *C.sasanqua x C.oleifera* hybrid **Survivor (Parks)** x *C.oleifera*. First flowered 2005. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A 6cm diameter, cup-shaped, white flower with 5-7 petals and yellow stamens. Dark green leaves, 8cm x 3.5cm, with prominent serration.

Mailinda. (Melinda), Gao, Jiyin, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Melinda Hackett.** Later changed to 'Hakete'.

Mainoni. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Flowers self white or self Rose. Semi-double. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuele botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Semi-double, white and rose. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.21: Self white flowers, others self pink. Originated in Italy at Monza.

Mai-no-sode. (Dancing Sleeve), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen* C*habaifu;* Tokio Catalogue, 1897, p.13: Pink shaded white. Pink is in irregular stripes. Large size, semi-double with curled petals. Originated in Tokyo Prefecture, Japan. Said to come from seedlings raised by Tomejiro Itô in 1850. Corruption of the name: 'Mae-nosode'. Synonym: 'Fukuzutsumi'(NZ). Chinese synonym: 'Xiuwu'

Mai-no-tamoto. (Dancing Sleeve), *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.29: Medium to large size, very pale blush pink, lotus form semi-double. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of *C.hybrid* **Barbara Clark** x *C.japonica* **Senbazuru.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980.

Mai-no-utena. (Dance Stage). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.244 with colour photo; English translation p.171. Medium size, pink graduating to white at the centre, white stripes on inner petals, cupped semi-double, split stamens. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty** and *C.rusticana* **Yuki-oguni.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1984. From Niigata Prefecture.

Mainuosa. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.66, No.523. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Mimosa Jury.**

Maio Agi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.146. Corruption of the Japanese name **Mai-ôgi.**

Mai-ôgi. (Dancing Fan), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.213 as 'Maio-ôgi': Small size, campanulate single of 5 petals, blush ground with a fine peppering of red and occasional streaks. A compact, central cylinder of stamens with yellow anthers and pale cream filaments. A seedling of **Shûfûraku.** Originated by Sakuragi, Shun'ichi in 1970. See colour photos: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.25: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.121; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.142 as 'Maiôgi'(Chûbu). Different reading 'Maiohgi'. Synonym: 'Maiôgi'(Chûbu).

Mai-ôgi. (Dancing Fan), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.45; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.34: Medium size, white shading to red, single. Early blooming. The original tree is growing in Kumamoto City, Japan. Designated as a Higo sasanqua by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1968.

Maiôgi (Chûbu). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.142. Synonym for **Mai-ôgi.**

Mai-ôgi (Niigata). (Mai-ôgi from Niigata), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.142, colour photo, p.248, description: Medium size, red, anemone form with 9-11 outer guard petals in two rows, broad, irregular, notched with a cushion of small, erect, folded petals and petaloids. Originated in Nakauonuma-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Maiohgi. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.213. Different reading for **Mai-ôgi.**

Mai-rôgetsu. (See Note), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.376, 377, colour photo and description: Large size, light pink with densely peppered and streaked red, open peony form with a centre of golden stamens. Blooms mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Rôgetsu** x **Maifubuki.** Note: This camellia was named after its parents, giving a translation of 'Dancing December'. Originated and named by Yoshihiko Mishima, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Maise Chettle. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83, p.22, Reg. No.281: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, NSW, Australia. Parents *C.reticulata* **Buddha** x 'Cornelian' **(Damanao**) that first bloomed 1979. The 14 cm across x 10 cm. deep, lolly pink, loose, informal double flower, blooms mid-season to late. The open, upright plant has 12 cm x 5.5 cm lanceolate, dark green leaves, medium pointed apex, tapered base, distinct venation, prominent serrations and a short, medium stout petiole.

Maisugata. (Dancing Figure), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.29: Medium size, white and pink, single with 5 incurved petals. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira** x *C.oleifera* 'Youxian'. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Maize. Chinese synonym for USA *C. reticulata* **Edith Mazzei**.

Maizuru. (Dancing Crane), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Greenish white, very large. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.142, colour photo, p.248, description: Large size, white, single of 6 petals and a spreading burst of about 120 stamens with light yellow anthers. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Higo-maizuru', 'Maizuru-Higo'. Note: "Maizuru" is also the name of a Japanese city.

Maizuru. (Dancing Crane), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.19 as 'Maizuru': Rose shaded pink. Large semi-double. Prostrate, slow grower. Originated in Japan. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Maijuru'. Different reading: 'Maidzuru'. Note: "Maizuru" is also the name of a Japanese city.

Maizuru-Reikanji. (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.281, p.141. Although published first, this name is now regarded as a synonym for Reikanji-maizuru.

Majestic. SCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for 'Kôbotan' and 'Herme Pink', all are synonyms for **Benibotan.**

Majestic Queen. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70: Light pink, very large size, semi-double to loose peony. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Majestic Snow. *(C.japonica),* SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.71. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. White, medium to large size semi-double. Average upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season.

Maji. (Maggi). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.79, No.370. Chinese synonym for the Italian *C.japonica* **Lavinia Maggi.** Later changed to 'Kenmaji'.

Majiao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Marjorie Magnificent.**

Major A.H. Walter. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings:* p.16, colour photo: Large, irregular, peony form; blush white ground, streaked and splashed carmine. Seedling of **Yobikodori,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Major Arthur T. Collette. *(C.japonica)*, Mellette, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.295. No description. Originated in USA.Orthographic error 'Major Arthur Collett'.

Major Arthur Collett. Levi, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41. Orthographic error for **Major Arthur T. Collette.**

Major Lawrence Lewis. *(C.japonica)*, Gunnel, 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 6:337: Originated by Gunnel, USA. It is a seedling of the old **Variegata.** The flower is a fine crimson, with 15 large, rose edged petals and 8 smaller, irregular petals, an imperfect style and a few anthers, green pericarp and foliage nearly like the 'Old Striped'.

Majorette. *(C.japonica), America Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.277, Reg, No. 402: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by A.M. Hartman, San Fernando, California, USA, that first bloomed 1954. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The formal double flower is rose-pink, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 70 petals with a slight border of white on the edge and slightly darker veining. Blooms mid-season to late.

Majorie's Dream. SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.161. Orthographic error for **Marjorie's Dream.**

Major's Sawtooth. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.2311: Originated in USA by B.P. Livingston, and registered by Malcolm D. Smith, Prattville, Alabama. Red with white splotches, very large semi-double. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7 with colour photo: The 30 year old seedling first flowered 1964. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 16 petals, 2 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright with sawtooth edged dark green leaves 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. Synonym: 'Major's Sawtooth Variegated'.

Major's Sawtooth Variegated. SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.73. Synonym for **Major's Sawtooth.**

Makade. Chinese synonym for Australian *C. japonica,* **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Makalasi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.318, p.75. Chinese synonym for the Portuguese *C.japonica* **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.** Previously misspelled 'Makalari'.

Makang Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lady Macon.**

Makayana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* ed.2, p.277. Orthographic error for **Mackayana.**

Makay's (Low). Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.55. Orthographic error for **Makoy.**

Makeslo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:45. Synonym for **Makoy.**

Makeyi. (McCoy). Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.68, No.555. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **James McCoy.**

Makiginu. (Roll of Silk), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echo.* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô; see* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.5, p.79; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as a red, double large size; see

JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28: Large size, semi-double in two rows,, deep red, stamens spread like a bamboo whisk. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Makihashira. (Scroll Support), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echo.* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô as* an egg coloured, formal double; see: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77, as 'Maki-hashira'. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Makino-o. (Place name), *(C.japonica),* Chinka Zufu (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.157: Red with paler petal edges; rose form double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Makinowara-wase. (obscure), *(C.sinensis)* Kondô, 1978, *International Camellia Journal*, No.10. p.64. No description. Originated in Japan.

Makoy. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1835, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, p.143, as a hybrid between *C.japonica* **Insignis** x *C.euryoides.* However descriptions indicate that it is more likely a straight *C.japonica.* Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.45 as 'Makoyi': Beautiful form. Vivid red. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France.* 40:80 as **Makoy de Low**: There are two camellias with the name **Makoy de Low**, one from M. Cels and the other from M. Verschaffelt. The second with a flower 10 cm across, formal double, loosely imbricated, cherry-red. The petals in 7 rows, deeply notched. The other is a peony form of clear red, almost rose, closely resembling **Triumphans.** The formal double form is considered the valid cultivar of **Makoy** and the name **Makoy de Low** is retained for the peony form Cels cultivar. Orthographic errors: 'Mackoii', 'Makeslo'. Synonyms: 'Makoyi', 'Makoy's Low', 'Makay's' (Low), 'Makay' (Low's).

Makoy de Low. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*:, 40:80: A peony form, clear red, almost rose, closely resembling **Triumphans.** The name is also a synonym for **Makoy** but used here as the valid name for the Cels variety. Synonyms: 'Makoy'(Low), 'Makoyi'(Low) 'Mackei'. Orthographic error: 'Mckay's Lowii'.

Makoyana. *(C.japonica),* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.41. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Makoyi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12. Orthographic error for **Makoy.**

Makoyi (Low). Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3. Synonym for **Makoy de Low.**

Makoy's Low. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. Synonym for **Makoy de Low.**

Malbis Emperor. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948. No description. Originated in the USA by Malbis.

Malcolm Burke. *(C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.36, Reg. No.313. Originated by T.E. Burke, Whakatane, New Zealand. The 7 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. The plant is upright, open and of rapid growth with light green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide. The semi-double flowers are 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 17 petals and a few petaloids. The colour is cyclamen pink (RHS.CC.61D), with darker veining, some of the centre petals being tinged with white, especially the petaloids. The yellow stamens are mingled with the petals. Flowers mid-season to late.

Malcolm Roper. *(C.japonica),* SCCR, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.68: Reddish pink. Large formal double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by L.C. Treston, Walnut Creek, California.

Maldtiana Rosea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1887-1888, 224:258. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Maleflora. J.W.D., 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.99. Orthographic error for **Maliflora.**

Malenii. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Malhaeni.**

Malesii. *(C.japonica),* Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Malhaeni. *(C.japonica),* Porcher, Dec.1847, *Revue Horticole* ser.3, vol.1, p.450: Flower red, pom pom form, very regular, large and serried. Flowers of long duration. Orthographic error 'Malenii'. Originated in Belgium.

Mali Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary Alice Cox.**

Mali Bulaxi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA. *C.japonica* **Marie Bracey.**

Mali Makeer. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA. *C.japonica* **Marie Mackall.**

Mali Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA. *C.japonica* **Mary Agnes Patin.**

Mali Yuedui. Gao, Jiyin, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.69, No.562. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mary Stringfellow.**

Malian. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 25-6-1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mariann.**

Maliana. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.63. Chinese synonym for **Mariana.**

Malibran. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1838, p.30; Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp. 132, 229 as 'Malibrani': Leaves 5 cm wide x 9 cm long, long-lanceolate, prominent venation, finely serrulate, deep green; bud obtuse, scales blackish at base, whitish at apex; flower is 13.5 cm across, double, cherry-red, sometimes a little darker, petals numerous, wide and very long, poorly imbricated, deeply notched, glazed; those at the centre, small, about 3 or 4 short, irregular with some stamens. There exists another Camellia of this name which is the same as Sacco's **Superbissima.** Orthographic errors: 'Malibrani', 'Malibrand', 'Malibraniae'. For illustration see pl.198, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.*

Malibrand. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Malibran.**

Malibrani. Berlèse,1840, *Monographie* ed.2, pp.132, 229. Orthographic error for **Malibran.**

Malibraniae. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.198. Orthographic error for **Malibran.**

Malien. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.119. Chinese synonym for **Marion Edwards.**

Maliflora. *(C.maliflora),* Edward's *Botanical Register*, 1827, t.1078: This species was imported from China to England in 1816 by Captain Richard Rawes for T.C. Palmer of Bromley. It was first illustrated in Curtis's *Monograph,* 1819 as 'Camellia Sasanqua flore pleno', or 'Double Blush Sasanqua'. Other early Pseudonyms were 'Sasanqua Rosea', 'Palmer's Double Sasanqua', 'Sasanqua Stricta', 'Sasanqua Rosea Plena', 'Sasanqua Roseo-Carneo', 'Sasanqua Multiflora', 'Sasanque Palmer's Double', 'Rose Coloured Sasanqua'. Synonym: 'Mrs Palmer's Camellia'. It was established as the species *Camellia maliflora* by Lindley in the *Botanical Register*, 1827. It is a densely leafed shrub, up to 2.5 meters tall; leaves oblong-elliptic, or broadly-elliptic; bluntly acute, 3.7-5 cm long x 1.8-3 cm wide, minutely denticulate, thinly leathery, dark green. Flowers semi-double, 3.5-4 cm across, blush rose, composed of numerous petals, stamens few, filaments white, anthers yellowish. It was later confused with the species *C.rosiflora* and was grown at Kew for many years under the name

C.rosiflora var. *flore pleno.* 'Temari-tsubaki' is the Japanese synonym. Others synonyms used were 'Maliflora Rosea Pleno' and 'Maliflora Lindley', 'Multiflora', 'Florida'(Multiflora) 'Betty McCaskill', 'Apple Flowered'. Orthographic errors: 'Malifolia', 'Maleflora', 'Malliformis', 'Malleflora'. Chinese synonym 'Yinghuacha'.

Maliflora Lindley. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, 1950. Synonym for **Maliflora.**

Maliflora Rosea Plena. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Synonym for **Maliflora.**

Malifolia. Denard Nursery Catalogue, 1944, p.5. Orthographic error for **Maliflora.**

Maliformis. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.369. Orthographic error for **Maliflora**.

Malimeiqi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary Paige.**

Malinar. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.9. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Malinuo. (Marino). Gao, Jiyin, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.68, No.543. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **San Marino.**

Maliqiao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary Jo.+**

Malissa Duggan. Shackelford, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.22, No.1, p.14. Orthographic error for **Melissa Duggan.**

Malita. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Marchesa Margherita Serra**.

Maliya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ave Maria.**

Malliflora. Rafinesque, 1838, Sylva Tellur. as *Sasanqua malliflora*. Synonym for *Camellia maliflora.*

Malliformis. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Maliflora.**

Mallot. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Orthographic error: 'Mallott', synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Mallot Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error: 'Mallott Variegated', synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Mallot's Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.27. Synonym for **Chiyoda--nishiki.**

Mallott. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1948, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Mallot', synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Mallott Variegated. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.7, as 'Mallott Var.'. Orthographic error for 'Mallot Variegated', synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Malmaison. *(C.japonica),* Stewart, 1965, *Handbook of Trees and Shrubs:* Formal double pink, striped red. Originated in England.

Malvina. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.III: Ivory white with a few blood red splotches, softening here and there to a delicate pink. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Malvinia'.

Malvina Brunetti. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, No.99, p.10. Synonym for **Marchesa Brunetti.**

Malvina Campana. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, No.99, p.10. Synonym for **Marchesa Campana.**

Malvina Davia. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879. No.99, p.10. Synonym for **Marchesa Davia.**

Malvina Garbaroni. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, No.99, p.10. Synonym for **Marchesa Garbarini.**

Malvina Luigia Durazzo. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879. No.99, p.10. Synonym for **Marchesa Luigia Durazzo.**

Malvina di Savoya. Linden Catalogue, 1880, p.99. Synonym for **Marchese di Savoya.**

Malvina Luigi Torrig. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, No.99, p.10. Orthographic error for 'Marchesa Luigi Torrigiani', (**Marchese Torrigiani**).

Malvina Marchese Ignazio Pallavicini. Linden Catalogue, 1880, p.99. Synonym for **Marchese Ignazio Pallavicini.**

Malvina Montalvi. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, No.99, p.10. Synonym for **Marchesa Montalvi.**

Malvina Natta. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, No.99, p.10. Synonym for **Marchese Natta.**

Malvina Sauli. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, No.99, p.10. Synonym for **Marchesa Sauli.**

Malvinia. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.215. Orthographic error for **Malvina.**

Mama Baby. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2329: Large, white washed pink to rose on outer petal edges. Loose peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by A. Fendig and Jane F. Ledbetter, St Simons Island, Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7 with colour photo. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1979. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 25 petals, 7 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and average in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Mama Dot. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2468. A medium size, blush, semi-double chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by Charles T. Elliott, Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 7.5-9 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 15 petals, 2 petaloids, golden anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Mama Joe. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mama Sans. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.67: White striped pink. Small. semi-double. Medium, open, upright growth. Mid-season blooming to late. Originated in USA by Edward Metcalf, California. Sport: **Janie Sans.**

Mamam Cochet. SCCS.. 1942. *Classification of Camellias*, p,4. Orthographic error for **Maman Cochet.**

Maman Cachet. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.47. Orthographic error for **Maman Cochet.**

Maman Chachet. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue. 1966. Orthographic error for **Maman Cochet.**

Maman Cochet. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Nurseries Wholesale Price List, 1940. p.3: Semi-double white, yellow base. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.47 as 'Maman Cachet': White. Large, peony form. Vigorous. upright growth. Mid-season blooming. McIlhenny recived this cultivar from Bobbick & Alkins, Rutherford, New Jersey who are believed to have imported it from France. While the name appears to be a corruption of **Madame Cachet,** this is a formal double and not peony form.

Mameli. Franchetti 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* Orthographic error for **Mamelli.**

Mamelli. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue. 1852, p.21: Rovelli 1851, Imbricated, almost pure rose carmine. a new colour. Originated in Italy by Rovelli. Orthographic error: 'Mameli'.

Mameng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Marmion.**

Mamie. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.64: White with two or three light pink petals. Large, semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by C. Thomas, San Dimas, California. Sport: **Mamie Lou.**

Mamie Brewer. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.56: White with white stamens. Large, semi-double. Originated by Mrs R.W. Brewer, McComb, Mississippi, USA.

Mamie Lou. *(C.japonica),* SCCS. 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.69: Sport of **Mamie** - Light pink, edged white. Originated in USA by Mrs L.Rowe, Upland. California.

Mamithé. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Red, single to semi-double.

Mammoth. *(C.japonica).* Henderson, E.G., Catalogue. 1867, p.33: Very large flower. Proceedings of the RHS, 1861, p.168: Exhibited March 18th, 1860 at the RHS. A fine variety of American origin. flowers very large with 2 or 3 series of remarkable, broad, smooth deep crimson petals, sparingly blotched with white and having a close anemone centre. Originated in USA.

Mam'selle. *(C.japonica),* Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.29: A semi-double seedling with flowers 11-12.5 cm across. delightfully cupped. The dainty, pointed petals of soft pink are flushed lavender. A compact, spreading plant with dark green leaves. A seedling of **Madge Miller** raised by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Man Sixe. Bob Wine's Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.2. Orthographic error for **Man Size.**

Man Size. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.226. Reg. No.581: A 9 year old chance seedling of 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**) that first bloomed 1957. Originated by W.R Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright. open and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The anemone form flowers are miniature. 5-6 cm across x 2.5-3.2 cm deep. The flowers are white with yellow stamens and have 12 petals and 98 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Won the "William E Wylam Miniature Award", 1978, The "John Illges Award", 1979; The "John A. Taylor Miniature Award", 1979 and the "National Camellia Hall of Fame Award", 1979. Orthographic error: 'Man Sixe'. For colour photos see p.132, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and pl.104, p.56, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Nanzihan'.

Man To Lo. Chinese group name for camellia. Different reading: 'Manduole'. Synonyms: 'Shan-cha', 'Shancha Hua'.

Man To Lo Shu. Chinese group name for camellia. Different reading: 'Manduo Leshu'. Synonyms, 'Shancha', 'Shancha Hua'.

Mana Chaffin. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.2308: Medium size, bright rose outer petals fading to light pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated in USA by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7 with colour photo: The 19 year old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 40 incurved and swirled petals. Plant growth is upright with light green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Manana. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, p.5, 1950: An **Imperator** seedling registered by R.C. Carr, Tulare, California, USA. Dark red, medium to large size semi-double to peony. Blooms early to mid-season. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.32. No description.

Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook* with colour pl.: Large, dark, clear red (scarlet to crimson), incomplete double (anemone form) to complete double (formal), 10-11 cm across x 7.3-8 cm deep. Stamens are intermixed with petals. Bud is large and round. Leaves large, dark green, broad oval, 11 cm x 5.6 cm. Stiff. Tip prominent, veins raised, serrations medium coarse. Plant habit vigorous, sturdy flower long lasting. Originated by R.C. Carr, Carrs Camellia Garden, Tulare, California, USA from seed of **Imperator**. First flowered 1947. Registered with ACS., as No.43, 1954. See black and white photo, p.139, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Manao. (Cornelian), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shancha:* The leaves are long-oval and undulating, curved inwards, light green, 9.7 cm. x 4.6 cm with 54 serrations each side of leaf. Flower is bright red wth an occasional white spot, some extensively spotted, and some self red. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Manao. (Cornelian), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Red marbled white, formal double. Originated in China.

Manao Cha. (Cornelian Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Wang, Xiangjin, 1621, *Qunfangpu.* No description. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Originated in Chekiang Province, China. Pinkish yellow looking like powdery white. Stamens large with red petaloids. Different readings: 'Marnao Cha', 'Ma-nao-cha'.

Manao Juban. (Cornelian Chrysanthemun Petal), *(C.reticulata), Chungkuo Shantung Moutan*, *Yunnan Chahua Chanlan*, 1974. No description. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.84, colour photo and description: Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, reclinate in a V-shape, apices obtusely rounded, bases obtusely rounded to broad-cuneate, 5-7 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide. Flowers light pink (RHS.CC. 52C), diameter 7-10 cm. Petals about 37 in 7-8 whorls with white spots, outer whorls comparitively large, inner whorls smaller, regularly imbricate. Stamens very few, undeveloped, pistils rudimentary. This is a new cultivar selected from a bud mutation of **Juban** from which it differs by having white spots. Flowers early. Different readings: 'Manaojuban', 'Marnaotsueban', 'Ma-nao Chü-pan'. Synonyms: 'Cornelian Rose', 'Cornelian Rose Flower', 'Cornelian Chrysanthemum'.

Manao Shizitou. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shancha Hua Tichih.* Different reading: 'Ma-nao Shih-tzu-t'ou', 'Mamaoshihzetou'. Synonym: 'Cornelian Rose Flower'. Synonym for **Damanao.**

Manao Songzike. (Cornelian Pine Cone), *(C.reticulata)*, Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua:* A variegated form of **Songzike**- Rose-red blotched white. Blooms about 30 petals in 5-6 whorls, 8-10 cm across. Originated in China. Different readings: 'Na-nao Sung-tzu-k'o', 'Marnao-sungtzeke'. Synonym: 'Cornelian Pine Cone'.

Manao Zipao. (Comelian Purple Gown), *(C.reticulata), Chungkuo Shangtung Moutan, Yunnan Chahua Chanlan*, 1974. No description. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.82, as 'Manaozipao', colour photo and description: Leaves large, thick, brittle, flat, oblong, apices short-pointed or short-acuminate and slightly recurved, bases orbicular or obtusely rounded, 8-9 cm long x 4-5.2 cm wide. Flowers purple, (RHS.CC.53A-13) diameter 12-14 cm. Petals about 45 in 6-8 whorls, white spotted above, outer whorls flat, slightly reclinate at apex, inner whorls folded and erect to form a raised centre. Stamens mostly form small petaloids, a few being rudimentary. Pistils rudimentary. The flower is similar to **Zipao** but differs in having white spots on its petals. It is a bud mutation of **Zipao** which originated in Kunming, Yunnan, China. Flowers early to mid-season. Different readings: 'Ma-nao Tzu-p'ao', 'Manaozipao', 'Marnaotzepao'. Synonym:-'Cornelian Purple Gown'.

Manara. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.112. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie* p.26: Magnificent, imbricated flower, bright pink spotted with white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.43: Imbricated flower, bright rose speckled with white, deeper centre. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI,

pl.I: The blossoms, larger than average, are formed of numerous rounded or ovate petals, scarsely lobulate, outspread, convex, of a vivid, almost uniform, cherry-red, with a few faint white stripes at the centre. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi. Orthographic error: 'Mannara'.

Manaro Ferdinando. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, p.43, p.35. Ibid, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.43: Imbricated rose.

Manasse. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum.* Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Synonym for **Maddelena d'Italie.**

Manaza. *(C.japonica),* Escoula de Agricola Catalogue, 1882. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct.)

Manazuru. (Place Name), *(C.sasanqua).* Satomi. 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.12: Pink shaded white to edge. Large, semi-double with rather long petals. Originated in Japan.

Manazuru. (Place Name), (Higo), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement.* p.69 as 'Mana-zuru': Flower white, 10 cm across, 6 petals. Stamens spreading, filaments white, anthers pale yellow. Petals curled to outside when fully open. Leaves, medium size, ovate. For colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.143 as 'Manazuru'(Higo). Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Manazuru. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as white with small streaks, double, large size. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White spotted rose-pink, large, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Manazuru (Chûbu). ('Manazuru' from Chûbu), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.248: White, sometimes with red lines and small variegation, single, tubular to bowl shaped flowers with large, cylindrical stamen cluster. Size medium large. Early flowering. Leaves medium sized, wide-ovate, dark green; petioles hirsute. Plant habit tall, upright growing, vigorous. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Sport of **Kamo-honnami** except for the red markings. It also resembles **Hakutsuru.**

Manchada. *(C.japonica), La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, p.147, Register No.112. Small formal double, about 50 petals in varying shades of pink, with large white spots. Petals concave early, ageing to almost flat or convex. Leaf mid-green, glossy on both upper and underside, 8 cm x 4 cm, elliptic, denticulate, pointed apex. Flowers mid-season. Dense, compact, slow, upright growth. Originated by Maciñeira Nursery, Galicia, Spain.

Manchurian Crane. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.216 with colour photo; Synonym for **Tanchô.**

Mandalay. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red, irregular double, mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.61: Rose-red. Large, full peony form showing distinctly separate anemone form flower in the centre. Vigorous, compact, upright gowth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Mandalay Queen. (*C.reticulata*), Shade & Shadow Nursery Catalogue, 1963. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.230, Reg. No.958: A 10 year old chance seedling of 'Tali Queen' (**Dali Cha**) that first bloomed 1961. Originated by the Shade & Shadow Nursery, Mountain View, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White,** are 14.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 38 petals and 4 petaloids. Colour is rose-pink with yellow anthers. Petaloids variegated. Blooms mid-season. Received the "Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award", 1975 and the "Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award", 1970. For colour photo see Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.161.

Mandalay Queen Variegated. *(C.reticulata)*, Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Mandalay Queen V.' A virus variegated form of **Mandalay Queen** - Rose-pink blotched white. Orignated in USA.

Mandarin. *(C.japonica), Anonymous*, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook* p.168: McCaskill Gardens' seedling No.73. This full, complete double, irregular camellia is a brilliant, glowing red. The flowers are 10 cm. across. Growth habit, upright, bushy and vigorous. Leaves are mid-green, elliptic, serrate, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. First flowered 1941. Blooms early to late. Unknown parentage. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Registered as No.42 with the SCCS. in 1949.

Mandarin Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*-, pp.241, 251 as 'Mandarin Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mandarin** - Glowing red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Mandi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.119. Chinese synonym for **Mandy Smith.**

Mandi Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Miss Mandie.**

Mandie Shuman. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2073: A very large, pink with white edges, streaked deep pink, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.189, colour photo between pp.186-187: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 13 cm, across x 6 cm. deep with 12 petals, 18 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves, 7.5 cm. x 2.5 cm.

Mandokoro. (see below), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.183, p.93, description, p.143: Large leaved snow Camellia. Leaves dark green, flat, 7.8-10.8 cm long x 3.8-6.6 cm wide; petioles 7.5-9 mm long, very hairy. Flowers semi-double, widely cup-shaped, ultimately recurved, rosy claret (Claret rose 021). Petals 12-16, largest 5.6 cm x 5.7 cm, widely undulate outside the stamens, with 1-3 petal-like petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Mr Hiroji Togashi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. The name alludes to a woman of ancient times who was noted for her strong political power in the government. Seibundô Shinkôsha 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.144 colour pl.

Mandosa. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Mandy. *(C.rosiflora* hybr.), ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.322: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of *C.rosiflora* that first flowered 1982. Semi-double, pale pink, miniature, perfumed flowers produced abundantly, mid-season to late. The plant has an open, weeping habit with mid-green, 8 cm x 3 cm, lanceolate leaves with long, tapering apex and fine serration.

Mandy Lane. *(C.japonica),* SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.73. Pink, medium to large size, formal double with incurved petals. Average, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by E. Attains, Shalimar, Florida.

Mandy Smith. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.22. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.35, Reg. No.2227: A very large, heavily frosted red, peony form *C.reticulata* [**Damanao** ('Cornelian') x **Jean Pursel**]. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The seedling first bloomed in 1984. Average flower size is 115 cm across x 9.5 cm deep with golden stamens and red filaments. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Man-e. Different reading for **Manshu.**

Mane Ghini. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.147. Orthographic error for **Meneghini.**

Maneghini. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:7. Othographic error for **Meneghini.**

Maneghirii. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camelien...,* p.46. Orthographic error for **Meneghini.**

Man'e-kasuri. (Myriad-fold Variegation), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanbe, 1969, pl.689 as 'Man-e-kasuri': Large, anemone form, white with crimson streaks and a cushion centre of petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Shibori-man'e'.

Manetii. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.181. Orthographic error for **Manetti.**

Manetta. Menoreau Catalogue, 1886, p.11. Orthographic error for **Manetti.**

Manetti. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17 as 'Manettii'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14: Very full, globe-shaped flower. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* text facing pl.209 as 'Manettii'. Flower full, formal double with the petals in 7-8 rows, perfectly imbricated. Colour deep rose. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Manetii', 'Manetta', 'Manettii', 'Manotti', 'Monettii', 'Manettiana'.

Manetti Nova. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.21: Imbricated; lilac pink, large, rounded, minutely fimbriated petals. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, pp.43, 44: Large, imbricated, mauve pink flowers with large, rounded petals. Originated in Italy by Croff.

Manettiana. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* Orthographic error for **Manetti.**

Manfredini. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Manganji-no-tsubaki. (Camellia in the Mangan Temple), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.190, p.62: Large red, semi-double with purplish veinings. Petals 4 rows, emarginate, around a small, irregular stamen cluster. Originated at the Mangan Temple, Matsue, Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Mangetsu. (Full Moon), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan;* Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellias*, p.20, black and white photo, p.9, description: Flower, white, 7-10 cm across, 5-6 petals. Stamens fully opened, white. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photos: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.144. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.91. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.58: Leaves dark green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate.

Mangetsu. (Full Moon), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.34: Large size, single, white. Early flowering. Raised by the Seto family of Musahi-sakai, Tokyo Prefecture, Japan, early 1970s. Chinese synonym 'Manyue'.

Mangetsu (Niigata). ('Mangetsu' from Niigata), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.172: Leaf ovate, golden variegated. Snow Camellia with single, red flowers. Late blooming. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.144 as 'Mangetsu'(Niigata). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.247 with colour photo; English translation p.173. Named and released by Jitarô Nagao in 1960s. Synonym 'Nishikiba-mangetsu'.

Mangoni. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mangte. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411 Chinese synonym for the Portugal *C.japonica* **Marquêsa de Montfalin,** as 'Marques de Monfalim'.

Mani Pulite. *(C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.123 with colour photo; Small single flower, cup-shaped, with large group of central stamens. Pale pink (RHS.CC.65B). Parentage unknown. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Manju. Different reading for **Manshu.**

Mannara. Rollison Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Manara.**

Mannende-ôgon-tsubaki. (Mannen's Golden Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Mizurio, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, in the section for camellias with golden variegated foliage. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Mannyosaki. Different reading for **Manyôzaki.**

Manoel de Souza Carqueja. *(C.japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.68: Formal double, purple-vermilion, sometimes striped with white. Originated in Portugal.

Manoela Rey. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Vivid scarlet, formal double. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic errors: 'Manuel Rey', 'Mannela Rey'.

Manoelinho d'Evora. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Medium sized, crimson. Peony form, similar to **Pompone.** Originated in Portugal.

Manotti. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Manetti.**

Manpuku-ji. (Manpuku Temple), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.31, p.13, pl.(D): Medium size, campanulate single with 7-8 petals, reflexed waved, pink toning to almost white at the centre; compact, central stamen column, joined for the lower third, with dull gold anthers, filaments pale cream. Blooms mid-season. *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.11, colour plate No.40: A chance seedling of **Seiôbo.** 10 cm across with 5 light rose pink petals. Highly fertile Originated by Dr Kôji Funakoshi near Manpuku-ji. Nishikama-gun, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. The original tree grows at the temple, and is situated on the left of the main gateway.

Mansha. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.94. Corruption of the Japanese name **Manshu.**

Manshu. (Uncertain), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, *#161:* Eight-fold, medium large, red flower, mixed with white spots and the margin of the corolla is daubed with white. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red. double with 4-5 petal rows, with white spots and streaks, bellflower form. Different readings: 'Man-e', 'Nansyu', 'Manju'. Corruption of name: 'Mansha'. (Believed extinct.)

Mansyu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki*, *Tokushû,* No.10, p.143. Different reading for **Manshu.**

Manteo. *(C.japonica), Greenbrier Farms* Catalogue, [before 1945]. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mantica. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.35. No description. Ibid, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.43: Bright pink, some petals spotted white, the apex of the central petals paler. Imbricated in beautiful cluster. Note: Rovelli 1852 gives 'Mantica' as a synonym for **Il 22 Marzo 1848.** Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869 & 1870, p.55: Deep pink, spotted white on some of the outer petals. Tips of inner petals paler. Imbricated in cluster. Originated in Italy.

Mantironi. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Montironi.**

Mantokuji. (Mantoku *Temple), (C.rusticana),* Ôoka, Tokuji. *Chinka-en,* 1985-1986, Catalogue p.1 on section on new varieties. Small, deep crimson, long, tubular single of graceful shape. Blooms mid-season. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.219, colour photo and description: Small size, brilliant crimson, tubular to campanulate single, with 5 ovate, emarginate petals and broad, central column of yellow stamens. Leaves mid-green, narrow-elliptic to narrow-lanceolate, long, tapering acuminate apices, serrate margins. Originated in Obama City, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1984.

Mantosa. *(C.japonica),* Rousseau. Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3: Imbricated cherry-red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Mantoza'.

Mantoza. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Mantosa.**

Manuel da Silva Fernandes. *(C.japonica),* Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.95 with colour photo; White semidouble with broad incurved petals. Small to medium size, flowers midseason. Originated in Portugal.

Manuel Pinto Vieira. *(C.japonica),* Horto Dias Ferreira, Catalogue No.25, 1940-1941. Pink.

Manuela Couso. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia*, No.13, Dec. 2008, p.34 with colour photo; Large flower, 10-12 cm diameter, deep red (RHS.CC.45B). Rose form double opening to semi-double. 20-25 petals, some of the inner, smaller petals flecked with white. 2-5 very light pink petaloids in a central column of 90-100 stamens, filaments pink and anthers yellow. Originated by Manuela Couso, Cuntis, Pontevedra, Spain in 1998, first flowered 2002, parentage not stated. Leaves large, 10.5-13 cm x 5-5.5 cm, dark green (RHS.CC.147A), lanceolate-elliptic. Dense, compact plant of medium growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late.

Manuela Rey. Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue. 1882. Orthographic variant for **Manoela Rey.**

Manuroa Road. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2001, Issue No.138, vol.XXII, No.2, p.21, as 'Manuroa Rd'. Reg. No.423. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Takanini,** pollen parent unknown, which first flowered 1994. Flowers are formal double, 11 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with 85-90 petals. The outer petals are imbricated as a formal double, the inner petals are much smaller, the outer petals are occasionally slightly lobed, and reminiscent of **Mark Alan** petals in shape. Flower colour is a deep blood red (RHS.CC.53C). The dense foliage is an attractive dark green, with leaves 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The plant is upright, and of average growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late.

Manwu. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.22 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a semidouble with unusual wide, heavily notched and fluted petals in separated layers. Some petals separately fluted on each side of the notch. Some central stamens.

Manyô (Myriad Petals), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, p.144, colour photo, p.249, description: Medium small, palest pink, formal double with incurved petals. Leaves elliptic, olive green, serrate. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi. Synonyms: 'Momoiro-manyô', 'Take-no-uchi'. *Manyô is* the title of the oldest 8th century anthology in Japan.

Manyô-sazanka. (Myriad Petalled Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.693: Medium size, white flower with 8-9 rounded petals and a centre of mixed yellow stamens and small, white petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Manyôzaki. (Versatile flower), *(C.sasanqua),* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13: Among 50 varieties of sasanqua named in Itô.1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* we find... **Manyôzaki.** Large size, colour pale and not pretty, full bloom but untidy. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List*

of Sasanqua of Japan, p.12 as 'Man'nyo-zaki': Pale pink. Large semi-double with narrow twisted petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Mannyôzaki'.

Manyue. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Mangetsu.**

Manzairaku. (Theme of Japanese Court Music), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Tsubaki*, colour photo, p.41, description, p.42: White spots on rose-pink, 12 cm across, 5-6 petals, 110 stamens with white filaments, cylindrical. A variegated form of **Dewatairin.** See colour photos: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.168, p.57 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, pl.30. Originated in Chûbu district, Japan. Synonym: 'Daitairin Variegated'. Chinese synonym 'Wankaile'.

Manzhouhe. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.89. Chinese synonym for **Tanchô.**

Manzoni. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.10. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:zz as 'Manzoni d'Italie': Clear pink, imbricated and very beautiful. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.26: Transparent pink, with many veins, dark shading to whitish; magnificent imbricated flower. Originated in Italy by Dr. Sacco, Milan. Synonyms: 'Alessandro Manzoni', 'Manzoni d'Italie'.

Manzoni d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12-zz. Synonym for **Manzoni.**

Manzoni Nuova. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.44 as 'Manzoni Nova'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Manzoni Vera. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.308: Flower 10-11 cm across, formal double, of a deep orange red with blood red veining. Petals in 7-8 rows, numerous, ample, flat, others wide and long, a little notched, serried, close-set, forming a round flower, cup-shaped, similar to **Coquettii.** Originated in Italy.

Maocha Zhidu. (H.M. City), *(C.hybrid).* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.368 with colour photo; Originated by the Xinzhu Camellia Society, Taiwan. Very light pink with some red stripes, formal double, medium size.

Maofurong. (Feather Hibiscus), *(C.japonica)*, Shanghai Botanical Gardens List, 1985: Large red, complete double, peony form with a high centre of small, folded and twisted petals. Originated in China.

Maometa. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. Orthographic error for **Maometto.**

Maometha. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue No.50, p.26. Orthographic error for **Maometto.**

Maometo. Charles van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.105, p.114. Orthographic error for **Maometto.**

Maometto. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:zz: Buds easily, flowers exquisitely formed and, although a little stiff, an example in imbrication; poppy red, very full. Formal double, 10-11 cm across, dark orange-red, veined blood red. Petals broad, entire, cupped, thin, imbricated with regularity and forming a corolla of great perfection. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Maometa', 'Maometo', 'Maometha'.

Maori Maid. Cannon, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34, No.4. No description. No valid listing located.

Maoyuan Daheihong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*, **Clark Hubbs.**

Maoyuan Damanao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-6-1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica*, **Clark Hubbs Variegated.**

Maoyuhe. (Pubescent Jade Lotus). *(C.pubipetala). Collected Papers,* International Symposium on *C.chrysantha,* 8-11th January 1994; "A Sum-up Report" by Cheng Jinshui, Chen Jinyu and Zhao Shiwa. A special clone of *C.pubipetala* selected for breeding purposes. Originated in China.

Mapimo d'Azalie. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.147. Orthographic error for **Mapimo d'Azelio.**

Mapimo d'Azelio. *(C.japonica), The Garden,* 1878. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Mapimo d'Azalie' and 'Mapino d'Azelie'.(Believed extinct.)

Mapino d'Azelie. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist -Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.147. Orthgraphic error for **Mapimo d'Azelio.**

Maquachu. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal.* No.3, p.26. Taiwanese for 'Meigui Cha', synonym for **Rosea Superba.**

Maraja. Gerbing Azalea Garden, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4, inside front cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Maramatsu. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Muramatsu.**

Maranoa Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.147. Orthographic error for 'Maranui Pink', synonym for **Leviathan.**

Maranui. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.67. Synonym for **Leviathan.**

Maranui Pink. SCCS., 1962, *American Camellia Nomenclature*, p.67. Synonym for **Leviathan.**

Marasaki-tsubaki. Treseder Nursery Catalogue, 1968. Corruption of the Japanese name **Murasaki-tsubaki.**

Maraschino. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. No description. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941: Small, fully imbricated, tyrian pink, each petals blotched in the centre, sometimes from base to tip with white; small, rose-bud like centre. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Doty & Doerner. See black and white photo, p.218, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Marble Column. (*C.sasanqua* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.13, Reg. No.395. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of the *C.sasanqua* x *C.fraterna* cross **Yoimachi** x an unknown pollen parent, which first flowered in 1992. The plant is fast-growing, has a slender, fastigate, upright form, can set several buds at each leaf axil, and flowers early to late. Flower is single, 6 cm diameter x 1.5 cm deep, having 6-7 recurving, obcordate petals of heavy texture. Petals are pink (RHS.CC.65B) at the outer edge shading to near-white at the centre, giving an overall colour impression of light pink (RHS.CC.65C). The name evokes the spire-like appearance of the plant when in flower.

Marble Halls. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.64: White, pink, rose and variegated. Medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Marbled White. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Marbury's 100. Cannon, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.l. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Marc Den Blauch. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.

Marc Eleven. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.91: Cherry red. Large semi-double with wavy, upright petals. Vigorous, spreading, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by J.L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. This cultivar was registered by the ACS. under the orthographic error: 'March Eleven', in *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p. 132, reg. No.1192. Sport: **Marc Eleven Variegated.**

Marc Eleven Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Marc Eleven V.': A virus variegated form of **Marc Eleven** - Cherry red and white. Originated in USA.

March Eleven. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.132, Reg. No.1192. Orthographic error for **Marc Eleven.**

Marcehal Mac-Mahon. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.29. Orthographic error for **Maréchal MacMahon.**

Marcel Valois. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.221, Reg. No.605: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by T.C. Patin, Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White**, are 6 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 19 petals and 16 petaloids. The ruby red (HCC.827/1) flowers have white filaments and golden yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season.

Marcella Hovey. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.86: Light pink, veined and spotted deep red. Large formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Orignated in USA by J.D. O'Connor, Red Bluff, California.

Marcellina. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, No.50, p.26. Orthographic error for **Marcellino.**

Marcellino. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Marcellina'. (Believed extinct.)

March. Teresa d'Ambra. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857, Abbreviation for 'Marchesa Teresa d'Ambra', synonym for **Theresa, Marchesa d'Ambra.**

March. Natta. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Abbreviation for **Marchese Natta.**

Marchesa Amalia Faraggiana. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.44: Formal double, imbricated, brilliant red at the circumference, centre petals a little brighter, star-like imbrication. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.I: A formal double with 6 concentric petal rows, vivid carmine at the centre, cherryred at the circumference. Originated in Italy by Franchetti. Orthographic variant: 'Marchese Amalia Faraggiana'. Orthographic error: 'Marchesa Amalia Faragiana'.

Marchesa Amalia Faragiana. Linden Catalogue, 1875, p.23. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Amalia Farragiana.**

Marchesa Andrea Spinola. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1862, Catalogue, No.62, p.42 as 'Marchessa Andrea Spinole'. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.55. No description. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, Le Camelie, p.158 as 'Andrea Spinola': Vivid red with white stripes. Linden Catalogue No.94, 1875, p.23. Abbreviation: 'Andrea Spinola'. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Marcheze Andrea Spinola'. Orthographic errors: 'Marchessa Andrea Spinole', 'Marchese Andrea Spinola', 'Marchesa Andrea Spinosa'. Originated in Italy.

Marchesa Andrea Spinosa. Charles Vuylsteke, 1877-1878, Catalogue, p.9. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Andrea Spinola.**

Marchesa Brunetti. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue No.94, 1875, p.23. No description. Synonym: 'Malvina Brunetti'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa Camilla Crapello. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:246 as 'Marchesa Camillo Gropallo': Creamy white, a beautiful formal double with well rounded petals. Orthographic errors: 'Marchesa Grapello', 'Marchesa Camellia Grapallo', 'Marchesa Camillo Gropallo', 'Marchusa Grapello', 'Marchusa Camillo Grapello', 'Marcheza Camella Crapello', 'Marchese Camilla Gropallo', 'Marchesa Camilla Crepello'. Abbreviation: 'Marchese Camella'. Originated in Italy.

Marchesa Camillo Grapello. Charles Vuylsteke, 1877-1878, Catalogue, p.9. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Camilla Crapello.**

Marchesa Camella Grapallo. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.8. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Camilla Crapello.**

Marchesa Camilla Gropallo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:246: Orthographic error for **Marchesa Camilla Crapello.**

Marchesa Campana. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. Originated by E. Richter, Rome, Italy. Large flower, perfectly imbricated, small, numerous petals in the manner of 'Iride' (**Dryade**), colour deep rose, veined with carmine, sometimes uniform, often splashed and enlivened from circumference to centre and bearing a few off-white streaks. Synonym: 'Malvina Campana'.

Marchesa Carega. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.26: Large flower, flesh coloured, streaked and dotted with red. Originated in Italy. For colour illustration see Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.II as 'Marchesa Curega'. Orthographic errors: 'Marchesa Carrega', 'Marchesa Curega', 'Marchese Carega', 'Marchese Curega', 'Marchez Carega', 'Marchesa Carera', 'Marchesa Caegha'.

Marchesa Carera. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.113. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Carega.**

Marchesa Carrega. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:18. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Carega.**

Marchesa Castiglioni. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:17. as 'Marchesa Castigioni'. No description. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi. Orthographic errors: 'Marchesa Castigioni' 'Marchesa Castilloni', 'Marchesa Castilioni', 'Marchesa Castillioni'. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa Castigioni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:17. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Castiglioni.**

Marchesa Castilioni. Joseph Baumann, 1853, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Castiglioni.**

Marchesa Castillioni. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue, No.40, p.35. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Castiglioni.**

Marchesa Castilloni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:18. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Castiglioni.**

Marchesa Clelia Rossi. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa Clelia Serra. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.27: Large imbricated flower of most perfect form, delicate, ivory white petals, small, reflexed with some rose spots. Very distinct and beautiful variety. Originated in Italy.

Marchesa Clementine Botta. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1886. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa Coccapani. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, 91: Brilliant red at the centre and circumference, intermediate petals a little paler. Perfectly imbricated in a spiral. Originated in Italy. Tirocco, 1928 lists what appears to be a different variety as **Marchese Coccapani.** Note: "Marchese" is masculine; "Marchesa" feminine.

Marchesa Cogolini. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.10: Very large imbricated flower with numerous petals, red streaked white. Originated in Italy.

Marchesa Costabile. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. von Biedenfeld, 1855, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien.*---p.46. Orthographic error for **Marchese Costabili.**

Marchesa Constabili. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Marchese Costabili.**

Marchesa Curega. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.II. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Carega.**

Marchesa d'Ambra. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.12. Abbreviation for 'Marchesa d'Ambra Ridolfi', synonym for **Theresa, Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Marchesa d'Ambra Ridolfi. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.44. Synonym for **Theresa, Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Marchesa Davia. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1873, p.38. No description. André, ed. 1873, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.XX, p.199, pl.151: A thickset and vigorous shrub with fine, dense foliage, the leaves large and oval, acuminate, crenelate; the flowers large, of perfect form, petals imbricated, reflexed and orbicular, of brightest red with a fine, regular venation, some petals showing touches or stripes of white down the middle. Obtained recently from Italy. Synonyms: 'Malvina Davia', 'Marquesa Davia'. Orthographic variant: 'Marchese Davia'. Orthographic errors: 'Marchese Davin', 'Marcheza Davis'.

Marchesa d'Orleans. Bergami Catalogue, 1858. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Marchesa de Breme. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Marquise de Brême.**

Marchesa de Negri. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Orthographic error for **Marchesa di Negri.**

Marchesa de Toscana. *(C.japonica),* Shirley Hibbert, 1864, *The Gardeners' Weekly Magazine and Floricultural Cabinet,* p.122: Beautifully formed with a rich carmine colour. Originated in Italy.

Marchesa di Laiatico. Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura*, *Bollettino,* 2:102-107. Synonym for **Marchesa Luisa di Laiatico.**

Marchesa di Lajatico. Conference Orticola del marzo, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 4:66-71. Orthographic variant for 'Marchesa di Laiatico', synonym for **Marchesa Luisa di Laiatico.**

Marchesa di Negri. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44 as 'Marchesa de Negri'. No description. Originated in Italy by Brussone. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa di San Andrea. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871 as 'Marchesa di S. Andrea': Camellia of recent distribution. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa Doria. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Abbreviation for **Marchesa Doria Dolciacqua.**

Marchesa Doria Dolci Aqua. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:62. Orthographic variant for **Marchesa Doria Dolciacqua.**

Marchesa Doria Dolciacqua. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.44: White with red lines. Beautifully imbricated. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:62 as 'Marchesa Doria Dolci Aqua': Large, beautifully imbricated flower; flesh coloured, striped with red. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation: 'Marchesa Doria'. Synonym: 'Principessa Doria'.

Marchesa Elesa. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:18. Orthographic error for **Marquise Elise.**

Marchesa Elisa. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.40. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren von Cultur der Camellien....* Orthographic variant for 'Marchesa Elisa Centurioni'.

Marchesa Elisa Centurioni. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.19. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.16 as 'Elisa Centurioni': Large flower; white with some splashes of blood red imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie* Book XI, pl.II: The arrangement of its blossoms in a spiral, concentric line which are regularly imbricated, compact, small, rounded and deeply emarginate. A pure white colouring, tinged a delicate pink at the centre with a few scarce spots of the same shade. A medium size, formal double. Orthographic errors: 'Elira Centurioni', 'Elisa Centuriana', 'Elisa Centurion', 'Mme Elisa Centurione'. Synonyms: 'Madame Elisa Centurioni', 'Elisa Centurioni', 'Eliza Centurioni'. Abbreviations: 'Marchesa Elysa', 'Marchesa Elisa'. Sport: 'Docteur Boisduval'. Orthographic variant for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Marchesa Gabbarini. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Garbarini.**

Marchesa Garabini. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.60 Orthographic error for **Marchesa Garbarini.**

Marchesa Garbarini. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.44: Brilliant red with white spots; magnificently imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.II as 'Marchese Garbaroni': Vivid pink blossoms of medium size, formed of numerous, rather full petals, rounded, lobulate at the summit, closely imbricated with a tendency towards a star shaped form, and grouped at the centre in a rose shaped heart. We received it from Italy two years ago. Orthographic errors: 'Marchesa Garbaroni' 'Marchese Garbaroni', 'Marchesa. Gabbarini', 'Marchesa Garabini'. Synonym: 'Malvina Garbaroni'.

Marchesa Garbaroni. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue, No.63, p.27. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.II, index. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Garbarini.**

Marchesa Gentile. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Marchese Gentili.**

Marchesa Gentili. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Marchese Gentili.**

Marchesa Grapello. Joseph Vervaene fils, 1875, Price List Catalogue, No.1, p.7. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Crapello.**

Marchesa Isambardi. Lemaire, 1857, *Iconographie des Camellia*, Book V, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Isimbardi.**

Marchesa Isembardi. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Isimbardi.**

Marchesa Isimbaldi. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Isimbardi.**

Marchesa Isimbardi. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.112: No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.26 as 'Marchesa Isimbaldi': Beautiful

light pink flower, veined red. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.IV as 'Marchesa Isembardi': Blossoms of medium size, but perfectly arranged and imbricated, with large, ovate, rounded petals, quite outspread, convex, of a delicate and exquisite pink colour, intersected longitudinally by a wide, pure white stripe. Ample, bright green foliage. It was obtained from seed in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Marchesa Isambardi', 'Marchese Isembardi', 'Marchesa Isembardi', 'Marchesa Isimbaldi', 'Marchese Isambardi'. Franchetti gives **Meloni** as a synonym, but Verschaffelt illustrates them both, and, while similar, they would appear to be different cultivars.

Marchesa Lavaggi. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camelie ... Dalle Semine Romane*, p.6: Flower of medium size, imbricated, shell-like, pure white with feathering and lines of rose. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Marchesa Luigi Torrigiani. Linden Catalogue No.94. 1875. Orthographic error for **Marchese Torrigiani.**

Marchesa Luigia Durazzo. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.27: Red, veined deeper, sometimes with the margins of the petals slightly tinted white. Enormous, imbricated flower and tiered. Centre lighter. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Marchese Luigia Durazzio', 'Marchese Luisa Durazzo'. Synonym: 'Malvina Luigia Durazzo'.

Marchesa Luisa di Laiatico. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* No description. Originated in Italy by Franchetti. Abbreviations: 'Marchesa di Laiatico', 'Marchesa di Lajatico'. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa Luisa Durazzo. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896-1897. Orthographic variant for **Marchesa Luigia Durazzo.**

Marchesa M. Serra. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Abbreviation for **Marchesa Margherita Serra.**

Marchesa Maccaroni. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Cinnabar red, flaked with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. A sport of **Carolina Franzini.**

Marchesa Margherita Serra. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 4:99-102: Large flower. Perfectly imbricated, purplish red. Originated in Italy by Franchetti. Abbreviation: 'Marchesa M. Serra'. Chinese synonym 'Malita'.

Marchesa Marie Teresa. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.55. as 'Marchesa Maria Teresa'. Synonym for **Maria Teresa.**

Marchesa Mariscotti. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.49. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II. Orthographic variant for **Marchese Mariscotti.**

Marchesa Montalvi. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue No.94, 1875, p.23. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Malvina Montalvi'.

Marchesa Natta. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.19. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren von Cultur der Camellien....* Orthographic error for **Marchese Natta.**

Marchesa Olduini. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa Pepoli. *(C.japonica)*, William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.74. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Marchese Pepoli'. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa Sauli. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue No.94, 1875, p.23. No description. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Malvina Sauli'. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesa Serra. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:18. Orthographic error for **Marchese Serra.**

Marchesa Spinola. Franchetti 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.44. Synonym for **Genevensis.**

Marchesa Teresa d'Amber. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Theresa, Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Marchesa Teresa d'Ambra. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.27. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:17. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.112. Orthographic variant for **Theresa, Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Marchesa Theresa d'Ambra. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Theresa, Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Marchesa Tornabuoni-Accoretti. Mercatelli, 1881, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Tornabuoni-Accorretti.**

Marchesa Tornabuoni-Accorretti. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Satin carmine, veined deeper and becoming paler towards the petal edges. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Marchesa Tornabuoni-Accoretti'.

Marchesa Tournelli. Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Marchese Tornielli.**

Marchese Amalia Faraggiana. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.14. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Amalia Faraggiana.**

Marchese Bichi Ruspeli. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.147. Orthographic error for **Marchese Bichi-Ruspoli.**

Marchese Bichi-Ruspoli. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue. 1894. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1909-1910: White with a veining of rose colour. Orthographic error: 'Marchese Bichi - Ruspeli. Originated in Italy.

Marchese Bride. *(C.japonica),* Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Rovelli Catalogue, 1902. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchese Camella. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p. 147. Abbreviation for **Marchesa Camilla Crappelo.**

Marchese Camilla Gropallo. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.51. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Camilla Crapello.**

Marchese Caragha. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.21. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Carega.**

Marchese Carega. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.44. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Carega.**

Marchese Coccapani. *(C.japonica),* Tirocco, 1928, *The Camellia,* p.44: Wine red with pink veins. Originated in Italy. Note: Not the same camellia as **Marchesa Coccapani** which is red shading to clear pink with white spots.

Marchese Constabile. RHS., 1937 Index, p.282. Orthographic error for **Marchese Costabili.**

Marchese Costabile. da Silva, 1880. *Forcing Camellias in Oporto,* p.14. Orthographic error for **Marchese Costabili.**

Marchese Costabili. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.26: Ivory white, petals minutely spotted with bright pink and profusely streaked with vivid cherry-red; perfectly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.III as 'Marchesa Costabile': Its blossoms, almost of the largest size, are composed of very numerous or rounded petals, full or faintly emarginated, flawlessly imbricated in a spiral. A pure white colouring with a few delicate, vivid crimson stripes. Originated in Italy, by Luzzatti, Florence.

Orthographic errors: ‘Marchesa Costabile’, ‘Marchese Costabile’, ‘Marchese Constabile’, ‘Marchesa Costabili’, ‘Marcheza Costabile’. Sport: **General Montevecchio.**

Marchese Curega. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias at Oporto,* p.14. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Carega.**

Marchese Davia. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.52. Orthographic variant for **Marchesa Davia.**

Marchese Davin. da Silva 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellia in Oporto,* p.14. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Davia.**

Marchese de Caux. *(C.japonica),* da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.14: Formal double red with white blotches. Orthographic error: ‘Marchesse de Caux’.

Marchese de Mari. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 as ‘Marchese Ad. de Mari’: Rose coloured, formal double. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.44. No description. Originated in Italy.

Marchese di Breme. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1857-1858. Orthographic variant for **Marquise de Brême.**

Marchese di Savoya. *(C.japonica),* Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878. No description. Synonym: ‘Malvina di Savoya’. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchese Elise. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.147. Synonym for **Marquise Elise.**

Marchese Garbaroni. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.II. Orthograhic error for **Marchesa Garbarini.**

Marchese Garbarini. Companhia Horticole-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.29, 1895-1896, p.52. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Garbarini.**

Marchese Gentile. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Marchese Gentili.**

Marchese Gentili. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.44: Medium sized flower, petals small, bright rose; petals often striped with a whitish line, imbricated in spirals or tiers. Originated in Italy by Borzone, Genoa. Orthographic errors: ‘Marchesa Gentile’, ‘Marchesa Gentili’, ‘Marchese Gentile’.

Marchese Ignazio Pallavicini. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.23. No description. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: ‘Malvina Ignazio Pallavicini’, ‘Marcheze Ignazio Palavicini’.

Marchese Isambardi. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.112. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Isimbardi.**

Marchese Isembardi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p. 147. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Isimbardi.**

Marchese Luigi Durazzio. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellia in Oporto,* p.14. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Luigia Durazzo.**

Marchese M. Strozzi. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchese Mariscotti. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flowers large, semi-regular, pure white. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.II as ‘Marchesa Mariscotti’: Originated in Italy by B. Lechi. Medium size, pure white, composed of very large, rounded, emarginate petals, or even apiculate and perfectly imbricated. At the centre they are small and ruffled and lightly tinged with yellow. Orthographic errors: ‘Marchesa Mariscotti’, ‘Marchese Marriscotti’

Marchese Marriscotti. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.52. Orthographic error for **Marchese Mariscotti.**

Marchese Natta. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847as 'Natta, Marchese'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:17: Dark pink centre, lighter at the circumference; imbricated, very large. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.21: Very large, imbricated flower with bilobed, light red, outer petals and deeper centre. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.44: Imbricated, bilobular petals, pink at the circumference and red at the centre. See pl.I, Book V, Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Originated in Italy by Rovelli Bros. Orthographic variant: 'Marquise Natta', 'Marchessa Natta'. Orthographic errors: 'Marchesa Natta', 'Marcheza Natta'. Synonym: 'Malvina Natta'.

Marchese Pepoli. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Pepoli.**

Marchese Raimondi. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.22. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.44. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Lombardy, Italy.

Marchese Ridolfi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849. Synonym for **Ridolfi.**

Marchese Serra. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. No description. Originated in Italy by Genes. Orthographic error: 'Marchesa Serra'. (Believed extinct.)

Marchese Teresa d'Ambra. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.112. Orthographic variant for **Theresa, Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Marchese Tornielli. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.112: Large double, regularly imbricated flower, deep rose-carmine, petals marked with white bands. The vigour of this variety allows it to be trained as a pyramid. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.45: Carmine rose, often streaked with white, Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Marchesa Tournelli'. Originated by Rovelli.

Marchese Torrigiani. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Flowers medium size, carmine--rose, very full, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by C. Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Marchesa Luigi Torrigiani'. Synonym: 'Malvina Luigi Torrig.'.

Marchesi. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59 as 'Marchesii'. No description. From B. Lechi, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchesse Camilla. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Abbreviation for **Marchesa Camilla Crapello.**

Marchesse de Caux. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1959-1960. Orthographic error for **Marchese de Caux.**

Marchesse Natta. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Marchese Natta.**

Marcheza Camella Crapello. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.147. Orthographic variant for **Marchesa Camilla Crapello.**

Marcheza Costabile. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.147. Orthographic variant for **Marchese Costabili.**

Marcheza Elizza. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.148. Orthographic error for **Marquise Elise.**

Marcheza Davis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.147. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Davia.**

Marcheza Garbaroni. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p. 147. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Garbarini.**

Marcheza Natta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.147. Orthographic variant for **Marchese Natta.**

Marcheza Pepoli. William Bull Wholesale Catalogue, 1872, p.154. Orthographic variant for **Marchesa Pepoli.**

Marcheza Theresa d'Ambra. William Bull Wholesale Catalogue, 1869, p.153. Orthographic variant for **Theresa, Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Marcheze Andrea Spinola. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.89, 1884-1885, p.19. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Andrea Spinola.**

Marcheze Ignacio Palavincini. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.89, 1884-1885, p.19. Orthographic error for **Marchese Ignacio Pallavicini.**

Marchiana. L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,*p.10. Orthographic error for **Marchiona.**

Marchiganna. *(C.japonica)*, Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchiona. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.85 as 'Marchionniana': Single, 6 petals, ovate-round, bright rose, 7-8 cm across. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Marchionniana', 'Marchioniana', 'Marchiana', 'Marckiana', 'Marchiones', 'Marchioness'.

Marchiones. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21: Orthographic error for **Marchiona.**

Marchiones of Exeter. Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Marchioness. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, No.50, p.27. Orthographic error for **Marchiona.**

Marchioness d'Exeter. McIlhenny's Catalogue, 1948-1949. Orthographic variant for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Marchioness de Exeter. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic variant for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Marchioness of Exeter. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, opposite p.97, illustrated p.120 described as a large, pink, formal double. Raised by James Priaulx, Guernsey, from seed of 'Middlemists' (**Middlemist's Red**). The plant combines the vigor of that variety with the valuable property of a profuse bloomer. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.97 as 'Marquise d'Exeter: We do not have the description of this flower but Harrison's *Floricultural Cabinet*, May,1838 says that it is the largest flower known in England. It is very full, well made, pink and showy. Figured and described by Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.298: The flower, 14-15 cm in diameter, is full complete double; colour rose, more or less intense with a touch of velvet red. The petals in 9-10 rows, are numerous, cupped, rounded, lightly emarginate, the others entire, a few deeply notched, symmetrically imbricated from the circumference to the centre. Verschaffelt, 1849, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book XI, pl.III as 'Marquise d'Exeter'. Orthographic variants: 'Marquis d'Exeter Pink', 'Pink Marchioness of Exeter', 'Marchionnes of Exeter', 'Marchioness de Exter', 'Marchioness de Exeter'. Orthographic errors: 'Marchionessao Fexeter', Marchiones of Exeter'. Sport: **Rosularis.** Synonyms: 'Marquisa', 'Bright Pink', 'Candy Pink'. Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina, USA listed a cultivar of their own raising as 'Marquis of Exeter' from their 1942-1943 catalogue and on. This became confused with the true **Marchioness of Exeter** in USA. Chinese synonym 'Houjue Furen'.

Marchioness of Exeter Variegated. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1946, p.9 as 'Marchioness of Exeter Var'. Synonym for **Rosularis.**

Marchioness of Hastings. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue No.6, 1877-1878, p.45. Orthographic variant for **Countess of Hastings.**

Marchioness of Lorne. *(C.japonica)*, Burbridge, F.W., 1876, *The Floral Magazine*, ser.2, pl.205: Medium size, formal double to rose form double, bright red with white stripes and blotches. Originated in England.

Marchioness of Salisbury. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.45. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marchioness of Salisbury. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Peony form flower of darkest red marbled white, about 8 cm. across. Narrow light green foliage. Slow, tall, angular, willowy growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error: 'Marchioness of Salsbury'. See black and white photo, p.219, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Marchioness of Salsbury. Gill's Nursery, Oakland, Catalogue, 1889-1890, p.28. Orthographic error for **Marchioness of Salisbury.**

Marchioness Sophia. *(C.japonica)*, *List of Camellias Grown at Kew*, 1956. No description. Originated in England.

Marchionessao Fexter. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Marchioni. Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovanti nel Giardino del Sig. Shneiderff*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Marchiona.**

Marchionnes of Exeter. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Marchionniana. Burnier Catalogue, 1840-1841. Orthographic error for **Marchiona.**

Marchusa Camella. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Camilla Crapello.**

Marchusa Elisa Centurioni. Auguste van Geert, 1845, Catalogue, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Marchesa Elisa Centurioni', itself an orthographic variant for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Marchusa Elysa. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.43. Orthographic error for 'Marchesa Elisa Centurioni', itself an orthographic variant for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Marchusa Grapello. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, *II.* Orthographic error for **Marchesa Camilla Crapello.**

Marcia. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16 as Macarthur seedling 43/51. Originated by Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Marcia McVey. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.132, Reg. No.1186: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1968. Originated by Charles T. McVey, Glendora, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with light green leaves, 10 cm x 7 cm. The formal double bloom has outer petals of deep pink, and centre petals of light pink; 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 150 petals. Early blooming.

Marckiana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Marchiona.**

Marco. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Vivid red, formal double. Originated in Italy.

Marco-Pallo. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. Orthographic error for **Marco Paolo.**

Marco Paola. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Marco Paolo.**

Marco Paolo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:15. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, 40-225: Flower peony form or regular rose form, 10-11 cm across, of a deep orange red to velvet cinnabar. Petals in 3-4 rows, ample, 4 cm. wide x 5 cm long, loosely imbricated, flat, out-spread, notched; those at the centre are of a small number, diversiform, some erect, others laid down and forming centre mixed with sterile stamens. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Marco Pallo', 'Marco Pollo', 'Marco Polo'.

Marco Pollo. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843. p.7. Orthographic error for **Marco Paolo.**

Marco Polo. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic error for **Marco Paola.**

Marcq. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845. p.279. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mardi Gras. Armstrong Nursery Catalogue, 3, before 1945. Synonym for **H.A. Downing Variegated.**

Maréchal. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Maréchal MacMahon. *(C.japonica).* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. Originated in Italy by Sangalli. Flowers of a red amaranth ground, inner petals red. shaded fire-red. Petals long and entire. Similar to 'Centifolia Rosea'. Orthographic error: 'Marcehal Mac-Mahon'.

Maréchal Pelissier. *(C.japonica).* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:63: No description. Originated in Milan, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Marechal Pillissier'. (Believed extinct.)

Marechal Pillissier. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Maréchal Pelissier.**

Maréchal Radetzski. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.49. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Marescal Wilder. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Marshall Wilder.**

Maresciallo Wilder. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie.* p.27. Orthographic error for **Marshall Wilder.**

Margaret. *(C.japonica).* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Rose pink. Large peony form with stamens in several clusters amongst the petals. Early blooming. Originated by Clower. Florida, USA.

Margaret Alwyn. *(C.japonica),* ANZCRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual*, No.4, p.7, Reg. No.16: Originated by Dr R. Merrillees, St Kilda, Victoria, Australia. Seedling of **Gloire de Nantes.** Incomplete double flower, 10-11 cm across. Colour rose-pink. Flowers mid-season.

Margaret Bardsley. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.175: Originated by Bradford's Wayside Nursery, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA. First bloomed 1938. An upright, vigorous grower with dull green foliage, leaves rounded, venation pronounced, slightly serrate. A chance seedling. Incomplete double, petals wide and well spaced, interior of the flower composed of numerous petaloids and stamens intermixed. Size 9-10 cm across, colour deep rose-red with some centre petaloids marbled white. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **J.S. Bradford.**

Margaret Bernhardt. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.175, Reg. No.1820: A large to very large, rose-red, formal double, *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size,

12-13 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 7 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Benhate'.

Margaret Burstal. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1966, *Camellia News*, No.24, p.36, Reg. No.72: Originated by Dr A.C. Burstal, Tuross Head, via Moruya, N.S.W., Australia as a seedling of 'Sodekakushi', (**Gauntlettii**), first flowered 1962. Informal double flower, 11 cm across, of flat form with large, outer petals and a petaloid and stamen centre. Colour is the palest, flesh pink.

Margaret Calleoni. Geo. Jackson & Son, 1955-1956, p.17. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margaret Carbone. Merrillee's Shere Catalogue, 1951. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margaret Clower. *(C.japonica),* Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.7. No description. Originated in USA.

Margaret Crozier. *(C.japonica),* ANZCRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual*, No.4, p.7, Reg. No.18: Originated by C.R Cole, Canterbury, Victoria, Australia. Parents **Spencer's Pink** x **Elegans,** handcrossed 1946. Flower incomplete double, 10 cm across. Colour delicate pink. Vigorous, upright grower. Early bloomer.

Margaret Crutcher. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.215, Reg. No.1409: A very large, bright red, anemone form. An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1971. Originated by C.C. Crutcher, Theodore, Alabama, USA. The anemone form bloom has golden anthers and filaments, size 14-15 cm across. Plant growth is spreading and dense, with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5cm.

Margaret D. O'Connor. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.241, Reg. No.692: [SCCS. No.62-28]. A 5 year old seedling that first bloomed 1962. A seedling of **Tricolor Superba.** Originated by George Harvey, Red Bluff, California, USA. Flowers are deep pink with yellow stamens and up to 13 cm across x 5 cm deep, waxy looking, like crêpe paper, semi-double in form.

Margaret Davis. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News*, No.12, p.24, Reg. No.54: Originated by A.M. Davis, Cammaray, N.S.W., Australia. A sport of **Aspasia Macarthur** which originated in 1958. Except for colour the flower is a typical **Aspasia Macarthur**. Characteristics: Colour cream with the petals brilliantly edged with rose in the manner of the Azalea 'Albert & Elizabeth'. Sports: **Margaret Davis Ashley, Margaret Davis Picotee.** Orthographic error: 'Margareth Davis'. Received the "William Hertrich Award", 1969; the "Sewell Mutant Award", 1976 and the "William E. Woodroof, Hall of Fame Award", 1979. For colour photos see: pl. facing p.114, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook;* pp.55 & 102, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias;* front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VII, No.2; front cover ACRS, 1965, *Camellia News*, No.20: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.21. Chinese synonym: 'Kuancaidai'.

Margaret Davis Ashley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.162, Reg. No.1898: A medium white to creamy white, with heavy dashings of vermilion from outer petal edges towards the centre of bloom, a peony form *C.japonica* mutant of **Margaret Davis.** Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Gene King, Monroe, Louisiana, USA. First year observed 1981. Flower characteristics same as parent. Plant growth upright and medium with dark green leaves.

Margaret Davis Benten. *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.147 with colour photo; Synonym for **Bianye Kuancaidai.**

Margaret Davis Picotee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.175, Reg. No.1813: A medium white to creamy white, edged vermilion, peony form *C.japonica* mutant of **Margaret Davis,** early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Williarn E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks,

California, USA. Characteristics of flower and plant same as parent. Chinese synonym: 'Zhaicaidai'.

Margaret Dykes. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.248: A seedling from Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. A loose, semi-double with varying formation. Rose-red veined blood red. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Mararet Dykes'.

Margaret Ellen. *(C.japonica),* ANZCRS., 1958, *Camellia Annual*, No.5, p.30, Reg. No.19: Seedling of **Strawberry Blonde,** originated by Mrs M. Thompson, Pymble, N.S.W., Australia. First flowered 1956. Formal double of slightly deeper shade of salmon pink than its parent. Foliage, dark, glossy green. Blooms early to mid-season.

Margaret Ferris. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.164, Reg. No.1041: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966. Originated by B.C. Ferris, Orlando, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semidouble flowers, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) are 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 26 petals and 4 petaloids. Pure white wih a few pink streaks, yellow anthers and white filaments. Early blooming.

Margaret G. Gill. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.114 with colour photo; Regn No.2761; A cross, first flowered 2002, of [*C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica* x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Forty-Niner**] x [(*C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica* x *C.fraterna*) x *C.japonica* **Tom Knudsen**]. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA, and registered by Margaret Gill, Atherton, Calif. Medium size flower is 9 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, orchid picotee shaded darker towards the edges. Golden anthers and white filaments. 19-22 petals. An upright, open plant with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm. Flowers early to mid-season. Note; SCCS, Supplementary List 2011 has 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**) instead of **Forty-Niner**.

Margaret Gullion. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Margaret Haughery. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Camellia Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12: A small, pure white, loosely imbricated; inner petals cupped around a tight, white bud. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Louisiana, USA.

Margaret Hearn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.5: Red. Small peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth, Fragrant. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.48: Red anemone form, 8 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Clarence Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA from **Cheerful** x **Daikagura.** First flowered 1934. Leaves dull green, elliptic, 8 cm x 4 cm. Apex sharp and recurved, raised venation, texture thin. serrulate. For black and white photo see, p.140, Hertrich. 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Margaret Hertrich. Wilmot *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1945, p.7. Orthographic error for **Margarete Hertrich.**

Margaret Hertrick. Coolidge Rare Plants Gardens Camellia Catalogue, July, 1950. Orthographic error for **Margarete Hertrich.**

Margaret Higdon. *(C.japonica).* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: Loose, peony-like, brilliant rose-red in colour, each petal of the 10-12 cm flower is margined with white. Medium. glossy green foliage. Leaves elliptic. prominent venation, apex long-acuminate, finely serrulate. Originated by Simon's Nursery. Charleston. South Carolina. USA from chance seed. First bloomed 1937. Synonyms: 'Elizabeth Grandy'. 'Elizabeth Higdon'. Sport: **Margaret Higdon Variegated.** For colour photos see: G.G. Gerbing. 1945, *Camellias.* p.145; Fendig. 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary, of Camellias,* p.102.

Margaret Higdon Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.28: A virus variegated form of Margaret Higdon- Brilliant rose-red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Margaret Hildord. Bob Wine's Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.6. Orthographic error for **Margaret Hilford.**

Margaret Hilford. *(C.reticulata)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979. vol.XI, No.3, p.21, Reg. No.148: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata*, grown by J.N. Rolfe, Hamilton, New Zealand, and first flowered 1977. Plant habit. upright, open and fast growing; foliage, mid-green, reticulate, leaves measuring 11 cm x 5.5 cm. Flowers semi-double. 12-13 petals and occasional petaloids; filaments white, anthers gold. Size. 13 cm across x 5 cm deep and colour very deep red (RHS.CC.Red- Purple Group 60A-B). Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Margaret Hilford Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Margaret Hildord'. See colour photo: front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* vol.XIV, No.1. 1985.

Margaret Hilford Variegated. *(C.japonica).* Valdosta Camellias. 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4. p.9 as 'Margaret Hilford V.'. A virus variegated form of **Margaret Hilford-** Very deep red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Margaret Jack. Vanderbilt. 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Synonym for **Finlandia Variegated.** Note: 'Margaret Jack' was published prior to **Finlandia Variegated** but as the latter is now in universal usage it is let stand as the valid name over 'Margaret Jack'.

Margaret Johnson. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.193, Reg. No.1254: A 12 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by Frank D. Bisbee, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The formal double bloom has 65-70 petals. The colour is white and size 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Heavy texture and prolific. Blooms early to mid-season.

Margaret K. Cutter. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *Quarterly*, 6(2):8: A seedling of unknown parentage from the Domoto Nursery, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, slow and medium in density; blooms early, sets seed. Buds ovate and green. Flower is single, colour rose-opal (RHS Chart), 8-10 cm across.

Margaret Lawrence. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, synonym for **Vedrine** as 'Ruby Glow'.

Margaret Lesher. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, pp.35-36, Reg. No.2267: A medium to large size, red, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 60 petals. The red blooms have a purple cast. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4.7 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Laishe'.

Margaret Lyle. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.603-N; Deep red, large informal double. Bushy upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Bill Parker, Camellias-R-Us, Glenorie, NSW, Australia.

Margaret Madsen. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **Mrs Margaret Madsen.**

Margaret McCown. *(C.japonica)*, Domoto Price List, 1956, p.3. Virus variegated form of **Catherine McCown** - Light pink and white. Medium size. Originated in USA by Shepp. Synonym: 'Driftwood'.

Margaret McLendon. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Rose-pink. Large, flat semi-double. Originated in USA by Coleman.

Margaret Magnificent. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.28. Orthographic error for **Marjorie Magnificent.**

Margaret Nielsen. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.36, Reg. No.312: Originated by A.P. Gamlin, Manaia, New Zealand 10 years ago, and first bloomed 1985. It is of upright growth, average density and medium rate of growth. The leaves are light green, 14 cm long x 6 cm wide. The blooms are semi-double, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep. Colour is fuschia pink. The blooms have upright centre petals and yellow anthers on cream filaments. Blooms early to late.

Margaret Noonan. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light, rosepink, striped and splashed darker rose-pink. Medium size, incomplete double to peony form, 9-10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals and intermixed with yellow stamens. Vigorous, open, upright growth with glossy, dark green, lanceolate leaves. Originated by W.S. Duncan, Pensacola, Florida, USA as a chance seedling. Reg. No.49 with ACS, 1950. Sport: **Margaret Noonan Variegated.**

Margaret Noonan Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Laurel Lake Nursery Catalogue, 1964 as 'Margaret Noonan Var'. A virus variegated form of **Margaret Noonan** - Light rose-pink and white. Originated in USA.

Margaret Pond. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.10. No description. Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.72: Originated by Dr & Mrs Habel Jr., Suffolk, Virginia, USA. This seedling is white with a red background. Not too large. Synonym: 'Margaret Pond Variegated'.

Margaret Pond Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.10 as 'Margaret Pond Var'. Synonym for **Margaret Pond.**

Margaret Price. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.12. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Margaret Radcliffe. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Margaret Ratcliffe.**

Margaret Ratcliff. Riverview Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p. 12. Orthographic error for **Margaret Ratcliffe.**

Margaret Ratcliffe. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl. as 'Margaret Radcliffe': Medium to large, delicate, shell-pink shading to white, semi-double, 10-11 cm across. Until fully open, some central petals tend to remain semi-erect. The petals are obovate and crinkle towards the tip. Filaments white, anthers yellow; bud long, oval and with pink tip. Leaves dark, dull green. oval. 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. short apex, prominent, raised veins, finely serrulate. Plant habit erect. vigorous and a profuse bloomer. Originated by C.S. Tait Sr., Brunswick, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown origin.

Margaret Rose. *(C.japonica),* RHS. 1955, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.9. p.82. No description. Hyden Nurseries Ltd Catalogue. 1972. p.29: Formal double pink. Originated in England.

Margaret Sandusky. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Rosea Superba Variegated.**

Margaret Sandusky Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Rosea Superba.**

Margaret Sears. Bob Wine's Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.3. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Sears.**

Margaret Short. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.64: Deep lavender pink. Large, irregular semi-double with erect, fluted petals around a centre of blonde stamens. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Margaret Short Variegated.**

Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. See colour pl. facing p.50, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook.*

Margaret Short Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76: A virus variegated form of **Margaret Short** - Deep lavender pink, marbled white. Originated in USA.

Margaret Tourji. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Tourje.**

Margaret Turner. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Turner.**

Margaret Vickery. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.129: Deep to blush pink. Large size, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. (Retic. hybrid **Pink Sparkle** x **Jean Pursel**). Originated by Walter Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2169. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.124: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 18 wide, curled and fluted petals and 3-5 compound, curled and rabbit-eared inner petals and white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with light green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.

Margaret Walker. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Large, white striped pink. Semi-double to rose form double with loose petaloids and stamens in the centre when fully opened. 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Leaves, oval, medium green, short apex, veins pale green, recessed, close, shallow serrations. Synonym: 'Tea Gardens 330'. One of the camellias from Tea Gardens, Summerville, South Carolina, USA, believed to have originally been imported from Europe but name lost. Sport: **Margaret Walker Pink.** See black and white photo p.221, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Note; *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Locarno 2005, Kamelien an Küsten des Schwarzen Meeres, Nakhutsrishvili, G., records **Margaret Walker** as growing 1912-1914 in the von Batumi Botanic Garden, which indicates that this was the original name.

Margaret Walker Pink. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76: A pink sport of **Margaret Walker.** Originated in USA.

Margaret Waterhouse. *(C.x williamsii)*, ANZCRS., 1955, *Camellia Annual*, No.2, p.5, Reg. No.1: A *C.saluenensis* seedling raised by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. A semi-double, 8-9 cm across. Colour Amaranth rose, 520/2-1. Mid-season flowering. For illustration see front cover, ACRS., 1966, *Camellia News*, No.24 and on p.20, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66.

Margaret Weems. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100: Light peach pink. Medium size, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, bushy growth. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Margaret Wells. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.201, Reg. No.475: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr R.F. Wells, Panama City, Florida, USA. First bloomed 1958. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double to peony form flowers are deep rose, shading to purple on petal edge, averaging 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 20-30 petals of heavy texture and yellow stamens. Blooms early. Orthographic error: 'Margareth Wells'. Sport: **Margaret Wells Delight**. Chinese synonym: 'Weiersi'.

Margaret Wells Choice. *(C.reticulata* hybr.) SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.122: Deep, rich pink. Very large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of *C.reticulata* **Damanao** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Arcadia,** originated by Piet & Gaeta, California, USA.

Margaret Wells Delight. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.133, Reg. No.987: A sport of Margaret Wells first observed in 1964. Originated by Azalea Road Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, USA. A virus variegated form of **Margaret Wells** - It is highly variegated and has the same form, texture and bloom as the parent. The colour is not as deep red. Synonym: 'Margaret Wells Variegated'.

Margaret Wells Swift. *(C.japonica),* Lawrence, Paul, 1935, "Camellias in the South"; *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 39(3):67. Bloomed for the first time, 1934, the plant then being 6 years old. Originated by Robert Rubel Jr, Crichton, Alabama, USA. See black and white photo, p.9, *Garden Digest,* Apr.1935: The flower measures 9.5 cm across and larger, is of a light cherry red, shading to deep rose-pink, with many petals and petaloids, irregularly twisted and ruffled, interspersed with golden anthered stamens and with about 20 large, guard petals, making a globular shaped flower.

Margaret Wells Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9 as 'Margaret Wells Var'. No description. This cultivar was registered in 1968 as **Margaret Wells Delight**, ACS., Reg. No.987 and this is considered the valid name as 'Margaret Wells Variegated' was not validly listed.

Margaret Willey. Oregon Camellia Society, 1949. Abbreviation for **Mrs Margaret Willey.**

Margaret Williams. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2098: Medium size, purple, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by John G. Williams, Tampa, Florida. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.189, colour photo between pp.186-187: The 34 year old seedling first bloomed 1964. Average flower size 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm. deep with 70 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm. x 5 cm.

Margarete Carbon. Wylam, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.12. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margarete H. Hertrich. Select Camellias Catalogue, Whittier, 1964. Orthographic variant for **Margarete Hertrich.**

Margarete Hertrich. *(C.japonica),* First described as Reg, No.1, SCCS., Bulletin, 5:12, 1945 as 'Margaret Hertrich'. This spelling was corrected to **Margarete Hertrich** in *Bulletin,* 5:52, 1945: White. Medium size, 10-11 cm, formal double with 50-70 small petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Huntington Gardens, San Marino. California. USA. Orthographic errors: 'Margaret Hertrich', 'Margaret Hertrick', 'Margareth Hertrich'. See black and white photo. p.225, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Margareth Davis. Thoby et al., 1988. *Tsubaki, A Propos de Camellia*, p.46. Orthographic error for **Margaret Davis.**

Margareth Hertrich. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki, A Propos de Camellia*, p.46. Orthographic error for **Margarete Hertrich.**

Margareth Wells. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue. 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **Margaret Wells.**

Margaretha. *(C.japonica).* Hovey, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 3:127: Originated by Floy, New York, USA. Semi-double, lively pink with long petals. Synonym: 'Margaretha Crassifolia'.

Margaretha Crassifolia. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement.* p.38. Synonym for **Margaretha.**

Margaretha di Savoya. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.83. 1882-1883, p.93. Orthographic error for **Margherite di Savoia.**

Margaret's Joy. *(C.japonica).* SCCS., 1987. *The Camellia Review*, vol.49. No.1, p.2: A chance *C.japonica* seedling, white formal double. 12.5 cm across. Does not shatter and falls in one piece. Early flowering. Originated by Margaret & Walter Harmsen, California, USA.

Margaret's Six. *(C.reticulata).* ACRS., 1981. *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.279: Originated by T.E. Pierson. Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia. Parents *C.reticulata* **Damanao** x **Buddha,** first flowered 1979. The upright. open plant has long, narrow. lanceolate, 10.5 cm x 3.9 cm. light green leaves with long. tapering apex and base. small serrations. The semi to incomplete double. 14.5 cm across x 8.5 cm. deep. turkey red flowers have rabbit ears intermingled with stamens. Blooms early to late.

Margarita. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:zz. Synonym for **Maddalina d'Italie.** In America this name has been used as an orthographic error for **Marguerita.**

Margarita Calceoni. da Silva, 1880. *Forcing Camellia Varieties in Oporto.* Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margarita Caleoni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866. 110:20. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margarita Caleonie. The Pacific Camellia Society. 1946. *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.3. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margarita Cleonie. McEarcharn, Neil. 1963, *Catalogue of the Plants of the Gardens of Villa Taranto*, p.59. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margarita Coleoni. van den Heed, May.1882. *Revue Horticole*, p.196. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margarita Coleonie. Leroy's Nurseries, Wholesale Price List, 1896-1897, p.22. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margarita Colsoni. Allard, Jul.1891, *Revue Horticole*, p.296. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margarita (Lechi). van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. Synonym for **Maddalina d'Italie.**

Margareta Lecchi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues* p.149. Synonym for **Maddalina d'Italie.**

Margareticea. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p. 149. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Margarite Gouillon. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.11. Erroneous synonym for **Duc d'Orleans.**

Margaritta Guillon. Grischko e Malskaja, 1949, *Spisok nasinnia Bot. Sad. Akad, Nauk. Ukrain*, p.44. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Marge Miller. *(C.sasanqua).* NSW Camellia Research Society Inc *Newsletter*, No.3, May 1995, pp.7-8: Originated at the Sydney Teachers College, Sydney University, as a result of a pollination demonstration by Clem Truran about 1978. A pendulous *C.sasanqua* with pink flowers similar to its seed parent **Shôwa-no-sakae**. Named for the wife of the college gatekeeper.

Margery Adams. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100, Cream to lavender pink on edge, Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by Dr C. Adams, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Margeurite de Savaya. Ludemann's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1896-1897. Orthographic error for **Margherita di Savoia.**

Margharita. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27. Synonym for **Campbellii (Guichard).**

Margharita Calceonie. Cottage Garden Catalogue, 1932. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margharita Calconi. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1945, p.7. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margharita Caleone. Merrillees Shere Catalogue, 1951. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margharita Caleoni. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Marharita Caleoni No.l. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Margharita Caleoni No.2. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margharita Caleonie. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1908. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margharita Coleonie. Leroy, André, Catalogue 1973, p. 135. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margharite Caleonie. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margherita. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margherita. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.113. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Margherita Begliuomini. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Margherita Belluomini.**

Margherita Belluomin. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p. 149. Orthographic error for **Margherita Belluomini.**

Margherita Belluomini. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.28: Uniform rose of great effect. Semidouble, 12.5 cm across. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Margherita Bellomine', 'Margherita Begliuomini', 'Margherita Belluomin'.

Margherita Calconi. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.12. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margherita Caleoni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1882-1883, 199:254. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margherita Caleoni Red. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margherita Caleonie. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America.* Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margherita Capra. *(C.sasanqua).* Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 1997, No.3, pp.24-25, colour photo front cover; Originated by Mario Carmine, Cannero Riviera, Italy. Semi-double to peony form, petals irregular, white, diameter 6.5-7.5 cm. Lightly fragrant. Outer margins have 12-14 lacinations. 5 imbricated sepals. Stamens numerous with yellow anthers. A few petaloids dispersed among the stamens. Flowers early. Leaves dark green upper surface, light green lower surface, form elliptic, apex reflexed and twisted, 7-7.5 cm x 3cm. Compact upright growth.

Margherita Coleoni. *(C.japonica).* The first description located is in van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:20 as 'Margarita Caleoni': Very bright, pomegranate red, numerous petals, well

imbricated and in his 1879-1880 Catalogue, 184:238: Beautiful imbricated flower, rounded petals, of a beautiful rose, shaded with vivid carmine, all first class.. This very popular camellia has suffered innumerable misspelling of its name, including the following: 'Margaret Carbone', 'Margarete Carbon', 'Margarita Calcioni', 'Margarita Calceoni', 'Margarita Caleoni', 'Margarita Coleoni', 'Margarita Coleonie', 'Margarita Colsoni', 'Margharita', 'Margharita Calceomie', 'Margharita Caleone', 'Margharita Caleoni', 'Margharita Caleonia', 'Margharita Caleonie', 'Margharita Calconi', 'Margharita Coleoni', 'Margherita Caleonie', 'Margherita', 'Margherita Calconi', 'Margherita Caleoni', 'Margherita Caleonie', 'Margherita Colleoni', 'Marguerita Caleoni', 'Marguerite Calconie', 'Marguerite Caleonie', 'Marguerite Caleoni', 'Marguerite Celleoni', 'Marguerite Carbon', 'Margurita Coleonia', 'Mad. Cealonia', 'Marguerite Calconia', 'Margaret Calleoni'. Synonyms: 'General Douglas MacArthur', 'Red Queen', 'Campbelhi', 'Tokayama'(South), 'Margherita Caleoni Red', 'Margherita Coleoni No.2' Pseudonym: 'Campbellii'. Sport: 'Margherita Coleoni Variegated'. Colour Photo, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons & Azaleas,* p.123. Krussman, 1976, *Manual of Cultivated broad-leaved Trees and Shrubs,* p.20, erroneously equated **Margherita Coleoni** with 'Campbellii'. Hillebrand of Pallanza reports that the camellias on sale under the names 'Margherita Coleoni' and 'Francesco Ferruccio' are the same varieties although originally different cultivars.

Margherita Coleoni Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1948 as 'Margherita Coleoni Var.': A virus variegated form of **Margherita Coleoni** - Dark oriental red, blotched white. Formal double, 8.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. When fully open has a cuplike centre. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'General Douglas MacArthur Variegated', 'Campbellii Variegated', 'Mary Hare', 'Berkeley Square', 'Margharita Caleoni No1', 'Tewilliger'. Orthographic errors: 'Margherite Coleoni Variegated', 'Margharita Caleoni Variegated'. Pseudonym: 'Azuma Shibori'. See black and white photos, p.227, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Margherita Colleoni. SCCS., 1942, *Camellias*, p.20. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margherita di Savoia. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875 as 'Margherita di Savoya'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Margherita di Savoya'. Orthographic error: 'Margeurite de Savaya'. Chinese synonym 'Sawoya'.

Margherita di Savoya. Linden Catalogue No.94, 1875. Orthographic variant for **Margherita di Savoia.**

Margherita Gouillon. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.153. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Margherita Guillon. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, Index. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Margherita Indelicato. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.39: Beautiful imbrication, rose, veined and suffused white. Originated in Italy.

Margherita Lechi. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.55. Synonym for **Maddalina d'Italie.**

Margherita Lomellini. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Margherita Mainoni d'Intignano. *(C.japonica)*, Mariotti, 1930, *Cerre*, p.32 and photo: A seedling of 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**). Large flowers, peach colour. Originated in Italy.

Margherita Serra. *(C.japonica)*, Mostra della Camelie in Companhia, 1982, *Napoli Castel, dell'Oro.* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy.

Margherite Coleoni Variegated. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Margherite Coleoni var.'. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Margherite Gouillon. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.12. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Marghuttina. Jules Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.13. Orthographic error for **Marguttina.**

Margie. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9. No description. Orinda Nursery Catalogue, 1968: White. Large formal double. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA at the Orinda Nursery, Bridgeville, Delaware.

Margie B. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.201, Reg. No.507: A 7 year old seedling *C.japonica*, originated by Louis A. Brantley, Savannah, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1957. Growth, upright, compact and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double to loose peony form flowers are 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. The 16-20 petals and the 3-7 petaloids are pure white, fluted and of a good texture. Rabbit ears and/or petaloids are interspersed with pale green filaments and bright yellow anthers. Early flowering.

Margie Dee. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* A virus variegated form of **Galilee** - Light pink and white. Originated in USA.

Margie Dee Fisher. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink, incomplete double. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Soft pink, lightly variegated with white. Large, loose, semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. A seedling originated by Gilbert E. Fisher, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. See black and white photo, p.141. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Margie Selby Thomas. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2000, p.28, Reg. No.2528. A non-reticulata hybrid chance seedling, semi-double with a central, slightly flared stamen group. The lavender pink flowers have 20 petals, gold anthers and white stamens. Plant is vigorous, upright and open. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Sam Zerkowski, Slidell, La., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.4, colour photo p.c11. Flowers are 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. The light green leaves are 8.2 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Note: The published photo shows a flower typical of *C.japonica* x *C.saluenensis.*

Marginata. *(C.japonica),* Proceedings of the RHS., 1861, p.200: Exhibited Apr.26th, 1860. From Mr Halley. A late blooming seedling, the flower moderately sized, rather thin with convex petals, lively rose colour and faintly scented as in the variety **Myrtifolia.**

Margined Wirlinga Belle. *(C.hybrid). Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.25, 1992, p.13, colour plate No.46: Originated by Dr Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A seedling of **Juraku** x **Wirlinga Belle.** Flower shape similar to **Wirlinga Belle.** Very pale pink, miniature single, margined pink. Profuse flowering. Early blooming. Fragrant.

Margo-Anne Loe. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.3, front cover, Reg. No.2095 and colour photo: Boutonniere, miniature to small size; 100 tight flower petals, formal double, white with broken, pink stripes and reverses to red with white spots. Abundant midseason blooms on a dark green, bushy plant. A chance seedling originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.189: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1988. Average flower size, 7.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 100 petals. Some flowers have swirls. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 3.6 cm.

Margo-Lyn. *(C.japonica),* ACRS.,1969, *Camellia News*, No.32, p.17, Reg. No.90: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, N.SW, Australia. Parents unknown. First flowered 1963. Spreading, open growth habit. The semi-double blooms are 10 cm across, solfino purple, HCC.26/2 colour. Blooms mid-season.

Marguarita. Puddle & Hangar, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.157. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki', however see next entry.

Marguerita. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'Margurita', changed to 'Marguerita' in following catalogues, 1945-1946 and on: A red sport of 'Candida Elegantissima', ('Nagasaki'). Very large, semi-double red with two rows of large petals and conspicuous stamens in the centre with a few petaloids. Rounded, serrate, dark green foliage. This name was subsequently erroneously quoted in many catalogues as synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'. It was mispelt as 'Margarita', 'Margurita' and 'Marguarita'. Hertrich, 1954 later illustrated and described it in *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, pp.266, 269 under the synonym: 'Nagasaki Rose'.

Marguerita Caleoni. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Marguerita Lechi. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.27. Synonym for **Maddalina d'Italie.**

Marguerite. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum* .... Orthographic error for 'Margarita', synonym for **Maddalina d'Italie.**

Marguerite Bellomine. Platt, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.107. Orthographic error for **Margherita Belluomini.**

Marguerite Bullard. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.289, Reg. No.316: A 9 year old seedling of Mine-no-yuki; originated by Mrs M. Eugene Bullard, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is rapid and spreading. The pink, peony form flowers resemble 'Mine-no-yuki' in form and have 30 petals and 8 petaloids. Size, 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep and retains a rose-bud centre for some time. Blooms early.

Marguerite Calconia. Arther Charlton Catalogue, 1957, p.11. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Marguerite Caleoni. Paugham & Blanchard, 1884, *Revue Horticole*, p.450. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Marguerite Caleonie. Sander Nursery Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Marguerite Calusaut. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951. Abbreviation for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Marguerite Calusaut Pink. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951. Synonym for **Pink Calusaut.**

Marguerite Calusaut Variegated. Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.241. Synonym for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Marguerite Cannon. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.202, Reg. No.517: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and slow with light green leaves. The flowers are clear pink, semi-double, 12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 18 petals. Many large, fluted petals with a frilled or ruffled appearance. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Marguerite Cannon Variegated.**

Marguerite Cannon Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.87 as 'Marguerite Cannon Var.': A virus variegated form of **Marguerite Cannon** - Clear pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Marguerite Carbon. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.65. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Marguerite Celloni. Reuthe Nursery Catalogue, 1911. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Marguerite de Gouillon. Anonymous, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 364 (13):206. Synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Marguerite Enid. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.26, Reg. No.187: Originated by Margorie Stephenson, Castle Hill, N.SW, Australia. A seedling of **Edith Linton** that first bloomed 1974. The plant has a dense, vigorous growth habit and produces 12-13 cm diameter flowers, semi-double, of white to blush pink, early to mid-season. It has dark green, 9 cm x 5 cm leaves.

Marguerite Fisher. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Synonym for **Margie Dee Fisher.**

Marguerite Gauthier. *(C.japonica),* Sander Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.1. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Marguerite Gouillon. *(C.japonica),* Drouard-Gouillon Catalogue, 1839. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54: Peony form, soft pink, spotted and streaked with vivid red. Berlèse, 1842, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 30(175):427-429: Peony form, white flushed very pale pink, dotted and striped with crimson, 8-9.5 cm in diameter. Petals obovate, 4 cm x 3.5 cm wide, outer petals in 4-5 layers; centre petals smaller and mixed with stamens and petaloids to give a raised centre. Leaves elliptic, 8 cm x 4.8 cm, shallowly serrate, acuminate, mid-green. Habit upright and vigorous becoming spreading. This camellia was raised by Drouard-Gouillon of Febraud Nursery, Nantes, France about 1840 and named for his daughter. It was first released in a 3 page leaflet, prepared by Berlèse and headed: "1842. Description d'un Nouveau Camellia, souscription ouverte pour le Camellia **Marguerite Gouillon.** Here is a beautiful camellia variety obtained from seed by M. Drouard-Gouillon of Nantes and flowered for the first time this year, 1842. The flower is 10 cm across, it is full, rounded, almost regular rose form, with a delicate pink base, speckled and streaked vivid red. The broad outer petals are in 6 fan-like rows, rounded, slightly indented, thin and transparent, regularly imbricated and tints of dehcate pink with streaks spots and bands of red. The interior has a variable number of upright, elongated petals of diverse form, some strap-like, others oval, grouped in clusters and forming a united centre, detached from the circumference." Berlèse described it in the 3rd ed. of his *Monographie*, 1845 and Verschaffelt illustrated it in his *Nouvelle* I*conographie*, 1850, Book X, pl. III. In recent years it has become confused with another, similar cultivar from the same area in **General Lamoricière** but they are considered to be separate cultivars. Synonyms: 'Madam Gouillon', 'Parini Nova'. In America **Duc d'Orleans** has been a psuedonyn for **Marguerite Gouillon**. Sports: **Marguerite Gouillon Rose,** 'Stardust'. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Marguerite Guillon', 'Margherite Gouillon', 'Margherita Gouillon', 'Margurite Gouillon', 'Marguerite de Gouillon', 'Margeritta Guillon', 'Margaret Gullion', 'Marguerite Quillon', 'Marguerite Gruillon', 'Marte Guillon'. See black and white photos: Fig. 46, RHS., 1961, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15; Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.222.

Marguerite Gouillon Pink. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon Rose.**

Marguerite Gouillon Rose. (*C.japonica*), Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki, A Propos Camellia*, p.31 as raised by Drouard-Gouillon, ca.1843. Bahuaud-Litou, 1914-1920 as 'Marguerite Rose': A medium large size, rose-pink, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous grower. Blooms early to mid-season. Synonyms: 'Pink Anemone'. Abbreviation: 'Marguerite Rose'.

Marguerite Gruillon. St Bridget Nursery Catalogue, 1982. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Marguerite Guillon. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Marguerite Hertrich. Walter Allen Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. Orthographic error for **Margarete Hertrich.**

Marguerite Lawrence. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Marguerite Lechi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851. Synonym for **Maddalina d'Italie.**

Marguerite Mouring. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.4, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Marguerite Potts. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Marguerite Quillon. Bergami Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Marguerite Rose. Bahauad-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920: Medium to large rose-pink, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous grower. Early to mid-season blooming. Abbreviation for **Marguerite Gouillon Rose.**

Marguerite Sears. *(C.japonica)*, Pyron, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, colour photo facing p.22, description p.102: A fine new variety from Moultrie, which Josh Wilkes is propagating. It is the pink sport of an unnamed seedling japonica. The pink is lighter at the petal base becoming darker to the outer edge. Similar in form to **Betty Sheffield.** Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Margaret Sears'. Sport: **Marguerite Sears Supreme.**

Marguerite Sears Supreme. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.1. A virus variegated form of **Marguerite Sears** - Pink marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Marguerite Sharp. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70. Orthographic error for **Margueryte Sharp.**

Marguerite Tourje. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A solid pink sport of **Masquerade.** Pink margined white, large. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Marguerite Turner. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.322, Reg. No.195: A 10 year old chance seedling; originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA. First flowered 1949. Plant growth is compact and rapid with dark green, elliptic leaves, acuminate, lightly serrate. Flower is an incomplete double with large petaloids, similar to **Gloire de Nantes**. Size is up to 15 cm across x 8 cm deep. Colour creamy white, lightly striped and flecked pink. Flowers early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Margaret Turner'. Sport: **Marguerite Turner Pink.**

Marguerite Turner Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9: Pink sport of **Marguerite Turner.** Originated in USA.

Marguerite Veo. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.221, Reg. No.607: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by W.H. Veo, Orlando, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm. The peony form flowers, 11 cm across x 7 cm deep, are clear rose with bright orange stamens and have 32 petals and 6-7 petaloids. Blooms early.

Margueryte Sharp. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1980, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4, Colour pl. back cover. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.102, Reg. No.1691: A medium size, pure white, anemone to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell. Louisiana, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 70 petals, 30 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. The flower has a large, tight. peony centre skirted by white petals. Blooms mid-season. Plant

growth is upright. dense and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. Orthographic error: 'Marguerite Sharp'.

Margurita. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic error for **Marguerita.**

Margurita Coleonia. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1965. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Margurita Gouillon. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Margutina. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.47, 1859, p.34. Orthographic error for **Marguttina.**

Marguttina. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:18. No description. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6: Flower small, formal double, petals rounded, lobulate, numerous, regularly imbricated, colour of intense rose, with reflections of vermilion-scarlet. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. Orthographic errors: 'Marghuttina', 'Margutina'.

Marguttina Striata. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: Flower medium size, imbricated, rose form, petals lobulate, a vivid vermilion of a range of intensities, fine veining of carmine, stripes and splashes of rose, that more or less tend white. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Maria. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.45: White, suffused and lined with pink. Originated by Favre, France.

Maria. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9, p.45: Regular rose form. Pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Maria. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.129: Flower 9-10 cm across, sometimes more, formal double to rose form double, regular, orange red. Petals 6~7 rows, thick, emarginate or deeply notched; the first are rounded, the others round-oval; those of the centre deformed, erect, elongated, crumpled and irregularly placed. Originated in Germany by Gruneberg. Synonym for **Maria de Gruneberg.**

Maria Amelia. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Marie-Amélie.**

Maria Anna. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.12. Orthographic error for **Maria Antonietta.**

Maria Antionetta. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.77. Orthographic error for **Maria Antonietta.**

Maria Antionette. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Maria Antonietta.**

Maria Antonetta. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais sur 1'histoire de quelqus fleurs d'ornement*, p.35. Orthographic error for **Maria Antonietta.**

Maria Antonietta. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.240: The flower is 9-10 cm across, full rose, regular, imbricated from the centre to the circumference, of a cherry red, deeper at the circumference than the centre and marked with bands and broad lines of soft rose. The petals are in 6-7 rows. Those of the first two rows are large, rounded, notched and veined; those of the next rows are long, becoming smaller towards the centre. They are divided vertically by whitish bands and stripes. Ridoli, 1848, Catalogo delle Piante, p.8: Perfect imbrication. Outer petals rounded, inner acuminate. Vivid rose, slightly paler in the centre. All petals almost divided in half by white stripes. A modern listing by Onillon, Angers Catalogue, 1937, p.3 as 'Marie Antoinette': Imbricated red. Could be a self red sport.

Originated as a seedling in Italy by Ridolfi. Orthographic variant: 'Marie Antoinette'. Orthographic errors: 'Maria Antionetta', 'Maria Antonetta', 'Maria Antoinette', 'Maria Antionetta', 'Marie Antonietta', 'Mariantonia'. Synonym: 'Marie Antonietta Nova'. See pl.I, Book III, Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie.*

Maria-Antonietta Vera. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.17. Synonym for **Maria Antonietta.**

Maria Bagnasco. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, 244:235: Beautiful form, 10 cm across, perfectly imbricated, outer petals rounded, the others slightly rounded, soft pink, gradually becoming paler towards the centre, where it is pure white. Originated in Italy by Bagnasco. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Flesh pink. Large, rose form double. Then in the 1896 Catalogue in a later description: Imbricated. Pale red, delicately suffused and bordered by a paler hue. Orthographic error: 'Maria Bagnosco'.

Maria Bagnosco. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.11. Orthographic error for **Maria Bagnasco.**

Maria da Fonte. *(C.japonica),*José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32. Peony form. Vivid pink. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.65; Peony form. Vivid pink. Originated in Portugal.

Maria de Gruneberg. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7 as 'Maria de Grumberg'. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris.* vol.40, p.129: Flower 9-10 cm across, formal double to rose form double, regular, orange red. Petals 6-7 rows, thick, emarginate or deeply notched; the first are rounded, the others round-oval; those of the centre deformed, erect, crumpled, elongated and irregularly placed. Originated in Germany by Gruneberg. Synonym: 'Maria'.

Maria Domica. *(C.japonica),* Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Maria Dorotea. Carlo Maupoil Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Maria Dorothea.**

Maria Dorothea. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1839, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.7, p.56: Double white, pink stripes. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.173: Peony form, about 10 cm across, pure white. Similar to 'Grunelli' with areas and lines of rose. Originated in France about 1834 by Baumann Bros., Bollwieler. According to van Geert, 1848, **Amazone** is a synonym.

Maria Elisa. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:15. No description. *Floricultural Cabinet*, 1846, p.68 as 'Maria Eliza': Red and white in irregular portions. Originated by Buist, USA. Orthographic variants: 'Maria Eliza', 'Marie Elisa'. Synonym: 'Maria Eliza'(Buist).

Maria Eliza. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue No.50, p.27. Anonymous, 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.68. Orthographic variant for **Maria Elisa.**

Maria Elisabetta. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.16. No description. A seedling of Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Maria Elisabetta Fings. *(C.japonica),* Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.53. No description. Originated in Italy by Sacco, Milan. (Believed extinct.)

Maria Fantoni. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società di Orticultura, Bollettino*, 4:66-71: Perfect form well imbricated, of a beautiful, rosy colour. Originated by Guiseppe Biasi, Italy.

Maria Forsters. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Maria Fosters.**

Maria Fosters. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.45: Large, imbricated, concave flower, bright satiny red with the centre streaked white. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.I: Blossoms of medium size, perfectly imbricated, slightly concave and formed of numerous, comparatively

large petals, orbicular, full or scarsely emarginate at the summit, and quite outspread. At the centre they are more numerous still, decrease suddenly in size and form a thick heart The whole is of a cherry red colour with a few whitish stripes or stains. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Maria Forsters'.

Maria Grazia Ciampini. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.124 with colour photo; Medium size, rose form double, white (RHS.CC.155D). Sometimes occasional stamens give yellowish shade to centre. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Giorgia Bianca', first flowered in 2002. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Maria Hovey. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1903. Orthographic error for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Maria Irene. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.19, 1964-1965, p.27, ref.108: Very large peony form, creamy white. Haskins Nursery Pty. Ltd. Catalogue, 1964: Creamy white peony form with an anemone centre. Medium large size. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.96 with colour photo; Flowers mid-season. Originated in Portugal.

Maria Keating. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Orthographic variant for 'Marie Keating', abbreviation for **Mrs Marie Keating.**

Maria Liuggi. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.71. Orthographic error for **Maria Luigia.**

Maria Livia Saviozzi. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.125 with colour photo; Small to medium size, anemone form, pinkish white, sometimes with pink streaks (RHS.CC.55B and 56C). A seedling of **Tricolor Florentine** x **Alba Simplex**, first flowered in 1995. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Maria Lucchesi. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue No.94, p.24. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Maria Louisa. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. No description. Wilder, 1847-1848, *Horticulturalist.* 2:541: Perfectly double and regular, sometimes hexangular like 'Lady Hume', (**Incarnata**); colour deep rose or crimson, with a metallic lustre. 'Single Red' (**Rubra**) crossed by 'Punctata' (**Gray's Invincible**). Originated in USA by S. Wilder. Orthographic variant: 'Marie Louise'. Orthographic error: 'Maria Luizia'. Synonym: 'Marie Louise Double'.

Maria Luigia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54: Very large, petals spread out, dark blood red with large, pure white spots. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.19 as 'Maria Luigia di Parma': Large, outspread petals, deep blood red, with broad white splotches of white, but often unicolour. Synonym: 'Maria Luigia di Parma'. Orthographic variants: 'Maria Luiza.', 'Maria Luisa'. This camellia was named for Maria Louisa, Teresa of Parma, Queen of Spain, 1754-1819. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:1 gives **Admirabilis** as a synonym, but as it is variegated with white, it is more likely to be the variegated form of **Admirabilis.** Orthographic errors: 'Maria Luiggi', 'Maria Liuggi'.

Maria Luigia di Parma. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:15. Synonym for **Maria Luigia.**

Maria Luiggi. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.9. Orthographic error for **Maria Luigia.**

Maria Luisa. Desportes, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, ser.3, 1:215. Orthographic variant for **Maria Liugia.**

Maria Luisa di Borbone Parma. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.126 with colour photo; Medium size, red (RHS.CC.45A). Stated to be peony form, but flowers pictured are clearly anemone form. A selfed seedling of **Rubina,** first flowered in 1979. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Maria Luiza. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Maria Luigia.**

Maria Luizia. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. Orthographic error for **Maria Louisa.**

Maria Manuela. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.103, 1968-1969, p.27, ref 137: Light rose pink striped with carmine. Colour photo back page, da Silva catalogue No.107, 1972-73. Originated in Portugal.

Maria Maximina. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873: Delicate pink, white tinted. Orthographic error: 'Maria Maxinina'.

Maria Maxinina. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellia in Oporto*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Maria Maximina.**

Maria Moren. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Orthographic error for **Marie Morren.**

Maria Morren. Incorrect spelling of **Marie Morren**. See valid entry for details.

Maria Niccolai. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Maria Nicolai.**

Maria Nicolai. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.I: Larger than medium size, a vivid cherry-red towards the circumference, and pink at the centre with rosy-white stripes; very numerous petals of good size, fully orbicular with apical emargination, those of the centre much smaller and full, all imbricated with great regularity. Originated in Italy by Antonelli of Genoa. Orthographic errors: 'Maria Niccolai', 'Maria Nicolay', 'Maria Nicolais'. Orthographic variant: 'Marie Nicolai'.

Maria Nicolais. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.427. Orthographic error for **Maria Nicolai.**

Maria Nicolay. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Maria Nicolai.**

Maria Otero del Rio. *(C.japonica) Camelia,* La Sociedad Española de la Camelia, No.17, Dec. 2010, p.37 with colour photos; A sport of **Eugenia de Montijo**, first flowered in 2000, and since flowered true on 23 propagations. Originated by Maria Otero del Rio, A Coruña, Spain. An incomplete double with 50-70 reflexed outer petals, and a variable centre of 20-200 petaloids. Occasional stamens, visible only when the flower is fully open. Colour red (RHSCC 53C) with a fine white margin to petals. Leaf mid-green (RHSCC 138C), elliptic-ovate, 9.5 cm x 4.5-5 cm. Plant growth dense at medium rate. Flowers early to late.

Maria Padilla. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, Perfect imbrication, very vivid rose. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias*, p.113: Very double, imbricated flowers, veined pink, flesh coloured. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.19: Perfectly regular imbricated form, rounded petals, cerise-pink. Originated in Lombardy, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Marie Padilla'.

Maria Paula. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue No.43, p.35. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Maria Pia. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. Abbreviation for **Principessa Maria Pia.**

Maria Rovelli. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894 & 1896: Flower imbricated; large, pure white petals, slightly incurved. Originated in Italy by Rovelli, Pallanza.

Maria Sama. (The Blessed Virgin), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.29, p.13 with colour photo: Very soft pink, campanulate single, small size, 5 rounded, embracing petals, slightly emarginate. Blooms mid-season. Originated at Nagasaki, Japan in Tabira-chô, which was the settlement of Catholic Christians, to which the name alludes. Discovered by Shigeji Kurose in 1981, named by Kichinosuke Aburatani. Alternate spelling 'Maria-sama'.

Maria Stella Fioriti. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Maria Teresa. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:7: Formal double, pale flesh colour, lightly powdered with soft cherry-red. See Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.I and again in 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.II, both as 'Marie Theresa': Its imbricated petals decrease in size from the circumference to the centre, and are rounded, emarginate in the middle and those in the centre are pointed. They are a delicate, bright pink, speckled with crimson. Originated in Italy by Conte Maggi. Orthographic variant: 'Marie Thérèse'. Orthographic errors: 'Maria Theresa', 'Maria Therese', 'Marie Teresa', 'Maria Theresia'. Synonym: 'Marie Therese Vera', 'Impèratrice Marie Theresa', 'Marchesa Maria Teresa'.

Maria Teresa di Lucca. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.113 as 'Maria Teresa di Luca'. A large imbricated flower of rose colour, veined and edged flesh pink. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.45: Soft pink with rosy variegation. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli. Sport: 'Nuova Maria Teresa di Lucca'.

Maria Teresa Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. A rose-pink sport of **Maria Teresa.** Originated in Italy by Rovelli.

Maria Teresa Vera. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Synonym for **Maria Teresa.**

Maria Theresa. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. Orthographic error for **Maria Teresa.**

Maria Therese. William Bull, 1867, Catalogue, p.73. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Maria Teresa.**

Maria Theresia. Ysabeau, 1848, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique ou Guide des Amateurs et Jardiniers*, p.348. Orthographic error for **Maria Teresa.**

Maria 2ª. *(C.japonica) List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp.35 & 72; Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7, p.106; Beautiful, regular flower, dark scarlet, striped irregularly with white. Obtained by head gardener João José Gomes.

Mariantonia. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Maria Antonietta.**

Marian Faircloth. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.132, Reg. No.1174: A 9 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1966, originated by J. Faircloth, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The peony form bloom is light pink with dark pink stripes. It has yellow anthers, 18 petals, 56 petaloids and measures 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season.

Marian Harrison. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.226, Reg. No.529: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by W.H. Harrison, Marianna, Florida, USA. Upright, rapid growth with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm. The flowers are a glowing, cerise pink, anemone to peony form, similar to **Daikagura.** Filaments are white with yellow anthers. Flowers are 15 cm. across x 10 cm deep with 34-40 petals and 0-90 petaloids. Early flowering.

Marian Mitchell. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: This is our finest hybrid in the red chance seedlings, originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. A scarlet red, large, semi-double, late blooming. Slow, upright growth. Orthographic variation: 'Marion Mitchell'. For different form see **Marian Mitchell Variegated.**

Marian Mitchell Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: We were so well pleased with this variety as a solid red that we were overwhelmed when, through grafting, it came out heavily variegated. A virus variegated form of **Marian Mitchell** - Scarlet red, heavily marbled with white. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina. Orthographic variant: 'Marion Mitchell Variegated'. See black & white photo, p.229,

Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. See colour photo: pl.107, p.57, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978 as 'Marion Mitchell Variegated'.

Marian Stewart. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.149. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mariana. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866. A Camden Park seedling originated by Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia. A bright crimson lake, very double, outer petals large and flat, inner excessively crowded, erect and inclined to be blotched or striped, very like 'Vesta', very waved. Orthographic variant: 'Marianna'. Synonym: 'Red Waratah'. See colour pl.41, facing p.122, Longhurst & Savige, 1982, *The Camellia;* p.21, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66.

Mariana Favorite. *(C.japonica)*, Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura, 1855, Catalogo, p.6. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct.)

Mariana Gaeta. Backhouse, J. Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Marianna Gaeta.**

Mariana Talenti. Linden Catalogue, 1869-1870, p.27. Orthographic error for **Marianna Talenti.**

Mariana Trivalgio. Companhia Horticolo-Agricola; Portuense Catalogue, No.40, ca.1904, p.70. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Mariana Trivalzio Nova. Jose Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9, p.57. Synonym for **Marriana Trivulzio (Nova).**

Mariana Trivolgi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:18. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Mariana Trivulgi. van Houtte Catalogue,1854-1855, 53:44. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Mariana Trivulgia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 30:13. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Mariana Trivulzio. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogo, 1855, p.6. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Mariane Trivoglia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847, 30:15. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Mariane Trivulcia. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.19. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Mariann. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.179, Reg. No.1951: A large, red, anemone to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to late blooming; originated by Wilkins Garner, Glendale, California, USA. Lightly scented. First bloomed 1975 at 8 years old. Flower size, 10 cm across. Plant growth habit is upright and medium in rate. Chinese synonym: 'Mali'an'.

Mariann Rankin. True's Camellias, 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.12, No.3, p.41. Orthographic errors for **Marianne Rankin.**

Marianna Bianchi. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Ivory white with splashes of rose, formal double. Originated in Italy.

Marianna Gaeta. *(C.japonica)*, Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873 as 'Mariana Gaeta'. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881 p.28: Large regular flower, perfectly imbricated, rosy petals veined red, lighter in centre. First class variety of great effect. van Houtte Catalogue, 1882-1883, 199:246: [Gaeta], First class, spectacular variety. Very large, regularly imbricated flower. Pink petals with red veining which becmes paler towards the centre. Originated in Italy by Gaeta, Florence. Orthographic variant: 'Mariana Gaeta'. Orthographic errors:

'Marianna Gaete', 'Mariana Gaete', 'Marion Gaeta'. Synonym: 'Barbara Lodge'. See black & white photo, p.228, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Marianna Gaete. *R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura*, *Bollettino*, 1879. Orthographic error for **Marianna Gaeta.**

Marianna Masetti. *(C.japonica)*, *R. Società d'Orticultura*, *Bollettino*, 1876. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marianna Reali. *(C.japonica)*, *R. Società d'Orticultura*, *Bollettino*, 1876: Flower bright carmine, with some white lines. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence.

Marianna Takentini. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.52. Orthographic error for **Marianna Talenti.**

Marianna Talenti. *(C.japonica)*, Lemaire, ed., 1866, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.13, pl.483: This camellia was recently obtained in Italy. The flower consists of a number of small petals, lanceolate or rounded with a cleft apex. The colour is bright cherry red, netted with veins of deeper colour. Many petals are marked down the centre by large, white stripes, which are more numerous towards the centre. Originated by Cesare Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Mariana Talenti'. Orthographic errors: 'Marina Talentii', 'Marianna Takentini'.

Marianna Triulzio. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.22. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Marianna Trivalgio. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogo, No.29, 1895-1896, p.52. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Marianna Trivalzio. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Marianna Trivatzia. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Marianna Triveri. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Marianna Trivulgi. Downing Catalogue, 1858, p.12. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Marianna Trivulgio. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.II. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio**.

Marianna Trivulzie. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.150. Orthographic error for **Marianna Trivulzio.**

Marianna Trivulzio. *(C.japonica)*, Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogo General: Delicate flesh coloured with carmine stripes, imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.II as 'Marianna Trivulgio': This camellia of Italian origin was sent by Mr Luigi Croft of Milan. It is placed in the anemone group due to the arrangement of its petals, the exterior ones being large, rounded and outspread; the next ones being suddenly smaller, form a compact, outspread heart as in a garden ranunculus. The pure white colouring with a yellowish tinge at the centre, is interspered here and there by wide, bright pink stripes. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.45 as 'Marian Trivulzio': Ivory white with streaks and stains of carmine, the outer rows imbricated, a small cluster in the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Mariana Trivuglio', 'Mariana Trivuglia', 'Mariana Trivugli', 'Mariane Trivoglia', 'Marriane Trivulgio', 'Marriane Truilzio', 'Marianna Trivulzie', 'Mariana Trivulzio', 'Marianna Trivulgi', 'Mariane Trivulcia', 'Marianna Trivalzia', 'Mariana Trivalgio'.

Marianna Trivulzio (Nova). *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue. 1845. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.25: Blush pink, striped with cherry red, imbricated.

Verschaffelt. 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.IV as 'Marianna Trivalzio'(Nova): Small floral size, sent from Italy. The petals are ample, some rounded, the others ovate; all of a delicate pink, veined a deeper shade with white margins. Note: Verschaffelt had previously figured and described a white camellia with pink stripes under the name 'Marianna Trivuglio'. This appears to be a pink sport. Orthographic errors: 'Mariana Trivulzio', 'Marianna Triveri'. 'Marianna Trivalzio'(Nova), 'Marianna Trivalzio Nova'.

Marianne O. Marscher. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.95, Reg. No.859: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by John F. Marscher. Beaufort, South Carolina, USA. Habit is uright, open and medium. Leaves are light green, 11 cm x 5 cm. The rose form, double flower is strong red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Size 10-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 40 petals. Most flowers have rose-bud formation, others resemble **Tomorrow.** Blooms mid-season.

Marianne Rankin. *(C.japonica)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.5. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.202, Reg. No.494: A 10 year old chance seedling which first bloomed 1957; originated by Mr & Mrs T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant habit is upright, of medium density and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 4.5 cm. The rose-red, semi-double flowers, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 16 petals and 11 petaloids and pink and white stamens. Flowers usually have whitish stripes in centre petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'Mariann Rankin'.

Marianne's Blush. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.92: Rose-pink. Medium size, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Flowers early to late. Originated in USA by D. English, Jr. Dawson, Georgia, USA.

Marianno de Carvalho. *(C.japonica)*, Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, #29, 1895-1896: Double. Deep vermilion with some white stripes. Originated in Portugal.

Mariantonia. Stefano Pagliai Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Maria Antonietta.**

Maria-sama. *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.127. Alternate spelling for **Maria Sama.**

Mariatta Massani. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.9. Orthographic error for **Marietta Massani.**

Mari-e. (Female Name), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.15: No description. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan by T. Kunitake. *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.8; Small, cup-shped single, crimson. Flowers early season..

Marie. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue, No.6, 1877-1878, p.45. Abbreviation for **Archiduchesse Marie.**

Marie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.180, Reg. No.1929: A medium to large, semidouble *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Art Gonos, Fresno, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Flower size, 10 cm across x 9 cm deep with 10-12 petals and yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Marie-Amélie. *(C.japonica)*, Naudin, Apr.1846, *Revue Horticole*, 18:28: Named in honour of the Queen on the occasion of her visit to the Lemichez garden. Soft pink, formal double. Orthographic variants and synonyms: 'Princesse Amélie', 'Maria Amélie', 'Reine Amélie', 'Imperatriz Amelie'. Originated in France.

Marie Antoinette. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.240. Orthographic variant for **Maria Antonietta.**

Marie Antoinette. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.5. No description. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947: White with soft pink shadings and red stripes. Medium size peony form. Vigorous, upright growth with medium size, dark green foliage. This is not the valid variety which is a red, striped white, formal and takes the Italian form **Maria Antonietta** to distinguish it from this American cultivar, which is said to have been imported from France by Youtz.

Marie Bracey. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.301, Reg. No.292: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs H. Turner Brice, Valdosta, Georgia, USA that first bloomed 1951. Plant habit average, with green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The coral-rose flowers average 12.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep and resemble **Thelma Dale** in form. They have 24-30 petals and 6-12 petaloids. The petals are slightly curved with a few rabbit ears. The flowers open wide. Early flowering. Orthographic error: 'Marie Bracy'. Sport: **Marie Bracey Variegated.** See colour photo: pl.106, p.57, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. SCCS, 1968 and on, *Camellia Nomenclature* gives 'Spellbound', ACS. Reg. No.825, 1966, as a synonym for this cultivar. Received the John Illges Medal from the ACS, 1963. Chinese synonym: 'Mali Bulaxi'.

Marie Bracey Variegata. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Illegal form of **Marie Bracey Variegated.**

Marie Bracey Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nurseries Catalogue, 1961: A lovely sport of a fine camellia. Satiny pink, flecked and spotted white. Has all the good qualities of its parent Marie Bracey. Originated in USA by Thomasville Nurseries. Illegal name: 'Marie Bracey Variegata'. Chinese synonym 'Hua Bulaxi'.

Marie Bracy. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Marie Bracey.**

Marie Camp. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.98: Light pink. Medium to large, formal double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Shackelford.

Marie Chappell. McArthur, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.245. Synonym for **Otome** as 'Pink Perfection'.

Marie Crawford. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn 2807. Registered by Clarence and Lilian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.78 with colour photo; 9 year old plant first flowered in 2005. A cross of **Laverne Norris** x unknown pollen parent. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. Spreading growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Medium size flower is 10 cm diameter x 7.5 cm height, soft pink semi-double to loose peony form. Gold anthers and cream filaments. Petals sometimes fimbriated. Flowers early to midseason.

Marie Crockett. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.166, Reg. No.1074: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Mrs Marie C. Crockett, Valdosta, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading, dense and rapid in rate with large, dark green leaves. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is rich red. It is 11 cm. across x 2 cm. deep with 30-40 petals. Blooms early to mid-season.

Marie Curie. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.12, 18, 47, colour plate p.11: Large size, semi-double flower, pink with very vivid veining. Sometimes stamens mixed with petals and petaloids. Leaves broad-ovate with blunt-acute apices. Blooms mid-season. Originated in France.

Marie de Médicis. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:zz. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marie Edmondson. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1863, *Supplement to Price List,* p.10. No description. Originated in USA. Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture,* p.94 as 'Mary

Edmondson': Small double white flower of very rapid growth. Orthographic error 'Mary Edmondson'.

Marie Elisa (Buist). von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien…,*p.46. Orthographic variant for **Maria Elisa.**

Marie Goodlett. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.4, colour photo p.c11, Reg. No.2542. A white anemone form chance seedling. Average flower size is 10 cm across 6.5 cm deep, with 12 outside petals, 52 interior petals, 15 petaloids, light yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers early. Cold hardy. The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1990. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken S.C., USA. Plant growth is upright and average in growth with leaves 11.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Marie Griffin. Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.34. Synonym for **Finlandia Blush.**

Marie Hall. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2335: Large size, light rose outer petals with a darker rose centre, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by O.L. Jacobson Jacksonville Beach, Florida. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.7 with colour photo: The 13 year old seedling first flowered 1988 Average flower size is 11 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 5-6 rows of petals. Plant growth is open with light green leaves 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Marie Hansen. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.288: Originated by J.A. Hansen, Waikanae, NZ. Age 6 years. Bloomed for the first time in 1988. Upright, open grower of medium rate with leaves 13 cm long x 6 cm wide, dark green. The semi-double to loose peony blooms are 16 cm across x 8 cm deep, of rose-pink. Filaments are light pink with gold anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Colour to RHS.CC.52B-C.

Marie Hare. Rhodelia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Orthographic variant for 'Mary Hare' (**Margherita Coleoni Variegated**).

Marie Keating. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1953-1954, p.35. Abbreviation for **Mrs Marie Keating.**

Marie Kirk. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2000, p.5 with colour photo, Reg. No.2521. A white, rose form to formal double chance seedling. Flowers early. Originated by Dr Arthur A. Kirk, Portsmouth, Va., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.5, colour photo p.c11. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1992. Average flower size is 6.5-7.5 cm across x 2.5-3.2 cm deep, with 36 heart shaped petals, 4 yellow anthers, and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves leaves 6.5-7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Marie Kurtz. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863, Supplement to Price List, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Mary Kurtz.**

Marie le Ménélec. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.12, 16, 18, 47, colour plate p.3: Flower soft pink peony form with stripes of vivid salmon and bordered with white. Blooms early to mid-season. Very floriferous. Originated in France.

Marie Louise. Wm R. Prince, Linnean Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1860, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Maria Louisa.**

Marie Louise Double. Manning, 1939, *Plant Buyer's Index,* ed.4. Synonym for **Maria Louisa.**

Marie Luiza. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marie Louise McHatton. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.4. Synonym for **Mrs T.H. McHatton.**

Marie Lustrat McHatton. Rubel, 1939, Winter Hardy Camellias, price list, No.77, p.17. Synonym for **Mrs T.H. McHatton.**

Marie McHatton. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. Synonym for **Mrs T.H. McHatton.**

Marie McHenry. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.277, Reg. No.434: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA, that first bloomed 1959. Plant habit is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The white, semi-double flower, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep has 24 petals and 12-15 petaloids with white stamens. Slightly fragrant. Blooms early to mid-season.

Marie Mackall. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.102, Reg. No.1702: A large, light pink with petals blending to a medium pink towards the edges; rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Tiffany.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by Kramers Bros. Nurseries, Upland, California, USA. Sport: **Marie Mackall Variegated**. Chinese synomym: 'Mali Makeer'.

Marie Mackall Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.162, Reg. No.1880 as 'Marie Mackall Var.': A large, tight, virus variegated, light pink with petals blending to deep pink towards the petals edges - Blotched white, rose form double. Originated by Kramers Bros., Upland, California, USA.

Marie Marren. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Marie Morren.**

Marie Moren. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.4. Orthographic error for **Marie Morren.**

Marie Moreau. Ludemann's Oriental Importing Co. Catalogue, 1887, p.5. Orthographic error for **Marie Morren.**

Marie Morran. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for **Marie Morren.**

Marie Morren. *(C.japonica),* Haquin, H., 1847, *Annales de Gand*, 3:337. Colour pl.154 facing p.337: Title reads "Camellia japonica, Linn. var. Maria Morren" with camellia 'Marie Morren' given underneath. In the text Haquin refers to her as 'Madame Marie Morren': Vivid rose-pink, tinted carmine with lighter centre. Large, formal double, occasionally spiral. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: This camellia, 10-12 cm across, has a circular form, perfect regularity, the imbrication in a regular spiral form with the alternation of the petals rarely disturbed. In the exterior rows the petals are wide, ovoid transversal, triangular at the end, obtuse at the summit, sometimes bilobate, the margins full, the veins medium, somewhat grooved. The petals of the middle rows are smaller, of a more uniform colour, the exterior rows being of a more vivid rose with carmine tints and more pronounced reticulation. The leaves are thick, firm, deeply undulated and finely serrate. They are a glossy, dark green. Orthographic variant: 'Marie Morren'. Orthographic errors: 'Maria Moren', 'Maria Marren', 'Marie Morran', 'Marie Moreau'. Synonyms: 'Climax', 'Festiva', 'Ella Drayton'. Originated in Belgium by H. Haquin, Leige. Black & white photo, p.125, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II as 'Ella Drayton'.

Marie Morren. *Annales de Gand*, 1847. Orthographic variant for **Maria Morren.**

Marie Padilla. Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.150. Orthographic variant for **Maria Padilla.**

Marie Pacetti. *(C.japonica),* McArthur, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.246: The flower is a full, incomplete double, resembling a full blown rose. It is white with a few pink stripes. It was brought to America from Spain about 135 years ago. Unidentified and renamed in Jacksonville, Florida.

Marie Pakoke. *(C.japonica),* Hilicrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Marie Raven. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1960, *Camellia News*, No.7, p.23, Reg. No.43: Originated by H.J. Raven, Tecoma, Victoria, Australia. A seedling thought to be from **Spencer's Pink,** aged 9 years, first flowered 1957. Incomplete double, soft pastel pink, 10-11 cm, across, 7-8 crimped, waved and fluted guard petals surrounding very prominent cluster of petals and petaloids, flaring out from a narrow base. Leaves, rounded, 8 cm long x 6 cm wide, dark green, glossy, apex acute, medium serrate, slightly reflexed. Plant habit erect and bushy.

Marie Shackelford. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.82: White. Medium formal to rose form double. Medium, compact growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford.

Marie Sivet. (C.japonica), Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 16, 18, 47: Single flower with soft satin pink petals. Very lightly scented. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in France.

Marie Steiner. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2000, Issue No.135, vol.XXI, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.417. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of **Gay Sue,** pollen parent unknown. The flower is of peony form, 6.5 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep and first flowered in 1993. The 17-19 petals are a rich pink (RHS.CC.70C) with a narrow dark pink edging (RHS.CC.68A).. There are 12-15 petaloids and few to no stamens. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers early (autumn).

Marie Teresa. James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.65. Orthographic variant for **Maria Teresa.**

Marie Theresa. Hovey Catalogue, 1852. Orthographic error for **Maria Teresa.**

Marie Thérèse. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Orthographic variant for **Maria Teresa.**

Maria Therese Vera. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.18. Synonym for **Maria Teresa.**

Marie Troup. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863, Supplement to the Price List, p.10. Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Mary Troup.**

Marie van Houtte. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Synonym for **Madame Louis van Houtte.**

Marie Wood. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950: No description. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, white, semi-double, 12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. There are 4 rows of petals, some of which are 5 cm long and lobed. Buds, unusually showy, are 5 cm long and open like a rose. The foliage is dark green, oval, 10 cm x 5 cm, serrated and curled. A seedling originated by Mr & Mrs W.T. Wood, Overlook Avenue, Macon, Georgia, USA, from seed of unknown parentage imported from Japan. Registered as No.67 with the ACS. See black and white photo, p.144, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in theHuntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Marie Young. *(C.sasanqua),* ANZCRS., 1958, *Camellia Annual*, No.5, p.30, Reg. No.33: Originated by Gordon Waterhouse, Kurrajong, N.S.W., Australia. The flower has 5-6 petals and 2-3 petaloids. Colour fuchsine pink 627/2. Plant habit, erect and robust.

Mariel. *(C.reticulata* hybrid). C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2006, No.170, p.12, Reg. No. 561. Originated by Audrey O'Ferrall, Bowral, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1977. A large, soft pink (RHS.CC. 75C – 56D), semi-double flower of 22-25 petals, 16 cm across x 7 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a strong, upright, tall plant. Leaves dark green, matt, elliptic, shallow serrations, apex acuminate, 13.5 cm x 5 cm. Flowers shed whole. Champion camellia, Highlands Garden Society 2004.

Marietta Belloti. Stefano Pagliai Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.71. Orthographic error for **Marietta Bellotti.**

Marietta Bellotti. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, as 'Marietta Belloti': Imbricated, carmine red, almost all petals lined and marbled white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Marietta Beltolti', 'Marietta Belloti'.

Marietta Beltolti. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Marietta Bellotti.**

Marietta Bennucci. Linden Catalogue, 1867, p.17. Orthographic error for **Marietta Benucci.**

Marietta Bennuci. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.133. Orthographic error for **Marietta Benucci.**

Marietta Benucci. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.113: Very large, imbricated, double flower, round petals; those at the centre striped white. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.25: Vivid rose with white stripes, often lighter in the centre, imbricated, large, satiny. Originated in Italy by Benucci, Florence. For colour illustration see pl.IV, Book VIII, Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Orthographic errors: 'Marietta Bennucci', 'Marietti Benucci', 'Marietta Bennucci', 'Marietta Bennuci', 'Mariette Bennucci'.

Marietta de Massani. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.15. Orthographic variant of **Marietta Massani.**

Marietta Delgrande. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie che si Vengono Ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.6: Flower medium, with 5 outer rows of petals, rounded, lobate and imbricated in the form of a cup; those medium and central, oblong; the first rounded, the second acuminate and imbricated like a star. The 5 outer rows are a soft flesh colour, embroidered and spotted carmine, becoming scarlet in the middle and central areas with some stripes of pale rose. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Marietta Massani. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.114: (Nutini). Very double, imbricated flower in the manner of **Miniata**; like 'Cecile de Valtange' (**Cécile Voltange**), the circumference of the petals is a beautiful rose, the centre of the flower a light rose. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.26: Like the camellia **Miniata** of Low, the outer petals are a splendid rose and the centre petals a clear pale colour. Perfectly imbricated. For colour illustration see pl.IV, Book IX, Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, which gives the colour as cherry-red at the circumference and a delicate pink at the centre. A tiered formal double; originated in Florence, Italy, by Bouturlin. Orthographic errors: 'Marietta Massari', 'Marietta Massini', 'Mariatta Massani', 'Marietta de Massani', 'Mariette Massanii', 'Marietta Mossoni', 'Marietta Mosoni'.

Marietta Massari. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Marietta Massani.**

Marietta Massini. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.47. Orthographic error for **Marietta Massani.**

Marietta Mosoni. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Marietta Massani.**

Marietta Mossoni. Anonymous, 1858, *The Florist*, 11:194. Orthographic error for **Marietta Massani.**

Marietta Pampaloni. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Flower large, double, perfectly imbricated. The colour of this cultivar conforms to that of 'Augusto Scarlatti'; besides the shades and streaks of red, one finds many spots of intense rose. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti, Florence.

Mariette Bennucci. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.41. Orthographic error for **Marietta Benucci.**

Mariette Massanii. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.41. E.G. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33. Orthographic error for **Marietta Massani.**

Marietti Benucci. Bull Catalogue, 1867, p.79. Orthographic error for **Marietta Benucci.**

Marikarako. (Ball Shaped Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô*, as red single, occasionally with many, small, white spots, peony form; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red single with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mariko. (Female given name), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.187, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, tubular to campanulate single with 5 wide, emarginate, overlapping petals and a central stamen cluster with red filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves small, strong, lustrous green, elliptic, long, tapering apices, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in Izu Ohshima Isle, Japan. Named and released by Shimoda Camellia Club in 1979.

Marilan. *(C.japonica),* Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. Plant is upright and fast growing, with supple, arching branches. Leaves are a particularly attractive shiny dark green, elliptic, 11cm x 5cm, contrasting well with the flower, which is a pure white semi-double, with a mixed centre of petaloids and stamens, diameter 8-8.5cm. Mid-season flowering, approx. 3 months.

Marilea. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.57: White marked red with rose tinted petals near base, fading towards the edge. Large semi-double to peony form with loose petals. Compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Dr L.U. Graves, Tallahassee, Florida.

Marilia de Dirceo. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Regular rose form, flesh coloured with stripes and blotches of light pink. Originated in Portugal.

Marilee Gray. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.72: Peach pink, medium size, formal double. Compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at Kramer Bros, Upland, California, USA. Sport: **Marilee Gray Variegated.**

Marilee Gray Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.72 *as* 'Marilee Gray Var.': A virus variegated form of **Marilee Gray** - Peach pink, variegated with white. Originated at Kramer Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Marilyn Dive. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1966, *Camellia* News, No.24, p.36, Reg. No.75: Originated by Arthur Butler, Castle Hill, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of unknown origin that first flowered 1959. The blooms are 10 cm. across, single, of fuchsine pink. Plant habit is spreading, open and suitable for espalier.

Marilyn Evans. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.11, Reg. No.441: Originated by Jason Hawke, Boonooroo, Carrara, Queensland, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1987. A deep red (RHS.CC.46A-60A), formal double of 20 petals, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an open, rapid growing bush. Leaves light green, glossy, ovate with serrate margins and acuminate apices, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals notched and fluted. Filaments in groups and flowers shed whole.

Marilyn Maphis. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2700. A cross between the *C.reticulata* hybrids **Lilette Witman** x **Hulyn Smith,** first flowered 1990. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Garner, N.C., USA, and propagated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga. The 17 cm diameter, pink, semidouble flower is highly frosted,

and has golden anthers and white filaments Heavy petal texture and fluorescence or sheen. Plant is upright and open, with vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2007, p.70 with colour photo.

Marilyn McElveen. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.160, Reg. No.1113: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by W.A. Anglin, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, averaging 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to anemone form bloom is 10-12.5 cm across x 5-5.5 cm. deep with 27 petals and 38 petaloids. The colour is rose-red with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

Marilyn McKiver. (*C.japonica),* Cannon, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.28, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Marilyn Nickel. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.65: White, striped rose-pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by G. Nickel, Arcadia, California, USA.

Marina. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. No description. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* pp.15,18: Camden Park Seedling No.12/50. Scarlet crimson, petals outer two rows, large and flat, inner, smaller, erect and confused. Originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park. N.S.W.. Australia. Orthographic error: 'Mariner'.

Marina (Burdin). *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850 invalidly as 'Marina'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marina Mist. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2562. A single chance seedling with blush buds opening white, and yellow anthers and filaments. The plant is vigorous and upright and flowers early. Originated by John L. Spencer, Lakeland, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.96, colour photo p.c14. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1997. Flowers measure 8.2 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. The dark green leaves are 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Marina Pearl. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2003, p.24 with colour photo, Reg. No.2595. A white formal double chance seedling which has blush pink edges, centre and buds. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by John L. Spencer, Lakeland, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.64, colour photo p.c4. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1998. Flowers measure 5-6.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 50-60 petals and 3-10 petaloids. Plant is open and vigorous with dark green leaves 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Marina Talentii. Newmans Nursery Catalogue. 1886-1887. p.116-119. Orthographic error for **Marianna Talenti.**

Marinda. *(C.japonica),* Brunning's Nursery Catalogue, 1876. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Mariner. Hales Catalogue of Fruit & Forest Trees etc., 1861. Orthographic error for **Marina.**

Marinka. *(C.japonica),* Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1987, p.11: Anemone form, dark crimson. Mid-season blooming. Originated in England.

Marino Faliero. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.114. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mario Bergamini. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Feb. 1997, p.15, Reg. No. 2393. A large to very large, red, semi-double to anemone form chance seedling, which flowers mid-season. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.5, colour photo before p.1. First bloomed in 1988. Average flower size is 12-14.5 cm diameter x 6.5-9 cm deep, with 5-8 petals, 35-55 petaloids, yellow anthers and white

filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Marion Darsow. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.82: Dark red, miniature, formal double. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by George Linton, Somersby, N.SW, Australia.

Marion Edwards. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1985, p.184, Reg. No.1964: A very large, bright red, semi-double. *C.reticulata* ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Arch of Triumph**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size 15 cm across x 8 cm deep. The plant growth is upright and rapid in rate.

Marion Gaeta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.150. Orthographic error for **Marianna Gaeta.**

Marion Hall. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2670. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1996. Originated by Marion H. Hall, Dothan, Ala., USA. The 14 cm diameter is marbled rosy red and white, with yellow anthers interspersed among the petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.61 with colour photo. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5 cm.

Marion Hatcher. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.169, Reg. No.1604: A medium, currant red with dark red veining, formal double *C.japonica* (**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Dixie Knight**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon. Georgia, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 3 cm deep with 84 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense, spreading and mediumn rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm wide. Sport: **Marion Hatcher Variegated.**

Marion Hatcher Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1981, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.1 as 'Marion Hatcher Var'. A virus variegated form of **Marion Hatcher** - Currant red blotched with white. Originated in the USA.

Marion Mitchell. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944. Orthographic variant for **Marian Mitchell.**

Marion Mitchell Variegated. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Orthographic variant for **Marian Mitchell Variegated.**

Marion Sotille. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mariotti. Macpenny's Nursery Catalogue, 1994. Abbreviation for 'Mariotti Rubra'.

Mariotti Profumata. Trechslin Exhibition, 1972. No description. Originated in Italy. No valid listing located.

Mariotti Rubra. Exbury Garden Catalogue. 1965. Synonym for **Eximia.**

Mariposa. *(C.japonica),* Hastie, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Very pale pink. Medium large, single. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Marischino. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.4: Formal double red, 7,5 cm across. Lae flowering. Originated in the USA.

Mariu-shibori. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Variegated pink, single. Mid-season blooming. This appears to be a corruption of an unknown Japanese name.

Marjorie. *(C.japonica),* Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1975: A salmon pink double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Belgium.

Marjorie Carlyon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Large, red, semi-double. Originated in England.

Marjorie Hobbs. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1996, No.139, p.9, colour photo p.2 as 'Marj Hobbs', Reg. No.466. Registered by Mrs Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Vic., Australia. Originator Len Hobbs, Doncaster, Vic.. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1989. The flower of 28 petals opens as a formal double and matures to an informal double that is white, shading to pale pink (RHS.CC.69B) at the petal edges, 7 cm across x 3 cm deep. Flowers freely early to mid-season, on a slow growing, spreading plant. Leaves are dark green, glossy, keeled, elliptic, acute apex, serrate margins, 5.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Petals notched and folded with a few petaloids.

Marjorie Huckabee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.63, Reg. No.258: A 15 year old chance seedling, originated by the Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright, dense, medium in rate, strong, with 8 cm x 5.5 cm leaves. Flowers, light pink, semi-double to incomplete double; irregular petals form a centre for incomplete double; resembles **Thelma Dale** in form but larger. Number of petals, 40; size 10.5 cm across x 5.5 cm. deep. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Marjorie Huckabee Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Marjorie Huckebee'.

Marjorie Huckabee Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.91 as 'Marjorie Huckabee Var.':- A virus variegated form of **Marjorie Huckabee** - Light pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Marjorie Huckebee. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10. Orthographic error for **Marjorie Huckabee.**

Marjorie Magnificant. Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. Orthographic error for **Marjorie Magnificent.**

Marjorie Magnificent. *(C.japonica),* Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.249: A seedling developed from Japanese seed imported 1937 by G.H. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Florida, USA. First flowered 1944. The blush pink, 8 cm flowers are incomplete double with several rows of petals. Before finally opening to show stamens it has a high rose-bud centre. The flowers are very regular, An upright grower. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour pl. in Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Black and white photo, p.225, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Orthographic errors: 'Marjory Magnificent', 'Margaret Magnificent', 'Marjorie Magnificant'. Reg. No.36 with the ACS., Jan.1950, Quarterly, vol.5, No.1. Chinese synonym 'Majiao'.

Marjorie Miller. *(C.japonica),* Exbury Enterprises Ltd Catalogue, 1995. No description. Originated in UK.

Marjorie Nan. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.91: Deep red. Large, semi-double with curved petals. Medium, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Wills.

Marjorie O'Malley. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.175, Reg. No.1847: A very large, rose-red, semi-double to loose peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid, that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size 15.5 cm. across x 8 cm deep. The flower has a few petaloids and yellow filaments. Some red veining is evident in the petals. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green, heavily serrated leaves, 12.8 cm. long x 8 cm wide.

Marjorie Townsend. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White, semi-double, mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.62: White, large, irregular semi-double to anemone form with large petaloids. Medium, compact growth. Early

to midseason flowering. Originated at the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.231, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II and *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.39.

Marjorie Waldegrave. *(C.x williamsii*), Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Rose-pink. Medium semi-double. Vigorous growth. A seedling from *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Marjorie Magnificent**, originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England.

Marjorie's Double. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.24, Reg. No.212: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* that first flowered 1978; originated by E.W.E. Butcher, Hamilton, New Zealand. The plant has an upright, dense, rapid growth habit with light green leaves, 8.5 cm. x 5 cm. The formal double flowers are a deepish pink with a lighter centre - 50-53 petals and measure 11 cm across x 4 cm. deep. Flowers late.

Marjorie's Dream. (*C.fraterna* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1993, No.127, p.8, Reg. No.419: Originated by Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.pitardii x C.fraterna* **Snow Drop.** Pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1988. Miniature informal double white flower of 10 petals, 4.6 cm across x 1.8 cm deep. Early and long flowering, with slow weeping growth habit. Leaves deep green, matt, twisted, apices acuminate, ovate, margins serrate, 6.3 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Petals notched with petaloids. Fragrant. Attractive weeping habit. Colour plate p.19, ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, No.128.

Marjory Magnificent. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Orthographic variant for **Marjorie Magnificent.**

Marjory Ramsey. *(C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, Reg. No.68: Originated by P.D. Ramsey, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty.** Deep rose. Medium peony form to anemone. Medium, open, upright growth.

Mark. *(C.japonica),* Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.7. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct.)

Mark 11. Beachall Nursery Catalogue, 1969. Orthographic error for **Marc Eleven.**

Mark IV. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, colour photo facing p.116: Originated in USA by Bagby Hall. A formal double, white with long, narrow, strap-like petals.

Mark Alan. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1958, Quarterly, 13(4): An 8 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1957. Originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense. The wine coloured flowers, 12.5 cm across x 5 cm, deep have 12-15 petals and 25-30 long slender petaloids, with spoon-like cups, interspersed with yellow stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Sports: **My Nancy, Mark Alan Variegated.** Reg. No.339 with the ACS, 1954 *Yearbook*. Chinese synonym 'Jiuhong Alan'.

Mark Alan Supreme. Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4, back cover. Synonym for **Mark Alan Variegated.**

Mark Alan Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, as 'Mark Alan Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Mark Alan** - Wine red blotched and marbled with white. Originated in USA. See colour photo facing p.20, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965 and Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.103. Also pl.108, p.58, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978. Synonym: 'Mark Alan Supreme'. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Alan', the Chinese synonym 'Chaoji Alan' having been given to the English synonym 'Mark Alan Supreme'.

Mark Anthony's Cleopatra. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. Synonym for **Moss Point Variegated.**

Mark Cannon. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.162, Reg. No.1886: A very large, rich, orchid pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling of **Arch of Triumph** that blooms midseason to late. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. Average size, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 12 petals. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. Sport: **Mark Cannon Variegated.**

Mark Cannon Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Mark S. Cannon, 1988, ASC., *The Camellia Journal*, Vol.43, No.4, p.17 as 'Mark Cannon Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mark Cannon** - Orchid pink blotched white. Originated in USA by Mark Cannon.

Mark Chason. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.215, Reg. No.1428: A large, dark red, with orange cast, semi-double. A 7 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1975. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom has 12-14 petals, 4-10 petaloids, light red anthers and yellow filaments. Average size is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright, average density and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm x 5 cm. Sport: **Mark Chason Variegated.**

Mark Chason Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.4 as 'Mark Chason Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mark Chason** - Dark red mottled white. Originated in USA.

Mark Colver. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.5, p.28. Orthographic error for **Mark Culver.**

Mark Culver. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.230, Reg. No.911: This semi-double to peony form, chance seedling, first bloomed 1958. Originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA, was introduced commercially in 1964. Plant growth is upright and open with mid-green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The bloom has 30-40 petals and is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. The colour is fiery red with yellow stamens. Petals are notched. Flower has 10 small groups of stamens. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic error: 'Mark Colver'. Sport: **Mark Culver Variegated.**

Mark Culver Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature* as 'Mark Culver Var.': Virus variegated form of **Mark Culver** - Fiery red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Mark J. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989. *The Camellia Journal.* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2152: Very large, rose coloured, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by O.L. Jacobson, Jacksonville, Florida. USA. *American Camellia Yearbook:* the 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 14.5 cm across x 11 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.

Mark Stewart. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.102: Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by J. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Markenziana. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863, Supplement to the Price List, p.11. Orthographic error for **Mackenzieana.**

Mark's Surprise. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1985, p.184, Reg. No.1965: A very large, deep pink, peony form hybrid *C.reticulata* seedling of Francie L that blooms mid-season. Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size is 20 cm across x 11 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium with dark green leaves, 16 cm x 10 cm. Sport: **Mark's Surprise Variegated.**

Mark's Surprise Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Cannon, 1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.23 as 'Mark's Surprise Var'. A virus variegated form of **Mark's Surprise** - Deep pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Marky Cooper. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.3, p.34, Reg. No.2094: Large pink outer petals, shading to white inner, rose form double *C.japonica*, chance seedling. Originated by Joseph W. Cooper Jr, Kentfield, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.189, colour photo between pp.186-187: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 40 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 3.8 cm.

Marlena Bozeman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, pp.61-62, colour plate pp.64-65, Reg. No.2304: A large size, dark red, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by C.V. Bozeman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 10.3 cm across x 5.3 cm deep with 40+ petals, 6 petaloids, bright yellow anthers and yellow filaments; stamens interspersed amongst the inner petals. Plant growth is upright and average with leaves 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Marlene. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10, as 'Marline'. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.241, Reg. No.752: A 13 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Commercially introduced in 1957. Plant growth is dense and spreading with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) are 12.5 cm. across and have 10-12 petals and 3-4 petaloids. Colour light pink. Blooms early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Marline'.

Marline. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7. Orthographic error for **Marlene.**

Marlibsu. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.4, p.16. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.134, Reg. No.974: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 5 cm. x 2.5 cm. The rose form double flower is up to 15 cm across x 5 cm. deep with 38 petals. Medium pink with a white streak down each petal. Mid-season blooming.

Marlott's Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.24. Synonym for **Chiyoda--nishiki.**

Marmion. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83, p.22, Reg. No.283: Originated by Max Schultz, Edwardstown, South Australia. A chance seedling that flowered 1977. The vigorous, spreading, pendulous plant produces 9 cm. semi-double, light pink flowers with wavy petals and blooms early. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, 6 cm x 2.5 cm. with tapering, acuminate apex. Chinese synonym 'Mameng'.

Marmora Nova. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.80. Orthographic error for **Marmorata Nova.**

Marmora Ferdinando. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.151. Synonym for **Marmorata Fulgida.**

Marmorata. *(C.japonica,)* Courtois, 1833, *Magazine d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316: Marbled. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.119, 132: Leaves, roundish-oval, deeply serrate; bud small, rounded at base, a little pointed at apex; flower, semi-double, cherry-red, marbled with white. Originated in Belgium.

Marmorata Fulgida. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:28. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Marmore Ferdinando', 'Marmora Ferdinando'.

Marmorata Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54: Large, salmon coloured flowers, spotted with white. Originated in Italy.

Marmorata Nova. *(C.japonica),* William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74. No description. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error 'Marmora Nova'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marmore Ferdinando. Scott, J. and Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Synonym for **Marmorata Fulgida.**

Marmorea. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.104; Beautiful scarlet irregular flower, similar to 'Pomponia' (**Pompone**), with stamens and petals, but with many white spots. Some flowers look like red marble. Obtained by Father José d'Almeida. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Marmorea Portuensis. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Anemone form, vivid pink with splashes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Marna. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.179, Reg. No.1936: A large, bright pink, shading from light to darker, semi-double *C.hybrid* (**Mrs Bertha Harms** x **Salab**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Woodford E. Harrison, Berkley, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 5.5 cm. deep with 10-12 petals and 1012 petaloids, yellow anthers and creamy petaloids. Fragrant, similar to **Apple Blossom**; 2-3 petaloids make rabbit ears. Pollen fertile only. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm. wide.

Marnao. Ikeda. 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.139. Different reading for 'Manao', synonym for **Damanao.**

Marnao. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.87, p.44, Colour pl. [p.143]. Synonym for **Xiaotaohong.**

Marnaosungtzeke. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. ('Cornelian Pine Cone Shell'). Different reading 'Ma-nao Sung-tzu- k'o', different reading for **Manao Songzike.**

Marnaoshihzetou. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139, ('Cornelian Lion Head'). Different reading 'Ma-nao Shih-ze-t'ou', different reading for 'Manao Shizitou', synonym for **Damanao.**

Marnaotsueban. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. ('Cornelian Chrysanthemum Petals'). Different reading for **Manao Juban.**

Marnaotzepao. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. ('Cornelian Purple Gown') Different reading for **Manao Zipao.**

Marochetti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:13. Synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Maroii. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Maroon and Gold. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960: Maroon. Small to medium size, loose peony form with golden anthers. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Received the "William E. Wylam Miniature Award" for 1975. See colour photos: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.103 and pl.109, p.59, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour.* Chinese synonym: 'Zijiang Jinhua'. Orthographic error: 'Maroon Gold'.

Maroon Gold. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7. Orthographic error for **Maroon and Gold.**

Maroon Mist. (*C.oleifera* hybrid). Dark maroon red. Large single to semi-double. Deep orange anthers. Late flowering. Cold hardy to -5° F. A seedling of 'Tricolor Red Siebold' **(Lady de Saumarez)** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane.** Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Maroona. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.12: Wine red, medium anemone form. Upright, open growth. A seedling of **Elegans** originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.SW., Australia. Mid-season flowering. See colour pl., p.20, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66.

Maroquetti. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marquês de Ficalho. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Formal double. Vivid cherry, streaked with white. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant: 'Marquez de Ficalho'. Orthographic errors: 'Marquesa de Ficalho', 'Marquêz de Ficalho'.

Marquês Loureiro. da Silva & Filhos Catalogue, No.49, 1927, p.27. Abbreviation for **José Marques Loureiro.**

Marquêsa Davia. Carriere, Mar.1874, *Revue Horticole*, p.104. Orthographic variant for **Marchesa Davia.**

Marquesa de Ficalho. Escuela de Agricultura Catalogo, 1882. Orthographic error for **Marquês de Ficalho.**

Marquesa de Monfalin. Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Marqueza de Momfalin**.

Marquese Demari. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.45. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Marquêz da Fronteira. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Louriero Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: A formal double, semi-regular. Purple pink (slate like) colour with central white stripes. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variants: 'Marquez de Fronteira', 'Marquêz da Fronteira'.

Marquêz de Ficalho. José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Marquês de Ficalho**.

Marquez de Momfalim. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.12, 1876, p.102, No description. Catalogue No.20, 1883; Pale pink, striped white. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant: 'Marquez de Monfalim'. Orthographic errors: 'Marquêsa de Montfalim'. Chinese synonym 'Mangte'.

Marqueza d'Alorna. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1965, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Anemone form. Milky white. Orthographic variant 'Marquesa d'Alorna'. Originated in Portugal.

Marqueza da Fronteira. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, and No.9, 1872-1873, p.45. Semi-regular rose form, pink. Orthographic variants; 'Marqueza de Fronteira', 'Marquesa da Fronteira'. Originated in Portugal.

Marqueza de Momfalim. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.12, 1875-1876, p.102; No description in this or later catalogues. Orthographic errors; 'Marquêse de Montfalim', Marquêz de Montfalin', 'Marquesa de Monfalin'. Orthographic variant; 'Marquesa de Monfalim'.

Marqueza de Vianna. *(C.japonica) List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp.36 & 73. José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35; Formal double. Flesh colour or carmine white, striped, dotted or spotted light or dark pink, carmine or purple.

Marquis d'Exeter. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for the **Marquis of Exeter.**

Marquis d'Exeter Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue. Orthographic variant for the **Marquise d'Exeter Pink.**

Marquis de Exeter. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.24. Orthographic variant for **Marquis of Exeter.**

Marquis de Lafayette. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.163, Reg. No.1860: A large, rose red, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, early blooming; originated by J.K. Blanchard, Wallace, North Carolina, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 19 petals and 183 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium, with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm. x 5 cm.

Marquis de Montcalm. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943: Rose-pink, large, semi-double of pine-cone formation, petals becoming narrower near centre and finally becoming petaloids. Slow, bushy growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Magnolia Gardens as a seedling or lost label plant. Sport: **Marquis de Montcalm Variegated.**

Marquis de Montcalm Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950-1951 as 'Marquis of Montcalm Var'. A virus variegated form of **Marquis de Montcalm** - Rose-pink and white. Originated in USA. See black and white photo, p.233, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Marquis of Exeter. *(C.japonica)*, First invalidly listed by Dr Hume, 1931, *Camellias & Azaleas,* ed.1, p.33 as 'Marchioness of Exeter': Double salmon pink, peony type bloom. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Flesh coloured, striped and speckled deep pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Orthographic variants: 'Marquis de Exeter', 'Marquis d'Exeter'. Synonym: 'Marquise d'Exeter Variegated'. Note: This is not related to the original **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Marquis of Salisbury. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943. Orthographic variant for **Marchioness of Salisbury.**

Marquis Spinola. van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861. Synonym for **Genevensis.**

Marquisa. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.4. Synonym for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Marquise d'Altona. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue No.11, 1867-1868, p.44. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Marquise d'Ester. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Marquise d'Exeter. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.99. Orthographic variant for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Marquise d'Exeter Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, Suppl., 1943-1944: This is a solid pink sport of the variegated form **Marquis of Exeter**. It has the early flowering habit of its parent. Foliage growth, time of blooming, and long lasting flowers are all inherited from the parent. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Pink Marchioness of Exeter'. Orthographic error: 'Marquis d'Exeter Pink'.

Marquise d'Exeter Variegated. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943, pp. 146-147 as 'Marquise d'Exeter Variegated form'. Synonym for **Marquis of Exeter.**

Marquise de Brême. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.17. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.45: Lilac rose

with a large part of the petals striped white, regularly arranged in 7 rows. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Marchesa de Brerne', 'Marquise of Brême'.

Marquise Elisa. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870. p.55. Orthographic variant for **Marquise Elise.**

Marquise Elise. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III: This Camellia is of Italian Origin. A white perfection distinguished by the shape of the interior petals which become suddenly smaller, of various shapes and laciniate at their edges in white. Those of the periphery are large, regularly imbricated, rounded, bilobate and spread out. Orthographic variants: 'Marchesa Eliza', 'Marquise Elisa', 'Marchese Elise', 'Marcheza Elizze'. Orthographic error: 'Marchesa Elesa'. Sport: **Duchesse de Brabant.**

Marquise Isabella Spinola. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851. Synonym for **Genevensis.**

Marquise Marianelle. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Marquise Natta. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.31. Orthographic variant for **Marchese Natta.**

Marquise of Brême. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic variant for **Marquise de Brême.**

Marrianna Gaeta. Rovelli Catalogue, 1902. Orthographic error for **Marianna Gaeta.**

Marriottii Rubra. Exbury Gardens Catalogue, 1965, p.10. Orthographic error for 'Mariotti Rubra', synonym for **Eximea.**

Marrocchetti. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for 'Marocchetti', synonym for **Clowesiana.**

Mars. *(C.japonica),* Paul, 1911, *The Garden:* Semi-double, crimson. Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.120: Semi-double. About 15-20 petals, narrowly obovate, largest 5 cm long, 3.5 cm wide, irregularly retuse, of delicate texture, outer petals recurved. Stamens in a central cylinder, outer filaments conjoined about one third their length. Flower size about 10 cm across. Colour Turkey red (RHS.HCC.721/3), occasionally showing white streaks. Foliage, elliptic, 8-10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, shallowly serrate. short acuminate, glossy, dark green. Plant habit open with lax branching. The name 'Mars' has been erroneously used for both 'Mercury' and 'Apollo' with which it has been confused. Sport: **Mars Variegated.**

Mars Variegated. *(C.japonica).* Waterhouse. 1960, ACRS.. *Camellia Annual.* No.7, p.17: A virus variegated form of **Mars** - Turkey red. blotched white. Originated in Australia. For colour pl. see p.103, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Marschal Wilder. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.19. Franchetti. 1855. *Collezione di Camelie.* p.46. Orthographic error for **Marshal Wilder.**

Marschall Wilder's. Trillon. Le Mans Nursery Catalogue. 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Marshal Wilder.**

Marshal Wilder. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841. 7:13: (From Baumann). No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.46 as 'Marschall Wilder': Dark red, brighter at the centre. sometimes variegated, Imbricated. Origin unknown, but likely to have been raised by Wilder, Massachusetts, USA, about the same time as **Mrs Abby Wilder** and **Wilderi** and brought to Europe by the Baumanns. Orthographic errors: 'Marschal Wilder', 'Marschall Wilder's'. Synonym: 'Marshall P. Wilder'.

Marshall. (*C.yuhsienensis* hybrid). SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.183; Small single. Light pink with darker pink stripes and flecks. Vigorous, upright growth. Early flowering. A seedling of

'Yumi' **(Yume).** Published in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA, originated by Gene Phillips.

Marshall P. Wilder. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.151. Synonym for **Marshal Wilder.**

Marshall Wilder's Aurora. Baumann. Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842. p. 14. Synonym for **Aurora.**

Marshmallow. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2000, Issue No.135, vol.XXI, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.416. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling of **Shikibu,** pollen parent unknown that first flowered 1994. The flower is anemone form, 4 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with 7-8 petals and 60-70 petaloids. The petals are mid-pink (RHS.CC.54B) and the petaloids are white with pale pink bases. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Marsii. L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen*…, p.10. Synonym for **Elphingstoniana.**

Marta. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Martha.**

Marta Campo Bella. *(C.japonica),* A seedling of unknown parentage, grown for approx. 150 years at Casa de Campo Bella, Italy. Registered for the owner, Marta Glória Cernache, by Diego Cernache and António Assungaó. Plant growth is dense, bushy and spreading, at medium growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. Flower is red/pink (RHSCC Red 53C) some flowers also having white blotches. Semidouble, cup-shaped, with 18 petals, diameter 10cm x height 10cm. Centre petals smaller and mixed with stamens, which have yellow anthers and whitish pale pink filaments. Dark green leaves (RHSCC Green 139A), curved, keeled, margins recurved, 7cm x 4.2cm.

Marte Guillon. Huttleston. 1957. *List of Camellias at Longwood.* Orthographic error for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Marte di Santo. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellia, che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.6: Originated in Italy by Delgrande. Rome. Flower a large hemisphere, petals numerous, rather small, cordiform. admirably imbricated; colour vermilion with reflections of deep carmine and livid purple, a colour that is unusual and difficult to describe; the apex of the petals, folding towards the centre, gives an ash-grey tint.

Marterii. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Martheri.**

Marter's Double Red. *Catalogue des Plantes la Société d'Horticulture Belgique*, 1842, p.22. Orthographic error for **Master's Double Red.**

Martha. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1835, G*ardeners' Magazine.* p.294: After Martha Thompson, now Mrs Poole. Its flowers assimilates to that of **Colvillii.** The mode of its formation is that of the warratah. The petals have blush ground and pink stripes: the centre of the flower filled with petals. The flowers are produced in plenty. Orthographic error: 'Marta'. Synonyms: 'Martha Poole's'. 'Martherii Anciens', 'Marthii'. Originated by Thompson of Mile End Nursery. London, from seed of **Expansa** about 1828.

Martha. van Houtte Catalogue. 1846-1847, 27:27. Abbreviation for **Martha (Buist).**

Martha Alice Brown. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.132. Reg. No.1477: Large. blush pink. semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Martha A. Gardins, Cochrane. Georgia. USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1969 and has **Frizzle White** type blooms with 20-25 petals, 4-7 petaloids (high), yellow centres and pale yellow filaments. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant

growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. See colour photo inside back cover, ACS., 1978, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.3. 1978.

Martha Ann. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.65: Pink and white. Large, irregular semi-double. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Martha Anne. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.102, Reg. No.1745: A large, blush pink to white, peony form to heavy semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Flower size is 12.5 cm across. Growth is upright and rapid.

Martha Beatty. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2347: Medium size soft pink, semi-double *C.japonica* seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Moonlight Sonata.** Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7 with colour photo: the 25 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size is 8 cm across. Plant growth is upright, open with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Martha Boardman. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Large, semi-double of water-lily type. Originated in USA by Boardman.

Martha Brice. *(C.japonica)*, Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.4: New Camellia -a seedling from Quitman, Georgia - flower is semi-double, loose peony type. Colour, delicate, soft pink. Blooms mid-season. Leaves are very large, roundish, of rather thin texture. Originated by Mrs E.M. Brice, Quitman, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1938. Reg. No.28, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954. See black and white photo, p.226, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Sport: **Martha Brice Variegated.** Orthographic errors: 'Mattie Brice', 'Martha Price'.

Martha Brice Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.3 as 'Martha Brice Var.': A virus variegated form of **Martha Brice.** Lavender pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Martha Brinson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.277, Reg. No.352: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by W.G. Brinson, Norfolk, Virginia, USA which first bloomed 1950. Plant growth is dense, uright and rapid with dark green leaves, 13.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, a little darker in colour than **Tomorrow,** are 12-12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 18 petals and yellow stamens, petals fluted with some rabbit ears. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Martha Brinson Variegated.**

Martha Brinson Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7 as 'Martha Brinson Var.': A virus variegated form of **Martha Brinson.** Deep pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Martha Brooks. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2474. A medium size, variable light pink – lightly veined, semi-double to anemone form chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Bond Nursery Corp., Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 13 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 12 petals, 6-8 petaloids, and yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and average with dark green leaves 5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Martha (Buist). *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed., 1844, *The Magazine of Horticulture*, 10:122: Originated by Buist. Remarkable white. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.45: Very large, imbricated, full double white. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.131 as 'Martha de Buist': Flower 10-11 cm diameter, formal double, of pure milk white. Petals numerous, shell-like, slightly notched, closely imbricated, regularly tiered and

forming a corolla, regularly round and superb. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Martha'. Orthographic variant: 'Martha'(Buist's). Orthographic errors: 'Martha Bursts', 'Martii' (Buist), 'Marthii' (Buist). Synonym: 'Martha de Buist'.

Martha(Buist's). Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. Orthographic variant for **Martha (Buist).**

Martha Bursts. Cleveland Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1844. Orthographic error for **Martha (Buist).**

Martha de Buist. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horiculture de France*, vol.40, p.131. Synonym for **Martha (Buist).**

Martha Floyd. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2140: Small size, white, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Johny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.125, colour photo [p.135]: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 26 petals, 2 petaloids, yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm.

Martha G. Betz. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Copper red. Large, full peony form. Mid-season blooming. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in USA by Huested. For black and white photo see p.227, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Martha Harms. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Mrs Bertha Harms.**

Martha Israel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.215, Reg. No.1459: A medium size, pure white, rose form double japonica; mid-season flowering. This 12 year old chance seedling first bloomed 1970. Originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The rose form double to formal double 'Mathotiana'(**Julia Drayton**) type, bloom has 60-70 petals with yellow stamens. Average size, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Bloom has a six point star shape with petals in 6-8 tiers. The plant growth is upright, spreading and open with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. See colour photo front cover ACS., 1977, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.3.

Martha Leggett. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1942. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Martha Murray. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.58: Soft pink. Medium, peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by M.R. Murray, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. Orthographic error: 'Martha Murry'.

Martha Murry. Ferays Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Martha Murray.**

Martha Norwood. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.95, Reg. No.841: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by C. Dewey Norwood, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Growth is upright, vigorous and medium with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is large, 13-15 cm across and 5-6 cm deep, semi-double with 10-12 large petals, of heavy texture and a compact, central ring of golden stamens, 3.8 cm long. Flower similar to 'R.L. Wheeler' but darker. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Martha Norwood Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Masa'.

Martha Norwood Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Martha Norwood V.': A virus variegated form of **Martha Norwood** - Dark red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Martha Poole's. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum Britannicum*, p.389. Synonym for **Martha.**

Martha Price. Butterfield, 1952, *Camellia Culture for the Home Gardener*, *Manual*, 5:19. Orthographic error for **Martha Brice.**

Martha Proppe. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink, single, mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.323, Reg. No.172: An 8 year old seedling of **Christmas Cheer**; originated by Mrs Martha Proppe, Portland, Oregon, USA. First flowered 1951. Plant growth is average and compact with dark green leaves with a distinct twist. Flower buds are deep salmon and pointed. Flowers are deep salmon, shading to light pink, 6-7.5 cm across, single with 5-6 petals. Shape of flower similar to **Apple Blossom** with petals rolled and folded. Blooms mid-season.

Martha Sanders. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Salmon pink. Medium large, semi-double. Originated in USA by Mrs C.O. Maxwell, Reno, Georgia.

Martha Smith. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., May 1991, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.2, p.18, Reg. No.2201: Originated by Mrs N.C. Scott, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. A miniature, light pink with deeper pink on the outer petals, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1991, pp.78-79, colour photo pp.80-81: The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Size 6 cm across x 4 cm deep with 77 petals. Cold hardy. Growth upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Martha Tuck. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.69: White. Large, semi-double with fluted petals. Medium, compact, upright growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia.

Martha Washington. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1949, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White striped deep pink. Medium semi-double. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Edinger. A seedling from **Tricolor** as 'Wakanoura' from Rosebud Farm. See black and white photo p.235, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Sport: **Martha Washington Pink.**

Martha Washington Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Solid pink sport of **Martha Washington.** Originated in USA.

Martha Wright. *(C.japonica)*, Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1943, p.7: Medium soft pink with occasional white variegation, semi-double, 9-10 cm across. Stamens not numerous and pink. Originated by Miss B. Hoyt, Thomasville, Georgia, USA in whose garden two old plants exist of unknown antecedents. Orthographic error: 'Mattie Wright'. See black and white photo, p.229, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Martheri. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:13: Variegated, pure white, and in catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:15: Double white, peony form, many centres. Synonym: 'Martheri Alba'. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error; 'Marterii'.

Martheri Alba. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.110. Synonym for **Martheri.**

Martheri Anciens. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.298. Synonym for **Martha.**

Marthii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:15. Synonym for **Martha.**

Marthii (Buist). W.Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue, No.1, p.7. Synonym for **Martha (Buist).**

Martholiana Rubra. Reithe, 1912, Foxhill Hardy Plant Nursery Catalogue No.18. Orthographic error for 'Mathotiana Rubra' (**Mathotiana**).

Martie Determan. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2380. A very large, light orchid pink semi-double chance seedling of **Nancy Mandarich.** Flowers early to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 17 year old seedling first

flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 34 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. Blooms have very heavy petal texture. Plant growth is average and medium in rate, with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Martignoni. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Martin Roberts. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.25. Synonym for **Woodville Red.**

Martin. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.8, p.13, Reg. No.242: Originated by E.W.E. Butcher, Hamilton, New Zealand as a seedling from an unnamed *C.japonica* x **Kramer's Supreme** that first flowered 1974. The plant is dense, spreading and average with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The rich red flowers are peony form with golden anthers, and veined darker. the flower is 10-12 cm across x 5-6 cm deep with 34-37 petals and an odd petal first flowered 1974. The plant is dense, spreading and average with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The rich red flowers are peony form with golden anther, and veined darker. The flower is 10-12 cm across x 5-6 cm. deep with 34-37 petals and an odd petaloid. Flowers early to late. Colour is RHS.CC.45C. Synonym: 'Bankwood Red'.

Martiniere. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Martinii. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, May 1852, *The Florist*, 2:89-91, Colour pl. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Maruben-hagoromo. *Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.24. Synonym for 'Haru-no-akebono', now known as **Hagoromo-Kansai.**

Marubeni. (Round Red). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.79 with colour photo; Small red single, round to cupped petals, stamens in a solid column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size. Average growth. A descendant of crosses between wild camellias from Niigata and **Tamagasumi,** etc. Originated and released by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, in 2009.

Maruben-karanishiki. (Perfect Petal - Chinese Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Shufu-no-Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.44, colour photo: Medium sized, semi-double, 13-15 petals, soft pink ground with a peppering of crimson dots and ticks. Small, irregular stamen cluster, golden anthers, white filaments. Blooms late to very late. For other colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.410. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.144. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.343. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Resembles **Hakuro-nishiki** and **Kara-nishiki**. Note: Possibly the same as **Kara-nishiki** from the Edo era.

Maruben-hagoromo. Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.240. Synonym for 'Kansai--hagoromo' and 'Haruno-akebono'.

Maruyama-kasuri. (Maruyama variegated), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls. 172, 389, 455, and 636. From the plates there appears to be two cultivars involved. However they are all white semi-doubles with crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Maruyama-koshimino. (Maruyama Straw Raincoat), *(C.japonica).* This was listed with painting in *Chinka Kozu*, (before 1850), owned by Masuda, Tokube'i: White with splashes, semi-double. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.130. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mar-Vel Murray. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Incomplete double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink. Medium peony

form showing petaloids. Medium growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by F.K. Murray, San Marino, California.

Marvin Jernigan. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2314: Very large size, red with white variegation, semi-double to peony form. A seedling of **Ville de Nantes** x **Granada.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.8 with colour photo: The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 41 petals and white anthers. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Synonym: 'Marvin Jernigan Variegated'.

Marvin Jernigan Variegated. SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.76. Synonym for **Marvin Jernigan.**

Marvin Mann. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.289, Reg. No.341. Name changed to **Judge Marvin Mann.** See *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.275.

Marvin Sowell. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.169, Reg. No.1595: A very large, light crimson, semi-double to loose peony form *C.hybrid* chance seedling, mid-season to late. Originated by Kramers Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. The seedling first bloomed 1974. Flower size 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with irridescent petals. Plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Mary A. Bergamini. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2006. p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2687. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Arch of Triumph**, first flowered in 1999.. Originated by Don Bergamini, Martinez, Calif., USA. The 12.7 cm diameter hot pink, peony form flower has heavy petal texture. Plant is spreading, with average growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.61 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 6.5 cm.

Mary A.Cox. Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.3, p.20. Abbreviation for **Mary Alice Cox.**

Mary A. Greer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.202, Reg. No.445: A chance seedling originated by A.P. Carlton, San Diego, California, USA that first bloomed 1952. Plant growth is dense and medium with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 4.5 cm. The peony form flowers, 11-15 cm across, are a true red and have conspicuous, yellow stamens.

Mary Adger. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.222, Reg. No.633: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated in USA by B.A. Carlin, Mobile, Alabama. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Finlandia,** are 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, pink with yellow stamens and have 11 petals. Blooms mid-season.

Mary Agnes Patin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.222, Reg. No.604: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated in USA by T.C. Patin, Hammond, Louisiana. The plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5.5 cm. The rose form double flowers, similar to 'Purity' (**Shiragiku**), are 12-12.5 cm across x 5-6 cm deep. The blooms are china rose (024/2) and have 45 petals with white stamens interspersed, some petals fimbriated, scattered rabbit ears. Early blooming. For colour photos see: p.145, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1964 and the front cover, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.5. Orthographic errors: 'Mary Agnes Pattin', 'Mrs Agnes Patin'. Sport: **Mary Agnes Patin Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Mali Xiaojie', later changed to 'Dating'..

Mary Agnes Patin Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'Mary Agnes Patin Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Mary Agnes Patin** - China rose, blotched white.

Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. See colour photo, pl.110, p.58, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Mary Agnes Pattin. Oliver's Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1976. Orthographic error for **Mary Agnes Patin.**

Mary Alice. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2003, p.21 with colour photo, Reg. No.2603. A sport of **Marlena Bozeman**, first observed in 1998, and which has flowered true for 5 years.The semi-double flower is deep red, blotched with white. Petals have heavy texture and are fimbriated. Originated by Lyman L. Fillingame, Purvis, Miss., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.64, colour photo p.c4. Flower measures 10 cm across x 5.7 cm deep, with 27 petals, 6 petaloids and yellow anthers. Plant is upright, spreading and of average growth rate. Flowers mid-season. The dark green leaves are 8.2 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Mary Alice Cox. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.230, Reg. No.945: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963, originated by T.N. Cox, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5 cm. The formal double flower, 13 cm across x 3.8 cm deep has 75-80 petals and is white. Petals are medium wide at base of bloom to narrow with short petals at a rose-bud centre. Blooms early to mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Mary A. Cox'. Chinese synonym 'Mali'.

Mary Anderson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.202, Reg. No.506: A seedling of **Rosea Superba** that first bloomed 1958; originated by Gus Roberts, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, sturdy and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The rich red, semidouble flowers, similar to Coral Pink Lotus, are 11-13 cm. across x 5.5 cm deep, with 16-18 petals, occasional petaloids and white stamens. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Mary Anderson Variegated.**

Mary Anderson Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover as 'Mary Anderson Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Mary Anderson** - Rich red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Mary Ann. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery price list, 1941-1942. No description. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Mary Ann'(California): Deep pink streaked white, Small, formal double. Originated in USA by Anderson. Synonym: 'Mary Ann'(California).

Mary Ann (California). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.49 as 'Mary Ann'(Calif.). Synonym for **Mary Ann.**

Mary Ann Hooks. *(C.japonica*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2615. A 14 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 1996. Discovered by Sen. George Hooks, Americus, Ga., USA. A white, full peony bloom, heavy petal texture, 5.7 cm across. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.93, colour photo p.c2. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are .6.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Mary Ann Lawrence. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.125 with colour photo, Regn. No.2887; Originated by Steve and Gayle Lawrence, Tallahassee, Fla., USA, and propagated by Randolph Maphis, Tallahassee. An 8 year old seedling of **Royal Velvet,** first flowered 2008, pollen parent unknown. Large to very large, 12cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is bright red with 9 petals. Tight central column of stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture. Dense, spreading plant with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.

Mary Ann Houser. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.5. Orthographic error for **Mary Anne Houser.**

Mary Ann Hauser Variegated. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10, 12 as 'Mary Ann Hauser Var'. Orthographic error for **Mary Anne Houser Variegated.**

Mary Ann Slater. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1945, p.7. No description. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep red. Large, semi-peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. See black and white photo: p.236, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Mary Ann (South). *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.45 as 'Mary Ann'(So.): Pale pink, dotted white. Medium, irregular semi-double with broad, irregular outer petals, frilled on edges and small centre petals intermixed with petaloids and stamens. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Mary Ann Turner. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7. Orthographic error for **Mary Anne Turner.**

Mary Anne Houser. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red. Incomplete double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.323, Reg. No.173: Rose colour. Large, semipeony form, 10 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA, that first flowered 1950. Leaves, medium green, oval, cuspidate, serrate, 10 cm. x 5 cm. Flowers are incomplete double with large petaloids, similar to **Gloire de Nantes,** 11-15 cm. across. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Mary Anne Houser Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Mary Ann Houser'.

Mary Anne Houser Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.5. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* p.66 as 'Mary Anne Houser Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Mary Anne Houser** - Rose and white. Originated in USA.

Mary Ann Lawson. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2887; Regd. by Steve & Gayle Lawrence, Tallahassee, Fla., USA.

Mary Anne Turner. *(C.japonica)*, *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943. No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Mary Ann Turner'.

Mary Armati. (Wabisuke), ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.168: Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.SW., Australia. A chance seedling of *C.uraku* (**Tarôkaja**). It has an upright, spreading growth habit and first flowered 1971. It is 10 cm across, semi-double, light blush pink and blooms mid-season. The 10 cm. long, light to medium green leaves are acuminate and serrulate.

Mary Austin. *(C.sasanqua)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.241, Reg. No.809: A 7 year old chance sasanqua seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Frank Ellis, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is open and medium with dark green leaves, 5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. The large, semi-double flower has 18-24 wavy petals, occasional petaloids and short, tightly grouped stamens. Colour is light to medium pink with traces of lavender. Blooms mid-season.

Mary B. King. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2000, p.6, colour photo p.5, Reg. No.2522. A pale pink semi-double chance seedling with 16 heavy textured petals, 4-5 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated by Mary B. King, and propagated by John King, Jr, Thomasville, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.5, colour photo p.c12. The 30 year old seedling first flowered in 1971. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and open with average growth and dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Mary Bain. Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal***,** vol.46, No.4, p.22. Orthographic error for **Mary Baine.**

Mary Baine. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal.* vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2160: Medium size, pink variegated with white, rose form double *C.reticulata* **Pink Sparkle** x *C.hybrid* **Julie.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by R.D. Gramling, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.125, colour photo [p.134]: The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Average flower size, 9.5 cm, across x 7.5 cm. deep with 18 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, average, open and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm. Orthographic error: 'Mary Bain'. Sport: **Mary Baine Variegated.**

Mary Baine Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13 in Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. as 'Mary Baine V.'. The virus variegated, white blotched form of **Mary Baine.** Originated in USA.

Mary Bates. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.164, Reg. No.1039: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by Mrs R.E. Bates Sr., Waycross, Georgia, USA. The plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10.3 cm x 5.5 cm. The formal double flower is 8 cm across x 3.2 cm. deep with 13 petals, like **Alba Plena,** Deep rose colour. Blooms mid-season.

Mary Bell Glennan. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1946, p.61. Synonym for **Gigantea.** Orthographic errors: 'Mary Belle Glennan', 'Mary Glennan', 'Mary Belle Glennen', 'Mary Belle Brennan'.

Mary Belle Brennan. Woodroof, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 8(6)5. Orthographic error for 'Mary Bell Glennan', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Mary Belle Glennan. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for 'Mary Bell Glennan', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Mary Belle Glennen. Heutte, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.232. Orthographic error for 'Mary Bell Glennan', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Mary Beth. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100**:** White dashed pink. Medium semidouble to loose peony form. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore Alabama.

Mary Bethea. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium spirea red, shading to beet purple, semi-double to incomplete double (Anemone form), 8-10 cm across. Stamens and petaloids evenly balanced. Buds are oval and dark green with red tips. Leaves, elliptic, 10.5 cm x 4.5 cm, thin; apex slim and long, veins raised on underside, Long, shallow serrations. Slow, open growth with branches small and long. Originated in USA by Mr & Mrs T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Reg. No.85, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954.

Mary Boyce. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.103: Dark pink. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Mary Butler. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957, p.301, Reg. No.297: A 6 year old chance seedling; originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA that first bloomed 1955. Plant habit compact and medium with light green leaves. The flowers are incomplete doubles with small petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima,** 10-12.5 cm in diameter, with 15 petals, pale pink, similar to 'Majorie Magnificent'. Flowers mid-season.

Mary Cantey. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.227, Reg. No.563: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Joseph S. Cantey, Marion, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is slow, dense and medium spreading with glossy, light green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 2 cm wide. The light pink flower is formal double, 6 cm across and 3.8 cm deep. Heavy textured miniature. Blooms mid-season.

Mary Caroni. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.130 with colour photo; Reg. No. 59. An open pollinated seedling of **Bokuhan**. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. Named for long-term ICS Director, Mary Caroni. First flowered 2005. A spreading, upright shrub of medium growth rate. Flowers mid-season. A red (RHS.CC. 46C) anemone form, 6.5 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep. Blooms fall whole.

Mary Catherine Cape. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2871; Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.126 with colour photo; Registered and propagated by Ralph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla. A 7 year old seedling of **Suzanne Withers** x **Annabelle Fetterman**, first flowered 2008. Medium size, 8.2cm diameter x 3.8cm deep flower is semidouble with raised petals, medium pink with frosting on petals. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright, open plant with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 3.8cm with low serration. Flowers late season.

Mary Celeste Early. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.145 with colour photo; Rose red formal double. Inner petals have incurved edges. Diameter 10 cm. Leaves elliptic, dark green. Upright growth.

Mary Charlotte. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink. Medium sized, flat anemone form, 11-13 cm across with one row of guard petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth with dark green, oval leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm, short, sharp apex and medium, shallow serrations. Introduced in 1947 in USA by the Rancho del Descanso. La Canada, California who acquired it from a Japanese grower who imported it to America from Japan in 1931. There may be a prior Japanese name. Orthographic error: 'Mary Charolette'.

Mary Charolette. Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. Orthographic error for **Mary Charlotte.**

Mary Christian. *(C.x williamsii),* RHS., *Journal*, 67(6):210, 1942: "Award of merit". Also RHS., "First Class Certificate", 1977 from the Wisley Trials. Raised by J.C. Williams, Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England as a cross *C.saluenensis x C.japonica.* It is a phlox pink, medium sized, single, somewhat trumpet shaped, 5-7.5 cm across, petals usually 7, elliptic-ovate to broadly-ovate; stamens in a cylindrical mass. 2 cm across x 2 cm. long; stigma shorter; leaves dark, dull green above. Sport: A foliage variegated plant believed to be a mutation of 'Mary Christian' has been named **Golden Spangles.**

Mary Comer Train. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963. ACS.. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18 No.5, p.28. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mary Compton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.202, Reg. No.481: A 12 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1956; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium dense and fast with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flowers. similar to **Finlandia** in form, 10 cm across, are white with deep pink markings, with an occasional solid pink form, have 15-18 petals and long, central white stamens. Three alternative rows of slightly undulate, heart-shaped petals. stand apart, giving depth to the flower. Late blooming.

Mary Corley. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2004, p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No.2624. A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered in 1998. Originated by Tom E. Corley, Auburn, Ala., USA. The very light pink, semi-double bloom has a few deeper pink stripes, 30 petals plus 5 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Size is 10 cm across. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.93, colour photo p.c2. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10.8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Mary Costa. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, 1974, p.237, Reg. No.1306: A 12 year old chance seedling (**Hagoromo** x Unknown) that first bloomed 1964; originated by David

Feathers. Lafayette, California, USA. Plant Growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. The loose, anemone form bloom is white with yellow anthers, white filaments and 13 petals and a variable number of petaloids. Size. 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Guard petals are fluted; petaloids strap-shaped and unusually long. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo, p.53, *Camellias at Wisley*, Handbook, 1980, No.37.

Mary Cowan. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.163, Reg. No.1894: A small, pink formal to rose form double, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by E.D. Cowan. Ruston, Louisiana. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Size, 6 cm across x 2 cm deep with 36 petals. Plant growth is upright and slow with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.2 cm. wide.

Mary Cromartie. *Camellia Digest.* 1(3),1943 as 'Mary Cromarti'. Abbreviation for **Lady Mary Cromartie.**

Mary Dillard. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2336: Large size, light rose with deep lavender inner petals, formal double, 12 cm across, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by O.L. Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Florida.

Mary Dudley. *(C.japonica),* Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1956: Pink. Small formal double with incurved petals. Early to mid-season blooming Sport: **Mary Dudley Variegated.** Originated in USA by Davis.

Mary Dudley Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue. 1963-1964, p.10 as 'Mary Dudley Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mary Dudley.** Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Mary E.M. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonicas for Sale*, p.4. Synonym for **Reverend John G. Drayton.**

Mary E.M.Paige. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.152. Synonym for **Mary Paige.**

Mary Edmondson. Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture*, pp.94,140: Small, double white flower of very rapid growth. Orthographic variant for **Marie Edmondson.**

Mary Edna Curlee. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.30, Reg. No.2369. A large, blush pink splotched with rose with dark red highlights. A peony form chance seedling of **Erin Farmer,** which flowers mid-season. Originated by Miles A Beach, Mt. Pleasant, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 36 petals. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 12.7 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Mary Eliza (Buist). Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.46: Very large, imbricated white base lined with pink, superior to 'Delicatissima'. Synonym for **Maria Elisa.**

Mary Elizabeth Ballard. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.163, Reg. No.1896: A medium, pink, formal double japonica chance seedling, that blooms mid-season. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size is 8.5 cm across. Colour fades to white in centre with some petals incurved. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Mary Elizabeth Dowden. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2668. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. Originated and propagated by Robert A. Stroud and Charles C. Bush of Slidell, La., USA. The 10 cm diameter, pink semi-double flower has gold anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and veined

with a silver sheen. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.44 with colour photo p.c6. Plant is spreading and open with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 15 cm x 9 cm. Flowers early to mid-season.

Mary Emma Motes. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2177: White, large size, semi-double to loose peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.125: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 24 petals, 20 petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is spreading, average, open and medium.

Mary Evans Ferguson. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2172: Bright red, large to very large size, semi-double to peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr Walter Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.125, colour photo 3p.1344: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. A cross *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**), x **Jean Pursel.** Average size flower, 14.5 cm across x 7.8 cm deep with 13-14 broad, wavy petals and rabbit eared centre petals, intermixed with bunches of stamens. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with light to dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 6 cm. Sport: **Mary Evans Ferguson Variegated.**

Mary Evans Ferguson Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.32 in Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. as 'Mary Evans Ferguson V.'. A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Mary Evans Ferguson.** Originated in USA.

Mary Feast. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey, ed., 1848, *The Magazine of Horticulture*, 14:243: Originated by John Feast. A remarkably fine white. Originated in USA.

Mary Ferroni. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.95, Reg. No.883: A deep pink, semi-double chance seedling that first bloomed 1962 at 5 years old. Originated by Mrs Frank Newton, Folsom, Louisiana, USA. Size 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with approximately 45 petals. Anthers yellow, filaments cream. Large, tight bud. Blooms mid-season.

Mary Finlayson. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Large, semi-double to loose, peony form with loose petals, Blooms early. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Mary Fischer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.102, Reg. No.1701: A large blush pink to deeper pink, irregular semi-double to loose, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nurseries, Upland, California, USA. Bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: 'Mary Fisher'. Chinese synonym 'Feishe'.

Mary Fisher. SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106. Orthographic error for **Mary Fischer.**

Mary Flynt. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mary G. Porter. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1981, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.4. Originated in USA. No description. No valid listed located.

Mary Gibbons. *(C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2008, No.159, p.4, Reg. No. 481. Registered by Harvey Howard, Blenheim, New Zealand. A seedling from a **Glowing Embers** seedling, pollinated by an unknown male parent. First flowered in 2005. Plant is upright, of open form and medium growth rate. Dark green leaves are 12.5 cm x 7 cm. Flower is semi-double, 14.5 cm wide x 8.5 cm deep, with about 12-16 wavy, heavy textured and fluted petals framing the central column of white filaments with bright yellow anthers. The open flower verges on being single in appearance. Flowers are mid-pink (RHS.CC. 55D – 58D). Flowers early to mid-season.

Mary Glennan. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide.* ed.5, p.50. Abbreviation for 'Mary Anne Glennan', synonym for **Gigantea.**

Mary Golombiewski. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, 1974, p.237, Reg. No.1337: A 6 year old reticulata [Buddha x 'Crimson Robe' (Dataohong)]; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to peony form bloom is RHS. Magenta 27/1 with 8-9 petals and 17 petaloids, including rabbit ears and trumpets; yellow anthers and white filaments. Seed setting. Blooms mid-season.

Mary Gramling Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.79, Reg. No.2223, colour photo pp.80-81, as 'Mary Gramling Var.': Large size, variegated red and white, rose form double *C.japonica* seedling of **Guilio Nuccio Variegated** x **Charlie Bettes**. Blooms mid-season. Originated by R.B. Gramling, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1978. Average flower size is 10-11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 35 petals, white anthers and yellow filaments. Growth upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Mary Grant Hall. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2681; A chance seedling that first flowered 1996. Originated by Marion Hall, Dothan, Ala., USA. The 11.5 cm diameter peony form flower is pink shading to white in the centre. Bright yellow anthers are dispersed among the centre petals. Plant is upright and flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.62 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5.7 cm.

Mary Hale. *(C.japonica),* ACS., *Quarterly,* vol.11, No.4, p.13, 1956: Rose pink. Medium rose form double. Originated in USA by Baker.

Mary Hare. Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Orthographic variant for 'Marie Hare', synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Mary Holmes Pierson. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.152. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mary Ingram. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, O Mundo da Camélia, p.97; Orthographic error for **May Ingram.**

Mary J. Wheeler. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1957, p.302, Reg. No.301: A 12 year old chance seedling; originated by Wheeler's Central Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1954. Plant growth is upright and average and has glossy, green leaves, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, serrate and acute apex. The flowers are orchid pink to light pink to white at the base and average 10 cm across with 35 petals and a varying number of petaloids. The flowers are similar to 'Mrs Lyman Clarke' but a deeper colour. Flowers mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Mary Wheeler'. Sport: **Mary Wheeler Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Mary T Wheeler'. See colour photo facing p.146, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958.

Mary Jackson. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* vol.18, No.1, back page. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mary Jacquelyn. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2699. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Valley Knudsen**, first flowered 2002. Originated by Marvin E. Brown, Savannah, Ga., and propagated by Gene's Nursery, Savannah. The 11.5 cm diameter, semi-double flower is rose pink with a lavender hue. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2007, p.71 with colour photo.

Mary Jane. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Malbis. Sport: **Mary Jane Variegated.**

Mary Jane Butler. *(C.sasanqua).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.1: Medium size, white, semi-double with tall spreading growth. Early flowering Originated in Australia.

Mary Jane Leu. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2313: Miniature size, medium rose shading to light pink streaked white, formal double chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Harry P. Leu, Orlando, Florida. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.8 with colour photo: the 50 year old seedling first bloomed 1940. Average flower size is 5.5 cm across x 2 cm deep with 73 imbricated, perfectly round petals, incurved at tip. Plant growth is upright and dense, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Mary June Leu'.

Mary Jane Martin. *(C.japonica),* Martin, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.53: Semi-double, 12.5 cm across, clear pink with medium sized, dark green leaves. Originated in NZ by Mrs Martin, Te Marna.

Mary Jane Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Laurel Lake Nursery Catalogue, 1964. A virus variegated form of **Mary Jane** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Mary Jennifer. *(C.hiemalis),* ANZCRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual,* No.4, p.7, Reg. No.17: Originated by Dr R.C. Merrillees, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia. A seedling from **Showa-no-sakae.** The flower is 7.5 cm across, 10-15 petals, pale to medium pink with darker margin.

Mary Jo. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.58: Soft, salmon pink Large, peony form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Hearn. Chinese synonym 'Maliqiao'.

Mary Jo Gheems. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nurseries, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.21, No.5, back cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.134, Reg. No.984: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by L.B. Wilson Jr., Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Growth habit is average with light green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double to peony form flower is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 21 petals in two rows of guard petals and 3-5 ruffled petals standing in bright yellow stamens. Colours are white and turn blush pink after being open a few days. Blooms mid-season.

Mary Jo Morgan. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.58: Deep rose, veined deeper rose. Large semi-double with a full ring of stamens. Vigorous growth. Originated in USA by C.H. Welsh, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Mary Jobson. *(C.x williamsii),* Williams, 1962, RHS., *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.16, p.95: Deep pink single, Very similar to **Mary Christian.** Foliage shiny as opposed to dull. Camellia List, 1962-1963, Treseder's Nursery (Truro) Ltd Catalogue, p.3: Single, loose, rose-pink, upright grower, dark green foliage. Originated at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England.

Mary June Leu. SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.77. Orthographic error for **Mary Jane Leu.**

Mary K. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.66: Medium pink, blotched white. Large peony form. Originated in USA.

Mary Kay. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.175, Reg. No.1848: A very large, pale pink, formal double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe', [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 13 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green leaves, finely serrate, 11 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Mary Keating. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.152. Synonym for **Mrs Maria Keating.**

Mary Kirtley. *(C.japonica)*, Lang Nursery Catalogue, 1865. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Mary Knock. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.302, Reg. No.311: An 8 year old chance seedling originated by Lewis H. Knock, Frederick, Maryland, USA, that bloomed for the first time 1952. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12 cm long x 6 cm wide. The bright pink flowers average 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 65 petals. The flower first opens as a perfect formal but, as the bloom ages, a small circle of stamens form in the centre. Mid-season flowering. Sport: **Mary Knock Variegated.**

Mary Knock Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Laurel Lake Nursery Catalogue, 1964. A virus variegated form of 'Mary Knock'- Bright pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Mary Kurtz. Smith, ed., Aug.1857, *Horticulturalist*, 7:352: Originated (in USA) by Edmond Kurtz. White ground striped with rose, fine shape. Orthographic variant for **Marie Kurtz.**

Mary Laoom. Crown Estates Office, 1977-1978, Windsor Great Park Catalogue, p.14. Orthographic error for **Mary Larcom.**

Mary Larcom. *(C.x williamsii)*, Treseder Special Camellia List, 1962-1963, p.3 as 'Mary Larcombe': The single, light pink flowers are large, the petals are notched, growth is spreading with broad, rounded leaves. Originated at Caerhay's Castle, Cornwall, England. Received the RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1974. For colour photo see p.48, RHS., *Camellias. A Wisley Handbook,* 1980, by David Trehane. Orthographic errors: 'Mary Laoom', 'Mary Larcombe'.

Mary Larcombe. Treseder Special Camellia List, 1964-1965. Orthographic error for **Mary Larcom.**

Mary Latane. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2003, p.24 with colour photo, Reg. No.2596. A rose pink, semidouble to loose peony form flower. Originated by Robbie Snell, Mt. Herman, La., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.64, colour photo p.c4. The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1999. Flowers are 12.7 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 15 petals, 12 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Flowers early. Plant is upright with average growth, and dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Mary Lee. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.323, Reg. No,155: A 25 year old seedling, owned by Mrs J.H. Gary, Norfolk, Virginia, USA, that first flowered 1930. Leaves long, narrow, shiny, heavily serrate. Flowers similar to **Alba Plena** with 22-24 petals. White. Blooms midseason to late.

Mary Lennard. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2007, No.156, p.88, Reg. No. 476. Registered by Lennard Camellias, Te Puke, New Zealand. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1990. The plant is spreading, of average density and medium growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 3.5 cm. Flower is of single form, 11 cm wide and 7 cm deep, with 7 petals of firm texture. About 100 cream anthers and stamens form a compact columnar central mass. Flowers in shade are pale pink (RHS.CC. 56C/D) while sunlight flowers are darker, shading from RHS55B on the outer parts of the petals to a lighter 55D at the centre. Flowers mid-season to late. Flowers last well when picked. Won the Maine Trophy, Best Seedling, at the NZ National Show 2005.

Mary Leo. SCCS., 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.127. Abbreviation for **Sister Mary Leo.**

Mary Libby. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1961, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.16, No.2, p.32. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.222, Reg. No.617: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1954; originated by John T, Weisner, Fernandina Beach, Florida, USA. Plant habit, upright, open growth with light green leaves, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm. The

semi-double flowers are white with pink stripes and white stamens, 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18-22 petals. Blooms early to mid-season.

Mary Ligon. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.231, Reg. No.950: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by S.E. Ligon, Abbeville, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) is 12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 10 petals and 8 petaloids. Colour light pink with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Mary Lilla Dumas. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.180, Reg. No.1964: A very large, white with an occasional chartreuse centre, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* (**Gus Menard** x **Charles Bettes**), mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr. W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1976. Average flower size 14.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 12-17 petals, 150-160 petaloids and yellow anthers, Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5.5 cm.

Mary Linden Rogers. *(C.japonica)*, Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.241, 251. No description. Originated in USA.

Mary Lou Watford. *(C.reticulata),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2782; Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.115 with colour photo; A 20 year old chance seedling, first flowered in 2000. Very large flower is 14 cm diameter x 10 cm deep, a pink semi-double to rose form double, with yellow anthers and filaments. Dense upright growth at average rate. Dark green leaves average 11.5 cm x 5 cm. Late flowering.

Mary Louise Cantelou. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.213, Reg. No.1437: A large, blush pink, shading darker towards the edge, semi-double. A 20 year old chance japonica seedling of **Victory White** that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The bloom has 14 petals, 4-5 prominent petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Average size is 12 cm across, Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves 10 cm x 6 cm.

Mary Love. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.101: White. Large to very large, semidouble with loose petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Mary Lu. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.241, Reg. No.674: A 10 year old chance seedling of **Imura** that first bloomed 1957; originated by Windy Hill Nursery, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Growth habit is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The formal double, blush pink flower is 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 80 petals. Blooms early to mid-season.

Mary Lucas. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.59: Red variegated white, Large, semidouble with irregular petals, Medium growth, Mid-season blooming. Originated by Lucas, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA. Very similar to **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Mary Ludington. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.203, Reg. No.510: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1957. Originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Growth habit, upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers semi-double, similar to **Finlandia,** pink and white variegated, also solid pink, 7.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 30-35 petals with a few petaloids and yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Mary Ludington Pink.**

Mary Ludington Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70: Solid pink sport of **Mary Ludington.** Originated in USA.

Mary Lunsford. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.90: Bright pink. Medium formal double with rounded petals and pointed rose-bud centre. Slow, spreading growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by the Julington Nursery, Jacksonville, Florida.

Mary Mann. *(C.japonica),* Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1944, p.5. No description. Originated in USA.

Mary Margaret. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.63, Reg. No.264: An 11 year old seedling of **Elegans**; originated by Earl D. Hudson, Sun Valley, California, USA. First flowered 1950. Plant growth is upright and rapid with small leaves having shallow serrations. Flowers rose-red (RHS.CC.724), incomplete double with small petaloids, similar to **Elegans** with 16-20 guard petals, 11-13.5 cm across. Some of the petaloids are white. Colour is much deeper than **Elegans.** Flowers mid-season.

Mary Mc. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, Bright rose-pink. Small, anemone form. Mid-season blooming. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Mary McKinnon. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.31: Originated by Mrs L.T. McKinnon, Brunswick, Georgia, USA, as a seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). It has a very large, pale rose-pink, semi-double flower of 9-12 petals, 13-15 cm across. Formation and petal structure similar to 'Donckelaeri'. Blooms mid-season. Reg. No.840, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.95.

Mary Merritt. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.323, Reg. No.203: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola. Florida, USA that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, oval, tapering, acuminate and lightly serrate. Flowers are semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), 8-10 cm across, very dark, satiny red with pink filaments and 9-11 heavy petals. Blooms mid-season.

Mary Moughon. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.95, Reg. No.904: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1959 at 9 years age; originated by G.W Moughon, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading with dark green leaves, averaging 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. This plant produces both semi-double and peony form flowers. Colour is glowing red with yellow anthers. Blooms measure 14-15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 30 petals and 1-12 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. See colour photo, front cover, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.5. Sport: **Mary Moughon Variegated.**

Mary Moughon Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1 as 'Mary Moughon Var,'. A virus variegated form of **Mary Moughon** - Glowing red, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Mary Musante. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Feb. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2393. A large red, rose form double to formal double cross of **Arch of Triumph** x **Jean Pursel.** Flowers mid-season. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.5, colour photo before p.1. First bloomed in 1988. Average flower size is 11.5-12.7 cm diameter x 7.5-11.5 cm deep with 20-25 petals. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 12.7 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Mary Mustante. ICS, *Journal*, 1998, p.90: Orthographic error for **Mary Musante.**

Mary Novick. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.102, Reg. No.1770: A very large, medium red, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling, mid-season blooming to late. Originated by I. John Novick, La Verne, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size 15 cm across x 10 cm deep with 24 petals and occasional petaloids, Anthers yellow, filaments white. It has a full circle of rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm.

Mary Myrick. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.239, Reg. No.1365: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Emanuel Kronstadt, Savannah, Geor-

gia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. The semi-double 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) type bloom is light pink blush, yellow anthers and white filaments with 36-40 petals and 7-10 petaloids. Average size is 9.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Mary Noble. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.48, Reg. No.1150: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Frank D. Bisbee, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5 cm. The peony form, white bloom measures 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals and 13 petaloids and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season.

Mary Noel Green. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.96, Reg. No.842: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by Julington Nurseries Inc, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium with heavy, dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The close, anemone flower is bright red (Turkey red) with gold anthers and white filaments; 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 24 petals and 7-10 petaloids. Flower has 4 alternative rows of large, rounded petals with several rows of smaller petals. Petals slightly wavy, heavy textured. Blooms mid-season.

Mary O'Donnell. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.36, Reg. No.2264, colour photo pp.41-42: A medium to large size, phlox pink, peony to rose form to formal double *C.reticulata* hybrid (**Lilette Witman** x **Hulyn Smith**). Blooms early to late. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park, California USA. The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 35+ petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and vigorous in rate with light green leaves 11.2 cm long x 5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Dongnaier'.

Mary P. Taylor. Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* Abbreviation for **Mary Phoebe Taylor.**

Mary P. Thylor. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki. A Propos de Camellia*, p.46. Orthographic error for **Mary Phoebe Taylor.**

Mary Paige. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.241, Reg. No.798; Colour pl. facing p.180: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Harold L. Paige, Lafayette, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense, sturdy and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7.5 cm. The formal double flowers measure 10.5 cm. across x 4 cm deep with 60 petals. Very old flowers show a few stamens after bud centre stage is over. Colour is a soft, shaded pink, Blooms mid-season to late. Colour pl. frontispiece, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol.XIII, No.2. Synonym 'Mary E.M. Paige'.

Mary Pheobe. Thoby et Al., 1988, *Tsubaki. A propos de Camellia*, p.48. Abbreviation for **Mary Phoebe Taylor.**

Mary Phoebe Taylor. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.30, Reg. No.110: A putative hybrid of *C.saluenensis* which first flowered 1965. Plant habit is upright, semi-spreading, foliage a dark green, 9 cm x 4 cm. Flower peony form with 10-14 petals and 5060 petaloids, yellow anthers, cream filaments, 13.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Colour light rosepink. Early to mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: 'Mary P. Thylor'. Abbreviation: 'Mary Phoebe'.

Mary R. Solomon. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.48, Reg. No.1146: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967. Originated by J.L. Solomon, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with light green leaves, 4 cm long. The semi-double, 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) style, bloom is white with red variegation and gold anthers and light yellow filaments. It has 15 petals and 2 petaloids and measures 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. Late blooming.

Mary Rhodes. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2851; Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.126 with colour photo; Registered and propagated by Randolph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla., A 12 year old seedling of **Suzanne Withers** x **Annabelle Fetterman**, first flowered 2005. Large to very large, 10-10.8 diameter x x 9.5cm deep flower is light pink shading to white, semidouble with raised and wavy petals. Heavy petal texture, and flowers fall whole. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright, spreading, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 10-12cm x 5cm with low serration. Late flowering.

Mary Robertson. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.77. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Mary Robinson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.193, Reg. No.1246: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by E.D. Robinson, St Pauls, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average and slow with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double, pink bloom has 77 petals and opens mid-season. It measures 7 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Good texture with centre petals pointed and incurved.

Mary Ruth Smith. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2334: Large size, deep pink with red veins, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by William H. Smith, Gainesville, Florida. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.8 with colour photo: The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 10.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 61 petals. Plant growth is spreading and average in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Mary S. King. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1981, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mary Sandoz. Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.7. Synonym for **Lady Hope.**

Mary Sebring Fredrickson. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2869, Regd by Edward W. Fredrickson, Wilmington, N.C, USA.

Mary Seibels. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.66: Medium pink. Medium to large, loose, peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by M. Ball, Summerville, South Carolina, USA.

Mary Stewart Dennis. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2653. A chance seedling that first flowered 1970. Originated by Mary Stewart Dennis of Lafayette, La., USA. The large (12.7 cm diameter), loose peony to rose form double flower has translucent, soft pink petals with a central group of yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall whole. Plant is spreading and flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.44 and colour photo p.c6. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 6.5 cm.

Mary Stringfellow. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.170, Reg. No.1645: A very large, bright pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Cornelian' [**Damanao**] x **Mrs D.W Davis**), blooms mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size is 18.5 cm across x 11 cm deep. Flower has yellow anthers, leathery petals with red veined overtone on pink, large petals. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark, heavily textured, prominently veined, serrated leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. Colour pl. front cover, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.1, 1981.

Mary Switzer. *(C.japonica),* Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mary T. Gaytee. *(C.japonica),* Gill, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.177. No description. Originated in USA.

Mary T. Wheeler. SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.75. Orthographic error for **Mary J. Wheeler.**

Mary Taylor. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.96, Reg. No.871: A chance seedling of Paulette Goddard that first bloomed 1961 at 12 years of age. Originated by Mrs J. Leslie Taylor, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant habit is open, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves averaging 12.5 cm x 6 cm. The peony form flowers are 13 cm across x 7.5 cm, deep. Colour is a faint blush pink, fading to white with 2-3 pink splotches. Blooms early to late. Sport: **Mary Taylor Pink.**

Mary Taylor Blush. Gentry, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.28, No.4. No description. Not a valid listing. Synonym for **Mary Taylor Pink.**

Mary Taylor Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.101: Blush pink sport of **Mary Taylor.** Originated in USA by Mrs J. Leslie Taylor, Theodore, Alabama. Synonym: 'Mary Taylor Blush'.

Mary Thomas. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Irregular double. Late. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.63: White with green petaloids. Medium, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA by C.M. Thomas, San Dimas, California. In England this name has been used erroneously for **L'Avvenire,** sometimes as 'Mary Thomas'(Heligan). See RHS *Yearbook,* No.13, p.129, 1959 and No.15, pp.108, 118, 1961.

Mary Thomas. Hillier & Sons Camellia List, 1954, p.2. Synonym for **L'Avvenire.**

Mary Thomas (Heligan). Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.15, p.118. Synonym for **L'Avvenire.**

Mary Treacey. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News,* No.12, p.25, Reg. No.59: Originated by John W. Treacey, Kew, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Vigorous, pendulous habit. The flowers are semi-double, 10 cm across, deep pink. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm, pointed and slightly serrate.

Mary Troup. *(C.japonica),* Hovey ed., 1851, *The Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.40 as "Marie Troup': Carmine, widely spotted with white, beautiful regular form. Originated in USA.

Mary Tudor. *(C.japonica),* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8, Regn No.610-N; A chance seedling of **Lady Vansittart.** Medium size, semi-double, scarlet blood red flowers. Tight upright column of stamens. Bushy upright growth with dense foliage, flowers well displayed on outside of bush. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia.

Mary Weis. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red. Irregular double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.63: Dark red. Very large, loose petalled, peony form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Mary Wise'.

Mary Wheeler. Central Georgia Nurseries, 1957, *Camellian,* p.16. Abbreviation for **Mary J. Wheeler.**

Mary Wheeler Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.5 as 'Mary Wheeler Var'. No description. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960 as 'Mary Wheeler Var'. A virus variegated form of **Mary J. Wheeler** - Orchid pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Mary Williams. *(C.reticulata),* Anonymous, Mar.1942, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 111:139: RHS., 'Award of Merit'. This is stated to be the finest form of Forrest's No.27163 from Yunnan, China. The flowers are very large and saucer shaped - over 12.5 cm across. The colour is rose-pink. See colour pl., fig.59, p.145, Apr.4th. 1942 issue *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 111:145. The flower is single, 6-8 ovate petals, deeply notched with a small, central stamen cluster, anthers golden, filaments pinkish white. Received a RHS., F.C.C. in 1964. Originated in England at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall from Forrest's seeds, collected in China.

Mary Wise. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10. Orthographic error for **Mary Weis.**

Mary Woodward. Mason's Nurseries Catalogue, 1957. Synonym for **Mrs H. Boyce.**

Maryland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.277, Reg. No.411: An 11 year old seedling of Duchess of Sutherland, originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA, which first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is upright and medium rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to Finlandia, are deep cerise with white stamens, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18 petals and a few petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Maryland Variegated.**

Maryland Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.79 as 'Maryland Var.': A virus variegated form of **Maryland** - Deep cerise, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Maryon Capers. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.84: Rose-pink. Medium, formal double. Medium, compact growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Q.C. Roberts, Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

Marzo. (*C.japonica*), Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.132: Deep rose double. A very small flower, free flowering and a very late variety. Originated in Italy.

Marzonii. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Masa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The *Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Martha Norwood.**

Masakohime. *(C.sasanqua). Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.50. White, shading to crimson at edge. Medium to large double. Flowers early. Named by K.Akasi, Japan. Synonym 'Princess Masako'.

Masana. *(C.japonica),* Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1873. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Masa'oka. (see below), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.275, p.139, description, p.174: Leaves elliptic, apex acute, venation flat or little impressed, 5.6-7.5 cm, long x 3-4.1 cm. wide; petioles 6-8 mm. long, glabrous. Flowers peony form, dark red (Cardinal red 822), petals incurved and slightly wavy. Normal petals 11-25, petaloids 3-17, variously shaped, anthers yellow, filaments pale pink. Late blooming. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. 'Masa'oka' is the name of an heroine in a Kabuki drama.

Masayoshi. (Personal name), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Large, pink mottled with white, single. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Masayoshi. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô.* No description. Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, describes **Masayoshi,** for the first time: Rose-red with parallel striped variegation. Large size, double. Stamens tubical. Another name is `Washio' (meaning the fanned tail of an eagle, suggesting its distinguishing pattern of variegation) but this is not certain. **Masayoshi** was named after the owner of the original tree in Kurume, Fuku'oka, Prefecture. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.334. Dr von Siebold of the Dutch East India Company, carried it to Europe in

1829 from his first journey to Japan. In Europe it was first described by Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulteur,* 1[pt.E]:159 and given the orthographic variant 'Doncklaeri'. See 'Doncklaeri' and 'Donckelaeri' for further details. For colour plate see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.286. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.192, p.63. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.143. JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.30, front cover. Note: The characters for the Higo **Masayoshi** are different to those for this Camellia. Chinese synonyms: 'Dongkelarui' and 'Zhengyi'.

Mase Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Mathotiana Rosea**. Previous synonyms ''Waweike' and 'Aulike'.

Masedi'a'na. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413 ; Chinese synonym for the Belgium *C.japonica* **Mathotiana.**

Masetiana. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana'.

Masmetto. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* 1856, p.208. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mason Farm. (*C.sasanqua x C.oleifera*). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.6: Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA as an F.2 segregate of *C.sasanqua x C.oleifera*, cold hardy to -10 degrees Fahrenheit. Vigorous shrub with large white flowers, petals tinged pink. Blooms freely in early autumn. This indicidual was selected because it survived the coldest winter without injury.

Masquerade. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1953, pp.9, 11: White striped pink on one or more petals. Large, semi-double to anemone form with lacy petaloids in the centre. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Sports: **Marguerite Tourje, Masquerade Red.**

Masquerade Red. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.153. The solid red sport of **Masquerade.** Originated in USA.

Massani Novissima. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Massani Vera. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Masse Lane. Thermal Nurseries, (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.12. Orthographic error for **Massee Lane.**

Massee Lane. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.172, Reg. No.1263, A 9 year old seedling of **Phyl Doak** that first bloomed 1967. Originated by Milo Rowell, Fresno, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and dense with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.3 cm. The anemone to rose form bloom is spinel red. It measures 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 28 petals and yellow filaments. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic errors: 'Massie Lane', 'Masse Lane'. Sport: **Massee Lane Variegated**. See colour photos: Front Cover, SCCS., 1973, *The Camellia Review*, vol.34, No.5 and front cover. 1981, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XII, No.2. Also facing p.196, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973. Chinese synonym: 'Shancha Zhidu'. Note; Colour later corrected to pink.

Massee Lane Variegated. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Shackelford, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.28, No.1 as 'Massee Lane Var'. A virus variegated form of **Massee Lane** - Spinel red, blotched with white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Yuban Shancha Zhidu'.

Massiani. Downing Nursey Catalogue, (before 1968). Orthographic error for **Massini.**

Massie Lane. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Orthographic error for **Massee Lane.**

Massimiana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, No.144. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Massimo d'Azeglio. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bulletino,* 4:99-102: Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence. Large, perfectly imbricated flower; colour red lined with white. Orthographic error: 'Messimo d'Azeglio'.

Massineana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.153. Orthographic eror for **Massimiana.**

Massini. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48 as 'Massinii'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Massiani', 'Massinii', 'Tricolor Massina'.

Master Cope. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalogue, p.9. Orthographic error for **Mrs Cope.**

Master Double. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartneri,* p.449. Abbreviation for **Master's Double Red.**

Master Double Red. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.122. Orthographic error for **Master's Double Red.**

Master of Ceremonies. Camellias, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.169 with colour photo; Translation of the Japanese *C.japonica* **Shikibu,** which is the valid name and should always be used.

Master Piccoti. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.190: Leaves, 8.6 cm. x 5.4 cm, oblong, apex recurved, finely serrate, smooth, dull green; bud obtuse with yellowish scales; flower full, 9.5 cm. across, orange-red, exterior petals in 4 rows, wide, well imbricated, undulate, almost fringed; those of the centre to the number of 4 or 5, are erect, twisted and undulated. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae,* as 'Master's Piccoti'. No description. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Master Picotti', 'Master Picoti', 'Master's Piccotee', 'Master's Piccoti'.

Master Picoti. Paillet, 1844, In Lemaire, *Des Genres Camellia, Rhododendron, Azaleés...,* p.157. Orthographic error for **Master Piccoti.**

Master Picotti. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.234. Orthographic error for **Master Piccoti.**

Master Rosa. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.154. Orthographic error for **Master Rosea.**

Master Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1861; Dombrain, 1862, *Floral Magazine,* vol.2, pl.95.: Imbricated. Rose colour with deeper veining. Williams B.S., 1869, Catalogue, p.207. Originated in France. Orthographic variants: 'Maester Rosea', 'Master's Rosea'.

Mastererii. Berlèse, 1838, *Monographie,* English edition reprinted by McIlhenny, p,78. Orthographic error for 'Masteri', synonym for **Master's Double Red.**

Masteri. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..,* p.219 as 'Masterii'. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25 as 'Masterii'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.90, 99 as 'Masterii'. Synonym for **Master's Double Red.**

Masterii. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei,* p.446. Orthographic error for 'Masteri', itself a synonym for **Master's Double Red.**

Masterpiece. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144: A seedling of Harvey F. Short, Ramona, California, USA, from seed of **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'. Its 10-12.5 cm flower is full, imbricated. Its foliage is sensational, very dark green, up to 18 cm. long x 11 cm wide. It is a large white, sometimes opening faintly blush; a formal double with a high centre to rose form double, with tall, vigorous growth. Received a RHS., P.C. in 1961. Sport: 'Masterpiece Pink'. Synonym: 'Masterpiece White'. Chinese synonym: 'Jiezuo'.

Masterpiece Alba. ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.2, p.20. Florida Star Nurseries and Supply Co, Marianna, Florida. Erroneous synoym for **Masterpiece.**

Masterpiece Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94: A pink sport of **Masterpiece.** Originated by Mrs J.P. Moon, Lake Carles, Louisiana, USA. Synonym: 'Pink Masterpiece'.

Masterpiece White. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.3. Synonym for **Masterpiece.**

Masterscent. (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue 118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.348: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand as a seedling of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x (**Salab** x **Scentuous**). Flower coral red (RHS.CC.52B-C), peony form, 11 cm across with 12 petals and 22 petaloids, some large. The flower has a firm texture, falls in one piece and has a good fragrance. Growth habit upright, open, medium rate with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Master's Double Red. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulteur*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.122: Leaves somewhat large, ovate-obtuse, rolled under, strongly veined. deep green; bud medium size, scales calycinal, yellowish; flower large, double, orange red, sometimes spotted with white. Berlèse in this publication listed and described 'Masteri' as a separate cultivar, but in his *Iconographie*, 1841, pl.66, combined them as the one variety as follows:- 'Mastersii', **Master's Double Red** or 'Magniflora': Cherry red bordering at first on crimson but later poppy red. The petals at the circumference, imbricated in three rows, are notched, cordiform, convex and reflexed at the edge; those in the centre are wide, rose shaped, small, rounded and short, some curled and irregularly disposed. Synonyms: 'Masteri', 'Magniflora'. Orthographic errors: 'Master Double Red', 'Marter Double Red', 'Master Double', 'Masterii'.

Mastersii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.66. Orthographic error for 'Masteri', synonym for **Master's Double Red.**

Master's Piccotee. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* .... Orthographic error for **Master Piccoti.**

Master's Piccoti. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Master Piccoti.**

Mastiani Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.26: The form of the Camellia **Contessa Mastiani,** bright pink in different shades, imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.46: Brilliant shades of pink, imbricated, sometimes the centre is irregular. Originated in Italy.

Mastosa. *(C.japonica),* Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Masukagami. (Title of 14th Century Tale), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #201: Double, purplish pink flower, mixed with some white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Masukagami. (Title of 14th Century Tale), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.495: Medium small, white, imbricated, imcomplete double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matado. van den Broek Nursery Catalogue, 1977-1978, p.17. Orthographic error for **Matador (Nuccio's).**

Matador. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109. No description; 1898, 275:204: Large peony form, firey red with broad, outer petals, central petaloids of diverse forms and very short. Originated in Italy.

Matador (Nuccio's). *(C.japonica),* Garner, 1967, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.29. No.1 invalidly as 'Matador': Dark red. Large semi-double to full peony form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. See colour photo: front cover. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IX, No.1, 1975 as 'Matador'. Orthographic error: 'Matado'.

Matallica. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1929. Orthographic error for **Metallica.**

Matania. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.223: Flower full, rose form, dark red, 8-9 rows, well imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Matayama-tsubaki. (Camellia of Matayama), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Katsuhiko, 1981, *Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera.* p.112, p.113, illustration: White with a few red streaks, large single, opening to a flat, saucer shape. Prominent stamen cluster. Leaves vivid, bright green, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, recurved. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan.

Matchad. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. No description. (Believed obsolete).

Mateni. (*C.japonica),* Escuela di Agricultura Catalogo, 1882: Imbricated double, flesh coloured, spotted with white. Originated in Spain.

Mathatiana Alba. Leroy, André Catalogue, 1873, p.135. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Matheo Malfine. Leroy, André Catalogue No.59, 1911, p.48. Orthographic error for **Matteo Molfino.**

Matheo Malfino. Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Matteo Molfino.**

Mathew Wilson. *(C.x williamsii).* ICS *Journal*, 2008, p.123 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of **St Ewe**, originated by Mr B. Jones, Devon, UK. First flowered 2003 at circa 8 years. A dense, upright shrub of medium growth rate. Blooms early to late. A pink semi-double, diameter 10 cm x 5 cm deep. Spent flowers fall whole.

Mathilda. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934, p.14. Orthographic variant: 'Matilda'. Synonym for **Caleb Cope.**

Mathilde. *(C.japonica),* Ysabeau, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulteur de Paris*, 35(201):136. No description. Verschaffelt, 1848. *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.I as 'Princesse Mathilde': The flower is 10-12 cm across, open and regularly imbricated, the numerous petals are broad, rounded, slightly emarginate. of a bright red with deeper veining, a white stripe intersects each petals. It is of Italian origin by Marchesa Spini. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia.* p.114: Mathilde or Princesse Mathilde - Vermilion-rose, stained white. Imbricated. Synonyms: 'Princess Mathilde', 'Princesse Mathilde'. 'Mathilde Demidorff, 'Duchess pink'. As Verschaffelt says: In spite of its name, it must not be confused with the **Principessa Mathilda,** which he also figures and describes in his *Iconographie.*

Mathioliana. Stenning, 1935, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 97:43. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana.**

Mathonia Rosea. Charlton Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Mathonia Rubra. St John's Nursery Catalogue, 1978-1979. Orthographic error for 'Mathotiana Rubra', synonym for **Mathotiana.**

Matho. Alba. Onillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.3. Abbreviation for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Matho. Rubra. Onillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue. 1937, p.3. Abbreviation for 'Mathotiana Rubra', synonym for **Mathotiana.**

Mathoenia Rosea. Nagles Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976, p.8. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Mathothiana. Contini & Nava Nursery Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana.**

Mathiotiana Alba. Reginal Kaye Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Mathiotiana Rosea. Reginal Kaye Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Mathistiana Alba. Eaves Nursery Catalogue, 1897-1898. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Mathitiana Rubra. Southdown Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974. Orthographic error for 'Mathotiana Rubra', synonym for **Mathotiana.**

Matholiana Alba. Royal Nursery Catalogue, 1902, p.16, 59. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba** .

Matholiana Rosea. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.7. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Mathoniana Alba. Manning, 1931, *Plant Buyer's Index*, ed.4. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Mathoniana Rosea. West End Nurseries Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Mathose. *(C.japonica)*, Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.

Mathotiana. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1847, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (27):434. Spae, 1847, *Société Royale d'Agriculture et de Botanique de Gand, Annales*, 3:459-460, pl.170: This flower is distinguished by its vigorous habit; its branches are strong, brown and very heavily foliaged; the leaves are very large and thick, of a dark green and very dentate. The flower is of the most beautiful cerise-red, very large ... the petals are large, very well imbricated and adhere strongly to the tortus, the type of flower which remains for a long time on the plant and it acquires in the end a purple violet colour. It is recorded as a seedling of **Anemoniflora** x 'Sieboldii' (**Leeana Superba**) raised by Mathot of Ghent, Belgium. This cultivar is also illustrated and described in Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.III There appear to have been two other camellias distributed under the name 'Mathotiana'. The first one is dealt with under its prior, valid name of **Julia Drayton** and the second one under **Grand Sultan.** Orthographic errors: 'Mathioliana', 'Mathiotiana', 'Mattutiana', 'Matthotiana', 'Mattheotiana'. Synonym: 'Mathotiana Rubra'. Chinese synonym 'Masedi'a'na.

Mathotiana. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II.* A name erroneously given in the USA to an old plant from Magnolia Gardens previously known as **Julia Drayton.**

Mathotiana Alba. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858; Verschaffelt 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.II. Found in a group of seedlings obtained by the late Mr Mathot of Ghent. Its blossoms of the largest size, are composed of very numerous, ample petals of equal size, ovate and almost pointed, of a snow white colouring and imbricated. This formal double camellia, about 10 cm across, is white with a rare pink fleck, vigorous, upright growth and large, light green leaves, smooth, leathery with obscure serrations. Note: This cultivar and its sports bear no relationship with **Mathotiana, Grand Sultan** or **Julia Drayton.** Sports: **Mathotiana Rosea, Mathotiana Rosea Variegated, Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.** Synonyms: 'Blood of Christ', 'Inconstant Beauty'. Orthographic errors: 'Matholiana Alba', 'Mattutiana Alba', 'Mathottiana Alba', 'Mathoniana Alba', 'Mothotiana Alba', 'Mattothiana Alba', 'Mathatiana Alba', 'Mathistiana Alba'. See colour pl.XXXV, Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia*, vol.II. For black and white photos see p.231, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II and Sharp, 1958, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.160.

Mathotiana Alba Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.5. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Mathotiana Alba Pink Beauty. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.5. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Mathotiana Blotched. Glen St Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea Variegated.**

Mathotiana Fimbriata. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.66. Synonym for **Flowerwood.**

Mathotiana Pink Beauty. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.154. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Mathotiana Purple King. Stonehurst Nurseries Catalogue, 3, before 1954. Synonym for **Julia Drayton.**

Mathotiana Red. Treseder's Nurseries (Truro) Ltd Camellia List, 1962-1963, p.3. Synonym for **Grand Sultan.**

Mathotiana Rosa. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue No.99, 1964-1965, p.26. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Mathotiana Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1874. A carmine sport of **Mathotiana Alba** (HCC. Carmine 21) with all other characteristics identical. James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1876-1877, p.63: Has all the additions for late flowering camellias; excellence of form and foliage of **Mathotiana Alba.** Flowers large size, imbricated, of clear rose colour. Comes into bloom when the other varieties have shed their flowers. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Pink Beauty', 'Laura Polka', Warick', 'Storeyii New Pink', 'Pink Spangles', 'Mathotiana Pink Beauty'. Orthographic errors: 'Mattutiana Rosea', 'Mathionia Rosea', 'Mothotiana Rosea', 'Matholiana Rosea'. Some early listings in America incorrectly identified this cultivar as a sport of **Julia Drayton** when it was erroneously identified as **Rosea Superba.** For black and white photo see p.149, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. For colour photo see p.124, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas.* Received the RHS, "Award of Merit" in 1954. Sport: **Mathotiana Rosea Variegated.** Chinese synonyms 'Waweike', and 'Aulike', later changed to 'Mase Meigui'.

Mathotiana Rosea Superba. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* Synonym for **Rosea Superba** a sport of **Julia Drayton.** (as 'Mathotiana').

Mathotiana Rosea Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27. A virus variegated form of **Mathotiana Rosea** - Carmine blotched with white. Originated in USA where it was also erroneously named 'Anna Bruneau'. Synonym: 'Mathotiana Blotched'.

Mathotiana Rubra. Campos, 1891, *Portuguese Jornal Horticolo Pratica*, 22:210. Synonym for **Mathotiana**. Orthographic errors: 'Martholiana Rubra', 'Matholiana Rubra'.

Mathotiana Rubra. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934. Synonym for **Julia Drayton** (as 'Mathotiana')

Mathotiana Rubra Variant. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. Synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Mathotiana Shell Pink. Lindo Nurseries Price List 3 before 1945. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Mathotiana Special. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* As this is a virus variegated form of **Julia Drayton** (As 'Mathotiana') the name **Julia Drayton Variegated** takes precedence.

Mathotiana Superb Red. RHS., 1984-1985, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, pp,69,106. Synonym for **Grand Sultan.**

Mathotiana Supreme. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* A sport of **Julia Drayton** (as 'Mathotiana'). A very large, dark red, semi-double with loose, irregular petals interspersed with stamens, 12-13 cm across. Originated in USA by the Flowerwood Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama. Synonym: 'Mima-Mae'. Sports: **Sue Ann Mouton, Cherry Bounce, Mathotiana Supreme Variegated, Mathotiana Supreme Benten.** Chinese synonym: 'Chaoji Masetiana', later changed to 'Chaoma'. Note: While this is not a form of the valid **Mathotiana,** the name **Mathotiana Supreme** stands as it is universally known. For colour photos see front cover SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Illustration facing p.178, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1953. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.104. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. pl.111, p.58. Received the Sewell Mutant Award from the ACS for 1965.

Mathotiana Supreme Benten. *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Book of Manuscripts*, ICS Maizuru Congress, p.20: Originated in Brookhaven, Mississippi, USA in the garden of Thomas Perkins III. It is very similar to **Mathotiana Supreme** except that it has a distinct, dark watermark pattern on each leaf and petal.

Mathotiana Supreme Pink. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.5. Synonym for **Sue Ann Mouton.**

Mathotiana Supreme Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, McDonald Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. A virus variegated form of **Mathotiana Supreme** - Dark red, blotched white. Originated in the USA. Synonyms: 'Avery Island', 'Kate Smith', 'Mima Mae Variegated', 'Kate Smith Variegated'. Chinese synonym: 'Fusechaoji Masetiana', later changed to 'Fuse Chaoma'.

Mathotiana (US). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II.* Synonym for **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana'. Chinese synonym: 'Masetiana'.

Mathotiana Variant. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.19. Synonym for **Julia Drayton Variegated** as 'Mathotiana Variegated'. Also a pseudonym for C.M. Hovey.

Mathotiana Variegated. Orton Price List, 1947-1948; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1947, pl. facing p.58, colour photo. Synonym for **Julia Drayton Variegated.**

Mathottiana. *Paxton's Botanical Dictionary*, Revised, 1868, p.105. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana.**

Mathottiana Alba. Fraser & Langton Nursery catalogue, 1874-1875. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Matilda. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for 'Mathilda', synonym for **Caleb Cope.**

Matilda Bradford. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.65, Reg. No.2607. A dark red, peony form chance seedling with numerous petaloids and yellow anthers. Size is 9 cm across. The 25 year old seedling first flowered in 1978. Originated by J.A. Peninger, Shreveport, La., USA. Flowers mid-season to late. Petals have heavy texture. Plant has spreading, dense growth of average rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Matilde Arnous. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1876: Vivid cinnabar red, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Metilde Arnous'.

Matilde O'Connell. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1876: Large flowers, perfectly imbricated, vivid rose colour. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Matilde Sormani Granelli. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.127 with colour photo; Medium size, formal double, outer petals reflex. Pink (RHS.CC.58B). Some

petals streaked with white. A seedling of **Moshio** x 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex),** first flowered in 2000. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Matilija Poppy. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1991, #8236: White, large semi-double. SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.77: White, large to very large size, semi-double with crinkled petals. Vigorous, compact, dense growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Nuccios Nurseries, Altadena, California. Chinese synonym 'Baiyingsei'.

Matissa. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1957, *Camellian*, p.19. No description. Originated in USA.

Matoba-nishiki. (Variegated Camellia from Matoba), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.24, p.4, colour photo: Originated in a camellia hedge at the target range at Inasa Town, Matoba, Inasa Sub-prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture and grown by Funakoshi Kôji, Aichi, Japan. A few red vertical lines on a white ground. Medium sized, semi-double blooms. Late flowering. Fragrant. A good seed setter.

Matose. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Matosi.**

Matosi. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. A full double, baby pink, marbled pure white. Blooms early in the season and lasting a long period; tall, bushy growth, light green leaves. Sports: **Sacco Rose, Matosi Baby.** Synonym: 'Baby Pink Variegated'. Orthographic errors: 'Matose', 'Motose'. See black and white photo, p.233, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Matosi Baby. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.163 as 'Motosi Baby': A solid colour, pink sport of Matosi. Originated in USA.

Matronesson Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson** .

Matronesson Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson Vera.**

Matsuba. (Pine Needles), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309, 'Grasses and Trees' , p.361. (Illustrations omitted in reprint). Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsuga-e. (Pine Branch), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô;* vol.311. No description. Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboke-tsuki, *Nayose Hanagatatsuki Meisai* (before 1868) and Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Snow white with red streaks. Semi-double with 3-4 petal rows, bell-flower shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsuga-e. (Pine Branch), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Medium white, semi-double with 12-13 fluted and crinkled petals in 2-3 rows. Small, irregular stamen cluster. Leaves narrow-elliptic, long acuminate, finely serrulate. Originated in Kantô, Japan. For colour plate see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.389. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.143. Different reading: 'Matsuga-eda'. A sport of **Oimatsu** or **Matsu-no-yuki.**

Matsugasa. Different reading for **Matsukasa.**

Matsugasaki. (Name of a Village), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on early flowering: White with red splashes. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White with red spots. Medium sized double. Early blooming. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Matsu-ga-saki'.

Matsugenkifu. Different reading for **Shôgenkifu.**

Matsuhana. (Expected flower), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.201, p.102, description, p.149, as 'Matsu-hana': Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, venation impressed, margins crenate, 6.7-7.5 cm long x 3.4-4.1 cm wide; petioles, 6-7 mm long, glabrous. Flowers double, red, (Cardinal red 822/3), the centre filled with small petals and petaloids; petals

20-22, in general, rounded at the top and concave, inner petals loosely and irregularly wavy. Filaments pale pink, reddish to base with 1-7 petaloids. Late flowering. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

Matsukasa. (Pine Cone), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku;* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.31; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.342; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Deep red, double, centre of the flower protruding like a pine cone. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.76, pl.40: Medium sized, red, double, 7-8 cm across x 5.5 cm deep, with 6-7 rows of imbricated, narrow, pointed petals, standing apart, in the form of the scales of a pine cone. A few stamens in the centre. Leaves dark green, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm, apex acuminate, recurved, margins shallowly, coarsely serrate. Late blooming. Low, bushy grower. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. See colour illustrations: Tuyama, 1966 *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.40, p.76; Ibid, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.204. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.285. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.97. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.143. Synonyms: 'Pine Cone', 'Matsukasa Red'. In USA the variegated form has usurped the name **Matsukasa** which should only be applied to the solid colour form. (See erroneous descriptions in SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1950 and on). The variegated form is validly known as **Kagoshima.**

Matsukasa Alba. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic variant for 'Matsukasa White', synonym for **Kagiri.**

Matsukasa Red. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Matsukasa.**

Matsukasa-shibori. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935. Synonym for **Kagoshima.**

Matsukasa-tairin. (Large Flower Pine Cone), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Deep red, formal double, with white spots, large size. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsukasa White. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.335. Synonym for **Kagiri.**

Matsukasa-edagawari. ('Matsukasa' Sport), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Iro-hanayose Irotsuki.* No description. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.35. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsukaze. (Wind in the Pines), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large variegated. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Single, white with red spots, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsukaze. (Wind in the Pines), *(C.x vernalis)*, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50: Small size, pink, single. Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, 55(2)108: A triploid cultivar of *C.vernalis.* Originated in Shizuoka. Prefecture, Japan.

Matsukaze-nishiki. (Wind in the Pines brocade), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.I: Semi-double, white with multiple streakings of crimson, 3-4 rows of reflexed petals and central stamen cluster. Originated in Japan.

Matsukaze-shibori. (Variegated Matsukaze'), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #176; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Single, medium sized flower, white daubed with red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsumari-tsubaki. (Pine Ball Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, Yûhei, 1847, *Senka'ôden:* Resembles 'Matsukasa'. Different reading: 'Shôkyû-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsumoto-uzuba. (Matsumoto's Swirled Leaf), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Taka'aki, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* In the section of "unusual leaves". "Uzu' means swirled, and "Uzuba" indicates

that the leaves are strongly twisted, slender and long. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.158. Synonym: 'Matsumoto-uzu-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsumoto-uzu-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Tsubaki Kurabu, *Tokushû*, p.142. Synonym for **Matsumoto-uzuba.**

Matsumushi. (Cricket), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.406: Medium sized double, with 4-5 rows of red petals, with the colour fading to pink at their edges, emarginate, and a small group of infertile, centre stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Matsunami. (Waves of Pines), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.326, p.144 description, p.339: Medium sized, open, peony form flower, 8 cm across, white with light red splashes and streaks, outer row of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens inter-mixed. Leaves, pale green, elliptic, tapering at both ends, coarsely and sharply serrate. Named by Kawamura, Yiachi. Originated in Ojiya City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.143.

Matsu-no-eda. Kamegorô 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Different reading for **Matsuga-e.**

Matsu-no-kaori. (Fragrance of Pine), *(C.x vernalis)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.266, description, p.267, colour photo: Small size, pink with colour fading towards the centre, saucershaped single of 6 broad, rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals and a spreading, yellow stamen cluster. Blooms early to midseason. Fragrant. Leaves mid-green, obovate, apices long acuminate, margins strongly serrate. Originated in Izu Ohshima Isles, Japan. A seedling of **Umegaka.** Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1970s.

Matsu-no-uzuba. (Pine and Pelican Head), *(C.japonica)*, Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*. No description. Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* Leaves reflexed outwards, dark lustrous green; flowers red, single. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.169. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsu-no-yama. (Name of a Village), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.126, p.63, description, p.124: Leaves dark to olive green, thin, broadly-elliptic, apex acuminate, base tapered, venation impressed, 6.3-7.5 cm long x 3-3.3 cm wide; petioles, 4-8 mm long, glabrous. Flowers peony type, pink, (Neyron rose 623/2), with deeper shade (623/3) in centre. Petals, 1824, very wavy. Stamens divided into 2-5 fascicles, with additional 2-7 petals inside the stamens. which are 2.7-3.5 cm high, filaments palest pink. Late flowering. Originated in Matsu-noyama-mura, Higashi-kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Matsu-no-yuki. (Snow on the Pines), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, double, white with red spots. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White spotted pink. Medium sized double. Flowers early to mid-season. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.256; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.248: Double blossom, 12-13 petals in lotus fashion, with small, red spots on white flowers. Small, cylindrical stamen cluster. Medium sized. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium sized, long ovate, acuminate apex, keeled midrib, yellow variegation. Plant habit, upright, well furnished, variable. Mutation of **Oimatsu** from Kantô, Japan. Sport: **Matsuga-e**. The ancient variety is believed to be the same as the modern one of this name.

Matsu-no-yuki. (Snow on the Pines), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31: Pink edge, suffused white, semi-double. Leaves dotted pale yellowish white. Slender, spreading, slow growth. Originated in Japan.

Matsu-o. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.387 as 'Matsuo': Medium sized, dark red, open peony type with a mixture of petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matsura-no-hoshi. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Cornwall, 2008; Tama-no-ura Camellias, Hiruki, Chuji, p.VIII 2. Bright red with a white edge. Flat open single with widely sprayed stamens. Flowers early. Leaves elliptical, medium size. Erect, upright growth. A cross of a Higo camellia x **Tama-no-ura**, originated by K. Murata, Japan.

Matsuribina. (Festival Dolls), *(C.x vernalis),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1898, Nihon no Chinka, p.77: Pale pink with white base, cup-shaped, medium size, fragrant. A seedling of *C.x vernalis* **Umegaka.** Dwarf plant habit, suitable for pot culture. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Matsuribina. (Festival Dolls). *(C.vernalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.246 with colour photo; English translation p.172. Medium size, pink graduation on pale pink to white ground, bowl-shaped single, rusticana-like stamens, fragrant. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thin. Dwarf growth. A natural seedling of **Umegaka.** Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1980s. From Toyama Prefecture.

Matsusaka. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.49: Red, double of pine cone form, medium size, about the same height as diameter. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Matsuzaka'.

Matsushima. (Pine Island), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamki'e;* Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* Single, small red flower, with white spots in all directions, like a cluster of clouds. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) A place name. One of the three famous scenic points of Japan.

Matsushima. (Pine Island), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.544: The illustration in the *Chinka Zufu* shows a white single with red, cloud-like markings. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) A place name. One of the three famous scenic points of Japan.

Matsushima. (Pine Island), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White single, with red spots, large size, occasionally deformed; stamens widely spread like a bamboo whisk. Note: This is similar to the existing **Matsushima** but it is not certain that they are the same, as the modern one is said to be recently produced in Itabashi-ku, Tokyo. A place name. One of the three famous scenic points of Japan.

Matsushima. (Pine Island), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.143 and Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.215: Single, evenly opening blooms, cylindrical stamen cluster. White ground with red streaking. Originated in Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Resembles **Tenninmatsushima.** A place name. One of the three famous scenic points of Japan.

Matsuyama. (Place name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.164: Peony form, dark red with white spots and 4-5 fascicles of golden stamens. Medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Matt Lee. *(C.japonica),* Lee, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.152: semi-double, soft pink, sometime will show a few stamens, but, more frequently, has a bundle of petaloids in the centre. Originated in the USA by Dr W.G. Lee, Macon, Georgia.

Mattea Maffinae. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.56. Orthographic error for **Matteo Molfino.**

Matteo Malfine. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Orthographic error for **Matteo Molfino.**

Matteo Malfino. Lemaire, 1867, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.14, pl.539. Orthographic error for **Matteo Molfino.**

Matteo Molfeni. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71. Orthographic error for **Matteo Molfino.**

Matteo Molfino. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1867, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.14, pl.539; Stefano Pagliai Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.71, as 'Matteo Molfeno': Vivid rose with some stripes of white; some of the petals near the the centre are striped a little lighter, with the heart of the flower morevivid. Perfectly imbricated. Lemaire, 1867, *L'I1lustration Horticole*, vol.14, pl.539 as 'Matteo Malfino': This variety was obtained as a seedling in Italy by Botti. It is a perfection from the perfect imbrication of its petals which are distinguished by their bright cerise colour, and each traversed longitudinally by a white streak. Under the illustration the name is written 'Matteo Molfino'. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Matteo Wolfine', 'Matteo Malfine', 'Matteo Molfini', 'Matteo Malfino', 'Mattea Maffinae', 'Mattes Malfine', 'Matteo Molfine', 'Matheo Molfino', 'Matteo Molfeni'.

Matteo Molfine. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Matteo Molfino.**

Matteo Molfini. Nutini Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Matteo Molfino.**

Matterhorn. *(C.japonica),* Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.104, colour photo: A medium sized, formal double, a white seedling from 'Kingyo-tsubaki' (probably **Mermaid**), raised in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California. Mid-season flowering on a bushy, compact plant. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1997, p.21, Reg. No.2400. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The seedling is now over 15 years old. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 30+ petals. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves.

Mattes Malfine. Railton's Nursery Catalogue, 1923, p.53. Orthographic error for **Matteo Molfino.**

Matthew Cooper. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.102, Reg. No.1727: A small, soft, misty blush, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 82 petals and bud centre with about 50 more. The bloom has minute, misty specks with a few tiny streaks and deep pink specks. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 3.8 cm.

Mattheotiana. Henri Galeotti, 1849, Catalogue Botanique. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana.**

Matthotiana. Galeotti, M., 1855, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique*, vol.13, p.63. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana.**

Mattie Brice. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944. p.28. Orthographic error for **Martha Brice.**

Mattie Cole. *(C.japonica).* ANZCRS., 1955. *Camellia Annual.* No.2, p.6, Reg. No.6: Originated in Australia by C.F. Cole, Canterbury, Victoria. A seedling of **Elegans** x **Spencer's Pink**. Flower is a large single, opening flat. 11-12.5 cm across. Colour rose carmine. Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Kuer'.

Mattie Grayson. *(C.japonica).* Trues Camellias. 1961. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.16, No.3. p.41. No description. SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.71: Red. Large rose form double to peony form with 4-5 upright petals around the centre. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by C. Rester. Poplarville, Mississippi.

Mattie Love Wine. *(C.japonica).* SCCS.. 1984. *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.74: Light pink. Large semi- double with irregular petals. Vigorous, spreading, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville. Georgia.

Mattie O'Reilly. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p.169: McCaskill Seedling No.100. The flower is coral rose-pink, large, measuring more than 12 cm across. A full complete double, irregular in form. The centre of the flower is filled with innumerable petaloids, interspered with high. folded petals. The plant has a slow, upright, bushy growth habit. Leaves are midgreen, 12cm x 6 cm, elliptic, acute and sharply serrate. Parentage unknown. First

flowered 1942. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. For black and white photo see p.234, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens.* vol.II. Reg. No.93, *American Camellia Yearbook.* 1954. Sports: **Mattie O'Reilly Variegated, Mattie O'Reilly Sport .**

Mattie O'Reilly Sport. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.235, plate, p.232, description: Flower, mostly semi-double; Neyron rose 623/1, 12 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10 guard petals, undulate, sometimes reverse to rabbit ears 6 cm. long x 5 cm wide, apical notching, conspicuous marginal venation, firm texture. Centre of flower, exceptionally numerous stamens in a sunburst, intermingled with petaloids in fascicles, long, slender, white filaments, small golden anthers. Leaves elliptic to oblong, variable, 10 cm x 5 cm, medium, glossy green, flexible, broad shallow to medium fine serrations, long pointed apices. Habit, densely spreading; mid-season flowering. Extremely variable in form from single to heavily, incomplete double. Originated in USA at the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, USA.

Mattie O'Reilly Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10 as 'Mattie O'Reilly Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mattie O'Reilly** - Coral rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Mattie R. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.227, Reg. No.575: A sport of **Alba Plena,** originated by J.D. Gautier Sr., Moss Point, Mississippi, USA, first observed 1940, propagated 1950. Plant growth is true **Alba Plena.** The formal double, white flower is 10 cm across and depth same as **Alba Plena.** The flower is an imbricated **Alba Plena** with. markedly turned in petals.

Mattie Thagard. *(C.japonica),* Stanley, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.280: The name **Mattie Thagard** was given to a distinctive, local camellia growing on the Thagard property, Greenville, Alabama. No description.

Mattie Vole. *(C.japonica),* Lock, 1981-1982, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.98: Class single flowered self coloured cultivar, other than white. No other description. Originated in England.

Mattie Wright. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic error for **Martha Wright.**

Mattlotiana. SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, p.6, 1950. Orthographic error for 'Mathotiana' as pseudonym for **Julia Drayton.**

Matton. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.

Mattothiana Alba. Waterer's Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.41. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba**.

Mattutiana Alba. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Mattutiana Rosea. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Mattutina. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:49: White or pink with white bands; imbricated in the manner of Rose Cent-feuilles; sometimes all white, sometimes pink with satiny, white lines. When completely expanded, the petals do not become inverted. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Contessa Clelia Melegari'.

Matusalén. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Locarno 2005; Camellias in Galicia, Carmen Salinero; Estimated to be 200 years old, growing at the Pazo de Castrelos, Vigo, Pontevedro, Spain. Peony form with pink flowers.

Mauculata Perfecta. Tirocco, G.B., 1928, *The Camellia.* Orthographic error for **Maculata Perfecta.**

Maud Messel. *(C.x williamsii* x *C.retic)*, RHS., 1970, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.24, p.192: (*C.x williamsii* **Mary Christian** x *C.reticulata)*, Award of Merit, 1969 as a hardy flowering plant. The flowers are rose form double with imbricated petals opening to show a central stamen cluster. Flowers measure 7 cm across with 22-24 petals. Flower colour is RHS.CC.Red Group, 55B with darker veinal markings of 55A. Leaves finely serrate, slightly acuminate. Originated in England by L.C.R. Messel, Sussex.

Maud Sugg. *(C.reticulata)*, Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Light pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Reticulata seedling originated in USA by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Uplands, California.

Maude Foote. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.60: Clear pink. Large semi-double, sometimes with intermixed petaloids and stamens. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Mrs F.W. Foote, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Sport: **Maude Foote Variegated.**

Maude Foote Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.5. No description. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.79 as 'Maude Foote Var.': A virus variegated form of **Maude Foote -** Clear pink and white. Originated in USA.

Maude Haines. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1962, vol.III, No.1, p.37, Reg. No.8: A chance japonica seedling raised by Mrs Maude Haines, Wellington, New Zealand. The plant has a dense, spreading habit and first flowered 1959. The colour is phlox pink (RHS.CC.625/2). The blooms are semi-double with 15 petals and an occasional petaloid. Average size 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep.

Maude Moye. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1962,. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Maui *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1976: White mutant of **Kona.** *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.109, Reg. No.1519: A large, white, heavy anemone form with rippled guard petals, *C.japonica* mutant of **Kona;** mid-season flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. First observed 1972. Flower size 11 cm across. Plant growth is dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Mayi'.

Maureen Elizabeth. *(C.japonica),* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2007, No.173, p.6, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 572. Originated by Mr. M.H. Schultz, Edwardstown, South Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2001. A formal double, imbricated, white flower, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season on an upright medium growing plant. Leaves dark green, flat, glossy, elliptic, 9 cm x 3.5 cm. Flower falls whole. Petals are of heavy texture, and do not reflex.

Maureen Ostler. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1974, Reg. No.92. Name withdrawn as the cultivar was already registered as **Just Sue.**

Maureen Schloss. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2803. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.78 with colour photo; A 15 year old cross of **Hulyn Smith** x **Jean Pursel**, first flowered 2000. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 7.5 cm. Large blooms are 12.7 cm diameter x 7.5 cm height, dark pink, semi-double to peony form. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers midseason to late.

Maurice Hurst. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue. Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni (US).**

Maury Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Greenbrier Farms Catalogue, [before 1945]. Pale pink. Medium sized semi-double. Originated in USA by Greenbrier Farms Inc. Norfolk, Virginia.

Mauve. Parramore, 1957, ANZCRS., *Camellia Annual*, No,4, p.27. Synonym for **Benizuru.**

Mauve Paeony. Camellia Grove Catalogue, 1947, p.7. Synonym for **Mrs Beresford.**

Mauve Star. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p.171, Colour mauve, 5 petals, long and narrow, slightly crinkled at tips. Measures 6 cm across; stamen cluster 2 cm in diameter. Leaves medium green, 3.8 cm x 2 cm, slightly obtuse at tips. Growth habit, pendant. Originated in USA at Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Maverick. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.227, Reg. No.579: A 5 year old seedling of Tomorrow that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Dr Gilbert Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is open, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 13.5 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flower, 16-17 cm across x 8 cm deep, is strawberry pink, variegated; with yellow stamens. The blooms are like 'Tomorrow' in shape and size but with a picotee edge of white. Blooms mid-season. Note: SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* 1964 and on lists this name as a synonym for **Tomorrow Variegated.**

Mavis Edna. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.8, Reg. No.417: Originated by Don O'Reilly Ainslie, ACT, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1977. Formal double, white, 40 petals, 9 cm across x 3 cm deep, petals rounded to cuspidate. Sometimes imbricated, usually star-shaped and tiered. Slow, compact, bushy growth; leaves glossy mid-green, flat, ovate-elliptic, apices apiculate, margins serrate, 10 cm long x 7 cm wide. Free flowering, mid-season to late.

Mavis Gwaltney. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.97: Deep pink. Very large, semidouble with loose, wide petals, sometimes with petaloids. Medium, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Mrs A.T. Williams, Dotham, Alabama.

Mavis Merson. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1967, vol.V, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.30: A chance *C.japonica* seedling, raised by Mrs T.B. Merson, Whakatane, New Zealand that first flowered 1963. It has a medium, spreading habit, with mid-green leaves with rolled margins, 10 cm x 5 cm. The flowers are semi-double with 12-14 petals and a varying number of petaloids, some trumpet shaped. Size is 14-15 cm across and up to 5 cm deep. The colour is Cardinal red (RHSECC.822/2) and there is a large burst of stamens with pink filaments and golden anthers. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1969, vol.VI, No.2.

Mavourneen. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.59: A chance seedling of **Mrs Bertha Harms** which first flowered 1968 and originated by Dr D.G. O'Toole, Ohope, New Zealand. The foliage is dark green with leaves, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower is a rose form double with about 60 petals and measures 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. The colour is very pale pink, merging to cream and changing to lime green at the centre.

Max Cotton. *(C.japonica)*, Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.12: A medium sized, deep red, formal double, 10-11 cm across. Grown in Australia by Gordon Waterhouse, Kurrajong, N.S.W. See: ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.21, Mar.1966, p.9. Origin uncertain.

Max Goodley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.328: Award of Merit as a seedling, originated by J.P. Illges, Columbus, Georgia, USA from seed of **Enrico Bettoni (US).** First flowered 1949. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.324, Reg. No.74: Large pink, incomplete double, anemone form to irregular peony form, 11-12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 10-12 petals and large petaloids. Leaves dark green, broad-oval, 10 cm x 6 cm, heavily textured, apex blunt acute, base tapered, raised venation, wide, shallow serrations. Rapid. open, bushy, upright growth. See black and white photo: p.151, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Sport: **Max Goodley Variegated.**

Max Goodley Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Griffin ed., 1957, *Camellian*, vol.9, p.27. A virus variegated form of **Max Goodley** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Max Holliman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1994, p.62, Reg. No.2294, colour photo pp.64-65: A medium to large size, deep red with a blue tint, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by John Holliman, Thomaston, Georgia, USA. The 34 year old seedling first bloomed in 1961. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with hundreds of petals. Flower has 2 to 3 rows of ruffled petals, then a thick cluster of shorter petals and then more ruffled petals or rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Max Siershee. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Max Swisher. *(C.japonica),* Sewell, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.50: A seedling originated by Gerbings Nurseries, Fernandina Beach, Florida, USA. The flowers are semi-double, large, brilliant red with golden stamens. Similar to **H.A. Downing.**

Maxieer. (Marshall). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Elsie Ruth Marshall.**

Maxima. *(C.japonica),* Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulteur*, 1[pt.D]: 313. Originated by André Leroy. Red flowers. Regular double. Synonym: 'Maxima Rubra'.

Maxima Plenissima Carmosina. (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p. 14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Maxima Rubra. Shneiderff, Enrico, ed. 1848, *Catalogo piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff*, p.9. Synonym for **Maxima.**

Maxine. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.109: Faint pink striped darker pink. Medium, formal double. Pedulous growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Maxiscent. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2005, Issue No.150, vol.XXIV, No.2, p.35, Reg. No.465. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. a 10 year old cross of an unnamed C.hybrid seedling (**Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Salab**) x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme,** which first flowered in 1999. Flower is a semi-double to loose peony form with 14 petals, 4-12 petaloids and over 100 gold anthers on yellow filaments. The flower is light pink (RHS.CC.55D) in colour and has a strong fragrance. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate, with light green leaves 9 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

May A'Vard. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News*, No.22, p.5, Reg. No.84: Originated by Mrs May A'Vard, Emerald, Victoria, Australia. A seedling from the cross **Spencer's Pink** x **Gauntlettii** that first flowered 1962. Blooms mid-season to late. Blooms light pink, 11-12.5 cm across, with 12 petals shaped similar to **Gauntlettii**. An open, upright growth habit with light to mid-green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

May Ingram. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1959: Orchid pink. Medium formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early blooming. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See colour photo, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangements*, p.108 and on front cover SCCS, 1959, *The Camellia Review*, vol.20, No.5. Orthographic error 'Mary Ingram'.

May MacDonald. Hillsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.121. Synonym for **Ama-obune.**

May Sheffield. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4. inside back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

May Swanson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, Dec. 1949. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.49: Red. Small, anemone form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA by E.E. Swanson, Pasadena, California. See black and white photo, p.237, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

May Watson. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Synonym for **Triphosa.**

May Westbrook. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62, p.21, Reg. No.178: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of 'Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] that first bloomed 1973. The upright, open, vigorous plant produces 16.5 diameter, deep red flowers in mid-season. The deep green, 12.7 cm x 6.3 cm, ovate leaves are blunt pointed with fine serrations. Sport: **May Westbook Variegated.**

May Westbrook Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Cannon, 1985, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, p.4, p.13. A virus variegated form of **May Westbrook** - Deep red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Maya Gogô. (Maya No.5), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.207, p.65, description, p.213: Medium sized, white, semi-double with a pink splash, sometimes one pink petal; petals 11-12, rounded, reflexed, some crinkled and a compact, tubular, centre of stamens, yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves lanceolate, mid-green, finely, sharply serrate. Originated in Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.

Maya-fujin. (Married Lady of Maya), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Camellia Cultivar List*, p.15: Medium to large size, pink shading to white at petal base, lotus form semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season. Maya is a place name in Kobe, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan, where this camellia was produced. Raised by Takuzô Hashimoto, Mt. Maya, from USA seed, parentage unknown. Named by Kiyoshi Tarumoto in 1980.

Maybell Paulen. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7. Orthographic error for **Maybell Paulin.**

Maybell Paulin. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian:* Blush pink, medium sized, rose form double. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error: 'Maybell Paulen'.

Maybell Ragland. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10. Orthographic error for **Maybelle Ragland.**

Maybelle Ragland. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.71: Soft pink with silver overtones. Large semi-double to peony form with wavy, rounded, notched outer petals and folded, upright, centre petals and petaloids interspersed with 5 fascicles of white stamens. Medium, open, upright growth. Originated in USA by Reg Ragland, California. Orthographic errors: 'Maybell Ragland', 'Mabel Ragland'.

Maye Diechi. Yü, 1950, *Camellia reticulata and Its Garden Varieties. Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report*, RHS., as 'Mayehtiechih'. Synonym: 'Reticulate Leaf Butterfly'. Different reading: 'Ma-yeh Tieh-ch'ih'. Synonym for **Maye Taohong.**

Mayehtiechih. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report*, p.130. Different reading for 'Maye Diechi', synonym for **Maye Taohong.**

Maye Taohong. (Reticulate Leaf Crimson), *(C.reticulata),* Bartholomew & Tse, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No. 2, p.20. No description. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.46 as 'Mayetaohong' with colour photo: Leaves oblong-ovate, reclinate, apices long acuminate, bases cuneate or broad-cuneate, dark green, veins sunken above, 7.4-8.7 cm long x 2.8-4.2 cm wide. Flowers light pink (RHS.CC.66C), diameter 7-10 cm. Petals about 30 in 5-6 whorls, valvately arranged, obovate and flat in the outer whorls, spatulate and undulate in the inner whorls, easily deciduous. Stamens mostly petaloid, only a few remaining. Pistils

rudimentary, flattened or petaloid. This cultivar is similar to **Houye Diechi** in all respects except the flower form. The petals of **Houye Diechi** are folded and erect while those of **Maye Taohong** are flat. This cultivar has a nice shape with the branches open and laterally expanding. Flowers midseason to late. The cultivar originated in Kunming, Yunnan, China. There is an old tree at the Panlong Temple estimated to be over 600 years old. Different readings: 'Ma-yeh T'ao-hung', 'Mayehtaohung'. Synonyms: 'Reticulate Leaf Crimson', 'Maye Diechi'. Western synonym: 'Professor Tsai'. For colour illustrations see Feng et al, 1981, *The Camellias of Yunnan*, p.55, Japanese edition and p.21, Chinese edition.

Mayehyinhung. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report.* Different reading for **Maye Yinhong.**

Maye Yinhong. (Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink), *(C.reticulata),* Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report* as 'Mayehyinhung'. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.50, colour pl.: Leaves long ovate-lanceolate, apices acute and recurved, bases cuneate, veins conspicuously sunken forming a rough surface, 7-11 cm long x 2.4-4.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58C, diameter 9-12 cm. Petals about 29 in 4-5 whorls, valvately arranged, red striped, easily deciduous. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups. Pistils petaloid, flattened. This cultivar originated in Kunming, Yunnan, China. It has short trunk and many branches. Flowers mid-season to late. There is an old tree in the Panlong Temple in Jinning County said to be 600 years old. Different readings: 'Ma-yeh Yin-hung, 'Mayehyinhung'. Synonyms: 'Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink', 'Shot Silk Reticulate'. Western synonym: 'Reticulate Leaf Pink'. For colour illustrations see Feng et al., 1981. *The Camellias of Yunnan*, pp.50, 51, Japanese edition, p.20, Chinese edition.

Mayer Israel. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.216, Reg. No.1458: A large, blush to light pink with pink flecks, rose form double to formal double. Blooms mid-season. This 14 year old chance seedling *C.japonica*, first bloomed 1968. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) type bloom has 80 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments, 11 cm across x 5 cm. deep. The bloom is high-lighted with darker pink flecks and the petals often incurved and form 5 swirls. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm. See colour photo, back cover, ACS, 1977, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.3.

Mayflower. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.203, Reg. No.438: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Henry Novick, Los Angeles, California, USA, that first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is vigorous, dense and rapid in rate with medium green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm. The rose form double flowers have 38-45 petals and 3-5 petaloids, shading from the deep rose clour of the outer petals to pure white petals or rabbit ears. Blooms mid-season.

Mayhills. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1970, vol.VI, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.45: A seedling of the *C.reticulata* 'Shot Silk' (**Dayinhong**) raised at Tirau, New Zealand by Dr Jane Crisp, from a controlled cross with the pollen of 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). First flowered 1967. The plant has an erect, vigorous habit of growth with dark green, keeled and reticulate leaves, 12 cm, x 6 cm. The flower colour is bright red, (RHS.CC.47B) large, semi-double, 13-15 cm across x 6 cm deep with about 16, veined, fluted petals with notched margins. The flower has a distinctive, high centre and golden stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. See colour photo, front cover, 1982, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XII, No.7.

Mayi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-6-1990. Chinese synonym for **Maui.**

Maylene Wong. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.338, Reg. No.219: A 7 year old chance seedling. Originated by Homer C. Wilson, Fresno, California, USA. First flowered 1952. Plant growth upright, medium and compact with glossy, dark green leaves, ovate, serrate, thick and leathery with distinct veins. The large, pointed, red flower buds open

slowly. The glowing crimson flowers, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep, are complete double in form. The petals, 21-27, stand out separately. The inner row resembles a crown enclosing a centre of feathery petaloids and stamens. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Maylene Wong Variegated.**

Maylene Wong Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960. *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.80 as 'Maylene Wong Var'. A virus variegated form of **Maylene Wong** - Crimson blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Maynard de Lavalette. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:46. No description. Originated at Tourres, France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Maynard de la Lavalette'.

Maynard de la Lavalette. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. Orthographic variant for **Maynard de Lavalette.**

Mayor Talia. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.36, Reg. No.2257, colour photo pp.40-41: A medium size, light lavender pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Albert E. Buchholz, Cupertino, California, USA. The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size is 8.5 cm across x 8.5-10 cm deep with 14 petals, 136 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves 8 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Mayor Webb-Hart. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, pp.102, 103 Reg No.1715: A large to very large, fuchsia pink, semi-double *C.hybrid* chance seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Donation,** mid-season flowering. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Average flower size is 13 cm. across x 3.8 cm deep with 21-24 petals, yellow anthers, pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1981, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.4.

Maytime. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.5. No description. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.80: Pale pink, edged white. Medium, upright growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA by F. Wittsche, Sacramento, California.

Mayudama. (Cocoon) *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.246 with colour photo; English translation p.173. Small, pale pink, cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size, flat. Spreading growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado City. Discovered and named by Kenji Maeda in 1980. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Mayuzumi. (Blackening for Eyebrows), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.527: Medium sized, white single, 7-9 petals with a pink flush at the base; some blackish spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mazachelli. *The Florist, Fruitist & Garden Misc.*, 1859. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Mazagram. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.III: Received quite recently from Italy. Large blossoms, composed of numerous, full, rounded petals, outspread and convex, fauntlessly imbricated from the circumference to the middle, while from there to the centre they are hooded and cupped or in the form of a rose. The colour is a uniform, vivid carmine red, tinged pink and white in the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Mazagran', 'Mazagrami'.

Mazagrami. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.155. Orthographic error for **Mazagram.**

Mazagran. Morren and de Vos, 1887, *Horticulteur Italia.* Orthographic error for **Mazagram.**

Mazamet. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.5; Semi-double, mixed colours.

Mazarri. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.155. Orthographic error for **Mazzarelli.**

Mazarelli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:43. Orthographic error for **Mazzarelli.**

Mazeppa. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse,. 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.264: The flower is over 10 cm across, full, cherry red, touched with vivid rose, particularly at the centre. The petals are numerous, rounded, finger-like, notched at the apex, veined with red. The flower is sometimes perfectly regular, sometimes irregular. In the first case the petals are imbricated without order but somewhat loosely; in the second case the first 5 rows are imbricated, while those of the centre are lascinated and form a peony centre. Originated as a seedling in Italy by M. Mariani. See also Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.III. Synonyms: 'Mazeppa Superba', 'Mazeppa Vera', 'Mazzeppa Vera'. Orthographic error: 'Mazzeppa'.

Mazeppa Superba. Downing Nursery Catalogue, [before 1858]. Synonym for **Mazeppa.**

Mazeppa Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. Synonym for **Mazeppa.**

Mazonni. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.9: Broad, clustered pink. Originated in Italy.

Mazucchelli. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Mazuchelli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:8. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Mazucchellii. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Mazuchelly. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Mazurelli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:10. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Mazzarelli. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book XII, pl.II: This variety is of Italian origin. The blossom is large, regular, of a delicate pink colour; a white stripe across the centre of each petal, which is convex, rounded, reflexed and imbricated. Those at the centre are much smaller, slightly wrinkled and not striped. Orthographic error: 'Mazarelli'. de Jonghe, 1851, *Culture Du Camellia,* p.115 gives this as a synonm for **Muller d'Italie** while van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:43 gives it as a synonym for 'De Medici'. He also believed that **Mazzuchelli** and 'Bijou' were other names of the same variety. Vershaffelt figures and describes as separate varieties: **Mazzarelli,** (1849), **De Medici,** (1853) and **Mazzuchelli,** (1854) and Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 lists 'Muller d'Italia' and **Mazzuchelli** as different varieties and they are so treated in this Register. Orthographic error: 'Mazarri'.

Mazzeppa. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Mazeppa.**

Mazzini. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mazzucchelli. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic variant for **Mazzuchelli.**

Mazzucchelli de Venturi. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue,1856-1857, as 'Mazzucchelli de Vent.'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mazzuchelli. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:8: Imbricated, very large, ash coloured and in his 1851 Catalogue, 44:18: Perfectly imbricated, strong poppy colour, streaked and spotted with white. Luzzatti, 1851, *'Collezione di Camelie',* p.26: Light wine red colour, magnificent with white markings; imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.III as 'Mazuchelli'. Synonyms: 'Bijou', 'Bijou d'Italie', 'Ettore Mazzuchelli', 'Duca Melzi', 'Mon Bijou', ''Duca Melzi'. Orthographic errors: 'Mazachelli', 'Mazacchelli', 'Mazachelly', 'Mazachella', 'Mazuchellii',

'Mazzucchelli' 'Macchuchelli', 'Mazurelli', 'Machettii', 'Ettore Mazuchelli', 'Ettore Mazucheli', 'Ettore Mazucchelli', 'Mazucchellii'.

Mc. No. 27. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.31: Pink semi-double, 12.5 cm across. Early blooming. Originated in USA by McCaskill, California.

McCaskill Seedling Number 73. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.216 as 'McCaskill Seedling No.73'. Synonym for **Mandarin.**

McCaskill Seedling Number 78. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.60 as 'McCaskill Seedling No.78'. Synonym for **Casilda.**

McCaskill Seedling Number 100. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.232 as 'McCaskill Seedling No.100'. Synonym. for **Mattie O'Reilly.**

McCaskill Seedling Number 153. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'McCaskill Seedling No. 153'.

McCaskill Seedling Number 161. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'McCaskill Seedling No. 161'.

McCaskill Seedling Number 165. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.84 as 'McCaskill Seedling No.165'. Synonym. for **Daydreams.**

McCaskill Seedling Number 179. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'McCaskill Seedling No.179'.

McCleskey Hybrid. Hillsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.138 as the group designation for the *C.japonica* x *C.sasanqua* hybrids. Synonym for *C.x vernalis.*

McComb Cheerful. (*C.japonica*), Camellia Digest, 10, 1943. No description. Originated in the USA. Synonym: 'Pride of McComb'.

McConnell's. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for 'Mrs Skottowe' (**Jubilee Rosea**).

McCoy. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

McFarland. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962. p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

McFerrin. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink. Medium large rose form double to semi-peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA by W.H. McFerrin, Greenville, Alabama. Reg. No.44. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954.

McGee. (*C.japonica*), Santa Rosa Nursery Catalogue, 1968. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

McHilleney. Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.2: Orthographic error for 'McIlhenny'. See ICS Register, p.1225.

McIlhenny. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **St Andrè.**

McIlhenny's Double White. (*C.sasanqua*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.101: White. Medium rose form with incurved petals. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana.

McIlhenny's Red Number 1. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.155. Synonym for **St Andrè.**

McKay's Lowii. Alexander Dean, May 25th, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* p.889. Orthographic error for **Makoy de Low.**

McKenzie Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.143. Orthographic error for **McKinsey Pink.**

McKenzie Tricolor. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.12. Synonym for **Fairhope.**

McKenzie Variegated. Griffin Nursery Catalogue [before 1945]. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney (United States).**

McKinsey Pink. *(C.japonica)* Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.12. No description. Originated in USA.

McKinsey Variegated. Gerbing's Azalea Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Americana.**

McMinn Hybrid. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139. Synonym for **Autumn Glory.**

McQuiston. *(C.japonica)*, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, pp.212, 213: Flower, incomplete double, Camellia rose 622/self, central segments showing slightly white variegation; 9 cm across x 4 cm deep. Petals: 10-12 orbicular guard petals, 4 cm. x 3 cm, short haft, firm texture. Centre of flower, loose, open cluster of numerous, incomplete petals and petaloids of various sizes, intermingled with fascicles of stamens with white filaments and golden anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic to oblong, 8-12 cm long x 5-6.5 cm wide, curved, medium, glossy green, leathery, flexible, broad, shallow serrations, short pointed apices, pronounced venation. Plant habit, upright, open-branched. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the USA.

McVay's Guilio Nuccio. Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1, p.25. Orthographic error for **McVey's Guilio Nuccio.**

McVey's Guilio Nuccio. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.95 as 'McVay's Guilio Nuccio'. A heavily virused form of **Guilio Nuccio.** Not consistent. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'McVay's Guilio Nuccio', 'McVey's Nuccio'. Chinese synonym 'Yuban Guliao'.

McVey's Nuccio. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* Abbreviation for **McVey's Guilio Nuccio.**

Mdm Vansittart. Sutton Place Nursery Catalogue, 1970-1971, p.3. Abbreviation for 'Madame Vansittart', synonym for **Lady Vansittart** .

Meadowbrook. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.105. Collected before 1986 as seed from South Korean islands by representatives of the Morris Arboretum, USA. Rosy red, single flower. Exceptional foliage and proven cold hardiness. Fully branched to the ground with ovate habit.

Mean May. Hillebrand Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Jean May.**

Mechal Ferey. *(C.japonica)*, Robinson, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.59: Rose-red, formal double from Texas, USA as a miniature.

Medallion. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *Camellia Nomenclature:* Rose-pink shading to paler pink in centre with a light stripe in the centre of each petal. Medium, formal double with incurved petals. Late flowering. Originated in USA by M. Ruster, Pasadena, California.

Medea. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. A Camden Park seedling, 16/50 raised by Sir William Macarthur, N.SW, Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error 'Media'.

Media. Rule Nursery Catalogue, 1857. Orthographic error for **Medea.**

Medicea. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:46: Very well imbricated, a good bright red. Originated by

Casoretti, Italy. Synonyms: 'Medicea Vera', 'Medicis', 'Medicei'. Orthographic errors: 'Medici', 'Madici'.

Medicea Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Scheidweiler, ed., 1845-1846, *Journal d'horticulture Pratique*, vol.3, No.1, p.31: A new camellia exhibited by Makoy at Leige. Anonymous, Apr.1845, *Revue Horticole*, p.57-58. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Medicea Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.114. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Medicea Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.76. No description. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.10: Anemoniform. Carmine scarlet. Originated in Belgium.

Medicea Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:13. Synonym for **Medicea.**

Medicei. Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. Orthographic error for **Medicea.**

Medici. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. Orthographic error for **Medicea.**

Medicis. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Synonym for **Medicea.**

Mediolanensis. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.114. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.46: Pale pink, well imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Mediolanensis Nuova. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.27: Magnificent flower, pale red with veins of white. Imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.46: Large rose coloured flower, vivid centre but softening towards the edge, striped white, beautiful imbrication. Originated in Italy.

Medora. *(C.japonica)*, *Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society*, 1849. A Camden Park seedling raised by Sir William Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Medora. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.55 as 'Medoro'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Medoro. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.55. Orthographic error for **Medora.**

Medusa. *(C.japonica)*, Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* No description. Santarelli Catalogue, 1862:- Flower dark red, similar to **Arciduchessa Augusta,** centre clear, form perfect. Originated by Cesare Franchetti, Florence, Italy from seed of **Ornata.**

Meentiana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.258. Synonym for **Hellebuyckii.**

Mehl's Red. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Mehl's Ruby. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Megohime. (Beloved Princess). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.261 with colour photo; English translation p.184. Miniature, pink, bowl shaped single, split stamens, long flower stalks, profuse. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Cespitose growth. A cross between 'Hakubaihin', a Taiwanese camellia, and *C.sinensis* 'Yabukita'. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Meg's Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31. Orthographic error for 'Meig's Variegated', synonym for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Megumi. (Personal Name). *(C.sasanqua). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation, p.62; Pale pink base, edged deeper pink, double, large, very early. From Kurume, Fukuoka. A new cultivar

Meguriai. (Encounter), Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e* vol.15. Different reading for **Tamasaka.**

Meguriai. (Encounter), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.328, colour photo and description: Large size, deep red with white blotching, semi-double with 3-4 rows of irregular petals and a centre cluster of stamens with golden anthers. Blooms late to very late. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, curved, margins serrate. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Mei Kuei. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Huahui*. Different reading for **Meigui.**

Meibô. (see below), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.103, p.52, description, p.117 as 'Mei-bô': Leaves dark green, broadly elliptic, very shortly acuminate, venation impressed, 7.4-8.5 cm long x 4.1-4.3 cm wide; petioles 10-11 mm long, glabrous. Flower, formal double, pale pink becoming deeper at the centre, petals 49-72, diminishing to the centre, largest petal 3.4 cm x 2.6 cm, phlox pink 625/2-3, shallowly emarginate, late flowering. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Meibô literally means "Clear Eyes" but alludes to a "Beautiful Lady".

Meibuer. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Mabel Bryan.**

Meifan. (Beautiful Fragrance), *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata)*, Hagiya, 1986, *Studies on Intraspecific Hybridization of Camellias.* No.2, p.9, colour photo 13, p.8: A seedling of *C.sasanqua* 'Gensetsu' x *C.reticulata* **Damanao,** originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan. Flower, deep peach pink; 12 petalled, semi-double, 12-13 cm across, large; petals ovate, rounded, cleft at apex, wavy; stamens about 90, joined at the base to form a tube, filaments light yellow, anthers dark yellow, luxuriant hairs on ovary. Early flowering, slight perfume. Leaves medium ovate, venation obscure, margins finely serrate. Plant habit spreading and branches short.

Meigehong. (A Beauty, in Yi Language) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.61 with colour photos. The maternal tree is located in the Camellia Garden, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Chen Zidong. Flowers lotus form, crimson, 13 cm diameter, 28 notched petals. Slightly sprayed stamen centre with some petaloids. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 7-9 cm x 3.5-4 cm. Apices acuminate, margins finely serrated, bases cuneate. Flowers early to midseason.

Meigetsu. (Bright Moon), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.31: White, red flushed on edges. Large semi-double. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. Preserved at Minagawa Chinka'en Nursery in Angyo.

Meigetsu. (Distinguished Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White spotted pink. Double. The first character is different from that of the sasanqua so that it refers to the "Moon of the 15th day of the 8th lunar month and the 13th day of the 9th lunar month". Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Meigetsu. (Bright Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Single, widely opening, pale colour with white spots. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.76. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Meigetsu. (Bright Moon), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.69 & 155: Single, flat, medium sized, red with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Meigetsu. (Bright Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Medium, cup-shaped single. White. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.7: A white, single, opening cup-shaped, 6-7 petals, about 6 cm across; stamens in a compact column with dark golden anthers and white filaments. Fragrant. Leaves broad-ovate, dark, olive green, apex blunt acute, margins coarsely, shallowly serrate on upper part. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. See colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.149.

Meigetsu-shôeki-shiratama. (White Gem Inherited at Meigetsu), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.526: Small to medium size, white semi-double with golden stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Meig's Semi-double. Florida Nursery Land Co. Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Meig's Variegated. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.7. Synonym for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Meigui. (Dark Sunflower), *(C.japonica)*, Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Huahui:* Formal double. Dark purple with a blackish tint. Originated in China. Different reading 'Mei Kuei'.

Meigui. (Rugosa Rose), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.79, No.608. Chinese synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Rosea.**

Meigui Cha. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* (Rose Camellia), Synonym for **Rosea Superba.** Different reading *Mei Kuei Cha.*

Meigui Chahua. Chen 1955, *Guanshan Shumuxue.* Rose Camellia var. 'Magnoliiflora'. Also called 'Yulan Chahua'. (Magnolia Camellia). Different reading 'Mei Kuei Cha Hua'.

Meigui Dianli. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's *C.japonica* **Rose Parade.** Synonym: 'Meiguihong'.

Meigui Xiongdi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Brother Rose.**

Meiguihong. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.82, No.642. Subsequently changed to 'Meigui Dianli' as a more exact synonym for **Rose Parade.**

Meiguilian. (Rosy Lotus), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shan Chahua.* No description. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.294, colour photo, No.169: Medium size, red, formal double with 4-5 rows of emarginate, imbricated petals with faint, white stripes. Early blooming. Originated in China.

Meiguishu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Rose Bouquet.**

Meiguizi. (Rosy Purple), *(C.japonica)*, Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Huahui:* A red-purple, flat, incomplete double, medium size bloom. The leaves have a reddish tint. Different reading 'Mei Kuei Tze'. Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.51 as 'Renmian Taohua': Habit, small, shrub-like, compact, young twigs greenish purple. Leaves glossy deep green, 5.4-5.7 cm long x 2.6-3.8 cm wide, elliptic, a few lanceolate, base cuneate, serrations wide and few, midrib prominent, laterals obscure. Flowers glossy, rosy red, 7-8 cm across with 25-38 petals in 4 rows, broad-obovate, variable, slightly creped on edges, slightly concave on apex. Petaloids, 12-20, interspersed with 10-13 stamens. Pistils degenerate, styles filament-like. Buds short-elliptic, yellowish-brown. Originated in Hangzhou Province, China. See colour photo, [p.122], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.51 as 'Renmian Taohua'.

Meiguo Dahong. (American Crimson), Gao, Jiyin & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.50, No.309, colour photo, No.179. Chinese synonym for the French *C.japonica* **Coquettii.**

Meiguo Huang. (American Yellow), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Brushfield's Yellow.**

Meiguo Yupu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.88. Chinese synonym for **Tama Americana**.

Meihi. (Shining Queen), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.307, colour photo and description: Large size, pale pink, flushing to white towards the centre, semi-double with

2-3 rows of ovate petals, outer row with slight point at apex and a slender stamen column with ivory filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, ovate, apices acute. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Hagoromo** x **Furô'an.** Originated by Misoji Yamaguchi, named and released by Kiyoshi Tarumoto in 1984.

Meihong. (Prunus Red), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The colour is like a new *Prunus mume.* Originated in China. Different reading 'Mei-hung'.

Meihong Damanao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for 'Chandlers Elegans Improved'.

Meihong Furong. (Rosy Hibiscus), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao, Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.68, colour photo, [p.123]: Medium sized pink with fine veining of deeper pink, 3-4 rows of large, rounded, slightly emarginate, outer petals, 15-21 in number, diameter, 7-8 cm. Centre a few stamens, over 200 in fascicles and small, erect petals. Leaves deep green, glossy, elliptic, uneven, 6.5-9 cm long x 3.4-4.4 cm wide, apex acute, base cuneate, young leaves purplish red, midribs elevated, slightly curved, side veins obscure, margins serrate. Originated in Sichuan Province, China.

Meihong Guiye. (Rosy Osmanthus Leaf), *(C.reticulata)*, Ikeda, 1974, vol.II, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.112,114 as 'Chingmeihungkueiyeh'. No description. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.51: Leaves broad-lanceolate to narrow-elliptic, flat or slightly reclinate, apices acuminate or recurved, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 6-8 cm long, 2-3.2 cm wide. Flower pink with light purple (RHS.CC.57C), diameter 10-11 cm. Petals about 30, imbricately arranged, outer whorls flat, inner slightly folded. Stamens numerous, divided into 4-5 fascicles. Pistils mostly rudimentary, very few well developed. This cultivar is densely branched with branches thin and erect. The leaves are comparatively small and similar to **Xiaoguiye,** and the colour is dark green. It originated in Dali. Flowers early. Synonym: 'Qingmeihong Guiye'. Different reading: 'Mei-hung Kuei-yeh'. Western Synonyms: 'Rosy Osmanthus Leaf', 'Crimson Osmanthus Leaf', 'Mume-Red Osmanthus Leaf', 'Meihong Osmanthus Leaf'. See colour photo facing p.117, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979.

Meihong Manao. (Rosy Agate), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.65: Double hibiscus type, Leaves yellowish green, elliptic, 6.5-9.5 cm long x 3.7-4.9 cm wide, margins serrate, oblique, midrib bent, petiole 7-8 mm long. Flower rosy pink, slightly purplish when opening, 7-8 cm across; petals 13-18 in 2-3 rows, rounded, slightly creped, notched at the apex. Petaloids, more than 40, mostly clustered in the centre, and interspersed with about 200 normal stamens in 9-10 fascicles; pistils degenerate. Buds short, heart-shaped to short-elliptic, brownish or pale grey. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in the Sechuan Province, China.

Meihong Osmanthus Leaf. Dryden, 1982, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.1, p.17. Synonym for **Meihong Guiye.**

Meihong Wuchi. (Rosy Five Wings), *(C.reticulata)*, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.90 as 'Meihongwuchi': Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, reclinate, 6.5-8 cm long x 2.4-3.5 cm wide. Flowers pink, diameter 7.5 cm. Petals about 19, slightly reclinated, five pointed, radiate. Stamens absent or very few remaining. Pistils rudimentary. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Mei-hung Wu-ch'ih'. Synonym: 'Plum Coloured Fivewing'.

Mei-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka -Tsubaki*, p.155. Different reading for **Meihong.**

Mei-hung Kuei-yeh. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Meihong Guiye.**

Meihungwuch'ih. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Different reading for **Meihong Wuchi.**

Mei-jen-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka - Tsubaki*, p.157. Different reading for **Meirenhong.**

Mei-jen-hung Ta-kuei-yeh. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shan Chahua.* Different reading for **Meirenhong Daguiye.**

Meijenhungtakueiych. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Different reading for **Meirenhong Daguiye.**

Meijiaojiao. (Pretty Young Lady), *(C.reticulata),* CSC., June,1989, *Report of the Camellias of China*, pp.3,4: Peony type; pink with obscure venation, most petals spoon-like, with a few which are like butterfly-wings, 11-13 cm across, petals 15-18 in 5 whorls. Stamens numerous, in several clusters, mingled with the petals and forming a few prominent centres. Anthers found on a number of petaloids. Has style and ovary, pistil degenerate, flat and thin, cleft to the ovary. Leaves long-elliptic, rather smooth, 8-12 cm long x 2.7-4.2 cm wide. Selected from plants in the wild at Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Synonym: 'Jiaojiao'.

Meijijingû-aka-yabu. (Wild Red Japonica of Meiji Shrine). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.115. No description. From Tokyo Pref., Japan.

Meijiu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the France *C.japonica* **Beauté de Nantes**

Meijô (Nagoya Castle), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975. *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, colour photo, p.52 as 'Meijyô: Small single, white, about 6 cm across, with clear red streaks. Petals 5-6, opening cup-shaped. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, acuminate, finely, shallowly serrate. From Sofu'e-chô, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Parentage unknown, originated by Fumio Naitô in 1973. See colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.149.

Meijyo. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.52. Different reading for **Meijô.**

Meikatsukasa. (Distinguished Flower Master), (Higo), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanical Gardens, List of Plants. No description. Originated in Japan.

Meikô. (Bright Radiance). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.260 with colour photo; English translation p.183. Small, white, tubular to trumpet shape single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, small, reflexed. Upright growth. An old camellia raised in Tsurigi Town. Named and released by Naoyuki Yoshizawa in 1960. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Mei-kuei Cha. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for 'Meigui Cha' (**Rosea Superba**).

Mei-kuei Tzu. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming, Tichi Chung Huahui.* Different reading for **Meiguizi.**

Meili. (Beautiful). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Tama Beauty.**

Meilinda. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Milinda.**

Mei-Ling. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1956: Deep red. Large, semi-double to loose, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Meiliu Cha. (Beautiful Pomegranate Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Chen, Hao Tau, 1956, *Hua Ching.* Different reading 'Mei Liu Cha'. Originated in China.

Meimei. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.81, No.635. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty.**

Meimeng. Gao, Jiyin, 1993 *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.63, No.448. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Sweet Dreams.**

Meinanzi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **High Wide'n Handsome.**

Meine Ingrid. *(C.japonica), Kamelien,* Peter Fischer catalogue, 2008, p.28 with colour photo; Semi-double, 6 cm diameter, with 3 rows of petals, elongated and nearly pointed, soft pink washed with lighter pink and white. Very floriferous. Dark green leaf 10 cm x 6 cm. Compact plant, rapid growth. Originated by P. Fischer, Wingst, Germany.

Meiren Cha. (Beauty Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.33, No.140, colour photo No.66: Medium size, soft pink, single of 5-6 petals and a central stamen column. Leaves light green, lanceolate, apices acute. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in China.

Meirenhong. (Beauty Red), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, The Camellia in China, p.61, No.413. Synonym for the *C.reticulata* **Saijuban.**

Meirenhong. (Beauty Red), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The appearance is a charming pale red. Originated in China. Different reading 'Mei-jen-hung'.

Meirenhong Daguiye. (Beauty Red. Large Osmanthus Leaf), (*C.reticulata*). Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shan Chahua* Different readings: 'Mei-jen-hung Ta-kuei-yeh', 'Meijenhungtakueiyeh'. Originated in China.

Meirenpian. (Pieces of Beauty), *(C.japonica),* Huang, 1979, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.119: A very faint, blush pink, formal double, similar to 'Dingfangliang'. Originated in China.

Meisaier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425. Chinese synonym for the England *C.reticulata* hybrid **Leonard Messel.**

Meisho-nishiki. (Beauty Spot Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki*, *Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1: Large red semi-double with white, vertical bands on the petals and a short, wide stamen cluster. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, Kyôto Engei, No.73. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Meiya. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.591. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua*, **Exquisite.**

Meiyi Mingtian. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.14. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow's Sweet Image.**

Melania. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)

Melanie Ann Poe. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2771; Originated by W. Lee Poe, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.115; A chance seedling, first flowered in 1975. Very large flower is 14 cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep. Anemone form, colour normally white to light pink, deeper at the centre, but can sport to solid red or mixed red and pink. Yellow anthers on short cream filaments are hidden under centre petaloids. 12-18 petals and 13-19 petaloids. About half of the blooms have fimbriated edges. Spreading growth at average rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm.

Melanophylla. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3: Superb camellia for its very dark green foliage. Semi-double, dark red flowers. Originated in Italy.

Melazzo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Melbourne White. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1949, as 'White Melbourne': Open, bell-shaped, pure white, single with bright golden stamens. Early flowering. Originated in Australia by the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. See colour photo, p.22, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66.

Melchior Gioja. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. Orthographic variant for **Melchiorre Gioia.**

Melchiorre Gioia. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie* p.46 as 'Melchiorre Gioja': Delicate rose becoming lighter to the centre with fine bands of white at the centre. Well imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Melchior Gioja', 'Melchiorre Gioja'.

Melchiorre Gioja. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.46. Orthographic variant for **Melchiorre Gioia.**

Melenda. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. Orthographic error for **Melinde.**

Meleni. *(C.japonica),* Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Melinda Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.309: Flower 10 cm across, peony form, orange red; at first clear, then dark with nuances the same as those for **Harriet;** the same form, size and habit. Originated by van Houtte, Belgium.

Melinda. *Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique* 1842, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Melinde.**

Melinda Hackett. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.134, Reg. No.977: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by Mrs William Laughlin, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. Growth habit average, with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The anemone form flower is 12 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 12 petals and many petaloids. Moderate pink (Colour 25RB 5 Nickerson Fan) with gold anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Melinda Hackett Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Mailinda', later changed to 'Hakete'.

Melinda Hackett Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4 as 'Melinda Hackett Var.': A virus variegated form of **Melinda Hackett** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Melinda Lou. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Irregular double, Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.64: Dusky pink. Medium large, full peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA.

Melinda Williams. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Dark red. Very large semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the USA by F. Williams, Beverley Hills, California, USA.

Melinde. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue. 1842, p.9. No description. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.95: Corolla of many petals, disposed semi-regularly in various rows, Open. rather recurved and pendent. the flower staying semi-globose with the petals round-ovate, lightly emarginate at the apex. Milk white. Similar to **Meride**, but distinguished by the foliage narrower and the flower larger and semi-globose. Obtained by Negri, Milan, Italy from seed. Orthographic errors: 'Melindii', 'Melenda'. Orthographic variant: 'Melinda'.

Melindii. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Melinde.**

Melineti. Medici Spada. 1857. *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete,* p.13. Orthographic error for **Mellinetii.**

Melinetti. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.71. Orthographic error for **Mellinetii.**

Melinette. Fendig, 1953. *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Mellinetii.**

Melinetti de Nantes. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841. 7:13. Synonym for **Mellinetii.**

Melinotti. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Mellinetii.**

Melione. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1857, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.128.

Melissa. (*C.japonica*), SCCS.. 1964. *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.86: Blush pink. Miniature semi-double. Originated in USA by E. Vallot, Youngsville, Louisiana. USA. See colour photo, pl.112, p.59, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Melissa Anne. *(C.japonica),* SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80: White, large to very large, loose to full peony form with clusters of interspersed, light yellow stamens. Average, upright growth. Blooms early to late season. Originated by Dr L. Audioun, Biloxi, Mississippi, USA. ACS, May. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2366. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.4. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1991. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 57 petals, 3-5 petaloids, and light yellow anthers. Plant growth is dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4.8 cm wide.

Melissa Beale Talley. *(C.japonica).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn 2809 as 'Melisa Beale Talley'. Originated by John Talley, Wilmington, N.C., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.79 with colour photo; A 20 year old chance seedling which first flowered in 1995. Plant growth is upright, open, and at average rate. Dark green leaves are 12.5 cm x 6.5 cm. Large, medium pink flower is 11.5 cm diameter x 5 cm deep and petals are heavily veined darker pink. Form is a full semi-double, with large outer petals and a prominent inner ring of smaller petals. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms midseason.

Melissa Duggan. (*C.japonica*), SCCS.. 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*. p.95: Pink. Large, formal double. Medium. compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by S. Walden, Albany, Georgia.

Melissa Hardison. *(C.japonica).* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13, Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. Originated by R.P. Hardison, Tallahassee, USA.

Melissa James. *(C.japonica)* NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin,* No171, March 2012, p.14 with colour photo; Regn No.496. Chance seedling, first flowered 2007. Plant is of average spread, density and growth rate. Dark green leaves are 8.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Flower is semi-double, 9 cm diameter x 7 cm deep, with 12 cupped petals and no petaloids. Colour is deep red to bluish-red (RHSCC 53C). Stamens are in a compact column, with cream filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers midseason to late. Originated by Ailsa James, Te Puke, NZ.

Melissa Martini. SCCS.. 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.86. Orthographic error: 'Millisa Martini'. Synonym for **Angel's Blush.**

Melita. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.156. Orthographic error for **Melito.**

Melito. (*C.japonica*). Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.18. No description. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error: 'Melita'. (Believed extinct.)

Melle Marie Barrate. (*C.japonica*), Ferdinand Favre Nursery Catalogue, 1862, according to Plantiveau. 1977, *Variétés obtenue par des Horticulteurs, Nantais.* Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Mellineti. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartneri,* p.448. Orthographic error for **Mellinetii.**

Mellinetti. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1. pp.119, 132, as 'Melinetti': Leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm, round-ovate, slightly acuminate. deeply serrate, venation prominent; petals recurving into a shell-like form, forming an umbrella similar to Colvillii Vera; flower large, full, cherry-red; petals bordered and striped pure white. Originated in Nantes. France. Synonym: 'Melinetti de Nantes'. Orthographic errors: 'Melinette', 'Melineti', 'Mellineti', 'Mellinetti', 'Mellinetii', 'Melinetti', 'Melinotti', 'Mellineti'. Named for the French General Francois Mellinet.

Mellinetti. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Mellinetii.**

Melloni. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1859, Catalogue Général. de Jonghe, 1851. *Traité de La Culture du Camellia,* p.114. Orthographic error for **Meloni.**

Mell's Red. SCCS.. *Classification of Camellias,* 1942, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Mehl's Red'. synonym for **Vedrine.**

Melody. (*C.japonica*). McIlhenny Catalogue. 1941. p.10: Double. Rose, blotched white. Rose-like. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana. USA. Synonym: 'Melody'(So).

Melody. SCCS., 1945, *Camellia,* p.20, as a synonym for **Lady Vansittart.**

Melody. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. An invalid synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Melody (Calif.). SCCS.. 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.49. Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Melody (So.). SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, 1949, p.17. SCCS., 1950. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomeclature,* p.49. Synonym for **Melody.**

Melody Lane. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A very large, blush pink. striped red, semi-double. 11-12.5 cm across. The central stamens flare out around some central petaloids. Filaments are pale yellow, anthers dark yellow. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, 7.5 cm x 5 cm, heavy texture, apex abruptly acute, shallow serrations. Originated in USA by E.W. Miller, Escondido, California, USA. Received the "Margarete Hertrich Award" 1951. See black and white photo, p.237, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Colour photo: ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News,* No.24, p.25. Sport: **Melody Lane Special.**

Melody Lane Special. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80: Pink sport of **Melody Lane**; originated by Dr. Gilbert Fisher, USA.

Melody Shepherd. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.193, Reg. No.1251: A 13 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by W.T. Shepherd, North Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double **Frizzle White** type, bloom is a bright red with white filaments and yellow anthers. It measures 13 cm across x 7 cm. deep and has 15-25 petals and 50 petaloids. The flowers vary on the one plant from semi-double to anemone to peony form with rabbit ears. Sport: **Melody Shepherd Variegated.**

Melody Shepherd Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.132: A virus variegated form of **Melody Shepherd** - Bright rose-red and white. Originated by W.T. Shepherd, North Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Meloni. *(C.japonica),* Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:27: Wide flower, peony form, carmine splashed brighter red. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Societe Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.239: Peony form 10-11 cm across, vivid carmine cherry red tinted orange-red. Outer petals are in 2 or 3 rows, very broad, cupped, rounded at base, interior petals numerous, in

diverse forms, elongated, twisted and forming a ball-shaped centre. Originated by Mariani. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.II: The lovely cup-shape of its blossoms, the amplitude of its petals, their dainty pink colour, the many large stripes of more vivid shade, place it first amongst the striates. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.46: Very large flowers with numerous petals, deep glossy pink, sprinkled and streaked purple, many outer row of regular petals, the central petals gathered in a globular form. Originated in Italy by Negri. Orthographic error: 'Melloni'. Franchetti gives **Marchesa Isimbardi** as a synonym but Verschaffelt illustrates and describes them both and they would appear separate cultivars.

Melonia Newton. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1976, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.31, No.4. Originated in USA. No description. No valid listing located.

Melpomene. *(C.japonica),* Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124. William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74. No description. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Dark cinnabar red with streaks of metallic white. Cup shaped, perfectly imbricated. A new Italian variety, originated by Santarelli. Orthographic error: 'Melponmene'.

Melpómene. (Fiaes). *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35; Rose form, pale pink, striped and dotted white. Originated at Fiaes, Portugal.

Melponmene. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Melpomene.**

Mel's Miniature. *(C.japonica),* SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80: Darkest red with white specks, miniature anemone form. Vigorous, dense growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Piet and Gaeta, California, USA.

Melzi. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Meme. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.163, Reg. No.1868: A large medium pink, fading to pale pink, formal double, *C.reticulata* hybrid seedling of **Diamond Head**; early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by T.E. Lundy, Pensacola, Florida. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1978; flower size 10.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 92 petals. The first row of petals is medium pink, each succeeding row gets lighter in colour. Last 7 rows have incurved petals. The middle rows of petals can show a white streak. Plant growth is spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Memento. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80: Coral rose. Miniature formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, California. Note; Later editions show its correct form, which is anemone.

Memere. *(C.sasanqua),* Kondo, 1978, *International Camellia Journal*, No.10, p.68. No description. Originated in Japan.

Memphis Bell. SCCS 1986, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.96; Orthographic error for **Memphis Belle.**

Memphis Belle. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 2006, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.85: Red, heavily variegated with white. Large, semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Georgia.

Mena. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.80: Red striped and blotched with white. Medium sized, anemone to peony form. Low, spreading growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by H. Mura, Augusta, Georgia.

Mena Ladinier. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic error for **Mena Ladnier.**

Mena Ladner. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.26. Orthographic error for **Mena Ladnier.**

Mena Ladnier. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942: A large, full double peony type, 11-13 cm. across with 24 outer guard petals and 90-100 small petals which compose a peony form. The colour is usually a brilliant blood red with an occasional white mark and solid pink flowers. Flowers mid-season. Leaves, shining, dark green, apex acuminate, margins coarsely serrate, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. Plant habit is upright, open and vigorous. Originated by Mrs Wilhemina Ladnier, Pascagoula, Mississippi, USA. Synonyms: 'Duncan Bell', 'Mrs Mena Ladnier'. Orthographic errors: 'Mina Ladnier', 'Mina Ladiner', 'Mina Ladinier', 'Mena Ladinier', 'Mena Ladner'. For colour photo see: p.104, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*.

Mendocino Belle. (*C.hybrid*). SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Blush pink. Medium size, bell-shaped single. Upright, open growth. Flowers midseason. (*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Wirlinga Belle**). Originated in 2009 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Menechini. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.114. Orthographic error for **Meneghini.**

Meneghini. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:7, erroneously as 'Maneghini': Imbricated, very full, bright cherry red, spotted and streaked white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Maneghirii', 'Menechini', 'Maneghini', 'Menigini'. Synonym: 'Meneghini Giuseppe'.

Mengcheng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Dream Castle.**

Mengchuan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the NZ Jury *C.x williamsii* **Dream Boat.**

Mengfeisi. Dazhong. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.70, No.237. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Memphis Bell.**

Mengnü. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.71, No.516. Synonym for the USA, Asper hybrid **Dream Girl.**

Mengshanü. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.10. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Dream Spinner.**

Menia Wheat. (*C.japonica*), True's Camellias. 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.16, No.3, p.41. No description. SCCR, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.72: Red. Very large, semi-double with three, very large, wavy petals around an outer edge of stamens forming a trumpet-like centre. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by C. Rester, Poplarville, Mississippi.

Menigini. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Meneghini.**

Menina e Moça. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Formal double with light cherry ground having some white streaks. Miniature. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic errors: 'Menina e Moza', 'Menina é Moza', 'Menina e Moca'.

Menina e Moza. EEscuela de Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant (Spanish translation) for **Menina e Moca.**

Mennai-chidori. (Blind Plover). *(C.vernalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.261 with colour photo; English translation p.184. Miniature, purplish dark red, sake cup-shaped single, thick petals circular stamen cluster. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, miniature,

reflexed. Upright, vigorous growth. An old variety from Toyota District, Aichi Prefecture, seemingly a *C.vernalis* type. Named and released by Hiroshige Hayakawa in 1991. Chinese synonym 'Muwu Qianniao'.

Menrui. (Resembling a Face), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Small size, double, pinkish white, cup-shaped. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Men's Mini. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.133, Reg. No.1189: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by A.H. Walters, Laurel, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The anemone form bloom is deep red, with a silver sheen, 4-5 cm across x 3.5 cm. deep. It has yellow anthers, red filaments, 24 petals and 6 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late.

Mentosa. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Meotoboshi. (Pair orf Stars), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.218, colour photo and description: Medium size, bright crimson, campanulate single, with 5-6 rounded, overlapping petals and a central, pinched stamen column with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1983. Different readings: 'Myôtoboshi', 'Meotohoshi'.

Meotohoshi. ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.15. Different reading for **Meotoboshi.**

Meotozaki. (Double blooming), *(C.hiemalis)*, Saitama Engei, 1911: Double flowering, white, slightly touched and edged reddish. Medium semi-double with curled petals, producing 3 flowers at each blooming point. Synonyms: 'Wagôjin', 'Wagô-no-kami'. Different readings: 'Myôto-zaki', 'Myôtosaki'.

Mera. (Place Name), (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), JCS., 1987, *Japanese Camellia*, No.25, p.4, colour photo: Originated by Ohara Kinji, Chûbu, Japan. A chance seedling. Pale red colour, medium size single. A special characteristic is the thread-like white edging to the petals. Blooms mid-season.

Meraviglia di Rossi. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13 erroneously as 'Meraviglia de Rossi'. Resembles **Collettii**, of which it is a seedling. Not only an improved form but overwhelmingly more colourful and more vivid of its type. Originated in Italy by G.D.R.

Merceau. (*C.japonica*), Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Large, light rose. Originated in France.

Mercedes. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 123:56: Immense flower, rose, well imbricated, petals well rounded. Originated by Villa, Italy.

Mercury. *(C.japonica), Gardening Yearbook and Garden Oracle* 47th ed. A fine deep salmon pink variety. Floricultural Certificate, Royal Botanic Society, March 10th, 1904. From Messrs Paul & Son. Paul, 1911, *The Garden.* A large, crimson, semi-double. Puddle & Hanger, 1960, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, pp.156, 157, Fig.44: Semi-double with 15-20 petals, orbicular, 5 cm. long x 4-5 cm wide, inner petals decreasing in size and narrower, rounded, notched at apex, outer petals slightly recurved, prominent venation. Stamens arranged in a loose, central ring and often intermixed with petaloids. Flower size about 10-11 cm. across, coloured crimson 22 with deeper venation. Leaves dark, glossy green, upper surface, elliptic, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide, margins serrulate, apices acuminate, tapering evenly to base. A fine variety with good foliage and large crimson flowers freely produced. Introduced by William Paul & Sons about 1900, and although the name **Mercury** has been applied to other varieties in old literature, those generally cultivated nowadays are derived

from plants distributed by William Paul. Sports: **Mercury Variegated, Mercury Supreme**. Synonym: 'Mercury Red'.

Mercury Red. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7. Synonym for **Mercury.**

Mercury Supreme. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.72: Sport of **Mercury** with a form similar to 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**). Originated in USA.

Mercury Variegata. Marwood Hill Gardens Catalogue, 1986. Name is illegal being part latin. Orthographic error for **Mercury Variegated.**

Mercury Variegated. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Newest Camellias, 1957 description. A virus variegated form of Mercury - Crimson blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Mercury Variegated (Moired)'. American pseudonym: 'General Mendalgo'. Orthographic error: 'Mercury Variegata'. Abbreviations: 'Mercury Var', 'Mercury V.'.

Mercury Variegated (Moired). Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'Mercury Var.'(Moired). Synonym for **Mercury Variegated.**

Mère Teresa. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 18, 22, 48, colour photo p.11: Large size semi-double flower with white, crinkled petals, sometimes petaloids and stamens mixed with petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves strongly veined, clear green, broad-ovate, apices acute. Originated in France.

Meredith. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.170, Reg. No.1664: A large, pale pink to crimson on outer petals, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Berenice Boddy,** originated by Mrs J.K. Rigg, Annopolis, Maryland, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 4.5 cm. deep. Plant growth is dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm. long x 4.5 cm. wide.

Meredith Green. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.32 with colour photo, Regn No.2727; A cross of **Royalty** x **Jean Pursel** which first flowered in 1998. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. A 14.5 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, semi-double, pink flower with very waved and raised petals. Central stamens in a loose column with golden anthers on white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and spreading, with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.122 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 11.5 cm x 7.5 cm.

Meredith Kay Shuman. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal* vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2104: Large size, pink with deep pink marking, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.125: the 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average bloom size, 10 cm. across x 5 cm deep with 29 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with mid-green leaves, 10 cm. x 4 cm.

Meredith Lake. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1: Single pink, 7.5 cm across. Late blooming. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.49. White with pale lilac overtones. Medium sized, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Imported from Japan to Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California. Synonyms: 'Della Robbia', 'Mrs Meredith Lake', 'Light Lavender', 'The Duke', 'Della Robia'. Orthographic error: 'Meridith Lake'.

Meridith Lake. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1949, Orthographic error for **Meredith Lake.**

Meriam Lewis. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.96, Reg. No.828: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959. Originated by F.C. Lewis Nursery, Norfolk,

Virginia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double, Frizzle White type, flower is 10-12 cm. across x 5 cm. deep with 14-20 petals. The colour is pink - a darker shade than **Monte Carlo**, with yellow stamens. Blooms early to midseason. Sport: **Meriam Lewis Variegated.**

Meriam Lewis Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.96, Reg. No.829: A virus variegated form of **Meriam Lewis** - Pink blotched with white. Originated by F.C. Lewis Nursery, Norfolk, Virginia, USA.

Meride. *(C.japonica),* Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, pp.34, 95, 96, illustration: A semi-double white, 7-8 cm. across, petals 9-12, regular, almost round, emarginate with a yellow cast. Originated in Italy by Negri, Milan.

Merillees. Mount Congreve Gardens *Computerised List of Camellias Grown in the Gardens*, 1995, p.4. Orthographic error for **Merrillees.**

Merle Gray. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.339, Reg. No.213: An 11 year old seedling from Japanese seed, originated by E.S. Kline, Osewago, Oregon, USA, that first flowered 1949. The plant growth is upright and compact with glossy, pointed leaves. The blush pink flowers are 10-11 cm across, incomplete double, similar to **Nobilissima,** with petaloids and stamens interspersed with petals. Early flowering.

Mermaid. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265):109: Semi-double, white petals with a yellow centre. (Believed extinct.)

Mermaid. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Erroneously given as a synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.** Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook* with colour pl: Medium to large, carmine red with darker veins, semi-double, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. There are 14 petals about 5 cm long in two rows. Tips of petals round, margins wavy. Stamens are central. Filaments are pink at base, shading to white. Leaves, glossy green, long, narrow, with forked tip, 10 cm x 3.2 cm, thin, tending to bend and twist. Veins depressed; serrations deep and close. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated by F.M. Uyematsu of the Star Nursery, Montebello, California, USA from seed of unknown parents. The equation of this name in America with **Kingyo-tsubaki** is erroneous as the Japanese cultivar **Kingyo-tsubaki** is a single variety of only 5 petals.

Merope. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Synonym for **Heteropetala Alba.**

Merope. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Merope d'Italie'.

Merope d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:8. Synonym for **Merope.**

Merrillees. *(C.japonica),* ANZCRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual*, No.4, p.8, Reg. No.29: Large, white, informal double seedling of **Great Eastern,** raised by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.SW, Australia. Very large outer petals, ruffled, with a low centre of twisted petaloids. Leaves very serrate. Blooms mid-season.

Merry Christmas. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, #8702, 1991: Red bordered white, single to semi-double. SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.78: Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Brilliant red to red bordered white. Medium size, single to semi-double. Average, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season.

Merry Edna. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS, 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.137: Shaded pink. Medium sized single. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA from open pollination about 1956.

Merry Men. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Quarterly*, 1958, vol.13, No.4, Reg. No.335: A 15 year old chance seedling, originated at Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The shell pink flowers, 10-12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, resemble **Mrs D.W Davis** but are slightly smaller.

The flowers have 3 rows of very large petals, each row in a plane of its own, and long, yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Merryn Gaisworthy. *(C.x williamsii),* Treseder Nursery Catalogue, 1968-1969, p.24: Very large, single, red, opening flat. A *C.saluenensis* seedling originated at Trewithin, Cornwall, England.

Mertz. Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.242, 246, 251. Synonym for **Julia Drayton** as 'Darlington Mathotiana'.

Mervyn Newman. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2002, p.86, Reg. No. 34: An open pollinated seedling of **George Orman.** Originated in the UK by Mrs J.A. Newman. First flowered 1995 at circa 14 years. A dense, slightly pendulous shrub with rapid growth rate. Blooms mid-season. A white semi-double, 7 cm across x 3 cm deep.

Meshikayama. (Doe Mountain), *(C.japonica),* Ôoka, Tokuji, 1983-1984, Chinka-en Catalogue, p.1 in the new sales section: Medium sized, scarlet, single, tubular blossom. Fragrant. Originated in Yamagata Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Jorokusan', 'Mejikayama'.

Messimo d'Azeglio. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Orthographic error for **Massimo d'Azeglio.**

Messugah. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.88; Medium size, dark red, hose-in-hose semi-double.Average upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in 1970 by Vi Stone, Baton Rouge, La., USA.

Mesteri. Baumann & Baumann Catalogue, 1835 (Illustration) pl.39 as 'Camellia W.tha. Mesterii'. Orthographic error for **Masteri.**

Meta. *(C.japonica),* Thomas Dunlap, 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 7:99: Originated by Carroll. ... Leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, nearly flat, slightly acuminate, light green, strongly veined, thick texture, resembling 'Paeoniiflora'; bud, large, round with greenish, calcinal scales: flower with 2 rows of guard petals, 10 in number. recurved, inner ones small, arranged in 4 distinct circles, forming a large, globular flower, 8 cm across, without stamens or pistil, a shade or two lighter than 'Greville's Red' (**Rubra Plena**). The parents are 'Middlemist' fertilized by 'Grenville's Red'. Originated in USA.

Metalla. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. Camden Park seedling 59/52, raised by Sir William Macarthur, N.SW, Australia. Unidentified. (Believed extinct.)

Metalica. Smith & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1883. Orthographic error for **Metallica.**

Metallica. *(C.japonica),* Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1877: A dark, metallic purple. Medium large, formal double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Australia by Michael Guilfoyle, Double Bay, N.S.W See black and white photo, p.152, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Orthographic errors: 'Metalica', 'Mettalica'.

Mettalica. Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1906. Orthographic error for **Metallica.**

Metcalf Red. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Red. Semi-double. Early. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.64: Brilliant red. Medium to large semi-double. Vigorous growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by Clower.

Meteor. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.190, 234: Originated by Harrison, New York, USA. Flower is 9.5 cm across, a dark orange red, very bright; outer petals large, well turned, apex well notched; those of the centre, long, numerous, straight, compact, separated from those of the circumference and forming a large, round, flattened ball; stamens and pistil lacking. Synonym: 'Météore Triomphant`. Orthographic errors: 'Meteore', 'Metheor'.

Meteor Triomphant. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, Orthographic variant for 'Météore Triomphant', synonym for **Meteor.**

Meteore. Downings Nursery Catalogue, [Before 1858]. Orthographic variant for **Meteor.**

Météore Triomphant. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Synonym for **Meteor**. Orthographic error: 'Meteor Triumphant`.

Metheor. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Meteor.**

Methuselah's Robe. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.176. Synonym for **Okinagoromo.**

Meticana Phillipe Ier. Berlèse, 1833, *Horticulteur Belge*, *Jornal Jardin Amateur*, 1:82. Orthographic error for 'Mexicana Phillipe Ier' (**Mexicana**).

Metilde Arnous. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic variant for **Matilde Arnous.**

Metilde Rascher. R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino, 1862. Orthographic variant for 'Matilde Rascher'.

Metori-hime. (Beautiful Hen Bird), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Kan'yôtai** x *C.lutchuensis*, from the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Very small, lotus form semi-double, with a pale pink ground graduating to pink. Blooms mid-season.

Metrone Son. Graulhie, Jun.1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.67. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson.**

Metronessa. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson.**

Metronessa Vera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.156. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson Vera**

Metronessen. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.156. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson.**

Metronesson. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aa. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson.**

Metronesson Vera. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson Vera.**

Metternik. *(C.japonica)*, Longone Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Meurii. *(C.japonica)*, Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3. Light red. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Mexicali Rose. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.96, Reg. No.875: This semi-double flower, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**), is a chance seedling, originated by L.W Stromeyer, San Gabriel, California, USA, that first bloomed 1961 at 8 years of age. Colour is a brilliant red with yellow stamens. It is 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Mexicana. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1833, *Horticole Belge*, *Jornal Jardin Amateurs*, 1:82:- From the garden of M. Sacco, Milam, Italy as 'Meticana Phillipe Ier'. Leaves of medium size, oval; flower medium sized, double, cherry-red spotted with white; it is like the flower of Fioniana, a little more spotted with white. A sport of 'Variegata Plena' (**Variegata**). Orthographic error: 'Meticana, Phillipe Ier'.

Mexicana Nova. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:41: Large flower, formal double, vermilion with a central stripe of white on each petal. Originated in Italy by Borghi. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.46: Large size, imbricated formal double, vermilion with a central white stripe. Orthographic error: 'Mexicana Novo'.

Mexicana Novo. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.79. Orthographic error for **Mexicana Nova.**

Mezamashi. (Eye Opener), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Snow white semi-double, with 3-4 petal rows, large and small red splashes and streaks. The beauty of this flower is an eye opener. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mi Linda. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Orthographic error for **Milinda.**

Miahata. Mount Congreve Garden's Catalogue, 1981. Orthographic error for **Mihata.**

Miandianying. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.80, No.617. Chinese synonym for Hilsman's *C.irrawadienensis* hybrid **Burma Baby.**

Mianhuatang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Cotton Candy.**

Miaojie. (Fine Pure). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). China Regn No.16. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Oct 2007, No.20, p.46, with colour photo; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Kona,** originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA. Flowers semi-double, light pink, 15 cm diameter. Petals in about 3 whorls, the inner incurved, the outer flat with emarginated apex. Leaves broad and thick, 12-15 cm long x 6-9 cm wide, dark green, shiny and showy. Flowers mid-season to late. A podmate of **Shengjie** and **Chongjie.**

Mibi-goromo. Williarns and Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.93. Orthographic error for **Onigoromo.**

Mibuman'e. (Mibu Million-fold), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.302 as 'Mibu-man-e': Small, campanulate single, 6-7 petals, white with deep pink streaking. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Mibu is a place name.

Mibumanyo. (Mibu Millon Leaves), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*, vol.3. White spotted red. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Mibunokata' in Tomita et al., 1980, Heibonsha, *Tsubaki*, p.130. It is thought possible that **Mibumanyo** and **Mibuman'e** are synonymous. Different reading: 'Mibunokata'.

Mibunokata. Different reading for **Mibumanyo.**

Micaiya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Cara Mia Variegated.** Previously 'Caimiya'.

Micana. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.15. Orthographic error with **Micans.**

Micans. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:13. No description. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.7: Imbricated carmine pink. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.II. By the regular concentric arrangement of its petals, this camellia belongs to the class of "perfections". Foliage glossy, dark green, thickly veined, finely serrate. The bud, slightly elongated with brownish scales; the blossom, very full, 10 cm. across; the petals, regularly imbricated, are thick, rounded, slightly emarginate, of a deep cherry-red, a flattened rose at the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Micana', 'Micaus'. Synonym: 'Micans'(Casoretti).

Micans (Casoretti). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. Synonym for **Micans.**

Micaus. de Jonghe, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias.* p.114. Orthographic error for **Micans.**

Mich. Columbo. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, p.21. Abbreviation for **Michel Colombo.**

Michael. Arnold Foster, 1948, *Shrubs for Milder Climates*, p.202, as C.x 'Michael'. This name was repeated in the 1949 and 1950 *American Camellia Yearbook*, in articles by Arnold Foster, for the Caerhay's *C.x williamsii* cultivar. However the name actually given by the originator, J.C. Williams, was **Charles Michael** after the Head Gardener at Caerhays, while the name **Michael** was reserved for a *C.cuspidata x C.saluenensis* hybrid.

Michael. (Cornish Snow hybrid), Hillier Nurseries Catalogue, 1954. Puddle, Charles, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia* Review, vol.17, No.8. p.15 as a hybrid between *C.cuspidata* and *C.saluenensis*. It is

one of the original trio, **Cornish Snow, Winton and Michael** and very close to **Cornish Snow** in appearance, with pure white flowers on a more arching, green growth. This group is designated as the "Cornish Snow Hybrids". Originated at Caerhay's Castle, Cornwall, England by J.C. Williams. Because of the confusion over the name 'Michael', this cultivar is sometimes listed as 'Cornish Snow Michael'. Note: SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1960 and on, list both names, 'Michael' and 'Charles Michael', but they erroneously refer to the same cultivar, the *C.x williamsii* **Charles Michael.**

Michael Angelo. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III. Orthographic error for **Michelangelo.**

Michael Feray. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.96. Synonym for **Wilder's Rose.**

Michael Jackson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.227, Reg. No.557: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by M.P. Jackson, Florence, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Finlandia,** are pure white with rippled petals and compact, yellow stamens. The flower is 13 cm across x 5 cm. deep with 18 petals. Blooms mid-season to late.

Michael Johnson. (*C.japonica*), Truett, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24: Semi-double with conventional stamens. It is white with a pink stripe, has large flowers and is a mid-season bloomer. Originated in USA by Mrs Paul Brock.

Michael Snellgrove. (*C.saluenensis* hybrid). Trewidden Estate Nursery Retail Camellia Catalogue, 1995, p.6: A selected *C.saluenensis* seedling from Trewidden. Single, deep pink flowers. Shrub with a compact habit. Originated in England.

Michael Spry. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1989. *Camellia News*, No.111, p.12, Reg. No.371: Originated by William Michael Spry, The Basin, Victoria, Australia. *C.japonica* **Hassaku-tsubaki** x **Spencer's Pink** that first flowered 1979. A pink single of 9 petals (RHS.CC.55D at the base to 55C at the margin), 12 cm across x 3 cm deep. Petals notched, stamens in a column. Flowers over a long season. Plant is upright, open, slow growing, leaves glossy green, elliptic, flat, margins serrate, apex acuminate, size 9 cm x 5 cm.

Michael Witman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.133, Reg. No.1176: A 7 year old japonica seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Tomorrow,** that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is medium with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower is pure white with yellow anthers and white filaments, 12.5 cm. across x 5 cm deep with 21 petals. Blooms very early. The corolla is regular with fluted and frilled petals and wide, short stamens.

Michaelangelo. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Orthographic variant for **Michelangelo.**

Michaelina. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.104; Small, dark scarlet with central cluster sometimes striped white. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Michael's Joy. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2000, Issue No.135, vol.XXI, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.419. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of **Little Michael,** pollen parent unknown, which first flowered 1992. The handsome flower is a medium sized semidouble, 7 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep, with about 25 petals and 1-3 petaloids. The background colour is wine red (RHS.CC.53B) with near-black veining, giving the flower an overall colour appearance of deep wine red (RHS.CC.53A). The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Michel Ange. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:19. Orthographic error for **Michelangelo.**

Michel Angelo. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Michelangelo**.

Michel Cointa. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.5; Imbricated, mixed colours.

Michel Colombo. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.56. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant 'Michel Columo'. Abbreviation 'Mich. Columbo'. (Believed extinct.)

Michel Columo. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue. Orthographic variant for **Michel Colombo.**

Michel Lis. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; A single to semi-double, white striped with pink and carmine, sometimes solid pink. A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Lady de Saumarez**, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA, and sent to the Thoby Nursery in 1979.

Michelangelo. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.6: Large flower, imbricated in tiers, bright red, central petals sometimes striped white. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III: The blossom, of medium size, is composed of ample petals, regularly imbricated in star shaped serries, except those of the circumference which are spiral. The colouring is cherry-pink with a few longitudinal white stripes. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti. Orthographic errors: 'Michel Angelo', 'Michael Angelo', 'Michaelangelo', 'Michel Ange', 'Michele Angelo', 'Michelangiolo', 'Micheli-Angelo'.

Michelangelo Merisi. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie*, *My Camellias*, 2005, p.128 with colour photo; Medium size, formal double with central petals almost triangular, purple pink (RHS.CC.67C), with some white streaks and blotches. A sport of **Giulia Aloisi,** first found in 1998. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Michelangiolo. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Michelangelo.**

Michele Angelo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 93:70. Orthographic error for **Michelangelo.**

Micheli-Angelo. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia*, *essais sur 1'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.96. *International Camellia Journal*, 1992, No.24, p.51. Orthographic error for **Michelangelo.**

Michelle Cooper. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.88; Medium size, rose red, loose semi-double. Open, upright growth. Originated in 2001 by Vi Stone, Baton Rouge La., USA

Michelle Ford. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News*, No.107, p.22, Reg. No.352: Originated by James K. Powell, Helensburg, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of **Betty Cuthbert,** that first flowered 1983. The upright, tall, vigorous plant produces a shell pink flower, single to semi-double, mid-season to late. The 12 cm bloom has a very large, distinct "Higo" centre of 180 stamens and occasional petaloids with large, flat petals in a single to double row. Leaves, glossy, dark green, heavily textured, ovate, serrate, 10 cm x 6 cm. Won the Sutherland Rotary prize at the 1986 Westfield Camellia Show.

Michelle Howell. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2877; Originated, registered and propagated. by Vernon L. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.127 with colour photo; A 15 year old seedling, parentage unknown. First flowered 2001. Large size, 12.7 cm diameter x 7.5cm deep flower is maroon with white variegation in flecks and blotches. Semidouble form with 20 petals, plus petaloids among the dispersed stamens, which have yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason.

Michelle S. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2620. A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. Originated by Dr James Habel, propagated by Capt. Doug Simon, Norfolk, Va., USA. The rose-pink and white semi-double bloom has 46

petals, and occasionally flowers formal double. Size is 5 cm across. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.93, colour photo p.c2. Plant is dense, with slow growth rate. Leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Michinoku-momo-wabishin**.** (See Note at end). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.250 with colour photo; English translation p.175. Miniature, reddish-pink, small sake cup-shped single degenerated stamens. Note: The long name means 'Peach coloured camellia with abortive stamens from Michinoku' (the old name for Tôhuku Region including Aomori). Alternative name for **Michinoku-wabishin.**

Michinoku-wabishin. (Tôhoku Scraped Stamens Camellia), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.159, colour photo and description: Small size, red, single of 5 rounded petals, opening wide cup-shaped, with a central, infertile stamen column. Leaves broad-ovate, shining mid-green, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Natsudomari Peninsular, Aomori Prefecture, Japan. Tôhoku is the north-eastem part of Japan and its ancient name is Michinoku. Selected from wild japonicas at the northern limits of spontaneous generation. Named by Shûhô Kirino in 1983, released by Takeo Ogawa in 1986. Note; *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.39 lists 2 cultivars under this name with the additions (A) and (B). Flower descriptions are the same, flowering season differs.

Mickey B. SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.77. Orthographic error for **Mikey B.**

Micro-folia Pendula. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.46; Micro-folia pendent form,red flower, micro-floral, mid-folia, ovate leaves.

Micro-folia Purple Lotus. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.46, Purple lotus form; Dark purple flower, spreading and revolute petals, mid-flora, micro-folia, leaves long-elliptical.

Micropetala. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error 'Micropetale'.

Micropetala Alba. *(C.japonica), Catalogus Plantarum, Qual in Horto, Aksakoviana*, Leningrad, 1860. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Micropetala Flore Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani as 'Micropetala Fl. Rubro. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Micropetale. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Orthographic error for **Micropetala.**

Microphylla Plenissima. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10. No description. Originated in Belgium.

Midado-nishiki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Mikado-nishiki.**

Midai-no-homare. (Reine of Glory), (Higo), Izu, 1980, *Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens List* as 'Midainohomare'. Different reading for 'Miyo-no-homare', which is a synonym for **Miyo-nosakae**.

Midarebyôshi. (Broken Rhythm). Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.9. Different reading for **Ranbyôshi.**

Midaregami. (Disordered Hair), *(C.rusticana),* Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû*, No.8. See also *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.184: Medium sized, 8-9 cm across, red, occasionally with white streaks, peony form with one row of 11 large, guard petals, long and slender, emarginate, the centre about 50 confused, twisted and erect, small,

irregular petals with about 70 stamens intermingled. Leaves, dark green, long-ovate, 9 cm. long. Collected from Honai Village, Kita-kanbara Gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Beni-arashi.** See also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1980, *Senchinshû*, p.146, colour photo. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.250 with colour photo; English translation p.175. Medium size, red, peony to lion form, stamens and petaloids mixed at the centre. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Cespitose, of rusticana parentage. A cultivar at a private family in Kita-kanbara District. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. From Niigata Prefecture.

Midare-i. Different reading for **Ran-i.**

Midare-gi. (Disordered Tree), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, double. Pink with a few spots of white. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.31. (Believed extinct.)

Midare-gi. (Disordered Tree), *(C.japonica), Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Nayose Hanagatatsuki Meisai* [latter 19th century]: Crimson with a few spots, rose form double, medium size. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.108. Different reading: 'Ranju'.

Midaregumo. (Disordered Clouds), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.146, colour photo, p.250, description: Small sized, red, with small, white dots, semi-double; petals 10-12, large, crinkled, opening cup-shaped with an irregular, centre stamen cluster, large yellow anthers. Leaves, olive green, wide-elliptic, acuminate, sharply serrate. Originated in Okatsu--chô, Akita Prefecture, Japan.

Midaregyoku. Different reading for **Rangyoku.**

Midarekanoko. (Disordered 'Kanoko'), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #123; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* and Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* The tone of colour is that of the handkerchief called "Kanoko-shibori". Peony form, red with white spots. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) The strict meaning of "Kanoko" is a fawn, but in this case it means a spotted design like the coat of a fawn.

Midarejishi. Different reading for **Ranjishi.**

Midare Kyôko. Different reading for **Ranbyôshi.**

Midareshakushu. Different reading for **Ranshakushi.**

Midareyuki. (Confused Snow), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.250: Misprint for **Midaregumo.**

Middle Georgia. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.26, Reg. No.2268. ACS 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.70, colour photo pp.70-71: A large to very large, dark red formal double, *C.japonica* (**San Dimas** x **Pirate's Gold**), blooms early to late. Originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 110 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and average in rate with dark green leaves, fimbriated, 10.6 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Zhongbu Zuozhiya'.

Middlemist. Prince, William, 1828, *A Short Treatise on Horticulture*, p.170. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Middlemist Japan Rose. Prince Nursery Catalogue, 1822. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Middlemist's. Andrew's 1815, *The Botanical Register*, vol.1 pl.22. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Middlemist's Blush. Loudon, 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion*, p.74. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Middlemist's Carnea Plena. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.157. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Middlemist's Camellia. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae Suppl.*, p.369. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Middlemist's Red. *(C.japonica),* Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis,* vol.4, p.235: Flowers late opening, rich rose-red colour. Similar to the semi-double red, but they measure 8 cm. across. The outer petals are round-cordate and more than 2.5 cm in diameter; before the flower fully opens they are concave and arranged in circles over one another. The centre petals are short, roundish, a little twisted and marked with deeper veining; all of them, more or less, have a small, white stripe in the centre. The stamens are often transformed into small petals so that the flower resembles an overblown rose. This camellia was imported from China in 1804 as, according to Chandler, Middlemist brought it to Kew that year. The first listing of a name for this cultivar was 'Carnea Plena' in Loddiges Catalogue, 1811. However as the name 'Carnea' was being applied as a synonym for other cultivars and as **Middlemist's Red** had become generally applied, this latter name is let stand. It received many variations of its name in the early history of camellias in England. They include: 'Middlemist', 'Middlemist's', 'Middlemist's Blush', 'Middlemist's Camellia', 'Middlemist's Paeoniiflora', 'Middlemist's Rosea', 'The Rose', 'The Pink', 'The Fawn', 'Coloured', 'Paeony Flowered', 'Middlemist's Flesh Colour', 'Rosacea', 'Rose Coloured Camellia', 'Double Pink', 'Carnea', 'Carneo Plena', 'Flore Carneo Plena', 'Flore Pleno Carnea', 'Rosea', 'Middlemist Japan Rose', 'Carnea Middlemist'. Illustrated in Curtis, 1814, *Botanical Magazine*, vol.40, pl.1654; Curtis, 1819, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*, pl.4; Edwards, 1815, *The Botanical Register*, vol.1, pl.22.

Middleton. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, pp.7, 8, 9. No description. Originated in USA.

Middleton Gardens 115. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Medium sized, pink, informal double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA.

Middleton Number 5. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia*, vol.I as 'Middleton No.5'. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Middleton Number 6. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'Middleton No.6'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Middleton Number 12. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.160 as 'Middleton No.12': Synonym for **Heningham Smith.**

Middleton Number 15. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.77 as 'Middleton No.15. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Middleton Number 22. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.13 as 'Middleton No.22'. No description. Originated in USA.

Middleton Number 400. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* as 'Middleton #400'. Synonym for **Number 400, Middleton Gardens.**

Middletonii. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Middy Petteway. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.97, Reg. No.838: An 8 year old seedling that first bloomed 1955, originated by H.C. Petteway, Lakeland, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, bushy, dense and rapid in rate with leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The formal double flowers are rose-pink, 8-10 cm across; silvers in warm weather. Blooms early to late.

Midget. *(C.sasanqua)*, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.176, colour photo: A tiny bush with compact masses of long glossy leaves; the single, star-shaped blooms have petals of irregular length with rippled and reflexed edges. These graduate from white at the base to deep carmine. Stamens are from white to pale yellow. Originated in Australia.

Midget Wheeler. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, 1974, p.238, Reg. No.1341: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by G.M. Wheeler, Shelby, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is flesh pink with dots and dashes of rose-pink with 65 petals. Average size is 4.5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Midnight. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.242, Reg. No.715: (SCCS., No.63-8). A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1955. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The flower is semi-double to anemone form, black-red with yellow stamens, 10-12 cm across. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Midnight Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Wuye'.

Midnight Lover. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2338: Small size, currant red single, *C.sasanqua* seedling of **Crimson King.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, NC, USA.

Midnight Magic. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.10, No.7856: Very dark maroon red. Medium sized, peony form. Centre petals occasionally tinted white. Vigorous columnar growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. An 8 year old seedling that first bloomed 1978. Average lower size, 10 cm across. Plant growth upright, dense and rapid in rate. Reg. No.2022, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.93. Chinese synonym: 'Wuye Mohuan'.

Midnight Ruby. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, No.4, inside back cover. Valdosta Camellia Scions: Small, dark red formal double seedling *C.sasanqua*, originated by Jerry Conrad, Plymouth, Florida, USA.

Midnight Serenade. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1973: No.1973. Brilliant, darkest red. Medium to large single. Medium, bushy, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See colour photo, pl.14, p.60, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Midnight Variegated. (*C.japonica*), ACRS, 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.307, colour photo back cover: Originated by Alan F. Savage, Mt. Pleasant, Western Australia. First observed 1977. A virus variegated form of **Midnight,** 9 cm across, semi-double, red with white markings. Blooms mid-season to late. Chinese synonym: 'Wuye Piaoyin'.

Midori-no-shizuku. (Drop of Green). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.250 with colour photo; English translation p.176. Small, vermilion, tubular to cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright to spreading growth. A cultivar at the Prefectural Greenery Centre, considered to be a natural seedling. Named and released by Akinori Tajima in 1995. From Ehime Prefecture.

Midosan. Different reading for 'Midôyama'.

Midôyama. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki, Irohanayose Irotsuki:* This is an orthographic error for **Mimuroyama.** See: JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.108.

Mid-season Red. *(C.japonica),* Arthur Charlton Nursery Catalogue, 1957, p.11. A red, semi-double, flowering mid-season. Originated in England.

Midsummer's Day. Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1987, p.11: Believed to be a form of **Grand Sultan** as 'Mathotiana Rubra', which, growing in a protected position at Caerhays Castle, sometimes carried flowers through to midsummer's day.

Mi'e. (Three fold), (*C.japonica*), Painting in *Chinzu Byobu* (Latter 17th Century), commented on by Watanabe, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mieko Tanaka. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.7; Small single, true red colour. Long flowering, early to mid-season. Leaves very dark green, and more rounded than usual. Average, well branched growth. Originated by Dr Tanaka, Japan, as a cross of *C.x vernalis* **Gaisen** x *C.japonica.*

Mieko's Magic. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ICS, *Journal*, 2013, p.170 with colour photoA 12 year old seedling, first bloomed 2007, parents unknown. Named for the late Mrs Mieko Yamamoto. Raised by Mrs Patricia Short, London, England from seed supplied by Mrs Yamamoto, registered by Herbert Short. Plant is of open, rapid growth and flowers midseason. Flower is red (RHSCC red group 46 C&D to 50A&52A) dependant on temperatures. Flower is loose peony, with 17-20 petals in 3 rows, and 12-15 petaloids. 80-100 stamens with pale yellow anthers and filaments sprayed and dispersed among the petaloids. Size very large, 14.5 – 16.5 cm diameter. Flowers fall whole. Leaves flat, dark green (RHSCC green group 137B front, 138B back) 10-16.5 cm x 5-9 cm.

Mi'e-nukishiro. (Three fold white), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.305: Medium sized, white, open peony form with golden anthered stamens, mixed with the centre petals. Originated in Japan. "Mi'e" is also a place name. (Believed extinct.)

Mifei. (Miffie). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.394, p.80. Chinese synonym for the USA 'Miffie R.'.

Migali. (*C.japonica*), Treseder Special Camellia List, 1964-1965: Small, shell pink, single. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Migalli'.

Migalli. RHS., The *Rhododendron and* Camellia Yearbook, No.22, 1968, p.20. Orthographic error for **Migali.**

Migenuoen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Mignonne.** Later spelling 'Migelong'.

Mignon. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.157. Orthographic error for **Mignonne.**

Mignonne. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News*, No.72, p.26, Reg. No.214: Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.SW, Australia. A chance seedling from under *C.sasanqua* **Foliis Variegatis** about 1949. First bloomed 1964. The plant has a small, upright, growth habit, with 6 cm x 3 cm, lanceolate leaves, variegated with small, fine serrations having blunt points. Flowers, 5 cm across, formal double, light pink and flowers mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Mignon'.

Migoshi. (Three, four, five), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.144. Different reading for **Sangoshi.**

Mihama. (A place name), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.373, p.152: Light red, medium sized, semi-double. 10-12 cm across with 12-15 oblong, notched, petals, inner ones channelled, hose-in-hose with a small, irregular stamen cluster. See also colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.146. Originated in Mihama, Fukui Prefecture, Japan.

Mihama-wabishin. Synonym for **Gensanmi.**

Mihara-sakigake. (Mihara's Harbinger). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.253 with colour photo; English translation p.178. Small, red single. Flowers very early. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Izu Ôshima. Much better flower shape and foliage than **Shima-sakigake,** a similar very early flowerer. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1996.

Mihara-unryû. (Mihara Cloud Dragon), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.220, black and white photo: Medium sized, single, red, 5 petals, trumpet shaped. Small, broad, rounded leaves with a blunt apex, keeled, dark green on zig-zag branches. Discovered by Kikuzô Naitô among wild japonicas on Mt. Mihara, Izu Ôshima, Japan. Named by Zenji Kamo. Mid-season blooming. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.173. Resembles **Mikawa-unryû, Kishû-unryû.**

Mihako. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.157. Corruption of the Japanese name **Mihata.**

Mihata. (Royal Japanese Flag), (Higo), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935: Large, deep crimson, single to petaloid single, 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals are round and about 6 cm in diameter; edge of petals wavy, tip notched; stamens have white filaments and pink anthers. Sometimes anthers change to small flags, making the centre, anemone form. Leaves are dark green, thick, ovate, 8 cm x 6 cm, flat, apex abrupt acute, base rounded, coarsely serrate. Wada, 1935, Hakoneya Nursery Catalogue, p.27: Bright crimson single, beautiful stamens. Synonym: 'Shubenihitoe'. Originated in japan. Corrupted name: 'Mihako'.

Mihata. (Royal Japanese Flag), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.146, colour photo, p.250, description: Medium size, irregular single of 5 petals, each of a different size, white splashed and streaked red. Leaves, dull, dark green, ovate, crenate, apices blunt acute. Large central stamen cylinder, yellow anthers and pinkish filaments. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Corruption of name: 'Miahata', 'Minata'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.252 with colour photo; English translation p.177. A cross between **Hatsukari (Chûbu)** and **Tatsuta-nishiki.** Originated and released by Minoru Satô in 1955.

Mihô. (Beautiful Treasure), *(C.x williamsii*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.133. colour photo and description: Small to medium size, pink, single with 6-7 shining petals in 2 rows. fluted. folded and emarginate with a short, yellow stamen column. Leaves elliptic to long-elliptic, shining mid-green with tapering acute apices and finely serrulate margins. Blooms early to mid-season. A cross between *C.saluenensis* hybrid **Tulip Time** *x C.japonica* **Takara-no-hana.** Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980.

Miho-no-homare. *(C.x vernalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.67; Peach red, single, cupped, round petals, tubular stamens small, early to mid-season. From Gifu. Orthographic error for **Mino-no-homare.**

Miho-no-matsu. (Pines of Miho), *(C.japonica),* Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1931, *Tsubaki Meikan:* Medium size, white, single flower. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.59. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Note: This is famous for the legend of Hagoromo and refers to the pine on which the celestial maiden hung her robe, and is a scenic place with a beautiful pine forest.

Miho-no-seki. (Place name), *(C.japonica),* Yokyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.177: Colour photograph and description. Small size red, hose-in-hose, star-shaped single with 6 pointed petals and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined at lower third and pinched, yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, deep green, acuminate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.253 with colour photo; English translation p.178. Named and released by Shûhô Kirino in 1977.

Miho-no-tsuki. (Miho Moon). *(C.japonica)*, Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1987-1988, p.13, No.244: Pink single, fading to white at base. Tubular to cup-shaped. Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Mi'idera. (Mi'i Temple), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.38 as 'Miidera': Medium sized, 5 petalled single with red and black-red streaks. Stamens with golden anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mijakodori. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1987-1988, p.13. Corruption of the Japanese name **Miyakodori.**

Mijoka. (Lovely), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.149, colour photo and description: Small size, light red, wide, campanulate single with a slender stamen column, white filaments, joined for the lower third and yellow anthers. Leaves ovate, mid-green, apices blunt acute. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Gotô Isle, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Mikado. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: A very dark red, medium sized, semi-double with petals mixed with stamens. Originated from an old plant at Magnolia Gardens. Note: This has no relationship with the sport of **Hikarugenji**, known as **The Mikado.**

Mikado. L.R. Russell Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.24. Orthographic error for **The Mikado.**

Mikado-nishiki. (Emperor's Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.25: White and scarlet. Large, cup-shaped single. Originated in Japan.

Mikaeri-unryû. ('Unryû' to be looked back). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.247 with colour photo; English translation p.174. Medium size, red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, somewhat wide at the tip of the stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat curved inwards. Spreading growth, branches zigzagged. A natural seedling of 'Unryû' (**Unryû-tsubaki**). Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1994. From Tokyo.

Mikasa. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.15: Medium size, anemone form with single row of guard petals, vivid red. Late blooming. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.248 with colour photo; English translation p.174. Thick and round petals. Leaves elliptic, medium to large, somewhat flat. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981.

Mikasamori. (Mikasa Forest), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.9: Pink variegated white. Medium, anemone form. Mid-season blooming. See colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.144 as 'Mikasa-no-mori'. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Mikasa is a place name meaning "Three Umbrellas". Synonym: 'Mikasa-no-mori'.

Mikasa-no-mori. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.144, Synonym for **Mikasamori.**

Mikasa No Sukei. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.157. Corruption of the Japanese name **Mikasa-no-tsuki.**

Mikasa-no-tsuki. (Moon over Mt. Mikasa), *(C.japonica)*, Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Deep pink, campanulate single, five petals, veined deeper pink and clear white edges. Large, compact stamen cylinder. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apex acute, recurved, margins finely serrulate. For colour photos see: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.45. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.146. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.144. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.270. Corrupted name: 'Mikasa No Sukei'. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A sport of **Tafuku-benten.** Appeared in *Owari-no-banzuke*, the List of Owari Camellias in 1941.

Mikawa-kurenai. (Mikawa Red), *(C.x vernalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41: Small size, single, red. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the Mikawa District, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Named by Shûhô Kirino.

Mikawa-no-tsu. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Different reading for **Sanga-no-tsu.**

Mikawa-shiratama-shibori. (Mikawa White Jewel Dapple), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.249: Red, vertical streaks on a white, translucent background, sometimes white whorls are exhibited. Single, campanulate blooms with cylindrical, stamen group. Medium size. Early flowering. Leaves, medium size, wide-ovate, apex blunt acute, curved, prominent venation. Petiole hairy. Plant habit upright and variable. Resembles **Shibori-rôgetsu.** Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Mikawa-sukiya. (Mikawa Tea House), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1971, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.29, 31-33, for botanical drawings, colour photo and description; Yokoyama , 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.218: Small, deep pink single with 5 oblong petals, innermost pointed, with a short, compact column of white filaments. Leaves long-lanceolate, apex long-acuminate, dull, dark green, sharply serrate. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.145 and p.141, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*The original tree is growing with a private family in Mikawa District, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hiroshige Hayakawa in 1973. Sport: **Otohime.** Synonyms: 'Mikawa-sukiya-wabisuke', 'Momoiro-wabisuke' and 'Kirawabisuke' in the Kansai area.

Mikawa-sukiya-wabisuke. Inazawa Nursery List of Plants, 1980-1981. Synonym for **Mikawa-sukiya.**

Mikawa-unryû. (Mikawa Cloud Dragon), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.218: Deep red, single of 6 rounded, irregular petals, opening to a cup shape. Centre stamen column, golden anthers, pinkish filaments. Leaves, small, lanceolate, apex acuminate, recurved, branches and twigs zig zag shaped. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.191, colour photo. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.145. Resembles **Kishû-unryû** and **Mihara-unryû.** See colour photo: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.273. Selected from wild japonicas in the mountains of Mikawa District. Discovered by Giichirô Kôzu in 1960.

Mikawa-yuriba. (Mikawa Lily Leaved), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.218: Deep red, trumpet shaped single of irregular petals, small. Short, compact stamen cluster. Leaves green, linear, very long and narrow similar to Yuriba. For colour photos see: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.111; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.278, p.121; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.145. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. The original tree was in Mitsugi-chô, Aichi Prefecture. Discovered by Suzuki, named by Noboru Inagaki.

Mike & Jake. Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.129. Orthographic error for **Mikenjaku.**

Mike Patch. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1972: Rose-red, large, semidouble. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Mike Witman. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.164, Reg. No.1034: A 7 year old seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Tomorrow,** that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 65 petals. Colour coral pink with yellow anthers and pale pink filaments. Petals curled and gently waved, the centre ones feathery and twisted upwards amongst stamens. Blooms mid-season. See colour photos: Front cover, SCCS., 1969, *The Camellia Review*, vol.30, No.5

and back cover ACS., 1968, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4. Sport: **Mike Witman Variegated**.

Mike Witman Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.102 as 'Mike Witman Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mike Witman** - Coral pink and white. Originated in USA.

Miken. (Unknown), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.494: Small, white, irregular semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Miken Jaku. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.11. Different reading for **Mikenjaku.**

Mikenjaka. SCCS., 1942, Classification of Camellias, p.1. Orthographic error for **Mikenjaku.**

Mikenjaku. (Mythical Giant with Wide Brows), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki*, *Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, marbled white. Rose-red, marbled white in various degrees. Large semi-double, with large, outer petals and a few small, centre petals lying flat. Slow, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photos see: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.91 as 'Mikenjyaku'. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.141, p.245. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.283, p.143. Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.68, p.26. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.271. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senshinshû*, p.145. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.322. RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1953 as 'Nagasaki'. "Mikenjaku" was the name of an ancient Chinese, mythical, brave soldier. Synonyms: 'Nagasaki', 'Lady Audrey Buller', 'Lonjan', 'Tenninkwan', 'Candida Elegantissima,',. 'S.Peter Nyce', 'Nagasaki'(Coe), 'Princess Nagasaki', 'Nagasaki Special', 'Princess Nagaski', 'Veinveanna', 'Bikashi Bia', 'Mike & Jake'. Kasuya described this cultivar name as another name for 'Suzukayama'. Different readings: 'Miken jaku', 'Mikenjyaku'. Orthographic errors: 'Mikenjyaka', 'Mikenjaka', 'Mykenjaku'. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Resembles **Hoshibotan**. Sport: **Marguerita.**

Mikenjyaka. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.31. Corruption of the Japanese name **Mikenjaku.**

Mikenjyaku. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.91. Different reading for **Mikenjaku.**

Mike's Delight. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1999, No.151, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.525. Originated by Kevin Coase, Eagle Heights, Queensland, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1983. The semi-double, light crimson (RHS.CC.51A) flower of 14 petals is 9.6 cm diameter x 5.3 cm deep, and has an overtone deeper colour (RHS.CC.53A) to the outer edges of the petals. Flowers early in mid-season on a bushy upright plant of medium growth. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, twisted, serrulate margins, acuminate apex, 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Petals open flat, filaments columnar.

Mikey B. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., Feb.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.1, Reg. No.2037: Miniature to small, dark red, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Dr J. Holtzman, Crows Landing, California. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.82. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed in 1978. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 50 petals. Plant growth is dense and medium with dark green leaves, measuring 8-10 cm long x 3.8-5 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Mickey B'.

Miki-no-kuchi. (See below), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.5, p.3, description, p.85: An intermediate snow camellia found in the wild in Kanazawa City, Japan. Leaves, shiny, deep green shaded olive, oblong-elliptic to narrowly-elliptic, cuspidate, flat, minutely serrulate, impressed venation, 5.2-8 cm long x 2.9-4.3 cm wide. Petioles hairy, 7-10 mm long. Petals 5-6, broadly-ovate, about 4.3 cm x 3.6 cm. Flowers, pure white or slightly tinged creamy yellow, slightly bilobate. Stamens 3.8-4.5 cm long, filaments creamy yellow. Flowers mid-season. The name refers to the funnel shaped sacred paper inserted into the mouth of the

sake bottle when presenting it to the god in Shintoism, alluding to the colour and shape of the funnel.

Mikoshi. (Expectation), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Light coloured, threefold, medium large flower. Calyx is round and tidy in shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mikoshiji. (The Road Ahead), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.353: Small, incomplete peony form, white with pink flush to petal base, and red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mikumiko. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Mikunikô.**

Mikuni. (Three Provinces), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatchô; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.308, 474: Open, peony form with light or deep pink background, white edges to petals, dark red streaking. Different reading: 'Sangoku'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mikunibeni. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.51. Different reading for **Mikunikô.**

Mikunikô (National Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344. No description. The Yokohama Gardener's Association, 1891, Descriptive Catalogue, p.9: Carmine, large flower, 7.5-8 cm across. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Mikunibeni', 'Mikuni Ko', 'Sangokukô', 'Shinkokukô', 'Shinkoku-beni', 'Shinkokkô. See colour pl.532, p.213, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Resembles Negishikô', 'Hinohakama'. Note: This name has been given with different first characters. In Satomi's version they transliterate as, 'Mi-kuni' (or 'Shinkoku'), translating as "Land of the Gods"; another name for Japan, hence "National Red". The characters from the "Encyclopedia" translate as "Three Provinces" with a different reading 'Sangoku'. Orthographic errors: 'Mikumiko', 'Mikuni-Ku'. Synonyms: 'Mikuni Pink', 'Mikuniko Pink', 'Mikuniko Red'. It has also been known erroneously as 'Autumn Beauty'.

Mikuniko Pink. Hazlewood, ANZCRS., 1955, *Camellia Annual*, No.2, p.10. Synonym for **Mikunikô.**

Mikuniko Red. Hazlewood, ANZCRS., 1955, *Camellia Annual*, No.2, p.9. Synonym for **Mikunikô.**

Mikuniko White. Wylam, 1953, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.11, No.3. This camellia came to Hazlewoods, Australia labelled 'Mikuniko White' where it was called 'Flushed White', under which name it came to USA. It is considered synonymous with **Setsugekka.**

Mikuni-Ku. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Mikunikô.**

Mikunimusô. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû.* Synonym for Udonge.

Mikuni-nishiki. (Heavenly Kingdom Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Kawo-en Nursery Catalogue, No.610, 1955: Red, striped on pink with a white edge. Large double. Originated in Japan.

Mikuni Pink. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Synonym for Mikunikô.

Mikuni-no-homare. (Nations Honour), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan:* Pink, reddish striped, margined white. Crimson streaks on rose-pink, 10 cm across, 7 petals, 150 light yellow stamens in a burst. Leaves, broadly-elliptic, shortly acuminate apex, margins coarsely crenate, strongly wavy, medium size. Blooms mid-season to late. See Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.13, 36. For colour photos: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.334, p.169. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.160, p.55. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in*

Colour, vol.I, 1972, pl.152, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.148. Note: These colour photos show considerable variation in the strength of the background colour. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A mutation of **Higo-kyô-nishiki.** Sports: **Mikuni-no-homare Red, Tabaruzaka.** Chinese synonym 'Yuguo Zhi Yu'.

Mikuni-no-homare Red. (Higo). Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1989-1990. A red sport of **Mikuni-no-homare.** Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA.

Milady. (*C.japonica*), Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947: Pink blotched white. Large formal double with a bud centre. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Sport of **Elisabeth Pink.** See black and white photos, p.240, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Synonyms: 'Coral Sea', 'Don Pedro Variegated'. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Dengpaidao' (as 'Don Pedro Variegated').

Milarepa. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.129 with colour photo; Medium size, semi-double, pink (RHS.CC.57D). A selfed seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 1990. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Mildred Ellerman. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.5, p.28. Orthographic error for **Mildred Elliman.**

Mildred Elliman. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.60: White. Medium to large, formal double. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Orthographic error: 'Mildred Ellerman'.

Mildred Gilmore. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.133, Reg. No.1475: A medium size, deep red single *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season to late. Orignated by W.L. Gilmore, Conroe, Texas, USA. The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1963 and has 8-10 petals. Average size, 9.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Petals heavily veined with one or two rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Mildred Lee Melder. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93 as 'Mildrer Lee Melder': Red. Large semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at Poole Bros. Nurseries, Forest Hill, Louisiana.

Mildred Pitkin. (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.162, Reg. No.1406: A reticulata chance seedling that first bloomed 1968. Originated in USA by Frank Maitland, San Fernando, California. The growth is open and medium with light green leaves, averaging 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The **Frizzle White**, type bloom is deep pink. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Mildred Seidel. Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China* price list No.79. Orthographic error for **Mildred Seydell.**

Midred Seydell. (*C.japonica*), Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China* price list, No.79 as 'Mildred Seidel': Pink and white. Medium sized, formal double with petals diminishing in size towards the centre. Originated at Bellingrath Gardens, Louisiana, USA.

Mildred Stoltz. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93: Red. Small single. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Miss O. Fogt, Georgia.

Mildred Veitch. *(C.x williamsii*), Puddle, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.96: **Mildred Veitch** is a hybrid of *C.saluenensis* and **Elegans** and can best be described as a pale **Donation** with a loose anemone centre. Good shaped flowers, attractive foliage and neat, compact habit. Received an RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1967. Robert Veitch & Son Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.6: This delightful camellia was raised at our nursery by crossing *C.saluenensis* and **Elegans.** The large, anemone form, clear pink flowers are produced in abundance, even on a small plant. It was first exhibited before the RHS on 24 Jan. 1962 when it received a

"Preliminary Commendation". On 21 Feb.1967 it was again put before the RHS and received an "Award of Merit". Orthographic error: 'Mildred Veitchi'.

Mildred Veitchi. West End Nurseries Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Mildred Veitch.**

Mile End. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:8. Orthographic error for **Mile-Endi.**

Mile-Endi. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6: This camellia is a final souvenir from Thompson of Mile End Nursery, bright scarlet ... grenadine red, stamens very numerous. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Mile End', 'Mill Ende', 'Milendi'..

Milendi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.56. Orthographic error for **Mile-Endi.**

Miles Beach. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2566. A seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Damanao**) x **Woodford Harrison**. The red-frosted, semi-double flowers with golden stamens and red filaments have special fluorescence or sheen. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.129, colour photo p.c10. Flowers measure 12.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 78 petals. Plant is upright and vigorous, and flowers early to late. The dark green leaves are 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Miles Hardy. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Colour plate: Large, white, incomplete double (anemone form) 10-12.5 cm across. Some of the outer petals are 5 cm wide and wedge shaped. The petaloids are quite large. Petals and petaloids are notched and some folded. Filaments light yellow, anthers dark yellow to brown. Buds are oval and light green. Leaves, medium green, broadly lanceolate, 8 cm x 4 cm. Texture thin, apex short, base tapered, veins raised, serrations shallow. Plant habit open and upright, tall and symmetrical. Rapid grower. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA from seed of unknown parents. First flowered 1944. Reg. No.87, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954.

Milin. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.30. Chinese synonym for **Diddy Mealing.**

Mi-Linda. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.116, p.61. Orthographic error for **Milinda.**

Milinda. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.111: White shading to orchid pink at edge. Medium sized, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Originated in USA by Meyer Piet, California. See colour photo No.116, p.61, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978 as 'Mi-Linda'. Chinese synonym 'Meilinda'.

Milky Way. *(C.cuspidata x C.fraterna)*, Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.138. A hybrid seedling of *C.cuspidata x C.fraterna* raised by Dr Hilsman, Georgia, USA. A small, white single of compact growth. Chinese synonym: 'Yinhe'.

Mill Ende. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.154. Orthographic error for **Mile-Endi.**

Millarenga. *(C.japonica), La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra*, 2004, p.151, Register No.119. Formal double, 8-10 cm diameter, pink (RHSCC 54A-58C). About 50 petals, margins entire except for a few notched central petals. Very long flowering season, early to late. Leaf dark green, glossy, 10 cm x 5.5 cm, elliptic, sometimes slightly ovate, flat. Apex acuminate. Shrubby growth. Originated by Maciñeira Nursery, Galicia, Spain.

Mille Beau. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Mille Beaux', synonym for 'Variabilis' (**Pompone**) as 'Horkan'.

Mille Beaux. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.12. Synonym for 'Variabilis' (**Pompone**) as 'Horkan'.

Miller. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Milleri', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Milleri. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.89, 100. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Millerii. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...* Orthographic error for 'Milleri', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Millinetti. *(C.japonica), Magazine of Horticulture*, 1829. No description. Orthographic error 'Milinetti'. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Millisa Martini. Tammia Nursery, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*. vol.17, No.2, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Melissa Martini', synonym for **Angel's Blush.**

Milo Powell. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery Price List, 1993-1994, p.47. Orthographic error for **Milo Rowell.**

Milo Rowell. (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), Dekker, 1968, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.30, No.1, p.3: Deep, rich pink. Very large, semi-double with irregular petals to loose, peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. A cross of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica* **Tiffany;** originated in the USA by Howard Asper, Escondido, California. See colour photo, front cover SCCS, 1968, *The Camellia Review*, *v*ol.30, No.2. Sport: **Milo Rowell Variegated.**

Milo Rowell Variegated. (*C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4 as 'Milo Rowell V.'. A virus variegated form of **Milo Rowell** - Deep, rich pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Milshoka. RHS, 1994. *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Magnolias,* p.71. Orthographic error for for **Muskoka.**

Milton Brown. (*C.reticulata*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2150: Very large size, brownish red, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by David L Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.125, colour photo, 3p.135: The 3 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 14.5 cm across. Plant growth is average and rapid with dark green leaves measuring 8 cm x 6 cm. Orthographic variant: 'Milton H. Brown'.

Milton H. Brown. SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.130. Orthographic variant for **Milton Brown.**

Milton Late Red. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1946, p.116. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Miltoni. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.5, p.268: Double red with white stripe. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Miltonia'.

Miltonia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.158. Orthographic variant for **Miltoni.**

Mima Bridges. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:19: Spirally imbricated, bright pink at the circumference, fading towards the centre, centre whitish. Originated in Italy by Bouturlin, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Mina Bridges', 'Mima Briges'.

Mima Briges. Tassi, 1855, *I Giardini, giornal d'horticulture.* Orthographic error for **Mima Bridges.**

Mima Mac Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'Mima Mac Var'. Orthographic error for 'Mima Mae Variegated', Synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme Variegated.**

Mima Mae. Ashby, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.87. Synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme.**

Mima Mae Variegated. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1 as 'Mima Mae V.'. Synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme Variegated.**

Mimi. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p.168: McCaskill Garden's Seedling No.167. Complete double, fully imbricated white flower with occasional, pink lines. Blooms mid-season to late. Flower is 7-8 cm across. Growth is upright, compact and vigorous with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.7 cm, elliptic, apex acute, margins serrate. First flowered 1944. Parentage unknown. Originated in USA.

Mimicans Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. p.9. No description; Ibid, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.11: Form and colour of 'Roulini' (**Elegans**) but smaller flowers and variegated white. 1848 Catalogue, p.10: Globular, lilac pink, variegated white. Form and colour of 'Roulini' plus small splashes of white. Resembles an improved **Pulcherrima Striata.**

Mimisaka. (Place Name). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.253 with colour photo; English translation p.178. Small to medium, peach red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, somewhat flat. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Tulip Time.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1985, released in 1997.

Mimosa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Mimosa Jury.**

Mimosa Jury. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.342: Originated by M.C. Jury, North Taranaki, New Zealand. A *C.saluenensis* x **K. Sawada** seedling. Soft pink (RHS.CC.62D-B), formal double, 9 cm across x 3 cm deep with 70-80 petals. Early to late season flowering, shattering on maturity. Plant is of upright, medium growth. Leaves dark green, 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Mainuosa', later changed to 'Mimosa'.

Mimsa Egeria. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Mimsie. *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62, p.21, Reg. No.177: Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1970. The plant has an upright, dense, vigorous growth habit. The single to semi-double flower is slatey pink, 8.9-10.2 cm across. Blooms early to mid-season. The deep green leaves are 5 cm x 2.5 cm.

Mimuroyama. (Mount Mimuro), *(C.japonica)*, Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15: White, streaked rose-pink; cylindrical stamen cluster. Large double. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Persimmon red in 3-4 tiers of. petals, with red splashes and stamens in divided clusters. Misreading of the name: 'Sanpôzan'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mimuroyama. (Mount Mimuro), *(C.sasanqua)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'MimuroYama. No description. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.12: Deep pink. Large, semi-double with long petals. Originated in Japan.

Min Pin. *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.228: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.SW., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1970. The plant has a dense, upright growth habit with small, dark green leaves. The deep red, 3.4 cm anemone flowers have some white petaloids.

Mina Bolzesi. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mina Bridges. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.13. Orthographic error for **Mima Bridges.**

Mina Ladiner. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Mena Ladnier.**

Mina Ladinier. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.9. Orthographic error for **Mena Ladnier.**

Mina Ladnier. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.22. Orthographic error for **Mena Ladnier.**

Mina Mar. Laurel Lakes Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for 'Mima Mae', synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme.**

Mina Schmitz. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.46: The first row of petals is white, a tufted centre formed of elevated petals with no stamens, noticeably straw yellow. Originated in Italy.

Minagawa. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.178. Synonym for **Shishigashira.**

Minakami. (Personal Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.224, p.113 illustration, p.157 description: Leaves, small, thin, broadly elliptic, acuminate, manifestly serrate, 8.5-11 cm long x 3.5-5 cm wide, petioles hairy, 8 mm long. Flowers double or tend to be anemone form, red (Claret rose 021 /1). Petals, 10-18, the largest 4.5 cm x 4.2 cm wide, cleft. Stamens in a single compact tube or several fascicles with small, fan-shaped petaloids, up to 81, intermingled with large, erect, inner petals up to 8. Filaments light cadmium yellow, rosy to base. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Mr Minakami, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Minamikaze. Different reading for **Nanpû.**

Minamoto. (Ancient Japanese Clan Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.313; Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #196: Blooms very early. Carmine spotted with white. Small, campanulate single with small, compact, centre of interspersed stamens and petaloids. (Satomi, 1958). Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Minamoto. (Ancient Japanese Clan Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.76: Large sized, very deep, dark red with white spots, double with 6-7 rows of petals. Listed by Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Natosechô* and Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, as a synonym for **Ryûjin** and (or) **Saifu-tobi'iri.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Minase. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, [before 1810], *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Minata. Mount Congreve Gardens Supplementary List, Jan.1970. Orthographic error for **Mihata.**

Minato-nishiki. (Brocade of the Harbour), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.34: Small size, red, single. Blooms early to midseason. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.315 with colour photo; English translation p.222. Leaves narrowly elliptic, margins bordered in greenish yellow. Spreading, weak growth. Preserved at Funaki'en Nursery.

Minato-no-akebono. (Harbor at Dawn), *(C.hybrid)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.120, colour photo and description: Very small size, light red with touch of mauve, fading towards white at the centre, single opening almost flat with 6 ovate, emarginate petals and a short stamen cluster, with white filaments and bronze anthers. Fragrant; flowers profusely. Leaves deep green, elliptic, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of *C.lutchuensis x C.japonica* **Kantô-tsukimiguruma.** Originated in Yokohama City, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.251 with colour photo; English translation p.176. Parentage stated to be *C.lutchuensis* x **Kantô-hanimiguruma**. Originated and released by Masaomi Murata in 1981. Chinese synonym 'Gangzhishu'.

Minato-no-asa. (Harbour in the morning), (*C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.15: Small size, red, tubular to campanulate, single. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves variegated. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Minato-no-hana. (Harbor of Flowers), *(C.hybrid)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.303, colour photo and description: Very small size, pale pink, wide campanulate, semi-double of 9-10 rounded, reflexed petals in two rows with a small, spreading, gold stamen centre. Fragrant, floriferous. Late blooming. Leaves narrow-elliptic, mid-green, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Flowers terminal and axillary. A seedling of *C.rosiflora.* Originated in Yokohama Prefecture, Japan by Masaomi Murata.

Minato-no-haru. (Harbour in Spring), *(C.hybrid)*, JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.24, p.13, colour photo: Originated by Masaomi Murata, Kanagawa, Japan from a cross between *C.japonica* **Konwabisuke** x *C.lutchuensis.* Deep peach pink, single, cylindrical to campanulate form of blossom of very small size. Fragrant. Flowers mid-season to late. Very floriferous. Plant habit pendulous. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.120. colour photo. Originated in Yokohama Prefecture, Japan.

Minato-no-sakura. (Harbor of Cherries), *(C.hybrid)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.85, colour photo and description: Very small size, pale pink, single with 3 inner petals, large and rounded, and 3 small outer petals. Central stamen cluster, white filaments, pale yellow anthers. Floriferous and fragrant. Leaves small, mid-green, ovate, apices acuminate. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Kantô-tsukimiguruma** x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated in Yokohama Prefecture, Japan by Masaomi Murata. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.251 with colour photo; English translation p.176. Parentage stated to be **Kantô-hanamiguruma** and *C.lutchuensis.*

Mina-usugoromo. (All Pale Robe), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #59: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Medium large, double, pale yellow flower with white spots, Sometimes the margin of the corolla is daubed with white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mine-arashi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.144. Same characters as **Mine-no-arashi.**

Mine-is-sure. *(C.japonica)*, Sawada, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.162: Study on Camellia Fruit and Seed. Seed pod, globular, 3.8 cm. across. Smooth, rusty green. Seed, whole, half, quarter, brownish black. Originated in USA.

Mine-no-arashi. (Storm over the Peak), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as 'Mine-arashi': Large, anemone to peony form, pale ground, red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Mine-arashi'.

Mine-no-kumo. (Cloudy Peak), (*C.japonica*), Miyazawa, 1954, *Kanshô Jumoku:* Semi-double, large peony type. White. Originated in Japan.

Mine-no-matsu. (Pine on the Ridge), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Red, double, large cup-shape. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Mine-no-sakae. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Mine-no-shirayuki. (Peak of White Snow), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû:* Medium sized, single with 5 petals; two of the petals are red with white freckles and the other three petals are pure red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mine-no-yuki. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49. Synonym for the *C.hiemalis* **Fuji-no-mine.**

Mine-no-yuki. (Snow on the Ridge), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Yokohama Gardener's Association, 1891, Descriptive Catalogue, p.9 as 'Minenoyuki': Early,

snow-white, double, profuse bloomer, often giving 100-150 buds on one plant. Flower 5-7.5 cm across. Variable, ranging from semi-double to irregular double, pure white, 7-8 cm. across x 3.7 cm deep. Petals are thin with a tendency to a square shape, 3.8 cm wide with two distinct lobes at apex, crinkled and folded. Some yellow filaments with orange anthers intermixed with petaloids. Buds round with a pinkish tip. Leaves, dull, dark green, sometimes variegated, 4 cm x 2.5 cm, slightly serrate, apices blunt acute. Habit is willowy, spreading, medium vigorous and blooms heavily. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: 'White Doves', 'Snow on the Mountain', 'Snow on the Peak', 'Snow'. Different readings: 'Minenoyuki', 'Mine No Yuki'. Orthographic errors: 'Mino-no-yuki', 'Mine-no-fuki', 'Mine-o-yuki', 'Mini-no-yuki', 'Minnenoyuki'. Sport: **White Doves Benten.** Note: **Mine-no-yuki** and **Fuji-no-mine** are sometimes listed as synonyms, however they are separate and distinct cultivars. Received an RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1964. For black and white photo see p.309, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. There is also a Higo and a *C.rusticana* and some extinct ancient varieties of the same name.

Mine-no-yuki. (Snow of the Ridge), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* White, double, medium size. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Snow white double with 3-4 tiers of petals; stamens shaped like a bamboo whisk. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.31. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mine-no-yuki. (Snow on the Ridge), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden:* Pure white, single; similar to **Hatsu-arashi** but larger than it. Synonym: 'Minejiro'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mine-no-yuki. (Snow of the Ridge), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Pink with some light pink stripes, margined white. Large. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.14: Deep crimson spots on light pink, 10 cm across, 7-9 petals, 150 light yellow stamens in a ring. Mid-season blooming. See colour photo, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.63. Synonym: 'Alpine Snow'.

Mine-no-yuki. (Snow of the Ridge), *(C.rusticana)*, Ishii, Yûgi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*, vol.4: Medium sized, white peony with fascicles of stamens intermixed with the centre petals. Leaves, glossy mid-green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acuminate, margins shallowly, coarsely serrate. For colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.69. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.250. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.146. Similar to **Hakubotan, Yukibotan.**

Mine-o-yuki. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.15. Corruption of the Japanese name **Mine-no-yuki.**

Mine-o-Tuke. *(C.sasanqua)*, Haskins Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1959, p.3: Deep fuchsia pink, single. Scented. Received an RHS., "Award of Merit", 1974. A corruption of an unknown Japanese name.

Minerva. *(C.japonica)*, Thibauld, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. No description. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. No description. Louis Leroy, 1863, p.124: Imbricated pink. Originated in Italy.

Minerva. *(C.japonica), The Garden*, 1911, p.249: Small single, deep rose. Hume, 1931, *Camellias and Azaleas*, 1st ed., p.33: Single, clear pink with golden stamens. Synonym: 'Minerva (1). Originated in England by Paul.

Minerva (1). Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Minerva.**

Minerva (2). *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.50 as 'Minerva II: Pink. Large, formal double. Originated in USA by Orton.

Minerva (3). *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Pink. Irregular double. Mid- season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.65 as 'Minerva III': Light shell pink with purplish tinge. Medium, loose peony form. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Minerva Medica. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete* p.13: Flower, large, imbricated in a cup shape, petals all emarginate, numerous, colour vivid coral pink, tinted with purple, sometimes the central petals are striped almost white. Originated by Belardi, Rome, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Minerva Medicea'.

Minerva Medicea. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic variant for **Minerva Medica.**

Minerva Pozzeri. *(C.japonica),* Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error 'Minerva Pozzesi'.

Minerva Pozzesi. William Bull Nursery Retail Catalogue, 1869, p.74. No description. Orthographic error for **Minerva Pozzeri.**

Minervia. Thibault. Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Minerva.**

Mineyama. (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.251 with colour photo; English translation p.177. Pale pink, some petals partly red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, medium size, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, curved outward. Upright growth. A cultivar at a private family in Mineyama, Takamatsu City. Considered to be a cross between **Gondô-shibori** and **Mineyama-shibori**. Discovered and named by Saneichi Koyama in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Mineyama-shibori. (Mineyama's White). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.251 with colour photo; English translation p.177. Small, changing to white, tubular single, slender and thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size, somewhat curved outward. Upright, vigorous growth. An old tree of this cultivar is growing at a private family in Mineyama. Named and released by Tetsurô Imayuki in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Ming Brocade. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.178. Synonym for **Taimin-nishiki.**

Ming Temple. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, p.172, Reg. No.1270: An 8 year old seedling of *C.reticulata* **Damanao** that first bloomed 1968. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 13 cm x 7 cm. The peony form, **Daikagura** type, bloom is deep, silvery pink, 13-15 cm across x 10 cm deep with 20-15 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments, petals creped. Blooms mid- season. See colour photo, front cover SCCS, 1973, *The Camellia Review*, vol.35, No. 1.

Mingetsu. (Sleeping Moon), *(C.hiemalis),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.29: Small size, pink, single with incurved petals. Seedling of *C.hiemalis* 'Showa-no-sakae Variegated'. Blooms early. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.256 with colour photo; English translation p.180. Palest pink, large, fragrant. Stated to be a cross between 'Shibori-shôwa-no-homare' and 'Dr Ackerman'. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980.

Minghaixie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417 Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata.**

Mingji Luoge. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Courtesan Rouge**.

Minglichi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Shigi-tatsusawa**, as 'Shigi-tatsugawa'.

Mingshiwan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.13. Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Akashigata.**

Mingtian. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Tomorrow.**

Mingtian Dedai Zhixiao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.71, No.252. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn.**

Mingtian Wanghou. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Queen of Tomorrow.**

Mingtian Zhile. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow's Delight.**

Mingtian Zhixiao. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow's Dawn.**

Mingzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.417; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Pearl Terry.**

Mini Alba. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1758: A miniature white peony form *C.japonica* chance seedIng of **Imura** that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by T.E. Lundy, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Flower size is 5-6 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18-20 petals, 14-18 petaloids, yellow stamens. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 5 cm. Note: This name is illegal according to the Horticultural Code as containing latin after 1958.

Mini Faces. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.89; Miniature, semi-double, white with rose and carmine stripes and specks. Average, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in 1997 by Doug Mayfield, Baton Rouge, La., USA.

Mini Faces Blush. (*C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.89; A blush pink sport of **Mini Faces**. Other details the same. Originated by Art Landry, Baton Rouge, La., USA in 1999.

Mini Mint. *(C.x williamsii),* Smart, James, 1977, RHS., *The Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.77: White, heavily striped pink. Small, formal double with high bud centre. Slow, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of **Donation** raised by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Minimint'. Orthographic error 'Mini Mist'.

Mini Mist. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.303 with colour photo. Orthographic error for **Mini Mint.**

Mini Pep. *(C.japonica),* Vi Stone, 1980, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.42, No.2, p.23: White, rose form double flower, with small, carmine streaks and also solid red blooms. Originated in USA by Tom Eagleson. ACS., 1989. *The Camellia Journal,* Vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2136: Miniature. Colour varies from solid rose~pink to off-white with rose streaks to white blooms with red spots, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.126, colour photo, [p.135]: Average flower size is 3.8 cm across. Plant growth is upright, spreading and very slow. Leaves are mottled yellow and very light green below, measuring 6 cm x 3.2 cm. Orthographic errors: 'Mini Pop', 'Mini Putt'.

Mini Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.133, Reg. No.1170: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963 and was first called by the invalid name of 'Pinkie'. Originated in USA by D.C. Strother, Massee Lane, Georgia. Plant habit is upright and rapid with dark green leaves measuring 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The light pink bloom has yellow anthers and white filaments with 10-12 petals and measures 4 cm across x 2 cm deep.

Blooms early mid-season. See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.7, p.19.

Mini Pop. Cannon, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34, No.4. Orthographic error for **Mini Pep.**

Mini Putt. Gentry, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.28, No.4. Orthographic error for **Mini Pep.**

Miniata. *(C.japonica)*, Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.6. No description. Paxton's *Botanical Magazine*, vol.14, Aug. 1848; van Houtte's *Flore des Serres*.---vol.3, Oct.1847; Harrison's *Floricultural Cabinet*, Nov.1847 and Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.IV all published descriptions and illustration: This variety adds to the family of the camellia with its perfect regularity and the double colour of the flowers. It was raised in England by the firm of Hugh Low & Co., Clapton. Paxton stated that it was raised from seed of **Myrtifolia** pollinated by **Incarnata** which produced some imperfect blooms with stamens. The flower shape is similar to **Myrtifolia** and it has some of the blush of **Incarnata** in the centre. In the early season the flower colour is crimson but later in the spring it has 3 or 4 rows of blush white with crimson again in the centre. Synonyms: 'Miniata de Low', 'Miniata Low's', 'Miniata di Low's'. Note: In William Paul's lecture "The Camellia and its Culture" printed in the *Journal of Horticultural and Cottage Gardening*, Jan. 23, 1871, pp.114-118, he states that Mr. Fielder informed him that he had raised **Miniata** from the cross of C.sasanqua x **Lepida.** However the origin of **Miniata** as it is known today is more likely as described in Paxton's Botanical Magazine.

Miniata de Low. Burdin Catalogue, 1856-1857. Synonym for **Miniata.**

Miniata de Low Striata. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Synonym for **Miniata Striata.**

Miniata di Low's. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.28. Synonym for **Miniata.**

Miniata Low's. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* Synonym for **Miniata.**

Miniata Striata. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.9. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1944, 12:aaa: Satiny, delicate pink, a white band separates each petal into two equal parts. Regularly imbricated with a white heart faintly tinged with pink. Verschaffelt, 1850, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book IV, pl.II. Orthographic errors: 'Miniana Striata', 'Miniata Stricta', 'Miniate Striata'. Originated by H. Low, London, England. Synonym: 'Alba Rosea Virginalis'.

Miniata Stricta. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.103. Orthographic error for **Miniata Striata.**

Miniata Superba. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.II: This camellia's violet carmine colouring may be observed in various degrees in **Arciduchessa Augusta, Robertsonii and Squamosa.** It was obtained from seed in Tuscany, Italy. The colouring and shape of the blossoms are like that of certain roses, but the compact, imbricated arrangement of the petals, outspread in the exterior rows, erect in the centre, are adorned with white fascia. Synonyms: 'Miniata Violacea', 'Miniata Violacea', 'Miniata Violacea Superba Nova', 'Superba Nova'.

Miniata Violacea. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854-1855, Catalogue, p.20. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.47. Orthographic errors: 'Minuata Violacea', 'Miniata Violacae'. Synonym for **Miniata Superba.**

Miniata Violacea Superba Nova. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20 as 'Miniata Violaci Superba Nova'. Synonym for **Miniata Superba.**

Miniata Violacae. Vervaene, J, Catalogue, No.11, 1888. Orthographic error for 'Miniata Violacea', synonym for **Miniata Superba.**

Miniate Striata. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Miniata Striata.**

Miniatura Portuensis. *(C.japonica)*, Louriero Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.31 & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Vivid cherry, formal double. Originated in Portugal.

Miniature. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: A charming miniature of flawless, floral form... relatively small size of the blossoms, a vivid crimson colouring with broad single or double white stripes. It was obtained from seed in Ghent, Belgium.

Miniature Elegans. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. Orthographic error for **Elegans Miniata.**

Miniflora. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.163, Reg. No.1918: A small, delicate, pink, two tone semi-double chance *C.japonica* seedling of 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**) that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Flower size 7 cm across x 5 cm deep with 11-12 petals, yellow anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and dense with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Minima. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous. 1830, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 7:280-281: Raised from seed sown in 1821 by M. Noisette of Paris and named by him. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Minima. *(C.japonica)*, *Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, p.108; Semi-double, dark scarlet, in the shape of a small star, streaked white in the centre. Obtained by Mr. A.F. Pinto Basto Jr. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Minimint. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.141. Orthographic variant for **Mini Mint.**

Minina. *(C.sasanqua)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink. Large single. Developed from seed imported from Japan by Coolidge Gardens, Pasadena, California. See black & white photo, p.311, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Mini-no-yuki. De Vos, 1959, *List of Camellias at the National Arboretum.* Orthographic error for **Mine-no-yuki.**

Minister of Flame. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Hanadaijin.**

Minister of Flower. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20. Synonym for **Hanadaijin.**

Minna Helms. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.63, Reg. No.277: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by C.G. Carter, Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA, that first flowered 1952. Plant growth is upright and rapid with long, oval, mid-green leaves, large serrations. The flowers, varying from 11-15 cm across, are incomplete double to loose, peony form, with crisp petals, incurved and wavy and an occasional petaloid. The brilliant, rose coloured flowers appear mid-season. Sport: **Minna Helms Variegated.**

Minna Helms Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.7, as 'Minna Helms Var.': A virus variegated form of **Minna Helms** - Brilliant rose, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Minna Seidel. T. Humble, 1962, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.377. Abbreviation for 'Frau Minna Seidel', synonym for **Otome.**

Minnenoyuki. Yokohama Gardener's Association Catalogue, 1891. Different reading for **Mine-no-yuki.**

Minnie Beasley Smith. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2420. A large, white, striped and blotched red, peony form chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by LaRose Smith, Beaufort, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 8-9 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 10.8 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 12 petals and 5 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Minnie Bodeker. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.242, Reg. No.789: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by Miss Minnie Bodeker, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers are bright red with yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Blooms measure 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season.

Minnie Elizabeth. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red. Medium semi-double with small petaloids. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by Mrs W.W. Harman, Birmingham, Alabama. Reg. No.90. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Minnie Hass. Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.129. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Minnie Maddern Fiske. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12: Very large, rose-pink throughout; colour very uniform from base to tip of petal; semi-double; outer petals very broad and round; inner petals irregular and frilled; stamens in 4 or 5 irregular groups. Anthers golden yellow. Leaves medium green, slender, elliptic, 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm, apex slender and twisted, base tapered, serrations shallow and fine. A tall, stately grower. See Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*, colour plate. Originated in Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. For black and white photo see p.238, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Minnie Nelson. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943, No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Minnie Pearl. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red. Medium semidouble to peony form. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Minnie Ruth. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.216, Reg. No.1430: A medium to large, medium rose-pink, formal double. A 7 year old seedling of **Marie Bracey** that first bloomed 1973. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. Flower has 60 petals, 9-11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to late. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Minnie Strother. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings* p.11, colour photo: Star shaped, formal double; faint blush with colour deepening to faint pink at petal edges. A seedling of **Minnie Maddern Fiske,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Minnie Turner. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.68: Rose-pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, pendulous growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Weisner.

Minnie Warren. *(C.japonica),* Sheather's Nursery advert. Fullers, *Sydney Handbook* for 1877: Salmon rose, striped white, formal double. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Minnie White. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: White, formal double with pink spots. Originated in Australia.

Minô. (A Mountain near Kurume) *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.8; Medium size, white semi-double. A chance seedling of **Hatsu-arashi**. Flowers early season. Originated by T. Kunitake, named by M. Noto.

Mino-arashi. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, ca.1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu,* vol.3, 3-17: A red single with white streaking. The flower has three large petals, obscuring 2 or 3 smaller ones. Originated in Japan.

Mino-bokuhan. ('Bokuhan' from Mino). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.252 with colour photo; English translation p.177. Small, deep vermilion with contrasting petaloids, anemone form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, plicate. Upright, vigorous growth. The original tree is growing with a family in Kaizu Town. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1970. From Aichi Prefecture.

Minobotan. (Beautiful Dark Peony), *(C.hiemalis),* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.71: Flower sorber red, formal double. Plant habit upright. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49: Medium to large size, crimson double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the precinct of the Nangû Shrine, Ichinomiya City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. See Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.115.

Mino da Fiesole. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 6:297-300: Flower, large, imbricated; colour, clear amaranth rose; petals lanceolate and spiralled. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence from seed of **Paeoniiflora.**

Minôhaku. (Minô White), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.19, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, cup-shaped single, with 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices long tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. "Minô" is the name of a mountain in Fuku'oka Prefecture.

Minoji. (Mino's Path), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.79, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, pale pink, cup-shaped single with 5-6 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices long acuminate, margins coarsely serrate. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan. "Mino" is an old place name for the Chûbu area. Named by Minoru Satô in 1984, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Minô-no-haru. (C.japonica) Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Minô-no-hikari. (Minô's Brilliance), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.184, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, campanulate single with 6 round, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves bright green, broad-lanceolate to broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Mino-no-homare. (Pride of Mino). *(C.vernalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.315 with colour photo; English translation p.222. Small, peach red single, cupped round, smooth petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. The original tree, growing in Gifu Prefecture, Japan, has a trunk 60 cm in circumference. It is considered to be a hybrid between a japonica and a sasanqua. Orthogaphic error 'Miho-no-homare'.

Mino-no-miyabi. (Mino's Elegance), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka,* p.73, colour photo and description: Small size, pale pink, single with 6 petals, inner pointed, and a

pinched, central stamen cylinder with yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, broad-lanceolate, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Gifu Prefecture, Japan. "Mino" is an ancient name for Gifu Prefecture. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.252 with colour photo; English translation p.177. The original old tree grows on the right bank of the Kiso River, Hajima District. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1987, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Mino-no-sasanaki. (Sounds of Bamboo Leaves in Mino). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.252 with colour photo; English translation p.177. Small red, tubular single, round petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A wild japonica, history unknown. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Aichi Prefecture.

Mino-no-yuki. Hume, 1931, *Azaleas and Camellias,* p.3. Orthographic error for **Mine-no-yuki.**

Minor League. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.108: Rose-pink. Miniature, full peony flower. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by B.F. Seale, Sr., Birmingham, Alabama, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1975, p.239, Reg. No. 1373: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1972. Formal double to **Debutante** style bloom, rosy pink with 67 petals, 5.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep.

Minoshima. (Beautiful Island), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* reprint from vol.310, "Grasses and Trees", p.362, illustration. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Minosse. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Large, cup-shaped flower; colour deep violet, with some small and lighter coloured petals in the centre, resembling a velvet rose. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence.

Mino-tsubaki. (Mino's Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki:* Red splashed white. Large, full double. Synonyms: 'Akasaka-futae', 'Akasaka', 'Asane-no-toko' in 1630, Sakuden *Hakuchishû.* (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Minotuke. *Gardeners' Chronicle,* Oct. 1974, p.561. "Award of Merit", from RHS. Orthographic error for **Mine-o-Tuke.**

Mi-no-wa. (Ring of Beauty). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.252 with colour photo; English translation p.177. Small, pale pink, sake cup-shaped single, round petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth, somewhat weak. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and released by Mamoru Naitô in 1997. From Aichi Prefecture.

Minsi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.121. Chinese synonym for **Ming Temple.**

Minsure. *(C.japonica)* Robinson, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.69: Red, anemone form with some white petals in the centre. Originated in USA by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery, Georgia.

Minuata Violacea. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.6. Orthographic error for 'Miniata Violacea', synonym for **Miniata Superba.**

Minuet. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, 600 *Varieties of Camellia:* White with pink variegation. Originated in USA.

Minuet (Washburn). *(C.hiemalis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.203, Reg. No.497, invalidly as 'Minuet': A 3 year old seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by Majorie Washburn, Port Arthur, Texas, USA., from seed of **Shishigashira.** Growth habit is average with mid-green leaves, 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm. The light pink, semi-double to peony form flowers are 6

cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 26-32 petals, up to 28 petaloids and yellow stamens. Flowers early.

Minuma-no-haru. (Minuma in Springtime), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.122, description, p.123, colour photo: Large to medium size, soft pink, single opening almost flat with 6-7 large, broad, overlapping petals with waved and crimped margins and central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and gold anthers. Leaves elliptic to oblanceolate, dark green, apices blunt acute. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Minuta. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, Oct.1834, *Revue Horticole*, p.508-509. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.98, 129: Flower, 5 cm across, 8 rows, bright, cherry red, arranged in a perfect rose shape, regular, petals imbricated ... those in the centre, irregular, of vivid red. Originated in Belgium. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 43. Orthographic error: 'Minutae'.

Minuta Alterna. (*C.japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Minuta Red. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p. 158: Semi-double, dark rose-red. Originated in England.

Minute. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.87: Light pink, miniature, formal double. Compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Wheeler Bros Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA.

Minutae. Harrison. ed., 1844, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.118. Orthographic error for **Minuta.**

Minutta. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.6: Pink variegated with white. Originated in Italy.

Mi-odoroki. (Surprising Sight), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26. Different reading of **Kenkyô.** See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, p.210, pl.515. Different reading: 'Mite-odoroki'.

Miotsukushi. (Serving the Soul), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #215; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* The corolla is thick and white, variegated with a red splashed pattern. Double, large flowers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mira. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.10. Whiting, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (45):743, 744. Orthographic error for **Mirra.**

Mira d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa. Synonym for **Mirra.**

Mira Vera. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Synonym for **Mirra.**

Mirabilis. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue des plantes la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.22. No description. Synonym: 'Mirabilis Flore Plena'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mirabilis Flore Plena. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani as 'Mirabilis Fl. Pl'. Synonym for **Mirabilis.**

Mirabilis Traversi. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.74. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Miracle Madge. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.73: White with occasional splotches of pink. Large, anemone form. Originated in USA by Miss P. Kennon, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Mirage. *(C.x williamsii)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.29, Reg. No.105: *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Moshio** seedling which first bloomed 1955. Leaves light green, 8

cm x 4cm. Flowers, semi-double, bright rose-red, yellow anther, white filaments, 11 cm across. Blooms early to late. Originated in New Zealand by Mr Les Jury.

Miraku. (Beautiful Pleasures). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.256 with colour photo; English translation p.180. Miniature, purplish red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, round petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, somewhat small and flat Upright growth. A cross between 'Inabayuri' and **Ichiraku.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1984, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Miranda. *(C.japonica)*, W. Rollisson & Sons, 1846, Catalogue No.11. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Miranda. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. No description. Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9: White with pink and crimson stripes and blotches, Quite double, petals well formed and regular, nearly to the centre. Orthographic error: 'Mirandia'. A Camden Park seedling, originated by Sir William Macarthur, NSW, Australia.

Miranda Rosea. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.7. Morren & Vos Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Mirenda Rosea.**

Mirandia. Nairn & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1906. Orthographic error for **Miranda.**

Mirlandica. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.101, 1847, p.17. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Mirandy. *(C.hiemalis), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.242, Reg. No.744: (SCCS.No.62-9). Female parent **Shishigashira,** male parent unknown. Rose-pink with white overtones. Semi-double with yellow stamens. Diameter 7.5 cm, depth 5 cm. First bloomed 1955. Flowers early. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Miren. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for Feather's *C.x williamsii* **Infatuation.**

Mirenda. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Scarlet red. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mirenda Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. No description. 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV: Of Belgium origin, this Camellia has rather large blossoms of rich rose colour; exterior petals are convex, outspread; the following ones are upright, more compact at the centre, forming a close, rounded heart. Orthographic error: 'Miranda Rosea'.

Miriam Harrison. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Miriam Homeyer. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.239, Reg. No.1375: A 10 year old hybrid of *C.reticulata* **Dataohong** x **Trewithen Pink,** that first bloomed 1971. Originated by Dr W.R Homeyer, Macon, Geogia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 8 cm wide. The semi-double to peony form bloom, is glowing, lavender pink, RHS Fan Red Group, 54A-B-C with 25-27 petals, occasional petaloids, yellow anthers and white to pink filaments. Size is 14 cm across x 8 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Miriam Homeyer Variegated.**

Miriam Homeyer Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), Cannon, 1981, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.1 as 'Miriam Homeyer Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Miriam Homeyer** - Lavender pink and white. Originated in USA.

Miriam Stevenson. (*C.japonica*), Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.5: Our seedling, 205-50, is an exquisite bloom of rare beauty. It is semi-double and a most beautiful shade of pink. This soft, blush pink has drawn attention by all who have seen it in bloom. Listed as 'Miriam Stevenson'- Miss Universe. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.339,

Reg. No.226: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Geogia, USA, that first flowered 1950. Plant growth is upright and average with heavily textured, dark green leaves, oval, cuspidate and serrate, 10 cm x 5 cm. Flower buds are long pointed and light green. The light blush pink flowers, 10-12.5 cm across, are semi-double to incomplete double with 10-15 petals and petaloids. In some flowers stamens are central; in others they are in fascicles, mixed with twisted petals and petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Miriam Stevenson Variegated.**

Miriam Stevenson Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.81 as 'Miriam Stevenson Var.': A virus variegated form of **Miriam Stevenson** - Blush pink and white. Originated in USA.

Mirra. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.134: Leaves of various forms, small and large, some round-oval, short acuminate; others recurved, well serrate, deep green; bud large, oblong, with green scales. Flower is over 9 cm across, double, cherry-red with a touch of carmine; exterior petals in the first row, are turned back to form a cup, imbricated with little regularity; those at the centre are small, long, upstanding, unequal, a few forming a rose-bud centre. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic error: 'Mira'. Synonyms: 'Mira Vera', 'Mira d'Italie', 'Myrrhe'.

Mirror of Age. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.159: Pale, cherry colour, peony form. Originated in USA.

Mirror of Justice. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Quarterly*, 1955, vol. 11, No.4: White to pink, marked deeper pink. Medium sized semi-double to anemone form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Baker.

Mirtifolia Rosea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Myrtifolia Rosea', synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Mirtifolia Alba. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Myrtifolia Alba', synonym for **Circe.**

Mirtyfolia Rosea Odorata. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Myrtifolia Rosea Odorata', synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Misan. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #128; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium large, pure red flower, mixed with white spots in a splashed pattern. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings : 'Miyama', 'Kensan'. Synonyms: 'Kyô-tsubaki', 'Hokutô', 'Oguruma'.

Misasaki. (Uncertain), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #43: White double flower, medium size. Like a Chinese Bell-flower. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Misazagi', 'Misasagi', in Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. (Believed extinct.)

Misazagi. Different reading for **Misasaki.**

Mischief. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.73: White, sometimes with a narrow stripe of pink. Large semi-double. Originated in USA by the Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida.

Misen. (Thousands of Beauties). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.250 with colour photo; English translation p.175. Large, peach red, formal double, round petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat elliptic, medium size, somewhat flat, plicate. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between *C.x williamsii* **Tulip Time** and *C.japonica* **Miyakodori.** Originated and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982. From Okayama Prefecture.

Mishima. (Island Name), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki,* No.23, p.35: Flower colour, pale pink, small campanulate single with a compact stamen cylinder. Mid-season flowering. Leaves small. Good for Chabana (Tea ceremony). The name is taken from the fact that Ômishima was origi-

nally called "Mishima". Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.109, colour photo. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.249 with colour photo; English translation p.174. An old tree designated as a protected plant is growing in Ômishima Town. Named and released by Toshihiro Murakami around 1980.

Mishô. (The Seedling), *(C.japonica), Chinzu Byôbu* (Latter 17th Century), owned by Hirayama, Toku'o. No description. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mishô. (Smile), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.145 as 'Misyô. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, pp.40, 42-44, for botanical drawings, colour photo and description; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.489, p.189, description, p.363: Very small, campanulate, irregular, soft pink single, occasionally with white spots, with 5 petals, each of a different size, and a central stamen group with yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves, small, lightish green, elliptic, caudate, venation prominent, fine, shallow serrations. Originated in Doichô, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named by Yasuzô Kawabata in 1968, released by Osamu Suzuka. See colour photo: Tsutomu Suzuki, 1984, *Chabana Goyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki*, p.64. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.234. Different readings: 'Bishô', 'Misyô'. Synonym: 'Iso-seiôbo'.

Mishô-an. (Mishô Hermitage), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.94, 95, colour photo and description as 'Mishôan': Medium to large size, pale peach pink, cup-shaped single with 5 broad, overlapping, emarginate petals and a broad, central stamen cylinder, pale yellow. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves shining, deep green, broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A seedling of **Sekido-tarô'an,** which it resembles. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.249 with colour photo; English translation p.175. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1968. From Aichi Prefecture.

Mishô-shirofu. (White Margined Seedling), *(C.japonica)*, Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kogami:* White variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Misoka. (Last day of the month), *(C.x vernalis)*, Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15. Large size. White spots on red ground. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Mitoka'

Misome. (Not Dyed), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, single, white ground, shaded to light red at petal margins and reverses. Early blooming. The original tree is growing in Kumamoto City, Japan. Designated as a Higo by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1968.

Misono. (Beautiful Garden), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.249: White whorls on peach pink ground. Medium sized campanulate single with cylindrical stamen column. Mid-season flowering. Leaves ovate, medium size, mid-green. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown, originated and released by Kiraku Sakuragi in 1973.

Misono. Seibundo Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.201. Original name for **Ichibanhoshi.**

Miss Abby Wilder. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.275. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Miss Adelaide Cambell's Hybrid. *Floricultural Cabinet*, 1835. Synonym for **Adelaideae.**

Miss Adeline. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.216, Reg. No.1431: A small to medium white with varying width, pale pink stripes, petals crinkled towards the centre, semi-double. A 10 year old seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Donation**, that first bloomed 1972. Originated in USA by F.F. Becker II, Brookhaven, Mississippi, USA. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is white with 36-38 petals, 3-4 large, crinkled petaloids. Size is 7.5

cm across x 2.7 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 8cm x 5cm.

Miss Aiken. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976. p.162: A 14 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by G.M. Owens, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3 cm. The 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) type bloom is light pink with 21 petals, yellow anthers and crimson filaments. Average size 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Petals slightly notched, faint stripes on lighter petals. Petals are hose-in-hose like 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**). Blooms early to mid-season.

Miss America. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.61: Rose-pink. Large, semi-double, sometimes with intermixed stamens and petaloids. Vigorous, upright growth, Blooms midseason. Originated in USA by Davis.

Miss Anaheim. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.73: Soft pink, medium to large, semi-double to loose, peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Miss Anne Marie Hovey. Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.37. Orthographic error for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Miss Annemarie Hovey. Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.273. Orthographic error for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Miss Annette. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.87: Deep pink. Large, semi-double with upright petals. Upright, spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Miss Arcadia. *(C.reticulata x C.sasanqua)* Withers, 1979 ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.71, p.9: A cross between *C.reticulata* **Mouchang** and *C.sasanqua* **Bonanza** by Meyer Piet, California, USA. Synonym for **Arcadia.**

Miss Auburn. *(C.sasanqua),* Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1941: Large single flower of deep rose, shading into a lighter coloured centre. Size 7-7.5 cm across. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex blunt, recurved, margins coarsely serrate. Originated by T. Dodd, Semmes Nursery Alabama, USA.

Miss Audrey Hopfer. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.29. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Miss Baba. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.19. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Miss Bakersfield. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.176, Reg. No.1854: A large, bright red, peony form *C.japonica* (**Kramer's Supreme** x **All American**) seedling that blooms midseason to late, originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Flower size, 11 cm across x 8 cm. deep with 50-60 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm. long x 5 cm wide. Sport: **Miss Bakersfield Variegated.**

Miss Bakersfield Variegated. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.176, Reg. No.1855 as 'Miss Bakersfield Var.': A virus variegated form of **Miss Bakersfield** - Bright red blotched white. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA.

Miss Baoa. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.22: Very large, peony form, white with some petals completely red. Originated in Italy by Ugoni.

Miss Baskerville Gregg. *(C.japonica),* D, R. 1868, *Florist and Pomologist*, 3rd. ser. 1:70, 71: White flowers, slightly flaked with rose. Originated in England at Withington Hall Gardens, Cheshire. See: *The Gardener*, 1868, p.134 as 'Miss Baskerville'.

Miss. Beauty. Gentry, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26. Abbreviation for **Mississippi Beauty.**

Miss. Beauty Red. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26. Abbreviation for **Mississippi Beauty Red.**

Miss. Beauty Variegated. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26 as 'Miss. Beauty Var'. Abbreviation for **Mississippi Beauty Variegated.**

Miss. Beauty White. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26. Abbreviation for **Mississippi Beauty White.**

Miss Bess. (*C.x williamsii*), Gentry, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4. No description. SCCS, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.141: Light pink. Medium, anemone form to semi-double. Medium growth. Mid-season to late bloomong. A hyrid seedling originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA from *C.x williamsii* **Donation** x *C.japonica* **J.J. Pringle Smith** about 1970.

Miss Bessie Beville. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.170, Reg. No.1602: A medium amaranth rose, shading to phlox pink with spirea red veining, formal double, *C.japonica* (**Marie Bracey** x **Mark Alan**), early to late blooming. Originated by W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The 14 year old seedling bloomed for the first time 1976. Flower size, 8 cm across x 2-2.5 cm. deep with 103 petals. Unique colouring, lighter shades of pink early in the season, becoming deeper as season advances, with lavender veining. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Beiweili Xiaojie', changed from 'Beiwei Xiaojie' and 'Beivili Xiaojie'.

Miss Betty. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium to large, white- variegated, incomplete-double (anemone form), 8-10.5 cm across. The colour is white variegated with crimson and blush pink. There are 28 petals. Stamens intermix with petaloids. Flower buds are large, round and almost white. Leaves lanceolate, dark green, margins holly-like serrations on a compact, pendulous plant. Originated by Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, USA from chance seed. First bloomed 1950. Reg. No.139, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954. Sports: **Miss Betty Pink, Miss Betty Red.**

Miss Betty Pink. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.81: Blush pink sport of **Miss Betty.** Originated in USA by E. Councilman, El Monte, California.

Miss Betty Red. *(C.japonica).* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.81: Crimson sport of **Miss Betty.** Originated by E. Councilman, El Monte, California, USA.

Miss Biloxi. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Quarterly*, 1956, vol.11, No.4: White. Medium, rose form double to peony form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by R.H. Brodie, Biloxi, Mississippi, USA.

Miss California. *(C.japonica)*, River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. p.9. No description. Originated in USA.

Miss Charleston. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.222, Reg. No.659: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Bill McGill, Adams Run, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm. long x 7 cm. wide. The rich red flowers with yellow stamens are semi-double to peony form, 15 cin across x 7.5 cm deep with 30-60 petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Miss Charleston Variegated.** See colour photo, back page, ACS., 1962, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.4. Received the RHS "Award of Merit" 4th May 1988. See coloured illustration, p.149, David Joyce, ed., 1988, *The Chelsea Year*. Chinese synonym: 'Chalisidun Xiaojie'.

Miss Charleston Special. Bob Wine's Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.3. Synonym for **Miss Charleston Variegated.**

Miss Charleston Variegata. Hillebrand Catalogue, 1976. Invalid as it is part latin. See **Miss Charleston Variegated.**

Miss Charleston Variegated. *(C.japonica),* True's Camellias, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.4, p.33 as 'Miss Charleston Var'. No description. Pyron, 1964, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.69, black and white photo: **Miss Charleston** has sported a variegated form with most of the red colour confined to the lower half of the petals. A virus variegated form of **Miss Charleston.** Originated in USA. See colour photo facing p.47, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983. Synonym: 'Miss Charleston Special'. Invalid orthography: 'Miss Charleston Variegata'. Chinese synonym 'Xin Chalisidun Xiaojie'.

Miss Clare. *(C.x williamsii),* Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.121: *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* 'Lady Clare', (**Akashigata**) seedling. Originated by Les Jury, New Zealand. No valid listing located.

Miss Clemson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.103: Cherry-red. Small, formal double. Medium growth. Late blooming. Originated by W.C. Bowen, Clemson, South Carolina, USA.

Miss Dallas. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.176, Reg. No.1849: A very large, pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**) that blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Flower size, 15 cm. across x 6 cm. deep. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Miss Dennison. *(C.japonica),* Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. No decription. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Miss Dora McCarter. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Medium sized, slightly cupped single. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Fernandina, Florida.

Miss Dorah. *(C.japonica),* Giles Nurseries Catalogue, ca.1930. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Miss Dot. *(C.japonica),* Sewell. 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.50: The seedling **Miss Dot** is reputedly similar to **Lila Rosa** in one of its forms, though a superior flower. Raised by Mr W. Turner Davis, Madison, Florida, USA. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.61: Pink. Large, peony form.

Miss Ed. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.290. Reg. No.314: A chance seedling, originated by Mrs T.K. McKnight, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1954. Plant growth is upright and rapid. Colour is light pink with deeper pink and lavender tints. There are 30-36, wavy, notched petals, 6-10 small petals and 6-18 short stamens showing when the flower is fully open. Blooms are 5-7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Early flowering. Received the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award in 1964. Chinese synonyms: 'Dexiaojie', 'Aide Xiaojie'.

Miss Elphinstone's. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus.* Synonym for **Elphinstoniana.**

Miss E. Manning. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Abbreviation for **Miss Emily Manning.**

Miss Emily Manning. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.) Abbreviation: 'Miss E. Manning'.

Miss Emma Ladd. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic variant for 'Emma Ladd', synonym for **Rose and Snow.**

Miss Ethel. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2616. A 23 year old seedling which first flowered in 1986. Discovered by Sen. George Hooks, Americus, Ga., USA. The 10 cm across, rose form double flower is soft pink/white flush with a special fluorescence, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers profusely. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.94, colour photo p.c3. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 10.8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Miss Fayetteville. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1991, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.79, Reg. No.2211, colour photo between pp.80-81: Large, medium pink, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel Jr, Suffolk, Virginia, USA. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1971. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 45-50 petals and petaloids. Growth upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Miss Fort Walton Beach. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.70, colour photo p.73 as 'Miss Ft. Walton Beach', Reg. No.2278: A medium sized, rose pink, peony to rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Ed and June Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1990. Average flower size is 8-10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 12 petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Abbreviation 'Miss Ft. Walton Beach'.

Miss Frankie. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.2: Soft pink. Medium to large, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook,* pp.27, 28: Amongst the seedlings released by the Nuccios is **Miss Frankie** (#515), named, at the request of Judge Solomon, in memory of his wife. The flowers are very large, clear salmon pink, semi-double with large petals and showy, gold stamens. A vigorous, upright grower that blooms in mid-season. This variety at its best is truly spectacular. Sports: **Miss Frankie Red, Miss Frankie Variegated.**

Miss Frankie Red. *(C.japonica),* Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960: Solid red sport of **Miss Frankie.** Originated in USA.

Miss Frankie Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Miss Frankie Var'. A virus variegated form of **Miss Frankie Red** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Miss Ft. Walton Beach. ACS 1993 *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.3, p.37. Abbreviation for **Miss Fort Walton Beach.**

Miss Georgia. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Variegated, pink, single, Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.324, Reg. No.176: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA, which first bloomed 1951. Plant growth is compact and rapid with medium, rounded, light green leaves. Flowers are single with 5 petals and two petaloids, 6-7 cm across. Colour, light pink with white edges. Flowers mid-season.

Miss Gladstone. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle 1875, *Botanic Papers,* p.26: Rose-pink. Large, formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Australia by Guilfoyle.

Miss Gladys. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2680; A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. Originated by Gladys Weinspach, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 12.7 cm diameter, pale pink, rose form double flower has cupped petals. Plant is upright and flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.62 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5.7 cm.

Miss Glegg. *(C.japonica),* G.W. Johnson & R.Hogg, 1873, *The Journal of Horticulture…,* vol.XXIX, New Series, p.201. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Miss Gracie. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1956, *Camellian*, vol.VII. No description. Originated in USA.

Miss Grinley Manning. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanical Papers*, p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Miss Gunnell. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.56. Orthographic variant for 'Mistress Gunnell', synonym for **Mrs Gunnell.**

Miss Henni. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2673. A chance seedling that first flowered 1946. Propagated by John Grimm, Metairie, La., USA. The 4.5 cm diameter, dark rose to violet rose, formal double flower has heavy petal texture. Plant is upright with slow growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.63 with colour photo; Leaf and bloom descriptions given are incorrect.

Miss Hollywood. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.61: Light pink speckled with occasional, narrow stripes of darker pink. Medium sized, formal double. Medium, compact growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by Carter.

Miss Houston. *(C.reticulata* hybr.*), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.176, Reg. No.1850: A very large, pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**), that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Flower size, 15.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green serrated leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. Chinese synonym 'Haosidun Xiaojie'.

Miss Idah. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.180, Reg. No.1932: A medium, blush pink, semi-double to formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average size, 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 24 petals and 6 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm.

Miss Ima. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.159. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Miss Irma. *(C.japonica),* Walter Allan Catalogue, 1948-1949. No description. Originated in USA.

Miss Jennie. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.163, Reg. No.1867: A large, peach pink outer petals to almost white towards the centre, rose form double, *C.hybrid* (**Brigadoon** x **El Dorado**), early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by T.E. Lundy, Pensacola, Florida. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1977. Flower size. 9.5 cm. across x 5 cm. deep with 64 petals and yellow stamens. Plant growth is spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 12 cm. x 4.5 cm.

Miss Keiko. *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.145, colour photo, p.249, description: Medium sized, single to semi-double, 6-9 petals, notched or irregular at the apex, faintest, white blush; compact, central stamen column, yellow anthers, pale, creamy white filaments. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, finely serrate. A seedling of **Akebono** originated in Kansai area, Japan. Different reading: 'Misu Keiko'. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.249 with colour photo; English translation p.175. Stated to be a natural seedling bought at a nursery in Osaka, named by Kiyoshi Tarumoto, released by Mineko Itami.

Miss Knox. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Shepherd & Co Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37: White striped carmine. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Miss Lakeland. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No.2643; A chance seedling that first flowered 1980. Originated by Mrs Helen McDowell, Lakeland, Fla, USA, and propagated by Shirah's Camellia Nursery. The 5.7 cm diameter flower is rose form to formal double, with red striping on a pink background. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.45, colour photo p.C6; Plant is upright with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Miss Leila. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1755: A large, white with rose stripes, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Flower size, 12 cm. across x 3.8 cm deep, with 23 petals and 6 petaloids and rabbit ears, yellow anthers. Plant growth is dense and medium with light green leaves, 7.5 cm. long x 3.8 cm. wide.

Miss Lillian. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2562. A formal double chance seedling, creamy white with petals bordered in pink. Plant is vigorous with upright growth, and flowers mid-season. Originated by Clarence Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.96, colour photo p.c15. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Flowers measure 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 132 petals. Dark green leaves are 5 cm long.

Miss Lillias. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.238, Reg. No.1335: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1970. Originated in USA by D.C. Strother, Massee Lane, Georgia. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with light green leaves, 7 cm x 2 cm. The semi-double, 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) style, bloom is moderate to strong pink. Size 7 cm. across x 4.5 cm. deep with 30 petals and 2 to 3 petaloids, with yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. Blooms mid-season to late.

Miss Louisiana. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.159. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Miss Lu-Ann. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.48, Reg. No.1128: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated in USA by Dennis Videll, Memphis, Tennessee. Plant growth is vigorous. open and upright with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The flower is 14.5 cm. across x 7 cm. deep, heavy petalled, semi-double, colour clear coral red and variegated by grafting, with 34-36 wavy petals that stand apart and 4 erect inner ones. It has a circle of 120-130 stamens with pink filaments and golden anthers. Inside this circle is a cluster of 4-6 large and 6-8 smaller petaloids, which are twisted and notched and extend above the stamens. Blooms mid-season. Synonym: 'Miss Lu-Ann Variegated'.

Miss Lu-Ann Variegated. Gentry, 1972. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4 as 'Miss Lu-Ann Var'. Synonym for **Miss Lu-Ann.**

Miss Lucy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.162-163, Reg. No.1397: A 12 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1972. Originated by Dr T.E. Lundy, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 10 cm. x 4.5 cm. The formal double type bloom is light pink flecked rose, 11-14 petals, 7 cm. across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Miss Lyla. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.87: White marked pink. Large, semi-double to rose form double. with swirled, fluted petals and creped centre petals with white filaments. Slow, open, spreading growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Judge Solomon.

Miss Mandie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.134. Reg. No.998: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by Neal Cox. Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm. long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to full peony form bloom, similar to **Tomorrow,** is

13-15 cm across. Deep red with golden anthers and white filaments. Broad guard petals, slightly crinkled, with twisted and curled petals interspersed with stamens forming a deep centre. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Miss Mandie Supreme.** Chinese synonym 'Mandi Xiaojie'.

Miss Mandie Supreme. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.167, Reg. No.1097: A virus variegated form of **Miss Mandie** - Red heavily variegated white. Originated by Neal Cox, Georgetown South Carolina, USA. See colour photo, pl.117, p.61, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, Vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Chaoji Mandi Xiaojie'.

Miss Mary. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1954, Introduction List: A full double, 7.5 cm across. Base of bloom has 4 rows of blush pink petals, cupped and slightly V'ed, from which extends from its centre, a few pinkish white petaloids and a few stamens tipped primuline yellow. The blossom also has a tightly cupped, rosebud-like centre. When opened one can see a group of white stamens, tipped wax yellow. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Miss McKennon. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.12. No description. Originated in USA.

Miss Middleton. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.68: Pink and white, profusely moired. Very large, semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA at the Middleton Gardens.

Miss Minie Merrith. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.52. Orthographic error for **Miss Minnie Merritt.**

Miss Minnie Merrit. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias at Oporto*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Miss Minnie Merritt.**

Miss Minnie Meret. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Miss Minnie Merritt.**

Miss Minnie Merritt. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Catalogue, 1873, p.38. No desription. André, 1874, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.XXI, pl.185, p.153: Foliage pendant, sharply acuminate; flowers large and superbly imbricated, petals well separated, orbiculate, reflexed; those at the centre, raised, micronate, the outer petals with small notches. The colour is a soft, salmon pink, recalling the variety 'Jubilee', deepening to the centre, white edged and covered by fine, longitudinal stripes of rose. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Miss Minnie Merrit', 'Miss Minnie Meret', 'Miss Minnie Moret', 'Miss Minie Merrith'.

Miss Minnie Moret. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Miss Minnie Merritt.**

Miss Mollie. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White with delicate pink tracing. Medium, formal double. Originated in USA by W.L. Ritchie, Milledgeville, Georgia.

Miss Moore. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Miss Mort. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19: Rose-red outer petals and soft pink centre petals. Medium sized, formal double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Australia by M. Guilfoyle, Double Bay, N.SW. Orthographic errors: 'Mrs Mort', 'Miss Most'.

Miss Most. Eastwoodhill Arboretum, 1982, *A List of Trees, Shrubs and Climbers*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Miss Mort.**

Miss Muffet. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.242, Reg. No.705: (SCCS.No.62-41). A rose-red miniature japonica; originated as a chance seedling by Estelle Lindsly, San Diego,

California, USA. First bloomed 1958 at 7 years. Flowers are 4-5 cm across, blooming early to late on an upright, vigorous, compact plant.

Miss Murray. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26. No description. Newman Nursery Catalogue, 1886, pp.116-119: Fine shape, hardy. Lovely pink. Originated by Guilfoyle, Double Bay, N.S.W., Australia. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Murray'.

Miss Nora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Mrs C. Henry Cohen.**

Miss Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Miss Olga. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.167, Reg. No.1095: A chance japonica seedling, originated by J.R. Anderson, Apopka, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium with small, dark green leaves. The bloom is a very deep red, shading to a smoky purple. Almost a miniature. Blooms early to mid-season.

Miss Ollie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.216, Reg. No.1416: A medium white, semi-double. An 18 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by W.F. Freshwater, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. The semi-double, 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) type, bloom has 12 petals and 2-3 petaloids with bright yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. Size 8 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth is spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Miss Orlando. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.242, Reg. No.755: A 7 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1960; originated by W.H. Veo, Orlando, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with light green leaves, 10 cm x 2.5 cm. The formal double flowers, 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, are blush pink, striped rose, with 80 petals. The petals curve in like **Lalla Rookh.**

Miss Pasadena. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Clear pink. Large, anemone form. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Imported by the Star Nursery, California from Japan, as an unnamed variety. Synonym: 'Sally Huested'. See black and white photo, p.241, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Miss Penderlea. *(C.sasanqua)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.5. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.203, Reg. No.471: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1950, propagated by Robbins Nursery, Willard, North Carolina, USA - Originator unknown. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 2.9 cm. The 8 petalled flower is white with coral pink margins and yellow stamens, 7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Early flowering.

Miss Penny Smith. Valdosta Nursery Nov.1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.19. Orthographic error for **Penny Smith.**

Miss Percival. *(C.japonica)*, Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.215. Originated Buist, USA. Large flowers, pure white, very fine in bud, not fully double, foliage dark shinig green. Orthographic error 'Mrs Percival'.

Miss Price. Findlay, 1968, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.20. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Miss Rebecca. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS, 1983, Adelaide Plains Branch, South Australia, *Newletter;* ACS., 1986, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.93, Reg. No.1992: A very large, red, rose form double chance *C.reticulata* seedling of 'Purple Gown', (**Zipao**), originated by E. Kettle, Victoria, Australia that flowers mid-season to late. First bloomed 1968. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves. Chinese synonym 'Libeika Xiaojie'.

Miss Rosa. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.128: A vigorous shrub, leaves oval, 10 cm x 6 cm, acuminate, strongly serrate, thick, prominently veined; buds numerous and pointed. Flower, 6.5 cm across, semi-double, cherry-red; exterior petals 8-10, very broad; those of the centre, small, depressed and arranged in spirals. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Miss Rose'.

Miss Rose. *Catalogue des plantes la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.22. Orthographic error for **Miss Rosa.**

Miss Sacramento. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, 1949. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.50: Red. Large single with rounded, velvety petals. Unnamed camellia, imported from Japan to Sacramento and named there. For black and white photo see p.241, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Sport: **Capitol City.**

Miss Sally. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2619. A chance seedling, first flowered 2001. Originated by Capt. Doug Simon, Norfolk, Va., USA. The red, semi-double bloom is 15-16.5 cm across, with 26 fluted petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and a special fluorescence or sheen. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.94, colour photo p.c3. Plant is spreading with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Miss Santa Clara. *(C.reticulata)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.170, Reg. No.1687: A very large, hot pink with lavender tinge, semi-double, *C.reticulata* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Matt Talia, Santa Clara, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1975, size 13 cm across x 9 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid.

Miss Savannah. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, colour pl. and description: Large, light blush pink, semi-double, 10-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. The colour is almost white with a blush tinge, particularly on the underside of the outer petals. The 24-28 round petals are waved and stand more or less upright towards the centre where they become fluted. The stamen column is circular, filaments cream-yellow, anthers golden. Several petaloids, occasionally apple green, may be intermixed with the stamens. The bud is soft pink as it opens. Leaves mid-green, ovoid to lanceolate, 10 cm x 5 cm. Texture coarse and leathery with ends turned down and coarse serrations. Plant habit is vigorous, upright with heavy twigs. A seedling of unknown parentage planted by the Savannah Park and Tree Commission about 1942. First bloomed 1948.

Miss Short. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2469. A medium to large, pink with white border and dark stripes, semi-double chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Charles T. Elliott, Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1983. Average flower size is 10-11.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 18 petals, 2 petaloids, golden anthers and light pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Miss Susanna Thompson's. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum et Fructiceum Botannicum*, p.389: Synonym for **Susanna.**

Miss Tinytot Princess. *(C.x williamsii)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.109, Reg. No.1546: A miniature, light pink, formal double *C.hybrid (C.japonica* **Dr Tinsley** x *C.saluenensis)*, originated by Kramers Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Mid-season blooms. Orthographic error: 'Tiny Tot Princess'.

Miss Tulare. *(C.reticulata)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.239, Reg. No.1366: An 8 year old reticulata chance seedling that first bloomed 1973. Originated by M.W. Abramson, Tulare,

California, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 12.5 cm. x 7.5 cm. The rose form double, opening to full peony form is bright red to rose-red with 50 petals and yellow anthers. Flower size, 12-13 cm across x 8-10 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. This was originally incorrectly stated to be a *C.japonica.* This was corrected on p.163 of the 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook.* It is a seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). Received the "Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award" for 1979. For colour photos see: p.161, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias;* front cover *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XII, No.8, 1982; front cover, SCCS, 1977, *The Camellia Review*, vol.38, No.5. Sport: Miss Tulare Variegated. Chinese synonym: 'Talier Xioajie'.

Miss Tulare Variegated. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.217, Reg. No.1419, with colour photo facing p.50 as 'Miss Tulare Var.': A virus variegated form of **Miss Tulare** - A very large bright red, blotched white in varying degrees. Originated by M.W. Abramson, Tulare, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Xintalier Xiaojie'.

Miss Ubaldi. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.114. Orthographic error for **Mistress Uboldi.**

Miss Universe. *(C.japonica),* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1960. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.227, Reg. No.520: A 9 year old seedling of 'Purity', (**Shiragiku**), that first bloomed 1951. Originated by August Kramer, Upland, California, USA. Growth habit is vigorous, dense, erect and branching with oval, light green leaves, 11 cm x 4.5 cm. The white, incomplete double to rose form to peony form flower, has yellow stamens and is 11 cm across x 5.3 cm deep with 46, silky textured petals. The flower centre is an upright group of petaloids intermixed with stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. See colour photo, front page, SCCS, 1962, *The Camellia Review*, vol.23, No.4.

Miss Western Hills. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.13, Reg. No.441. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Tama-no-ura,** which first flowered in 1998. The flower is of peony to anemone form, 11 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep, with 35 petals, and 35 petaloids which hide the stamens. The colour shades attractively from a medium pink (RHS.CC.55C) in the outer part of the flower to a light creamy pink (RHS.CC.27C) at the centre. The plant is floriferous, and the flowers are lightly scented. The rapid-growing bush is upright, of medium density, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Misses Dent. Reimer, 1969, *American CamelliaYearbook*, p.109. Abbreviation for **The Misses Dent.**

Missima. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Synonym for 'Variabilis' as 'Horkan'.

Missima (West Coast). Griffiths and Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, p.9. Synonym for 'Variabilis' as 'Horkan'.

Mission Bell. Bonnell's Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Orthographic error for **Mission Bells**.

Mission Bells. *(C.japonica),* Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, ca.1934: Carmine. Medium sized single. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at the Coolidge Rare Plants Gardens, California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Mission Bell'.

Mission Dolores. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970. p.167, Reg. No.1079: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962, originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with small, light green leaves. The formal double bloom is deep pink, 11 cm across x 8 cm deep with 30 petals. Late blooming.

Mississippi Beauty. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.63, Reg. No.286: This is an 8 year old seedling of **White Empress** that first flowered 1952. Originated by C.L. Chiles,

Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is average and slow. Flower buds, round and light green. The flowers are white with pink blotches, 11-12.5 cm across with 24-32 petals. The form varies from semi-double to incomplete double with petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Miss. Beauty'. Sports: Mis**sissippi Beauty Pink, Mississippi Beauty Red, Mississippi Beauty White.**

Mississippi Beauty Pink. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1 as 'Miss. Beauty Pink'. A solid pink mutant of **Mississippi Beauty.** Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Miss. Beauty Pink'.

Mississippi Beauty Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74: A red sport of **Mississippi Beauty.** Flower form and plant habit identical to parent. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Miss. Beauty Red'. Sport: **Mississippi Beauty Variegated.**

Mississippi Beauty Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26 as 'Miss. Beauty Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mississippi Beauty Red** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Miss. Beauty Var.'.

Mississippi Beauty White. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966: A white mutant of **Mississippi Beauty.** Flower form and plant habit identical to parent. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Miss. Beauty White'.

Mississippi Hastie. Rubel Jr., 1940, *Florist's Review*, 86(2236): 26. Abbreviation for 'Mississippi Wm. S. Hastie', synonym for **C.M. Hovey** as 'Colonel Firey'.

Mississippi Wm. S. Hastie. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. p.25. Synonym for **C.M. Hovey** as 'Colonel Firey'.

Mississipian. *(C.japonica),* Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956. No description. Originated in USA.

Misstriss Aby Wilder. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Misstriss Cataneo. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Mistress Cattaneo.**

Misstriss Gunnel. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Gunnell.**

Misstriss Uboldi. Medici Spada. 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Mistress Uboldi.**

Mista Alba. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mist Sleeve. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Synonym for **Kasumi-no-sode.**

Mister George. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.173, Reg. No.1267: A 10 year old japonica seedling; originated by Mrs Walter McEachern, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and rapid in rate with mid-green leaves, 7.5 cm x 1.5 cm. wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is rose-pink. It measures 12.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 35 petals and 50 petaloids, white filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms early to late.

Mister John. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.11. No decription. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.95: Blush pink. Large, semi-double. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Mr John'.

Mister Sam. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.242, Reg. No.760: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Thomasville Nurseries Inc.,

Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, and of average denseness with dark green leaves 10 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double flower, similar to 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**), is soft, shell pink with golden anthers and white filaments. The bloom is 12.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 40 petals and 8 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo: ACS., 1965, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.3., inside back cover. Sport: **Mister Sam Variegated.**

Mister Sam Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.1, p.28, as 'Mr Sam Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mister Sam** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Mister Tim. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2770; Originated by Webb Hart, Carriere, Miss., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.116 with colour photo; A chance seedling, first flowered in 1998. The semi-double flower is 9.5 cm diameter x 3.8 cm deep, dark red, with 23 petals. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright plant of average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm. Late flowering.

Mister William. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.167, Reg. No.1084: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by Mrs D.F. Miller, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves of small size. The semidouble 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is rose-pink with deep yellow anthers and blush pink filaments. It measures 10 cm. across x 3.7 cm deep with 23 petals and 4 petaloids. Some blooms have white streaks in one or two petals. Blooms mid-season.

Misteri. *(C.japonica),* Baumann & Baumann Catalogue No.39, 1835 as Camellia J.W. 'Misterii', a waratah form. The flower is beautiful, well formed ... in colour, deep crimson. The outer petals are oblong, cordiform, convex and reflexed. The inner petals are smaller but similar, marked with small, white flecks.

Mistress Abby Wilder. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mistress Buchanan. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III as 'Mistriss Buchanan': This Camellia is of American origin, obtained from seed in New York, USA. Its blossoms of the largest size, 13 cm across, are composed of numerous, large, rounded or ovate petals, imbricated with perfection. At the centre they contract into a serried, tufted heart. Orthographic variants: 'Mistriss Buchanan', 'Mrs Buchanan'.

Mistress Caraccioli. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mistress Cope. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyéres....* p.246. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Cope.**

Mistress Catanica. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic variant for **Mistress Cattaneo.**

Mistress Cattaneo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:18. as 'Mistriss Cattaneo': Pale pink, formal double. Originated by Ulrich, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Mistress Catanica', 'Mrs Cattaneo', 'Mistriss Cataneo', 'Misstriss Cataneo', 'Mistriss Cattanea'.

Mistress Dombrain. J. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878-1879, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Dombrain.**

Mistress D'Ombrain. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Dombrain.**

Mistress Fell. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71: Brilliant pink ingrained metallic in some white petals. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic variant: 'Mistriss Fell'.

Mistress Gimble. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Orthographic variant for 'Mrs Gimble'.

Mistress Gunnell. André 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyére....* Orthographic variant for **Mrs Gunnell.**

Mistress Humboldt. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.56, as 'Mistriss Humboldt'. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Mistriss Umboldti', 'Mistriss Umboldt'. (Believed exinct).

Mistress Lurmann. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863, Supplement to Price List, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Lurmann.**

Mistress Percival. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Mrs Percival.**

Mistress Ubaldi. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.20. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.160. Orthographic error for **Mistress Uboldi.**

Mistress Uboldi. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:55, as 'Mistriss Uboldi': White, very full, 80 petals; petals very wide, centre ones, thick, greenish. Orthographic errors: 'Mistress Ubolti', 'Miss Ubolti', 'Mrs Ubaldi', 'Mistriss Ubaldi', 'Mistris Uboldi', 'Mistress Ubaldi', 'Mistriss Ubald', 'Mistriss Umboldt'. Orthographic variant: 'Mrs Uboldi'.

Mistress Uboldti. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.10. Orthographic error for **Mistress Uboldi.**

Mistris Uboldi. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Mistress Uboldi.**

Mistriss Abby Wilder. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mistriss Aby Wilder. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mistriss Alby Wilders. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.52. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mistriss Buchanan. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle lconographie*, Book XI, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Mistress Buchanan.**

Mistriss Cataneo. Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue, No.33, p.25. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, ca.1935. Orthographic error for **Mistress Cattaneo.**

Mistriss Cattanea. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.20. Orthographic error for **Mistress Catteneo.**

Mistriss Cattaneo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:18. Orthographic variant for **Mistress Cattaneo.**

Mistriss Cope. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857-1858, Catalogue, p.27. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.II. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Cope.**

Mistriss Dombrain. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue No.11, 1867-1868, p.44. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Dombrain.**

Mistriss Fell. Nutini Catalogue, 1969-1870. Orthographic variant for **Mistress Fell.**

Mistriss Gunell. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.12. André Leroy Nursery Catalogue, 1868, p.133. Orthographic error for **Mrs Gunnell.**

Mistriss Gunnel. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15. Orthographic error for **Mrs Gunnell.**

Mistriss Gunnell. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Gunnell.**

Mistress Humbolt. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.48. Orthographic variant for **Mistress Humbolt.**

Mistriss Sibil. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mistriss Ubald. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. Orthographic error for **Mistress Uboldi.**

Mistriss Ubaldi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:33. Orthographic error for **Mistress Uboldi.**

Mistriss Uboldi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:55. Orthographic variant for **Mistress Uboldi.**

Mistriss Umboldt Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for **Mistress Humboldt.**

Mistriss Umboldti. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.71. Orthographic error for **Mistress Humboldt.**

Misty. *(C.x williamsii)*, ACRS., 1986, *Camellia News*, No.99, p.22, Reg. No.340: Originated by Bill Hooper, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of **Wynne Rayner,** that first flowered 1979. This multi-layered semi-double, 9.5 cm across x 3.6 cm deep, white flower that blooms mid-season on an upright, spreading plant, fluted petals, stamens in a column. Leaves elliptic, apex acute, glossy green, shallow serrations, 8.5 cm long x 3.9 cm wide.

Misty Moon. *(C.sasanqua)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.170, Reg. No.1681: A small, light lavender pink, semidouble chance *C.sasanqua* seedling that first bloomed 1977, early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. Their #7702. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 3.8 cm. x 2 cm. Originally listed as a mutant, but corrected in ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42. No.1, p.17. Chinese synonym: 'Wuyue'.

Misty Morn. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982. vol.XII, No.7, p.52, Reg. No.187: A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mr & Mrs H. Peters, Tauranga, New Zealand. It first flowered, 1979 on a 10 year old plant. Leaves are dark green, 10 cm long x 4.3 cm wide. The formal double flower, 7.5 cm across x 3 cm deep has 55 petals; outer petals. pale pink on edges, fading to white towards the base. The inner petals are white and show a pale pink tinge. Outer petals rounded, inner more pointed. Blooms mid-season to late.

Misty Sunrise. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* 1970, vol.VI, No.7, p.32, Reg. No.47: A chance *C.japonica* seedling, originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand, that first flowered 1967. Plant habit is upright, dense and medium. The foliage is dark green. 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower is "sweet pea" type. with the 28 petals from primrose yellow on the hafts to deep red on the outer edges. The flower form is peony, 9 cm across x 7.5 cm deep.

Misu Keiko. Different reading for **Miss Keiko.**

Misu-no-uchi. (see below), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White splashed pink. Large. According to Satomi. 1958, the name means "The inside of a Bamboo Blind" and refers to ancient times when a bamboo blind was used to screen the seat of a sacred or holy person. Originated in Japan.

Misu-no-uchi. (Inside a Bamboo Blind), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.145, colour photo, p.249, description: Soft pink semi-double, with 13-15 petals, oblong, channelled, slightly notched; outer rows reflexed, inner semi-erect with a small, compact

stamen column, deep yellow anthers, white filaments. Late blooming. See colour photo, p.300, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Misu-no-uchi. (Inside a Bamboo Blind). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.249 with colour photo; English translation p.175. Large, palest pink, lotus-form semi-double. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, medium to large, margins curved outwards. Upright, vigorous growth. Collected by Chôka Adachi, named by him around 1960. From Tokyo.

Misuzu. (Sweet Voiced Bell), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.102, colour photo and description: Small size, pale peach pink. wide campanulate single of 5 ovate petals, overlapping. reflexed. and a central stamen column with white anthers, joined for the lower third. and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, broad-ovate to elliptic, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Seiichirô Sasai, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1978.

Misyô. Watanabe. 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki*, *Tokushû*, No.10, p.145. Different reading for **Mishô.** Synonym: 'Iso-seiôbo'.

Mitchell's White. *(C.japonica),* Fendig. 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Mitior. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.56. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Mitissa. *(C.japonica).* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* White. Incomplete double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.325, Reg. No.153: A seedling of unknown parents. originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Birmingham, Alabama, USA, which first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright and rapid. Flowers incomplete double, similar to **Nobilissima,** 11-12.5 cm. across. Colour white. Blooms mid-season.

Mitono. (Place Name). *(C.japonica),* Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en Catalogue, Kyôto, 1991-1992: Originated by Hiroshige Hayakawa, Aichi, Japan. Medium to large, cup-shaped single of light lavender pink, fading to white at the base. Leaves light green, similar to **Ballet Dancer,** of which is thought to be a seedling. Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1993-1994, *Seibu no Tsubaki:* Bright pink, fading to white at petal base. Single, cup-shaped. Blooms early.

Mitronessa Vera. Volonte Catalogue.1888, p.13. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson Vera.**

Mitronesson. *(C.japonica).* Van Houtte Catalogue. 1843-1844, 12:aa, as 'Metronesson': Globe-shaped. shell-like flower; Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.114. illustration: Originated by Burnier & David from seed obtained from Isola Bella. An irregular, complete double, 9-10 cm across, of intense rose colour. The flower consists of multiple petals, round-oval; the interior lightly margined, in multiple rows, those exterior, regular and somewhat convex, while the interior ones are small and in irregular tufts. Orthographic errors: 'Metronesson', 'Mitronessa', 'Metronessa', 'Metrone Son', 'Mitronessor', 'Metronessen'. Synonym: 'Mitronesson Nova'.

Mitronesson Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Synonym for **Mitronesson.**

Mitronesson Vera. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.22: Large, imbricated, transparent, shining red with broad white border. A Rovelli introduction. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.46: Imbricated; light transparent red with wide, white stripes. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV as 'Metronesson'(Vera): Of Italian origin, its blossoms of medium size, present, in their most numerous and small, rounded petals, the most regular imbrication; they are of a vivid pink colour, somewhat paler in the intermediate part, with numerous, wide, pure white bands which form multiple rays. Orthographic errors: 'Metronsson Vera', 'Matronesson Vera', 'Metronessa Vera'.

Mitronessor. Torsanlorenzo Nursery, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **Mitronesson.**

Mitsuhime. (Honey Princess), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.146, colour photo, p.250, description: Small, white, single, opening ball shaped with a solid, central stamen column. Leaves, broad-elliptic , glossy, dark green, prominent venation, apex, blunt acute, round base, shallow, obscure serrations. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo, p.15, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Mamoru Oda in 1975, named and released by Saburô Kumazawa.

Mitsuo. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, ca 1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mitt Carter. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.93, Reg. No.1994: A medium to large, blush pink single *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size is 8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm.

Mittie Golden. *(C.japonica),* Griffin, ed., 1956, *Camellian*, 3:22. No description. Originated in USA.

Mitsu-no-shina. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki*, *Tokushû*, No.10, p.145. Different reading for **San-no-shina.**

Mittu-no-shina. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.57. Different reading for **San-no-shina.**

Mitzi. *(C.japonica)*, Camelliana Nursery Catalogue, 1961-1962, p.1: Full semi-double with blooms varying from blush to soft pink, deep pink and rose, with occasional markings of deep red. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.88: Blush, through soft pink, deep pink to rose-pink, occasionally marked dark red. Medium sized, semi-double. Originated in USA at Camelliana.

Miu. (Beautiful Wings. *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.160 with colour photo; Very pale pink bordered peach red. Large formal double, outer petals slightly reflexed, inner petals upstanding. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, somewhat large. Upright to spreading growth. A cross of **Prima Ballerina** x 'Princess Masako' (**Masakohime**), named and released by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan in 2003.

Miura-kazaguruma. (Miura Windmill), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.395, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, light red, spiral-shaped, formal double with 5 spiral arms like a windmill shape, and pointed petals with a touch of white at the point. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Originated by Miura, Kunio in Sakaiminato City, Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Synonym 'Hôkiguruma'.

Miura-otome. (Miura Maiden), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.9: Soft rose-pink, semi-double. Mid-season blooming. See colour illustrations: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.101, p.173. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.120, p.60. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.86. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.104, p.37. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.402, p.169. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.144. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.392: Soft pink, (Camellia Rose 622/1-2) semi-double, with 4-5 rows of petals, rounded, slightly reflexed giving an hose-in-hose effect, the centre 4 or 5 petals, small, semi-erect, somewhat pointed, crinkled with faint, white streaks at the base. A small, irregular group of short stamens are exposed when fully open. Leaves, light green, thick, flat, ovate, slightly acuminate, margins crenate. Late blooming. (Tuyama, 1968). Said to have originated on the Miura Peninsula, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, and been named by Prince Chichibu around 1930. Chinese synonym 'Sanpu Yinü'.

Miura-wabisuke. (Miura's Wabisuke), (Wabisuke). Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.19: Originated by Isamu Miura as a chance seedling of **Hagoromo** believed pollinated by

Tarôkaja. A wabisuke type, miniature single red flower with degenerate white stamens. Pubescent ovary. Resembles **Beni-wabisuke.** Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan.

Miwo-tsukushi. Different reading for **Miotsukushi.**

Mixta Flore Plena Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani as 'Mixta. Fl. Pl. Variegato. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mixue. (Rice Snow), Gao, Jiyin, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Caerhays hybrid **Cornish Snow.**

Miy Ako No Nishiki. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1941. Corruption of the Japanese name **Miyako-nishiki.**

Miya. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950-1951: Light pink, semi-double. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, pp.242, 243: Flower, semi-double, dawn pink 523/3; 8 cm across x 3 cm deep. Petals about 10, some folded almost double, irregular notching and marginal outlines, 4.25 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide, crisp texture. The centre of the flower is a widespreading sunburst of long stamens, white filaments, large golden anthers. Leaves ovate, 6-7 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide, dark, glossy green upper surface, lighter beneath, slightly stiff, leathery texture; broad, sharp, shallow serrations; short pointed apices, inconspicuous venation. Plant habit upright, loose branching. Mid-season blooms. Synonyms: 'Edith Nichols', 'Davis Pink', 'Pinkette'. An unnamed Japanese cultivar imported by Mr Uyematsu, Star Nursery, Montebello, California. It was also distributed under the name 'Edith Nichols'. See Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.45, 47, and, while it cannot positively be determined as to which name has priority, **Miya** has been selected due to wide-spread usage. No Japanese camellia of the name 'Miya' has been located.

Miya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Cara Mia.**

Miyabi. (Elegance), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.299, colour photo and description: Large size, white, with a very pale pink cast, hose-in-hose semi-double with 14-16 rounded petals in 3 rows, and a slender stamen column with white filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrate, rolled. Presumed to be a seedling of **Hagoromo.** Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1982.

Miyagii. van der Vis, Boskoop, Special Camellia List, 1964-1965. The species *Camellia miyagii* (Koidz.), Makino & Nemoto, (1931).

Miyagino. (Palace Courtyard), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Deep persimmon red with white dapples, large size, vase-shape. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Miya-hime. (Princess Miya). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.128. No description. From Kurume city, Japan.

Miyaka-dori. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Miyakodori.**

Miyake-chidori. (Miyake's birds), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.147, colour photo, p. 150, description: Medium sized, soft, pale pink single with 5 long, oblong, pointed petals, slightly notched at the apex, opening reflexed campanulate. Leaves dull, dark green, elliptic, shallowly crenate. Blooms mid-season. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.96, colour photo. Originated in Kantô, Japan. This was selected from wild camellias in Izu Miyake Isle. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979.

Miyake-kotohime. (Miyake's Harp Princess), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.162, colour photo and description: Small size, red, open, vase-shaped single, with 5 rounded, ovate petals and a central stamen column, ivory to pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices caudate, margins serrate. Selected from wild japonicas growing on Miyake Island, Japan. Collected and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979.

Miyake-kozakura. (Miyake's Small Cherry), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.121, colour photo, p.120. description: Medium size, pale pink, open, cup-shaped single of 5 rounded emarginate petals with some crinkling at their apex, and central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, apices long-acuminate, recurved, margins shallowly serrulate. Selected from wild japonicas growing on Miyake Island, Japan. Named by Noboru Nagahama in 1985, released by Takeo Ogawa.

Miyake-murasaki. (Miyake's Purple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.253 with colour photo; English translation p.178. Medium size, purplish red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Flowers of mature trees on Izu Ôshima Island show fairly good purple colour for one day during their blooming period. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas from Miyake Island. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1985. From Miyake Island to Izu Ôshima.

Miyako. (Metropolis), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.252: Semi-double white with blush pink and red markings. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Miyakobeni. (Red Metropolis), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* Deep red, semi-double, with 3 rows of petals, vase-shape, medium to large size. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Miyakobeni. (Red Metropolis), *(C.japonica)*, Takii & Co. Ltd. Mar.1955, *Engei Shinchishiki:* Large red. Originated in Japan.

Miyakodori. (Seagull), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Snow-white, double, large size. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.58, p.104: White. Large, hose-in-hose semi-double with long, channelled petals. Slow, upright growth. Stamen column, narrow, white filaments, pale yellow anthers. Leaves, long elliptic to lanceolate, shiny green, apex, reflexed acuminate, side folded under, serrations shallow and coarse. Originated in Kantô, Japan. This was one of the three birds with "Yobukodori" and "Inaoidori", from ancient times. For colour illustrations see: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.82. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.125, p.42. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.239, p.114. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.105. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.147. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.296. Synonyms: 'Magnoliiflora Alba', 'Snowdrift', 'Magnoliaeflora Bianca', 'Yobukodori-Kansai'. Orthographic errors: 'Myako Dori', 'Mijako Dori', 'Miyaka Dori'.

Miyakodori-Nagoya. (Nagoya Gull), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.71, p.36, description, p.106 as 'Miyako-dori-Nagoya': Leaves narrowly elliptic or narrowly obovate-elliptic, suddenly acuminate; petals smooth. Flowers, white, double with rounded petals. Inner petals smaller and sub-erect with a shade of yellow at the base. Late blooming. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Miyakohime. (Metropolis Princess). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.254 with colour photo; English translation p.179. Miniature, pink, semi-double. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, miniature size, dull. Upright growth, somewhat dwarf, vigorous. A cross between *C.japonica* **Miyakodori** and *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess.** From Osaka.

Miyakomeguri. (Tour the Metropolis), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu,* p.14: This flower has large, white petals with pink dapples. Double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Miyako-nishiki. (Brocade of the Capital), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Large, light pink, single. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Miyako-nishiki. (Brocade of the Capital), *(C.sasanqua),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.20: White with red vertical variegation. Early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Miyako-no-haru. (Metropolis Spring), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki, Meikan:* Light pink with medium sized leaves. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* pp.12, 14: Dark rose-pink, 8 cm across with 6 petals and 70 light yellow stamens in a circle. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Colour illustrations: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.168, p.84. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.157, p.54. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.34, p.49. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.139. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.147. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.154. Resembles 'Higo-goshoguruma', **Sakuragari** and **Sakura-tsubaki.** Corruption of Japanese name: 'Miyaku-no-haru'.

Miyako-no-haru. (Metropolis Spring), *(C.sasanqua),* Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.22. No description. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, vivid pink. single. Blooms early. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Miyako-sugata'. Corruption of the name: 'Miyakuno-haru'.

Miyako-no-nishiki. (Metropolis Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White, striped pink, single. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, white, variegated, single, 10-11 cm across. The colour is variable, ranging from white with occasional pink stripe to rose. There are 5-6 irregularly shaped petals, which are notched and wavy. The central stamen cluster is small. Filaments are white and stamens yellow. Leaves, dark green, 8 cm, x 4 cm, glossy, margins wavy, tip reflexed on a plant of slow, bushy growth. Sports: **Miyako-no-nishiki Rosea, Shiro-ezo-nishiki.** Corruption of Japanese name: 'Miy Ako No Nishiki'. Originated in Kantô, Japan. A sport of **Ezo-nishiki.** For colour illustration see: Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.221; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.147.

Miyako-no-nishiki Rosea. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.50: Light pink sport of **Miyako-no-nishiki.** Originated in USA. See black and white photo, p.242, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Miyako-ôji. (Prince of Metropolis), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.29: Very small size, vivid pink, semi-double. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Miyakodori** x **Tiny Princess.** Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Miyako-osaraku. (Kyôto Pleasure of a Long Life), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kôdkan;* Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* pp. 12, 18: Light pink, medium sized single. Thick, fleshy petals, stamens wide spreading, filaments yellowish white, pistil pale red. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Miyako-shibori. (The Capital, Dappled), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, Sadayuki, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1967, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8: Very large size, single, with 6-7 petals; white with red dots, occasionally large spots. Late blooming. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.

Miyako-sugata. (Metropolis Aspect). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.45. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.2. Synonym for **Miyako-no-haru.**

Miyako-tsubasa. (King of the Capital), (Higo), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.59. No description. Originated in Japan.

Miyako-wasure. (Forgetting City Life). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.254 with colour photo; English translation p.179. Small, red single, cupped petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1997. From Aichi Prefecture.

Miyaku-no-haru. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974-1975. Corruption of Japanese name **Miyako-no-haru.**

Miyama. Different reading for **Misan.**

Miyama-benten. (Miyama's Benten), *(C.rusticana),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p. 10, A-486: Irregular, peony form, medium size, peach red. Leaves have a variegated margin. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Bizan-benten'.

Miyamagi. (Tree of Deep Mountains), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Formal double, large red flower with some white spots like a paper cord. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Miyama-no-ki'. (Believed extinct.)

Miyama-no-hikari. (Brilliance of Deep Mountains), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-153: Dark red, single, tubular blossom. Small sized. Late blooming. Highly prized for cut flowers. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p. 162: Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshizawa Chinju'en Nursery around 1965.

Miyama-no-ki. Different reading for **Miyamagi.**

Miyama-sazanka. Japanese name for *C.gracilis*, Hemsl. Synonym: 'Shima-tsubaki'.

Miyama-shibori. (Deep Mountain Dapple), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki. Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pink with red spots, single, early blooming; cylindrical stamens. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No,7, p.31. Originated in Japan.

Miya-no-e. (Temple Inlet), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.250: Bright pink, single, spherical form bloom with stamens obscured by petals. Small size. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves medium sized, oval to obovate, acuminate, undulate, apex recurved. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.108 as 'Miyanoe'. Resembles **Dainichi-no-akebono.** Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ishikawa Camellia Lovers Club.

Miya-no-ura. (Place Name – 'Shrine Bay'). *(C.macrocarpa). "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.115. No description. From Yakushima, Kagoshima Pref., Japan.

Miyarabi. (Sweetheart). *(C.japonica),* Hiroshi, Matsuda, Okinawa; JCS 1994, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35: Bright red, wabisuke-type, small campanulate single, rare in Okinawa. Blooms early. Leaves medium sized, elliptic. Shrub is spreading with average growth rate. Selected from *C.hozanensis* in the wild.

Miyasuhime. (Miyasu Princess), (*C.japonica* x *C.lutchuensis),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.148, colour photo and description: Small size, pink, veined deeper pink, single with 5 uneven, rounded petals and a central stamen cylinder, with ivory filaments joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, oblong-ovate to lanceolate, margins serrate. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tôkai** x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated in the Niigata. Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.255 with colour photo; English translation p.179. Miniature, deep red (photo shows a pink flower), single, round petals, cylindrical stamens, fragrant. Stated to be a cross between **Kikôshi** and *C.hiemalis*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.

Miyasuzume. (Palace Sparrow). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1997, *Japan Camellia*, No.54, p.4, color illustration front page: Trumpet shaped, very pale pink, small single of 5 petals, often with edges folded in and a short, broad stamen column with yellow anthers. Pink buds. Leaves elliptic, deep green. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.254 with colour photo; English translation p.179. Flowers early to mid-season. Upright growth. A cross between **Momosuzume** and **Shibori-hatsu'arashi.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1984, released in 1997.

Miyata-benten. (Miyata's Benten), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink. Small single with variegated leaves. Originated in Japan.

Miyata-maedachi-otome. (Miyata's Outstanding Maiden), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, in the white variegated leaves section. Different reading for **Mumeimiyata-maetachi-otome.**

Miyiki. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49. Misprint for 'Miyuki' as synonym for the *C.hiemalis* **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Miyilu. (Beautiful Girl). *(C.reticulata),* China Regn No.14. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Apr 2007, No.14, p.50, with colour photo; Originated by Zhang Yuekun, Kunming, Yunnan, China. Selected from a group of *C.reticulata* seedlings in 1985 and propagated since.Flowers rose form double, deep peach red, 9-12 cm diameter. Petals flat, inner petals smaller and often with white stripes. Stamens as petaloids. Leaves long elliptic to broad lanceolate, 9-11 cm long x 4-5.5 cm wide, margins fine serrate, upper surface bubbled. Flowers mid-season to late.

Miyo-hagoromo (Miyo's 'Hagoromo') (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref. *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Pale pink, lotus form double, cylindrical stamens, diameter 13 cm, blooming in April. Named after an acquaintance of the originator. A crossing of **Lily Pons** × **Hagoromo.** First flower seen in 2001. Originated and named by Kunimitsu Suzuki.

Miyoko. (Female Given Name), (*C.rusticana*), Izu Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens, 1980, List of plants, p.18. No description. Originated in Japan.

Miyo-nishiki. (Brocade of the Modern Reign), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki to Ochabana:* Medium sized, campanulate single with flag-like petaloids. White, with cherry-red stripes, 6-7 petals, an irregular centre of petaloids and stamens. See pl.317, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.141. Different reading 'Miyo-no-nishiki'. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.

Miyo-no-haru. (Spring of the Reign). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.107 with colour photo; Very large pink peony form, outer petals large, inner petals smaller. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, medium to large. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected from seedlings of **Miyo-no-sakae.** Named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi, Fukuoka Pref., Japan in 2007.

Miyo-no-homare. Different reading for **Miyo-no-sakae.**

Miyo-no-nishiki. Satomi, 1962, *Supplement to Camellia Varieties of Japan.* Same characters as **Miyo-niskiki.**

Miyo-no-sakae. (Prosperity of Modem Reign), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.222, black and white photo: Pale, blush pink, with deeper pink blotched, single, 6-7 large, overlapping, waved petals, the outermost with a pink reverse. Large cylinder of stamens, pale yellow anthers, whitish filaments. Leaves, small, lanceolate, finely, sharply serrate margins, acuminate apex and rounded base. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Miyo-no-homare'. Colour photos: Tsutomu Suzuki, 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, Vol.I, Tsubaki,* p.50. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.103. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description see pp.56-59, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11.

Miyo-no-sakae. (Prosperous Reign). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.256 with colour photo; English translation p.180. Medium size, pink with red shading on the outer petals, bowl-shaped single. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, somewhat large, flat. Somewhat spreading growth, vigorous. A cultivar at a shrine in Kumamoto Prefecture. Named and released by Mikio Akashi in 1965. From Kurume.

Miyo-renji. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Myôrenji.**

Miyoshino. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.622: Medium sized, white, open peony form with erect centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Miyue. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's *C.nitidissima* hybrid **Honeymoon.**

Miyuki. Different reading for **Gokô.**

Miyuki. Synonym for **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Miyuki. (Deep Snow), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.147, colour photo, p.250, description: Semidouble, Palest pink changing to white, opening cup-shaped, 2-3 rows of rounded, crinkled petals, somewhat cleft at the apex. Leaves, dull, olive green, obovate, blunt acute, finely, shallowly serrate. Originated in Ôyama Town, Kamishinkawa District, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino. Note: Characters different to 'Miyuki' above where they translate as "Imperial Visit".

Miyuki-nishiki. (Brocade for Imperial Visit), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Shokubutsu Yen, 1934-1935, p.32: White and purplish crimson (Crimson 22-22/3) variegation on a pink ground, Single. Very early flowering. Central stamen column, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Leaves elliptic, shiny dark green, finely acuminate, thick, serrulate. For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.322, p.163. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.14, p.6. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* describes this as a synonymous with **Tatsuta-nishiki.** Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.

Miyuki-nishiki. (Brocade for Imperial Visit), *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.70: Rose-red with purplish cast, white margins. Single. Medium size. Originated in Japan. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Myuki-nishiki'.

Miyuki-nishiki-Kansai. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1898, Nihon no Chinka, p.277. Synonym for **Tatsuta-nishiki.**

Miyuki-sarasa. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû*, No.10, p.145. Synonym for Edo-tsubaki. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127.

Miyukizakura. (Higo) C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.180, Winter 2009, p.26. Colour photo, but no description.

Mizar. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.130 with colour photo; Medium to large, anemone to peony form, white with petaloids streaked and blotched with red (RHS.CC.53B). A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x **Alba Simplex,** first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Mizuchaya. (Water Teahouse), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Listed in early blooming section. True red, with white spots, occasionally self red, single. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mizuguruma. (Water Mill), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikin Shô* in section on sasanqua as white, small, single with 7 petals. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.12 as 'Mizu-guruma': White. Small, single to semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Mizuguruma. (Water Mill), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, large size, semi-double, 3-4 rows of petals, crimson splashed variegation. Originated in Japan. Similar to 'Fukuyamagi'. (Believed extinct.)

Mizuhiki. (Paper cords for tying gifts), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.181, 296; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310: Medium sized, red, peony form with white markings and a confused centre of stamens and petals. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Mizu-no-de-hazama-no-hu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.145. Different reading for **Mizunode-ai-no-fu.**

Mizunode-ai-no-fu. (see below), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* Bluish leaves with white variegation. White flower with pink stripes, single. Large size. "Ai-no-fu" is old Japanese for marble-like variegation. The modern reading is 'Mizunode-hazama-no-fu'. (Believed extinct.)

Mizunode-idaten. Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyô-shû.* See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.164. Possibly synonymous with **Idaten-tsubaki.**

Mizunode-kifu. *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* Mizuno's yellow variegated leaf camellia. Large leaves with yellow variegation. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Mizu-no-de-kihu'.

Mizu-no-de-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No,10, p.145. Different reading for **Mizunode-kifu.**

Mizu-no-de-mizulada-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.145. Different reading for **Mizunode-suichu-tsubaki.**

Mizunode-shuchûka. (Mizuno's Shuchûka), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, in the section of margined leaves. Long leaves with bluish edges. Flowers white with red margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mizunode-suichu-tsubaki. *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* in the section on white, variegated leaves. Round leaves with small and large spots. White with a pinkish tinge flowers, single. "Mizuno, Tadakatsu" is the authors family name, "Suichû" is his calling according to himself. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Mizu-no-de-mizutada-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Mizushima. (Water Island), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.145 as 'Mizu-shima'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Mizu-tada-tsubaki. Watanabe,1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.145. Abbreviation for 'Mizunode-mizutada- tsubaki', different reading for **Mizunode-suichu-tsubaki.**

Mizutama. (Water Treasure), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Single, sake-cup shape, white with red streaks. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mizuyoshi. (Place Name), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.58, illustration, pp.9,10: White double to open peony form, 6-8 cm across, with 19-32 long, oval petals, slightly notched, both edges incurved inwards, in 3 rows with a small, slightly irregular stamen cluster, approximately 70, filaments yellow. Leaves, long, oval, dark green, acuminate and finely serrate. Fragrant. Collected at Nakakubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1960. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968. For colour illustrations see: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.184, p.61. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.145. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.293.

Mlle Caroline. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Mlle de Libert. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.196. Synonym for 'Sckrimakersii' (**Schrynmakersii**).

Mlle Jeanne d'Osmond. Scheidweiler, Brussells, 1843, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique* p.123. Abbreviation for **Mademoiselle Jeanne d'Osmond.**

Mlle Libert. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, *v*ol.2, pl.165. Synonym for 'Sckrimakersii' (**Schrynmakersii**).

Mlle Marguerite Calusant. Hastie, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Orthographic error for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Mlle Marguerite Calusant Pink. Griffith & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Varietal Crossreference List*, pp.8, 9. Orthographic error for 'Madame Marguerite Calusaut Pink', synonym for **Pink Calusaut.**

Mlle Marie Boutourlin. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888 as 'Mad. le Marie Boutourlin', synonym for **Contessa Bouturlin.**

Mme A. Verschaffelt. Jules de Cock & Soeur Catalogue, 1873-1874, p.9. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Mme Abby Wilder. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mme Adele. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.50. Synonym for **Stardust.**

Mme Aime van Langenhove. Jules de Cock & Soeur Catalogue, 1873-1874, p.9. Abbreviation for **Madame Aimé van Langenhove.**

Mme Ambroise Verschaffelt. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Mme Appoline Guichard. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1929. Abbreviation for **Madame Appoline Guichard.**

Mme Cachet. André Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.135. Sanderet Fils, Belgium Catalogue, 1928, p.12. Abbreviation for **Madame Cachet.**

Mme Canaert d'Hamale. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, No.99, 1964-1965, p.26. Orthographic error for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Mme. Cavallo. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1976, p.2. Abbreviation for 'Madame Cavallo', synonym for **De la Reine.**

Mme Charles Blard. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1929. Abbreviation for **Madame Charles Blard.**

Mme Chang Kai-shek. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.51. Synonym for **Frau Geheimrat Oldevig.**

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.20. Orthographic variant for 'Madame Chang Kai-shek', synonym for **Frau Geheimrat Oldevig.**

Mme Cochet. John Waterers Son & Crisp Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.35. Orthographic error for **Madame Cachet**.

Mme Coleonie. Blakedown Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Mme Cormerais. Treseder's Special Camellia List, 1968-1969. Abbreviation for 'Madame Cormerais Bahuaud' (**Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou**).

Mme de Cannart d'Hamale. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1910. Abbreviation for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Mme de Maintenon. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Abbreviation for **Madame de Maintenon.**

Mme de Rambuteau. Scheidweiler, Brussells, 1843, *Jornal d'Horticulture de Pratique* p.122. Abbreviation for **Madame de Rambuteau.**

Mme de Strekaloff. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879. Abbreviation for **Madame de Strekaloff .**

Mme de Vatry. Scheidweiler ed., 1843-1844, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique,* p.123. Abbreviation for **Madame de Vatry.**

Mme Detr. Setaloff. Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1963. Orthographic error for **Madame de Strekaloff.**

Mme Elisa Centurioni. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873, p.135. Synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni.**

Mme Faucillon. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.51. Synonym for **Caleb Cope.**

Mme Fetters. André Leroy Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Mrs Fetters.**

Mme Haas. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1894. Abbreviation for **Madame Haas.**

Mme Hahn. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.14. Abbreviation for **Madame Hahn.**

Mme Hahn Variegated. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.51 as 'Mme Hahn Var'. Synonym for **Sierra Spring.**

Mme Harrison. Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Abbreviation for **Madame Harrison.**

Mme Herilla de Freitas. Holmcraft Nursery Ltd. Catalogue, 1977. Orthographic error for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.**

Mme Hovey. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Abbreviation for **Madame Hovey.**

Mme Ingrad. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.51. Abbreviation for **Madame Ingrad.**

Mme Jannoch. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias.* Abbreviation for **Madame Jannoch.**

Mme Le Bois. Linden Catalogue, 1878. Abbreviation for **Madame Lebois.**

Mme Lebois. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.133. Abbreviation for **Madame Lebois.**

Mme Louis van Houtte. Curvelier, 1887, *Revue de L'Horticulteur Belge....* Abbreviation for **Madame Louis van Houtte.**

Mme Lourmand. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1910. Abbreviation for **Madame Lourmand.**

Mme Lourmond. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.82. Orthographic error for **Madame Lourmand.**

Mme Mainteon. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962. p.8. Orthographic error for **Madame de Maintenon.**

Mme Marguerite Calusaut. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951. Abbreviation for **Madame Marguerite Calusaut.**

Mme Marguerite Calusaut Pink. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.65, Synonym for **Pink Calusaut.**

Mme Martin Cachet. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Abbreviation for **Madame Martin Cachet.**

Mme (Mrs) Hovey. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.15. Abbreviation for **Madame Hovey.**

Mme Niehart. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.6. Abbreviation for **Madame Niehart.**

Mme Pepin. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879. Abbreviation for **Madame Pépin.**

Mme Picouline. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879. Abbreviation for **Madame Picouline.**

Mme Rudolphe Abel. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879. Abbreviation for **Madame Rudolph Abel.**

Mme Tamponet. Lemaire, 1843, *Revue Horticole.* Abbreviation for **Madame Tamponet.**

Mme Tamponnet. Schweidweiler, 1843, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique,* p.122. Orthographic error for **Madame Tamponet.**

Mme Van Langenkove. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Madame Aimé Van Langenhove.**

Mme Verhaeghe de Naeyer. Curvelier, 1887, *Revue de L'Horticulteur Belge...*, vol.13, p.35. Abbreviation for **Madame Verhaeghe de Naeyer.**

Mme Verrier Cachet. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Abbreviation for **Madame Verrier-Cachet.**

Mme Verschaffelt. Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1910. Abbreviation for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Mme Veshafft. Torsanslorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Mme Victor de Bisschop. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Synonym for **Le Lys.**

Mme William Thompson. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic variant for **Mrs William Thompson.**

Mnemosyne. (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.12. Vivid red, peony form. Originated in France.

Mobile Red Beauty. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.12. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mocenigo. (*C.japonica*), Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911. Variegated rose. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mochang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Mouchang.**

Mochida-no-haru. (Spring in Mochida). *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, pp.2 with colour photo, JCR Regn 2013-4, (ser. No.4); An old japonica from the Mochida district. Single, pink, medium size, trumpet shape, petal chip bent backward. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Takashi Komoda.

Mochi-no-shiho. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.21. Different reading for **Mochi-no-shio.**

Mochi-no-shio (High Tide), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* White ground, pink stripes, pale pink towards the base. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Yashiroda, 1950,

American Camellia Yearbook, p.21. as 'Mochi-no-shihi', different reading for 'Nozomi-no-shio', Nozomi-no-shoho'.

Mochio. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Moshio.**

Mochizuki. (Full Moon), *(C.sinensis)*, JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, colour photo 23, p.6, description, p.14: *C.sinensis* var, *assamica x C.sinensis* var *sinensis* f. *rosea*, (Benibana Cha). Selected in 1970. Flower colour is yellowish white, diameter 4.5-5 cm; petals 5-7 in number, thick and round. Stamens, 8-17 mm long, filaments white, anthers golden. Leaves long-oval, 10-12 cm x 4-4.5 cm. New growth red-brown. Flowers very early. Originated by Hidaka, Tamotsu in the Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Mochizuki. (Full Moon). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.262 with colour photo; English translation p.184. Medium size, pale pink, sake cup-shaped single, thick petals, circular stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and released by Sadao Hattori in 1973. From Aichi Prefecture.

Mochi-tsuru. (Mochi Crane), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Persimmon red, formal double, with a deeper red stripes. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.7. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mocho No Shio. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.256. Corruption of 'Mochi-no-shio'.

Model. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.2. Orthographic error for **Il Modello.**

Modello(Il). van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:19. Orthographic variant for **Il Modello.**

Modeng Nulang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr., 30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lulu Belle.**

Modern Art. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.3, p.24, Reg. No.81: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Odoratissima** that first bloomed 1968. Originated by Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The plant has a vigorous, dense habit with mid-green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The bloom is anemone form with 16-18 petals and numerous petaloids. The flower is heavily variegated, RHS., 54A, with many long lines and spots of colour, some lighter. Stamens have gold anthers and white filaments. Chinese synonym: 'Xiandai Yishu'.

Modern Kumagai. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.138. Synonym for **Imakumagai.**

Modesta. *(C.japonica)*, Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368: From Waratah'(**Anemoniflora**) x 'Striped' (**Variegata**). A flower nearly regular, of a delicate, purplish pink. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Hebe'.

Modesta Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.46. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 219. No description. Originated in Germany by Gruneberg, Frankfurt. (Believed extinct.)

Modesta Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.46. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.218. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.129: Flower, 10-11 cm across, formal double, of bright rose-red with touches of the colour of **Andersonii.** Petals in 5-6 rows, thin, clear, notched, with fine veins of vivid red, not well imbricated; the centre consists of stamens and pistil. Originated by Gruneberg, Frankfurt, Germany.

Modestie Généreuse. *(C.hybrid)*, Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, first flowered 2013. Parentage unknown. To be further propagated by a nursery. Single flower, 8cm diameter x

5cm deep, colour pink at edges, lighter at centre. Some white variegation patches. Stamens tubular, anthers yellow, filaments ivory. Flowers early and for a long season. Flowers fall whole. Plant is erect with rapid growth rate. Leaves dark green, flat, 8cm x 4cm.

Modesto. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Incomplete double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.325, Reg. No.121: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by the Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA that first bloomed 1944. Growth is upright and compact with dark green leaves, rounded and serrated. Flowers are incomplete doubles with petaloids, similar to **Elegans,** with 11 petals and many petaloids; 8.5 cm across. Colour light rose. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Modesto Rubra.**

Modesto Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.161: Red, anemone form sport of **Modesto.** Originated in USA. The name is illegal according to the Nomenclature code as it uses Latin after 1958.

Modesty. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Medium sized, imbricated, dark pink, opening with a rosebud centre. Originated in the USA at Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina. 'No.340 Tea Gardens'.

Modun Zhouzhang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Governor Mouton.**

Moensiana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.258. Synonym for **Hellebuyckii.**

Moencii. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1. Orthographic error for 'Moensii', synonym for **Cardinalis.**

Moensii. Courtois, 1833, *Magazine d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:314 as 'Moensi'. Synonym for **Cardinalis.**

Moffein's Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mogami. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.225, illustration and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.251: Peach pink, rose form with 8-10 rows of petals, 30 in all, imbricated, medium size. Centre consists of small, feathery petaloids when it is fully open. It is a cross between the snow and bush Camellias. Originated in Tsugawa-chô, Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Mogaribue. (Sound of the North Wind), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.251: Red, irregular peony form. It has confused stamens amongst the inner petals. Early flowering. Leaves, large, wide-ovate, keeled at midrib, coarsely serrate, yellow green. Plant habit is wide spreading, variable. Originated in Ishikawa, Prefecture, Japan. Resembles: **Benidaikagura.** Note: This is a flute-like sound caused by a severe north wind blowing through a bamboo hedge.

Mogoromo. (Waterweed Cloth), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon* Yô*rankô*, vol.311. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Moguanjing. (Dark Shining Mirror), *(C.japonica)*, *Shanghai Botanic Garden List*, 1985: A dark scarlet, bud centered formal double with white markings. Leaves, broad-elliptic, blunt apex, fine serrations, shiny dark green. Originated in China.

Moira Reid. *(C.x williamsii)*, *International Camellia Journal*, 1986, No.18, pp.141, 142, Reg. No.10: Originated by Mr Charles Williams M.P., Caerhays Castle, St Austell, Cornwall, England. The flower is a small, campanulate single, 3 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 6 petals; colour rose-pink (Red Group 55B), stamens yellow, filaments white. Mid-season flowering. Leaves,

dark green. matt, oval, 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm, finely, sharply serrate, sharply acute on a vigorous, upright, bushy plant of medium growth rate.

Moire. *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.244: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.SW., Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1970. The rose--pink single, 9.5 cm across, flowers have broad, creped petals. Early to mid-season flowering. The upright plant has 5.5 cm x 2.7 cm, dark, glossy leaves with pronounced serrations.

Mokichi. (Male Given Name), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.656: Very deep red, rose form double, opening to display a row of erect petals around the central stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mokichi-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for **Kiku-no-sakazuki.**

Mokkô. (Wood Worker), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû. Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700) Watanabe 1969, pl.121, 158. Synonym for Asahiyama. Different reading 'Mokkoh'. Note: The meaning of "Mokko" is obscure, but is thought to be an emblem design like a double flower.

Mokkô. (Wood Worker), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969: White, formal double, stamens in divided clusters. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, pp.102, 106. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: The meaning of "Mokkô" is obscure, but is thought to be an emblem design like a double flower.

Mokkô. (Wood Worker), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* vol.310: A white, semi-double with cylindrical stamen group. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Moko', 'Mokkoh'. (Believed extinct.) Note: The meaning of "Mokkô" is obscure, but is thought to mean an emblem design like a double flower.

Mokkoh. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.46. Different reading for **Mokkô.**

Mokkô-tsubaki. *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS.. 1986, *Tsubaki.* No.25, p.14.

Moku. (Wood). *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Egg coloured, single; flower shape like wild camellia. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Moku. (Wood). *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu. 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mokuchinka. (Rare Flower of Tree), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311: Semi-double, pink with red streaks. cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mokuhan. Different reading for **Hokuhan.**

Mokuzetsu-en. (Uncertain), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.12: Deep carmine red, shaded light pink. Large, semi-double with rounded petals. Originated in Japan.

Molesta. *(C.japonica)*, Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368: A seedling from the single red ('Rubra Simplex' [**Rubra**]) x 'Striped',(**Variegata**), crossed again by **Variegata** - Very double red but a delicate plant. Originated in England by Herbert. Synonym: 'Nemesis'.

Moli Cha (Jasmine Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Wang, Xiangjin, 1621, *Qunfangpu.* Flowers white and enduring. Originated in China. (Believed extinct.)

Molilo. Gao, Jiyin, 1993 *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.512, p.65 Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Murillo.**

Mo-li-tuan. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka Tsubaki-*, p.157. Different reading for **Molituan.**

Molituan. (Jasmine Bouquet), *(C.japonica)*, Feng, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi;* Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.152: It is white as powder. The flowers are relatively small and terminal. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Mo-li-tuan'.

Molleni. *(C.japonica), Notiziaro delle Societa Italiana della Camelia*, 1992, No.4, p.18: Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861: Large anemone form with central tuft striped flesh pink. Originated in Italy.

Mollie Anderson. *(C.x williamsii)*, Cobley Camellias Catalogue, 1977: Medium sized, pink, semi-double. Originated in England.

Mollie Davis. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. Abbreviation for **Mollie Moore Davis.**

Mollie M. Davis. R.E. Harrison & Co. Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.27. Abbreviation for **Mollie Moore Davis.**

Mollie Moore Davis. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13: Originated in Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Very large, deep rose-pink, lightly washed and veined rose colour, full double; outer rows of petals loosely imbricated; inner petals interspersed with small groups of white stamens and petaloids. A deep rose sport of **Big Beauty.** Synonym: 'Big Beauty Pink'. Abbreviation: 'Mollie Davis', 'Mollie M. Davis'. Sport: **Mollie Moore Davis Variegated.** Orthographic errors: 'Mollie More Davis', 'Molly Moore Davies'.

Mollie Moore Davis Supreme. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. Synonym for **Mollie Moore Davis Variegated.**

Mollie Moore Davis Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Mollie Moore Davis Var,': A virus variegated form of **Mollie Moore Davis** - Deep red blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Mollie Moore Davis Supreme'.

Mollie More Davis. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.12. Orthographic error for **Mollie Moore Davis.**

Mollie 0. Odom. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, p.18, Reg. No.2198: Medium size, red, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Jarvis Red.** Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Lindsay A. Odom, Wilmington, North Carolina. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.89, colour photo between p.90-91. The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size 8 cm across x 5.7 cm deep. Plant growth is average and slow, with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Mollie O'Toole. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.33, Reg. No.67: A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), originated by D.G. O'Toole, Ohope, New Zealand, that first flowered, 1970. The plant is upright with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The flower is semi-double with up to 23 petals and occasional petaloids, anthers golden, filaments cream, size, 15 cm across x 8 cm deep. The colour is a vivid cherry-red. Blooms mid-season.

Molly. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2858. Originated, registered and propagated by William Howell, Wilmington, N.C, USA.ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.128 with colour photo; A 10 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2007; Very large size, 15cm diameter x 7.5cm deep flower is semidouble (photo shows a loose peony form), light pink variegated white. Yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Flowers fall whole. Upright, open plant with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 12.7cm x 6.5cm with heavy serration. Flowers midseason to late.

Molly Chittock. *(C.x williamsii*), Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.13: Large size, phlox-pink, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Originated in New Zealand by Jack Harre.

Molly Hamilton. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No. 2558. A semi-double chance seedling, white with random coral vertical stripes, yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated by Mabel M. Hamilton, Georgetown, S.C., USA. The cold hardy plant blooms rapidly after freezes, and has upright, open, vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.96, colour photo p.c15. The 24+ year old seedling first flowered in 1980. Flowers are 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 16 petals. The dark green leaves are 10-11.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Molly Moore Davies. SCCS., 1951, *Camellia Review,* vol.12, No.5, p.13. Orthographic error for **Mollie Moore Davis.**

Molteni. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. No description. Ibid, 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Lilac rose, often with white stains. Regularly formal. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Lilac rose, often with stains of white; regularly formed. Originated in Italy.

Moltiplicata Incognita. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.47: Very vivid red, sometimes with some white spots and very beautifully imbricated. Originated in Italy by Brozzoni.

Moluo. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.60. Synonym for **Zizhonglou.**

Mom Johnson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.36, colour photo between pp.40-41, Reg. No.2233: A large size, rose pink, rose form double, *C.japonica* sport of **Herman Johnson.** Originated by Glen Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 4 year old sport was first observed in 1988. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 12 petals, 30 petaloids and rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves 10.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Momgono. Avenue Nurseries Catalogue, 1958, p.20. Corruption of Japanese name **Momozono**.

Momigigari. Thomasville Catalogue, 1947. Corruption of the Japanese name **Momijigari.**

Momachi. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Momiji. (Maple), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.705; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: The point of the corolla is slender. A white flower variegated with red like a splashed pattern. Eight-fold flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Momiji. (Maple), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.110; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki: A* large single of 5 broad petals; white splashed and lined with crimson and a large, uniform stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Momijigari. (Maple Viewing), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Vermilion red, large size. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Castilian red. Large. Double. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.209, p.369; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.427, p.178; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.150, description, p.252 as 'Momiji-gari': A medium sized, deep red, rose form double to formal double. Leaves, elliptic, mid-green, serrate. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Corruptions of name: 'Monijigari', 'Momo-Gi-Gari', 'Momigigari'. Different readings: 'Momiji Gari', 'Momijikari'. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Similar to **Chitosegiku** but colour deeper.

Momijigari. (Maple Viewing), (Higo), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.62: Large single red with flared white stamens. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.13, 30: Scarlet, 10 cm across, 7 petals, 140 pale red stamens; medium sized leaves. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Momojigari'.

Momiji-gasane. (Maple Double), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.489: Medium sized, thick double red with sparse white streaks, some flowers self red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Momojigari. Treseder's Nurseries (Truro), Ltd Camellia List, 1962-1963, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Momijigari.**

Momijikari. Different reading for **Momijigari.**

Momijinoga. (Maple Celebration), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.675: Small, red, rose form double; white with splashes of crimson, with 4-5 rows of imbricated petals, opening to show stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Momijinoga" was the ancient word for the nobles picnicking under the maple trees and occurs in the 11th century book *Genji Monogatori.*

Momijinoga. (Maple Celebration), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*, No.46: Dark red, double to peony, anthers deep yellow. Leaves thin. Originated in Japan.

Momiji-shibori. (Dappled Maple), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Large size, double, white with splashes. Petals fall one by one. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Momijiyama. (Maple Mountain), *(C.japonica)*, Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.19 as 'Momiji-yama': Vermilion scarlet, double, large flower. Originated in Japan.

Momi-kô-nami. (Waves of Red Silk), *(C.japonica)*, Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Vermilion red, large sized single, opens flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Momi-no-nami. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, Yashiroda, 1971, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.7. Misprint for **Momi-kô-nami.**

Momo. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344: Egg colour, single, wild camellia form. See: Yashiroda, 1971, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, No.65, p.7. Note: Probably a corruption of **Moku.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Momochidori. (Thousands of Plovers), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pink with red streaks, medium size, single. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Medium sized, pink striped, white double. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.175; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.111, p.73; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.151: These all show a medium sized, single of 7-8 petals with a background of white to blush pink, with red streaks and a short, centre column of stamens. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Resembles **Utamakura** and **Nukifude.**

Momochidori. (Pink Plover), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1969, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.36, p.22: (Pink Gull, not the same as the true **Momochidori,** an elegant name for Gull). Light pink single with narrow petals. Slender, bushy growth with narrow leaves. Early to mid-season blooming. A seedling of **Miyakodori.** The first character of this name translates as "peach". Originated in Kansai area, Japan. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.44, p.53. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.151; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.125.

Momochidori. (Pink Plover), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kairyô-en, 1965, *Engei Annai:* Hakoda, JCS, 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Small to medium size, clear pink, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Momochinka. (Rare Peach Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pink double with red and white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Momogiku. (Pink Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.213: Light red. Medium size with multiple rows of petals. Originated in Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.209. A sport of 'Kikusarasa'.

Momohanadori. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading for **Toki.**

Momohime. (Peach Princess), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.141, colour photo and description: Average size, deep pink, open, cup-shaped single of 5 broad, rounded, over-lapping petals and a central stamen column with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers, Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, broad-lanceolate, apices blunt-acute, margins rolled under, serrate. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Shunshokô.** Originated and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1970.

Momohôju. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.151. Different reading for **Momohôshu.**

Momohôshu. (Bud-centred Pink), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.404, p.170, description, p.352: Medium sized, formal double, light red with bud centre. Leaves, large, elliptic, mid-green, bluntly acute, coarsely serrate. Blooms late to very late. See p.393, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Selected from cultivars at a private family in Kurobe City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Sadahiko Sakai in 1967, named and released by Hideo Hori. Different reading: 'Momohôju'.

Momoi. (100 Wells), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.229, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, tubular to campanulate single with 5 emarginate, overlapping petals, slightly pointed at the apex and with a central yellow, stamen column. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves shining mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

Momoiro-bokuan. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Corruption of Japanese name Momoiro-bokuhan.

Momoiro-bokuhan. (Peach Coloured Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana.* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.106 colour photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.164, pl.387; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.150; Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.227: Small, deep pink, anemone form with 5 irregular petals around a cushion centre of small, folded white petaloids, typical of the 'bokuhan' form. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Corrupted forms; 'Momoro Bokuhan', 'Momoiro-bokuan'. This Japanese cultivar was registered in *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.93, Reg. No.2006, with the description: A miniature, dark rose outer petals with white petaloids streaked with rose, anemone form *C.japonica;* flowers early to mid-season. Average flower size 4 cm across x 2 cm deep with 10 petals, 102 petaloids and 8 anthers. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is dense and slow, dwarf in character with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 2.8 cm. Blooms mid-season to late.

Momoiro-daikagura. (Peach Coloured Daikagura), *(C.japonica)*, Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.28: One of the largest of all, full double, the type of **Emperor of Russia,** rosy pink. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. It is now generally known under its synonym, 'Momoiro-kagura', and also given as 'Kyôbotan' in Katayama. See colour photos under 'Momoiro-kagura' in: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.379, p.160; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.150, p.252.

Momoiro-kagura. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.379, p.160, description, p.348. Synonym for **Momoiro-daikagura.**

Momoiro-manyô. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.249. Synonym for **Manyô.**

Momoiro-midarezaki. (Peach coloured, disordered flower), *(C.japonica),* Izu Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants,* as 'Momoiromidarezaki'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Momoiro-nochiseyama. (Pink Nochiseyama), *(C.japonica),* Izu Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Garden, 1980, *List of Plants* as 'Momoironochiseyama'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Momoiro-otome. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.146. Synonym for **Otome** as 'Usu-otome'.

Momoiro-sazanka. (Peach Coloured Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.508: Large, semi-double with 8-10 petals of soft pink with white blotches and deep pink edges. Different reading 'Momoiro' in 1974 *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Momoiro-shôwa-wabisuke. (Peach Colour, of Shôwa Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.150, colour photo, p.252, description: Small, peach pink single of 6-7 petals, opening campanulate; short, central stamen cylinder. Leaves, narrow-elliptic, mid-green, finely, sharply serrate, acuminate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport of **Shôwa-wabisuke.**

Momoiro-tsuratsura-tsubaki. (Pink Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, p.150 colour photo, p.252, description: Medium size, bright pink, campanulate single, 5-6 broad, overlapping petals, a little crinkled around the margins. Leaves, broad- lanceolate, blunt acuminate, depressed venation, shallowly serrulate. Originated in Koseyama, Nara Prefecture, Japan. Note: "Tsuratsura-tsubaki" is a phrase from the novel *Man'yo-shu* meaning "rows of camellia trees".

Momoiro-wabisuke. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28. Synonym for **Tarôkaja.**

Momoji. (100 paths), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.303, p.136. Synonym for **Momoji-no-higurashi.**

Momoji-giku. (Chrysanthemums of Momoji), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Rose-pink. Formal double, chrysanthemum shape. Originated in Japan.

Momoji-no-ehigasa. (Colourful Sunshade of 'Momoji'), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.92 as 'Momijinoehigasa' with description and colour photo: Large, semi-double, 3-4 rows of pink petals with multiple crimson streaks, small, central stamen column, golden anthers, pale yellow filaments. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Ehigasa.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1974. Note: It is believed that **Ehigasa** is a form of **Fukiage-shibori.**

Momoji-no-higurashi. (An Evening in Momoji), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.56, p.20: Large, semi-double with 3 rows of deep pink petals, with crimson and white streakings. Irregular centre cluster of stamens, yellow anthers, creamy filaments, 15-17 petals, standing apart, emarginate. Leaves, elliptic, mid-green, crenate, apex acute. Blooms mid-season to late. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.150, 252, and p.350, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Named by Minoru Satô in 1970, released by Shinichi Asai. Sport: **Chûbu-higurashi.** Chinese synonym 'Bailu Zhi Rimu'.

Momokawa. (Peach River), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.94, colour photo and description: Small size, pale peach pink, campanulate single with 5 wide, overlapping, somewhat crinkled petals and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and pale yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, broad oblanceolate to ovate, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Momoko. (Female First Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.262 with colour photo; English translation p.185. Large, pale pink, bud-centred with petals in windmill shape, occasionally rose-form. Flowers mid-season. Leaves oblong, large. Spreading, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Akatsuki-no-kaori.** Originated and released by Shinichirô Kishikawa in 1990. From Osaka.

Momo-oka. (Peach Hill), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.122, p.61, description, p.123: Leaves, olive green, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, apex long acuminate and recurved, venation impressed towards margins, 6.6-8.3 cm long x 2.3-3.8 cm wide; petiole, pale green, hairy. Petals, 19-29, the largest, 4.3 cm x 4 cm, emarginate, accompanying small petals or petaloids, 1-3, variegated white. Stamens irregular and poor, 2.6 cm high, filaments pale creamy, Late flowering. Originated by Mr Chika, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Momo-otome. Sakata Shubyô Co, 1955, *Engei Tsûshin.* Synonym for **Otome** as 'Usu-otome'.

Momoro Bokuhan. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.161. Corruption of the Japanese name **Momoiro-bokuhan.**

Momorro Otome. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.161. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Momoiro-otome', synonym for **Otome.**

Momosato. (Peach Hamlet), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Small size, pink, single. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Momosono-nishiki. (Peach Garden Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kondo 1978, *International Camellia Journal*, No.10, p.68. Different reading for **Momozono-nishiki.**

Momosuzume. (Pink Sparrow), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.79, p.40, description, p. 109: Leaves, small, pale green, broadly-elliptic, thin, 3.8-5.9 cm long x 2.2-3.1 cm wide with short, hairy petioles, 5 mm long. Flower, single, 4-6 petals, lateral margins incurved, pale rose, (Camellia Rose 622/3) with a nuance of yellow at the bottom of the flower. Stamen cluster 1.7 cm high and about 1 cm in diameter, filaments cadmium yellow. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Jirokichi Irii, in Yatsuo-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1965. Synonym: 'Waraku'. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.56, pl.58, description, p.299; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.150; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.73.

Momotarô. (Name of Hero in Fable), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.257, p.130, description, p.169: Leaves, elliptic to broadly-elliptic, margins crenate, 6.7-7.8 cm long x 3.4-3.8 cm wide; petioles 7-14 mm long, smooth. Flowers pendulous, tend to anemone form, rosy pink, (China Rose 024/2-1). Petals 10-15, largest 4.2 cm x 3.8 cm; inner smaller petals and petaloids, 11-65, including fan-shaped petaloids. Stamens in 5 fascicles, filaments pale yellow. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Kyôto-shi, Japan. Momo also alludes to the place name where this camellia was collected.

Momotarô. (See above), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.308, colour photo and description: Large size, pale pink fading to white at the centre, semi-double with 9-10 rounded or pointed petals in 2-3 rows and a slender stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower third and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Shunshokô**. Named and released by Toshiharu Kobuku in 1965. Orthographic error: 'Momotaroô'.

Momotaroô. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Momotarô.**

Momotsukasa. (Pink 'Tsukasa'). *(C.sasanqua). "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.63 with colour photo; Soft pink, shading slightly darker at petal edges. Medium size, wide open single. Vigorous upright growth. Leaves small, long elliptic, recurved at both

extremities. Normal sasanqua stamen cluster. Flowers early. A 100 year old tree in a private garden in Kurume, Kusano-machi, Japan.

Momotsuzumi. (Pink Hand Drum), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.105, p.53, description, p.118, as 'Momo-tsuzumi': A single pink camellia of pure snow camellia type. Leaves broadly-elliptic, wavy, thin, flat, venation impressed, 7.9-9.4 cm long x 3-4.3 cm wide, with petioles densely hairy, 5 mm long. Petals 4-6, largest 4.7 cm x 3.3 cm, narrowly incised. Stamens in a simple, narrow cylinder, cadmium yellow. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Mr Shôsaku Yoshida, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Momozutsumi'.

Momou. (obscure). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.322. English translation p.240. Medium size, pink, long tubular single. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and named by Tôhei Takahashi in 1988, registered to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery. From Aichi Prefecture.

Momoware. (Classic Hair Style for Girls), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.213: Medium sized, light red. Irregular anemone form. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.355, colour photo and description: Medium size, light red, anemone form with one row of rounded, outer petals and the centre a tight mass of light pink petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Selected from cultivars at a private family in Matsu'e City, named and released by Yoshiaki Andoh in 1970. "Momoware" was also an ancient hair style for girls in Japan.

Momo-wabisuke. Takii Catalogue, 1951. Synonym for **Tarôkaja.**

Momowasure. (Many Oversights), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, colour photo, 28, p.7, description, p.15. A medium sized, peach pink, semi-double seedling of **Hototogisu** that first flowered 1972. Petals in 4-5 rows, the outer reflexed while the inner are semi-erect. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, dull, yellowish green, wavy, serrulate margins; apex acuminate. Originated in Japan by Totsurô Nakamura**.** See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.151, colour photo.

Momoyama. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.243, p.123, description, p.164: Leaves, broadly oblanceolate-elliptic, shortly acuminate, cuneate base, impressed venation, crenate margins, 7.3-8.4 cm long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide; petioles, 9 mm long, hairy. Flowers, peony type, deep red. (Currant Red 821/3). Petals 16-40, diminishing in size to the centre; outer petals, wavy and emarginate; inner much wavy and irregular, 9-39 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Kyôto-shi, Japan.

Momoyama. (Place Name), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, pink fading to white a petal base, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Kansai-hôô-nishiki'. Some old trees survive in Shizuoka and Fukuoka Prefectures.

Momozono. (Peach Garden), (*C.sasanqua*), Wada, Hakoneya, Nurseries Catalogue, 1937, p.37: The flowers are a large, beautiful rose, semi-double with wavy, broadly shaped petals, of great substance. colour photo see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.572, p.220: A medium sized single, light pink, flat, 7.5 cm across with 8 round, notched and crêped petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A Higo sasanqua selected by Yajirô Shishido. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Monozono', 'Mono-gomo'.

Momozono. (Peach Garden), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.107: Pale pink, cup-shape, single to semi-double with 9-12 rounded, overlapping petals and a short sta-

men cylinder with yellow anthers and white filaments, small to medium size. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves bright mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins finely serrate. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Hatsu-arashi.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981.

Momozo-nishiki. Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957. Corruption of the Japanese name **Momozono-nishiki.**

Momozono-nishiki. (Peach Garden Brocade), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1897, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Pale pink, large. See colour photo: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.524, p.212: Rose, shaded white. Large semi-double with crinkled petals. Corruption of name: 'Momozo-nishiki', 'Monozono-nishiki'. Resembles **Shichifukujin.**

Momozono-nishiki. (Peach Garden Brocade), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.316, p.140, description, p.338: Large, semi-double with 2-3 rows of petals of soft pink, veined and streaked deeper pink to red, 9-11 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Floriferous. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.151; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.344. Synonym: 'Heiwa-no-hikari'. Corruption of name: 'Mononona-nishiki'. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Momo-zutsumi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.146. Different reading for **Momotzusumi.**

Momudan. (Black Peony). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 21st January 1993. Different reading for **Heimudan.**

Mon Bijou. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.29. Synonym for **Mazzuchelli.**

Mon Louis. Batson, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.50, 51, 55, Synonym for **Mon Louis Pink.**

Mon Louis Pink. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.51: Light pink. Medium semi-double. Vigorous growth. Originated in USA by the Azalea Glen Nursery. Synonym: 'Mon Louis'. Orthographic errors: 'Mon Luis Pink', 'Mon Louise Pink'.

Mon Louise Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Mon Louis Pink.**

Mon Luis Pink. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, pp.4, 5. Orthographic error for **Mon Louis Pink.**

Mona Freeman. (*C.japonica*), ACS., *Newsletter,* 1949, vol.4, No.3, Reg. No.12: A seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered 1942 at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Plant growth is average, upright and compact. Flower buds are long and blunt, light green in colour and petals extend weeks before blooming. Leaves are elliptic, 7.5 cm long, acute and slightly serrate. Flowers are incomplete double with large petaloids which are more or less erect, 8-10.5 cm across, with an average of 26 petals. Blooms early to late season.

Mona Harvey. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.365: Originated by V. & R. Bieleski, Manukau City, New Zealand. A white formal double, seedling of **Silver Cloud.** Flowers 12 cm across x 6 cm deep, 60 petals and 30 petaloids, all with incurved margins. Leaves dark green, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late. Chinese synonym 'Hawei'.

Mona Jury. *(C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1976, vol.IX, No.5, p.11, Reg. No.122: A seedling of 'Will's Hybrid 324', (*C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Daikagura**) x **Betty Sheffield.** Originated by L. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. First flowered 1971. The plant has an open habit with light green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. The flower is peony form with 16-22 heavily veined petals, yellow anthers, white filaments; colour of flower, apricot pink. Flowers early to

late. See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.25. Sport: **Mona Jury Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Mona Zhurui'.

Mona Jury Variegated. *(C.x williamsii*), Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4 as 'Mona Jury Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mona Jury** - Apricot pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Mona Lisa. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.115: White. Large, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Mona Monique. (*C.japonica*), Dryden, 1963, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.25, No.1, p.18: The flower is a large formal double to irregular semi-double. pink with deeper shades towards the petal margin; white stamens and pink and white petaloids. Late flowering. Originated in Japan by Eikichi Satomi.

Mona Zhurei. Chinese synonym for NZ *C.x williamsii* **Mona Jury.** Later spelling 'Mona Zhurui'.

Monah Johnstone. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.170, Reg. No.1643: A medium to large, light pastel pink, irregular, semi-double, *C.hybrid*, *(C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Princess Lavender**), flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Dr. Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. Average size, 10 cm. across x 4.5 cm deep with 21 petals. Flower has light brown anthers and pale lemon filaments, fluffy, wavy, irregular petals; slight fragrance. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm. x 3.8 cm.

Monan. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Monarch. Halley, J, 1843, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, [312]:186, advert. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12aaa. Synonym for **The Monarch.**

Monarch (Halley). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.46. Synonym for **The Monarch.**

Monarch. *(C.japonica)*, W.C. Wicks Ltd Camellia List, 1970-1971, p.2: Crimson, irregular double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in England. Orthographic error 'Monnarch'. No relationship with **The Monarch.**

Monark. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **The Monarch.**

Monarch de Djonal. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic variants: 'Monareq', 'Monareq' (John's). (Believed extinct.)

Monarch of Mobile. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943. No description. Originated in USA.

Monarch Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Plakidas, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.127. A virus variegated form of **The Monarch** - Deep rose-red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Monareq. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Monarch de Djonal.**

Monareq (John's). Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Monarch de Djonal.**

Monaro Ferdinando. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.55: Well imbricated, red. Originated in Italy.

Monarque. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.6. Orthographic error for **The Monarch.**

Monday's Child. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.128 with colour photo, Regn. No.2913; A 10 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Originated and registered by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta. Ga. Large size, 10.8cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is anemone form and deep pink. Bright gold anthers and pink filaments. Flowers fall whole. Upright plant with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 7.5cm x 3.8cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late

MonDel. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2013, p.11. Patent No. 21687 for a pink sport of **Yuletide,** also trademarked as **Pink-A-Boo®**

Monettii. Downing Nursery Catalogue (before 1858). Orthographic error for **Manetti.**

Monforti di Sacco. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Monfortiana.**

Monfortia. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum* .... Orthographic variant for **Monfortiana.**

Monfortiana. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.196 and facing p. Named by Sacco for Monforti Street, Milan where he founded his horticultural establishment. Medium sized, informal double, rounded, regular, 9-10 cm across and of a beautiful soft rose with touches of clear carmine. The exterior petals in 5-6 rows are oblong, very notched, thin, imbricated; those of the interior can be either regular or irregular. In the first case the corolla is well developed, elegantly imbricated, and in the other case, which is rare, it is always attractive and presented with the same symmetry. Originated by Sacco, Milan, Italy. Synonyms: 'Monforti di Sacco', 'Monfortiana de Naples', 'Monfortiana Nova', 'Monfortia'. Orthographic errors: 'Montfortiana', 'Montfortensis', 'Montfortii Nova', 'Monforziana', 'Monthoriana', 'Montifortiana'.

Monfortiana de Naples. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Synonym for **Monfortiana.**

Monfortiana Nova. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.11. Synonym for **Monfortiana.**

Monforziana. Fratelli Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1852, p.22. Orthographic error for **Monfortiana.**

Monfredini. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Monica. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2466. A miniature, white with pink and rose stripes, formal double chance seedling. Late flowering. Originated by Charles T. Elliott, Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Average flower size is 5.7-6.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 42 petals. Plant growth is upright and slow, with dark green leaves 7-7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Monica Dance. *(C.x williamsii*), Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1984: New, semi-double, pink mottled white, Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Arnold Dance, Burncoose, Cornwall, England.

Monique Peer. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1950-1951: Pink with white stamens and pink and white petaloids. Medium, full peony form with compact growth. Late flowering. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl.: Large, spinel pink, incomplete double (Anemone form), 10 cm. across x 7.5 cm. deep. The outer petals are 5 cm across. Stamens are central and intermix with the centre mass of petals and petaloides Filaments are white, anthers antimony yellow. Similar in form to **Daikagura.** Leaves mid-green, 10 cm. x 5 cm, stiff, bending downwards, apex acute, serrations hair-like. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated by E.A. McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA from seed of unknown parents. Named for the wife of Ralph Peer of Hollywood, California. Sport: **Monique Peer Variegated.**

Monique Peer Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8, as 'Monique Peer Var.': A virus variegated form of **Monique Peer** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Monijigari. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Momijigari.**

Monijisu. Andersons Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Corruption of the Japanese name **Monjusu.**

Monjisho. RHS., 1961, *The Camellia and Rhododendron Yearbook*, No.15, p.110. Corruption of the Japanese name **Monjusu.**

Monjishu Red. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.6. Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Monjishu Variegated. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, 1948, p.8. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Monjisu. The Yokohama Gardeners'Association Catalogue, 1891, p.8. Different reading for **Monjusu.**

Monjisu-aka. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.158. Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Monjisu Red. MclIhenny Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Monjisu Variant. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.29. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Monjisu Variegata. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.9. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Monjisu Variegated. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1946. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Monju. (Buddhist God of Intelligence), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.258: Medium size, incomplete double peony, with irregular edged petals, red with white blotches and a centre of petaloids and stamens intermixed with petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Monjukai. (World of Monju), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Medium size, single, white. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Monjusu. (Dappled Satin), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large size, red with white spots. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Large, cherry red, marbled white. Yokohama Gardeners' Assocation Descriptive Catalogue, 1891 as 'Monjisu': Bright crimson, very clear white round spots. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl.: Deep scarlet, semi-double, variegated with white. Size, 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 16 wavy petals about 4 cm long in 3 rows. The stamens are central and number about 80 with pink filaments. Blooms late to very late. Leaves glossy, deep green, sometimes variegated yellow, with sharp points and tapered bases; 8 cm x 3.8 cm. Plant habit, dwarf, compact, slow and bushy. Originated in Japan. For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.12, p.29. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, pl.256, p.120. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152. **Monjusu** is the virus variegated form of **Shusugasane** and the white spotting is most variable, sometimes being almost completely masked, leading to considerable confusion in identification. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Different readings: 'Monjisu', 'Monjishu'. Corruptions of the name includes: 'Monijishu', 'Monjisho'. Synonyms: 'Monjishu Variegated', 'Monjisu Variant', 'Monjisu Variegata', 'Variegated Monjisu', 'Californian Donckelari', 'Californian Donckelari Variegated', 'Shibori-jusu', 'Shusu', 'Shisu', 'West Coast Donckelari', 'Shibori-monjusu', 'Shibori-Shusu', 'Donckelarii California', 'Otome Red'. Chinese synonym: 'Jiaoruzi'. Similar, if not the same are the varieties **Rasenzome** and **Suzuka-no-seki.**

Monjusu-aka. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.10 as 'Mon-jusu Aka'. Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Monjusu Red. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Monjusu Variegated. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias* as 'Monjisu Variegata'. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Monnarch. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10. Orthographic error for 'Monarch', abbreviation for **The Monarch.**

Mon-nishiki. (Brocade Crest), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikishô*, vol.I, #219; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Variegated with red in various designs on a light coloured ground. Large, double flower. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Mon-nishiki. (Brocade Crest), *(C.sasanqua)*, Brian D. Mulligarn, 1977, *Woody Plants in the University of Washington Arboretum*, p.36. Also *Inventory*, 1993, p.24. No description. Originated in Japan.

Mon-no-uchi. (Within the Gate), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152, colour photo, p.252, description: Small, white, with a pink cast, tubular single of 5 petals with frilly margins. Leaves, light green, broad-ovate, apex blunt-acute, shallowly, bluntly serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Believed to be a seedling of **Shikason.** Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.64, colour photo. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Mono Gomo. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.16. Corruption of the Japanese name **Momozono**.

Monogurui. (Frenzy), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.131: Medium sized, semi-double, whitish pink with shadings of deeper pink and crimson stripes and speckles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Monogurui-tsubaki. (Frenzied Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden:* Single, white with red spots and streaks. Early blooming. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Monokawa. (Mono River), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #160: Medium large, red flower, variegated with white spots, double, protruding centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Monokawa. (Mono River), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large size, open peony form, double, white with red streaks, fascicles of stamens in the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Possibly the same as the Itô camellia above.

Mononofu-tsubaki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.426, p.177. Different readings: 'Monofu-tsubaki', 'Bushi-tsubaki'. Synonym for 'Denkôji-chiri-tsubaki', itself a synonym for **Mononofu-tsubaki-Denkôji.**

Mononofu-tsubaki-Denkôji. (Warrior Camellia - Denkô Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.263, p.133, description, p.171: Leaves elliptic, acute, margins minutely, crenateserrulate. Flowers, complete formal double, deep rose (Crimson 22/1), petals imbricated, slightly channelled, rounded apex, inner petals slightly lobate. Late flowering. Originated in the grounds of the Buddhist Temple - Denkôji, Nara Prefecture, Japan. The original old plant has recently died. Different readings: 'Mononohutsubaki Denkôji', Denkôjichiritsubaki', 'Mononofutsubaki'. See colour photos: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.17, p.6; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.150 as 'Mononofu-tsubaki'.

Mononohu-tsubaki-Denkôji. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.146. Different reading for **Mononofu-tsubaki-Denkôji.**

Mononona-nishiki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption for the Japanese name **Momozono-nishiki.**

Monotome. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption for the Japanese name **Momozono.**

Monozono. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953, p.28. Corruption of the Japanese name **Momozono.**

Monozono-nishiki. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.16. Corruption of the Japanese name **Momozono-nishiki.**

Monroeville Red. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. No description. Originated in USA.

Mons.d'Offoy. Osborn & Son, The Fulham Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.47. Abbreviation for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Monsalviana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VII, pl.II: Obtained in Italy and put to sale by Burnier & Grilli of Florence. It is a true perfection, with a convex floral form, distinctly rounded petals, slightly sinuate at the summit, perfectly imbricated. Cherry-carmine red with broad white, central streaks. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.47: Cherry-red small, vivid flower with a wide, central, white stripe, imbricated, laterally toothed, of a new type.

Monsieu d'Offoy. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71. Orthographic error for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Monsieur Cormerais-Bahuaud. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Orthographic error for 'Madame Cormerais-Bahuaud', synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Monsieur d'Offay. Paul, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.2, 11:688. Orthographic error for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Monsieur d'Offey. Shirley Hibbert, 1880, *The Amateur's Greenhouse & Conservatory,* p.245. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1912-1913. Orthographic error for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Monsieur d'Offoi. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, Index for pl.I. Orthographic error for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Monsieur d'Offoy. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.I: A real perfection with a delicate pink floral colouring. The imbricative arrangement of its petals are almost orbicular as though drawn with a compass. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Monsieur d'Offay', 'Monsieur d'Offey', 'Monsieur d'Orofroy', 'Monsieur d'Offroy', 'Monsieur d'Offoi', 'Madame d'Offoy'. Abbreviation: 'M. d'Offoy', 'Mons. d'Offoy'. Sport: **White Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Monsieur d'Offroy. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:70 as 'M. Doffroy'. Orthographic error for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Monsieur d'Orofroy. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Monsieur Dumoustier. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.112. No description. Originated in France. Fratelli Roda, 1885, Nursery Catalogue, p.46 as 'Signor Dumoustier: Flower medium sized, regular, full, imbricated, blush white, peppered with rose and streaked cherry red. Abbreviation: 'Dumoustier'.

Monsieur Faucillon. *(C.japonica),* André Leroy Catalogue, 1873, p.135 as 'Faucillon': Imbricated, rose cerise. Originated in France. Abbreviations: 'M. Faucillon', 'Faucillon'. Orthographic errors: 'M Francillon', 'Monsieur Fawcett', 'Monsieur Foucillon'. Synonym: 'Souvenir de Madame Francillon'. Note: Other than Leroy above, this camellia has usually been known as **Monsieur Faucillon** or 'M Faucillon', however the name was often misspelt 'Francillon'. This erroneous orthography was applied, in the USA, to the variegated form of **Caleb Cope** as 'Madame Francillon'. This has been let stand, but in Europe 'Madame Francillon' is an orthographic error for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

Monsieur Fawcett. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

Monsieur Foucillon. Pepinieres Lepage Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.33. Orthographic error for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

Monsieur Niel. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.5; Red, peony form.

Monsieur Paugam. Guichard & Soeurs Catalogue, 1910 as 'Mr Paugam'. Orthographic error: 'Monsieur Paugham'. Synonym for **Surpasse Nobilissima.**

Monsieur Paugham. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.25. Orthographic error for Monsieur Paugam', synonym for **Surpasse Nobilissima.**

Monsieur Paul. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.5; No details.

Monsieur Raymond Lemoinier. *(C.japonica), The Garden,* 1884. No description. Originated by Lemonnier. *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.31, 1884, p.11, pl.509. (Believed extinct.)

Monsoon. *(C.sasanqua),* Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.5. No description. Originated in USA.

Monstrata. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844, No.50, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Monstrosa. *(C.japonica),* Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6: Salmon pink washed with rose-pink, peony form. Originated by H. Low. England, sent to USA and returned as 'Monstrosa d'Amerique'. Synonyms: 'Monstrosa'(Low), 'Monstrosa Ecossais', 'Monstrosa d'Amerique'.

Monstrosa d'Amerique. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Monstrosa.**

Monstrosa Ecossais. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Synonym for **Monstrosa.**

Monstrosa Fulgens. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.19. Synonym for **Monstruosa.**

Monstrosa Italica. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2. Index p.XV. Orthographic error for **Monstruosa Italica.**

Monstrosa (Low). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1845, p.56. Synonym for **Monstrosa.**

Monstrosa Negri. RHS., Journal, 1937, Index p.283. Synonym for **Monstruosa Italica.**

Monstrosa Rubra. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Monstruosa Rubra', synonym for **Gigantea Red.**

Monstruosa. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.314. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.96 as 'Hexangularis Monstruosa': Leaves of medium size, roundish-oval, slightly acuminate, obscurely serrate, mid-green. Flower, 8 cm across, well formed double of cherry-red. Jacob-Makoy, 1838, Catalogue. Originated by Dr. Sacco, Italy. Note. The Jacob-Makoy catalogue lists **Monstrosa** separately, indicating that there were two separate cultivars. Synonyms: 'Hexangularis Monstruosa', 'Monstruosa Fulgens'. Orthographic error: 'Monstrosa', 'Hexangularis Monstrosa', 'Mostruosa'.

Monstruosa Fulgens. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue, No.40, p.35. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. Synonym for **Monstruosa.**

Monstruosa Grandiflora. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p. 115. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Monstruosa Italica. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.133, 229: Leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm, oval, obtuse, others oblong, a little acuminate, venation prominent, margins regularly serrated, of an ordinary green; buds, very large, obtuse scales yellowish. Flower, over 10 cm across, double, cherry red, sometimes very bright; petals various, the largest 4 cm wide, the others oblong or rounded, indented and displayed with some regularity. The centre is composed of unequal, irregular petals mixed with a few stamens. Flower resembles **Elegans.** Originated by Negri, Italy. Synonym: 'Monstrosa Negri'. Orthographic error: 'Monstrosa Italica'. Although a distinct variety, the name 'Empereur d'Autriche' has been erroneously applied to **Monstruosa Italica.** Received an RHS., First Class Certificate in 1865 as 'Monstrosa Negri'

Monstruosa Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.262. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, Le Camelie: Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.170: The leaves are streaked with yellow; the flower is orange-red. Originated in Italy.

Monstruosa Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.162. Synonym for **Gigantea Red.**

Monstruosa Rubra. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Synonym for **Gigantea Red.**

Monstruoso Rubra. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for 'Monstruosa Rubra', synonym for **Gigantea Red.**

Mont Blanc. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa: Immense white globe, majestically formed. Extra double. Originated by Mr Boddaert, Deinze, Belgium. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: A very distinct and unusual variety, by the undulation and plurality of the lobes at the edges of its petals, their unequal sizes in those of the secondary rows, their numbers, their smallness, and their compact, ruffled arrangement at the centre. This undulation is noticeable in the sepals of the bud. The beautiful white colouring has a faint yellowish tinge at the centre. Orthographic variants: 'Montblanc', 'Monte Bianco'. Synonym: 'Mont Blanc'(Boddaert). Orthographic error: 'Montelanc'.

Mont Blanc (Boddaert). Van Geert Nursery Catalogue. 1846. Synonym for **Mont Blanc.**

Mont Blanc de Francfort. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.10. Synonym for **Waltonensis.**

Monta Horton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.62, colour photo pp.64-65, Reg. No.2295: A large size, white anemone form to peony form to rose form double, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Ed & June Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 40+ petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate.

Monta Rosa. *(C.japonica)*, Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.4: Rose coloured, medium size, rose form double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Montalviana. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.56. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.47: (Florence). Pearl white, striped rose; imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Montalviniana'.

Montalviniana. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.27. Orthographic error for **Montalviana.**

Montan Bianca. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.96. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Montaroni. *Floral Magazine*, 1862. Orthographic error for **Montironi.**

Montblanc (Boddaert). von Biedenfeld. 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien.*--p.48. Synonym for **Mont Blanc.**

Monte. *(C.japonica)*, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948: White faintly striped pink. Medium size, rose form double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at Overlook Nursery, Mobile. Alabama. Sport: **Pink Monte.**

Monte Bianco. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.94. Orthographic variant for **Mont Blanc.**

Monte Carlo. *(C.japonica)*, Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144: A delicate pink sport of **Finlandia;** originated by Barney Coletto in USA. The petals have a satiny sheen. The flower is medium size and blooms mid-season. Sport: **Monte Carlo Supreme.**

Monte Carlo Supreme. (*C.japonica*), Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.150, colour pl., p.12: A virus variegated form of **Monte Carlo** - Delicate pink blotched white. Originated in USA. Colour photo: front cover, SCCS., 1958, *The Camellia Review*, vol.19, No.8. Synonym: 'Monte Carlo Variegated'.

Monte Carlo Variegated. Levi, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41 as 'Monte Carlo Var'. Synonym for **Monte Carlo Supreme.**

Monte Pink. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.51. Orthographic variant for **Pink Monte.**

Monteen Moore. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2113: Medium size, light pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.126: The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 7.5 cm, across x 5 cm. deep with 26 petals, 8 petaloids and yellow anthers and filaments; 3 groups of stamens are intermingled with the second row of petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Montei Nova. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.19. Orthographic error for **Monti Nova.**

Montelanc. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin, 1971. Orthographic error for **Mont Blanc.**

Monterey Sunset. *(C.hybrid)*, James, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.101: The colour is the rosy red of the sunset. The petals in this 11 cm, incomplete double, are twisted and swirled in the centre. The plant is upright and bushy with medium, dark green leaves. Originated in USA by V.R. James, Aptos, California.

Monteroni. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Montironi.**

Monteroni Vera. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for 'Montironi Vera', synonym for **Montironi.**

Monteroni White. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Montironi White', synonym for **Montironi.**

Montevion. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.10: White, lined and flecked light pink. Medium large, formal double. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA

Montezuma. (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue, Général, p.49. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.115: Very full double with 400-500 petals arranged in a novel form. All long and thin, blood red, it is a true curiosity from Burnier & Grilli.

Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.IV: Its blossoms, of medium size, and of a gorgeous cherry-red colouring, are composed of ample ovate-rounded petals, outspread and imbricated with the utmost perfection; those of the circumference are slightly emarginate; the central ones oval and full. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Montizumae'.

Montezumae. Giardini Inglese Caserta Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic variant for **Montezuma.**

Montfordiana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844, No.50, p.21. Orthographic error for **Monfortiana.**

Montfordii de Sacco. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Monfortiana.**

Montfortensis. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10 as 'Montfortii di Naples': Imbricated, deep cerise. Flowers over a long period. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Montfortensis di Naples', 'Montfortii di Naples'.

Montfortensis di Naples. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. Synonym for **Montfortensis.**

Montfortiana. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.134. Orthographic error for **Monfortiana.**

Montfortii di Naples. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10. Synonym for **Montfortiana.**

Montfortii Nova. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p. 10. Orthographic error for **Monfortiana.**

Montgomery. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey, 1842, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 8:224: Originated by Richard Dick, USA. A seedling of **Coccinea.** It has broader foliage than its parent. The flower is a light cherry-red with 16 large guard petals and 26 smaller ones; in flower similar to 'Carnea', though a freer flowerer; it has a number of anthers and an imperfect style.

Monthoriana. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Monfortiana.**

Monti. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10: Glossy red. Charles van Geert, 1848, Catalogue No.105, p.115: Imbricated with clustered centre. Soft pink. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.IV: Extremely large, regularly imbricated blooms, a rich vivid pink colouring, with violet tints towards the centre, a very full foliage will keep this camellia in collections, where it appeared 5 or 6 years ago. The amplitude of the petals corresponds to the size of the bloom, which measures not less than 12 cm across. From the first row to the centre, they are fully rounded, outspread, marked at the apex, and above the indentation by a small conical, raised fold. At the centre, where they are erect and form a large rose shaped heart, their edges are violet blue, and they are strewn with a few scarse, white splotches. Orthographic errors: 'Montii', 'Monty'.

Monti Nova. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12aaa as 'Montii Nova': Imbricated rather than peony form, pure white and distinguishing it are crimson streaks, laid like a network on the soft white colour. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Montii Nova', 'Montei Nova'.

Monti Rosea. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa as 'Montii Rosea'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Montiana. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Monticello. *(C.hybrid)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.428: A 5 year old seedling of *C.hybrid* **Sylvia May,** originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 4.5 cm. The pink, peony form flowers, 10-11cm across x 6-7 cm deep, have 40 petals and golden stamens. Mid-season flowering.

Monticello Pink. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Monticous. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)

Montifortiana (Sacco). Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.103. Synonym for **Monfortiana.**

Montii. *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1841. Orthographic error for **Monti.**

Montii Nova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa. Orthographic error for **Monti Nova.**

Montii Rosea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa. Orthographic error for **Monti Rosea.**

Montigue. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Scarlet. Medium, single with a mass of yellow, pink and white stamens in the centre. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Montique'.

Montique. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Montigue.**

Montirioni. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.335. Orthographic error for **Montironi.**

Montirona Vera. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.16. Orthographic error for 'Montironi Vera', synonym for **Montironi.**

Montironi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:13: 'This is the 'Nobilissima Nova' but more beautiful and more majestic'. (This is a formal double white with pink marks). Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.289, No.608: C. 'Montironi' or 'Hélène Longhi'(Italie). Vigorous pyramidal shrub, sparsely branched, leaves 4-5 cm wide, about 9-10 cm long, rounded or oval, rough surface, deeply indented, dark green, bud is oblong with greenish scales; flower is 10-11 cm wide, full, ranunculiform, (formal double), soft white, delicate pink, about 9-10 rows of petals, 4 cm wide x 5 cm long, concave, numerous, converging together, some whole, others slightly emarginate and imbricated throughout. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. For illustration see Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.III as 'Montironi Vera'. In USA this cultivar has been erroneously equated with **Elisabeth** and **Teutonia** and, in Australia, with 'Don Pedro', (**Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal**). Synonyms: 'Hélène Longhi', 'Montironi Alba', 'Montironi White', 'Montironi Vera', 'Montironi Alba Vera', 'Montironi Nova', 'Montironi'(Casoretti), 'Helena Longhi'. Orthographic errors: 'Montirioni', 'Monteroni', 'Monteroni Vera', 'Monteroni White', 'Montirona Vera', 'Montironi Araba', 'Montaroni', 'Mortorini', 'Montironii', 'Montironii Vera'. Sports: **Montironi Rubra, Tito Speri.**

Montironi Alba. Oudin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.12; Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* Synonym for **Montironi.** Note. This name came into use as much of **Montironi** tended to have considerable pink in the background.

Montironi Alba Vera. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Montironi.**

Montironi Araba. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for 'Montironi Alba', synonym for **Montironi.**

Montironi (Casoretti). Vervaenne, J. Catalogue No.11., 1888. Synonym for **Montironi.**

Montironi Nova. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1861-1862. Synonym for **Montironi.**

Montironi Pink. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, [Ca.1945]. Pseudonym for **Elisabeth Pink.**

Montironi Rose. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Synonym for **Montironi Rubra.**

Montironi Rosea. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.41. Carrière, 1865, *Production et Fixation.*---p.14. Synonym for **Montironi Rubra**. In the USA this name has been erroneously applied to **Elisabeth Pink.**

Montironi Rubra. *(C.japonica),* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.115 as 'Montironi Rubra'(Casoretti). Perfectly imbricated, carmine pink base, petals with white lines running to the margins. A sport of **Montironi** originated in Italy by Casoretti. Synonyms: 'Montironi Rose', 'Montironi Rosea'.

Montironi Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27 and *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1850, Book VII, pl.III. Synonym for **Montironi.** Orthographic error: 'Monteroni Vera'.

Montironi White. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1848-1949, p.8. Synonym for **Montironi.**

Montironii. William Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.18. Orthographic error for **Montironi.**

Montironii Vera. William Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Montironi Vera', synonym for **Montironi.**

Montironii Vera (Casoretti). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.60. Synonym for **Montironi.**

Monton Bianca. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia.* Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Montrose. *(C.japonica),* Outtridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.13: White, formal double. Large. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Australia.

Montrose Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Treseder Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Very large, red, semi-double. Originated in England.

Monuoyi Shangxiao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Commander Mulroy.**

Monzian. *(C.japonica),* Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.35. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Monzion'.

Monzion. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.162. Orthographic error for **Monzian.**

Monziana. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Monzonii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Caralogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Manzoni.**

Moody Bozeman. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981. *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.115: Light pink, dashed and striped rose. Medium, semi-double to loose, peony form, Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by M. Bozeman, Thunderbolt, Georgia. Sport: **Moody Bozeman Red.**

Moody Bozeman Red. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.115: Red sport of **Moody Bozeman,** originated in USA by B.F. Sapp, Garden City, Georgia.

Moon at theWindow. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.176. Synonym for **Mado-no-tsuki.**

Moon of Autumn. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars* of *"Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Pink pendent form, bell or magnolia shape, mid-folia, mid-flora, leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic.

Moon Festival. *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1996, p.6, (CF.9): A well shaped shrub with the aspect of *C.sasanqua* and large, 12-15 cm diameter pink flowers produced in abundance. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Dr Clifford R. Parks, Chapel Hill, NC, USA as a seedling of *C.sasanqua* x *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata).*

Moon Glow. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: White, medium sized semi-double. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Moonglow': A medium sized, pure white, semi-double, sometimes varying to incomplete double, 9.5 cm across. Outer petals are round. The centre of the flower consists of about 20 central stamens which intermix with 5-6 petaloids. The filaments are white and the anthers yellow. Leaves, dark green, narrowly-elliptic, 8cm x 3.2cm; stiff texture, apex long and thin, tapered base, obscure venation, shallow serrations. Plant habit, informal and willowy. Originated in the Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Moonglow'.

Moon Light on Tenrin Temple. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.219 with colour photo; Translation of the valid name **Tenrinji-gakkô.**

Moon Looking Through the Window. Newmans Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Synonym for **Mado-no-tsuki.**

Moon Moth. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS., 1952, *The Camellia Review*, vol.10, p.21: White, large single. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, pp.314, 315: Flower, single white with a flush of Rhodamine Pink 527/1 along some margins; to 9 cm broad. Buds, narrow elliptic; petals, 5-7, fair substance, undulated, almost spatulate if flattened, to 4.7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide, notched apices. Centre of flower: loosely arranged group of spreading stamens, greenish-yellow filaments, to 1.25 cm long, small, dull yellow anthers. Leaves: elliptic, channelled, dark glossy green, 6 cm x 3 cm; margins crenate, noticeable venation. Plant habit dense. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Moonmoth'.

Moon of Tago. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.15. Synonym for **Tago-no-tsuki.**

Moonbeam. *(C.pitardii.v. pitardii),* ACRS., 1988, *Camellia News*, No.107, p.10, Reg. No.361, color photo, p.12: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* seedling that first bloomed 1982. The 10 cm x 5 cm, soft pink (RHS.CC.62D) flowers are incomplete double to rose-form double and are produced on a rapidly growing, upright, open plant, mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, mid-green with a matt surface, fine serrations, acuminate apices, 6 cm x 3 cm. This has bud centre on opening, notched petals and is shed whole. Chinese synonym 'Yuexia'.

Moonglow. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Orthographic variant for **Moon Glow.**

Moonflower. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.16: White, single. Large. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Australia, by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW.

Moonlight. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue. 1941: White with pink overcast. Medium size, semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Domoto, California, USA.

Moonlight. (*C.sasanqua*), R.E.Harrison Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.37. A fine, creamy, ivory white, with semi-double, irregular petals, surrounded by a collar of outer petals. Early flowering. Mason's Nursery General Catalogue, 1959-1960: Large, white single. A synonym widely used in New Zealand for **Mine-no-Yuki.**

Moonlight Bay. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.176, Reg. No.1857: A very large, light orchid pink, semi-double, chance *C.japonica* seedling that blooms early to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Flower size is 14.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 10cm x 5cm. Nuccio's Number 7628. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1982, *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.l. Chinese synonym: 'Yueguangwan'.

Moonlight Sonata. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, pp.227, 228, Reg. No.586: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by Andrew Surina, Sepulveda, California, USA. Plant

growth is dense and upright, partly spreading and rapid with medium, dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.6 cm. The semi-double to loose peony flowers, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep, are soft, light pink with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photo see pl.118, p.61, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Yuiguangqu'.

Moonmoth. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.162. Orthographic variant for **Moon Moth.**

Moonrise. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2002, p.20, Reg. No.2583. A hybrid of *C.granthamiana* x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mouchang**, with white to blush pink semi-double blooms, pale yellow at the base. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 2001 catalogue. Nuccio's #9606. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.129, colour photo p.c10. The seedling first flowered in 1994. Flowers measure 14 cm across, with 12-15 petals. Plant is upright, open and vigorous, and flowers early to late. The dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Moon's Reflection on Rice Fields. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Synonym for **Tagato-no-tsuki.**

Moonsong. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.33, Reg. No.331: Originated by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. Bloomed in 1984 at 4 years of age. A seedling of **Taylor Maid.** A plant of average growth habit and rate with mid-green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers formal double, 9 cm across x 3 cm deep, 68 petals, colour glowing coral red (RHS.CC.52A-B). Blooms from early to late season.

Moonstone. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report* p.12: Large. Deep pink double. Originated in USA.

Moonstone Alba Plena. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.12. No description. Originated in USA.

Moonstruck. (*C.cuspidata* hybrid). Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1996-1997, p.36. Nuccio's #8729. A *C.japonica* x *C.cuspidata* hybrid, originating at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. Striking red buds, opening to medium size single white blossoms, toned pink at the margins and near the centre. Medium, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late.

Moore's Majestic. *(C.japonica)*, Cotten, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.50, 51: An unknown variety bought from Glen St Mary Nurseries about 1900 by Mrs Moore, Tylertown, Mississippi, USA. A large pink and white, incomplete double to rose form double. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Emma Watkins.**

Mopsie. (*C.pitardii* hybrid), ACRS, 1987, *Camellia News*, No.103, p.22, Reg. No.351: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* that first flowered 1982. The single to semi-double flower is small, pale pink, 5 cm across x 2 cm deep, and blooms early to mid-season. A dwarf, bushy, compact plant, colour RHS.CC.56C shading to 56D at the centre. Fluted petals, occasional petaloids and stamens in a column. Leaves, elliptic, flat with a matt green surface. acuminate apex and serrate margins, 6.5 cm long x 2.8 cm wide.

Moqiu. (Black Ink Ball), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.84, colour photo [p.138]: Medium small, tight peony form of twisted and folded, red petals. No stamens visible. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, blunt acute apex, shallowly, coarsely serrate, yellow-ish midrib. Originated in China.

Moquin-Tandon. *(C.japonica)*, Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur 1'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.29. Grown from seed by Goudet of Toulouse, France, after 1859. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Moragues. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.83. Orthographic error for 'Morange', synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum'.

Morange. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27. Synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum'.

Moreana. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.167, 232: Flower, small, double, cherry-red; the form and dimension of the flowers, similar to **Compacta Alba.** Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Morreana', 'Moreani'.

Moreani. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.4. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.56. No description. Orthographic error for **Moreana.**

Moreira da Silva**.** *(C.japonica)*, Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.99 with colour photo; Bright red semi-double with broad, heavily fimbriated petals. Medium to large size. Flowers mid-season to late. Abbreviation and widely used name for **Alfredo Moreira da Silva.**

Morgan Elizabeth. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2451. A small, pink, loose peony chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Eileen C. Hart, Odessa, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 35-40 petals, 8-12 petaloids, white anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and average, with light green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Morgan Elizabeth. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2451. A small, pink, loose peony chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Eileen C. Hart, Odessa, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 35-40 petals, 8-12 petaloids, white anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and average, with light green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Morgan Whitney. *(C.japonica)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1969. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.48, Reg. No.1125: A 15 year old seedling of **Ville de Nantes,** originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 3.2 cm. The semi-double to peony form bloom is peach pink with golden anthers and white filaments. Measured 10-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 35 petals. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1970, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.1.

Morgardi. *(C.japonica)*, Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Moribe-aka-yabu. (Crimson Wild Camellia from Moribe), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.193, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep crimson, campanulate single with 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with pink filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Originated in Moribe, Tanushimaru-chô, Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tsutomu Sumi in 1985.

Morijiro. (Mori's White), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.3, p.2, description, p.84: Leaves dark green, undulate, elliptic to narrowly-elliptic, dull, venation somewhat impressed, 4.6-6.3 cm long x 1.7-3.3 cm wide. Petioles, pale green, hairy. Petals, 5-7, apex undulate and bilobate. Stamen cluster 2.4-2.8 cm high, 1.6 cm in diameter, filaments creamy with a touch of green. Late flowering. Originated by Mori, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Mori-no-hana. (Flower of the Woods), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.16: Small to medium size, vivid red, tubular to campanulate single. Blooms mid-season.

Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.264 with colour photo; English translation p.186. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas by Nobuo Sasai in 1980, released in 1997.

Mori-no-hoshi. (Star in the Woods). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.264 with colour photo; English translation p.186. Miniature, dark red to purplish red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Shiroyama, Hamada City. Discovered by Toshiaki Nagahashi, named and released by Kôsaku Masuda in 1985. From Shimane Prefecture.

Môri-shiratama. (Môri's White Pearl), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.20, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, cup-shaped single of 5 irregular, crinkled petals and spreading stamen cluster with golden anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Originated in Gifu Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.261 with colour photo; English translation p.184. Said to be a beloved camellia of Môri, the lord of Yagami Castle, Mino (old name of Aichi).

Môri-shiratama-shibori. (Môri's Variegated White Pearl), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama. & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.260, colour photo and description: Medium size, white to faint pink background with red streaking and peppering, cup-shaped single of 5-6 wide, rounded, overlapping petals, and a central, yellow, stamen cylinder. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate, sometimes twisted. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Môri-shiratama.** Originated and released by Minoru Satô in 1972.

Môri-yobukodori. (Môri's 'Yobukodori'), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.65, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, with a pale pink cast, single with 5 emarginate petals of irregular form and a central stamen column with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves obolanceolate, dark green, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of Môri-shiratama, named and released by Minoru Satô in 1960.

Morning Blush. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias.* p.4: Pink, blotched white. Medium size, rose form double. Originated in USA by Hearn.

Morning Cloud. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.14. Synonym for **Zhaoxia.**

Morning Glory. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.11: White. Large, formal double, imbricated. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California.

Morning Glory. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Invalid synonym for **Zhaoxia.**

Morning Glory. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.136. Invalid synonym for **Asagao.**

Morning Glow. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.29: Medium white, formal double. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium, porcelain white, formal double, 8-10 cm across x 5 cm deep with about 100 petals. Buds are round and light green. Similar to, but larger than 'Alba Plena'. Does not lie flat on opening. Leaves, medium, glossy green, lanceolate, 9 cm x 4 cm; texture thin, acuminate, deep serrations. Midrib light green. Plant habit compact, upright, columnar and vigorous. Originated by J.S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA from seed of unknown parents in 1928. First flowered 1943. Reg. No.77, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.325. Synonym: 'St Mary'.

Morning Joy. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.163: Medium size, peony form, pale pink, striped crimson. Originated in USA.

Morning Mist. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, 1942-1943: White, medium large, semi-double. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Morning Sky. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.256. Synonym for **Asahi-no-sora.**

Morning Sun Piercing Through Rainbow. ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.13 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, Calif., USA. Name invalid as too lengthy.

Morohito. (Master of an Art), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.151, colour photo, p.252, description: Small compact single with 4 white petals and a central column of stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.34, colour photo and description: Leaves narrow-elliptic, dark green, apices tapering acuminate, recurved, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Kantô area Japan. Named by Sae Suzuki, released by Hiroshi Suzuki around 1974.

Morokakeshiro. (Morokake's White), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.354: Large, white, open peony form with stamens and petals intermixed in the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Morreana. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Moreana.**

Morris Gwaltney. *(C.japonica),* Shackleford, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4. No description. Originated in USA.No valid listing located.

Morris Mercury. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.105. Collected before 1986 as seed from South Korean islands by representatives of the Morris Arboretum, USA. Upright, open, arching growth habit. Autumn flowering plus some spring flowers. Cold hardy, but some foliar damage in severe winters. Red single flower.

Morris Moughon. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.97, Reg. No.905: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by G.W. Moughon, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 10.3 cm x 6 cm. The rose form double flower is light pink, moired with white and has yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 13 cm across x 6.5 cm deep and has 30+ petals. Flowers mid-season to late. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* says that it is reported to be the same as **Rosea Superba Variegated.** See colour photo, inside front cover, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.4.

Mortiana. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857, No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mortier Village. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.5; Red, Semi-double.

Mortorini. *The Garden*, 1892, p.381. Orthographic error for **Montironi.**

Mosè. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: Flower, overwhelming, rose form; petals large, oblong, bilobate. Those intermediate and central petals are elevated, concave, the colour is intense lacquer red, twisted and reticulated, wine purple. The central petals are not symmetrical, and sometimes stamens appear, but the extraordinary size and unusual colour compensates for any defects. Originated in Italy by Mosè Mauri.

Mose Luohan. (Black Arhat), *(C.japonica), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List*, 1984. A large, dark red, semidouble with central stamens, having yellow anthers and reddish filaments. Originated in China.

Moseliuhai. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.230 with colour photo; A famous variety from Shanghai. Petals are notched and similar shape to lotus petals. Small flower, 4-5 cm diameter, colour a shining purple-black. Late flowering.

Moshe Dayan. *(C.japonica),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1984: White double, vigorous and upright. Originated by G. Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England. Orthographic error: 'Moshe Dyan'.

Moshe Dyan. Bransford Nurseries, Worcester, Catalogue, 1990-1991, p.21. Orthographic error for Moshe Dayan.

Moshi. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Orthographic error for Moshio.

Moshio. (Seaweed Salt), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki, Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, large double. The red sport of **Oki-no-nami.** For colour pls: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.15, p.35; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.165, p.91; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.130, p.44; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* description, p.251. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.106; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.319: A brilliant red semi-double of 12-15 petals in three rows, with the petals standing apart in a hose-in-hose effect. Flowers midseason. Leaves, mid-green, elliptic, acuminate, coarsely serrate. Upright, compact growth. The name refers to the colours in the flames of the seaweed fires to obtain seaweed salt. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Resembles **Ama-obune**. Synonyms: 'Kohei', 'Kowei', 'Kôei', 'Kôei Red', 'Tide of Flowers', 'Flame'(Australia). Sport: **Tsurikagari.** Corruption of name: 'Mochio', 'Moshi'. Chinese synonym 'Zaoxi'.

Moshio. (Seaweed Salt), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.34: Red, large size, double, lotus form. Original tree was in Matsuoido, Sakyo-ku, Kyôto City, Japan. Synonymous with **Yae-hime.**

Moshio-shibori. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû.* Synonym for **Tsurika-gari.**

Moshucheng. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Magic City.**

Moss Point. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Moss Point Variegated.**

Moss Point Pink. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(2),1943: Solid pink form of **Moss Point Variegated.** Originated in USA.

Moss Point Red. (*C.japonica*), Sunny Knoll Nursery & Orchard Co. Wholesale Price List, 1939. Red, large, loose peony form, open growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Dolly Bowen'. 'Pride of Moss Point'.

Moss Point Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.5 as 'Moss Point Varie.'. No description. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.9: Medium sized, rose colour, veined rosered and heavily mottled with white; double; the outer petals broad, inner petals irregular. Originated in USA by Woodland. Synonym: 'Cleopatra'(Anthony), 'Mark Anthony's Cleopatra'. Sports: **Moss Point Pink, Moss Point Red.**

Most Precious. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.203, Reg. No.486: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by E.S. Simpson, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth habit is upright and medium with light green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The light, rose-pink, semi-double flowers, similar to 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) are 10.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 28 petals and 12 petaloids mixed with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Mostruosa. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Monstruosa.**

Mota Jiaoashou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.308. Chinese synonym for the European hybrid **Professor Gianmario Motta.**

Mother of Pearl. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, 1949: Light creamy white with lines of pink at base of petals. Large rose form double. Compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour illustration: Medium to large white with pink streaks, complete double, incompletely imbricated (rose form) 8.5-10.5 cm across. The pure white petals are delicately marked at the base with very short streaks of soft pink, giving a pink glow to the flower centre. When fully open there is a cluster of short yellow stamens, sometimes intermixed with small white petaloids, which give a creamy tint. Leaves, dark green, oval, 7 cm x 3.2 cm, margins finely indented. Plant habit, compact, upright and profuse bloomer. Similar in form to 'Baronne de Bleichroeder' (United States), (**Otome-shibori**) of which it is a sport. It was imported from Japan to USA in 1937 by Camellia Hall, Sacramento, California and named by Roy Wilmot and registered with ACS. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.325, Reg. No.46. It is possible that it has an older Japanese name. See p.246, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II for black and white photo.

Mothers Day. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2001, Issue No.138, vol.XXII, No.2, p.20, Reg. No.420. Registered by G. & A.B. Reynolds, Hamilton, New Zealand. A sport of *C.sasanqua* **Plantation Pink,** first recorded and propagated in 1994. The flower is of single form, 9 cm diameter x 2 cm deep. The 8 petals are slightly waved and bilobed, white with a slightly uneven edge of mid-pink (RHS.CC.55B). The prominent stamens have butter yellow filaments with chrome yellow anthers, and the flower has a strong scent. The plant is upright, dense and of rapid growth with dark green leaves 5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.. Flowers in autumn. Note: Mothers Day in New Zealand is held in mid-May, which is also autumn.

Mothers Day (Marian Grove). *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2011, No.185, p.20 with colour photo; Regn No.656-N. Chance seedling of **Jennifer Susan**, first flowered 2002. Originated by Justin O'Malley Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia. Large semi-double to informal double, white to blush pink, in flower for the May Mothers Day. A few cream filaments with pollen which soon darkens. Strong upright grower. Being offered commercially as 'With Love'.

Mother's Red. *(C.japonica),* Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.51: Light red. Medium large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in USA by the Orton Nursery.

Mothotiana Alba. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1889, p.41. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Mothotiana Rosea. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1889, p.41. Orthographic error for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Moto-asukagawa. (Ancient Asuka River), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.502: Medium sized, semi-double to rose formed double; petals in 4-5 rows, deep pink with white edges and a central crimson streak. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Moto-itten. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*. No.73, p.22. Different reading for **Hon'itten.**

Motosi. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II.* p.6. Synonym for **Matosi.**

Motosi Baby. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.163. Orthographic error for **Matosi Baby.**

Motsukubai. Different reading for **Motsukuhai.**

Motsukuhai. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima reprint, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310, 'Grasses and Trees', p.362, illust. No description. Different reading: 'Motsukubai'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mottu. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:19. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Motun Zhouzhang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.38. Chinese synonym for **Governor Mouton.**

Mouchang. (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.231, Reg. No.947: A *C.reticulata* seedling of the cross of 'Chang's Temple' (erroneously for **Damanao**) x **Mudan Cha,** originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and open with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 15 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 10 petals and 6 petaloids. Its colour is salmon pink with yellow stamens. Petals are very large and heavy. Received an RHS. First Class Certificate in 1973; the 'Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award', 1968 and the 'Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award', 1979. For colour photo see, p.161, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Sport: **Mouchang Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Mochang'.

Mouchang Variegated. *(C.reticulata)*, Cannon, 1978. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4. A virus variegated form of **Mouchang** - Salmon pink blotched white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Mochang'.

Mouko. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Moulin Rouge. *(C.japonica).* Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A 21 year old seedling, first flowered 2000, parentage unknown. Plant has slow, spreading growth. Young leaves bronze, elliptic, maturing to light green, 10cm x 5cm. Flower is single, cup-shaped, red ageing to violet, 10cm diameter x 4cm deep. Stamens columnar, anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers mid-season for 3 months. Flowers fall whole.

Mound. (*C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.83: Red. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

Moundy. *(C.sinensis)* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.133. A compact, mounding form of tea plant. Offered by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.

Mount Albert Red. Yvonne Cave, 1988, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.2, p.29. Synonym for **Ama-obune.**

Mount Autumn. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.163. Synonym for **Aki-no-yama.**

Mount Fuji. Macboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.136. Synonym for **Fuji.**

Mount Hatsuse. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.126 as 'Mt Hatsuse', with colour photo; Synonym for **Hatsuseyama.**

Mount Kasen. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.82 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kasenzan.**

Mount Kasuga. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.211 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kasugayama.**

Mount Kinka. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.175. Synonym for **Kinkazan.**

Mount Shasta. *(C.japonica)*, Pender Jr., 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.136. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.51: White. Large, full peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Reeves. See

black and white photo, p.247, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Synonym: 'Leora Hedlund'.

Mountain View. *(C.japonica)*, Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.13: White, informal double peony form. Large. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Australia by Gordon Waterhouse, Kurrajong Heights, N.S.W.

Moura Encantada. *(C.japonica)* Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Formal double, light pink, dark veining, with streaks of white. Originated in Portugal.

Moustapha. *(C.japonica)*, Ghent Exhibition Catalogue, 1847, p.33, by the trader Jean Van Hove-De Caigny, mentioned as follows; First time in flower, coming from **Augusta** fertilized by **Cliveana**. Originated in Belgium, breeder unknown.

Moutan. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison, ed., 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.11, p.51: White ground. Spotted and striped. Originated in China.

Mou-tan Cha. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Mudan Cha.**

Mou-tan Tien-hsueh. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichu Chung Huahui*. Different reading for **Mudan Diaxue.**

Moutancha. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellias and Magnolias Conference Report*, Index, p.130. Different reading for **Mudan Cha.**

Moza'emon-wabisuke. (Moza'emon's Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.225: Small size, campanulate single of pale, peach pink and 7 petals with irregular edges, and a central stamen column. Leaves lanceolate-elliptic, apices long-acuminate, mid--green, prominent venation, margins serrulate. Originated in Ebia City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Tarôkaja.** Synonymous with **Sagami-wabisuke.**

Mozuchelle. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

Mozzara. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Mozzardi. *(C.japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845: A carmine, formal double. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.47: Carmine, imbricated. Originated in Italy by Lechi.

Mr Abby Wilder. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.26. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder**.

Mr Aiton's. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants....* Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Mr Allnutt's Splendid. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants ....* Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Mr Chandler's Elegant. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants ....* Synonym for **Elegans.**

Mr Chandler's Splendid. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants....* Synonym for **Insignis.**

Mr Charles Cobb. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1995. Orthographic error for **Mrs Charles Cobb.**

Mr Colvill's. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants ....* Synonym for **Colvillii.**

Mr d'Offoy. Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.22. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1866, 104:83. Abbreviation for **Monsieur d'Offoy.**

Mr. F. Pellereau. Abbreviation for **Frederico Pellereau.**

Mr Faucillon. Guichard Souers Catalogue, 1909. Abbreviation for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

Mr Feltoes. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.163. Orthographic error for **Mrs Feltoes.**

Mr Floy's. *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, 1837, 3:153. Synonym for **Floyi.**

Mr Francillon. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

Mr H. Boyce. Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1968, p.6. Orthographic error for **Mrs H. Boyce.**

Mr. J.D. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2418. A medium size, dark red, loose peony form chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Charles T. Elliott, Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 40 petals, cream anthers and golden filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and average, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8-4.5 cm wide.

Mr John. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Abbreviation for **Mister John.**

Mr Kent's. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants* .... Synonym for **Crassinervis.**

Mr Lumby's. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1842, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.10**,** p.97 with coloured illustration: This very beautiful variety has been raised with others by Mr Lumby, Guernsey, Channel Isles. The illustration shows a dark red, formal double with a white stripe down each petal.

Mr Paugam. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1910. Abbreviation for 'Monsieur Paugam' (**Surpasse Nobilissima**).

Mr Reeves' Crimson. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*, vol I**,** p.609. Synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Mr Ross's. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants* .... Synonym for **Rossii**.

Mr Rufus. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.11. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez** as 'Tricolor Red'.

Mr Rufus Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.163. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez**

Mr Sam. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Mister Sam.**

Mr Sam Variegated. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.28 as 'Mr Sam Var'. Abbreviation for **Mister Sam Variegated.**

Mr William Protheroe. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1897, Pflanzen Catalog, p.22: Rose coloured with darker flecks and white margins to petals. Originated in England.

Mr Wonderfull. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.83: Blush pink. Medium semi-double with irregular petals and large petaloids to full peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Mr Woods. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants*.... pl.23. Synonym for **Woodsii.**

Mr Young's Semi-double Red. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations & Descriptions of Plants…*- pl.40. Synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Mrs A.E. Wilson. Dodd Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson.**

Mrs A.L.Schwabe. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.163. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mrs A.M. Hovey. Nichols Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Abbreviation for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Mrs A.W. Horveney. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Orthographic error for 'Mrs A.M. Hovey', abbreviation for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Mrs Abbey P. Wilder. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Abbey Wilder. Anonymous, 1847, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 7(l):8. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Abbey Wilder Pink. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Abby Wilder Pink.**

Mrs Abbey P. Wilder. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Abbi Wilder. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 32-33. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Abbie Wilder. Gill's Nursery Catalogue, 1889-1890, p.38. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Abby P. Wilder. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Abby P. Wilder Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Abby Wilder Pink.**

Mrs. Abby Wilder. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed., 1846, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 12:108: Originated by Wilder. This name was given by the committee on flowers in honor of the lady of the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A vigorous shrub of upright growth; strong branches, large foliage. Leaves 10 cm. long x 6 cm wide, roundish oval, rather reflexed, coarsely dentated, acuminate, midrib and nerves pale and prominent, yellowish green, resembling the variety 'Lady Hume', (**Incarnata**); bud round with pale green scales; flower large, about 10 cm across, very circular, of great depth, full and perfect; petals very numerous, the exterior rows broad, circular. gradually diminishing in size to the centre, arranged with regularity; colour azure white, with an occasional suffusion of light rose, somewhat after the style of the **Duchesse d'Orleans**. Raised from seed of **Middlemist's Red,** fertilized by 'Pomponia' (**Pompone**) by Marshal P. Wilder, Massachusetts, USA. It was sold to James L.F. Warren, a Boston nurseryman, together with **Wilderi** for $1000 in 1846. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II and ibid: 1853, Book V, pl.III as 'Mistriss Abby Wilder'. Being a very popular camellia, it received many orthographic errors and variants including: 'Abbie Wilder', 'Abby Wilder', 'Madame Abbey Wilder', 'Madame Abby Wilder', 'Miss Abby Wilder', 'Mistriss Abbey Wilder', 'Mrs Abbi Wilder', 'Mrs Abbie Wilder', 'Mrs Abby Wilver', 'Mrs Abbey P. Wilder', 'Mrs Abbey Wilders', 'Mme Abby Wilder', 'Mrs Abby P. Wilder', 'Abbey (Mrs) Wilder', 'Mrs Abby Wilder I', 'Mistriss Aby-Wilder', 'Addy Wilder', 'Mrs Abbey P. Wilder', 'Mistriss Alby Wilders'. Synonyms: 'Wilder's Alba', 'Wilderi Alba'. Sports: **Reine des Beautés, Paolina Armari.**

Mrs Abby Wilder I. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Abby Wilder II. *(C.japonica).* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White flecked pink. Medium, anemone form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA. Sport: **Abby Wilder Pink.**

Mrs Abby Wilder Pink. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.335. Synonym for **Abby Wilder Pink.**

Mrs Abby Wilders. Petrick, 1988, *Wholesale Trade List*, p.15. Synonym for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Agnes Patin. Lord, 1986, *The Plant Finder*. Orthographic error for **Mary Agnes Patin.**

Mrs Alben. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Mrs Albert Dekker. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for **K. Sawada.**

Mrs Albert Sheffield. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.52. Synonym for **Betty Sheffield.**

Mrs Albi Wilders. da Silva Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Alby Wilder. André Leroy Catalogue No.59, 1911, p.48. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Alby Wilders. da Silva Nursery Catalogue, 1927. Orthographic error for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs Allen. *(C.japonica)*, Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. No description. Originated by the Walter Allen Nursery, USA.

Mrs Anne M. Hovey. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.427. Abbreviation for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Mrs Anne Maria Hovey. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Mrs Anne Marie Hovey. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey's Catalogue of New Plants for 1872, p.43: Large, formal double. Its most remarkable character is its quality of producing flowers in many different colours. The prevailing colour is a clear, waxy white, delicately pencilled with crimson, but many are of darkest carmine. Some are of deep shades of blush; others blush striped carmine, some white tinted rose; others white stained and marbled carmine; some half white and half deep rose or occasionally pure white. Mid-season blooming. Plant habit is erect and symmetrical; leaves, medium size, deep green. Originated by C.M. Hovey, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. See black and white photo, p.163, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Mrs A.M. Hovey', 'Madame Hovey', 'Souvenir of Mme Marie Hovey', 'Anamarie Hovey', 'Mme Hovey', 'Anna Maria Hovey', 'Lady Hovey', 'Miss Anne Maria Hovey', 'Mrs Anne M. Hovey', 'Mrs Hovey', 'Mrs Annie Maria Hovey', 'Anne Marie Hovey', 'Mrs A.W. Horveney', 'Miss Annemarie Hovey'. Sports: **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey White, Mrs Anne Marie Hovey Blush.** Received an RHS., First Class Certificate in 1897.

Mrs Anne Marie Hovey Blush. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.163: Pale pink, formal double sport of Mrs **Anne Marie Hovey.** Originated in USA.

Mrs Anne Marie Hovey White. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Medium sized, white, formal double sport of **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.** Originated in USA.

Mrs Ann McCulloch Hill. Parks, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.117. Synonym and orthographic error for **Anne McCulloch Hill.**

Mrs Annie Maria Hovey. Paul, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.2, 11:688. Orthographic error for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Mrs Annie Marie Hovey. van Houtte Catalogue, 1881-1882, 194:246. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Mrs Audrey Hopfer. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.31. Orthographic error for 'Audrey Hopfer', synonym for **Adolphe Audusson**.

Mrs Augusta Wilson. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.5. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson.**

Mrs Baldwin Wood. *(C.japonica),* Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.16. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.325, Reg. No.78: A 21 year old seedling, grown by J.S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA, that first flowered 1939. Plant growth is average, compact and upright with deep green leaves, thick, oval, crenate and shiny. Flowers are incomplete double and vary with small petaloids to mixed sizes, 9-11 cm across with 53-60 petals. Colour white with phlox pink, pencil stripes. Early flowering. Synonyms: 'Thunderhead', 'N.C. Madsen'. Sports: **Thelma Dale, Charlotte Bradford, Mrs Baldwin Wood Supreme, Lenore Weil.** Orthographic error: 'Baldwin Wood'. For black and white photo see p.164, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Mrs Baldwin Wood Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.163. Synonym for **Thelma Dale.**

Mrs Baldwin Wood Supreme. *(C.japonica),* Bartlett's Nursery Catalogue, 1957: A sport of Mrs Baldwin Wood - Moired light pink and bordered white. Originated at Bartlett's Nursery, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA.

Mrs Barnaby's. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.74. Synonym for **Barnabiae.**

Mrs Baskervylle Glegg. *(C.japonica), Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1870, 30:181: A full double, broad petals, imbricated. Colour a soft blush, sparingly striped faint carmine. Small. Originated by C. Allen, England.

Mrs Bell. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1879: Beautiful pure white, medium size, perfect shape. Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Australia by G.A. Bell, St. Leonards, N.S.W.

Mrs Bennie Ferey. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.3, inside front cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.231, Reg. No.914: (#664). This semi-double to peony form flower is a chance seedling that first bloomed 1955. Originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is open, spreading and vigorous with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5.3 cm wide, elliptic, thick, smooth, acuminate and coarsely serrate. Colour is rose-pink, 12 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 8-10 petals and 65-80 petaloids. The bloom has 7 groups of stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Bennie Feray' .

Mrs Bennie Feray. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.11. Orthographic error for **Mrs Bennie Ferey.**

Mrs Beresford. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanical Papers*, p.26. No description. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37: Well imbricated, large, cherry red. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.10 as 'Lady Beresford': Cherry-red, medium size, peony form. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, pp.188,189: Flower: incomplete double; Neyron Rose 623/self -/1, slight variegation on petals; to 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Petals: 10-12 major segments, near spatulate, recurving abruptly, amost folded over, to 4 cm. broad x 3 cm wide, fairly firm texture, petaloid sepals, petals coloured except for green streaked centre. Centre of flower: fasciclated petaloids and stamens that are practically hidden in the mass, a loose arrangement. Buds: small, elliptic to conical. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves: elliptic, curved towards both ends, 8-10 cm long x 4 cm wide, dull, dark green, lighter, glossy below, medium heavy leathery, flexible; broad, sharp serrations; apices long pointed; venation medium heavy, Plant habit, upright, bushy. Originated in Australia. Synonym: 'Lady Beresford'.

Mrs Bertha A. Harms. *(C.japonica)*, Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated*, Illustration, pp.39, 62. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, pp.325, 326, Reg. No.104: A hand-pollinated seedling, parentage, 'Lady Clare', (**Akashigata**) x 'Sodekakushi', (**Gauntlettii**), originated by H.H. Harms, Portland, Oregon, USA, that first flowered 1947. Plant growth is medium and upright, of medium vigor. Leaves have waxy surfaces and resemble parents. Flower buds are rose shaped with a faint pink colour, and unfurl like rose buds. Flowers are semidouble, 12.5-15 cm, across with waxy petals. Colour ivory white with a faint pink cast. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* p.193; Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.9. Orthographic errors: 'Bertha Harms', 'Mrs Bertha Harms', 'Martha Harms', 'Mrs Bertha Harmes'. Synonym: 'Bertha Harms Blush'. Under **Auburn White,** SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* from 1956, p.26, states 'Reported to be the same as **Mrs Bertha A. Harms**.' Chinese synonym 'Hamusi Furen'.

Mrs Bertha Marmes. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Mrs Bertha A. Harms.**

Mrs Bertha Harms. Abbott's Sunny Knoll Nursery Inc. Catalogue, 1955, p.12. Abbreviation for **Mrs Bertha A. Harms.**

Mrs Bertha Quinn. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.164. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mrs Bessie Bellingrath. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue of Camellias, Aug.1949. Orthographic error for 'Bessie Morse Bellingrath', synonym for **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Mrs Bisschop. Robinson's Hardy Plants Catalogue, 1960-1961, p.66. Abbreviation for 'Mrs Victor de Bisschop', synonym for **Le Lys.**

Mrs Blard. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide***,** ed.5, p.50. Synonym for **Madame Charles Blard.**

Mrs Boyce. Hazlewood Nusery Catalogue, 1949. Abbreviation for **Mrs H. Boyce.**

Mrs Buchanan. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.4. Note: The orthographic variant **Mistress Buchanan** was published on the same date and is given priority as it contained a description of the cultivar. Wilmot, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook***,** p.21.

Mrs Burkart. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for 'Mrs Grace Burkart', synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

Mrs C. Henry Cohen. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Reddish pink. Large, semi-double. Originated in USA by Boardman. Synonym: 'Miss Nora'.

Mrs C.M. Brockhouse. *(C.japonica)*, RHS., Try, 1962, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.16, p.126. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Mrs C.M.Wilson. Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1970-1971, p.10. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

Mrs Carl Anderson. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.84: Red. Large semi-double. Vigorous, spreading growth. Midseason flowering. Originated in USA by Carleton.

Mrs Carrick Buchanan. *(C.japonica), Journal of Horticulture & Cottage Gardening*, June 1862, p.170: Fine formed white, good sized petals. One of the best of the late bloomers of Scottish origin.

Mrs Cattaneo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:19. Orthographic variant for **Mistress Cattaneo.**

Mrs Charles Bell. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Charles Bell Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Charles Blard. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, as 'Mrs Chas. Blard'. Orthographic variant for **Madame Charles Blard.**

Mrs Charles Cobb. *(C.japonica),* Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.27 as 'Mrs Chas. Cobb'; Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue Suppl. 1943-1944: The colour is madder red to coppery bronze. Semidouble to loose peony form with golden stamens intermixed. Flowers mid-season. Foliage large and wide, a glossy green. Growth slow, spreading. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. See black and white photo, p.256, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I and p.27, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1948. Colour pl. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias,* p.161.Abbreviations: 'Mrs Cobb', 'Mrs Chas. Cobb'. Sport: **Nellie Gray.** Orthographic error: 'Mr Charles Cobb', 'Charles Cobb'. Chinese synonym: 'Chalisi Kebo Nüshi'.

Mrs Charles Cobb Spotted. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.164. Synonym for **Nellie Gray.**

Mrs Charles Cobb Variegated. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.70 as 'Mrs Charles Cobb Var'. Synonym for **Nellie Gray.**

Mrs Charles Jonas. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.133, Reg. No.1173: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first flowered 1965. Originated by Mary Alice and Neal Cox, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm, x 5.5 cm. The peony form bloom is deep pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. It is up to 14 cm across x 6 cm. deep with numerous petals and a few petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Charles Jones'.

Mrs Charles Jones. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.164. Orthographic error for **Mrs Charles Jonas.**

Mrs Charles Simons. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue supplement, 1943-1944 as 'Mrs Chas. Simmons': Large, handsome, white camellia. Some seasons flowering huge, single blossoms while at other times, semi-doubles or loose peony forms. Blooms mid-season. Foliage, rounded, dull, pale green. Slow spreading growth. A chance seedling from Simons' Nursery, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Abbreviations: 'Mrs Chas Simons', 'Mrs Simons'. Orthographic errors: 'Mrs Simmons', 'Mrs Charles Simmons', 'Nanna Simmons'. Synonyms: 'Nannine Simmons', 'Nanine Simmons'. See black and white photo, p.237, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Mrs Carles Simmons. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943. Orthographic error for **Mrs Charles Simons.**

Mrs Charles Stone Jones. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II, p.176. Synonym for **Jenny Jones.**

Mrs Chas Cobb. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.27. Abbreviation for **Mrs Charles Cobb.**

Mrs Chas Simons. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.26. Abbreviation for **Mrs Charles Simons.**

Mrs Chester Burgess. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Rose-pink. Large, loose peony form. Mid-season. Originated in USA by Malbis.

Mrs Clara Brooks. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.52. Synonym for **Clara Brooks.**

Mrs Clark. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* p.52. Abbreviation for **Mrs Lyman Clarke.**

Mrs Claudia Phelps. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.164. Synonym for **Claudia Phelps.**

Mrs Cliff Harris. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Variegated pink. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.70: (Plant Patent No. 1303, 1954). Light orchid pink, veined darker orchid pink, margined white with minute, pinpoint white streaks running towards the centre. Very large, irregular, semi-double, rose form to formal double. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. See colour photos: Facing p.216, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959; Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated,* pl.105. Sport: **Mrs Cliff Harris Variegated.** Originated by R.O. Rubel Jr., Mobile, Alabama, USA.

Mrs Cliff Harris Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.84 as 'Mrs Cliff Harris Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mrs Cliff Harris** - Orchid pink and white. Originated in USA.

Mrs Cobb. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.28. Abbreviation for **Mrs Charles Cobb.**

Mrs Confer. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941 p.11: A variegated form of **Uncle Sam.** White flecked rose-red. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Uncle Sam Variegated', 'Betsy Ross', 'Wrigley's Variegated'. See black and white photo: Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.259.

Mrs Conrad Wall Jr. Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Varieties Classification Report*, p.5. Synonym for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Mrs Cope. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1859, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.218: (Sherwood) Blush white with rose and red spots and stripes, very perfectly formal, imbricated to the centre; flower full, medium size, opens well. Foliage heart shaped, pale green; plant of bushy habit. Originated in USA by Sherwood. Blush white, striped pink. Imbricated. Hovey ed., 1853, *Magazine of Horticulture.* 19:26: Nearly white, finely imbricated; each petals delicately striped with pink. For colour plate see Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book Xl, pl.II as 'Mistriss Cope'. Orthographic variant: 'Mistress Cope'. Orthographic error: 'Master Cope'.

Mrs D.L. Nordling. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.25, 1992, p.5, colour photo No.11: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. Small size, chance seedling of **Barbara Clark.** 7-8 cm across. White to very pale pink at petal edge. Single with 5 petals with creped edges. Soft lutchuensis type fragrance. Blooms mid-season. Won 1st prize at Nagoya Camellia Show 1991. Named for USA Adjudicator in US-Japanese trade relations.

Mrs D.W. Davis. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Incomplete double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.339, Reg. No.244. Awarded the 'Illges Medal', 1955. A 7 year old seedling of Elizabeth Boardman; originated by D.W. Davis, Seffner, Florida, USA that first flowered 1951. Plant growth is upright, rapid and open with large, dark green leaves. Flower buds are large, pointed and blush pink. The semi-double, blush pink flowers are 15.5 cm across with about 15 petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Sports: **Mrs D.W. Davis Descanso, Mrs D.W. Davis Peony, Mrs D.W. Davis Special.** For colour photos see: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, facing p.210; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.106; Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.72. Received the John Illges Medal from the ACS in 1954. Awarded a First Class Certificate by the RHS. in 1968. Orthographic error: 'R.S. Davis'. Abbreviation: 'D.W. Davis'. Chinese Synonym: 'Daiweisi Furen'.

Mrs D.W. Davis Descanso. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.107: A full, peony form sport of **Mrs D.W. Davis.** Large. Originated at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California, USA. Colour photo: front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1980, vol.XI,

No.7 and front cover, SCCS., 1971, *The Camellia Review*, vol.33, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Daishizhige'.

Mrs D.W. Davis Peony. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.76: Loose, peony form sport of **Mrs D.W. Davis.** Large. Originated by R.C. Brown, Sacramento, California, USA. A highly unstable form.

Mrs D.W. Davis Special. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.115: A rose form double sport of **Mrs D.W. Davis** with double the number of petals. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Qidai Furen'.

Mrs Dan Nathan. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.62, colour photo pp.64-65, Reg. No.2298: A very large size, pink with heavy sheen, semi-double *C.reticulata* (**Pink Sparkle** x **Nuccio's Ruby**) that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. The 13 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 16 petals, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and average in rate with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Mrs Day. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Dale. *(C.japonica)*, Lower Coombe Royal Gardens Catalogue, 1981: Medium size, pink, formal double. Originated in England.

Mrs Delissa. Waterhouse, 1962, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.5, p.13. Orthographic error for **Mrs Dellissa.**

Mrs Dellissa. *(C.japonica)*, Fuller's *Sydney Handbook for 1877*, p.123. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Diegaard. Griffin ed., 1956, *Camellian*, 1:17. Synonym for **Kasuga-shibori.**

Mrs Dolly Madison. *(C.japonica)*, Gunnell, 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 6:337. Originated by Gunnell, Washington, D.C., USA. A seedling of the old double striped or **Variegata.** It has a pure white flower, about the shape of 'Coccinea', though much more double, with rose edged petals, an imperfect style and but one anther. The foliage is somewhat like **Coccinea.**

Mrs Dombrain. *(C.japonica)*, Lemaire, ed., 1866, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.13, pl.488: The flowers of large size, are soft pink, fresh and delicate, fading towards the petal edge and with a veining of a deeper colour. The petals are small, of good substance, closely imbricated with geometrical regularity; those external are round, the inner oval. Originated by Mr Van Eeckhaute, Ledeberg, Belgium. Also illustrated in *The Floral Magazine*, vol.6, 1867, pl.330. Orthographic variants: 'Mistriss Dombrain'. 'Madame Dombrain'. Orthographic errors: 'Mrs Doubrain', 'Mistriss D'Ombrain'.

Mrs Dorothy Spengler. *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata)*, Parks, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.117, colour pl, fig.2 facing p.50: A pink, single, medium size, 6-7 petals, emarginate, opening flat with an abortive stamens cluster. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks from the cross *C.sasanqua* **Crimson King** x (**Narumigata** x 'Lion Head' [**Shizetou**]). Originated in USA.

Mrs Dorothy van der Bom. *(C.japonica)*, Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.3 & 12: Deep red. Large single. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Dorothy van der Bow'.

Mrs Dorothy van der Bow. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Mrs Dorothy van der Bom.**

Mrs Drayton. Berckmans, 1908, *Country Life in America*, p.548. Synonym for **Julia Drayton.**

Mrs Doubrain. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Mrs Dombrain.**

Mrs Eastman. Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.4. Abbreviation for **Mrs Nellie Eastman.**

Mrs Edinger. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., *Bulletin,* vol.11 No.1, p.3, Nov. 1949: Large semi-double white with red striping, intermingled golden stamens. Sometimes throws a red sport. NCCS., *Bulletin,* vol.3, No.2, p.7, Dec. 1947. No description. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Mrs Eddinger': White striped red to solid red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Edinger. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Eddinger'. See black and white photo, p.260, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Mrs Edward Billing. Durrant, 1958, *South Auckland Camellia Society Bulletin,* (3):13. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Mrs Eleanor McCowan. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.20. Synonym for **Eleanor McCown.**

Mrs Elenor McCowan. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Orthographic error for Eleanor McCown.

Mrs Ethel Davis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.164. Synonym for Ethel Davis.

Mrs Eva Hill. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for Annie Laurie.

Mrs Evelyn Le Blanc. *(C.japonica),* Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.13. No description. Originated in USA.

Mrs F.L. Gibson. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939. No description. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium, variable single; light pink with white edges, splotched pink and red. Some flowers are white with red lines, others Christmas red and white with long, yellow stamens. Leaves, medium-dark green, rounded-oval, small, 5.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide; texture thin, serrations fine. Plant habit a vigorous, fast grower, free bloomer, hardy. Originated by a negress from seed she obtained in the J.R. Wade garden about 1920. Named by Mr F.L. Gibson, Thomasville, Georgia. Sports: **Mrs F.L. Gibson Pink, Mrs F.L. Gibson Herme Coloured.** Seedlings: Betty Sheffield, **Edna Earl, Frank Gibson, Gibson White**, 'Gibson Red'. Abbreviation: 'Mrs Gibson'. See p. 156, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated* for flower photo.

Mrs F.L. Gibson, Herme Coloured *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nurseries Catalogue, 1946: A sport of **Mrs F.L. Gibson** with the same colouring as 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**). Originated at the Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Deep pink with white edges and red stripes. Synonym: 'Mrs F.L. Gibson Sport'.

Mrs F.L. Gibson Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.52: A pink sport of **Mrs F.L. Gibson.** Originated by F.L. Gibson, Thomasville, Georgia, USA.

Mrs F.L. Gibson Sport. Wheelers Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. Synonym for **Mrs F.L. Gibson Herme Coloured.**

Mrs F. Sander. Wilson, 1930, *House and Garden.* 57(3):158, black and white figure, p.140. Orthographic variant for 'Mrs Sander', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Mrs F. Sanders. Manning, 1931, *Plant Buyer's Index,* ed.3. Orthographic error for 'Mrs Sander', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Mrs Fair Dodd. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.84: Deep to wine red. Large to very large peony form with intermingled petaloids and stamens. Medium, upright growth. Originated in USA by R.E. Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Mrs Fairfax. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26. No description. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880: Fine white, striped rose. Originated in Australia.

Mrs Fannie Henderson. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.164. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Fanny Henderson.**

Mrs Fanny Henderson. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S, Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. No description. SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76: Pale blush pink. Medium peony to anemone form with large, wavy outside petals and a circle of petaloids and white stamens in the centre, surrounded by five distinct swirls of stamens and petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by The Pine Nursery, Bath, South Carolina. Orthographic variant: 'Mrs Fannie Henderson'.

Mrs Feltoes. *(C.japonica)*, Lang Nursery Catalogue, 1873. No description. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error 'Mr Feltoes'. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Fetters. *(C.japonica)*, Buist, 1852, *American Flower Garden Directory*, ed.5, p.214: Large, dark red, shading to rose in the centre, perfectly imbricated; fine, round petals, very regularly disposed; foliage dark green. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Madame Feters', 'Madame Feter', 'Mrs Tetters'. Orthographic variant: 'Madame Fetters'.

Mrs Fisher Simmons. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.9: Medium sized, pure white, double; outer petals turned down; inner petals whirling in a compact ball. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Mrs Francis Roberts. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1662: A medium, dark red, semi-double *C.japonica*, mutant of **Ville de Nantes** grafted onto 'Pope Pius IX' (**Prince Eugene Napoleon**) that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by O.D. Roberts, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. First observed 1968. Flower size 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. The flower has 4 rows of petals of 4-5 per row, with 4-5 upright petals in the 5th row. Anthers and filaments are yellow. Plant growth is average with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Mrs Francis Saunders. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.24. Synonym for **Yukimiguruma,** erroneously as 'Amabilis'.

Mrs Frank Bisbee. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.49, Reg. No.1149: A 3 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1969. Originated in USA by F.D. Bisbee, Jacksonville, Florida. Plant growth is spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 3.8 cm. The peony form bloom is white with 23 rabbit ears, yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 35 petals and 8 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.

Mrs Frank Boykin. *(C.japonica)*, Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.12. No description. Originated in USA.

Mrs Fred Sanders. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for 'Mrs Sander', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Mrs Fred Saunders. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1), 1942. Orthographic error for 'Mrs Sander', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Mrs Freeman Weiss. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue 1942-1943. No description. 1945-1946 Catalogue: A Magnolia Gardens seedling, semi-double pink, of loose construction with wavy petals and petaloids mixed with stamens. Foliage light green. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large, soft pink, anemome form, 9.5-11 cm across. The flower is of loose construction, there being two tiers of outer petals and a centre, sometimes cup-shaped, of semi-erect petals and petaloids. The petals are obovate, 4 cm long, wavy and notched. Yellow anthers, stamens, mingle with central petals and petaloids. Leaves

medium to light green, oval, 8 cm x 4 cm. Plant habit is vigorous, compact and upright. Originated of seed of unknown parents and originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Mrs Freeman Weiss Variegated**. Synonym: 'Mrs Freeman Weiss Rosea'.

Mrs Freeman Weiss Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.165. Synonym for **Mrs Freeman Weiss.**

Mrs Freeman Weiss Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29 as 'Mrs Freeman Weiss Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mrs Freeman Weiss** - Rich pink and white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Weisi Nüshi'.

Mrs Fritz Sanders. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.15. Synonym for **Triphosa.**

Mrs Fritz Saunders. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, p.26. Orthographic error for 'Mrs Fritz Sanders', synonym for **Triphosa.**

Mrs Fumiko. *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki* No.12, p.3, colour photo: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, full peony, creamy white with some faint pink stripes. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the market garden of Haginuma, Kowasaki City, Japan by Morimoto Haru.

Mrs G.G. McLaurin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.97, Reg. No.903: A 12 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) that first bloomed 1965. Originated by G.G. McLaurin, Dillon, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm and resemble those of 'Donckelaeri'. Blooms variable, semi-double or loose, irregular peony to anemone form. Size 11-15 cm across. Colour ranges from rose-pink to dark red, from the lighter colour of **R.L. Wheeler** to the dark red of 'Glen 40'. Flowers early to late. See colour photo: ACS, 1965, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.20, No.3, inside back cover.

Mrs General Lee. *(C.japonica), Gardeners' Monthly,* Oct.1875, p.297. Originated by John Feast, Massachusetts, USA. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Gentry Kidd. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.222, Reg. No.594: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Dr Gilbert Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The peony form flowers, similar to **Daikagura,** are cerise-pink with no stamens, 13 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 30 or more petals. Bloom has fluorescent sheen with petals in swirls. Flowers mid-season.

Mrs George Bell. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.109, Reg. No.1563: A large, sweet pea pink, loose peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Tiffany.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by Clark Thomas, San Dimas, California, USA. The 8 years old seedling first bloomed 1978 and has 27-30 petals, 7 petaloids and yellow anthers. Average size, 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Dark pink, lightening with age. Plant growth is upright and rapid. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1980, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4. Chinese synonym 'Beier Nüshi'.

Mrs George F. Baker. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Mrs George Meritt. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.83, 1882-1883, p.92. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs George Patton. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1952-1953 as 'Mrs Geo. Patton': A full double, measuring 8.5 cm across, Spinel pink petals. Blossom has 7 rows of well built up, large petals which extend up and outwards. White filaments tipped primuline yellow and interspersed with 2 spinel pink petaloids, blotched white. Originated by McIlhenny Nursery, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA, seedling #50-5.

Mrs Gibson. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. Abbreviation for **Mrs F.L. Gibson.**

Mrs Gilbert Fisher. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Soft pink, slightly variegated white. Very large, loose semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Mid-season blooming.

Mrs Glen Johnson. Gentry, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30. Abbreviation for **Mrs Glen R. Johnson.**

Mrs Glen R Johnson. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.113: Medium pink. Medium, formal double. Medium, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated by Dr G.R. Johnson, Carthage, Texas, USA.

Mrs Goodwin Knight. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Quarterly,* 13(4),1958: A 12 year old chance seedling, grown from seed originating at the Huntington Botanic Gardens, San Marino, California, USA. The irregular double, Neyron rose coloured flowers, average 12-14 cm across x 5 cm deep. There are 10-12 base petals with a centre of fascicles of smaller, folded petals, petaloids and stamens. Blooms very early. Reg. No.338, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.290. Sport: **Mrs Goodwin Knight Variegated.**

Mrs Goodwin Knight Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.11 as 'Mrs Goodwin Knight Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mrs Goodwin Knight** - Neyron rose, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Mrs Gordon. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Mrs Gousson's. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* p.74. Synonym for **Goussoniae**.

Mrs Grace Burkhard. Thompson Nursery Catalogue, 1953. Orthographic variant for 'Grace Burkhard', synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

Mrs Grinley Mannino. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.165: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mrs Gunnel. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for **Mrs Gunnell.**

Mrs Gunnell. (*C.japonica*), Gunnell, 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 7:339: A double white one ... propose to call **Mrs Gunnell** or 'Gunnellae' so as to distinguish it from the white camellia raised in Germany by a Mr Gunnell which he calls 'Gunnellii'. **Mrs Gunnell** is a seedling of the old striped or **Pompone**; its foliage is smooth and glossy and larger than that of **Variegata**, though like it, a free grower; its buds, petals and flowers are the shape of 'Imbricata', but the flower is pure white and double to the centre, having 90 petals with rose shaped edge. Originated by Gunnell, Washington, D.C., USA. Orthographic errors: 'Mistriss Gimble', 'Miss Gunnell', 'Mrs Gunnel'. Orthographic variant; 'Mistriss Gunnell'. Synonyms: 'Gunnellae', 'Mrs Gunnellii'.

Mrs Gunnellii. F. Ludeman's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.5 as 'Mrs Gunnelli'. Synonym for **Mrs Gunnell.**

Mrs H.B. Fryer. (*C.japonica*), Truett, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*-, p.23: A white, informal semidouble, early flowering. Originated by Mrs H.B. Fryer, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Mrs H.B.Sheather. Nairn Nursery Catalogue, 1892. Abbreviation for **Harriet Beecher Sheather.**

Mrs H.B. Streeter. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for 'Mrs H.B. Sheather', abbreviation for **Harriet Beecher Sheather.**

Mrs H. Boyce. *(C.japonica), C*remorne Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1900, p.31: Pale pink, edged white, sport of Paolina Maggi- Large formal double. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in Australia. For colour plate see Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* pl.XVI. Abbreviation: 'Mrs Boyce'.

Orthographic errors: 'Mrs Henry Boyce', 'Mrs Harry Boyce'. Synonym: 'Paolina Maggi Shell Pink'. See colour plate front cover ANZCRS, *Camellia Annual*, No.6, 1960.

Mrs H. Boyce Rosea. Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Synonym for **Contessa Paolina Maggi Rosea.**

Mrs. H.C. Rambath. *(C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2432. A very large, rose red, semi-double cross of **Mouchang** x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 14-24 petals and golden anthers. Leaves measure 12 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Mrs H.L. Windbigler. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.53. Synonym for **Ô-niji.**

Mrs Haller. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Red striped white. Small anemone form. Medium, open growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Mrs Haller, El Sereno, California. Sport: **Mrs Haller Red.**

Mrs Haller Red. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.91. Solid red sport of **Mrs Haller.** Originated in USA.

Mrs Harriet Beecher Sheather. Gill & Searle's Nursery Catalogue, 1956, p.5. Synonym for **Harriet Beecher Sheather.**

Mrs Harry Boyce. Merrillees, 1951, Shere Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Mrs H. Boyce.**

Mrs Harry Davis. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon** as 'Pope Pius IX'.

Mrs Harry Sinclair. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.30: Pinkish white. Large, fluffy semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mr Uyematsu, Montebello, California, USA from seed of unknown parents. For black and white photo see p.165, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Mrs Haas. Gexplant, Angers Catalogue, 1969, p.35. Orthographic variant for **Madame Haas.**

Mrs Helen Reynolds. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1948. Synonym for **Shiro-otome** as 'Otome White'.

Mrs Helen W. Reynolds. Griffiths, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Synonym for **Shiro-otome** as 'Otome White'.

Mrs Henry Boyce. Jessep, 1955. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Mrs H. Boyce .**

Mrs Hinsley. (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1945-1946. No description. Originated in USA.

Mrs Hoffein's Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940: No.27. Large, semi-double flower, white striped with pink. Sometimes a solid pink flower is produced. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Hoffein's Variegata'. Orthographic variant: 'Mrs Hoffein's Variegated'.

Mrs Hoffien's Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.5 as 'Mrs Hoffien's Var'. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Hoffein's Variegata.**

Mrs Hooper Connell. (*C.japonica*), Plant Patent 1078. An informal double sport of **Alba Plena** - which was originated by Mr Hooper Connell, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA and first described in *American Camellia Quarterly,* 1950, vol.V, No.4 as 'Hooper Connell'. Reg. No.54. However it was the desire of its originator that it should be named for his wife and the form of address,

'Mrs' now being allowed by the Horticultural Code, the appellation **Mrs Hooper Connell** is accepted as valid.

Mrs Hope. *(C.japonica)*, Shepherd & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1880: Medium sized, formal double, white striped carmine. Originated in Australia. Synonym: 'Hon. Mrs Hope', 'Honourable Mrs Hope'.

Mrs Hovey. Anonymous, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol.12 (new series), 11:406. Abbreviation for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Mrs Howard Asper. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Hanafûki'.**

Mrs Howard Gamble. Lewis, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.234. Synonym for **Aunt Jetty.**

Mrs Hugh White. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4. No description. SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.118: White with pink stripe on one or two petals. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Bushy, upright growth. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Mrs J. Brockhouse. Hanger, 1956, *Wisley Camellia List.* Orthographic error for 'Mrs C.M. Brockhouse'.

Mrs J Buchanan. (*C.japonica*), G.W.H., 'Garden Flora', 1889, *The Garden*, 36(930):247: This is a single variety with the petals blush, suffused and flaked with carmine; anthers primrose yellow. B.S. Williams & Son, 1891, New & General Plant Catalogue, p.42: The flowers of this variety are about 7.0 cm in diameter, nearly single, two rows of petals, blush flaked with carmine, primrose anthers. Introduced by Gerald Waller from Japan. Received the RHS Award of Merit in 1898.

Mrs J. Davis Pink. Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*. Abbreviation for **Mrs Jimmy Davis Pink.**

Mrs J.M. Blackshear. (*C.japonica*), Flanders, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.109: A white, **Ville de Nantes** kind of bloom with rabbit ears. Originated in USA by J.M. Blackshear, St. Simons, Georgia, USA.

Mrs J.R. Carter. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, ed., 1883, *Garden*, 24:250: A fine flower of rosy crimson colour, splashed with white in the centre of each petal; very full and double. First flowered 1859. Originated in USA by C.M. Hovey, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs Jenkins. (*C.japonica*), Feast's Catalogue, 1858, p.17. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Jimmy Davis. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.228, Reg. No.542: An 8 year old chance seedling of **Hakurakuten**, that first bloomed 1962. The dark green leaves average, 12.5 cm. x 5.5 cm, elliptic, with shallow, broad, almost smooth serrations. Plant growth is vigorous, upright and open. The anemone form flower is 12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with white to very pale pink background with stripes and flecks of pink. The flower has 9-12, notched petals and 120-130 petaloids and yellow stamens interspersed with 3-5 groups of petaloids. Slightly fragrant. Blooms early to mid-season. Sports: **Mrs Jimmy Davis Pink, Mrs Jimmy Davis Pink Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Jimi Furen'.

Mrs Jimmy Davis Pink. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.92: Pink sport of **Mrs Jimmy Davis**. Originated in USA.

Mrs Jimmy Davis Pink Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1 as 'Mrs Jimmy Davis Pink Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Mrs Jimmy Davis**

Pink - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Mrs Jimmy Davis Special', 'Mrs Jimmy Davis Variegated'.

Mrs Jimmy Davis Special. Shackleford, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.1. Synonym for **Mrs Jimmy Davis Pink Variegated.**

Mrs Jimmy Davis Variegated. Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'Mrs Jimmy Davis Var'. Abbreviation for 'Mrs Jimmy Davis Variegated', synonym for **Mrs Jimmy Davis Pink Variegated.**

Mrs John Bowman. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Mrs John Laing. California Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Synonym for **Wilder's Rose.**

Mrs John Sutter. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Rose-pink. Medium single. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California, USA.

Mrs Jos. M. Hearn. SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, 1949. Abbreviation for **Mrs Josephine M. Hearn.**

Mrs Josephine Hearn. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.29. Abbreviation for **Mrs Josephine M. Hearn.**

Mrs Josephine M. Hearn. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Pink peony form, 10 cm across. Mid-season blooming. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1946-1947: Rose-pink. Large, fluffy double with curled petals. Medium, compact, upright growth with glossy, pointed, slightly serrated, dark green foliage. Originated in USA by Clarence S. Hearn, Arcadia, California from seed of **Cheerful** x **Daikagura** which first flowered 1933. See colour pl. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Black and white photo, p.263, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Abbreviations: 'Mrs Josephine Hearn', 'Mrs Jos. M.Hearn'.Synonym: 'Delight'.

Mrs Julia Thompson. *(C.japonica)*, Southland Garden Inc., Wholesale Price List. 1941-1942: Purplish pink. Large semi-double form. Upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA.

Mrs Julia Wilder. *(C.japonica)*, Wilder 1881, *Horticulture of Boston and Vicinity*, p.29. No description. Originated in USA by M.P. Wilder, Boston, Massachusetts. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs June Hamilton. *(C.hybrid). Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.25, 1992, p.17, colour photo No.58: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan as a seedling of *C.japonica* **Shigi-tatsusawa** x *C.fraterna* hybrid **Dave's Weeper**. A miniature, 5 cm across single of 5 flat petals. White petals marbled bright pink. Flowers profusely mid-season. Slightly fragrant.

Mrs K. Sawada. *(C.japonica)*, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.21 with illustration: The flower is full double, gardenia-type. imbricated. It is 8-9 cm across, consisting of 70-100 petals. The colour is delicate pink shaded on white. It resembles the flower of 'Lady Hume's Blush' (**Incarnata**) somewhat but is larger in size. Blooms heavily early to mid-season. The leaves are small, the plant very vigorous. upright grower, very compact with long. slender branches. Originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama, USA from seed imported from Japan. It flowered for the first time 1935. Overlook seedling No.17; U.S. Plant Patent No.481. See black and white photo, p.254. Hertrich, 1955. *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Synonyms: 'John Marshall', 'Overlook Seedling No.17'. Abbreviation: 'Mrs Sawada'.

Mrs Katherine M. Howell. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No.2695. A chance seedling that first flowered 1998. Originated by V.E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA, and propagated by the Camellia Nursery, Lucedale. The 11.5 cm diameter, formal double, deep rose red flower has 50 petals. Average, spreading growth, and

flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2007, p.71 with colour photo; Dark green leaves measure 10 cm x 5 cm.

Mrs Kenneth Pelton. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.108: Soft pink. Large, semidouble. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Dr J.B. Tarver, San Marino, California, USA.

Mrs Kittredge. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972. *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.166. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mrs Lade. *(C.japonica),* Nicholson, 1900. *Supplement to the Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening.* A small, double, white. A renamed unknown Japanese Camellia, imported by Gerald Waller. *The Garden,* 1887, vol.36, p.247: It has neat and compact flowers of exquisite form, petals small and pointed. well reflexed. It forms a beautiful double flower, which, from its size, is well adapted for cutting. van Houtte Pere, 1896 & 1898 describes a rose coloured cultivar under this name.

Mrs Lade (van Houtte). *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896. 265P:109 as 'Mrs Lade': Semi-double, lively rose.

Mrs Laing. Manning, 1939, *Plant Buyer's Index.* ed.4. Abbreviation for 'Mrs John Laing' (**Wilder's Rose**).

Mrs Lake. *(C.japonica),* Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.50. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Laura Schafer. Buzard, 1954. *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.214. Synonym for **Laura Schafer.**

Mrs Laurman. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Mrs Lurman.**

Mrs Lawrence V. Bradley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.36, colour photo pp.40-41, Reg. No.2228: A large size, white, semi-double chance seedling, late season blooming. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 17 year old seedling has flowers 10-12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep, with 30 petals and 4 petaloids, and stamens intermixed with petals. Plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate with light green leaves 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Mrs Lebois. Gexplant, Angers Catalogue. 1969, p.35. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois.**

Mrs Lennig. *(C.japonica).* Buist, 1854, *American Flower Garden Directory,* ed.6, p.218. Dark rose, perfect form. great depth of petals, full size. Plant of bushy habit, flowers freely, foliage stiff, pale green. Originated by R. Buist, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

Mrs Leroy Epps. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.77: Sport of 'Lady Clare', (Akashigata). Pink striped white and rose. Large. Originated in USA by Mrs Epps, Aiken, South Carolina.

Mrs Lewman. Vanderbilt. 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.6. Orthographic error for **Mrs Lurman.**

Mrs Lindsay. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink variegated, semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pinkish red, striped deeper red. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Mrs Lippiat. *(C.japonica),* Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1904-1905: White, medium large, formal double. Originated in New Zealand. Orthographic errors: 'Mrs Lippiatt', 'Mrs Lippiate'.

Mrs Lippiate. Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1906-1907. Orthographic error for **Mrs Lippiat.**

Mrs Lippiatt. Gibbons Nursery Catalogue, 1908-1909. Orthographic error for **Mrs Lippiat.**

Mrs Louise Walker. *(C.japonica).* Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue. 1955-1956. No description. Originated in USA.

Mrs Luerman. Portland Wholesale Nursery Co. Price list, 1943, p.23. Orthographic error for **Mrs Lurman.**

Mrs Luesman. F. Ludemann's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.5. Orthographic error for **Mrs Lurman.**

Mrs Lurman. *(C.japonica)*, Massachusetts Horticultural Society Magazine, 17:237, 1851: Originated by John Feast, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, from the variety **Rubricaulis.** Red marked with white. Medium sized, formal double, 8 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Slow, Compact growth with glossy, dark green leaves. Synonym: 'Madame Lourmand'. Orthographic errors: 'Mrs Luerman', 'Mrs Leurman', 'Mrs Laurman', 'Mrs Lewman', 'Mrs Luesman', 'Mistriss Lurmann'. See frontispiece, 1946, *American Camellia Yearbook.*

Mrs Lyman Clark. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Mrs Lyman Clarke.**

Mrs Lyman Clarke. *(C.japonica)*, Glennan, 1946, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61: Double peony form, 10-12.5 cm across. Deep rose on petal edges, blending into white at the base, no veins, lines or stripes between the shades as they blend into each other. Clusters of stamens throughout. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant habit, medium, compact growth. Originally purchased at a variety store as an unnamed seedling by Mrs Lyman Clarke, Princess Anne, Virginia, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Mrs Clark', 'Mrs Lyman Clark'. See black and white photo, p.255, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Sport: **Mrs Lyman Clarke Variegated.**

Mrs Lyman Clarke Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.166: A virus variegated form of **Mrs Lyman Clarke** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Mrs. Mac. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2003, p.24 with colour photo, Reg. No.2597. A white, rose form double flower with yellow anthers. Originated by Mary McLeod, Tallahassee, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.65, colour photo p.c4. Flowers measure 8.2 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 18 petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. The dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Mrs Macdonald. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.166. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mrs Madison. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey ed., 1842, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Maddern Fisk. *(C.japonica)*, Napier, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.23, p.106: A deep pink, semi-double cultivar. Originated in England.

Mrs Margaret Dykes. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Margaret Dykes.**

Mrs Margaret Madsen. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.11: No description. Originated by Rubel, USA. Abbreviation: 'Margaret Madsen'.

Mrs Margaret Willey. *(C.japonica)*, Oregon Camellia Society, 1949, *Camellias as a Hobby*, pp.9, 40 with illustration: A medium to large single white with prominent yellow stamens. Originated in USA.

Mrs Marie Keating. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Pink peony form, 7.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Valley Garden Service Catalogue, 1946-1947: Baby pink. Medium, informal double peony. Vigorous, compact growth with long, pointed leaves. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Clarence S. Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA from

seed of **Daikagura** x **Cheerful.** First flowered 1933. See black and white photo: p.265, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias of the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Orthographic variants: 'Mary Keating', 'Maria Keating'.

Mrs Marion Mayfield. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.217, Reg. No.1453: A very large, snowy white, anemone form *C.japonica;* early to mid-season flowering. A 12 year old seedling that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Douglas Mayfield, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The **Elegans** type bloom is snow white, 12-14 petals, 150-190 petaloids, white anthers and filaments, 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm.

Mrs Mark Clark. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.509: A 7 year old chance japonica seedling which first bloomed 1958. Originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, South Carolina, USA. Growth habit, dense and rapid with mid-green leaves, 8 cm x 4.8 cm. Flowers, loose semi-double as in Finlandia, with an occasional formal double, 10 cm across x 5cm deep; 35 soft pink petals with a few petaloids and yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Mrs Marshall Field. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.77: Soft pink, moired white. Medium semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Dr Gilbert Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Marshall Fields'.

Mrs Marshall Fields. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. Orthographic error for **Mrs Marshall Field.**

Mrs Mason White. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest*, 1(1), 1942. No description. Originated in USA.

Mrs McCullagh. Glasnevin Botanic Gardens Computer List, 1989. Orthographic error for **Lady McCulloch.**

Mrs Mena Ladnier. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.12. Synonym for **Mena Ladnier.**

Mrs Meredith Lake. Lindo Nurseries, Price List, 1946, p.7, 8. Synonym for **Meredith Lake.**

Mrs Mildred Lambrakos. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.3, p.34, Reg. No.2093: Medium size, deep pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid- season to late. Originated in USA by Pete C. Lambrakos, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.189 with colour photo between pp.186-187: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 56 petals plus formal double bud centre. In very late season the flower opens up to 96 petals with a creamy white centre. Plant growth is average to dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm.

Mrs Millar Wilson. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Mrs Miller Wilson.**

Mrs Miller Wilson. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: (One of our hybrids) - A semidouble, star shaped, snow white flower, 7.5 cm across, two layers of outer petals then a layer of stamens, then a second layer of petals and again stamens; centre of flower has stamens and petaloids mixed. A very fast, tall, open grower with medium sized, light green foliage. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Millar Wilson'.

Mrs Mills B. Lane. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4, inside back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mrs Minnie Meritt. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.89, 1888-1889, p.19. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Moore's Speckled. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.53. Synonym for **Jubilee Rosea** as 'Mrs Scottowe'.

Mrs Mort. Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Miss Mort.**

Mrs Murray. Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*, p.172. Orthographic error for **Miss Murray.**

Mrs Nannette Smyre. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.167, Reg. No.1098: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961. Originated by H.J. Matchan, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and rapid with average size, dark green leaves. The semi-double, 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) type, flower is white with white stamens. It is 14.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 27-30 petals and 12 petaloids. Flowers mid-season.

Mrs Nanny Mary Hovey. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1888-1889, 229:256. Orthographic error for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Mrs Nellie Eastman. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.11: White striped and streaked red. Large, loose peony to rose form double. Medium, upright growth. Originated in a private garden in Walnut Creek, California, USA and introduced by Domoto. Chinese synonym: 'Neili Nüshi'.

Mrs Niblo. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.166. No description. No valid listing located.

Mrs North. *(C.japonica),* Nairn & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1906. No description. Originated in New Zealand. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Paling. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.166. No description. No valid listing located.

Mrs Palmer's. Edward's *Botanical Register*, 1821, vol.7, No.547. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Mrs Paugam. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.55. Orthographic error for 'Monsieur Paugam' (**Surpasse Nobilissima**).

Mrs Paul Allen. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4, p.26. A seedling raised by Walter Wheeler, president of the Massachusetts Camellia Society. No description. No valid listing located.

Mrs Paul Gilley. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.238, Reg. No.1324: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1971. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is light blush with 24 petals and 10 petaloids with light filaments and bright yellow anthers. Size is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Mrs Perceval. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Mrs Percival.**

Mrs Percival. (*C.japonica*), Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861 as 'Mrs Perceval'. (Corrected in later Catalogues). No description. James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.65: Pure white, fine. Orthographic variant: 'Mistress Percival'. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs R.K. Pittman. (*C.japonica*), Pittman, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.111. No description. Originated in USA by R.K. Pittman, Badin, North Carolina.

Mrs R.L. Wheeler. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.223, Reg. No.646: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1945; originated by Wheeler's Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is open and upright, some leaves having a yellow margin. The formal double flower, similar to **Alba Plena,** is 10-11 cm across with 72 petals. Colour is light pink with occasional deeper pink or red markings and petals near the centre are pointed. Blooms

mid-season. See colour photo: front cover, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.3. Sports: **Mrs R.L. Wheeler Pink, Mrs R.L. Wheeler Variegated.**

Mrs R.L. Wheeler Pink. (*C.japonica*), Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1964: A rose pink sport of **Mrs R.L. Wheeler.** Originated at Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA.

Mrs R.L. Wheeler Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.166, as 'Mrs R.L. Wheeler Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mrs R.L. Wheeler Pink** - Rose pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Mrs Reid. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Bros. Pty. Ltd. Nursery Catalogue, 1959, p.30: Semi-double, light pink. Originated in Australia.

Mrs Ritchie. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1854, *American Flower Garden Directory*, ed.6, p.218: Colour blush white, with distinct pink stripes, petals bold and round, fully imbricated, under medium size, foliage heart shaped, of a pale green with strong nerves; strong growth. Originated in USA by James Ritchie, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs Roe's Favorite. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., *Bulletin,* vol.11, No.2, p.17, 1949. No description. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.11: Incomplete double, rose opal. Upright, open habit. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.167: Flower, incomplete double, Rose Opal 22 to 22/1, veins darker, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Buds: near globular; petals, 11-18 guards, near spatulate, often recurved and folded. The centre of the flower is a sunburst of numerous, long stamens, intermixed with incomplete petals and petaloids in fascicles; filaments white, anthers light yellow. Leaves, narrow-elliptic to lanceolate, semiglossy, mid-green, leathery, 10 cm x 3.5 cm, broad, shallow serrations. Plant habit, upright and open. Flowers mid-season. Originated as a 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) seedling by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Mrs Rosa Murray. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.77: Phlox-pink. Miniature, formal double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by The Pines Nursery, Bath, South Carolina.

Mrs Rowena Sobeck. (Borde Hill Hybr.), Sobeck, 1960, *New Technique in Camellia Plant Breeding,* with colour photo on front cover: An hybrid from crossing *C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes** with *C.saluenensis*. A large, dark pink, irregular semi-double with curled and fluted petals and reticulate foliage. Originated by John Sobeck, Los Angeles, California, USA.

Mrs Rowena Dillingham. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep pink to red. Medium to small, formal double with apple green leaves, thin texture, acuminate apex and medium serrations. Vigorous. tall, bushy growth. Blooms early to late. Originated by Clarence Hearn, Arcadia, California. USA from chance seed and first flowered 1934. (Fendig 1953).

Mrs S. Rulton. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.167. Orthographic error for **Mrs S. Rutton.**

Mrs S. Rutton. (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Rose. white shade. Perfection. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error: 'Mrs S Rulton'.

Mrs Sander. Sander St Alban Catalogue [before 1914]. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.** Orthographic errors and variants: 'Mrs F. Sander', 'Mrs F. Sanders', 'Mrs Fred Sanders', 'Mrs Fritz Sanders'.

Mrs Sanders. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for 'Mrs Sander', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Mrs Sawada. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943. Abbreviation for **Mrs K. Sawada.**

Mrs Sarah Shepherdson. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.64. Synonym for **Mrs Shepherdson.**

Mrs Sarah Shepherdson Pink. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.85: Pink sport of **Mrs Shepherdson.** Originated in USA.

Mrs Schafer's White. Buzard, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.214. Synonym for **Laura Schafer.**

Mrs Schothowe. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888, p.53. Orthographic error for 'Mrs Skottowe', synonym for **Jubilee Rosea.**

Mrs Schottowe. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880. Orthographic error for 'Mrs Skottowe', synonym for **Jubilee Rosea.**

Mrs Scottowe. Shepherd, P.L.C. Catalogue, 1891-1892, p.84. Orthographic error for 'Mrs Skottowe', synonym for **Jubilee Rosea**.

Mrs Seeton. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Shaefer. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, photo, p.56. Orthographic error for **Laura Schafer.**

Mrs Shawham. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.336. Orthographic error for **Mrs Shawhan.**

Mrs Shawhan. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Digest, II*, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Mrs Shawham'.

Mrs Sheperdson. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.9. Orthographic error for **Mrs Shepherdson.**

Mrs Shepherdson. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., *Bulletin*, vol.11, No.1, p.17, Nov. 1949. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.53: White striped pink. Large anemone form. Medium, spreading, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs S. Shepherdson, San Bernardino, California, USA. Synonym: 'Mrs Sarah Shepherdson'. Orthographic error: 'Mrs Sheperdson'. Sport: **Mrs Sarah Shepherdson Pink.** See black and white photo, p.168, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III as 'Mrs Sarah Shepherdson'.

Mrs Showman. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Pink, incomplete double. Mid-season. Originated in USA.

Mrs Shottowe. Nairn & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1901, p.57. Orthographic error for 'Mrs Skottowe', synonym for **Jubilee Rosea.**

Mrs Simmons. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. Synonym for **Mrs Charles Simons.**

Mrs Simons. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. Synonym for **Mrs Charles Simons.**

Mrs Singleton. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.167. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mrs Skottowe. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1878. Orthographic errors: 'Mrs Schottowe', 'Mrs Schottewe', 'Mrs Schothowe', 'Mrs Scottowe', 'Mrs Shottowe'. Synonym for **Jubilee Rosea.**

Mrs Shottowe Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.167. Synonym for **Jubilee Rosea.**

Mrs Sloan. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Isabella Sloane.**

Mrs Sol Runyon. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1), 1942. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Mrs Stokes. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.99: Pink and white to solid pink. Medium, formal double. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA.

Mrs Streator. *(C.japonica)*, Azalea Glen Nursery Catalogue, 1948. White with pink and red markings. Medium sized, rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Azalea Glen Nursery Nursery

Mrs Sutter. *(C.japonica)*, Buist, 1854, *American Flower Garden Directory*, ed.6, p.218: Pure white. Delicately striped with rose, fine round petals, fully double, medium size, plant of erect growth; foliage long-oval. Originated in USA by John Sutter. Synonym: 'Mrs John Sutter'.

Mrs Swan. (*C.japonica*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944, p.7: Semi-double, bright salmon pink with 9-12 outer petals and a centre cluster of golden stamens with 2-3 smaller petals intermingled. An unnamed seedling, raised by Alexander Hunter. Somersby, N.S.W., and transferred by his daughter, Mrs Swan, to her garden in Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. See colour pl.VIII, *Camellia Quest*, 1947. Colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.167.

Mrs T. Brockhouse. (*C.japonica*), Woodward, 1987, *International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.80 in single and semi-double section of Mount Edgcumbe Garden. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located. Orthographic error: 'Mrs T. Rockhouse'.

Mrs T.H. McHatton. (*C.japonica*), Rubel, 1937, *Aristocrats Since Yesteryear,* Retail Price List, No.75, p.25 with illustration: Large soft pink, irregular, semi-double to open peony form. Originated in USA. Orthographic variants: 'Marie Lustrat McHatton', 'Marie Louise McHatton', 'Marie McHatton'.

Mrs T.R. McKenzie. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.336. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Mrs T. Rockhouse. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, 1973, Catalogue. Orthographic error for 'Mrs T. Brockhouse'.

Mrs T.S. Mort. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.167: Deep wine coloured formal double. Originated in Australia.

Mrs Tabb. (*C.japonica*), Feast's Catalogue, 1858, p.16. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Tanner's Red. (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.16: Medium sized, red single. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Mrs Tetters. (*C.japonica*), Ludemann's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896: Medium sized, crimson double. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Mrs Thompson. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.50. Abbreviation for **Mrs William Thompson.**

Mrs Tingey. Anderson's Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Mrs Tingley.**

Mrs Tingley. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.9 as 'Mrs Tinley': Salmon, silver pink. Large, formal double. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, pp.256, 258: Flower: complete double, formal type; Carmine Rose 621, full range (salmon pink with silver glow), darker towards the centre of the flower; 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. Petals, to 50 major segments, 3.5-4 cm long x 2.5-3 cm wide, obovate, sharply, briefly notched, sloping towards a short haft, shallow-channelled, firm textured. Centre of the flower: cone of smaller petals in bud-like form, never fully opening. Buds, near globular. Leaves: elliptic-oblong, 6.5-8 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide, medium dark, glossy green upper surface, lighter beneath; medium, thin, leathery texture, serration, fine-pointed, broad and shallow. Apices, medium long pointed, occasionally tapering; venation light above, pronounced beneath. Plant habit: upright, open branched. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by

J.H. Ward Hinkson, Chester, Pennsylvania, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Mrs Tingey', 'Mrs Tinley', 'Mrs Tyngley'. Chinese synonym: 'Tinggeli Nüshi'.

Mrs Tinley. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.9. Orthographic error for **Mrs Tingley.**

Mrs Tom May. (*C.japonica*), Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947: Red blotched white. Large formal, imbricated double. Vigorous, fairly compact, upright growth with large, rounded, dark green foliage. Mid-season blooming.

Mrs Towle. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. No description.

Mrs Tsutako Nakasone. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1984-1985: White, toned pink towards the petal edge. Small to medium, single tubular. Narrow straight growth. Early to mid-season. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Mrs Tyngley. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1987-1988, colour photo, p.10. Orthographic error for **Mrs Tingley.**

Mrs Ubaldi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for **Mistress Uboldi.**

Mrs V. de Bischop. Stonehurst Nursery Catalogue, 1963-1964. Orthographic error for 'Madame Victor de Bisschop', synonym for **Le Lys.**

Mrs V. De Bisschop. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Madame Victor de Bisschop', synonym for **Le Lys.**

Mrs Victor Bisschop. RHS., 1957, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.142. Abbreviation for 'Mrs Victor de Bisschop', synonym for **Le Lys.**

Mrs Victor de Bisschop. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* As 'Mrs V. de Bisschop'. Synonym for **Le Lys.**

Mrs W.J. Lyons. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red. Medium sized single. Originated in USA by the Rhodellia Nursery.

Mrs W. Thompson. Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1987, p.11. Abbreviation for **Mrs William Thompson.**

Mrs W.T. Wood. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink. Medium semi-double to peony form. Originated in USA by W.T. Wood, Macon, Georgia.

Mrs Walter A. Wilson. *(C.x williamsii). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.36, colour photo pp.40-41, Reg. No.2266: A medium size, red, rose form double *C.hybrid* chance seedling of **Donation;** very late blooming. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in April 1989. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 3 cm deep with 71 petals. Blooms stay on bush for 10-12 days. Plant growth is upright and slow with light green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Mrs Walter Allan. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.14, as 'Mrs Walter Allen'. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p. 173: Originated by Walter Allan, Summerville, South Carolina, USA, probably as a seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), planted 1934 and bloomed 1940. The foliage is similar to 'Donckelaeri', slender branches, upwards, fast growth. Flowers vary from 8-13 petals and some petaloids to very full double with no stamens showing amongst the petaloids. Averages 12.5 cm across, colour rose-red. Flowers mid-season. Reg. No.97, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.326. Sport: **Mrs Walter Allen Variegated.**

Mrs Walter Allen Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.259: A virus variegated form of **Mrs Walter Allen** - Rose-red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Mrs Warren. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1942. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct)

Mrs Waters. Armstrong Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Abby Wilder Pink.**

Mrs Weiss. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. Abbreviation for **Mrs Freeman Weiss.**

Mrs White. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.25. Synonym for **Woodville Red.**

Mrs Wilder. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. Abbreviation for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Mrs William. Beckman. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., *Bulletin*, vol.11, No.1, p.17, Nov. 1949 as 'Mrs Wm. Beckman'. Originated in California by Mrs Edinger of Rosebud Farm. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.53: White streaked light red. Large, semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Mitchel, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.143, illustration, p.140: A seedling of 'Tricolor' (**Ezo-nishiki**), a semi-double white variegated with red. Slow, spreading growth. For further illustration see p.267, Hertrich. 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Mrs William. Thompson. *(C.japonica)*, Sander, St Alban Catalogue, [before1914]. No description. Robert Veitch, *Spring List of Greenhouse Plants*, 1929. p.10: Large size, single, white, with broad petals. In his 1937 catalogue this is changed to 'semi-double'. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1937, 380:34: Very beautiful flower with broad, white, rounded petals, blushed very delicate pink. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.10: Semi-double, white with faint pink blush. See pp.260, 261, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II: Flower: semi-double; near white or indefinable blush; 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Petals: about 12, obovate to cordate, 5 cm long x 4 cm wide, multiple notched, deeply at apex, tapering towards stout, short haft; petaloid sepals, blush with green mid-stripe. Centre of flower; fascicles of stamens, slender cream coloured filaments, partially attached to centre petals, light golden anthers, sometimes a few large petaloids. Buds: elliptic. Leaves: broad-elliptic, 8-9 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, dark dull green above, lighter glossy beneath, medium heavy leathery; broad, sharp serrations; apex variable from short abrupt to tapering, recurved. Plant habit: spreading, loosely branched. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Europe. Abbreviations: 'Mrs Wm. Thompson', 'Mrs W. Thompson'. Orthographic variants: 'Madame William Thompson', 'Mrs William H. Thompson'.

Mrs Wm.H. Thompson. Amsler, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.4. Abbreviation for **Mrs William Thompson.**

Mrs Wm. Thompson. G. Reuthe Ltd Kent, Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.84. Abbreviation for **Mrs William Thompson.**

Mrs Wood. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. Abbreviation for **Mrs Baldwin Wood.**

Mrs Wood Supreme. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Abbreviation for **Mrs Baldwin Wood Supreme.**

Mrs Woodrow Hathorn. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1614: A medium oxblood red, almost black at petal edge, semi-double to anemone to peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Jon Laird Carvain, Dallas, Texas, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1976. Size is 9.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 32-47 petals, 40-75 petaloids, red anthers and sulphur yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm.

Mrs Wright. *(C.japonica)*, Sheathers Nursery Catalogue, 1877: Crimson with some petals marked with white. Medium, formal double. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Australia by Silas Sheather, N.SW.

Ms Mo. (*C.pitardii* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 14 cm diameter, rich pink peony form. Flowers mid-season. Plant strong, upright and well branched. Every flower a little different. A cross of *C.pitardii* x **Tom Knudsen**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

Mss. of Exeter. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9: Abbreviation for **Marchioness of Exeter**. See ICS Register, p.1171.

Mt. Shasta. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950. Abbreviation for **Mount Shasta.**

Muaya-shibori. (Plain Variegation), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima reprint, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310, 'Grasses and Trees', 1789. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: It is possible that this was a corruption of **Murui-shibori.**

Mucronata. *(C.japonica)*, J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..*, p.182. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)

Mudan Cha. (Peony Camellia), *(C.reticulata)*, Fang, 1930. *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhu.* It has many petals and is as large as a peony. The colour is silver red and the stamens are very beautiful. The leaves are thick and deeply serrated. Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.92, colour photo: Leaves elliptic-ovate, apices long-acute, bases cuneate, veins conspicuously sunken above, 6-9 cm long x 2.7-4.4 cm wide. Flowers light pink (RHS.CC.62A), lighter at maturity to nearly spinel pink, diameter 11-16 cm. Petals about 30 in 5-6 whorls; outer whorls ovate, flat; inner whorls folded, curved, sometimes 2-3 petals connate at the base, forming a typical globose camellia. Stamens numerous, divided into 2-3 whorls by curved petals. Pistils rudimentary, flattened. This cultivar has large flowers with folded and curved petals, and a raised centre. The flowers look like those of a tree peony. It is characterised by its deeply sunken veins, strongly growing buds, well-branched and well foliated growth habit, round crown, dwarf habit and few flowers. Flowers mid-season. Different readings: 'Moudan Cha', 'Mou-tan Ch'a', 'Moutancha'. Synonyms: 'Peony Camellia', 'Peony Flower', 'Peony Flowered'. For colour photos see: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980 facing p.14. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua*, p.133. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.161. Front cover, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4.

Mudan Diaxue. (White Spotted Peony), *(C.japonica)*, Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Mingti Chung Huahui:* Medium sized peony form with large petals, red with white spots. Different reading: 'Mou-tan Tien-hsueh'. Synonym: 'White Spotted Peony'.

Mudanhen. (Envy of Peony), *(C.reticulata)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.57, No.378, color photo, No.236: Medium size, 10-12 cm across, crimson, open peony form with 18-24 large, rounded petals, including a few folded, erect centre petals; stamens in 4-5 fascicles. Leaves midgreen, elliptic, 7.5-9.5 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Mudankui. (Chief Peony), *(C.reticulata)*, CSC., June,1989, *Report of the Camellias of China*, p.3: Butterfly wings type. Pink, outer petals large and flat, inner petals becoming gradually smaller, upright like butterfly wings, 8-12 cm across, petals 60-100 (rarely 30-40). The outer margin of the petals is slightly lighter in colour, while the base is darker. Stamens are numerous, in several groups, mingling with the petals and giving the appearance of several clusters. Pistil degenerate; style flat and thin, cleft to the ovary. Blooms very early. Leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, incurved length-wise in a broad Vee; surface smooth in young plants and somewhat bullate when old trees, 8-11 cm long x 4.5-6 cm wide. Originated in the wild in Tengchong County, Yunnan, China.

Mudôka. (Flower of Mudo), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.112, colour photo and description: Medium size, soft pink, tubular to campanulate single with short, yellow stamen cylinder. Leaves deep green, broad-ovate, apices blunt-acute, margins serrate.

Blooms very early to mid-season. Originated in the precincts of the Mudo Temple, Gifu Prefecture, Japan. Collected and named by Minoru Satô in 1976.

Mueller's White. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Pax.**

Muhenkaku. (Legendary Chinese Palace), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13 as 'Muhen-kaku': Pink, medium sized, double. Originated in Japan.

Muhonglian. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.60, No.401, colour photo No.258. Orthographic error for **Shuihonglian.**

Mukan. (Without Office), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.209; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.33: Deep red, rose form double. Different reading 'Bukan'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mukashi-otoko. (See Note), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû-:* Light pink, large single, petals thick and broad, opens flat; occasional blooms pure white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: The name refers to Ariwara-no-Narihira, a famous poet and character in the classic literature *Ise-monogatari* as each chapter begins with "Mukashi otoko ari-keri", which means "once upon a time there was a man".

Mukôfue. (Japanese flute with no holes), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Deep pink slightly splashed white on outer petals. Large, semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Mukuchijima. (Mukuchijima Island), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.206, p.65, description, p.213: Red, variegated white, formal double with large petals and a bud centre. Leaves, semi-glossy, dark green; broadly, shallowly serrate. Selected by Yoshiaki Andoh from wild japonicas on Mukuchijima Island, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

Mukuge. (Rose of Sharon), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.115: Small, campanulate, single pink with a paler pink base. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mukuge. (Rose of Sharon), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.531: Medium sized, white, open peony form with gold anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mulanwang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Hagoromo** as 'Magnoliiflora'.

Mulberry Number 11. *(C.japonica),* Slocum, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.321 as 'Mulberry No.11': Pink, semi-double, originated by Lawrence Walker, Mulberry Plantation, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error: 'Mulberry Noll'.

Mulberry Noll. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Mulberry No.11.**

Mulinette. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic error for **Millinetti.**

Muller. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Synonym for **Muller d'Italie.**

Muller d'Italie. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa: Deep glowing red, centre lined with white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:28: Beautiful flower, often 12 cm in diameter, deep, glowing red, with pure white central stripe. Obtained as a seedling by Rovelli Bros, Iles Borromees, Italy. Synonym: 'Muller'. Note: Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue description is "Very large, vivid pink, marbled white".

Mulligan's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.16; Found by John Weigel, Greensboro, N.C., USA, growing in the garden of a neighbour. Cold hardy. Medium size, pale pink, peony blooms. Late flowering. Leaves show considerable virus mottling.

Multiflora. Scheidweiler, 1833, *Horticole Belge Journal Jardin Amateurs*, 1:121, Expositions Horticoles, Louvain. Entered for 'Rarest Plant': *Camellia multiflora* (von Siebold), exhibited by M. Donckelaer, Chief Gardener for Botanic Gardens of Louvain. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, No.48 as *C.sasanqua rosea plena* or 'Multiflora'. From the description, this appears to be the species *C.maliflora*, however, according to Berlèse, 1843, this was received from Japan by Donckelaer at the same time as **Ochroleuca**, which makes this doubtful as *C.maliflora* originally came from China in 1816.

Multiflora. *(C.x williamsii)*, ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.34, reg. No.139: Originated by E.L. Ansell, Lilydale, Victoria, Australia. Parent is a *C.saluenensis* chance seedling, first bloomed 1967. Habit is compact, slightly spreading and vigorous. Flowers are 8 cm across, fuchsine pink, HCC.627/1 with deeper veining. Leaves, dark green, 10 cm x 7cm, broad-elliptic to lanceolate, base cute, apex acuminate, margins medium serrate. Note: According to the Horticultural Code, this is an illegal name, being of latin form after the cutoff date of 1958.

Multipetala. *(C.japonica)*, Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1939: Dark red, formal double, cup shaped. Originated in Netherlands.

Multiplicata Incognita. *(C.japonica)*, Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1856, p.8. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Mumeimiyata-maetachi-otome. ('Otome' from Nameless Miyata's Garden), *(C.japonica)*, Aoyama, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*, 1827, according to Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.147. White variegated leaves. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.162. Different reading: 'Miyata-maetachi-otome'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Mumei-tsubaki. (Nameless Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5 in the section on white variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Shôroku--tsubaki'.

Mume-Red Osmanthus Leaf. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13. Synonym for **Meihong Guiye.**

Munayama Vera. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853-1854, p.38. Orthographic error for **Murrayana Vera.**

Mundii. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Mund's Camellia. *(C.japonica)*, Rehder, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.240: An ancient Camellia in the Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Double, light pink, medium sized flower which blooms in mid-season and is not unlike **Brooklynia** but is lighter in colour. Planted about 1860.

Muon-no-yuki. (Silence of the Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.74, 75, colour photo and description: Small size, soft, apricot pink, wide, campanulate single, with 5-6 wide, overlapping, somewhat reflexed petals and a central stamen column with bright yellow anthers, and ivory filaments, joined for the lower half. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices long acuminate, margins serrate. Selected from wild japonicas in Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kôsaku Masadu in 1980.

Murage. (Ancient name for Master of Iron Refining), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.216, colour photo and description: Small size, bright red, campanulate single with 5 rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with pink filaments and pale yellow degenerate anthers like Wabisuke. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Naruto Kaji in 1980.

Murajana Vera. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Murrayana Vera.**

Murakumo. (Dense Cloud), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki*, *Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Soft pink with red spots. Large size. Stamens in divided clusters. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murakumo. (Dense Cloud), (Higo), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.73: Light pink, splashed and dotted with white, irregularly margined white, single with 9 petals; stamens widely spread. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.251. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Murakumo-Kansai. ('Murakumo' from Kansai), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.148, colour photo, p.251, description: as 'Murakumo': Red single, cup-shaped with 5 slightly cleft petals a litte reflexed; broad stamen column, anthers yellow, filaments pink. Leaves semiglossy, mid-green, elliptic to narrow-lanceolate, acuminate apex, margins finely, shallowly serrulate. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Appeared in the lists of Katayama Juraku'en Nursery in 1960s.

Murakumo-kasuri. (Variegated 'Murakumo'), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.317: Medium sized, white with red dashes and lines and a few small, erect petals in the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Murakumono-kasuri', 'Murakumo-tobi'iri'.

Murakumono-kasuri. Watanabe, 1970. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki*, *Tokushû*, No.10, p.147. Different reading for **Murakumo-kasuri.**

Murakumo-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Murakumo-kasuri.**

Muramatsu. (Place name), *(C.rusticana)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Pty. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.5, A-229: Pale peach pink. Medium sized single, tubular to cup-shaped blossoms with frilled petal edges. Blooms early to late. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.80. Originated in Muramatsu Town, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Seiji Kabuto, named by Akira Haba. Orthographic error: 'Maramatsu' .

Muramusume. (Village Maiden), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.198, p.100, description, p.148 as 'Mura-musume': Leaves narrowly-elliptic, apices long-acuminate, petioles thin and glabrous. Flowers, double, dark rose (Spinel Pink 0023); petals small, incurved, emarginate; stamens intermingled with irregularly formed petaloids, streaked white. Late flowering. Originated in a Buddhist Temple, Hôkyôji, Kyôto-shi, Japan. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.399. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.34, p.13. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.149.

Mura-odori. (Village Dance), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.146, p.73, description, p.131: Branches spreading, leaves dark green, elliptic or narrowly obovate-elliptic, crenate, 7.39.1 cm long x 2.9-4.2 cm wide; petioles 9-12 mm long, glabrous. Flowers, single, rosy pink (Rose Madder 23/1), when fully open, petals are strongly recurved, 5-6 in number, largest, 5.6 cm long x 3.6 cm wide. Stamens 4 cm high, filaments pink. Flowers mid-season. Collected at the University of Tokio, Garden of Useful Plants in Izu Peninsula, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Murasaka-tsubaki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Murasaki-tsubaki.**

Murasaka-tsubaki-shibori. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Murasaki-shibori.**

Murasaki. (Purple), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Byôbu*, (Latter 17th Century), owner, Hirayama, Tokuo; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. Both no description. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murasaki. (Purple), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nursery Co. Pty, Ltd, Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.7, A-334: Dark purple, peony form, medium sized bloom. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.369, colour photo and description: Medium size, purplish, peony form with outer guard petals enclosing the centre of small, irregular petals, of more or less hemispherical form. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices blunt-acute, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. The depth of its purple colour depends on the climate and soil condition.

Murasaki-no-ue. (Lady Purple), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.233, colour photo and description: Medium size, purple colour, tubular to campanulate single with central stamen column and white filaments, joined for the lower third and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, apices acuminate, margins serrate, rolled under. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Found by Sasai Tsubaki-en. Note: The purple colour is more stable and constant than with other purplish camellias. Note: Murasaki-no-ue was one of the heroines of the classic Japanese novel *Genji-monogatari.*

Murasaki-ô-kasuri. (Purple with Large Patches), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.218: Large single with 6-7 large, irregular petals; white, washed with pink and streaked vermilion. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murasaki-shibori. (White Spotted Purple), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.30 as 'Murasakitsubaki-shibori': (Marked Purple Camellia), light purple with white markings, fully double of the **Otome** class. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.206, p.364: A variegated form of **Murasaki-tsubaki** - Violet rose, blotched with white, formal double with 6-7 rows of petals becoming pointed towards the centre. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonym: 'Murasaki-tsubaki-shibori'. For other colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.424, p.177. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.148.

Murasaki-shikibu. (Name of famous Woman novelist of 11th Century), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Pty. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.4, A-193: Wisteria, peach pink, large, semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Murasaki-tsubaki. (Purple Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*, under 'New Performance': Purplish red, medium, full double. For colour photo see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.397, p.167, description, p.351: A medium sized, full, formal double with petals becoming pointed towards the centre, a deep, violet-rose colour with occasional vertical whitish stripes in the centre of the petals. Sport: **Murasaki-shibori**. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.251. Synonyms: 'Shikon-tsubaki', 'Murasaki'. Corruption of name: 'Murasaka-tsubaki'.

Murasaki-tsubaki-shibori. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.30. Synonym for **Murasakishibori.**

Murasaki-tsukuba. ('Murasaki' from Tsukuba), (*C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.223 with illustration: Bright crimson, semi-double, 3 rows of petals, broad, somewhat emarginate, central stamen column, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.148, colour photo. Originated in Japan by Minagawa, Jisuke.

Murasame. (Passing Shower), *(C.japonica)*, Mizumo, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.103: Double, white with red freckles; stamens in fascicles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murasame. (Passing Shower), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #178; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Variegated with red streaks on lighter coloured ground. Medium sized, anemone form flower. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Murashigure'. (Believed extinct.)

Murasame. (Passing Shower), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1858, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, single, red with white moire, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murasame. (Rain in Town), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale, pinkish white ground, with red spots, double with 3 rows of petals, large size, divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: Kanji characters and meaning different to the former **Murasame**.

Murasame-bori. (Passing Shower Moat), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Formal double, large size, red with white spots; lotus form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murashigure. (Passing Shower in Village), *(C.japonica)*, Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Single, large size, red spots on white ground. Originated in Japan.

Murasuzume. (Flock of Sparrows), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.106: Brilliant crimson, hose-in-hose, semi-double, similar to **Moshio**, with a small, irregular stamen cluster. Petals about 18, channelled, oblong; paricularly the inner rows giving a pointed appearance. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan by Kiraku Sakuragi.. A seedling of **Bokuhan.** Different reading 'Muresuzume' in Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.251.

Murasuzume. (Flock of Sparrows), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Double, medium size, deep pink stripes on white ground. A seedling of **Aki-no-yama.** Originated in the Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Murayana Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6. Orthographic error for **Murrayana Vera.**

Murchison Lady. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1992, No.123, p.4, Reg. No.404: Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1986. A white formal double of 85 petals, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season on a plant of dense, medium, upright growth. Leaves glossy green, oval, curled, finely serrate, blunt apices, veined surface, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Petals folded. Flowers abundantly. A perfectly even and close-packed flower of symmetrical shape.

Mure-akebono. (Mure's Dawn), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, p.149, colour photo, p.251, description: Soft fuchsine pink, single, 5-6 petals, opening cup-shaped with a central stamen column. Leaves, glossy mid-green, elliptic, acuminate, shallowly serrate. Originated in Mure Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1976.

Murechidori. (Flock of Plovers). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.260 with colour photo; English translation p.183. Miniature, deep pink, lotus-form to peony. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, recurved. Spreading growth with weeping branches. A cross between *C.rusticana* **Shimachidori** and *C.cuspidata.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1982. From Niigata Prefecture.

Mure-goshiki-tsubaki. (Mure's Five Coloured Camellia). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.259 with colour photo; English translation p.182. Flowers of white, pale pink, peach red, deep red, striped etc come on the same plant. Small single with cupped petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Mure Town. Discovered and released by Osamu Mure in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Mure-haru-no-yuki. (Mure's 'Haru-no-yuki'). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.260 with colour photo; English translation p.183. Medium size, deep red mottled white, semi-double with some petaloids, split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size, flat. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars at a private family in Mure Town, Kagawa Prefecture. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1976.

Mure-hinohakama. (Mure's Scarlet Skirt), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, 367; and vol.II, 1978, pl.270, p.119, description, p.238: Red, single flower, about 10 cm across, opening cup-shaped with crinkled petals and a central stamen cluster of irregular lengths, with golden anthers. Leaves resemble 'Sodekakushi' (**Gauntlettii**) as it is thought to be a seedling of this cultivar. Used for the tea ceremony in Japan. Originated in Mure Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.149, colour photo. Named by the chief priest of Kasuga Shrine, released by Saneichi Koyama in 1972.

Murejishi. (Pride of Lions), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.246, p.124, description, p.165: Leaves, broadly elliptic to oblong-elliptic, shortly cuspidate, flat, impressed venation. Flowers peony type, deep red (Currant Red 821/3); petals 8-12, largest 2.9 cm, long x 2.2 cm wide emarginate. Small, inner petals and petaloids 168-232, making a loose, central mass; stamens scanty. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Sekijirô, Kitao, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Murekochô. (Flock of Small Butterflies), *(C.hiemalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.39: Small size, deep pink, semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.316 with colour photo; English translation p.222. Slender, raised petals. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Spreading, vigorous growth. Discovered and named by Katsuhiro Maeda in Hamamatsu City in 1970.

Murekochô (Okayama). (Flock of Small Butterflies). (Wabisuke). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.259 with colour photo; English translation p.182. Miniature, red, tubular single, cylindrical stamens with retrogressive anthers. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat plicate. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Kochô-wabisuke,** originated by Seiichirô Sasai in 1983, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1997.

Mure-kyokkô. (Mure's Morning Light). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.259 with colour photo; English translation p.182. Large, pale red, peony to lion form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Mure Town. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1972. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Mure-oka. (Locality Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.216, p.109, description, p. 154 as 'Mureoka': Leaves, large, thin, ovate-elliptic, shortly acuminate, raised venation, 6.4-7.8 cm long x 3.1-4.1 cm wide; petiole, 4-5 mm long, very hairy; petals 17-28, largest 5.6 cm long x 5.1 cm wide. Flowers, rosy pink (Spinel Pink 0625/1) with reddish veining, peony type. Stamens 2-3 cm high, simple staminal ring or in 5 fascicles or in a double circle, filaments pinkish, often intermingled with small, lobed petals. Late flowering. Originated by Mrs Shirai, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.

Mure-shiro-kumagai. ('Kumagai' from Mure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.259 with colour photo; English translation p.182. Small, white, bowl shaped single, apricot stamens with anthers browning quickly after opening. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, somewhat plicate, waved. Upright growth. A cultivar at a private family in Mure Town. Selected, named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1976. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Muresuzume. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, p.251, description. Different reading of **Murasuzume.**

Muriel Nathan. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.12. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.173, Reg. No.1297: A 20 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by M.R. Murray, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.7 cm. The peony form

bloom is very light pink with 18 petals and 6 petaloids, orange-yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Average size, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep. Prolific bloomer. Late flowering.

Muriel Sweet. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium sized, red, semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

Muriel Tuckfield. *(C.hybrid)*, ACRS., 1974, *Camellias News*, No.55, p.36, Reg. No.165: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.hybrid* **Cornish. Snow,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1970. Plant habit, upright, dense and vigorous. The 9.1 cm across, semi-double flowers have carmine (RHS.CC.21/3) buds. opening to ivory coloured flowers. Blooms mid-season to late. The 7.8 cm x 2.8 cm, dark green, lanceolate leaves are acuminate and finely serrulate.

Murillo. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue. 1867: Large, imbricated flower; brilliant rose spotted white. A sport of **Madame Elisa Centurioni.** Originated in Italy.

Murillo (Tuckfield). (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32, p.18, Reg. No.97, invalidly as 'Murillo': Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), that first flowered in 1966. It is up to 17 cm across, bright pink with dark pink veining, semi-double to incomplete double with flat petals. Blooms mid-season. Stamens are narrow at base, flaring to 2.5 cm at top. Leaves, 10-13 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. finely, sharply serrate, reticulate. A free bloomer on an open, bushy plant.

Muromachi-tsubaki. (Camellia of Muromachi Period). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.260 with colour photo; English translation p.183. Medium size, white, rose form to formal double, thick petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick. Upright, vigorous growth. A mutation of **Yae-shiratama** from Todaiji Temple. The original tree is growing at the Koboku family in Nara City. Named by Atsushi Watanabe, released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1970. From Nara Prefecture.

Muro-no-to. (Greenhouse Door), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Pink. Large, semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Murphy's Fragrant. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Murragana Vera. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. Orthographic error for **Murrayana Vera.**

Murraganna Vera. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.l. Orthographic error for **Murrayana Vera.**

Murrajana Vera. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23. Orthographic error for **Murrayana Vera.**

Murrajina Vera. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Murrayana Vera.**

Murray Pink. (*C.japonica*), Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948. No description. SCCS., 1950. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Salmon pink. Small, formal double. Originated in USA by the Orton Nursery.

Murray Shores. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.164, Reg. No.1909: A very large, burgundy red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid, ([*C.japonica* 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian'(**Damanao**)] x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian'), that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size 13 cm across. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Murrayana. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.7. Mertains & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.124; Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Synonym for **Murrayana Vera.**

Murrayana Nova. *(C.japonica), Catalogue des plantes de la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.22. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.71: Imbricated with a central cluster. Bright cherry red. Originated in Italy.

Murrayana Vera. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6: Pink with a bluish cast. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Murrayana'. Orthographic errors: 'Murayana Vera', 'Murayana', 'Murrayanan Vera', 'Murragana Vera', 'Murrajana Vera', 'Murragana Vera'.

Murrayanan Vera. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Orthographic error for **Murrayana Vera.**

Murry. (*C.japonica*), Sanlando Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in Italy.

Murui. (Finest). (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Formal double, sake-cup shape, white with deep red stripes. large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murui. (Finest), (*C.japonica*), Uesa. 1844. *Sômoku Binran:* White streaked rose, large size peony. Sometimes its flowers are solid red, hence its synonym 'Monogurui' (Crazy). Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murui. (Unique), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe. 1969, pl.130: Large, white, semi-double, somewhat irregular with two rows of petals standing apart. Stamens golden, filaments white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murui. (Unique), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Red, triple, white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murui-shibori. (Unique Stripes), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Persimmon colour with red spots, medium size, petals incurved, stamens spread like a bamboo whisk. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Murui-shibori. (Unique Stripes), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink, striped and spotted rose-red. Medium size. For Colour photos see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.199, p.350. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.351, p.151; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Culture and Artistic Arrangements*, p.103; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.149; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.345: A medium to large, semi-double, 10 cm across, of 2-3 rows of petals; background white to blush pink with stripes of deeper pink and crimson in varying degrees. Some flowers develop small petals and petaloids in the centre, also in varying degrees. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Resembles **Edo-nishiki-Katayama** and **Chûbu-murui-shibori.**

Murui-shibori (2). *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink variegated with white. Complete formal double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan.

Murui-shibori-Chûbu. Synonym for **Chûbu-murui-shibori.**

Murui-shibori-Kansai. (Unique Striped from Kansai), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.360, p.182, description, pp.196-197: Leaves large, narrowly-oblong, acuminate, coarsely crenate-serrate. Flowers semi-double, white striped red and pink in varying degrees; petals rather narrow, inner petals wavy, stamens divided. Late flowering. Originated in Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.340 as 'Kansai-murui-shibori'. There are a number of cultivars in Japan called 'Murui-shibori'; those from Tokyo and Nagoya being different. To prevent confusion the names 'Kansai-murui-shibori' and **Chûbu-murui-shibori** are now generally used in Japan for these two cultivars.

Musashi-ga-tsuji. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.237, p.120, description, p.162: Leaves large, broadly elliptic, shortly acuminate, flat; margins depresso-crenate, 8.3-11.7 cm long x 4.4-6.6 cm wide; petioles 8-19 mm long, very hairy. Flowers, peony type with large, prominent anthers; colour, rose (Spirea Red 025/2-1); petals, 12-30, largest 5.8 cm long x 4.8 cm wide, rarely with a few fan-shaped petaloids, Stamens 3.5-4 cm tall, in a double circle. Late blooming. Originated at Musashi-ga-tsubaki, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Musashino. (Old Name for Tokyo Plain), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.283: Medium size, deep crimson, formal double with pointed petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Musashino. (Old Name for Tokyo Plain), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.648; Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô:* Pale red, triple, looks purple. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Musashino. (Old Name for Tokyo Plain), *(C.hiemalis)*, Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.4, A:199: Bright, light pink, irregular, informal double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Musha-gaeshi. (See Note), (Higo), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.264, colour photo and description: Large size, faint pink ground with pink patches and red streaks and peppering, flat, higo-like single with 5-6 broad, rounded, overlapping, reflexed petals, some margins fluted and a widespread stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, ovate. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Tsugio Ôta in 1980.. Note: Musha-gaeshi is a steep outward curve of castle walls to prevent invaders from climbing up.

Music City. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.240, Reg. No.1371: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling from Gus Menard, that first bloomed 1973. Orginated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with mid-green leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. The formal double type bloom is soft pink with 65 petals. Average size is 10 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo, front cover ACS., 1976, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.31, No.l. Chinese synonym 'Yinyuecheng'.

Musii. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. No description. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Muskoka. *(C.x williamsii)*, Crown Estates, Windsor, Catalogue, 1979-1980, p.4. Medium size, semi-double, deep pink, striped deeper colour. Received an A.M. from the RHS in 1989 with the following description: Leaves up to 8 cm long x 4 cm wide, mid-green. Flowers up to 10.5 cm across, single with 2 rows of petals, strong purplish tint (RHS.CC.62C) with slightly darker veins and central cluster of stamens. Raised and introduced by J.Williams, Cornwall, England.

Musô. (Matchless Camellia). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.257 with colour photo; English translation p.181. Medium to large, white semi-double with some petaloids, petals spoon-like and deeply emarginate. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, large, curved outward. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling, discovered at a private family in Matsuyama City. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1979. From Ehime Prefecture.

Musô. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.147. Different reading for **Busô.**

Musôka. (Dreaming of Flowers), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.220, colour photo and description: Medium size, bright red, campanulate single with 5 ovate, rounded, overlapping petals, and a long, central stamen cylinder with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins undulate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Parentage unknown, collected by Tatsumi Satô in 1976, Named and released by Minoru Satô.

Mussolini. (*C.japonica*), McEacharn, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.215. No description. Originated in Italy.

Musume-zakari. (Prime of Young Womanhood), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.148, colour photo, p.251, description: Medium size, palest pinkish white, double peony form, with a centre of small, erect petals and yellow stamens. Leaves small, lanceolate, olive green, acuminate, sharply serrate. Originated in Mishima-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Mutabilis. Prince Nursery Catalogue, 1822, as a synonym for **Pompone**, the Chinese importation.

Mutabilis. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, pl.40 as a synonym for **Traversi.** An Italian variety.

Mutabilis. Paxton's *Magazine of Botany,* vol.II, 1836, p.122 as a synonym for **Cunninghamii,** a Scottish variety.

Mutabilis (USA) as 'Mutabilis'. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.78: White on opening, becoming pink with each petal bordered red and, at last, solid red. Medium peony form. Blooms mid-season to late. *Camellia Nomenclature* erroneously gives this camellia as Portuguese from da Silva, ca. 1880. However the da Silva Catalogues list the old 'Mutabilis' (**Pompone**) and the description gives different blooms of 3 colours – 'rosa carneo', rosa vivo au carmin. They do not mention blooms that change colour as they age, but the various coloured sports common to **Pompone.** Coghurst Nursery, 1994, lists a 'Mutabilis' as obtained from Leonardslee and uses the *Camellia Nomenclature* description, but it does not perform well and does not produce flowers which change from pink to red. Its origin and true nomenclaturein unclear.

Mutabilis Casoretti. *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1837. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Mutabilis Cunninghamii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - *Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.167. Synonym, for **Cunninghamii.**

Mutabilis de Londres. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10: Regular double, deep brownish red with many white streaks and stripes. Originated in England.

Mutabilis Maculata. Mertens & Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.107. Synonym for **Oxoniensis**.

Mutabilis Maculata Exonii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.151. Synonym for **Oxoniensis.**

Mutabilis Plenissima. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, Collection de Camellias élèves à Bollweiller, pl.40. P.,1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening,* 3:153. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Mutabilis Traversi. Tourres, Macheteaux Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.22. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Mutabilis Traversi Plenissima. (*C.japonica*), Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12: Beautiful carmine with white tints. Originated in France.

Mutabilis Traversii. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory.* p.244. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Mutabilis Traversis. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Mutabilis Traversii', synonym for **Traversi.**

Mutabilis Traversy. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Mutabilis Traversi', synonym for **Traversi.**

Mutabilis Vera. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1847. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Mutabilis Violacea. (*C.japonica*), Porcher, Dec.1847, *Revue Horticole*, ser.3, vol.1, p.451. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.224: The flower is ranunculiform (formal double), 10-11 cm across, a bright, carmine, cherry-red or dark rose; the petals are in 6-7 rows, well imbricated, rounded at the apex, spread like a fan, cupped and veined blood red. See also Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl. III. Originated by Boll, USA.

Mu-tan-cha. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka Tsubaki,* p.155. Different reading for **Mudan Cha.**

Mutancha. Yü, 1964, *Camellian.* Different reading for **Mudan Cha.**

Muteki. (Invincible), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Deep pink. Large, semi-double with incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Muteki. (Mist Droplets), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.23, p.37 with illustration: The flower is purple red with white streaks, 5 petals, very small cylindrical single. Stamens few, retrogressive. Blooms mid-season. Leaves long-oval, apices acuminate. Sometimes called 'Muteki' = 'Foghorn'. Selected from wild japonicas in Nagahama Town, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1983.

Mutong Zhishen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Elegans** sport, **C.M. Wilson.**

Mutsu-no-shima. (Six Islands), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.189 & 483: Medium sized, anemone centred, double white with pink and red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Roku-no-shima'.

Mutsunoshima-kasuri. (Six Islands Variegated), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.231: Small to medium size, single, white with dark crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Mutsunoshima-tobi'iri', 'Rokunoshima-kasuri'.

Mutsunoshima-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Mutsunoshima-kasuri.**

Mutt's Watermelon Pink. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Renamed **Slenderlee** by the originator.

Muwu Qianniao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.vernalis* **Mennai-chidori.**

Muyû (No Worry), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.148, colour photo, p.251, description: Deep fuchsine pink, small size, single, 6-7 large, rounded, overlapping petals; opening wide campanulate, with a centre stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.145. Originated in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Mamoru Oda in 1975, named and released by Saburô Kumagai.

Muzio Scevola. (*C.japonica*), Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum....* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Muzuchelli. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.37. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli.**

My Bonnie Lassie. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.164, Reg. No.1060: A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1962; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium, with light green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The open, peony type flower, averages 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Light blush pink with deeper splashes. Petals 14 with 11 petaloids, golden anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. Sports: **My Bonnie Lassie Pink, My Bonnie Lassie Variegated.**

My Bonnie Lassie Pink. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.164: A solid pink sport of **My Bonnie Lassie,** originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Chinese synonym 'Fen Laxi'.

My Bonnie Lassie Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Woodland Acres Nursery, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.3, p.18 as 'My Bonnie Lassie V.': A virus variegated form of **My Bonnie Lassie Pink** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore Alabama.

My Choice. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.103: Cream white, delicately tinted on petal edges. Medium to large peony form. Vigorus, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

My Darling. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink. Small single. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by F.M. Uyematsu, Montebello, California. Chinese synonym 'Guaiguai'.

My Debbie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2654. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1995. Originated and propagated By Jay Ellis Jr, Keystone Heights, Fla., USA. The 9 cm, light red to very dark red, formal double flower has heavy petal texture and a special fluorescence. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Won 11 best seedling awards over 4 seasons. Incurving petals. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.45 and colour photo p.c7. Flowers early to mid-season. Dark green leaves are 6.5 cm x 3.2 cm.

My Debbie Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2005, p.28 and colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2655. A virus variegated, red marbled white, form of **My Debbie**. Originated and propagated by Jay Ellis Jr. Other details as for **My Debbie.**

My Diane. *(C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.28, Reg. No.95: *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Daikagura,** that first bloomed 1958. Plant habit, tall and spreading; leaves light green, 8 cm x 4 cm. Flowers, peony form, 3-5 rows of fluted petals with a centre bunch of numerous petaloids; colour deep pink; size, 12 cm across x 8 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

My Ernestine. (*C.japonica* x *C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.217, Reg. No.1412: A very large, medium rose, peony form from *C.japonica* 'Dr W.G. Lee' (**Doctor Lee**) x *C.reticulata* **Mouchang.** Originated by Mr Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The peony form, 'Daikagura' type, bloom is medium rose with cream anthers and yellow filaments, 10 large petals and 40 petaloids. Average size, 13 cm across x 10 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

My Fair Lady. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Pink. Complete double. Mid-season. Sport of **Elizabeth.** SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.68: Light pink with deeper pink centre and outer petals. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling raised by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA, according to Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the* Huntington Gardens, vol.III, pp.166, 169. Fendig's listing as a sport of **Elizabeth** is not believed to be correct.

My Honey. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

My Keley. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.89. Orthographic error for **My Kelley.**

My Kelly. SCCS 1993, Camellia Nomenclature, p.83. Orthographic variant for **My Kelley.**

My Kelley. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, front cover, colour photo and description: A camellia tribute to a college graduate. Large size, medium pink, formal to rose-form double with 11 rows of 80-85 large petals. Long lasting bloom. Mid-season flowering. Chance seedling originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Pearl River, Louisiana, USA. ACS, 1990. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.45, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2187. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.89, colour photo between pp.91-92, erroneously as 'My Keley'. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed in 1984. Average flower size 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 80-85 petals and yellow anthers and filaments.

My Louise. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.217, Reg. No.1413: A very large, medium pink, semi-double. A 6 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1974. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The **Frizzle White** type bloom is medium pink with light pink filaments and yellow anthers, 12 petals and 4 large petaloids. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

My Nancy. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., Aug.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2047: Medium pinkish purple to lavender, spotted white, semi-double to peony form, *C.japonica* sport of **Mark Alan.** Mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr Howard W. Ramsey, Gainesville, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.82, with colour photo between pp.60-65: A medium size, pinkish purple to lavender, spotted white, semi-double to peony form, *C.japonica* sport of **Mark Alan.** Flowers mid-season. This sport was first observed 1984. Average flower size, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10-15 petals, 30-35 petaloids and gold anthers. Generally smaller over-all than its parent with shorter outer petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 6-8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

My Pet. *(C.japonica)*, ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.2309: Small size, pink, with deeper pink petaloids, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated in USA by Peter Tedesco, Felton, California. Blooms early to late. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.8 with colour photo: The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 8 petals, 80-100 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

My Ruth. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.78: Flame red, large semi-double with heavy, upright, crisp petals which stand apart and a tight group of stamens. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Dr R.T. Cale, Bessemer, Alabama.

My Sue. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.223, Reg. No.637: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Frank Watters, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The formal double flower, 9-10 cm across x 5 cm deep, is light blush with red stripes and 70+ petals, which curve upwards, cup-shaped and arranged in 10-11 rows, 6 petals to a row, giving a scalloped appearance. Blooms mid-season.

My Trula. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Regn. No.2826; Regd by Mr. N.C. Barnard, St. Elmo, Ala. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.18 with colour photo; A 15 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2006. Large, 12cm x 5.7cm, deep pink, semidouble to loose peony form flower has 27 outer petals and a variable number of inner petals, some folded and twisted. Numerous sprayed stamens with yellow anthers. Upright open plant, average growth rate. Flowers early to midseason.

Myako Dori. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Corruption of the Japanese name **Miyakodori.**

Myal. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.120,, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.354: Originated by A. & R. Hannam, Putaruru, New Zealand. Red (RHS.CC.50A), semi-double with yellow anthers and pink filaments, with 14 slightly reflexed petals. Flowers 11-12 cm across. Open, upright, slow growth with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6.7 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late. A chance seedling.

Myken. *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.24, Reg. No.232: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia A chance seedling that first flowered 1972. The 8 cm across, single white, bordered red flowers are early blooming. The 3 cm x 1.6 cm leaves are lanceolate and variegated through gold to red.

Mykenjaku. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.7. Corruption of Japanese name **Mikenjaku.**

Mylene Wong. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Maylene Wong.**

Mynelle Hayward. *(C.japonica)*, Wheelers Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.5; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.339, Reg. No.228: A 9 year old chance seedling,

originated by Central Georgia Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA, that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright, compact and rapid in rate, with mid-green leaves, similar to **Debutante,** oval, abruptcuspidate and serrate. The flowers are pink, 9-11 cm across, similar to **Debutante** in form with 10 regular and 17 irregular petals and 90 petaloids. Flowers early to mid-season. Sport: **Mynelle Hayward Variegated.**

Mynelle Hayward Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.104 as 'Mynelle Hayward Var.': A virus variegated form of **Mynelle Hayward** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Myôgen. (Temple Name), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.252, colour photo and description: Medium size, faint pink to white background with a peppering of red, wide, campanulate single of 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals with ruffled margins and a short, pinched in, yellow stamen column. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, deep green, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the precincts of the Myôgen Temple, the western part of the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Shibori-hatsu'arashi.**

Myôgi-in. Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Red spotted white. Full double. This cultivar was listed by Kaempfer, 1712 as 'Meokin'. Different reading 'Myôki-in'.

Myôhaku. (Wonderful White), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.146, colour photo, p.250, description: White, single of 6 petals, tubular to campanulate, irregular, broad, cleft apex; yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1979.

Myohrenji. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.212. Different reading for **Myôrenji.**

Myôjô. (Morning Star), *(C.rusticana),* Minagawa, 1956, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.140, p.70, description, p.129: Leaves broadly-elliptic, venation impressed, apex acute, margins acutely serrate, mid-green, variegated pale gold along the midrib, variegation sometimes reduced to small spots. Petiole, 4-6 mm long, hairy. Flower, single, red (Rose Opal 022), bell shaped; petals incurved on lateral margin, recurved at apex. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Jitarô Nagao. See also colour pl: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.147.

Myôjô. (Morning Star), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1962, *Chinen*, and 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.52 with colour photo: Small single, red with clear white patches, compact, central column of stamens, slightly spreading at top, anthers old gold. Leaves dark green, ovate to broad-ovate, blunt-acute, serrulate. Originated in Japan by Satô from the cross **Benimyôrenji** x **Iwane-shibori.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1962.

Myôjô. (Morning Star), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Red single with white spots. Yashiro, 1841. *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344: Red single with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Myôjô. (Morning Star), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu:* Small size, white with red moires. Synonym: 'E'awase'. Originated in Japan.

Myôjô. (Morning Star), *(C.x vernalis),* Satomi. 1958. *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Pink dotted white. Medium size, single. Originated in Japan.

Myôjô. (Morning Star), (Higo), *Higo Rokka*, 1989, p.32: Large size, 11-12 cm across, pink ground with red variegation, 7-8 petals. A sport of **Yamato-nishiki.** Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Myôjôkô. (Red Morning Star), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1721, *Kôeki Chikinshô*, p.33: Red, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Myôjyô. *Mainichi Shinbun*, 1971. Different reading for **Myôjô.**

Myôkenji. (Myôken Temple), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311, 'Grasses and Trees'. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Myôkakuji. (Myôkaku Temple), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Myôki-in. (Myôki Temple), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku.* Red, formal double with white splashes. Itô, lhei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306: Large red flower, variegated with a splashed pattern of white. Originated in Japan. For colour illustration see pl.422, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. (Believed extinct.) This cultivar was listed as 'Meokin' by Kaempfer, 1712. Different reading: 'Myôgi-in'. (Believed extinct.)

Myôki-in. (Myôki Temple), *(C.japonica). Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.179: A medium sized, open peony, red, fading to light lilac on petal edges, white blotches. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Myôkô. (Rare Red), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinchû*, p.146, p.250: Small size, dark red, cup-shaped single, good shaped cylinder of stamens. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.255 with colour photo; English translation p.180. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick, curved outwards. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Mure Town. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama.

Myôkô. (Name of a Mountain), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.125, p.63, description, p.124: Leaves, dark green, thick, ovate-elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, base obtuse, apex acute, venation impressed, depresso-serrate margins, 6.5-7 cm long x 2.4-3.4 cm wide, petioles about 6 mm long, very hairy. Flowers semi-double, pink (Neyron Rose 623), inner petals wrinkled, with a few irregular stamens. Petals 20-24, largest, 4.6 cm long x 3.8 cm broad. Stamens 2.6-3.9 cm high in 5 fascicles, creamy filaments. Late flowering. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Myôkokuji. (Myôkoku Temple), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Myôkô-nishiki. (Myôkô Brocade), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.250: Red vertical streaks on pale pink ground with white margins. Single, widely opening flower of 6 petals. Stamens spreading. Small size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, small to medium, ovate, curved, keeled at midrib, prominent venation. Hirsute petiole. Plant habit, bushy and variable. Of snow camellia lineage, originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yaichi Kawamura.

Myôrenji. (Myôrenji Temple), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.687; Itô Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô:* Single, blush pink with some red marks. There is a series of these medium sized singles, usually cupped, with long petals surrounding a boss of stamens. The modern **Myôrenji** is rose-red. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Different reading: 'Myohrenji'. Sport: **Shibori-myôrenji.** Synonyms: 'Myôrenji-tsubaki', 'Beni-myôrenji'. The modem 'Myôrenji' is also known as 'Beni-myôrenji'. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1982, vol.I, pl. 24, description p.294. Note: It is not certain that the modern **Myôrenji** is the same as the anciently listed cultivars.

Myôrenji. (Myôrenji Temple), *(C.japonica),* Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'oden*, 1st.ser. vol.5: Single, light red, with very small sepals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Myôrenji. (Myôrenji Temple), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.684: Medium sized, deep crimson, double with 5 rows of imbricated petals, some petals towards

the centre having a few white lines. Small stamen group in the centre when fully open. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Myôrenji-tsubaki. Joshua Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening in Japan* as 'Miorenji-tsubaki'. Synonym for **Myôrenji.**

Myorenji White. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Hakumyôrenji.**

Myôren-no-an. Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1960. Different reading for **Myôren-no-iori.**

Myôren-no-iori. (Hermitage of the Myôren), *(C.japonica), Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai*, 1960 as 'Myôren-no-an'; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.26 as 'Myôrennoiori', colour pl: Leaves ovate-elliptic to broad-elliptic, gradually acute, minutely crenate, petioles a little hairy. Flowers single, broadly cup-shaped, petals wrinkled at apex, red (Carmine 21/1). Stamens, broad cylindrical. Flowers mid-season. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.165, p.83. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.147. Different reading: 'Myôren-no-an'. A seedling of **Benimyôrenji.**

Myôshi. (Mysterious Purple), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki*, *Tokushû*, No.8, p.11, illustration, p.58: A purplish, pale pink, rose form double to semi-double, 7-8 cm across, petals 14-17, stamens 10-20, filaments yellow. Leaves mid-green, ovate, 7-8 cm long, acuminate, coarsely serrate. Originated in Itoigawa City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1960

Myôshôji-akayabu. (Red Wild Camellia of Myôshôji Temple). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.23; A small vermilion single flower, wild type. A 250 year old tree in Tera-machi, Japan.

Myôshôji-shiratama. (White Treasure of Myôshôji). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.23; Small white single. A 150 year old tree in Tera-machi, Japan.

Myôtozaki. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.19. Different reading for **Meotozaki.**

Myôtoboshi. Different reading for **Meotoboshi.**

Myra. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. A Camden Park seedling raised by Sir William Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Myra D. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.120: Blush pink. Small, formal double with incurved petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Myra Gerbing. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1997, p.21, Reg. No.2403. A very large, blush pink, anemone form chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by G.C. Gerbing, Millwood, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, 8-10 petals, numerous petaloids, blush pink filaments and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Myra Price. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.451. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A distinctive sport of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mouchang,** first observed by Myra Price, Manukau City, NZ, and propagated by Camellia Haven. The flower is of anemone form, 12 cm diameter x 6 cm deep, 9-10 petals and 230-240 flag petaloids which have pinkish-white filaments fused into a single white base. A few shorter anthers are hidden by the petaloids. Colour is orchid pink (RHS.CC.61D). The plant is upright and spreading, open in structure, and fast growing, with dark green leaves 12 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Myra Wadsworth. *(C.japonica)*, Laurel Lakes Nursery Catalogue, 1958; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.372: A 10 year old chance seedling; originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA that first flowered 1955. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid. The dark green leaves are 12.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers, off-white with pink stripes and yellow stamens, have 17 petals and are 11-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Early to mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: 'Myra Woodsworth'.

Myra Woodsworth. Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian.* Orthographic error for **Myra Wadsworth.**

Myrrhe. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der kultur von Camellien...*, p.22. Synonym for **Mirra.**

Myrtafolia Alba. Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1970. Orthographic error for 'Myrtifolia Alba' synonym for **Circe.**

Myrthiflora. Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.48. Orthographic error for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrthiflora Alba. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.48. Orthographic error for 'Myrtiflora Alba', synonym for **Circe.**

Myrthifoglia. Charles Maupoil Catalogue, 1827, p.23. Orthographic error for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrthifolia. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for error for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrthifolia Alba. Verschaffelt Catalogue,1844-1845, p.27. Orthographic error for 'Myrtifolia Alba', synonym for **Circe.**

Myrthyfolia. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.199. Orthographic error for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtiflora. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Synonym for **Myrtifolia (Australia).**

Myrtiflora Elegans. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.47: Blossoms of the largest size, of uniform pink, composed of numerous, ovate, rounded petals, regularly imbricated. See pl.III, Book II, Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Myrtifolia Elegans'.

Myrtifolia. *(C.japonica)*, Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, 1814, vol.40, No.1670; Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, 1812, vol.4, p.235 as 'Myrtle Leaved Red'; Parmentier, 1818, Catalogue des arbres et plantes ... p.15. No description. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations & Descriptions...* pl.14: Flowers rarely less than 7.5 cm across. On first opening they are a deep rose colour, but become paler. The flowers are numerous and regularly arranged, forming an even, compact flower, faintly veined red. The exterior petals are of roundish form, darker in colour than the interior ones. They are about 2.5 cm broad and become recurved as the flower has been open for some time. The interior petals are much smaller and pointed, of a pale rose colour; at first erect, concave and closely set; they afterwards expand almost flat and leave a little hollow place in the middle which is often hidden by small, narrow, irregularly formed petals, with a yellowish tip having the appearance of stamens. Scented. Early illustrations include: Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations & Descriptions.*---pl.14. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.199. Edwards *Botanical Register*, 1815, Vol.I, pl.22. Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet*, 1819, vol.IV, pl.354. This variety was originally imported from China by Kew Gardens and was brought in by Greville in 1806. Early synonyms were: 'Myrtifolia Plena', 'Myrtifolia Odorata', 'Hexangularis', 'Pendulata', 'Myrtifolia Pendula', 'Myrtifolia Rosea', 'Involuta', 'Starry Flowered', 'Myrtifolia Chinenza'. It was also called variously: 'Myrtle Leaved', 'Myrtle-leaved Red', 'Large Myrtle-leaves', 'Small Myrtle-leaved', 'Large flowering Myrtle-leaved', 'Myrtifolia Flore Plena', 'Myrtifolia Major' and 'Constellation'. Orthographic errors: 'Myrthifolia', 'Myrthyfolia', 'Myrthiflora', 'Myrtifolie', 'Myrthyfolia'. The old Chinese name is believed to be 'Liujiao Dahong'. In Australia the deep pink sport of

Madame de Cannart d'Hamale was erroneously known as 'Myrtifolia', until renamed **Myrtifolia (Australia).** In Portugal it is called 'Myrtifolia Chinesa'. In other countries **Cup of Beauty** has been mislabeled as **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtifolia (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for Myrtifolia (Australia).

Myrtifolia (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for Myrtifolia.

Myrtifolia Alba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14, who gave 'Albicans'as its synonym. However 'Albicans' was published by Buist in 1839, which would give it priority. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.II says it was also known as 'Myrtifolia Albicans', 'Schackkoenigen' and 'Princesse Royale de Gruneberg' and that it was named by Rev. Herbert. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:53 equates 'Circe' with 'Myrtifolia Alba' and Herbert published 'Pumila'or 'Circe' in 1837, *Amaryllideae Suppl.,* p.367, which makes **Circe** the prior valid name.

Myrtifolia Albicans. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.II. Synonym for **Circe.**

Myrtifolia (Australia). *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1962: This is the deep pink to red sport of **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale** which had previously been erroneously known in Australia as 'Myrtifolia'. The flower form and plant habit is identical to the parent. Originated in Australia. Synonym: 'Myrtifolia Red', 'Cup of Beauty Rosea'.

Myrtifolia Chinesa. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto* as 'Myrtifolia Chineza'. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtifolia Chinenza. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto.* Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtifolia Elegans. J. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878-1879, p.10. Orthographic error for **Myrtiflora Elegans.**

Myrtifolia Flore Plena. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9, as 'Myrtifolia Fl. Pl.'. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtifolia Grandiflora. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.98. Synonym for **Myrtifolia**.

Myrtifolia Lusitana. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Beautiful regular flower, dark red, very seldom some flowers have petals striped white, or vivid scarlet. Obtained by head gardener João José Gomes. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Myrtifolia Major. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.74. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtifolia Minor. *(C.japonica),* Hibbert & Buist, 1832, p.74. *American Flower Garden Directory,* 1st ed. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Myrtifolia Odorata. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. Schneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo delle piante chi si trovano nel Giardini.*---p.9. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtifolia Odoratissima. Costa, 1846, Catalogue, p.9. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtifolia Pendula. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed,2, pp.166-167. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtifolia Plena. Loddige's Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as 'Myrtifolia Pl.'. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtifolia Red. Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1972. Synonym for **Myrtifolia (Australia).**

Myrtifolia Rose Sport. Treseders Nurseries (Truro), Ltd Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.3. No description. No valid listing located.

Myrtifolia Rosea. Leroy, André Catalogue, 1911, p.48. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtle Annis Cannon. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.133, Reg. No.1470: A large, white, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season. Originated by Mike Cannon, Covington, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1973. A deep, rounded flower with loose petals. Petals 44, with white filaments and yellow anthers. Size, 12 cm. across x 7 cm. deep. All blooms semi-double with rabbit ears like Guilio Nuccio. Plant growth is medium with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 3.7 cm. wide.

Myrtle Icard. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2456. A very large, pink, semi-double cross of **Nina Avery** x **Granada**. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with dark green leaves 30 petals, 100 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with light green leaves 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Myrtle McLeod. (*C.japonica*), ANZCRS., 1956, *Camellia Annual,* p.6, Reg. No.12: Originated by C.F. Cole, Canterbury, Victoria, Australia from an **Elegans** x **Spencer's Pink** seedling that first flowered 1955. The blooms are single, pure white, with a cluster of bright yellow stamens. Size 10-11 cm, across. Flowers early. Leaves are deep green, oval, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Myrtle Monroe. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.240, Reg. No.1350: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by R.S. Monroe, Waycross, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm. wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is pink with golden anthers, 43 petals, 11 petaloids. Size, 10-11 cm across and 4.5 cm. deep. Blooms mid-season.

Myrtle-leaved. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis. Synonym* for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtle-leaved Hexangularis. Curtis, 1814, *Botanical Magazine*, vol.40, pl.1670. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtle-leaved Red. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis*, 4:235. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Myrtyfolia. Claude Thoby, 1993, Camélias, pp.12, 18, 25, 49. Orthographic variant for **Myrtifolia.**

Mysterious. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. White striped pink. Large, full, peony form. Originated in the USA at Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina, USA.

Mystery. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Mystic. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Pink variegated white. Medium sized semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Mystique. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.153 with colour photo; White, with stripes of light purple on some petals. Semi-double to rose form double. Sprayed stamens mixed with central petaloids. Diameter 12 cm.

Mystre. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.18, No.4, inside back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Myuki-nishiki. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Miyuki-nishiki.**

Mywoods. Tony Lord, ed. 1992-1993, *The Plant Finder,* p.95. Orthographic error for **Nywoods.**

N.

N.C. Madsen. Harris' Longview Nursery, Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.7. Synonym for **Mrs. Baldwin Wood.**

Nabari. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.16: Medium size, white ground with large and small red variegation, campanulate single. Late blooming. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling, selected and released by Shinichirô Kishikawa in 1984.

Nabb. *(C.hybrid).* Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 6.5 cm diameter, white to blush pink flower. Flowers mid-season to late. Profuse, round and compact plant. A cross of *C.pitardii* x *C.fraterna.* Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW9613).

Nabeshima. (Nabe Island), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: Flower is single and white and petals are small and have narrow, pink dapples. See: Yokoyama, CS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.107. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nacionale. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Synonym for **Nazionale Benucci.**

Nachi-no-taki. (Nachi Cascade), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.163, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, wide, vase-shaped single, of 7 wide, overlapping petals with a central column of anthers, with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves strong green, ovate, apices tapering acute, margins shallowly crenate. Late blooming. Originated in the Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. Selected from wild camellias near Nachi-Waterfall, in Wakayama Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1979.

Nada-no-hikari. (Ocean's Radiance). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.183 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Medium size, deep red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, somewhat plicate. Upright, vigorous growth. A beloved camellia left by an enthusiast who lived by Lake Irakao. Propagated and released by Harumi Satô in 1981.

Nadeshiko. (Pinks), *(C.japonica)*, Hosaka, 1937, *Kamoku Zufu*. No description. Originated in Japan.

Nadina. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.28: Very bright rose, with a tint of violet with irregular marks of white, both large and small, in almost all petals, which are round and disposed regularly to form a cup-shape, of a kind, quite new in imbrication, globose. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.IV: A real miniature as to perfection, being composed of numerous, small petals, flawlessly imbricated, rounded in the exterior rows, the others oval, all of a vivid rose colour with a tint of violet; some broad, white streaks, themselves striped pink. Originated in Italy by Nencini, Florence.

Nadine Eshelman. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.360: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA, which first bloomed 1955. Plant growth is medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers are 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, of a shaded, soft pink. There are 20 petals, notched, with one or two fluted petals in the centre amongst the stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Nadomishiro. *(C.sasanqua)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium, white, single. Probably a corruption of an unknown Japanese name.

Naidong. *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua, 2003, p.45, "Naming new cultivars of "Naidong" camellia…..; Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui". A group name for *C.japonica* from the Qingdao region, China, which have much higher than average cold hardiness.

Nafsika. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8, No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93: Shell pink with light fuchsia shading. Large, full, peonyform. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Malbis.

Nafu. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lila Naff.**

Nagaba. (Long Leaf), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.101 & 696: Large, red, single, opening flat, 5 petals, surrounding a full stamen column. Leaves long and lanceolate with a long, acuminate apex. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagaba-yamatsubaki. (Long Leaf Mountain Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Miyazawa, 1954, *Kanshô Jumoku*, p.348. Common Japanese name for *C.japonica* var. *longifolia* Koidzumi. This group of camellias is found in Kyushû Island. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.6.

Nagao-beni-botan. (Nagao's Red Peony). *(C.sasanqua). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.307 with colour photo; English translation p.216. Medium size, peach red single. Very early flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Released by Nagao Sôsei'en Nursery around 1960. Flower typical, but named because of flowering earlier than other varieties.

Naga-oka. (Locality Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.132, p.66, description, p.127: Leaves, green to dark green, obovate-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, flat, coarsely denticulate, 7.4-9.5 cm long x 3.3-5 cm wide; petioles 6-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers, pink (Rose Madder 23/2) with a few stamens; irregular, incomplete double, petals 15-32, diminishing towards the centre, with a few petaloids. Stamens poorly developed, if any. Gynoecium often absent. Flowers late season. Originated in the Buddhist Temple, Jôryûji, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Nagaoka-shibori. (Nagaoka Variegated), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.106, colour photo, p.234 description: Large, semi-double, soft, blush pink ground with deep pink stripes and speckles; petals in 3 rows, outer broad, notched, rounded; inner oval, semi-erect, flared; stamens short, irregular. Leaves, broad, elliptic, serrulate, apices acute. Originated in Naga'oka City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Nagara. (Name of originator), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.37, p.19, description, p.96: A bush Camellia, white, many petalled, tube-shaped flowers. Leaves broadly-elliptic, 7.6-8.6 cm long x 3.6-4.4 cm wide, green to dark green, dull, slightly recurved. Petals 13-18 with a few fan shaped petaloids, pure white to palest blush. Stamens in 4 or more fascicles, filaments, deep, creamy yellow. Late flowering. Resembles **Zansetsu.** Originated by Mr Nagara, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. See also: pl.252, pp.118, 328, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.234.

Nagarawaga. (River Nagara). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.183 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Small, pale pink, cup to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. The original tree was growing on the left bank of the Nagara river in Hajima City. Named and released by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.

Nagareboshi. (Shooting Star), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.367, p.187, description, p.199: Leaves, olive green, oblong to broad-elliptic, shortly acuminate, dullish, obscurely crenate, 4.8-8.2 cm long x 2.4-3.9 cm wide; petioles, 3-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers, rose

form to formal double, pink (Carmine 21/3), striped rose (Carmine 21/1), petals incurved and embracing, 34-44, sometimes with small accessory petals inside. Late flowering. Originated in the Buddhist Temple, Jôryûji, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Nagasaka Special. Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Nagasaki Special', synonym for **Mikenjaku.**

Nagasaki. Waller, 1889, *The Garden*, 36(930):247: This name is now regarded as a synonym for Mikenjaku, Itô, Ko'emon, 1879. It was widely distributed in the Western World from shortly after its receipt by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles, in 1887 from Louis van Houtte, and it received a great number of synonyms which include: 'Nagasaki Special', 'Princess Nagasaki', 'Princess Nagaski', 'Candida Elegantissima', 'Lonjan', 'Lady Audrey Buller', 'S.Peter Nyce', 'Tennin-kwan', 'Marguerita', 'Veinveanna', 'Bikashi Bia', 'Conibere', 'Variegata Perfecta', 'Nagasaki'(Coe), 'Nagasaki Special'. In effect, these must now all be regarded as synonyms for **Mikenjaku.** There are also three other names which have been erroneously applied to **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki' and must be regarded as pseudonyms. They are **Marguerita,** the solid red form of **Mikenjaku, Empress of Russia,** a variety released by McIlhenny in 1942 and **Adolphe Audusson Variegated**, the variegated form of the French variety, **Adolphe Audusson.**

Nagasaki (Coe). SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69. This was a heavily white variegated form of 'Nagasaki', (**Mikenjaku**), but being virus variegated, is most unstable and must be regarded only as a synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Nagasaki Rose. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, pp.266, 269. Synonym for **Marguerita.**

Nagasaki Special ... SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Together with 'S. Peter Nyce' and 'Nagasaki'(Coe), this is an unstable, virus variegated form and is considered as a synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'. Orthographic error: 'Nagasaka Special'.

Nagasaki-kotarô. ('Kotarô from Nagasaki). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.182 with colour photo; English translation p.126. Small, white sake cup-shaped single, petal tips loosely waved, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Somewhat multi-stocked nature. Collected at a former samurai residence in Ômura City. Named and released by Tadanori Yoshioka in 1985. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Nagasaki-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.372. Synonym for **Yuri-tsubaki.**

Nagashibina. (Drifting Doll), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: Following the Doll's Festival on 3rd March, paper or clay dolls were floated away on a stream to take away misfortune from girls.

Nagashima. (Personal name), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section for variegated leaves: Red, small size, single. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagashima. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Satomi. 1956, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan:* Red, small, single. Originated in Japan.

Nagashima-dora. (Nagashima Gong), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section on unusual leaves. Holly leaved. Flower purplish red, single, cup-shaped. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagashima-shirofu. (Nagashima's White variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section of white variegated leaves, thin, waved, lustrous; flowers semi-double, light red.. Different reading: 'Nagashima-shirohu'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.162. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagashima-shirohu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.148. Different reading for **Nagashima-shirofu.**

Nagatsuka. (Long Bundle), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.196, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep scarlet, single, with 6-7 petals, some pointed, and a central stamen column, long filaments pinkish, joined for their lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic to elliptic, mid to light green, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in the Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Fumio Hironaka in 1981.

Naga-tsubaki. (Long Camellia), *(C.japonica). Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.223: White, semi-double with crimson streaks, 3 rows of petals and a small, compact cylinder of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagi-no miya. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.148. Different reading for **Naki-no-miya.**

Nagoriyuki. (Lingering Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.57 colour photo and description: Small size, white, bowl-shaped single, with 5-6 concave, emarginate petals of unequal sizes and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower half, and light yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, with pale yellow speckling, broad-elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins finely to obscurely serrulate. Late flowering. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Selected and named by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1985.

Nagoya-kyokkô (Rays of Rising Sun at Nagoya), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.176: Large sized white, semi-double with pink and red stripes and dashes. Central, small, stamen cluster. Petals, large, overlapping in 3 rows. Synonym for **Kyokkô.**

Nagoya-obi. (Nagoya Sash), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.235: Linear red spots on a light, peach pink ground with white whorls, single, campanulate form bloom with a cylindrical stamen cluster. Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Leaves medium size, wide--oval, blunt acute apex, undulate.A sport of **Chûkyôbijin.** Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Nagoya-sazanka. Kondô, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11. Local Japanese group name for *C.hiemalis.*

Nagoya-shibori. (Nagoya Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.284, colour photo and description: Large size, white with red streaks and pink patches, saucer--shaped single with 7 large, rounded, overlapping petals and a large, circular burst of yellow stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Naidong. (Winter Endurance), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.320, colour photo No.185: Medium size, 7-9 cm across, crimson, single of 5-6 petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Nairniana. *(C.japonica)*, Loudon, 1839, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.15, p.198. Exhibited before the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society. No description. Imported from China by Mr James Nairn, Clermount. (Believed extinct.)

Naishi. (Ancient Imperial Female Court Rank), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.62, p.31, description, p.103: A snow camellia cultivar with bushy, dense foliage. Leaves, olive green, small, ovate. obtusely acute, undulate, impressed venation, 5.8-7.4 cm long x 3.5-4.2 cm wide; petioles 2.5 cm long, hairy. White, formal double with 60-75 petals, acutate at the apex and recurved. Late flowering. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Naitô. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.182 with colour photo; English translation p.126. Medium size, pale pink, bowl shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat curved outwards. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from the wild japonica community in Shiroyama, Miyazaki City. Named and released by Shiroyama Camellia Lovers Club in 1996. From Miyazaki Prefecture.

Naitôde-makie-sakazuki. (Naito's Wine cup, decorated with Lacquer Work), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* Listed in section for camellias with dotted leaves. Leaves with large yellow spots which darken with age.. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.148; ibid, No.7 1966, p.167. Different reading: 'Naitode-makie-sakazuki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naitômakie-sakazuki. Different reading: **Naitôde-makie-sakazuki.**

Naitong. Chinese group name for *C.sasanqua.*

Naitong Cha. Chinese group name for *C.sasanqua.*

Nakabijiro. (Nakabi's White), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.28, colour photo and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.106: A small, campanulate, single white, sometimes with a faint touch of blush pink, 6-7 rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals about a compact, central column of stamens, pinched in at the top, yellow anthers. Leaves, glossy green, broad-oval, blunt-acute apex, margins shallowly crenate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1970. Nakabi is the place where this cultivar originated. Different reading: 'Nakabishiro'.

Nakabishiro. Different reading for **Nakabijiro.**

Nakafuhiryû. (Hiryû with variegated leaves), *(C.sasanqua),* Ishii, Yûgi, 1933-1934, *Jissai Engei No.15*, *Chabai no Hinshu Kaisetsu:* Pink, small, double. Leaves mottle in the centre. Early flowering. Sport of **Hiryû.** Originated in Japan.

Nakagawa. (Middle River), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.270: Large, semi-double, white with pink and red stripes and central stamen column with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nakagara-sakura. (Cherry of Nakagawa River). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.9; Pink, fading to white at centre, single, tubular stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Named by T. Satô, Kurume, Japan.

Nakajiro. (White Centre), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, p.341 (Ichijima reprint): Red, semi-double with 2 rows of petals and a white protruding centre of **Bokuhan** type, medium size. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Dark red with white spots, semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals, small size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nakakan. Different reading for **Chûkan.**

Nakakane. (Place name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.309: Small, deep scarlet, single, opening flat with large, golden, central stamens group. Different reading 'Chûkin'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nakakane. (Place name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.613: Small, crimson, single with a cushion centre of white petaloids, similar to **Bokuhan.** Different reading Chûkin'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nakakuni. (Place name), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, [ca. 1810], *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naka-no-shima. (Place name), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.183 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Pink, long tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, waved. Spreading growth, branch tips weeping. Named and released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery in 1979.

Nakasumi. (Personal Name) *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.183 with colour photo; English translation p.126. Small, changing to white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to ovate, small, flat. Spreading growth, somewhat vigorous. A cultivar raised by a private family in Saba'e City. Named by Yoshizumi Hiyama in 1978, released by Tokuji Ôoka. From Fukui to Niigata.

Nakasumi. Different reading for **Nakazumi.**

Nakawa. (Uncertain), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1: Large, white, double with 6-7 rows of petals, imbricated, showing golden stamens when fully open. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nakayama. *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.113. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Nakayoshi-sôshi-arai. (Cordial Terms - Washed book), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.31, p.4: Medium size, semi-double of 14-16 rounded petals in 2-3 rows apart and a small, irregular stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Flowers are pure white or blush pink, densely speckled and striped red. The name Sôshi-arai, refers to an ancient Japanese story, when Komachi, a famous member of the Rokkasen (Six Poets) of the 9th century was accused of plagiarism by her rival during an Imperial poetry competition, who produced a copy of a book containing the poem she had just recited. Komachi established her innocence by washing the book in water, when the fresh ink of the poem disappeared, leaving the rest of the text intact. Sport of **Sôshi-arai.** Introduced by Tomoji, Kobayashi, Nagasaki Prefecture.

Nakazumi. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.106, colour photo, p.234, description: Small, soft pink, single with 5-6 rounded petals, compact opening, cup--shaped and a central, stamen column, slightly spreading, with yellow anthers. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, mid-green, lanceolate, apex long-acuminate, serrulate. Originated in Saba'e City, Fukui Precture, Japan. Different reading: 'Nakasumi'.

Nakifudi. Ackerman, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.109. Synonym for **Nukifude.**

Naki-no-miya. (Uncertain), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: Semi-double, white with red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Nagi-no-miya'.

Naknette. (*C.sasanqua*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.188: Brilliant, deep pink. Large, rose form double. Originated in USA.

Nakoi-no-haru. (Higo) C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.180, Winter 2009, p.26. Colour photo but no description. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.247 with colour photo; Large, white bordered pale pink, flat single with ume-jin (apricot) flared stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves medium size, dark green. Upright, vigorous growth. A sport of **Ôkan** found by Yasuyuki Hifumi, Kumamoto Pref., Japan. Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in 1999.

Nambamboshi. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.208. Different reading for **Nanbanboshi.**

Nambanboshi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Nanbanboshi.**

Nambankô. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.196, p.64, description, p.212 as 'Nambankoh': Medium sized, dark red, anemone form, complete double with 5, large, overlapping guard petals, crinkled, emarginate, surrounding a cushion centre of small, erect, folded and waved, central petals. Leaves, oblong-oval, apex acuminate, margins coarsely serrate, olive green. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Nambankoh'. Different reading for **Nanbankô.**

Nambankoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.212. Different reading for **Nanbankô.**

Nambansei. Different reading for **Nanbanboshi.**

Namikawa. (Nami River), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.464: Medium size, white, semi-double with circular petals and a small stamen cluster, pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nami-no-hana. (Flowers in Waves), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.18, illustration: Medium sized, 8-9 cm across x 4 cm deep, light pink, incomplete double, peony form with fascicles of about 180 stamens amongst erect and twisted, inner petals, 5 large, outer petals, 50 inner petals and about 20 petaloids; filaments pale yellow. Collected from Mizuhara Machi, Kita-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1958 by Susumu Ishizawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1959. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.235. First character different.

Namiryômen. (Waves both sides), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13: Double pink, profusely dotted with white, somtimes with cross stripes. Flower shape the same as **Ryômen.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Sarasa-ryômen', 'Uzuryômen'.

Namitensis. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..*, p.219. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis.**

Nami-ura. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.184 with colour photo; English translation p.128. Medium size, red stripes and white borders on pink ground, semi-double, split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Oki-no-nami**. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Nampû. Kuriya, Tsuyoshi, 1968, *Higo Tsubaki.* Different reading for **Nanpû.**

Nan Crowell. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, Apr.1949, *The Camellia Review;* Fendig, 1953 *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, pink, incomplete double, 10-11 cm across x 2.3-3.8 cm deep. Colour is a chromatic pink. There are about 38 petals, which average 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. A few small petaloids show when bloom is fully open. Leaves, medium, dull green, oval, 10 cm x 5 cm; texture stiff, curls downward, apex rounded, serrations shallow. Plant habit is open,

spreading and vigorous. Originated by Mrs Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, USA from chance seed. First bloomed 1949. Reg. No.137, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.326.

Nan Ford. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2843; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.129 with colour photo; A 12 year old seedling, first flowered 2004. Very large, 14cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep flower is semidouble to loose or full peony, and dark pink with 9+ petals with heavy texture. Stamens are rarely shown, but have yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Upright, dense, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers early to midseason.

Nan Ford Variegated. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2844; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss, USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.129 with colour photo; First flowered 2006. A red, variegated white, form of **Nan Ford**. Flower size 14cm x 7.5cm. Other details as for **Nan Ford**.

Nan Pickering. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1613: A medium to large, very soft pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Colin P.J. Pickering, Aldgate, South Australia. First bloomed 1975. Size 10 cm across, petals heavy texture. Plant growth upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm. x 6 cm.

Nan S. Dodd. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.218, Reg. No.1438: A medium, light blush, shading to pink at the edges, rose form double. A 17 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968 of **Nina Avery,** formerly known as 2-2-9. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The rose form double type bloom, shades pink at the edges with yellow anthers and filaments. Size is 8 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Nan Shan Zi Yu. ACS, Yearbook 2012, p.54 with colour photo; Different rendering of **Nanshan Ziyu.**

Nan Strother Dodd. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.16, colour photo: Medium sized, pink, semi-double seedling of **Ville de Nantes.** Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Nan Wood. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News,* No.75, p.24, Reg. No.236: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1971. The upright, dense plant has dull, light green leaves, 7-8 cm long x 3 cm. wide. The semi-double, 9 cm across, bright rose flowers have firm textured petals.

Nana.*(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.1, p.293. A dwarf grower from China. Red. Flowers mid-season. (Believed extinct.)

Nana Lomachi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nanakomachi.**

Nanabake-tsubaki. (Camellia of Seven Changes), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.* Flower resembles **Beni-wabisuke** but leaves deformed into 7 shapes. May be the same as the modern **Shichihenge-tsubaki.**

Nanban Koh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.169. Different reading for **Nanbankô.**

Nanairo-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.212. Different reading for **Kurume-genji.**

Nanakomachi. (The 7 Pictures of Komachi), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Leaves ovate to broadly-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins obscurely crenate, petioles glabrous. Flowers single, 9cm across, 5-6 petals, pink (crimson 22/3) heavily striped with deep rose (crimson 22), petals strongly and minutely wrinkled. Stamens circular, about 150 with light yellow anthers. (Tuyama, 1968). See colour photos: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.337, p.170; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.161, p.55; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.40, description, p.38. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.344, p.142. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.107. The name is the title of a Yôkyoku drama about a famous beauty and poet of ancient times and her eventual descent into extreme decrepitude. Corruption of the name: 'Nana Lomachi'. Different reading: 'Shichikomachi'. Pseudonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.** Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Qixiaoding'.

Nanayôhenge. (Weekly Varied Flower). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.184 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Large, bud-centred to semi-double, abundant in many flower colours such as all red, white-bordered, striped, etc. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth, dense branches. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1984. From Aichi Prefecture.

Nana-Tachijant. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanatachibana.**

Nanaza. *(C.japonica),* Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct.)

Nanbanboshi. (Southern Star), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pink blotched white. Double. See colour pls: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.122; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.294, p.149; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.301, p.134; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.107, description, p.235: Slow growing. Leaves, oblong to broad-ovate, impressed venation, apex blunt acuminate, mid-green, shallowy serrate. Flowers, small, semi-double to rose form double with scanty and irregular stamens; petals, rose (Rose Opal 022) with small, white spots. Late flowering. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Resembles **Hoshiguruma** and **Azuma-shibori.** Different readings: 'Nambamboshi', 'Namban-boshi', 'Nanbansei', 'Nanbanhoshi'. 'Nanban' means southern foreign countries, sometimes Portugal and Holland.

Nanbanhoshi. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.96. Different readings for **Nanbanboshi.**

Nanbanke. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nanbankô.**

Nanbankô. (Southern Red), *(C.japonica),* Andoh. 1971, *Tsubaki Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.196, p.64 as 'Namban-koh'; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.177; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp. 107, 235: Large, deep red, incomplete double. anemone form, with large, fluted guard petals and a centre consisting of a mixture of petaloids. stamens and small, erect. twisted petals. Leaves elliptic to broad-ovate. mid-green, long-acuminate, sharply serrate. There remains ancient trees of this cultivar in Western part of Kansai, in Japan. Resembles: **Benijishi.** Different reading: 'Nanban-koh', 'Nambankô'. Corruption of name: 'Nanban Koa'. Chinese synonym: 'Nanbanke'.

Nanban Koa. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name: **Nanbankô.**

Nanbankoh. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11. Different reading for **Nanbankô.**

Nanbansei. Miyazawa, Bungo, 1954, *Kanshô Jumoku.* Different reading for **Nanbanboshi.**

Nance O'Mara. *(C.japonica).* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6 colour photo: Large, semi-double with about 4 rows of irregularly imbricated, small, emarginate petals; red with a fine veining of a deeper colour. Few irregular stamens with yellow anthers. A seedling of **Galilee** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Nanclensis. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis.**

Nancy. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse. 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.92: A deep, rose coloured seedling with deeper veining, flat, 7 petals and a central cylinder of stamens. united halfway. Originated by John de Putron, Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles. Synonym: 'Nancy de Putron'.

Nancy Bird. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, pp.18, 24: A light pink sport of **Jean Lyne**. Identical to its parent except for colour. Originated in Australia. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.107; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.119, p.62; ACRS.. 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.22.

Nancy Callaway. *(C.reticulata). American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.5, colour photo p.c12. A dark red, rose form double chance seedling with a light purple cast. Originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga., USA, and propagated by Manson Markette, Americus, Ga. Flowers mid-season to late. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 38 petals showing heavy texture and a fluorescence or sheen, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and average rate, with dark green serrated leaves 12.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Nancy Coleman Strother. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour illustration: A medium sized, soft, pale pink, open, informal, incomplete double, with a centre of stamens. petaloids and small, fluted petals. A seedling of **Imura** raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Nancy Comerford. *(C.japonica). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.21, Reg. No.387. Registered by J.M. Reeves, New Plymouth, New Zealand. A seedling of unknown parentage, having the general characteristics of *C.japonica.* Flower is a large semi-double, 11 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with 15-20 lightly waved petals, and a very wide flat ring of stamens reminiscent of a clematis. Colour is white with a shading of lightest pink, having no RHS.CC. colour match. Plant is of average growth habit and medium vigour, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Nancy D. Tomlinson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.218, Reg. No.1440: A very large. medium pink. peony form to semi-double. A 22 year old chance seedling *(C.japonica)* of **Bessie McArthur** that first flowered 1962. Originated by Richard E. Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Nancy D. Tomlinson Variegated.**

Nancy D. Tomlinson Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.218, as 'Nancy D. Tomlinson Var'. A virus variegated form of **Nancy D. Tomlinson** - Medium pink blotched with white. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA,

Nancy Dawson. Buist, 1839. *Camellias*, p.7; van Houtte Catalogue, 1837, 1:4. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Nancy Dawton. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Nancy Dawson'. synonym for **Gilesii.**

Nancy de Putron. Souster, 1956, *List of Camellias Grown at Kew.* Synonym for **Nancy.**

Nancy Gunn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.116: Light red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Nancy K. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.70, colour photo p.73, Reg. No.2269: A medium size pink with darker flecks and streaks, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooming mid-season. Originated by Ed & June Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 8.3 cm across. Plant has excellent growth habit and is cold hardy with long lasting flowers that do not shatter. Plant growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Nancy Kelly. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No descripion. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100: Red. Large, semi-double to peony form with loose petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Mr Kelly, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Nancy Lee. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. No description. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink. Small, miniature, formal double. Originated by C.S. Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA.

Nancy Lee Edwards. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2003, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2591. A medium peach pink chance seedling with peony to rose form to formal double flowers with yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright and dense. Originated by Marion S. Edwards, Jacksonville, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.65, colour photo p.c4. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1995. Flowers measure 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with 46 petals and 30 petaloids. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Nancy Lynn. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov. 1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, p.18, Reg. No.2192: Medium size, rich pink, formal double, *C.japonica* seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Bill & Alda Ball, Jacksonville, Florida. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.90, colour photo between pp.90-91. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 48 petals. Plant growth is dense, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm. wide.

Nancy Mandarich. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook.* 1961, p.228, Reg. No.572: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with glossy, dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6-8 cm. The loose, semi-double flowers, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm. deep, are blush with golden stamens, 13 large, round, notched, outer petals with 15 upright, inner petals which are wavy and wrinkled. Mid-season blooming.

Nancy Raynes. *(C.hiemalis) New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Nov. 2008, p.18, Regn No. 482; A chance seedling of 'Hiryu' (**Kanjiro**), male parent unknown, raised by Mrs Bobby Hepworth, Auckland, NZ. A miniature semi-double, 4.5cm wide by 2 cm deep, with 25 – 30 soft petals and about 6 petaloids. It has a strong dusky scent. Cream filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mauve pink, shading from purplish pink at the edges (RHS 80D) to RHS 70C at the centre. Flowers early to mid-season. Small light green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm.

Nancy Reagan. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1721: A very large, medium rose-pink, semi-double hybrid *C.reticulata* chance seedling; originated by W.F. Goertz, San Marino, California, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Size, 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18-20 petals and gold anthers. Plant growth is upright and

medium with mid-green leaves, 10 cm. x 5 cm. See colour photo, Front cover, 1981, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.43, No.1. Chinese synonym 'Nanxi'.

Nancy van Heerden. *(C.sasanqua). Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.27 with colour photo; Crimson single to semi-double. Wide petals open to a flat form. Prominent tight column of yellow stamens. Originated by Jan van Bergen, Boskoop Nursery, South Africa from seed sown in 1988.

Nancy Weems. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94: White. Large, semi-double with yellow stamens and a few petaloids. Originated in USA by W.B. Weems, Ellisville, Mississippi.

Nancy's Choice. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo: Large, pink, semi-double with a central column of stamens. A seedling of **Pink Star**, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Nancy's Fancy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.488: A chance seedling which first flowered 1954, originated by Mr & Mrs Charles G. Heflin, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The shiny, dark green leaves average 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The pure white, formal double flower, 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep has 96 petals. Early flowering.

Nanetensis. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis.**

Nanette. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1612: A miniature, brilliant deep pink, rose form double, *C.sasanqua* chance seedling; originated by Mrs L.V. Teeter, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 6 cm, across x 2.5 cm, deep, with 40 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 4.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Nanetensis. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis.**

Nanette (Belle). Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Belle Nanette.**

Nanettensis. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis.**

Nanettiensis. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis.**

Nangû-nishiki. (Nangû Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Asai, Keitarô, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.71: Medium size, red with white stripes, occasionally a red flower or white flower. Found in the precincts of the Nangû Shrine, Ichinomiya City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Nanhai. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **South Seas.**

Nanine Simmons. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1952-1953. Synonym for **Mrs Charles Simons.**

Naniscah. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: Medium sized semi-double, deep, reddish pink with a double row of large guard petals and a shaving's brush centre of pink petaloids and stamens. A seedling of **Galilee,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Naniwa. (Ancient Ôsaka), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, according to Asai, Keitarô, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82: Single, deep red with stripes of light red. Originated in Japan. The characters for 'Naniwa' also translate as 'Shipwreck' but are then written as 'Nampa'. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwabori. (Naniwa Moat), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* according to Asai, Keitarô, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77: Formal double, with

large petals having an equal proportion of red and white stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwagata. (Naniwa Lagoon), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû-:* White, large, double, petals curled to outside, stamens degenerate. Looks like **Rôgetsû.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.95. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwagata. (Naniwa Lagoon), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: White, shaded pink, deeper towards the margin. Medium, semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Naniwagata. (Naniwa Lagoon), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.182, description, p.318: Blush pink, semi-double, colour fading to petal edge, streaks of scarlet; 3-4 rows of irregular, emarginate petals about an irregular, central group of stamens and pinkish petaloids. See pl.321, p.142, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.228 as 'Naniwagata-Kansai'. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.

Naniwagata-Kansai. Synonym for **Naniwagata.**

Naniwa-no-tsu. (Naniwa Harbour), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol.16: Small size, semi-double, white with graduations of red towards the periphery. Different reading: 'Naniwazu'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwa-sazanka. (Naniwa Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.515: White. Small single with strap-like petals, Some red spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwa-shibori. (Naniwa Variegated), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol. 16: Semi-double, white with small red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwazu. Different reading for **Naniwa-no-tsu.**

Nanjing Manao. (Nanjing's Agate). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.166 with colour photo; Originated in the Nanjing area, Jiangsu , China. Flowers red with white or pink patches, semi-double to peony, medium to large, petals broad

Nanjixing. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Antarctic Star.**

Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Formal double, medium size, red and white streaks. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. (Believed extinct.)

Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309, p.361. (Ichijima reprint, 1906): No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), *(C.reticulata), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.81: Large, deep crimson, semi-double, with large, fluted and waved petals. Originated in Japan.

Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), *(C.reticulata), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.123; Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum.* Large, pink, semi-double with waved and fluted petals. Originated in China. It is thought that this cultivar may have been synonymous with **Captain Rawes.** See Andoh, 1989, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.28, p.9.

Nankinchôji. (Nankin T), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* White, single, moired with rose, anemone form. Medium size. Originated in China. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.7. (Believed extinct.)

Nankinjiro. Sakata & Co. Catalogue, 1939. Different reading for 'Nankinshiro', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Nankin-shibori. (Nankin Dappled), *(C.japonica)*, Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* White, moired deep rose-red, cupped formal double. Originated in China. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.6. (Believed extinct.)

Nankinshiro. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.10. Synonym for **Alba Plena**.

Nankin-tsubaki. Yashiro, 1841; Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Reprinted. Cited from Kaibara, Ekken, 1708, *Yamato Honzô* Leaves, thick, slender and long, light green. Flowers large size, colour varies to white, red and pink. Japanese name for *C.reticulata*. Synonyms include: 'Karatsubaki', 'To-tsubaki', 'Nanshan Cha', 'Ta Cha Hua', 'Tien Shan Cha'. Also synonym for **Nankin**. The description could be for **Damanao.**

Nankin White. Waterhouse, 1962, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.9, p.5. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Nanna Brown. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Nannie Brown.**

Nanna Simmons. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Synonym for **Mrs Charles Simons.**

Nannetensis. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1828, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 2:45, 46: Leaves, large, obtuse-ovate, reflexed, apex acuminate, venation prominent, pale green. Flower double, imbricated, 6.5 cm across, cherry red, sometimes darker; petals not numerous, arranged in a vase form, nearly all equal - Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie.* Originated in France by Jean Gouillon, Nantes. Orthographic errors: 'Nannettensis', 'Nantais', 'Nanetiensis', 'Nantensis', 'Nantesensis', 'Nanettensis', 'Nanetensis', 'Nanclensis', 'Nametensis'.

Nannetiana Alba. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, text facing pl.7. Synonym for 'Splendens Alba' (**Belle Nannette**).

Nannetiana Nova Alba. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2. p.32. Synonym for 'Splendens Alba'.

Nannetiana Pulchra Alba. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1839. Synonym for 'Splendens Alba'.

Nannettensis. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis.**

Nannie Brown. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearook*, 1957, p.302, Reg. No.294: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Sarah Jane Brown, Monticello, Florida, USA that first bloomed 1950. Plant growth is open and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The deep pink flowers have 16 petals, 12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep and resemble **Marian Mitchell** in form. Flowers early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Nanna Brown'.

Nannine Simmons. Deutch, 1950, *Camellian* (9)35. Synonym for **Mrs Charles Simons.**

Nanobotan. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Cho, Nisen, [ca.1800], *Chinkafu*, Illustr. p.18-19. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nanpû. (South Wind), (Higo), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.369; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.107, colour photo, p.235, description: Large, scarlet, single, occasionally with white streaks, 6-7 petals, 10-12 cm across, petals broad, veined, emarginate and somewhat fluted. Stamens in a centre burst; anthers 150-180, antique gold, filaments yellowish. Leaves shiny, dark green. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan. Late flowering. A sport of **Shintsukasa-nishiki** approved by the Higo Camellia Society 1960. Different readings: 'Nampû', 'Minami-kaze'.

Nanpû (Soft Wind), *(C.hybrid)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.86, description, p.87, colour photo: Small size, pale pink, higo-like single, opening flat with 6-7 emarginate, ruffled,

overlapping petals and a large, central burst of numerous stamens with small, golden anthers. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apices blunt acuminate, margins serrate. Fragrant. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan as a hybrid between *C.rusticana* **Kaonajimi** x *C.lutchuensis*. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.186 with colour photo; English translation p.129. White, or pink changing to white. Parentage stated to be *C.saluenensis* x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated and released by Kaoru Hagiya.

Nan Shan Cha. Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia*, vol.II, p.9. Chinese name for *C.reticulata.*

Nanshan Xianggu. (Nanshan Fragrance Valley), *(C.hybrid).* China Regn No.56, *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Aug. 2009, No.16, p.51 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif, USA. A hybrid between 'Camellia D(3)4' x **Superscent.** Flowers pink, single, 10-11 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep. Petals tiled when fully open, margins rumpled. Anthers yellow, white filaments in cylinder form. Flowers fragrant at room temperature, weaker at lower temperatures. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant erect, average growth rate. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices caudate, bases wide cuneate, flat, margin obtuse, 12-13 cm x 5.5-6.5 cm.

Nanshan Ziyu. (Nanshan Purple Jade). (*C.reticulata* hybrid), China Regn No.55, *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Aug. 2009, No.16, p.51 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif, USA. Flowers rose form to formal double, 9-10 cm diameter, imbricate, pink-purple, apices of petals inward curved. A seedling of **Suzanne Withers** x **Nuccio's Jewel.** Plant erect, growth rate average. Leaves deep green, elliptic flat, 11.5-13.5 cm x 5.0-7.5 cm, apices acuminate, bases wide cuneate.

Nanshan Ziyu Southmountain Lavender. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.14 with colour photo; Raised by John Wang, Calif., USA. Valid name **Nanshan Ziyu** plus English translation.

Nanshi-yucha. (Flexible Branched Oleifera). (*C.oleifera* hybrid). Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1993-1994, *Seibu no Tsubaki,* p.38. Single, white, small size. A local cultivar selected from *C.oleifera.* Originated in Japan.

Nantais. Anonymous, 1828, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 2:45-46. Synonym for **Nannetensis.**

Nanten Pink. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.228, Reg. No.535: An 8 year old hybrid *(C.saluenensis x C.japonica)* that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mr K.M. White, Hazelhurst, Axminster, Devon, England. Growth is medium and open, with light green leaves, 8 cm x 3.7 cm. The soft pink, semi-double flowers are 10 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with yellow stamens, resembling **Salutation** but deeper coloured and fuller with 15 petals and 6 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.

Nantensis. Anonymous, 1828, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de France*, 2:45-46. Synonym for **Nannetensis.**

Nantesensis. Miller, John, Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis.**

Nantian Wushi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.285, p.73. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dixie Knight.**

Nanto-shibori. (Nanto Variegated), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.453, p.178, description, p.263: Small, anemone form, deep pink, with white moire, 6 cm across, outer guard petals 8-10; centre consists of a compact cushion of folded petaloids. Leaves, mid-green, lanceolate; apex long-acuminate, margins obscurely serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.107, 235; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.360. Originated with a private family in Fukumitsu Town,

Nishi-tonami District, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hideo Hori in 1980s.

Nanto-shirokarako. (Nanto White Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.352, description, p.353, colour photo, as 'Nanto-shiro-karako': Medium size. white, anemone form double with rounded, broad, overlapping outer guard petals, and a broad central boss of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Minami-tonami district, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Selected by Takashi Tsuchiya in 1960s, named by Takeo Ogawa.

Nanwang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Unforgettable.**

Nanxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Nancy Reagan.**

Nanzan-cha. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô.* Chinese reading: 'Nanshan Cha'. Synonym for *C.reticulata.*

Nanzezare. (No difficulty), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû:* Variable from single to double, like **Kikutoji,** light pink. Different reading: 'Bunan' in Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No,10, p.112; 'Nanzezu' in Tomita, et al. 1980, *Tsubaki,* p.134. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.112. (Believed extinct.)

Nanzihan. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica,* **Man Size.**

Naohime. (Princess Nao). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.9, colour photo No.27: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. Chance seedling of **Kariginu.** Small size, 7 cm across, white single of 5-6 petals; a little larger than **Kiyoka** of Kurume with simila pleasant fragrance. Blooms mid-season. Named after the second daughter of the originator.

Naoibeni. (Naoi's red), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.199, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, wide, campanulate single with 5-6 emarginate, overlapping, slightly reflexed petals, with a central column of stamens with pinkish filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves glossy, strong green, ovate, apices abruptly acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of **Iwane-shibori.** Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan by Haruichi Sakuragi. Named and released by Nagaharu Niwa in 1980.

Naomi. *(C.hybrid).* A 35 year old seedling of unknown parentage, but with some *C.x williamsii* characteristics. Originated by W. G. T. Hyde, Woodlands Nursery Gardens. Registered by Mrs Rosemary Legrand, West Moors, Dorset, UK. Plant is upright and bushy, with average growth rate. Leaves dark green, averaging 8cm x 3.8cm. The single, open trumpet shaped flower is 10cm x 6cm, (RHSCC 62C), blushed 62A on the edges of some petals. Central cylinder of stamens has yellow filaments and deeper yellow anthers. Flowers midseason to late.

Napa Pink. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. No description. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Large, complete formal double, late blooming. Originated in USA.

Napa Red. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.10. Synonym for **Elena Nobili** as 'Elena Nobile'.

Napaulensis. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* as *Camellia napaulensis;* synonym for *C.kissi.*

Napiniana. *(C.japonica)*, Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Napoleon. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.9. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844 as 'Napoleon'(de Fresne's): Bright carmine, striated, imbricated at the circumference, peony form at the centre. Originated in Belgium by Mr Defresne, Liege. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7: Blush pink variegated with white. Very large, magnificent flower. Synonyms: 'Napoleon de Fresne', 'Napoleon' (Defresne), 'Napoleon'(de Makoy). Orthographic error: 'Napoleone Makoy'. Orthographic variant: 'Napoleone'.

Napoleon Bonaparte. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink. Large, high-centered semi-double. Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin, 1955: A rose-pink seedling by Barney Goletto. The blossom is quite spherical, being almost as high centered as it is wide and ranges fron 10-14 cm across. The foliage is attractive and dark green. The growth is vigorous and upright. Originated by Barney Goletto, Oregon, USA. Sport: **Napoleon Bonaparte Variegated.**

Napoleon Bonaparte Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.86 as 'Napoleon Bonaparte Var.': A virus variegated form of **Napoleon Bonaparte** - Rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Napoleon d'Italia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846. Orthographic error for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleon d'Italie. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27; Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.133. Orthographic variant for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleon de Fresne. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846. Synonym for **Napoleon.**

Napoleon de Italy. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleon (Defresne). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.48. Synonym for **Napoleon.**

Napoleon (de Makoy). Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician* as 'Napoleon'(de Mackoy). Synonym for **Napoleon.**

Napoleon II. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Napoleone III.**

Napoleon III. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue No.38, p.27. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic variant for **Napoleone III.**

Napoleon-le-Grand. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician; Journal d'Horticulture Pratique la Belgique*, p.303, vol.6, No.10, Dec.1846. Synonym for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleone de Fresner. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic error for 'Napoleon' (Defresne), synonym for **Napoleon.**

Napoleone Superba. *(C.japonica)*, Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8 as 'Napoleona Superba'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Napoleone. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for Napoleon.

Napoleone d'Italia. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. No description. Oudin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.46: Very large, magnificent flower, vivid red embellished with large white blotches. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846 as 'Napoleon d'Italia': Very large, clear red, large white spots. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.IV: Imbricated, bright red with deeper veining and mottled with white; a small

white stripe at the summit of each petal, disappears towards the centre. The blossom is not less than 9-10 cm across. It is noticeable for its large, vigorous, glossy, elongated-oval, pointed leaves, regularly serrate and smooth venation. This variety from Italy, must not be confused with another under the name **Napoleon** obtained in Belgium a few years ago by Mr Defresne of Liege. Orthographic variants: 'Napoleon d'Italie', 'Napoleone' (d'Italia), 'Napoleon d'Italia', 'Napoleon de Italy'. Synonyms: 'Grand Napoleon', 'Napoleone il Grande', 'Napoleon-le-Grand'. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence.

Napoleone (d'Italia). Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Orthographic variant for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleone il Grand. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.116. Synonym for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleone il Grande. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.11. Synonym for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleone Makay. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23, Orthographic error for 'Napoleon' (de Makoy), synonym for Napoleon.

Napoleone III. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854-1855, Catalogue, p.21. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48: Petals white and red, and bright red, centre pale pink, magnificently imbricated. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Vervaene, J. Catalogue, No.1, 1875 lists 'Napoleon III'(Baumann) and van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863 lists 'Napoleon III'(from Baumann) but these would appear to be all the one variety. Synonym: 'Napoleon III d'Italie'. 'Napoleon II'. Orthographic variant: 'Napoleon III'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1870-1871 states that it is a sport of **Emelie Gavazzi.**

Napoleonia. Padova, 1855, Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti. Synonym for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleon III d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859. Synonym for **Napoleon III.**

Nara. *(C.japonica)*, Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: This is a fine, large, bold petalled flower of soft rose colour; some of the petals entirely rose, while others irregularly mottled or striped with white. Imported from Japan.

Naranja. *(C.japonica)*, Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41: A bright orange pink, incomplete double flower. Originated by Mrs R. Hayes, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. "Naranja" = orange in Spanish.

Nara-no-miyako. (City of Nara), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White, spotted red. Double. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.)

Nara-no-miyako. (City of Nara), *(C.hiemalis)*, Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite Dantairin;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Light pink. Large, double. Early flowering. Leaves small and narrow. Originated by Yamazaki, Sadatsugu in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. For colour photo see pl.579, p.222, and description, p.396, *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Nara was the ancient capital of Japan.

Narara. *(C.japonica)*, ANZCRS., 1960, *Camellia Annual*, No.6, p.27: Loose, informal double white. Good clean colour and floriferous. A chance seedling from a cottage garden in Narara, N.S.W., Australia

Narasaka. (Nara Slope), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #166; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White flower, variegated with red spots in various designs.

Formal double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Narazaka'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.27, 34. (Believed extinct.)

Nara-shichifukujin. (Nara's 7 deities of Good Fortune), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.333, p.147, description, p.340: Campanulate, semi-double white with a few crimson streaks. Flower colour vary in many ways. The centre stamens group is broken into a number of fascicles by a few small, erect petals. Leaves, darkish green, elliptic, acuminate, shallowly, bluntly serrate. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Synonym: 'Byakugôji-goshiki--tsubaki'. The original tree is in the the precincts of the Byakugôji Temple, Nara City, Nara Prefecture, Japan. It is said to be one of the three notable camellia trees in the Nara Prefecture, together with **Chiri-Tsubaki** in the Denkôji Temple and **Norikoboshi** in the Tôdaiji Temple. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.107, 235.

Naraumi-Gata. Coolidge Gardens Catalogue, 1955. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumi-gata.**

Nara-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Nara), (Wabisuke), Anonymous, [before 1868] *Tsubaki*, *Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Nayose Hanagatatsuki Meisai;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pink, small size, like wabisuke. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naraya. (Possibly a Personal name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.171: Small, deep red, somewhat irregular, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Narayama. (Mount Nara), *(C.x vernalis)*, Kirino, 1972, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.11, pp.50, 57; Kirino, 1976, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, pp.119, 236; Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, 'Cytogenetic Studies of Origin of *C.x vernalis', Journal of the Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, p.208; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41. Small size, pink single with spreading stamens. Leaves mid-green, 4.1 cm long x 2.1 cm wide. Blooms early to mid-season. The original tree is growing in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, estimated age over 200 years. Named by Shûhô Kirino in 1971.

Narayama-ichigô. (Mount Nara No.1), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.199, Colour photo and description as 'Narayama-ichi-gô': Small size, deep crimson, campanulate single of 6 wide, overlapping, emarginate and serrate petals, and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves bright mid-green, ovate to broad-ovate, apices abruptly acute, margins serrate. Late flowering. Selected from the wild camellias in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1980.

Narazaka. Different reading for **Narasaka.**

Narellan. Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.13. A name applied to a Camden Park seedling by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., for what he thought may be Macarthur's 'Leila'. Synonym for **Leila (Australia).**

Naresome. (Loves Beginning), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.10 with black & white illustration: Light pink, occasionally with white variegation, rose form double to semi-double, opening to 4 rows of about a total of 20-22 circular petals with a centre of rare petaloids and 5-10 stamens with white filaments. Leaves, small, oval, 6-8 cm long, thick with blunt serrations. Originated in Naoetsu, Jo'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1960. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.235.

Narida. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.29, Reg. No.102: *C.saluenesis x C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty** seedling which first flowered 1959. Plant habit,

bushy and spreading with light green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. Flowers semi-double, with 12-15 petals and occasional petaloids; stamens yellow, filaments cream, 13 cm across. Flowers early to late season. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Narihira. (Name of one of the Rokkasen), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, [ca.1810], *Chinka Hin'i; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.266: Medium sized, white, semi-double, 3-4 rows of circular petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. The 'Rokkasen' were six famous poets and artists of Japan, of the 9th Century AD. Ariwara, Narihira was a poet and the grandson of the Emperor Saga. (Believed extinct.)

Narihira. (Name of one of the Rokkasen), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.586: Red with pale edges to petals, semi-double with overlapping petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Narrow Leaved Shot Silk. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 11(2):11. Synonym for **Liuye Yinhong.**

Narrow Osmanthus Leaf. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Xiguiye.**

Narukami. (Thunder), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*, No.31: Deep rose with deep petal serrations, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Narukami-murasaki (Purple Thunder) (*C.hybrid*) from Kodaira, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: Purplish red, single, cylindrical stamens, small, blooming in February to March. Tree spreading. A seedling of **Kurokami** and *C.saluenensis* hybrid **Bluebird.** Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2001.

Naruko Dori. Devonshire, 1969, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.23, p.2. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori.**

Naruko-shichihenge. (Bell Clapper - Seven Changes), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.152, description, p.152, colour photo: Small size, cherry red, tubular single with mid-green leaves, thick, concave, ovate, smooth margins, strongly deformed into various shapes, some leaves are vase shaped which make a noise like a clapper, as the name implies. Blooms midseason. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan as a mutation of a wild japonica. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1989.

Naruma-Gata. Vanterbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumigata.**

Narume-Gata. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumigata.**

Narumi Bay. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.176. Synonym for **Narumigata.**

Narumi Beach. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22. Synonym for **Narumigata.**

Narumi Gaïta. A. Stervinou, Catalogue 2008, p.17. Different reading of **Narumigata.**

Narumigata. (Narumi Bay), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Large size, single to semi-double, white with a red margin; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: A small to medium single, cup-shaped. White with pink margins. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Narumi-gata': Large to medium sized, white-variegated, single, 7-8 cm across, cupshaped. The colour is white with delicate magenta-pink margins. There are 6-8 notched and creped petals, 4.5 cm across. The yellow stamens are central and flare outwards. The flower has a musty fragrance. Leaves, dark, olive green, 6 cm x 3.2 cm; texture stiff, bends upward from the midrib, apex and base, bluntly rounded. Habit vigorous, spreading and

hardy. Imported to America in 1930 by the Star Nursery, Montebello, California as **Narumigata** and by McIlhenny in 1931 from Veitch & Son Ltd. Exeter, England, under the invalid name 'Oleifera', under which name it also became widely dispersed in Australia and New Zealand. It was originated by Ashizawa, Kantô district, Japan in 1898. Sport: **Covington.** For colour photos see plate facing p.50, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954 and pl.547, p.216, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pp.216, 389. This cultivar has been established to be a pentaploid and was used in crossing with *C.reticulata* to produce the hybrids **Flower Girl, Show Girl** and **Dream Girl.** Corruption of the name: 'Naruma Gata', 'Narume Gata', 'Narumi-Nada', 'Narumijata', 'Nuramigata'. Synonyms: 'Narumi Bay', 'Narumi Beach' and erroneously 'Oleifera'. Different reading: 'Narumi-gata'. Received an RHS., Award of Merit in 1953. Chinese synonym 'Minghaixie'.

Narumi-gata. Margaret Tapley, 1996, "Growing Camellias", p.84. Corruption of the name **Narumigata**. See ICS Register, p.1339.

Narumigata. (Narumi Lagoon), *(C.oleifera)*, Yokoyama, 1955, *Engei Yôran*, p.16: Outer petals red, inner white. Large size, single. Originated in Japan. Possibly the same as the above.

Narumijata. Foss, 1963, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.447. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumigata.**

Narumi-Nada. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, [before 1950]. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumigata.**

Narumi-no-aki. (Autumn in Narumi) *(C.japonica)*, Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1990, *Tsubaki*, No.23: Found by Isamu, Miura in a deserted garden in Narumi, Nagoya, Japan, and named and introduced by Shinpei Takakawa. A small single red, cup-shaped flower, 5-6 cm across with cylindrical stamen column. Light pink shading to to white at the petal base. Blooms early to mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.185 with colour photo; English translation p.128. Medium size, pink shading to white at the centre, trumpet shaped single, glossy petals, cylindrical stamen column.

Narutaka. Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.19. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narutaki.**

Narutaki. (Sound of Waterfall), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Pure white. Very large, white, 5 petals, 9 cm across. Large stamen burst, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.107, description, p.235. Corruption of name: 'Narutaka'.

Naruto. (Name of Straits in Japan), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Red flower mixed with many white spots, double. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e* (See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.120.) and Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Red with white stripes, large size. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, (Ichijima reprint 1906), p.343; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double with 3 rows of petals, large size, white spots and moires. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naruto-hi-chô. (Scarlet Butterflies of Naruto), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.156, colour photo and description: Small size, red, uneven, wide, campanulate single of 6 rounded overlapping petals and a central stamen column with degenerate anthers like Wabisuke. Leaves dark green, narrow-lanceolate to elliptic, apex long tapering acuminate, margins bluntly serrate. Blooms mid-season. Selected from wild japonicas in Tokushima Prefecture, Japan. Collected and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1983. Resembles **Ichiko-wabisuke, Sayo-wabisuke.**

Naru-wabishin. (Naru, Degenerated Stamens), (Wabisuke), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17: Very small size, cup-shaped, single with a few infertile stamens, red. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Gotô Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Nasciniana. Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole*, p.205-207.Orthographic error for **Nassiniana.**

Nashville. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.117: Deep red. Medium to large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Nassai. Platt, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No,15, p.107. Third in the class for pink. Exhibited by the Crown Estate Commission. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hassai.**

Nassiana. Oudin Catalogue of Plants for the Conservatory, 1845, p.3. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana.**

Nassinani. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana.**

Nassinania. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana.**

Nassiniana. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205-207 as 'Nasciniana'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa: Magnificent pink camellia. Well imbricated, veined and magnificently spangled with small white spots. In 1841 van Houtte gave this name as a synonym for **Landrethii,** then in his 1843-1844 catalogue he rejects this. In his 1857 catalogue he gives **Ré, Bijou de la Garza** and **Il 22 Marzo** as synonyms. However **Ré** is a Mariani seedling, while **Bijou della Garzia** was raised by Ugoni and **Il 22 Marzo** came from Burdin and while they are somewhat similar it is most unlikely that they are synonymous. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48: Bright pink, striped white at the centre of each petal, sometimes spotted, sometimes self coloured very pale pink; imbricated. Originated in Italy by Lechi. Orthographic errors include: 'Nasciniana', 'Nassinania', Nassiana', 'Nassiniano', 'Nastiniana', 'Nassiona', 'Nassisiana', 'Nassissiona', 'Nassinani'. Synonyms: 'Hearn's Ecstacy', 'Nassiniana Vera'. In America the name, at one time, became erroneously applied to **Madame Hovey.**

Nassiniana Vera. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Synonym for **Nassiniana.**

Nassiniano. Charles Vuylsteke Catalogue, 1888-1889, p.12. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana.**

Nassiona. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana.**

Nassisiana. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.4. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana.**

Nassissiona. *Camellia Digest*, 1(2); 1943. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana.**

Nastiniana. Anonymous, 1849, *Revue Horticole*, p.486. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana.**

Nasu. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.586: Medium sized, white, semi-double to rose form double with some pink shading and a few crimson streaks. Petals rounded in 3-4 rows and a small stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natalia. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.188. Orthographic variant for **Nathalia.**

Natalia dei Medici. *(C.japonica)*, Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.155: Of Italian origin. Flower regularly imbricated, vivid red ground, variegated or striped in white.

Natalia Naristkine. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 4:99-102. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Natalie Carol. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.393. Registered by M.G.P Hurley, Manaia, Taranaki, New Zealand. A putative seedling of *C. x williamsii* **South Seas** x an unknown pollen parent, which first flowered in 1989. Flower is a medium size, 8 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, rose form double with about 60 narrow petals and about 10 small petaloids, all showing a little darker veining. Colour is mid-pink (RHS.CC. 62B) for the main outer petals, shading to 62D in the innermost small petaloids. Plant is upright and dense, with a long flowering season.

Natchez. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red. Medium, swirled, semi-double. Late blooming. Originated in USA at the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Natchez Red. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943. Abbreviation for 'Bolen's Natchez Red', synonym for **Weatherby Red.**

Nathalia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.I: This variety belongs to the perfection class, due to the regular imbrication of its petals, which are white with a yellowish tinge in the centre, distinctly undulate, with a great number at the centre, where they are slightly crêped. Originated at the Villa Quiete, Rome, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Natalia'.

Nathan Humphrey. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.240, Reg. No.1348: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves measuring 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide. The rose form double bloom is dark red and white. Size is 10.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 35 petals. The centre does not form a firm bud, but tends to twist and curl with no stamens. Mid-season blooming. Synonym: 'Nathan Humphrey Variegated'.

Nathan Humphrey Variegated. Gentry, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4 as 'Nathan Humphrey Var'. Synonym for **Nathan Humphrey.**

National. *(C.japonica),* Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Nationale.**

National Honour. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.217 with colour photo; Synonym for **Mikuni-no-homare.**

Nationale. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.41. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant 'National'.

Native Dancer. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink variegated. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCR, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69: Light pink with wide, heavy stripes of carmine. Large semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Jones.

Natori. (Professional Name Received from One's Teacher), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.169: Medium sized, semi-double, white with dark crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natsugoromo. (Summer Clothes), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu:* Large size, white with small red streaks. Originated in Japan.

Natsugumo. (Summer Clouds), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.209: Medium to small, semi-double, white with gold anthers and white filaments. Three rows of oval petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natsugumo. (Summer Clouds), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700),Watanabe, 1969, pl.292, 523: Large, open, incomplete double, white, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natsukai. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô* (reprint), vol.309, 'Grasses and Trees', p.361. No description seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natsuki. (Woman's Personal Name). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.9; Light pink, small to medium campanulate single with tubular stamen cluster. Originated by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Natsuko '80. (Natsuko 1980), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Medium size, pink, semi-double. Early flowering. A seedling of **Show Girl** x *C.granthamiana.* Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa.

Natsuko '82. (Natsuko 1982), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Medium size, pink, single. Early flowering. A seedling of **Show Girl** x *C.granthamiana.* "Natsuko" is a personal name. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa.

Natsumi. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17: Medium size, white ground, finely variegated deep red, single. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.184 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Trumpet shaped single, tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A chance seedling of 'Ezo-nishiki' (**Tricolor**). Originated and released by Shinichirô Kishikawa in 1986.

Natsumigawa. (Natsumi River), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Natsu-tsubaki. (Summer Camellia) Satomi, 1946, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.10. Japanese common name for *Stewartia psuedocamellia.* Synonyms: 'Sara-tsubaki', 'Sara-no-ki', 'Shara', 'Sharanôki', 'Shara-sôju', 'Sara-sôju'. The name of 'Sara-sôju' is famous in Buddhism in the history that refers to Sakyamuni who was said to have died under the Sara-sôju trees. Originated in India.

Natsuyama. (Summer Mountain), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.240, 488, 528: Large, variable, semi-double with 2-3 rows of petal, colour variable from light pink to pink fading to white at the petal margin, with crimson streaks. Anthers yellow, filaments white. The centre is usually broken by the odd, erect petal. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natsuyama-nishiki. (Summer Mountain Brocade), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.485: Sport of **Natsuyama** with deep pink ground, white petal edge and occasional crimson streak. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natsuyuki. (Summer Snow), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.293: Small to medium, white, with a few red stripes, single with 7-9 petals, urn-shaped with some guard petals, opening flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natsuyuki. (Summer Snow), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.385, 631: Medium sized, white, semi-double with 3 rows of oval, emarginate petals, outer rows

recurved. Stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natta (Marchese). Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Marchese Natta.**

Naughty Marietta. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.79: Red blotched with white. Large peony form to almost formal double. Spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Monticello Nursery, Monticello, Florida.

Navajo. *(C.sasanqua)*, Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.72: Sun tolerant. Intense red. Blooms appear all red on first opening but develop into a large white semi-double with a red border. Plant habit is vigorous, bushy and upright. This variety was purchased by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California in a collection of camellias which originally came from Japan, but the name was lost and it was renamed **Navajo**. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.3.

Navalis. Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1901, p.57. Orthographic error for **Nivalis.**

Nazarri. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Nazzari.**

Nazional. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.16. Abbreviation for **Nazionale Benucci.**

Nazionale. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.II. Abbreviation for **Nazionale Benucci.**

Nazionale Benucci. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.28: Imbricated flower of perfect form, vivid red with the petals barred with broad, regular, white stripes; sometimes spotted. Medium size with large, rounded petals, delicately veined a deeper carmine. Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy but the exclusive property of Sig. Francisco Benucci. See colour pl.II, Book XII, Verschaffelt, 1853, *Iconographie* as 'Nazionale'. Abbreviations: 'Nazionale', 'Nazional', 'Nacionale'.

Nazzari. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48: Red with white stripes. Originated in Italy. Linden Catalogue, No.90, 1878-1879, p.6: Imbricated, cup-shaped, deep red with broad streaks of white. Free flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Nazarri', 'Nazzarri'.

Nazzarri. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Nazzari.**

Ne Plus Ultra. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey ed. 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.134-135 as 'Nec Plus Ultra': Flower about 10 cm across, full, a clear cherry red, sometimes rose, the outer petals, not numerous, are well imbricated, broad and sometimes marked with white. Originated by Smith, Massachusetts, USA as 'Nes Plus Ultra'. Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue has: Imbricated pure white, blotched soft pink, from Florence. It is possible there are two forms of **Ne Plus Ultra,** the American and Gruneberg's. Note: there is also a **Non Plus Ultra** raised by Ridolfi in Italy. Synonyms: 'Philadephica Vera', 'Philadelphica', 'Nec Plus Ultra d'Americana', 'Nec Plus Ultra Gruneberg', 'Nec Plus Ultra'.

Neal Armstrong. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4. No description. Orthographic error for **Neil Armstrong.**

Nebulosa. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.167: Flower, 8 cm across, double, dark, cherry-red; exterior petals not numerous, oval, rounded, of average size, unequal, waved;

those of the interior, very small, irregular, unequal, with the centre of the flower depressed. Originated in Italy by Sacco, Milan.

Nec Plus Ultra. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p. 134-135. Orthographic variant for **Ne Plus Ultra.**

Nec Plus Ultra d'Americana. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra.**

Nec-Plus-Ultra de Gruneberg. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847:1848, 31:34. Synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra.**

Nechelsoni. Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Nicholsonii.**

Nechia Gamlin. Cannon, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.37, No.4. Orthographic error for **Neisha Gamlin.**

Neddy Boy. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.10: Small, white, double; outer rows of petals imbricated; inner petals, small and upstanding. Late flowering. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Nedra Ann Mathis. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2739; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Jean Pursel.** which first flowered in 1996. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga, USA. The 14.5 cm diameter x 9.5 cm deep flower is semidouble to peony form, very light pink, with golden anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.122 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 11.5 cm x 8.2 cm.

Neelia Little. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.395: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by E.P. Little, Handsboro, Mississippi, USA which first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green, heavily veined, thick, leaves, 8 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double flowers resemble 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) with 20 petals and 6 petaloids of camellia rose, 8 cm across x 6 cm deep. Early to mid-season flowering.

Neely Jahnz. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.444: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs E.M. Prevatt, Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double, red and white flowers, 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, have 18-20 petals and 3-5 petaloids with yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Neely Janz'.

Neely Janz. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Neely Jahnz.**

Negirisu. *(C.sasanqua). "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.62 with colour photo; Very soft pink, shading to mid-pink at petal edges. Medium size, wide open single. Somewhat spreading growth. Leaves small, long elliptic, recurved at both extremities. Normal sasanqua stamen cluster. Slightly fragrant. Flowers early. A 120 year old tree in a private garden in Kusano-machi, Japan..

Negisheko. Wilmot, 1943. *Camellia Variety Classification Report.* p.14. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.31. Corruption of Japanese name **Negishikô.**

Negishibeni. Wada Nursery Catalogue. 1941, p.31. Different reading for **Negishikô.**

Negishikô. (Negishi Red), *(C.sasanqua).* Shirai-Bunko, 1789. *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Deep red. large. round petals, curved inwards. Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.94; JCS., ed. 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.386, pl.531: Deep crimson, medium sized single. Strong, upright growth with glossy, dark green leaves. Originated in Kantô district,

Japan. Different readings: ‘Negishibeni’, ‘Negishi-kurenai’. Synonym: ‘Negishi Pink’, ‘Negishikô’ (Edo). Sport: ‘Negishikô-fuiri’. Corruption of name: ‘Negisheko’ ‘Negisho Ko’, ‘Ngishi-kô’. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.5. p.82.

Negisho Ko. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.170. Corruption of the Japanese name **Negishikô.**

Negiskikô (Edo). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26. p.45. Synonym for **Negishikô.**

Negishikô-fuiri. (Variegated Negishikô), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa. Iza’emon, 1885, *Nisshô’en Chabaifu:* Long, yellow, variegated leaves. A sport of ‘Negishikô’. Synonym: ‘Fuiri-negishikô’. Originated in Japan.

Negishikô (Kansai). (Negishikô from Kansai), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45: Medium size, light red, semi-double. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Negishi-kurenai. Different reading for **Negishikô.**

Negishi Pink. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Synonym for **Negishikô.**

Negri. *(C.japonica).* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14: Formed like the double white (Alba Plena), blush pink colour, spotted with red. 12 petals in 3-4 rows. Originated in Italy by Negri. Synonyms: ‘Comte de Negri’, ‘Negri d’Italie’. Orthographic error: ‘Negrii’.

Negri d’Italie. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848. Synonym for **Negri.**

Negrii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Orthographic error for **Negri.**

Nei. (Place name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.89, p.45, description, p.112: Snow camellia of upright growth. Leaves shiny, olive green. oval-elliptic to broad-elliptic, shortly acute, a little recurved, venation impressed, margins minutely serrulate, 6.2-6.7 cm long x 3.3-4 cm wide; petioles 5-7 mm. long. hairy. Petals, 8-10, with an occasional deformed petal. Flowers, semi-double, widely cup-shaped, blush pink; anthers yellow, filaments pale yellow. Late flowering. Originated by Ikuta, Kenkichi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Nei is the name of place of origin.

Neier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lindsay Neill.**

Neig d’orr. SCCS., 1942. *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Orthographic error for ‘Neige d’Oree’, synonym for **Shiragiku** as ‘Purity’.

Neige d’Or. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for ‘Neige d’Oree’, synonym for **Shiragiku** as ‘Purity’.

Neige d’Ore. *American Camellia Yearbook.* 1946, p.86. Orthographic error for ‘Neige d’Oree’. synonym for **Shiragiku** as ‘Purity’.

Neige d’Oree. McIlhenny, List of Camellias, 1935. Orthographic errors: ‘Neig d’Orr’, ‘Neige d’Or’, ‘Neige d’Ore’, ‘Neige Doree’ . ‘Niege Doree’, ‘Neige Dore’s’, ‘Neige Dorii’. Synonym for **Shiragiku** as ‘Purity’. Synonyms: ‘Golden Snow’, ‘Japanese white’. ‘Japanese Perfection’. ‘Perfection White’, ‘White Japanese Purity’.

Neige Doree. McIlhenny Catalogue. 1940. Orthographic variant for ‘Neige d’Oree’, synonym for **Shiragiku** as ‘Purity’.

Neige Dorii. Sander, St. Albans Catalogue, [before 1914]. Orthographic error for ‘Neige d’Oree’, synonym for **Shiragiku** as ‘Purity’.

Neil Armstrong. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.133, Reg. No.1222: A 9 year old chance hybrid seedling, that first bloomed 1965; originated by Dr R.K.Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading and slow with light green leaves. 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) style bloom is dull pink with yellow anthers. It has 12 petals and 80-90 petaloids - 10 cm across x 2.5 cm. deep and has a bluish cast. Flowers mid-season to late. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Debutante** x *C.reticulata.* Orthographic error: 'Neal Armstrong'.

Neil Bernard. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.

Neil Bernhard. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, Catalogue No.117, 1850, p.112; Very double globular form, bright crimson edged and blotched white. Originated by A & N Baumann, Bollweller, France.

Neili Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Mrs Nellie Eastman.**

Neipergi. (*C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.112: Very double globular form, bright crimson, edged and blotched white. Originated in Belgium by A & N Baumann. Orthographic variant for **Neippergii.**

Neippergii. *(C.japonica),* Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. No description. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.11, as 'Neipergi'. Very double globular form, bright crimson, edged and blotched white. Originated in Belgium by Baumann.

Neippergii Major. *(C.japonica),* Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Neisha Gamlin. *(C.saluenesis), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.22, Reg. No.151: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis* which is a putative hybrid, originated by A.P. Gamlin, New Zealand that first flowered 1974. The plant has an open spreading habit of growth. The leaves are dark green, 9 cm x 5 cm. The blooms are peony form with up to 64 petals and petaloids, intermingling with golden stamens. Colour is rose-pink with some ruby outer edges, 13 cm across x 9 cm deep. Mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: 'Nechia Gamlin'.

Nekai. *(C.hiemalis),* Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.45. A camellia in the Jardin des Plantes de Nantes. No description. A corruption of an unknown Japanese name.

Nel Prevatt. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1971, p.49, Reg. No.1135: A 6 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose form double flower is strong red, 13 cm across x 8 cm. deep with 51-55 petals. Mid-season blooming. Sport: **Nel. Prevatt Variegated.**

Nel Prevatt Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.119 as 'Nel Prevatt Var.': A virus variegated form of **Nel Prevatt** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Nelivetana. Fendig, 1963, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Genevensis.**

Nell Ashby. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958: White striped and blotched pink. Medium semi-double to loose peony form. Compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by E.J. Prevatt, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Nell Chester Embrey. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1993, p.70, colour photo p.74, Reg. No.2275: A medium size, white with pink stripes, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Grover C. Chester, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1973. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3 cm deep

with 80 petals. Plant growth is spreading and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Nell Hooper. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.37, Reg. No.157: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, N.SW., Australia. A chance seedling from **Great Eastern** that first bloomed 1970. It has a spreading, vigorous, dense, growth habit. The rose-red flowers, 10 cm across, are formal double and are produced early to mid-season. The deep green leaves, 8 cm x 5.5 cm, are lanceolate, acuminate and bluntly serrate.

Nell Prevatt. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: Red. Large, semi-double with velvety texture. Medium, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Nell Prevatt Variegated.**

Nell Prevatt Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.119 as 'Nell Prevatt Var.': Virus variegated form of **Nell Prevatt.** Red with white variegation. Originated in USA.

Nell Reid. *(C.x williamsii x C.reticulata* Wild Form*),* ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.302, colour photo back cover: Originated by J.B. Reid, Castle Hill, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Lady Gowrie,** that first bloomed 1977. Flower 13-14 cm across, white to off-white in the centre, merging to light pink, with deeper pink edges; semi-double with some rabbit ears. Blooms mid-season. The upright, open plant has 9 cm x 3.2 cm mid-green leaves, narrowly elliptic, finely serrate. Note; Examination of the plant, flower and fruit indicate that the pollen parent was the *C.reticulata* Wild Form growing close to the seed parent.

Nell Watson. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1763: A very large, light pink, semi-double reticulata hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 15.5 cm across x 7, 5 cm deep.

Nellie Ann Phinizy. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.26: A virus variegated form of **Pink Star** - Pink and white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Pink Star Variegated'. See black and white photo, p.263, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Orthographic error: 'Nellis Ann Phinizy'.

Nellie Bly. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl.: Large, bright, deep pink with darker veins, incomplete double anemone form, 12 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Small petaloids have replaced the usual stamens of 'Lady Clare' so that the flower resembles **Elegans** in form. Leaves are shiny, deep green, oval, 10 cm x 5 cm with thick texture and coarse serrations. Plant habit is vigorous, compact and spreading. A sport of 'Lady Clare', (**Akashigata**) observed in 1945 by R.C. Holt, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. It is Reg. No.81 in *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.326. However due to its lack of stability it is often considered as a synonym for **Akashigata.**

Nellie Cohen. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: (One of our hybrids), A semi-double to loose, peony form flowers of a pleasing shade of pink, 9-10 cm across with some golden stamens amongst twisted petals. The plant is a bushy grower, foliage is round and medium green. Vigorous, open, willowy grower. See colour pl. p.163, Gerbings, 1945, *Camellias.* A seedling of **Marchioness of Exeter** originated by G.G. Gerbing, Fernandina, Florida, USA. Reg. No.105, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.326.

Nellie Eastman. Sanlando Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for **Mrs Nellie Eastman.**

Nellie Gray. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Red variegated, irregular double. Mid-season blooming. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69: Dark, blood red with spots of white. Large, loose peony form, Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A sport of **Mrs Charles Cobb** originated. by Bradford's Wayside Nursery, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.172, black and white photo. Synonym: 'Mrs Charles Cobb Variegated', 'Mrs Charles Cobb Spotted'. Orthographic variant: 'Nellie Grey'.

Nellie Grey. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Nellie Gray.**

Nellie Jones. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2139: Medium size, white, formal double *C.japonica*, chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.126: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 70 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm. long x 3.2 cm wide.

Nellie K. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.134, Reg. No.1190: A 15 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by Twin Pines Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to peony form bloom is deep pink with yellow anthers, white filaments, 20-30 petals, 30-40 petaloids, 11 cm across x 7 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Nellie McGrath. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.64, Reg. No.250: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs B.J.Welp Jr., Jacksonville, Florida, USA, that first flowered 1954. Plant growth is rapid, dense and upright with mid-green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide, acuminate and heavily veined. The neyron pink to rose-pink blooms are incomplete double with 30 petals and a few petaloids, 13-15 cm across x 6-7 cm deep. Early flowering. Sport: **Nellie McGrath Variegated.**

Nellie McGrath Supreme. Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.l. Synonym for **Nellie McGrath Variegated.**

Nellie McGrath Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Nellie McGrath Var'. A virus variegated form of **Nellie McGrath** - Rose-pink blotched with white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Nellie McGrath Supreme'.

Nellis Ann Phinizy. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Nellie Ann Phinizy**.

Nelly White. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.13. Synonym for **Finlandia.**

Nelson Doubleday. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.53: Red to rose-red, Large, loose, irregular semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Middleton Gardens, South Carolina, USA.

Nelson Single White. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.12. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Nelsonii. *(C.japonica)*, Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellias*, p.83: Medium sized, dark red, formal double. Synonym: 'Lord Nelson' on pl.55. Originated in England.

Nelumbian White. *(C.japonica,)* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.170: White, peony form. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Nemesi. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illust.], pp.34, 101, 102. Orthographic error for 'Nemesis', synonym for **Molesta.**

Nemesii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. Orthographic error for 'Nemesis', synonym for **Molesta.**

Nemesis. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368. Synonym for **Molesta.** Orthographic errors: 'Nemesi', 'Nemesii'.

Nemesis. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.17: Beautifully imbricated form, large and full; white streaked with carmine. Originated in France.

Nena Somalgia. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy by Giarnetto. (Believed extinct.)

Nencini. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France, v*ol.40, p.131. Abbreviation for Contessa Nencini.

Nencini Rosea. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.121: 'Sport of **Contessa Nencini.** Rose-pink, miniature semi-double. Originated in USA by W.Wylam, California.' It is unlikely that it is a sport of **Contessa Nencini** which is a formal double, similar to **Incarnata** and its rose sport is **Contessa Giulia Gherardesca.**

Nenfenhong Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Dawn.**

Neobe. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. Orthographic error for **Niobe.**

Neoboracensis. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.191. Orthographic variant for **Novaboracensis.**

Neoboracensis d'Amerique. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa. Synonym for **Novaboracensis.**

Neoborascens. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. Orthographic error for **Novaboracensis.**

Neeborazensis. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien.* p.48. Orthographic error for **Novaboracensis.**

Neon Tetra. (*C.reticulata x C.saluenensis),* ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.2029, with colour photo: Large, lavender violet, single, *C.hybrid (C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x *C.saluenesis* 3PI 2438624). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.82: The 21 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 6-8 petals, some dark red, and some orange anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm.

Nepalensis. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen.., Rosen,* p10. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Neptune. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Nettuno.**

Nerede. Padova, 1855, Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti. Orthographic error for **Neride.**

Nereiflora. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.179. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora.**

Neride. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error 'Nerede'.

Neriflora. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora.**

Neriflora Major. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora.**

Nerifolia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.48. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora.**

Neriginu. (Glossed Silk), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Tsubaki Hashiboku Sanbokutsuki Nayose Hanagatatsuki Meisai*, [before 1868]; JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27; Yokoyama, 1982, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.104: A medium size, snow white, double camellia with pointed petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Renken'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27.

Nerii Flora. Fendig, 1953, A*merican Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Neriiflora.**

Neriiflora. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.191: Leaves, lanceolate, 13.5 cm long x 5.8 cm wide, twisted; buds obtuse, scales yellowish; flowers, 9.5 cm across, full, deep orange red; outer petals in two rows, imbricated, broad, thick, a little reflexed, intermingled with a few, very small, unequal, twisted petals. The formation of the centre is irregular, about 5 cm across, similar to **Atrorubens.** Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Nereiflora', 'Neriflora', 'Nerifolia', 'Neriifolia', 'Nerii Folia', 'Nerriiflora', 'Neriifolia Major', 'Neriflora Major'. Synonym: 'Neriiflora Major'.

Neriifolia. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Othographic error for **Neriiflora.**

Neriiflora Major. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845., p.1. Synonym for **Neriiflora.**

Neriifolia Major. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.17. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora.**

Nerima Ichigô. (Nerima No.1), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.3, colour photo, p.12: Large, single, opening cup-like, pink ground fading to whitish on petal edges and reverses, red streaking, central stamen cylinder, filaments white. late flowering. Leaves mid-green, obovate, hirsute, twisted and reflexed, acuminate, medium, blunt serrations. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi. Resembles **Shiratama-shibori.**

Nerima Nigô. (Nerima No.2), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, colour photo, p.13: Large single, white with pink towards the centre and variously marked with dark crimson streaks and flecks, central cylinder of stamens with dull yellow anthers and whitish filaments. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi. Flowers mid-season to late. Similar to **Washi-no-yama.**

Nerima Shigô. (Nerima No.4), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.4, colour photo: Large to medium sized white, flower form varying from peony form with large guard petals and a central mass of petaloids and small, erect petals, to anemone form and loose informal double. Leaves ovate, hirsute, shallow, coarse serrations. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Nerima--ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi.

Nerima Shichigô (Nerima No.7), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.4, colour photo: Small, white, variform, semi-double to open peony form with dense red striping. The centre is a mixture of stamens, petaloids and small, erect petals. Leaves, dark green, long-ovate, sharply acute shallow, coarse serrations. Late flowering. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi.

Nerima Hachigô. (Nerima No.8), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.4, colour photo: Large, silver pink, semi-double, 2 rows of oblong, emarginate petals, 16-19, with a small, irregular group of aborted stamens with white filaments. Flowers late season. Leaves, dark green, apex

sharply acute, serrations shallow and coarse. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi.

Nerima-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, p.241. Synonym for **Hisakata-no-mori.**

Néron. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, *Book* VII, pl.1. Orthographic variant for **Nerone.**

Nerone. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.I as 'Néron': Flowers are large, 11 cm across, and resemble the rose 'des Peintres'. It is a bright cherry-red, growing fainter suddenly, at the petal margin. Originated by M. Paillet, Paris, France. Orthographic variant: Néron'.

Nesbette. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.318; 1954, p.326, Reg. No.30: A seedling from **Cheerful** x **Rubra Virginalis;** originated by Mrs Vaughn Nesbitt, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1948. Plant growth is average and compact with large, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers vary from single through incomplete double with large petaloids, to complete double, incompletely imbricated with more than 25 petals. Colour is rose-pink.

Nesselrode. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1943, p.7. Abbreviation for **Comte de Nesselrode**.

Nestlerode. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29. Orthographic error for **Comte de Nesselrode (MG).**

Nettuna. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Nettuno.**

Nettunia. *Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error for **Nettuno.**

Nettunio. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.22. de Jonghe, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, 1851, p.116. Orthographic error for **Nettuno.**

Nettuno. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14: Red. Very full, Large. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Nettuna', 'Nettunio', 'Netuno', 'Neptune', 'Nettunia'. Raised by Sacco..

Netuno. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Nettuno.**

Neucini. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Nencini', abbreviation for **Contessa Nencini.**

Never-no-More. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo: Palest blush pink, formal double, with some pink about the petal apices. Medium sized with a little irregularity in the centre. A seedling of **Nina Avery** raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Nevius. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Niveus.**

New Azuma-nishiki. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Synonym for **Shin-azuma-nishiki.**

New Blush. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.356. Synonym for **Intermedia.**

New Dawn. *(C.sasanqua).* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 15, 65: Very early to early flowering. A steady pink to the centre with wavy petals. Originated in France.

New Dawn Light. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.226. Synonym for 'Shinshioko', different reading for **Shunshokô.**

New Day Rise. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.600-N; A cross of **Lasca Beauty** x **Hody Wilson.** Very large, pale pink semi-double, first flowered 1990. Medium, bushy, upright growth. Originated by Craig Carroll, Carroll's Country Gardens & Nursery, Mt Tomah, NSW, Australia, and first released by Camellia Grove Nursery, St Ives, NSW. Earlier sold as 'Change of Day'.

New Horizons. *(C.japonica)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.87: Sport of **Uncle Sam.** Medium size, rose form double to formal double of light rose to dark china rose, delicately brushed and streaked off-white, with every petal variegated a deeper rose. Originated in USA by A.H. Kineger and F.L. Ramsey, Monterey Park, California, USA.

New Imported. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..*, p.219. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.82. Synonym for 'Speciosa Vera' (**Rawesiana**).

New Imported China. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p. 14. Synonym for 'Speciosa Vera' (**Rawesiana**).

New Light Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.53 as 'New Light Var.': Light pink, striped deeper pink. Medium peony form. Originated in USA by Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California.

New Moon. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

New Tsukasa-nishiki. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p. 217 with colour photo; Synonym for **Shintsukasa-nishiki.**

New Venture. *(C.x williamsii)*, Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1985: A very large, single, salmon pink flower, opening flat. Originated in England at Caerhay's Castle, Cornwall.

New White. Wm R. Prince, Linnean Garden & Nurseries Catalogue, 1860, p.5. Synonym for **Dunlap's White Waratah.**

New Year. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.37, Reg. No.78: A seedling of unknown origin from the Eden Gardens, Auckland; originated by Jack Clark. First flowered 1965 and has an upright habit and dark green foliage, 11 cm x 6 cm. The flower is semi-double with 15 petals and measures to 16 cm across, yellow anthers and cream filaments. The colour is Crimson RHS.CC.52A-B.

New York. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.191. Synonym for **Novaboracensis.**

New Zealand Champ. May, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* vol.24, No.3. Synonym for **Debbie.**

New Zealand Great Eastern. Griffith & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclature Cross-reference List.* Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Newington. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1960, *Camellia Annual*, No.7, p.22: Brilliant scarlet with confused centre, early flowering and free bloomer. Name given to an ancient plant near Newington College, NSW, Australia by A.O. Ellison.

Neyuki. (Base Snow), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.59, black and white photo No.10: White double to rose form to near formal double, 8-10 cm across, 5-6 rows of petals, about 35 total, centre of small, hooded petals. Stamens about 150, filaments pale yellow. Collected in Itoigawa City, Niigata Prefecture, 1960.

Nez Smithwick. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.449: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.M. Smithwick, Dawson, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense, spreading and rapid with mid-green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6cm. The shell-pink flowers, 12.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, are peony form similar to **Debutante** with 12 petals and 50 petaloids, stamens interspersed. Early flowering.

Ngishi-kô. (C.sasanqua). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010,

Ni Hung Cha. Different reading for **Nihong Cha.**

Ni Shang. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent group. Red flower, cupped corolla.

Niccola Pagana. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Nicolo Pagano.**

Niccola Pagano. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.30. Orthographic error for **Nicolo Pagano.**

Niccolo de'Lapi. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.48. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Niccolo Macchiavello. *(C.japonica),* Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870: Vivid rose; all petals striped with white. Originated in Italy.

Nice Fragrance. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX No.4, p.20, Reg. No.384. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between a seedling (*C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x C.hybrid **Salab**) x *C.lutchuensis* hybrid **Scentuous**. A medium to large peony form , 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, which sometimes tends to a rose form double. Colour is bright pink shading deeper into the centre, with slight veining (RHS.CC. 62B shading to 55B). It has a moderate rose-like fragrance. The plant is slow growing, of average shape and density, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Nicetas. Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*, p.172. Orthographic error for **Nicetus.**

Nicetus. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19: Coral pink, veined rose-pink on petal edges. Medium large, formal double. Upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error: 'Nicetas'. See black and white photo, p.173, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Nichi-getsu. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Jitsugetsu.**

Nichirin. (Round of the Sun), (Higo), Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.14: Large, red, Higo, 10 cm across with 8 large, overlapping petals with fine, deep coloured venation, emarginate, somewhat crinkled with a circle of about 120 stamens, anthers golden, filaments creamy. Originated in Japan.

Nichirin. (Round of the Sun), *(C.rusticana),* JCS., ed., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.294, pl.20; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.109, 235: Large size, single, Higo form, crimson, with 8 petals, waved at margins, dispersed stamens, deep yellow anthers, hirsute petioles. Late flowering. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.Na Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.

Nicholas Costaras. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2002, p.87, Reg. No.36: An open pollinated seedling of **Adelina Patti.** Originated in the UK by Mrs J.A. Newman. First flowered 1997 at circa 15 years. An upright shrub with slow growth rate. Blooms mid-season. Red with occasional

white flecking, peony form (informal double) with no visible stamens. Size is 7 cm across x 3 cm deep.

Nichollsii. Harrison ed., 1843, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.79. Orthographic error for **Nicholsii.**

Nicholshi. Mertens & Fontaine 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia*, p.34, pl.22. Orthographic error for **Nicholsii.**

Nicholsii. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6. No description. Marnock, 1838, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):258 as 'Nicholsi': A complete formal double, 10.5 cm across, of fine carmine, petals in 6-7 rows, imbricated from the outside to the centre, where this is a little irregular. Raised in England by Thompson of Mile End Nursery, London. Orthographic errors: 'Nichollsii', 'Nicholsi', 'Nicholshi', 'Nickolsii', 'Nikolsii'.

Nicholsonii. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:169 as 'Nicholsoni': Base all suffused with pink veins and high-lighted with rose. Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture*, p.140: Imbricated, clear rose, lined with red and edged white. Originated in England.

Nicholsonii. *(C.japonica)*, Haskins Nursery Ltd. Catalogue, 1980: A ball shaped salmon pink. Originated in England.

Nick Adams. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: Dark red. Large semi-double with loose petals to peony form. Medium, compact growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. Sport: **Nick Adams Variegated.**

Nick Adams Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8 as 'Nick Adams Var.': A virus variegated form of **Nick Adams** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Nick Carter. *(C.japonica)*, New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1992, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.319: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. An 8 year old seedling that first bloomed 1989. A seedling of 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**), with spreading open growth of medium rate and dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower is dark red (RHS.CC.45A), anemone form 8 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 22 petals and 68 petaloids. Petaloids are usually a mixture of red and white. It blooms early to late. Orthographic error 'Nicky Carter'. Chinese synonym 'Nike Kate'.

Nicka. *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.205: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.SW, Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1975. The plant is upright and open with lanceolate. 4.5 cm x 1.7 cm leaves. The semi-double to incomplete double flowers are deep rose, 5 cm across and the stamens are mixed with petals and petaloids. Early flowering. Chinese synonym 'Fennika'.

Nickolsii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.192. Orthographic error for **Nicholsii.**

Nick's 13. SCCS, 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.111.Orthographic variant for **Nick's Thirteen.**

Nick's Thirteen. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.165, Reg. No.1019: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Nick J. Adams, Albany, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 10-12 cm across and has 19-24 petals and several petaloids. Blush pink - lighter at apex and deeper pink underside, with rich, yellow stamens and white filaments. Heavy texture, some petals crimped or fluted and folded. Blooms midseason. Orthographic variant: 'Nick's 13'.

Nick's Thirty. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.120, as 'Nick's 30': Clear, light pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Nicky Carter. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scion List. Orthographic error for **Nick Carter.**

Nicky Crisp. *(C.pitardii x C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1979, Vol.XI, No.3, p.20, Reg. No. 143: A hybrid raised by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand from a cross *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii x C.japonica*, which first flowered 1972. The plant is compact, slow growing with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 3.5 cm., keeled and finely serrate. The flowers are an open semi-double, 11 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 16 petals with deeply notched margins, cream filaments, gold anthers, which remain after the flower has fallen. The flower is pale lavender pink (RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group, 62C-D with 62B on reverse). Flowers early to late. Chinese synonym: 'Kelisibo'.

Nicky Rhodes. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* 1975, vol.IX, No.3, p.20, Reg. No.115: A seedling from a saluenensis - reticulata seed parent crossed with *C.japonica* **Mahogany Glow.** Originated by Mrs I. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. First flowered 1972. Dense, upright growth with mid-green leaves, 12 cm x 4.5 cm. Flower is semi-double with 14-16 petals and some petaloids, group red, 52B, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep with yellow anthers and cream filaments.

Nicky Shuman. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.84: Large size, white, anemone form. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by J. Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia.

Nicola Bianchi. *(C.japonica),* Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2008, No.1, p.6 with colour photo; Formal double, imbricated, diameter 9.5-10.5 cm x 5.5 cm deep. Petals 75, elliptic, outer petals convex and reflexed inner petals incurved, margins finely serrate. Outer petals dark pink (RHS.CC. 50B and 19D), inner petals colour 59. White patches of variegation on the outer petals but not on the inner. No stamens or petaloids. Leaves 9.5-10 cm x 4.5-5 cm, ovate, apex acuminate, margins finely serrate, upper surface dark green, lower surface light green. Raised by Vincenzo Bianchi, Zoverallo (VB), Italy, first flowered in 2000. A seedling of 'Magnoliaeflora White' **(Miyakodori)** x **General Colletti.** Flowers early to mid-season. Pyramidical growth.

Nicola Costaras. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal*, 2002, p.87, Reg. No.35: An open pollinated seedling of **Adelina Patti.** Originated in the UK by Mrs J.A. Newman. First flowered 1996 at circa 15 years. A dense bushy shrub with slow growth rate. Blooms mid-season to late. A red semi-double to anemone form, 7 cm across x 3 cm deep.

Nicolai. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.9. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Nicolai Pagano. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Nicolo Pagano.**

Nicolao Tolentino. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36; Formal double, dark pink, striped. Originated in Portugal.

Nicole. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.306, colour pl. back cover: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. Formal double with bud centre, opening to a confused centre, 20-25 large, outer petals in 3-4 rows, orbicular with slight apical notching, 12-14 cm across. Heavy texture. Colour soft pink, RHS.CC. Red Group 55C background, heavily striped, splashed and finely dotted crimson, RHS.52B. Early to

mid-season flowering. Spreading, open growth with glossy, mid-green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm, elliptic, long acuminate apex, acute base, medium serrate. Chinese synonym: 'Nikeer'.

Nicole Burke. *(C.reticulata),* Mary Davis, 1983, *The Eryldene Trust Report & Maintenance Schedule.* No description. Originated in Australia. No valid listing located.

Nicole Ehret. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.131 with colour photo; Medium to large size, semi-double, white (RHS.CC.156D). Stamens in a central column. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x **Pomponia Alba**. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Nicoli Pagano. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.71. Orthographic error for **Nicolo Pagano.**

Nicolo. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23: Very large, regular vivid red. Early flowering. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Nicolo Pagano. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1861-1862, p.23. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Carmine rose, petals with broad white stripes, imbricated and cupped. Originated by Borzone, Genoa, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Niccola Pagano', 'Nicoli Pagano', 'Nicolai Pagano', 'Nicoli Pagano'.

Nid d'Oiseau. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* p. facing pl.36. Synonym for **Florida.**

Nidus Avis. Paillet, 1844, In Lemaire, p.152. Orthographic variant for 'Nid d'Oiseau', synonym for **Florida.**

Niege d'Ogre. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II,* p.5. Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Niege d'or. Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks.* Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Niege d'Oree. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.5. Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Nifa dell'Bosco. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Ninfa dell'Bosco**.

Nifa Egeria. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Niger Red. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Barbara Morgan.**

Night Rider. *(C.hybrid),* Koromiko Nursery Catalogue, 1984. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1985, vol.XIV, No.2, p.28, Reg. No.227: *C.hybrid* **Ruby Bells** x **Kuro-tsubaki;** originated by O. Blumhardt, New Zealand. First flowered 1980. Plant upright and average with small, dark green leaves, narrow-elliptic, 7 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double flowers are very dark red (RHS.CC.187A-B) with 22 petals with yellow anthers and reddish filaments, heavy, waxy texture, narrow petals. New growth is shiny, purple red. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photo see front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.6. Chinese synonym: 'Heiqishi'.

Night Watchman. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.52, Reg. No.186: A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mr & Mrs W.H. Peters, Tauranga, New Zealand that first flowered 1978 at 10 years of age. Growth rate is medium with a spreading habit and dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double blooms, 8.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 40 petals, are cardinal red (RHS.CC.Red-Purple Group, 53B). Inner petals have a lighter shading; stamens yellow.

Nightfall. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2898, Originated and registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.130 with colour photo; Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga.; A 10 year old seedling of **Royal Velvet**, first flowered 2007. Medim size, 9.5cm diameter x 2.5cm deep, single flower has 7 petals, dark red with very dark veins. Central column of stamens with bright gold anthers and pink filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with fast, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 9.5cm x 3.8cm with medium serration. Flowers early.

Nightingale. *(C.japonica)*, Armstrong Nurseries Catalogue, [before 1945] as 'Night-in-gale': Bright pink marked white. Large, informal semi-double with loose petals. Originated by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California, USA.

Nightless Quarter. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.88. Synonym for 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**).

Nigitazu. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.227, colour photo and description: Small size, deep crimson, campanulate single of 5 petals, pointed due to lateral margins being rolled in, and a central stamen column with red filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate, Mid-season to late flowering. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Takahama, Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1980. The dark red colour of this flower is similar to **Kuro-wabisuke** or **Konronkoku.**

Nigiwai. (Jovial Crowd), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.375, p.191, description, p.201: Leaves, oval, rounded at base, shortly acuminate apex, minutely serrulate, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers double, white, striped rosy pink (Spinel Pink 0625-0625/1) with petals 40-54, largest 4.5 cm long x 4.1 cm wide, rounded at apex; inner petals suddenly diminished in size, 21-27 in number. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Nigra. Rollisson. Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.133. Synonym for **Konronkoku.**

Nihonbare. (Radiant Weather), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.76, colour photo and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.236: Large, 10 cm across, semi-double, white with rare pink markings. Petals about 18, large, overlapping, crimped and emarginate, opening wide, cup-shaped. Stamens, short, compact, cylindrical group, anthers dull yellow, filaments milk white. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, dusky green, large, broad-ovate, flat, serrations somewhat coarse. Growth vigorous and spreading. Late blooming. A sport of **Tamatebako**. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1967.

Nihong. (Neon Rainbow), *(C.reticulata)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.59, No.396, colour photo No.253: Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate, 9.3-10.8 cm long x 5-5.7 cm wide. Flowers large size, 12-13 cm across x 8.2 cm deep red, peony form with 23-28 large, folded, waved and emarginate petals. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Nihong. (Red Mud), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.322: Large size, 8-10 cm across, red with white spots, double with 4-6 rows of petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Nihongami. (Japanese Hairstyle), *(C.rusticana)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.175, p.57, description, p.212: Small to medium, 8 cm across, rose form double, dusky red with white blotches; petals in 4-5 rows, rounded, slightly emarginate, opening to show a few

centre stamens mixed with small, erect petals. Leaves, yellowish green, elliptic, long-acuminate, medium serrate with pronounced venation. Tree is spreading, lacking in vigor. Originated in Ojiya-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1970. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp. 109, 236, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.333 for colour photos and description. Chinese synonym 'Ribenfa'.

Nihong Cha. (Red Mud Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Mingti Chichung Huahui:* Flowers are red, peony form, incomplete double. Originated in China. Sport: **Huanihong Cha.**

Nihonhomare. (National Honor), *(C.japonica)*, Nagao, Sôsei-en Catalogue,1959: A red flower with white at the base of the petals. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Based on the same characters as **Nihon-no-homare.**

Nihonichi. Different reading for **Nippon-ichi-tsubaki.**

Nihon-ichi-tsubaki. Different reading for **Nippon-ichi-tsubaki.**

Nihonkai. (Sea of Japan), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.109, colour photo, p.236, description: Medium sized, red, semi-double to loose, informal double with 2-3 rows of large, outer petals and a centre fascicle of golden stamens, divided by small, centre petals. Leaves, lanceolate, mid-green, long-acuminate, sharply serrate. Originated in Minami-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1960.

Nihon-nishiki. Different reading for **Yamato-nishiki.**

Nihon-no-homare. (Praise of Japan), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.187, p.326: Leaves broadly-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, crenate. Flowers, single, medium size, open, vase-shaped, pink (Carmine Rose 621/1-/2) with deeper pink veining, widely margined with white or palest pink, often striped shortly with red. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in the Ikeda City, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan as a sport of **Shibori-rôgetsu.** Discovered in the 1950s. See colour pls. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.328, p.166; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.145, p.83; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p,23 as 'Nihonnohomare'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.109, and description p.236. Resembles **Sanpei-tsubaki.** Same characters as 'Nihonhomare'. Sport: **Kakure-iso.** Chinese synonym 'Riben Zhi Yu'.

Niigata. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.178, illustration and description: Medium red, single, 5-6 petals opening wide, cup-shaped edges usually somewhat emarginate. Yellow stamens widely spread. Leaves, light green, broad-ovate to broad-elliptic; blunt acuminate, depressed venation, serrulate. Typical wild rusticana form. Originated in Minami-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kawamura, Yaichi. See colour photo and description, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.107, 235.

Niigata Number 1. *(C.rusticana)*, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.19 colour photo, as 'Niigata No.1': Pale pink, semi-double, 3 rows of slightly crumpled petals and an irregular stamen cluster. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 2. *(C.rusticana)*, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.20 colour photo as 'Niigata No.2': Semi-double, plum red with white markings, 15-17 petals, oval, emarginate, 3 rows. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 3. *(C.rusticana)*, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.23, colour photo, as 'Niigata No.3': Soft pink, rose form double, 5-6 imbricated, outer rows

of emarginate, cupped petals and an irregular centre of small, erect, irregular petals and yellow stamens. Leaves, yellowish green, broad-elliptic, blunt acute, wide, shallow serrations. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 4. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.23, colour photo as 'Niigata No.4': Rose form double. with 5 rows of white, rounded petals, outer edges recurved. Leaves, bright, shiny green, broad-oval, blunt acute, obscurely crenate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 5. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.24, colour photo as 'Niigata No.5': Anemome form. Deep, purplish red with deeper coloured, fine veining. Outer row of guard petals, cordate, outspread; with irregular centre cushion of small, erect petals, twisted and folded. Leaves, bright green, obovate, blunt acuminate, base cuneate, coarsely, sharply serrate, Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 6. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.25, colour photo as 'Niigata No 6': White, semi-double, opening more or less flat; stamens pale yellow, filaments white. Leaves, bright green, broad elliptic, long acuminate, sharply serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 7. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.26, colour photo as 'Niigata No.7': Palest blush pink, rose form double to formal double with round petals. Leaves light green, broad-obovate, acuminate, obscurely serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 8. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.28, colour photo as 'Niigata No.8': Semi-double, white with pink blush to petal base, variable, sporting white with pale pink base and solid red colour on the one bush. Small, twisted green leaves. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 9. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.29, colour photo as 'Niigata. No.9': A maroon red, anemone form with large, irregular guard petals and a centre of folded petaloids. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 10. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.30, colour photo as 'Niigata No.10': Plum red, anemone form with 9 large guard petals some notched, about a centre of petaloids. Leaves, light green, broad-elliptic, bluntly acute, shallowly serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 11. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.30, colour photo as 'Niigata No.11': Medium sized double of large petals, silvery red, strongly veined crimson. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 12. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.32, colour photo as 'Niigata No.12': Light red, veined deeper, semi-double; outer petals, oval, cordate, inner pointed, Small yellow stamen cluster. Leaves elliptic, yellowish green, acuminate, serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 13. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.32, colour photo as 'Niigata No.13': Soft pink, formal double with broad oval, yellowish green leaves. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 14. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.47, colour photo as 'Niigata No.14': Pink, double, smaller centre petals, sparse stamens. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 15. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.47 as colour photo 'Niigata No.15': Crimson veined with deeper colours, semi-double, stamens golden in small, compact clusters. Leaves elliptic, strong green, acuminate, serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 16. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.36 as colour photo 'Niigata No. 16': Off-white, rose form double with a few lemon coloured stamens when fully open. Leaves light green, elliptic, serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 17. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.37 as colour photo 'Niigata No.17': Soft peach pink, semi-double with 4-5 rows of small, imbricated petals with an irregular stamen cluster. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 18. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.37 as colour photo 'Niigata No. 18': A dark, black red single with small, golden anthers and red filaments. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 19. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.39 as colour photo 'Niigata No.19': Soft pale pink, rose form double, with broad, oval, mid-green leaves, blunt acute apex and bluntly, shallowly serrate margins. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 20. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.40 as colour photo 'Niigata No.20': Semi-double of the faintest blush white. Three rows of irregular, fluted, emarginate petals. Leaves, elliptic, strong green, acute, obscurely serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 21. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.43 as colour photo 'Niigata No.21': Medium sized, open peony form double, pink with fascicles of stamens mixed with petaloids and small, folded petals. Leaves, elliptic, light green, obscurely crenate, apex acuminate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 22. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.43 as colour photo 'Niigata No.22': Medium sized, deep crimson, irregular peony form with small yellow stamens mixed with small, folded and fluted centre petals. Leaves, light green, broad-lanceolate, apex blunt acute, serrate margins. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niizuma. (New Wife), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.235: Peach red, peony form, petals about 30; in the centre the petals are mixed, stamens are separate, filaments yellow. Medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves, medium sized, wide oval, margins coarsely serrate. Plant habit, somewhat erect, variable. Intermediate between *C.rusticana & C.japonica.* Originated in Japan at Nao'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture. Named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1968. Different reading: 'Nîzuma'.

Nijinski. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Pale pink. (RHS.CC.Red Group, 55A) Medium sized semi-double, up to 12 cm across. Open, upright growth. A seedling of **Salutation** originated in England by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall. Received RHS, Award of Merit in 1986. See colour photo, rear cover, RHS., *Rhododendrons, 1987-1988 with Magnolias and Camellias.*

Nijinsky. Mount Congreve Gardens, 1995, *Computerised List of Camellias Grown in the Gardens,* p.5. Orthographic error for **Nijinski.**

Nijûbeni. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Pink. Medium semi-double. Originated in Japan. Different reading for **Futaebeni.**

Nijû-benten. (Double Benten), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1960, *Sazanka no Daihyô Hinshu Kaisetu*, *Engeitechô*, No.10: Pink, single, medium size, variegated leaves. See: JCS., ed., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.384, pl.520 and Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45. Originated in Japan.

Nijû-benten. (Double Benten), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.447, p.359; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.42; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.108, 235: Small size, red, single, with leaves distorted, green with irregular white variegation on margin. Different readings: **Futae-benten**, 'Hutae-benten'. Originated in Japan.

Nijûisseiki Kanazawa-tsubaki. (21st Century's Camellia from Kanazawa) (*C.hybrid*). From Ishikawa Pref. *Tsubaki* No.40, Japan Camellia Society, 2001. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Kaga-wabisuke**, pollen parent *C.nitidissima*. Pale yellow, single, small to medium, blooms in mid-season. Tree vigorous, cold-hardy, can be cultivated outdoors in Kanazawa City with a simple snow protection. Originated by Seizô Matsui and released in 2001.

Nijû-kaku. (Double Crane), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1963, *Jurakuen.* No description. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.341, p.172, description, p.191: Leaves oblong to oblong-elliptic, suddenly acuminate at the apex, depressed-crenate at the margin; petioles glabrous. Often flowering hose-in-hose form, pale pink, shaded and striped in various degrees of rosy pink (Rose opal 022-022/2), margined in part, paler pink. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Japan by Katayama, Ôsaka Prefecture. Different readings: 'Futae-kaku', 'Hutae-kaku', **Futae-zuru.** Thought to be a synonym for Genji-shibori.

Nijû-kuchibeni. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: White edged pink. - Small, semi-double. Different reading for **Futaekuchibeni.**

Nijû-sokobeni. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Creamy white with pink bottom. Small, semi-double. Different reading for **Futaesokobeni.**

Nijû-tairin. Different reading for **Futaetairin.**

Nijû-zuru. Different reading for **Nijû-kaku.**

Nikagetsu. (Two Months), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.437: Small, deep red, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nike Kate. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Nick Carter.**

Nike Nika. *(C.japonica)*, Durrant, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendon and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.120: A double white, with a fleck of pink and the centre a pale cream; a star-shaped formation with waved outer petals. Late flowering. Origin unknown.

Nikeer. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.japonica* **Nicole.**

Nikesong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Richard Nixon.**

Nikkô. Kitamura, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20: According to Kitamura this is the same as **Anemoniflora.** Japanese synonym for **Benikarako.** Different readings: 'Nikkoh', 'Jikkô'.

Nikkô (Sunlight), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Small size, crimson, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan in the 1970s.

Nikko (Higo). Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Higo-nikkô.**

Nikolsii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.238. Orthographic error for **Nicholsii.**

Nilus. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Nimen. Different reading for **Futa-omote.**

Nimpha del Tebro. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.5. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Nimpha Egeria. Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Nimphea Elgeria. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Nina. *(C.japonica),* Thomas Horton Ltd., Nursery Catalogue, ca.1915, p.76. Striped red and white. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Nina. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1931, *Camellias and Azalea.* 1st ed., p.33: Pure white, bell-shaped single, free flowering. Originated in USA.

Nina Annulette. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2683; A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. Originated by John D. Gentry, North Augusta, S.C., USA, propagated by John D. Gentry Jr, Richmond Hill, Ga. The 9.5 cm diameter, peony form flower is deep rose red with slight purple hue, and white splotched mottling. Yellow anthers and white filaments are dispersed among the inner petals. Heavy petal texture. The plant is upright and blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.63 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 5 cm.

Nina Avery. *(C.japonica),* ACS., *Newsletter*, 1949, vol.4, No.4, Reg. No.13: Medium sized white, variegated with rose-pink, incomplete double, 8 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with crinkled, erect, centre petals, white filaments and brown anthers. Leaves mid-green, stiff, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide, prominent venation, apices acuminate, recurved. Plant habit is tall, bushy and medium. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1947. See black and white photo, p.173, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III. Chinese synonym: 'Aiwuli'.

Nina Bridges. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nina Centurioni. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione d*i *Camelie*, p.48: White with vivid pink blotches, formal double; imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Nina Coppola. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Nina Coppula.**

Nina Coppula. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Bright carmine, lighter at edges. Imbricated with acuminate petals. Originated in Italy by Botti, Chiavari. Orthographic errors: 'Nina Coppola', 'Nino Cappolo'.

Nina Durasso. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.44. Orthographic error for **Nina Durazzo.**

Nina Durazzo. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29: Pearl white, petals disposed in a spiral, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Genoa, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Nina Durasso'. *Camelie Dell'Ottocento nel Verbano,* 2000, vol.1, p.15 with colour photo showing many variations of colour in a group of flowers.

Nina Poggi. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1862, Catalogue, No.52, p.42. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) .

Nina Schmitz. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Medium sized, white. Formal double. Originated in Italy.

Nina West. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.176, Reg. No.1806: A large, cherry-red, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by W.T. Shepherd, North Charleston, South Carolina, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1972. Size is 1112 cm across x 7 cm deep with 20-30 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. Sport: **Nina West Variegated.**

Nina West Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.177, Reg. No.1807 as 'Nina West Var.': A virus variegated form of **Nina West** - A large, cherry-red blotched white, semi-double. Midseason blooming. Originated by W.T. Shepherd, North Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Nina Westinghouse. *(C.x williamsii*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue,1962, p.8. No description. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122 as a *C.williamsii* of American origin, raised by Leland Davis, Mobile, Alabama. No description. No valid listing located.

Nina Zilkha. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.32 with colour photo, Regn No.2729, later corrected to 2704; A sport of **Joy Kendrick,** first observed in 2001, and introduced by Bob Ross, Houston, Tex., USA. The 10 cm diameter x 3.8 cm deep, solid deep pink formal double flower has heavy petal texture, and petals curl inwards noticeably at the edges. Flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and spreading, with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.123 with colour photo; Flower has 80 petals. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Nine Bends. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*. Synonym for **Jiuqu** as 'Juttre'.

Nine Hearts and Eighteen Petals. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.143. Synonym for 'Jiuxin Shibaban', itself a synonym for **Shizetou.**

Nine Hearts Purple Gown. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Jiuxin Zipao.**

Ninfa Amorosa. Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie, che si vengono ottendo dalle Semine Romane,* p.7: Large flower, imbricated in a star shape, petals gradually reflexing, those on the periphery large, lobulate; the others oblong and more or less channelled; colour soft rose, brightening towards the centre, with veins of vivid rose from the extreme edge to the petal centre, and a rosy white that sometimes diffuses as stripes in half the petals. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Ninfa Armina. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Medium sized flower; vivid red with each petal lightly splashed with white. Originated in Italy by Santarelli. Orthographic errors: 'Ninfa Arnina', 'Ninfa Arxina', 'Ninfa Arnino'.

Ninfa Arnina. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Armina.**

Ninfa Arnino. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Armina.**

Ninfa Arxina. Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Armina.**

Ninfa dei Sette Colli. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada,1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie, chi si vengono ottendo, dalle Semine Romane,* p.7: Large flower, 10 rows of petals, those at the periphery, large and

outspread while in the middle and centre they are oblong and concave, folded shell-like apices, those of the centre being more reflexed. The colour is an intense rose at the circumference and centre, while there is a median band much softer in colour. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Ninfa del Arno. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p. 116-119. Orthographic error for **Ninfa dell'Arno.**

Ninfa dell'Febro. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.73. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Ninfa del Lazio. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellia, chi si vengono ottendo, dalle Semine Romane,* p.7: Large flower, perfect imbrication at the periphery, cup-shaped centre; external petals rounded, large lobes; those in the middle and centre, disposed in continued rows. Colour cherry-red with deeper veining and reflections of vivid carmine in parts of the centre. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Ninfa del Tebro. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie, chi si vengono ottendo, dalle Semine Romane,* p.7. No description. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7: Large flower, imbricated like a star, 12 or more rows of petals; the outer and intermediate, rounded and fringed, with a sheen. Colour flesh-pink, shading from the circumference to the centre. The petals are richly sprinkled with hazy, orbicular streaks, some grouped, others solitary, of a pale pink, varying almost to white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20 as 'Ninfa dell'Tebro': Perfectly imbricated in a star-shape; blush pink stained with white spots. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. Orthographic errors: 'Ninfa dell Tebro', 'Nimphe del Tebro', 'Unifa de Tebro', 'Ninfa del Febro', 'Ninfa del Tevere', 'Ninfa di Tebro', 'Ninfa del Tibra', 'Nympha del Tebro', 'Ninfa del Tibro'

Ninfa del Tibra. van Houtte Catalogue, 1887-1888, 224:255. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Ninfa del Tibro. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265O:108. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Ninfa del Tevere. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.155. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Ninfa dell'Arno. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione d*i *Camelie*, p.48: Brilliant rose colour, becoming paler towards the centre. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Ninfa del Arno'.

Ninfa dell'Bosco. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20. No description; 1860, 83:50: Bud that I have yet seen develop; the petals are very numerous, imbricated, pure white splashed with carmine red. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Nifa del Bosco'. Synonym: 'Regina del Bosco'.

Ninfa dell'Tebro. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 17:20. Orthographic variant for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Ninfa della Selva. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie, chi si vengano ottendo, dalle Semine Romane,* p.7: Large flower, hexagonal imbrication, petals chanelled and disposed in a star-shape. The colour of the rose 'Centifolia' with a reticulation of more intense colour, scarsely visible in the central petals which are unequal and much paler, with different, rosy white, longitudinal marks, now single, now double, ornamenting the petals. Originated in Italy.

Ninfa di Tebro. Roda Nursery Catalogue, 1885, p.56. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro**.

Ninfa Egeria. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20. No description. van Houtte Catalogue 1860, 83:50: Pretty foliage, very large flower, imbricated to the centre; pure white. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. Orthographic errors: 'Ainfa Egeria', 'Ninfer Egeria', 'Nimpha Egeria', 'Ainfa Egeria Imbricata', 'Nifa Egeria', 'Nympha Egeria', 'Numphea Egiria', 'Nymph Egeria', 'Ninfa Egerie', 'Nimphea Elgeria'.

Ninfa Egerie. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Ninfer Egeria. Nantes. *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Ningmengtang. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.402, p.80. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lemon Drop.**

Nini. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ninima. *(C.sasanqua)*, Coolidge Gardens Catalogue, 1945-1956: Soft lilac colour; large, single. Originated in USA.

Ninnaji. (Ninna Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Sakata et al., Mar.1981, 'Study in the Flower Colours of Camellias, II'. *Memoires of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University*, vol.XVII, p.89. Sakata & Arizumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.20. No description. Originated in Japan.

Ninnikusen. (Mountain of Fortitude), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.70: Small, orange red, semi-double to rose form double with 4 rows of petals and tubular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nino Cappolo. Vervaene, J. Catalogue No.1, 1875. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue, 1888, p.64. Orthographic error for **Nina Coppula.**

Ni-no-kura. (Second Godown), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.192, description, p.193, colour photo as 'Ninokura': Medium size, deep red, wide, vase-shaped single of 5 broad, overlapping petals and a broad stamen column with white to pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves bright, glossy green, round to broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins obscurely serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Raised by the Yanagihara family beside Lake Irako, Aichi Prefecture. Selected by Harumi Fujiwara, released by Minoru Satô.

Ni-no-maru. (Second Rampart), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.80, colour photo, p.81, description, as 'Ninomaru': Medium size, faint pink, saucer-shaped single with 5 broad, overlapping, emarginate petals, and a large, broad stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apices tapering acute, margins strongly serrate. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Chûbu area Japan. The original tree is in the garden of the second rampart of the Nagoya Castle. Named and released by Haruichi Sakuragi in 1988.

Ninon de l'Enclos. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44-19 as 'Ninon de Lenclos': Peony form. Magnificent pink, veined with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Ninon de Lenclos'.

Ninon de Lenclos. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:19. Orthographic variant for **Ninon de l'Enclos.**

Nino-o. (Two Tails), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in Japan.

Niobé. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.97: Large bright rose, rose form double, about 10cm across. Originated in Italy by Santarelli. Orthographic variants: 'La Niobe', 'Le Niobe'. Orthographic errors: 'Le Noile', 'La Niobée', 'La Niobés', 'Neobi'. Synonym: 'Le Niobé'.

Nioibeni. (Perfumed Red), (Higo), Oota, 1978, *Higo Tsubaki:* Brilliant red, fragrant, 11 cm across, single. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Nioi-Fibuki. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery Catalogue, 1991-1992, p.12. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nioi-fubuki.**

Nioi-fubuki. (Fragrant Snow Storm), (Higo), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.166, p.57, description, p.212; JCS., ed., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.343, pl.348: Large, single Higo, light pink fading to white with a few crimson streaks, various colours appear on flowers; large, spreading, stamen cluster; sometimes a petaloid centre. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason blooming. Fragrant. See colour photos: p.108, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* and p.285, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Originated by Tsugio Ôta, named by Chôka Adachi in 1968. Sport: **Tama-ikari.** Chinese synonym 'Gouchuixue'.

Nioi-fubuki-beni. (Higo) Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; A red sport of **Nioi-fubuki.** Chinese synonym 'Hong Gouchuixue'.

Nioi-fukurin. (Perfumed Border), (Higo),, Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.19: Deep pink, medium size, edged white, with an occasional red stripe and a spreading burst of yellow stamens. Fragrant. Leaves broad-elliptic, mid-green, apices acuminate to blunt acute, margins serrate. A sport of **Nioi-fubuki.** Has an occasional broad, pink stripe. Colour photo, p.270, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Nioi-no-miya. (Prince of Fragrance). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.9, colour photo No.30: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Yuri-shibori.** Medium sized, 8-9 cm across, single, cup-shaped flower of 7 petals; white with one clear red stripe on each petal. Clean fragrance. Blooms mid-season. Named for Nioi-no-miya, Prince of fragrance in 42nd chapter of *Genji Monogatari.*

Nioi-otome. (Fragrant Maiden), *(C,rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.75, p.38, description, p.107: Leaves elliptic, shining dark green, venation impressed, 6-7.7 cm long x 2.6-4.1 cm wide; petioles 4-6 mm long, a little hairy. Flowers palest pink (paler than Rose-pink 427/3), petals 50-62, largest 4.1 cm long x 2.6 cm wide, bilobate at apex; inner ones smaller and irregularly wrinkled. Centre of flower, 7-9 petaloids and up to 15 stamens. Originated in Japan by Mr Keiji Matsui, Toyama Prefecture.

Nioumiya. (Prince of Fragrance), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Rose-pink, semi-double, medium size, fragrant. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Note: Niou-no-miya was Hikaru Genji's grandson.

Niova di Genova. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Nuova di Genoa', synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Niphon. *(C.japonica)*, G.W.H., Garden Flora, 1889, *The Garden*, 36(930):247: White, splashed rose-pink, semi-double. Imported from Japan by Gerald Waller. Van Houtte Pere, 1898, Catalogue, 275:303: White, widely streaked with pink and carmine and completely spotted with flesh pink. Williams, B.S. Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.43: A very distinct semi-double form, flowers about 12 cm across with oblong, irregular petals, white, broadly striped and

splashed with rosy purple and golden anthers. An unknown Japanese variety renamed in England. Different reading ‘Nippon’.

Nippon. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.171. Different reading for **Niphon.**

Nippon-ichi-tsubaki. (First in Japan), *(C.japonica)*, Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* Big and long leaves with variegation. Different reading: ‘Nihonichi’, ‘Nihon-ichi-tsubaki’. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nippon-nishiki. (Japanese Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Settsu Raikoyen Co. Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.13: White with purplish crimson variegation, semi-double. Different reading: ‘Nihon-nishiki’. Originated in Japan.

Nippon-nishiki. Different reading for **Yamato-nishiki.**

Nirai-kanai. (Legendary Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.178, colour photo and description: Small size, deep crimson, star-shaped single with 5 long, ovate or pointed petals and a pinched in stamen column, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves linear to narrow-elliptic to narrow lanceolate with long, tapering acuminate apices and obscurely serrate margins. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. The original tree is at the garden of the Agriculture Facility, Kagoshima University. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1985. ‘Nirai-kanai’ is the legendary utopian land under the sea. A legend told in the Okinawa and Amami Islands.

Nishenko. *(C.sasanqua)*, Anonymous, nd, *List of Camellias Grown at Kew*, No description. Corruption of unknown Japanese name.

Nishijin. (Place Name), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.56. This name ‘Nishijin’ is used in the Kyûshû area for **Kyôbotan.**

Nishiki. (Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.496: Peony form to semi-double, white base, red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishiki. (Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.77: Small, 5 petalled single white with blush towards the petal base and dark crimson stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishikiba-fukurin-ikkyû. (Variegated Bordered ‘Ikkyû’). *(C.japonica)*, *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.83 with colour photo; A sport of **Fukurin-ikkyû,** with variegated leaves, selected and named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan, in 2000. Soft pink ground, with crimson streaks, and bordered white. Small lotus form double. Tubular stamen cluster. Upright growth. Leaves small, oblong, with irregular yellowish-green margins. Late flowering.

Nishikiba-kuro-tsubaki. (Brocade Leaf, Black Camellia), *(C.japonica)*,Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.320, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, deep, dusky crimson, semi-double with 2-3 rows of emarginate petals, opening wide cupshape, and a central cluster of stamens with red filaments and golden anthers. Leaves elliptic, midgreen with wide, irregular golden margins. Flowers midseason to late. Originated in Kurume, Fuku’oka Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Kuro-tsubaki.**

Nishikiba-mangetsu. *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.26. Synonym for **Mangetsu (Niigata)**’.

Nishikiba-seiôbo. (Brocade-leaved Seiôbo). (Wabisuke). JCS, 1997, *Japan Camellia*, No.54, p.10, colour illustration No.6: A genetically variegated leaf form of **Seiôbo.** Leaves matte green with

margins irregularly variegated white. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.187 with colour photo showing yellowish leaf variegation; English translation p.130 as 'Kinyô-seiôbo'. Discovered and named by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1987. From Kurume, Japan.

Nishikiba-tama-ikari. (Variegated leaf Tama-ikari). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.113. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Nishikiba-tsubaki. (Brocade Leaf Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Nagao, Sôsei-en Catalogue, 1956: Snowy white, large, with variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kinyôtsubaki'.

Nishiki-benten. (Benten Brocade), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.45. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.35: Small size, red, single with variegated leaves. Variegation is unstable and may disappear. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Nishiki-bokuhan. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981. Orthographic variant for **Bokuhan-nishiki.**

Nishiki-bukuro. Different reading for **Kintai.**

Nishiki-gasane. (Double Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red with white moires, large size, double; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Large, semi-double, deep, reddish pink, spotted and moired white with central stamen column. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.9; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.263, pp.122, 330; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.77; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.108, 235. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.327. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. A sport of 'Ezo-nishiki' (**Tricolor**) and probably synonymous with **Lady MacKinnon.** Other sports in this group are **Miyako-no-nishiki, Shiro-ezo-nishiki,** 'Aka-ezo-nishiki', **Dainty, Cinderella** etc.

Nishiki-hatsugama. (Variegated 'Hatsugama'), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.29 as 'Nisiki-hatsugama': Very small size, white ground with pink variation, campanulate single. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of *C.rusticana* **Kaonajimi** x *C.irrawadiensis*. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.187 with colour photo; English translation p.130. Parentage stated to be *C.rusticana* **Matsunami** x *C.irrawadiensis.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Nishikigi. (Brocade Tree), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, [ca.1810], *Chinka Hin'i; Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.567: Medium size, single, opening flat with petals of uneven size, white with pink towards the petal base, speckled, dashed and lined crimson. The centre consists of a double ring of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishikigi. (Brocade Tree), *(C.saanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1738, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: Semi-double, white ground with pale pink streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishiki-kasane. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan,* p.10. Different reading for **Nishiki-gasane.**

Nishiki-kingyo. (Brocade Goldfish Leaf), Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.55: This is the 'fishtail leaf' camellia with heavy marbling of yellow on the leaves and the typical, single, red flower. Originated in Japan.

Nishiki Kiren. J.H. Newington Ltd., Dingley Dell Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nishiki-kirin.**

Nishiki-kirin. (Kirin Brocade), *(C.rusticana),* Selbundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life,* No.17, p.37: Medium size, 8 cm across, peony to anemone form with a double row of large, outer petals

and an irregular centre of petaloids and small, erect, folded petals; blush pink with dense, deeper pink streaking and splashes. Leaves small, ovate with distinct venation. Originated in Higashikanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1958, the original tree was lost in a flood and the cultivar is now very rare. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.108, 235. Corruption of name: 'Nishiki Kiren'. Note: A Kirin is actually not a giraffe but an imaginary creature.

Nishiki-mino. (Straw Raincoat Brocade), Nippon Engei Kaisha Ltd., Catalogue, 1904, p.9: Medium sized, peony form of pale pink with deep pink markings. In 1935-1936, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue p.25, listed 'Nishiki-mino' as 'White with crimson variegations, full double at centre'. McIlhenny imported this to America and catalogued it with the same description in 1937. According to Satomi, 1956 **Gondo-shibori** and **Ezo-nishiki** are synonyms but this is rejected as they are both separate and distinct cultivars. Kanaoka Camellia Gardens Catalogue, 1963, listed the variety without description and Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan* pl.388, p.197 described and illustrated it. This cultivar produces many different colour types, and Tuyama's colour pl.388 is different from the colour photo in *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.163 as **Shibori-karako**, but they are the same variety. It was originally listed in Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as **Shibori-karako** and it is known by this name in Kansai area and as 'Shibori-bokuhan' in the Chûbu area. For further comments see Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.370.

Nishiki-no-aki. (Autumn Brocade). *(C.japonica)*, JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.10 with colour plate: Palest pink colour base, speckled and dashed red. Single with 5-6 petals, trumpet shaped, small to medium size with tubular stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms early. Originated in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.187 with colour photo; English translation p.130. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Somewhat upright growth. A cross between **Aka-hatsu-arashi** and **Momosuzume.** Originated and released by Tomita Kunitake in 1994. From Kurume.

Nishiki-no-danjaku. (Decisive Measure Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû:* Red. Medium sized semi-double to peony form, colour variable red and white with short stamens and pink and white petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Nishiki-no-danjyaku', 'Nishiki-no-dansashi', 'Nishiki-no-tachizashi', 'Nishiki-no-kirehashi'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.106.

Nishiki-no-danjyaku. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû*, No.1, p.60. Different reading for **Nishiki-no-danjaku.**

Nishiki-no-kirehashi. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.49. Different reading for **Nishiki-no-danjaku.**

Nishiki-no-dansashi. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.106, Different reading for **Nishiki-no-danjaku.**

Nishiki-no-mai. (Dance Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.284, description, p.285, colour photo: Medium size, white with broad, deep deep scarlet stripes and pink patches, single, widely opening, of 5-6 large, rounded, overlapping petals and a central yellow stamen cylinder. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic with acuminate apices and serrate margins, Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan.

Nishiki-no-tachizashi. Different reading for **Nishiki-no-danjaku.**

Nishiki-no-mine. (Brocade of the Peak), *(C.rusticana)*, JCS., ed., *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, pl.453, p.185, description, p.360: Small, red, single, cup shaped. Leaves mid-green with golden speckling, broad-elliptic, blunt-acute, serrate. Originated in Niigata

Prefecture, Japan. Named by Tsugitarô Nagao. See colour photos: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.108. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.209.

Nishiki-no-tsukasa. (Brocade of the Lord), *(C.japonica)*, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.60 & ibid, 1970, No.10, p.149: Light crimson, variegated a deep crimson. Large semi-double. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Nishiki-no-tsukasia'.

Nishiki-no-tsukasia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Nishiki-no-tsukasa.**

Nishiki-shibori. (Dappled Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No.73; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large double flower, light coloured with red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Fuji-monogurui'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.23 & ibid, 1983, No.22, p.121.

Nishiki-shikô. (Superb, Fragrant Brocade), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Pink ground striped white. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.284, p.143, description, p.176: Leaves narrowly oval elliptic, apex acuminate, flat, minutely crenate-serrulate at the margin, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers horizontally opened, petals about 7 in number, pale red, (Delft rose 020/1), nerved deeper red, and at the apex blotched or marbled white, stamens scattered, pollen fertile, filaments white, 100-130. Flowers late. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.108, 235. Different reading: 'Kinshikô'.

Nishiki-shokkô (Shokkô Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* No.181; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.306, p.340, (Ichijima reprint 1906): Five-fold, round and beautiful flower, variegated in various designs. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Kinshokkô', 'Shokkô-nishiki'.

Nishiki-tsubaki. (Brocade Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. See: Andoh, JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14. (Believed extinct.)

Nishiki-wabisuke. Savige, 1974, *International Camellia Journal*, No.6, p.28. Synonym for **Wabisuke.**

Nishiki-yama. (Brocade Mountain), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale white, single with red spots. Medium size. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.23. (Believed extinct.)

Nishimura. (Personal name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.187: Large, semi-double, dark red with lobed petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishi-no-kyô (Western Kyôto), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.190, 228: Small, red, in some cases with white stripes, peony form with paler edges to petals, centre of small, hooded petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Saikyô'.

Nishi-no-kyô (Western Kyôto), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.96: Lavender pink with a darker centre, semi-double, opening flat with an erect centre of stamens and petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishoku. Different reading for **Futa-iro.**

Nisiki-hatsugama. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29. Orthographic error for **Nishiki-hatsugama.**

Nisshô. (Sunshine), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.218, description, p.219, colour photo: Medium size, deep scarlet, vase-shaped single with 5 wide, overlapping, emarginate petals and a central stamen cylinder with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves glossy, deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.188 with colour photo; English translation p.130. A chance seedling of **Benimyôrenji.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1960.

Nissoniana. *(C.japonica),* A., J. Camellia Culture, 1866-1867, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (28):126. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Nita McRae. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2553. A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Hulyn Smith,** with orchid pink, peony form blooms with golden anthers and white filaments. Flowers are long lasting with heavy petal texture. Plant is upright, vigorous and flowers mid-season. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.96, colour photo p.c15. Flowers measure 16.5 cm across x 11.5 cm deep. Dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Nithi-getsu-sei. Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.12, 18, 55. A corruption of the Japanese name 'Nishigetsusei', different reading for **Jitsugetsusei.** However, from the descriptions it would appear that it is erroneous for **Jitsugetsusei.**

Nitida. *(C.japonica), The Florist's Journal,* vol.3, 1842, pp.115, 116, 132: At the Royal South London Horticultural show on April 20th, 1842, Chandler exhibited a new camellia; an imported one called **Nitida.** Its habit is dwarfish and branching out with small foliage, flowers of exquisite shape with great regularity. The colour is a shaded crimson with white stripes. Imported from China by J. Reeves. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. No description. Anonymous, 1844, Harrison, ed., 1844, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.118. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.10: Perfect imbrication, bright currant red, finer than **Carswelliana.** Orthographic error: 'Nittida', 'Nitidi'. Synonym: 'Nitida Vera', 'Nitida' (de la Chine), 'Nitida de Chandler'.

Nitida de Chandler. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:55. No description. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.I as 'Nitida': A small, pink formal double with petals crossed by a white streak. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.20: Very floriferous, perfect imbrication, very thick petals, pink veined and spotted white. Synonym for **Nitida.**

Nitida (de la Chine). Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10. Synonym for **Nitida.**

Nitida Vera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.171. Synonym for **Nitida.**

Nitidi. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.5. Orthographic error for **Nitida.**

Nitor. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Synonym for **Nivosa.**

Nittai. *(C.japonica x C.trichoclada). Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.17, colour photo No.60: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A seedling of the cross *C.japonica* **Yobukodori** x *C.trichoclada* that first flowered at six years of age. The flower size is 4 cm across, neatly shaped, miniature single of 4-5 petals. Shaped like a plum blossom with notched pink petals, with a vague white margin. Intense fragrance inherited from *C.trichoclada*. Leaves like *C.trichoclada* but larger. Branchlets, buds and leaf midribs covered

with fine hair. Vigorous and profuse flowering. Its name comes from the combination of Nippon and Taiwan due to its origin of a Japanese camellia pollinated by one from Taiwan.

Nittan. Japanese for the Chinese name 'Ritan'.

Nitten. (Meanig Unknown) *(C.japonica),* Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, No.168: A *C.japonica* seedling originated by Totsurô Nakamura. White, striped and washed light pink, single, cup-shaped, medium sized flower with unstable, variegated leaves. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Nittida. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23. Orthographic error for **Nitida**.

Niukoujie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Buttons'n Bows.**

Niushanhong. (A name of Mount Heiniu) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.69 with colour photos. The maternal tree is located at Xiajiachun of Jiufang Village, ZhongshanTown, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers semi-double, pink, 5.5-8 cm diameter with 14-18 petals. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 8.5-10.8 cm x 3.3-6.9 cm. Apices acuminate, bases cuneate, blade flat, margins serrate. Flowers early

Niuxiao Baoshihua. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Jewel.**

Niuxiao Daioshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Cameo.**

Niuxiao Hongbaoshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.123. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Ruby.**

Niuxiao Meiyu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Gem.**

Niuxiao Xiansheng. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Joe Nuccio.** Later changed to 'Juanban Niuxi'ao'.

Niuxiao Xinhong Baoshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese Synonym for **Nuccio's Ruby Variegated.**

Niuxiao Zhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Pearl.**

Niuxiao Zhuanma. Gao, Jiyin, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Carousel.**

Niuzinü. (Heifer), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.597. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Jennifer Susan.**

Nivalis. *(C.japonica),* Kamel, 1836, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.154: White. Medium large, formal double. Orthographic error: 'Navalis'. Synonyms: 'Nivalis de Loddiges', 'Nivalis'(Loddiges), 'Lactea Youngii', 'Nivalis Loddigesii', 'Lactea de Young', 'Lactea de Yung', 'Lactea de Jung'. Originated in England.

Nivalis de Loddiges. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.83. Synonym for **Nivalis.**

Nivalis (Loddiges). Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1845, p.52. Synonym for **Nivalis.**

Nivalis Loddigesii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.45 as synonym for 'Lactea Youngii', itsself a synonym for **Nivalis.**

Nivea. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1: Large, white, irregular semi-double. Synonyms: 'Virginica Alba', 'Delectabilis', 'Nivea'(Loddiges).

Nivea de Caporelli. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Synonym for **Nivea Vera.**

Nivea (Loddiges). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:16. Synonym for **Nivea.**

Nivea Nova. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Synonym for **Nivea Vera.**

Nivea Vera. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.83 and also pl.79. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie:* Flower about 7 cm across, semi-double, white; exterior petals broad, rounded, scallopped, anthers almost sterile, with a group of 5 or 6 central petals, very small, long, strap-like. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Nivea Nova', 'Nivea de Caporelli'.

Nivelhema. *(C.japonica),* Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia*, p.124, pl.85. The flower was first seen in 1838. Composed of 4 rows outside of petals rounded, curved, reflexed and enchancréd. The centre petals are deformed, curled and folded. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Nivenii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Niveus. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias*, p.11: Creamy white, medium size, semi-double, almost full with reflexed petals; stamens prominent in centre, closely surrounded by petals. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Nevius', 'Nivieus'. Synonyms: 'Alba Superba'(Magnolia), 'Northern', 'Tonnie Leche'.

Nivieus. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Niveus.**

Nivosa. *(C.japonica),* Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367: From the white single (**Alba Simplex**) by the pollen of the **Pompone -** a double white, variable in form. Originated by Rev. W. Herbert, London, England. Synonym: 'Nitor'.

Niwatori-tamago. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No,1, p.60 & ibid, 1970, No.10, p.149. Different reading for **Toritamago.**

Nîzuma. Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens *List of Plants*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Niizuma.**

No Dami U Shiro. Coolidge Gardens Catalogue, 1952. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nodami-ushiro.**

No Hearts Purple Gown. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Catalogue*, p.140. Synonym for 'Wuxin Zipao' (**Zipao**).

No Regrets. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Light orchid pink. Medium size, loose peony form with many petals upright, folded and with wavy margins. Slow but strong upright growth. {*(C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Forty-Niner)** x [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x (*C.saluenensis* x *C.transnokoensis*)]}. Originated in 2006 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Nob Hill. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.134, Reg. No.982: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Harlan S. Entriken, Sacramento, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 6 cm wide. The rose form double flower is 13-15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 28 petals and 4 petaloids. Clean white with vivid yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Outer guard petals undulate. Mid-season blooming.

Nobblissima. Rubel, 1933, *Choice Pot Grown Camellias*, List No.63. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima.**

Nobelissima. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima.**

Nobe-oka. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17: Medium size, pink, campanulate to bowl shaped single. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.190 with colour photo; English translation p.132. Tapered stamen cylinder. Leaves ovate to elliptic, medium size. Selected from a wild japonica community on Mt. Shiroyama, Nobeoka City. Named and released by Shûhô Kirino in 1983.

Nobiliesima. Jean Verschaffelt, 1876-1877, Catalogue, No.19. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima.**

Nobilisima. Sander & Fils Nursery Catalogue, 1928, 'Special Offer for Autumn'. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima**.

Nobilissima. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Harrison, ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.267 as 'Double White'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.55, 125: Leaves, 8.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, roundish-oval, a little acute, much dentated, green; bud, oval, obtuse, scales yellowish; flower, large, 7.5 cm across, full, white; exterior petals large, numerous, recurved; those of the interior, smaller, crowded, rumpled; in appearance like **Pompone.** In the synoptic tables Berlèse gives it as introduced from Belgium in 1834. There are two accounts of its origin. In Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.153, it is said to be raised from the same fruits as 'Madame la Duchess de Nemours' and **Lefévriana** while Le Texnier, 1911, p.21 says that it was introduced by Lefévre in 1835. On the other hand it is found to be similar, if not the same as a Japanese cultivar known in the USA as 'Fujiyama' and it has been considered by some authorities to have possibly been introduced by von Siebold together with **Tricolor,** 'Donckelaeri' and **Ochroleuca** 1829-1830. According to Schiavonne, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie*, it was figured for Sacco, 1830-1833. However the evidence establishes that the valid cultivar of this name was raised as a seedling by Lefévre in Belgium about 1834. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 19. Orthographic errors: 'Noblissima', 'Nobillissima', 'Nobilisima', 'Nobelissima', 'Nobblissima', 'Noblessima', 'Nobiliesima'. Synonyms: 'Fostine', 'Fujiyama', 'Fugiama White', 'Maman Cochet'. Baumann, 1841 gives 'Waddi' as a synonym. For colour pl. see p.124, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas.* Chinese synonym 'Bainuobo'.

Nobilissima de Sacco. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nobilissima Nova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 13. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Nobilissima Rose. Ouillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1837, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Nobilissima Rosea.**

Nobilissima Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920: A pink coloured form of 'Nobilissima'. Originated in France. Bahuaud, A.D., Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.3 as 'Nobilissima Rosea'(Bahuaud): Peony form, pink edged white. Early blooming. Orthographic variant: 'Nobilissima Rose'. Synonym: 'Pink Nobilissima'.

Nobilissima Semiplena. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct)

Nobilissima Simplex. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:16: Simple, single red streaked white. Originated in Italy.

Nobilissima Superba. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research. II,* p.5: A form of **Nobilissima,** larger and similar to **Frizzle White.** Originated in USA.

Nobilissima Supresse. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II* p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Nobilissima Vera. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Nobillissima. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima.**

Noblessima. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32)258. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima.**

Noble Flower. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.174. Synonym for **Hanadaijin.**

Noble Pearl. Peer, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 1949, 11(2):11. Western synonym for **Baozhu Cha.**

Noble Pearl Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), Tammia Nursery, 1988, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, p.3 as 'Noble Pearl Var.': A virus variegated form of 'Noble Pearl' (**Baozhu Cha**) - Bright purplish red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Noble Red. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.206. Synonym for **Tsukasabeni.**

Noblesse. *(C.japonica),* Denby, 1935, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 97:125, fig.52: No details obvious except light colour. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Noblissima. Rollisson Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima.**

Noborizuru. (Ascending Crane), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.29: Medium size, white, peony form double seedling from the cross *C.oleifera x C.x vernalis* **Umegaka.** Blooms early. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1981.

Nôbotan. (Peony of Nô Plays), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû,* in the early blooming section; Sakata Catalogue, 1939: Large, deep pink, peony form. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. See colour pl.29, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan* and Seibundô Shinkôsha. 1979, *Senchinshû.* pp.110, 236. Solid colour flower mutation of **Yokogawa-shibori.** Different reading: 'Nohbotan'. Resembles **Kôkirin, Benibotan.** 'Nô' is Japan's traditional slow dance.

Nobuko-no-fu. (Higo) Ghiradi, 2000, *Higo Camellia.* Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society 27 Jan. 1999. A cross between the Higos **Asagao** x **Hatsuwarai** by Nishimura Tomoya. 6-7 purpley pink petals with occasional white speckles. 10-11 cm diameter, with about 160 stamens. Dark green oval leaves 10 cm x 5 cm. From Kumamoto Pref., Japan.

Noccious Gem. Baroncourt Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.2. Orthographic error for **Nuccio's Gem.**

Nochino-mokkô. (Latter 'Mokko'), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*. (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.339: Medium size, pale pink coloured, semi-double with the colour deepening towards the petal margins. Inner row of petals semi-erect. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Atomokkô', 'Nochi-mokkô'. Resembles **Shuchûka.**

Nochino-mokkô. (Latter 'Mokko'), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe. 1969. pl.378: White. semi-double to open, peony form with irregular petals; small brown anthers and white filaments. Different reading: 'Atomokkô', 'Nochi-mokkô'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nochiseyama. (Mount Nochise), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* There are two different camellias named **Nochiseyama** in this publication. This one is a large size, white, lotus shaped sport of **Kara-nishiki.** See: JCS.. 1969, Tsubaki, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nochiseyama. (Mount Nochise), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon. 1879. *Chinkashû* as one of the five favourites: Pale pinkish white, large double. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.154, pl.92; Tuyama. 1968, *Camellias of Japan* pl.70, p.35, description. p.106: Branches of good growth and fasciculate. with dark green foliage. Leaves ovate or narrowly ovate, flat but a little plicate along the midrib near its base, veinlets impressed. Petioles glabrous. Flowers broadly cup-shaped, palest pink double (Rose-pink 427/3). petals broadly orbicular. slightly emarginate. incurved with a few stamens, irregular in shape and 1-2 petal-like petaloids. Late flowering. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.221, p.108; Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.110, 236; Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.302. Different reading: 'Atoseyama'. Corruptions of the name: 'Gozeyama', 'Goseyama', 'Grose Yama'. "Nochiseyama" was a famous mountain in ancient times in Wakasa, now the southern part of Fukui Prefecture. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37 for Kamegorô list.

Nochiseyama-Kansai. ('Nochiseyama' from Kansai), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.154. Similar to **Nochiseyama,** but flower colours a little deeper. Originated in Kansai, Japan.

Nochishôjô. (Latter 'Shôjô'), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.47: Medium sized, deep crimson spotted white, semi-double; three rows of petals and a small stamens duster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: "Shôjô" are imagined creatures, fond of sake although the word has been used for the Orang Outang and for a heavy drinker.

Nochitorizome. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with red spots and flecks, 3-4 rows of petals. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28 and ibid, 1982, No.21, p.104. (Believed extinct.)

Nocturne. *(C.reticulata),* JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.23, p.13, Colour photo: A seedling from **Dr Clifford Parks** x 'Crimson Robe', [**Dataohong**]. Dark red with central petals having some white markings; open peony form, large. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Nagao Ryô, Tokyo, Japan. Diufferent reading: 'Nôkutân'.

Noda. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.359: Small, pink, open peony form, with the colour fading to petal margins. Originated in Japan. "Noda" is also a popular personal name in Japan. Resembles **Chiri-tsubaki.** (Believed extinct.)

Nodami Shiro. Hazlewood & Jessep, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.259. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nodami-ushiro.**

Nodami-ushiro. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua),* Olrick, 1945, *List of Camellias in Capitol Park, Sacramento.* No description. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink. Large, single. Imported from Japan by Domoto Nursery, Hayward, California about 1934. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.317, black and white photo, p.314, description: Flower, single to semi-double; China Rose 024/1 at margins, to 024/2 at centre and base; 9 cm across. Petals: 6-12, some obcordate, to 4 cm long x 4 cm wide, some apices notched, margins crimped and undulated. Stamens from compact to spreading, filaments 2 cm long, light yellow, anthers small, golden yellow. Leaves: oblong to broad-elliptic, dark glossy green, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, broad to coarse serrations, apices short pointed, venation obscure. Plant habit upright and vigorous, free flowering early. Corruptions of name 'No Dami U Shiro', 'Nodami Shiro'.

Nodosa. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48: Vivid red formal double with reflexed petals. Originated in Italy.

Noel. *(C.japonica),* SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.85: Red with white border, medium size anemone form. Average, upright growth. Originated in USA by Piet & Gaeta, California.

Noela's Pick. *(C.hiemalis)* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 2000, No.154, p.18, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.531. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.hiemalis* **Showa Supreme**, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1996. The semi-double, bright pink (RHS.CC.55C – 55A) flower of 15-17 petals, is 8.5 cm across x 2 cm deep, and flowers moderately early in the season on an upright bushy plant. Leaves mid-green, slightly curved, broad ovate, 6.3 cm long x 4 cm wide. Centre variable, sometimes short twisted stamens, sometimes mixed with short twisted petals. Petals heart shaped.

Noguchi-murasaki. (Noguchi's Purple). *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki.* No.12. p.5, pl.20, description, p.13: A small mauve-pink, semi-double of 4-5 rows of petals, becoming whitish towards the petal margins and a centre of irregular stamens and petaloids. Leaves large, wide-ovate, dark green. Mid-season flowering. Introduced by Yamazaki, Tarô; collected at the Noguchi Shrine. Noguchi-machi, Kagogawa City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan as a wild Yama-tsubaki.

Noguchi-seiôbo. (Noguchi's 'Seiôbo'), *(C.japonica),* Noguchi Nursery Catalogue, 1985. A sport of **Seiôbo.** Yellowish white variegated leaves. Flowers same as **Seiôbo**; single, soft pink, very early flowering. Originated in Tokyo, Japan.

Nôhime. (Personal Name). *(C.hybrid).* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Very small size. campanulate single, crimson, fragrant. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tôkai** x *C.oleifera.* Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: Nôhime was the wife of Oda Nobunaga, a 16th century hero who helped establish a unified Japan.

Nohkohmidarezaki. Izu-Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue*. Different reading for **Nôkô-midarezaki.**

Noisette. *(C.japonica),* Fréres Noisette. Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.37: Orange-red blotched with white. Very broad. variegated form. Anonymous, Apr.1882, *Revue Horticole,* p.147: Cherry rose, spotted white, semi-double. Medium size. Blooms mid-season. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Noisettii', 'Noisetti', 'Noisettiana'.

Noisetti. Paugaum & Blanchard, Oct.1884, *Revue Horticole.* p.450. Orthographic error for **Noisette.**

Noisettiana. Baumann. Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842. p.14. Orthographic error for **Noisette.**

Noisettii. Waterhouse, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.29. Orthographic variant for **Noisette.**

Nô-ishô (Nô Drama Costume), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red with petaloids, red, white or pink; small to large with 5 thick, large, broad petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Nô-isyo'. (Believed extinct.)

Nô-isyo. Different reading for **Nô-ishô.**

Noiva Arraiana. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Vivid rose coloured formal double. Originated in Portugal.

Nokoensis. Hayata, 1919, *Iconographie Pl. Formos. viii*, t.2. The species *Camellia nokoensis* Hayata.

Nokogiba-tsubaki. Mainichi Shinbun, JCS., ed., 1971, *Tsubaki*, p.175. Same characters as **Nokogiriba-tsubaki.**

Nokogiriba. Ishii & Hosaka, 1954, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*, Synonym for **Nokogiriba-tsubaki.**

Nokogiriba-tsubaki. (Serrated Leaves Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* (JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37.); Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Small, single red flower, widely open. Leaves having very coarse, saw-like serrations on the margins. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Synonym: 'Nokogiriba'. Different reading: 'Nokogiba-tsubaki'. Has sometimes been confused with **Hiiragi-tsubaki.** (Holly Leaf). For colour photos and descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pp.378, 379; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.110, 236; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.167. Chinese synonym 'Juyechun'.

Nôkô-midarezaki. (Dark Red Disordered Bloom), *(C.japonica)*, Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, as 'Nohkohmidarezaki'. A dark red, irregular peony form bloom. Originated in Japan.

Nokorika. (Lingering Perfume), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kuriya, 1970. *Higotsubakito Higosazanka Engei Tsûshin*, No.20; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, red, single. Blooms early to mid-season. The original tree survives in Kumamoto City, Japan. Designated and named by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1968.

Nokori-yuki. Different reading for **Zansetsu.**

Nôkutân. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Large to very large, vivid red, peony form double. Blooms mid-season. Synonym for **Nocturne.**

Nola Firth. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1626: A large, pure white, formal double *C.japonica*, chance seedling. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 5 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Average size, 11 cm. across x 6 cm deep with 50 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm. wide. Chinese synonym 'Luona Haiwan'.

Noli Me Tangere. *(C.japonica)*, Shepherd Nursery Catalogue, 1882, *Novelty List.* Dark rose. Medium sized semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Raised by Father Ambrosoli, N.SW., Australia.

Nolwen. *(C.japonica)*, Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A seedling of unknown parentage, first flowered 2005. Plant is upright, dense and fast growing, with dark green leaves recurved at the apex, 8-9cm x 5cm. Young leaves lighter green. Flowers bright almond rose, semi-double to informal double, diameter 8-8.5cm, yellow stamens sometimes mixed with petaloids. Flowers late to very late.

Nomene. Nobelius Catalogue of Fruit. 1939, p.36. Synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Nominoé. *(C.japonica)*, Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Single pink.

Non Darcil. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Nonpareil.**

Non Plus Ultra. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:28: In the form of 'Pecchiolana' (**Contessa Nencini**), flowers very deep, very beautiful. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.132: Formal double, 10-11 cm across, colour light blush, streaked, spotted and tinted pink. Numerous petals in 8-9 rows, cup-shaped, slightly indented, perfectly imbricated from the circumference to the centre. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29: Magnificent flower of perfect imbrication, white lined with rose. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848: Large double with perfect imbrication, very thin petals, often transparent, pure white with some pink

streaks. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.116: Large imbricated flower, rounded petals, flesh pink spotted with white. Originated by the Marquis Ridolfi, Florence, Italy according to Roda, 1885.

Nonatensis. *(C.japonica)*, Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Nonie Haydon. *(C.pitardii* hyb.), Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.22. No description. Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1991, p.12: Medium to large size, informal double. Larger flower and stronger growth than most *C.pitardii* hybrids, but free flowering with bright, long lasting pollen. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.45, Reg. No.280: A seedling of *C.pitardii* raised by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. It is 8 years old and first flowered 1985. Growth habit average and of a medium rate, leaves 9 cm. long x 5 cm wide, mid-green. Flower pink, peony, 13 cm across x 6 cm, deep with 21-26 petals, cream filaments and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late, free flowering, bright pollen, firm texture. Chinese synonym: 'Haidun'.

Nôni-shiratama. (Nôni's White Jewel), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.490: Medium to small, irregular, open, peony form white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nono-ichi. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. No.1, p.60. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.371; ibid. vol.II, 1978, pl.327: Small, soft pink, campanulate single, 7 petals, Early flowering. Leaves obovate elliptic, green, finely serrate, apex acuminate. It flowers from very early to late. For colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.110, as 'Nonoichi'. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.70. Originated in Japan. This cultivar is an old variety from the vicinity of Nonoichi-chô of Ishikawa Prefecture and the flower was named for the district as associated with the flower trade. Large trees were cultivated by the Kaneko Ikebana shops of Hashiba-chô, of Kanazawa City and today, from the Nono-ichi to the Tsurugi area, there are many camellias of the same kind. This variety is quite distinct fron the single white **Nono'ichi-jiro.**

Nono'ichi-jiro. (Nono-ichi White), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.10, p.5, description, p.87: Leaves, thick, broad-elliptic to rhombeo-elliptic, coarsely serrate, 7.9-9.5 cm long x.2-4.9 cm wide; petiole short and hairy, obtusely acute. Flower broadly cup-shaped, lustreless white; petals 5, orbicular, manifestly incised, 6 cm x 5.7 cm, stamens 3.5 cm long x 3.3 cm across at the apex of the staminal ring, filaments thick, creamy. Early flowering. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Note: No connection to **Nono-ichi.**

No-no-ka. (Fragrant of Field), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.202, description, p.203, colour photo as 'Nonoka': Medium size to small, red, wide campanulate single of 5-6 wide, rounded, emarginated, overlapping petals with a central stamen column having white filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, elliptic-lanceolate with long, tapering, acuminate to caudate apices and serrate margins. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.190 with colour photo as 'No-no-kaori'; English translation p.132. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1986.

Nonomiya. (Title of Nô play), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.206: Small size, deep scarlet with white spots, open peony form with lobed petals. Originated in Japan. Nonomiya is also the name of an old sacred palace.

Nonose. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.607: Small to medium size, deep crimson, single with a centre of small petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nonose-monogurui. (Insane 'Nonose'), *(C.japonica),* Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai:* Deep red, single with either a regular, cylindrical stamen cluster or petaloids forming an anemone centre. Originated in Japan.

Non Pareil. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Nonpareil.**

Nonpareil. *(C.japonica),* Bull, W. Nursery Retail Price Lists, 1866, p.3. No description. Dombrain, H.H., 1866, *The Floral Magazine*, vol.5, pl.295: A medium sized flower of regular outline, (formal double) the colour is a delicate flesh, barred and irregularly striped deep pink. William Bull, 1867, Catalogue, p.74: The flowers of this variety have great regularity of outline, fine thick petals, colour a delicate flesh, barred, splashed and regularly striped a deep pink. Compact habit and a free bloomer. The name has been used erroneously for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.** Orthographic errors: 'Nonpariel', 'Non Pareil', 'Non Darcil'.

Nonpareil. Duncan & Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.21. Erroneously as a synonym for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Nonpariel. Henderson Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Nonpareil.**

Noodie Dawson. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: A medium sized, semi-double to open, irregular, incomplete double; pink with some light red streaks. A seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**), originated by Richard Dodd, Marshal-lville, Georgia, USA.

Noonie Carroll. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, reg. No.2099, front cover colour photo: Nature creates imbricated petals in a 5 swirl design. Rosy pink lined lighter pink, 60 formal double petals, medium size. Mid-season blooming, long lasting, abundant bloomer. Chance seedling originated by Sam. & Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook.* 1989. p.126: the 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 9.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 60 petals, all petals imbricated in 5 swirls. Plant growth is upright, average, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

No-otome. (Rustic Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1956, *Tsubaki no Hinshu to Sono Saibai.* No description. Originated in Japan.

Nora. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.278, Reg. No.366: A 5 year old chance seedling *C.sasanqua*; originated by Henry B. Rehder, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA, which first bloomed 1956. Plant growth is rapid, upright and open with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The rose-pink flowers, with pink tipped, yellow stamens, average 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, semi-double. The flowers open with a tight bud and then become fully blown. Early flowering.

Nora Lawson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.167, Reg. No.1076: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with small, dark green leaves. The anemone form flower is white, pink splashed, with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10 petals and 8-20 petaloids. Early blooming.

Nora's Choice. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.5, p.25, Reg. No.253: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling, originated by Miss K.N. Fergusen, Matamata, New

Zealand. First flowered 1984 and the plant shows slow, spreading growth with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The peony form flower is 12-13 cm across x 7 cm deep. Mid-season to late flowering. Buds show colour for some time before opening. There are about 30 petals and odd petaloids or pinky-red stamens. Colour is RHS.CC.Red Group, 52A. This plant produces very heavy blooms, often showing three distinct centres. Lasts well and falls clean.

Norbitonia Alba. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Nordmannii. G. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924 as 'Nordmanni': Pink, with large, regular, white blotches. Orthographic error for **Normanii.**

Noren. (Business Goodwill), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.8, p.18, illustration: Small size, deep red, 4-5 cm across, semi-double with 3 rows of guard petals, 27 in number, and rare small, erect centre petals and petaloids, with 5-10 short stamens, lotus shape. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, mid-green. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, pp.110, 236. Collected from Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1962.

Norfold Red. Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4. Orthographic error for **Norfolk Red.**

Norfolk Red. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Large, red, open peony form. Orthographic error: 'Norfold Red'. Originated in USA.

Norihime. (Nori Princess). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.11, colour photo No.39: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Seiôbo.** Resembles **Shôjô** in its darker petal edge. Sweet fragrance. First prize for seedling in the Nagoya Camellia Show, 1992. Named after originator's daughter.

Norikoboshi. (Spilt Paste), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.10 as 'Norikoboshi': Pale, pinkish white, blotched pink. Medium single to semi-double. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.

Norikoboshi. (Spilt Paste), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.238 as 'Norikoboshi'; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.280, p.141, description, p.175 as Norikoboshi-Tôdaiji'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, pp.110, 236: Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, apex acute, minutely serrulate; petioles hairy. Flowers rosy (Rhodonite Red 0022), with smallish, white spots on the petals, single form. Late flowering. Originated in the garden of the Kaizandô Buddhist Temple, Tôdaiji, Nara, Japan. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.100, pp.69, 306 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.237. Resembles **Amagashita.** Regarded as identical with **Hakkan** and **Reikanji-maizuru.** Synonyms: 'Norikoboshi-Tôdaiji' and 'Rôben-tsubaki'. This cultivar is said to be one of the three notable trees of the Nara Prefecture, with **Nara-shichifukujin** of Byakugôji and **Chiri-tsubaki** of Denkôji.

Norikoboshi-Tôdaiji. Synonym for **Norikoboshi.**

Norina. (C.hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.14, Reg. No.401. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of **Alpen Glo,** pollen parent unknown. It has small, perky, semidouble to anemone form flowers, 4 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, with 11-13 petals and 6-30 petaloids, the petaloid number being high mainly on the later-season flowers. Overall flower colour is a striking fuschia pink (RHS.CC. 61C) becoming lighter towards the petal bases and in the younger petals (RHS.CC. 61D). The

plant is very free-flowering, and is upright of medium growth rate and average density, with long, wandy branches. Leaves are mid-green, 5 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Norma. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. No description. Medici Spada. 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.13. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Norma. van Geert Nursery Catalogue. 1845. Abbreviation for **La Norma.**

Norma Borland. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.339, Reg. No.215: A 9 year old seedling of **Duchess of Sutherland;** originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Florida, USA. First flowered 1952. Plant growth is average and compact with medium large, heavily textured, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers are white with an occasional red dash, 11-15 cm across, incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima,** with petals, petaloids and stamens intermixed. Early flowering.

Norma Knight. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.243, Reg. No.796: A 9 year old chance seedling of General George Patton that first bloomed 1961; originated by C.A. Knight, Beaumont, Texas, USA. Plant growth is slow with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower is anemone to peony form, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep; strong red with yellow anthers. It has 37 petals and 35 petaloids. Early blooming.

Norman Bolling. *(C.japonica),* Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.130. No description. Originated in USA.No valid listing located.

Norman Edwards. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1957, Newest Camellias: Light pink shading to deeper pink. Medium, peony form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by V. McCaskill, Pasadena, California, USA from an open pollinated seedling.

Norman Mansfield. Cannon, 1978. ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33, No.4. Synonym for **Betty Sheffield Pink Variegated.**

Normandie. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Orthographic error for 'Normandy', synonym for **Concordia.**

Normandy. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.20. Synonym for **Concordia.**

Normanii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IV, pl.I: This variety was obtained from seed in England and named for Mr Norman of Hull. Leaves are 8-9 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, deep green, elongated-oval, apex acute, margins serrate. The flower is nearly 10 cm across, of soft pink, tinged a pale lilac shade towards the circumference and white near the centre, where the petals, which are emarginate at the apex, are smaller. Orthographic errors: 'Normanni', 'Normani', 'Nordmanii'. This cultivar is very similar to **Sacco** but, according to Verschaffelt, is a separate cultivar.

Normanni. de Varennes, Feb.1852, *Revue Horticole,* p.80. Orthographic error for **Normanii.**

Noroshi. (Signal Fire), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.577: Medium size, semi-double to open peony form, white. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hôka'. (Believed extinct.)

North Augusta. *(C.japonica),* Griffith, ed., 1957, *Camellian.* No desciption. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.243, Reg. No.793: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1948; originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina, USA. Flower is cream white with red stripes (Cardinal Red 822/3) with yellow stamens, however most variable, some with petaloids. Size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep.

North Bay. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. White with orchid blush. Medium size semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, upright open growth. Flowers midseason to late. {*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x [**Dataohong** 'Crimson Robe' x (**Dataohong** 'Crimson Robe' x *C.fraterna*)]} Flowers early to midseason. Originated in 1999 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

North Star. (*C.sasanqua*), Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.172 as 'North Star FN': Colour white tipped pink. Usually five petals, long and narrow, folding backwards slightly, ruffled tips, 7 cm across. Stamens 2.5 cm long in the centre. Foliage, dark green, 5 cm x 2.5 cm, apex acute. Plant habit upright and dense. Originated at Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

North Shore. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.108: Pink. Large, peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Miss W. Henderson. N.SW, Australia.

Northern. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, Synonym for **Niveus** as 'Alba Superba'.

Northern Folk. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.35. Synonym for **Ezo.**

Northern Light. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Dark pink. Large semi-double to loose peony form with narrow petals. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Northern Light Variegated.**

Northern Light Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A virus variegated form of **Northern Light** - Dark pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Northern Lights. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2339: Large size, white with pink edge, single seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata.** Blooms early. Originated in USA by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.9 with colour photo: The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1970. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 6 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Leaf size is 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Norwick. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.66. Orthographic error for **Norwilk.**

Norwilk. *(C.japonica),* Pryron, 1958, *Camellian,* p.23, 9(l): Turkey red. Large semi-double to peony form. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by W.H. Wilkerson, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Orthographic error: 'Norwick'.

Nosaka. (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.324 with black and white photo; English translation p.237. Medium to large, pink to pale pink bordered white, formal double, petals shatter. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. An old tree used to grow in Kômyôji Temple in Nosaka, Tottori City. Discovered by Yoshiyuki Yamamoto, released by Iwao Kobashi in 1981. From Tottori Prefecture.

Nose-tsubaki. (Nose Camellia), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Nosin Wabisuke. (*C.japonica* x Wabisuke). *Collected Papaers,* ICS Congress, Cornwall, 2008; Tama-no-ura Camellias, Hiruki, Chuji, p.VIII 2; Dark red with white petal edges, very small cylindrical single with no pollen. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Tama-no-ura** x **Shimofusa-wabisuke,** originated by N. Hirai, Japan.

Notaris. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.130. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Nôtô-shigure. (Late Autumn Shower in Noto), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.17. No description. Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.190 as 'Notô-shigure' with colour photo; English translation p.190. Medium size, red small stripes and splashes on white ground, flat single, circular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. An old variety grown by families in Takahama, Noto Peninsula. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1981.

Notre Dame. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1978, p.133, Reg. No.1464: A large pink blush with washed silver petals, peony form *C.reticulata* (**Buddha** x **William. Hertrich**), late flowering. Originated by Mrs Marjorie O'Malley, Woodside, California, USA. The 8 year old plant first bloomed 1973. Flower has mixed petals, petaloids and stamens, with golden anthers and yellow filaments. Average size, 17 cm across x 11 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm. long x 6 cm wide. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1979, *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.2.

Nova. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed. 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture:* Bloomed in Wilder's Hawthorne Grove Garden for the first time. Pure white, very finely streaked all over with deep crimson. Flowers small and well formed. Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schiavonne, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pls.22 & 23. No description. Originated by Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova Brusselliensis. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova de Calvert. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Nova de Cerasina. *(C.japonica),* Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova de Ruxelles. *(C.japonica),* Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.52. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Nova Foliolosa. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873: Flower irregular rose form, large, scarlet.

Nova Idea. *(C.japonica),* Piantaio Comunale Romano, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova Mutabilis. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Nova Vera. Rollisson Catalogue, 1875-1876. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Novaboracensis. Hovey, July, 1835, *American Gardeners' Magazine.* Orthographic variant for **Noveboracensis.**

Novaeboracensis. *Amerian Camellia Yearbook,* 1947, index, p.187: Orthographic error for **Noveboracensis.**

Noveboracensis. *(C.japonica),* Michael Floy & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.55: Semi-double red with white flakes. Very Large. Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155 as 'Novaboracenis': Originated by Floy, New York, USA. A large scarlet and white. Synonyms: 'New York', 'Floy's Neoboracensis', 'Neoboracensis', 'Neoboracensis d'Amerique', 'Floy's

New York'. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Novoe Baracensis', 'Novaboracensis', 'Novaeboracensis', 'Neoborazensis'.

Novatensis Superba. *(C.japonica),* Longone Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Novelty. *(C.japonica), The Garden,* 1911, p.249: White splashed with rose. Originated in England by Paul. (Believed extinct.)

November Pink. *(C.x williamsii),* Anonymous, 1950, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 128:233: RHS Award of Merit. A charming, single flowered variety, carmine-rose in colour with bright golden stamens. Shown by C. Williams Esq. (gardener Mr Charles Michael) Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England. See colour illustration, fig.191, *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, Nov.1951.

Novick's Seven. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.243, Reg. No.723: (SCCS., No.63-17) A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Henry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. The loose, anemone form bloom to peony form, is medium pink with golden stamens, 10-12 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late.

Novissima. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue,1842, p.20. No description. Orthographic variant 'Nuovissima'. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue,, 1848, p.8: Of regular form but not double, white with some variegated petals. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence.

Novissima Plena Alba Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Novissima pl. al. Variegata'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Novoe Baracensis. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.38. Orthographic error for **Noveboracensis.**

Nowake. Different reading for **Nowaki**

Nowake. (Cold Blast), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, p.16: Large size, single, white with fine red streaks and narrow petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nowaki. (Cold blast), *(C.japonica),* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.101. Nakamura, Ryôichi describes this as one of the local camellias in the Hokuriku area in Japan, but no details. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Nowake'.

Noyo Princess. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Medium pink, peony form, flowering early to mid-season. Strong, upright, well branched plant. A cross of *C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**). Sister seedling of 'Bolero' (**Heartwood Bolero**), but earlier flowering. Originated in 1981 by Daniel Charvet Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

Nozaka. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.17: Large size, pink ground, shading to white, formal double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

Nozawa-aka. (Nozawa's Red), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.228, p.115, description, p.158: Leaves, broad-elliptic, acute both ends, venation impressed, 6.8-8.6 cm long x 3.6-4.2 cm wide; petioles 3-7 mm long, copiously hairy. Flower, double, red, (Currant Red 821/3) petals, 18-22, deeply emarginate, crenate. Stamens, 1.5 cm high, filaments orange to cadmium yellow with a touch of pink, intermingled with small, variously shaped petaloids. Flowers midseason. Originated at Nozawa Shrine, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.

Nozomi. (Hope) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a natural crossing between **Wirlinga Belle** and **Baby Bear.** Pale pink, 3 to 4 cm across, blooms early to mid-season. Leaves small. Tree upright growth. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto around 1992.

Nozomi-no-shiho. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32. Different reading for **Mochi-no-shiô.**

Nozomi-no-shio *(C.sasanqua),* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures,* p.32. Different reading for **Mochi-no-shio.**

Nu Chiang Shan Cha. Yü, 1951, *Yunnan ti Chahua Chungkuo Chih Wu Hsueh Tsa Chi*, 6(1)21-24. Chinese common name for *C.saluenensis.* Different reading: 'Nujiang Shancha'.

Nuanfen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.392, p.80. Chinese synonym for USA *C.hybrid* **Hot Pink.**

Nubatama. (Dark Ball). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.189 with colour photo; English translation p.131. Medium size, dark red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, thick. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of **Kon-wabisuke.** Originated and released by Sachiko Ôtomo. From Aichi Prefecture.

Nuccio Fimbriated Variegated. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26 as 'Nuccio Fimbriated Var'. Abbreviation for **Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated Variegated.**

Nuccio Red Velvet. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.l: A deep red sport of **Guilio Nuccio.** Originated in USA by Mrs Les Richards, River View Nursery, Theodore, Alabama. Orthographic variants: 'Nuccio's Red Velvet', 'Red Velvet Nuccio'.

Nuccio Special. Shackelford, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1. Synonym for **Guilio Nuccio.**

Nuccio Variegated. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.21 as 'Nuccio Var'. Abbreviation for **Guilio Nuccio Variegated.**

Nuccio's Bella Rossa. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2572. A red, formal double chance seedling with heavy petal texture. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 2000 catalogue. Nuccio's #9205. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.129, colour photo p.c10. The seedling first bloomed in 1992. Flowers measure 10-11.5 cm across with 80-95 petals. Plant is upright, dense and average growth rate. Flowers early to late. Light green leaves are 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Beila Dameigui'.

Nuccio's Bella Rossa Benten. Nuccio's Catalogue 2011-2012, p.34. Synonym for **Nuccio's Bella Rossa Crinkled.**

Nuccio's Bella Rossa Crinkled. *(C.japonica)* Nuccio's Catalogue 2011-2012, p.11. A flower and foliage sport of **Nuccio's Bella Rossa.** Flower same colour and form, but reduced to medium size, with very wavy petals. Foliage irregularly shaped, crinkled, green centre with an irregular yellowish green margin. Medium slow, compact, upright growth. Flowers early to midseason.

Nuccio's Bella Rossa Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.11, as 'Nuccio's Bella Rossa Var.'; A virus variegated red mottled white form of **Nuccio's Bella Rossa.** Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Orthographic variant 'Bella Rossa Variegated'. Chinese synonym 'Hua Beila'.

Nuccio's Cameo. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1983 as their #7749. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.180, Reg. No.1955: A large, coral pink, rose form double to formal double

C.japonica chance seedling, blooms early to late; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average size is 10-11 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, medium sized. See colour photo: front cover, SCCS., 1984, *The Camellia* Review, vol.45, No.3 and p.32, Fischer, 1986, *Kamellien.* Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Daioshi'.

Nuccio's Cameo Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; A virus variegated form of **Nuccio's Cameo**. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Niuxi'ao Diaoshi'.

Nuccio's Carousel. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.12: #8254 - Large, semi-double, tubular form. Soft pink toned deeper at edge. Medium, upright growth. Early to late blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. ACS., May 1989, *The Camellia Journal* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2124; *American Camellia Yearbook.* 1989, p.126: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1988, *The Camellia Review,* vol.50, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Zhuanma'.

Nuccio's Compacta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.257. Synonym for **Compacta (Nuccio).**

Nuccio's Gem. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1970: #6506: Large formal double. White, Early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.109, Reg. No.1531: A medium to large, white formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1965, Average flower size, 9-11 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. Received the 'Margarete Hertrich Award', 1973 and the 'Illges Medal' in 1979; also the 'William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award' in 1981. See colour photos p.107, Macoboy, 1981, *The Dictionary of Camellias in Colour;* front cover, SCCS., 1970. *The Camellia Review,* vol.32, No.1; front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol.XIII, No.1. Orthographic errors: 'Noccious Gem', 'Nuccio's Grm'. Chinese synonym: Niuxiao Meiyu'.

Nuccio's Golden Anniversary. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1984-1985, p.19. Synonym for **Dahlohnega.**

Nuccio's Grm. Duncan & Davies (UK) Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Nuccio's Gem.**

Nuccio's Jewel. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1978, p.12: (N #7403) -White shaded to orchid pink on edge. Medium loose to full peony. Slow, bushy growth. Midseason to late blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.109, Reg. No.1530: Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 4 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 9-10 cm across. Plant growth is dense and slow with 6 cm x 3.8 cm green leaves. For colour photo see: p. 108, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and the front cover, SCCS., 1975, *The Camellia Review*, vol.40, No.l. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Baoshihua'.

Nuccio's Number 105. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II as 'Nuccio's No.105'. Synonym for **Primavera.**

Nuccio's 404. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6: Seedling of unknown parentage which produced 15 cm flowers of semi-double to incomplete double form; white with a few red stripes. It sports a pink, red and white form Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Nuccio's 515. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.6. A seedling of **Caprice,** 12.5 cm across, semi-double. Resembles a rose. Colour a pink shade with blush or lavender overcast. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Nuccio's Pearl. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1978, p.12: (N #730l): Medium semi-double with pointed petals. Blush white with both centre and outside petals toned a deeper pink. Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.110, Reg. No.1529: A medium, blush white centre and outside petals toned deeper pink, formal double with pointed petals. *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Average flower size, 8 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. For colour photos see p.108, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, and the front cover, SCCS., 1977, *The Camellia Review,* vol.39, No.l. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Zhenzhu'.

Nuccio's Pink Lace. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, as 'Pink Lace'. ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2125: Medium to large, blush pink semi-double to anemone to peony form. Blooms early to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.126: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed in 1983. Plant growth is upright and medium. Name changed to **Nuccio's Pink Lace** as 'Pink Lace' already used as a synonym for Hishi-karaito. See colour photo SCCS., Mar. 1990, *The Camellia Review*, vol.51, No.4.

Nuccio's Red Velvet. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.172. Orthographic variant for **Nuccio Red Velvet.**

Nuccio's Ruby. *(C.reticulata),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974: (N #7017): Large to very large, darkest rich red, ruffled petals. Semi-double. Upright, bushy plant, Mid-season blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.110, Reg. No.1515: A large to very large, darkest red, ruffle petalled, semidouble chance seedling *C.reticulata*, mid-season flowering; originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, that first flowered 1970. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm. x 2 cm. Sport: **Nuccio's Ruby Variegated.**

Nuccio's Ruby Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1984 as 'Nuccio's Ruby Var.' - A virus variegated form of **Nuccio's Ruby.** Dark red with white blotches. Blooms midseason. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Xinhong Baoshi'.

Nuccio's White. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.103 with colour illustration: A large, white semi-double, of 17 waved and crinkled petals and small, short centre stamen cluster with white filaments and yellow anthers. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.

Nuchunhong. (Furious Spring Red), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.51, No.321, colour photo No.186: Large size, 10-14 cm across, pink, open peony form with 3-4 rows of large outer petals and a centre of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Nü'erhong. (Daughter's Red), *(C.hybrid).* China Regn No.40. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* July 2008, No.14, p.45 with colour photo; A cross between the Cutter hybrid 'D3[4]' with the hybrid **Superscent** as pollen parent. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA. First flowered in 2002. Flowers single, cup form, pink, 6-11 cm diameter, prominent veins, broad petals

Filaments bright. Fragrant. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apices acute, bases broad cuneate, flat prominent veins, 10.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Nugatahime. *(C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *Camellia Photo Collection*, 1997 Japan, p.169. Miniature white single. Name may be a mis-spelling of 'Niigatahime' (Niigata Princess).

Nujiang Xianggu. (Fragrant Valley of River Nu). *(C.x williamsii).* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese name for John Wang's fragrant seedling, raised in California, USA. No description.

Nukadahime. (Princess Nukada), *(C.rusticana x C.lutchensis),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.54, colour photo and description: Small size, white, single with 5-6 ovate, somewhat reflexed petals and a short, spreading, light yellow stamen group. Fragrant. Leaves dark green, ovate, apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Plant habit drooping. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A hybrid between *C.rusticana* **Kazahana** x *C.lutchuensis.* Different reading: 'Nukatahime'. Nukadahime refers to Nukada-no-ôkimi in the *Manyô-shû;* a distinguished lady of the court and a poet of the 7th century. She was loved by both Tenchi and Tenmu Emperors and gave birth to a daughter by Tenmu while he was crown prince, but she was never an Empress as this was not possible for a lady of her class. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.189 with colour photo; English translation p.131. Parentage stated to be 'Hûka' x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated and named by Kaoru Hagiya in 1974.

Nukatahime. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30. Different reading for **Nukadahime.**

Nukifude. (Worn Paint Brush), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.24; White ground, with many red stripes and flecks; looks like red with white streaks, single; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink splashed rose red. Medium, single. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.327, p.165, description, p.188: Leaves, elliptic to oblongelliptic, apex long-acuminate, margins coarsely crenate, venation slightly impressed. Flowers, single, vase shaped, white to blush pink, densely striped deep red. (Cardinal Red 822/3). Flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Nuki-hude'. See: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic...*, p.107; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.302, pl.174; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.307, pl.110; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.38; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp. 109, 336. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.283. Resembles **Sôshi-arai.**

Nukihude. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.60, as 'Nuki-hude'. Different reading for **Nukifude.**

Nukijiro. Different reading for **Nukishiro.**

Nukijiro-chiri-tsubaki. JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14. Different reading for **Nukishiro-chiri-tsubaki.**

Nukijiro-tairin. Different reading for **Nukishiro-tairin.**

Nukijiro-yae. Different reading for **Nukishiro-yae.**

Nukijiro-yae-nagai-ichimasa. Different reading for **Nukishiro-yae-nagai-ichimasa.**

Nukishiro. (Fabric Design), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White streaked rose. Large double of sake cup form. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nukijiro'

Nukishiro. (Fabric Design), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Single, pale pink with pink stripes and white petal edges. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. (Believed extinct.)

Nukishiro. (Fabric Design), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.703: Large, double pale pink with waved petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nukijiro'.

Nukishiro-chiri-tsubaki. (Petal Scattering 'Nukishiro'), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nukijiro-chiri-tsubaki' in JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14.

Nukishiro-tairin. (Large flower of Nukishiro), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.320, 473: Large, very soft pink, paler towards the petal edge, open peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: Nakijiro-tairin'. Thought to be the same as the *Chinka Zufu* 'Nukishiro', pl.703.

Nukishiro-yae. (Double Camellia of Nukishiro), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.371: Large white semi-double, with very irregular, waved and fluted petals, yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nukijiro-yae'. Thought to be the same as the *Chinka Zufu* 'Nukishiro', pl.703.

Nukishiro-yae-nagai-ichimasa. (Nagai, Ishimasa's Double 'Nukishiro'), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.197: Medium size, blush pink, semi-double with small, brownish anthers and filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: Nukijiro-yae-nagai-ichimasa'.

Number 1. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940 as 'No.1'. Synonym for **Shell Pink.**

Number 2. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, as 'No.2'. Synonym for **Feastii.**

Number 2. M. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'No.2-M'. Synonym for 'Sunny Knoll'.

Number 3. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942 as 'No.3'. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Number 4. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939~1940, p.25, as 'No.4'. Synonym for **Standard.**

Number 5. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.25, as 'No.5'. Synonym for **Cliveana.**

Number 6. *(C.sasanqua)*, Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.31 as 'No.6': A very dwarf variety of *C.sasanqua* with narrow leaves and single, pink flowers. Growth low, bushy and very slow. Originated in USA.

Number 7. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Daybreak.**

Number 8. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942 as 'No.8'. Synonym for **Number 8 Red.**

Number 8 Red. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as 'No.8 Red': Medium large, bright red, peony type. Originated in USA.

Number 10. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942 as 'No.10': Medium large, light pink, flecked deeper pink, peony type. Originated in USA. Sport: **Number 10 Variegated.**

Number 10 Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as 'No.10 Var.': Light pink and white. A variegated form of **Number 10.** Originated in USA.

Number 11. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursury Price List, 1940-1941 as 'No.11': Peony type. Medium pink flecked with deep pink. Medium large. Originated in USA. Sport: **Number 11 Variegated.**

Number 11 Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as 'No.11 Var.'- A virus variegated form of **Number 11** - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Number 14B. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.12 as 'No.14B'. Synonym for 'Hatsut-sura'.

Number 18. Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939 as '#18'. Synonym for 'Crimson Robe'. (**Dataohong**).

Number 21. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7: A 12.5 cm diameter, light pink, semi-double to incomplete double; a shade lighter than **Virgin's Blush.** Large petals of good texture with a few stamens intermixed. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Mr Uyematsu, California, USA.

Number 26. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.281: A semi-double, solid white with yellow stamens. Resembles **Snowdrift;** 8 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Originated by Filo Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

Number 27. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson. 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.8 as 'No.27': An early white, semi-double with a long flowering season. Its 12.5 cm blooms have some stamens intermixed and are 5 cm deep. Flowers early to late. Originated by Mr Uyematsu, California, USA.

Number 32 Middleton Place. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945 as 'No.32 Middleton Place'. No description. Originated in USA.

Number 33. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.281: A large, pure pink, like Enrico Bettoni in formation and colour. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Filo Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

Number 41. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.8, as 'No.41': White, semi-double with 12.5 cm. diameter ring of guard petals standing horizontally from a large centre of folded petals and stamens. Originated in USA.

Number 44 Tea Gardens. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.44 Tea Gardens'. Synonym for **Prima Donna Variegated.**

Number 45 Tea Gardens. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948 as 'No.45 Tea Gardens'. Synonym for 'Glen 40', synonym for **Coquettii.**

Number 55. *(C.japonica),* Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940: A variegated red and white peony form. Originated in USA.

Number 75. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.8 as 'No.75': A white, semi-double; shaped like **Blush Hibiscus** but with more petals; the flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Some petals are folded and upright, some are pinecone type. There are a few stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA.

Number 77. *(C.japonica),* Carter, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.73 as 'No.77': Larger in size and more radiant than **Mrs Charles Cobb** and more densely petalled. A seedling of 'Aspasia Macarthur'originated by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California, USA.

Number 88. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27 as 'No.88'. Synonym for **Julia Dray-ton.**

Number 101. Bolens, Florist & Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1940. Synonym for **Lady MacKinnon.**

Number 103, Tea Garden. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.103 Tea Garden': Medium to large, semi-double. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Number 105. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as 'No.105': Large, loose, peony form, rosy red flowers, similar to a *C.reticulata*. Foliage dark green, curved; tall, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Number 106. *(C.japonica),* Bolens, Florist and Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1940 as 'No.106': Large, semi-double to peony type, soft salmon pink. Originated in USA by Bolens.

Number 107 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943 as 'No.107 Tea Garden'. Synonym for **Zenith.**

Number 113. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942 as 'No.113'. Synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea.**

Number 113 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea.**

Number 135. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1965, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44: Large, white, semi-double. Early blooming. Originated by H. Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.

Number 138 Tea Garden. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943 as '#138 Tea Garden'. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, St John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Number 140. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Cardinal Richelieu.**

Number 141. Wight, 1940-1941, *Planter's Guide* as 'No.141'. Synonym for **Julia Drayton.**

Number 143. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as 'No.143': Very big, red flower. One of the largest of Shackelford's introductions. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.

Number 144. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as 'No.144': Big, dark red, complete double, irregular flowers similar to **Woodville Red.** Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Number 147. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as 'No.147': Large, blush pink flowers. Better than **Virgin's Blush.** Originated in USA by H. Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Number 153. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as 'No.153': Extra large, pink, semi-double flowers, similar to **Elegans.** Originated in USA by H. Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Number 156. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940 as 'No.156'. Synonym for **Robert Norton.**

Number 156 Overlook. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Robert Norton.**

Number 174. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No. 174'. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Number 181 Tea Garden. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catologue, 1943 as '#181 Tea Garden'. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Number 200. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Daisy Banks.**

Number 234 Tea Garden. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Synonym for **Bonfire.**

Number 240. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.240'. Synonym for **Cavalcade.**

Number 243. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.243'. Synonym for **Bonfire.**

Number 245. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.245', Synonym for **Rose Royale.**

Number 245 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1953, as '#245 Tea Garden'. Synonym for **Rose Royale.**

Number 283 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.283 Tea Garden'. Synonym for **Prima Donna.**

Number 340. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.340'. Synonym for **Modesty.**

Number 383. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.283'. Synonym for **Diadem.**

Number 400 Middleton Gardens. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.30 as '#400 Middleton Garden': A deep, rose-pink, medium large, semi-double to peony form. Originated in USA at Middleton Gardens. Synonym: 'Middleton Number 400'.

Number 454. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.454': Double, light pink with white markings. Originated in USA.

Number 583. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.583': No description. Imported from Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Number S-40. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.283 as 'S-40': Incomplete double white, with stamens intermixed with centre petals, 6 cm across x 6 cm deep. Very early flowering, slow growth. Originated by J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

Number S-46. *(C.japonica),* Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.283 as 'S-46': Irregular complete double of soft pink, 10 cm. across x 6 cm deep. Originated by J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida.

Number T-42. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Rose Queen Variegated.**

Number T-53. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for 'Prince Eugene Napoleon Variegated'.

Number T-55. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Finlandia Red.**

Number T-114. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Finlandia** as 'Bleichroeder Pink'.

Number T-161. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Scarlett O'Hara.**

Number T-167. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Goddess of Fire.**

Number T-196. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **John Barber.**

Numpha del Tubro. de Bisshop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Numphea Egiria. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.10. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Nunahime. (Princess Nuna). *(C.vernalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.308 with colour photo; English translation p.216. Medium size, pale pink, sake cup-shaped single. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, flat, somewhat large. Upright, vigorous growth. Profuse blooming. A new seedling of **Yamato-hime.** Originated and named by Tokuji Ôoka. From Niigata Prefecture.

Nuova di Genoa. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.10. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Nuova di Genova. Fréderic Bournier, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Nuova Iride. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29: Beautiful flower, perfectly imbricated, the petals of the circumference, light rose, striped a whitish rose shade. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.20, as 'La Nuova Iride': Imbricated, outer row of petals deep pink, intermediate petals pale pink, centre slightly deeper pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'La Nuova Iride'.

Nuova Marie Theresa di Lucca ... *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. A sport of **Maria Teresa di Lucca.** Originated in Italy.

Nuova Mazzeppa. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nuova Tricolor di Genova. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor Nuova di Genova.**

Nouvissima. Giacomelli Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic variant for **Novissima.**

Nuoweike. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.305, p.75. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Leonora Novick.**

Nuregarasu. (Drenched Crow), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13 as 'Nure-garasu': Dark, purplish red. Large semi-double with rounded petals. Originated in Japan.

Nure-tsubame. (Drenched Swallow), *(C.x williamsii),* ICS., 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List.* p.30: Medium size. pink, campanulate single. A seedling of *C.japonica* 'Ezo-nishiki' (**Tricolor**) x *C.saluenensis.* Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1984.

Nutrata. *(C.japonica).* Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, p.7. No description. Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers*, 1843, p.86. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Nutrata Waratah. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16 as 'Nutrata War.'. Synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Nutruta Warrata. Berlèse. 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.191. Synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Nutrutah Waratah. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Nuxiucai. (Girl Student). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Coed.**

Nylan Fran. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960. p.204. Reg. No.477: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by W.F. Hutcheson, Texarkana, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with mid-green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The orchid pink, peony form flowers, 10-12 cm. across x 6 cm deep have 8-10 petals, 140-160 petaloids and stamens with dark gold anthers. A few petals are lightly tinted white. Early blooming.

Nymph. *(C.lutchuensis x C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.5, p.7, Reg. No.174: Originated by Darcy O'Toole, Christchurch, New Zealand from a cross of *C.lutchuensis* x *C.japonica* **Helen Metson,** which first bloomed 1974. Growth is spreading, open and rapid. The light green leaves are 3 cm long. The miniature, semi-double flowers are 5.5 cm across x 1.5 cm deep with 18 petals and a few petaloids. Stamens are cream. Flower is pale pink, flushed ivory (RHS.CC.Red Group,49D). It flowers early to late and is very floriferous. It has light perfume.

Nymph Egeria. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.427. Synonym for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Nympha de Fiaes. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Irregular rose form, virginal white with carmine stripes. Originated in Portugal.

Nympha del Tebro. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto.* Orthographic variant for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Nympha Egeria. Verlot, May,1868, *Revue Horticole*, p.176. Orthographic variant for **Ninfa Egeria.**

Nymphae Flora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Nymphaeiflora.**

Nymphaeflora. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Nymphaeiflora.**

Nymphaeiflora. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6: No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10: Very regular and very double red with 6-7 rows of petals; each petal often embellished with a white stripe. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl. IV as 'Nymphaeflora': The shrub is bushy with well furnished branches and ovate-oblong, acuminate leaves of deep, glossy green with a few veins and small notching towards the apex. The blossom is large, 9-10 cm across, open and convex; the petals of vivid cherry-red fading to pink, are regularly imbricated, rounded; those of the interior, slightly emarginate, but full and pointed. The flower remains a long time on the plant and acquires a blue tint as it ages. Orthographic error: 'Nymphae Flora', 'Nymphaeflora'.

Nyogo-ga-shima. (Women's Island), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.219. Synonym for **Shibenashi-wabisuke.**

Nywoods. *(C.sasanqua).* Macpenny of Bransgore Catalogue, 1992: Dark red, single flower. Fragrant. Orthographic error 'Mywoods'. Originated in the UK.

O.

O.C. Cotton. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.66: Dark velvety red, medium to large semi-double with very large petals and a large crown of pink stamens and yellow anthers, containing 1-3 petaloids. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA by R.B. Ching, McComb, Mississippi. Sport: **O.C. Cotton Variegated.**

O.C. Cotton Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.80 as 'O.C. Cotton Var.': A virus variegated form of **O.C. Cotton** - Velvety red blotched white. Originated in USA.

O.D. Fisher. *(C.japonica)*, Mulligan, Brian, *Woody Plants at the University of Washington Arboretum*, 1977, p.33. Also *Inventory*, 1993, p.24. No description. Originated in USA.

O.K. Boman. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.12. Orthographic error for **O.K. Bowman.**

O.K. Bowman. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958; Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: Orange red to orange red blotched white. Medium large, semi-double to anemone form with white stamens. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Bowman. Orthographic error: 'O.K. Boman'. Synonym: 'O.K. Bowman Variegated'.

O.K. Bowman Variegated. Cannon, 1965, ASC., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'O.K. Bowman Var'. Synonym for **O.K. Bowman.**

O.K. Bowmans 96. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

O Kuntze. *(C.sinensis).* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.133. Yellow variegated leaves. Offered by Camellia Forest Nursey, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Oasa. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars in Australian Nursery Catalogues.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Ô-aso.**

Ô-aso. (Great Mount Aso), (Higo), JCS., *Nomenclature List of Higo Camellia Varieties*, 1958: Single Higo of 8 petals, 12 cm across, crimson spots on pink ground, fading at petal margins; about 120 light pink, spreading stamens. Flowers mid-season. A sport of **Shintsukasa-nishiki.** See colour photos and description: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.165, p.56; Hiratsuka, 1964 *Higo Camellia*, pl.1 & pp.14, 37; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.149, p.85; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.25, 203. Different readings: 'Ohaso', 'Dai-aso', 'Ooaso', 'Oaso'. Corruption of name: 'Oasa'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Oak Leaf. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.97. A synonym for **Quercifolia.**

Obaya. *(C.sasanqua).* University of Washington Arboretum *Inventory*, 1993, p.24. No description. Collected in Japan and named in the USA.

Ôbeni. (Large Red), Izu-Oshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980 as 'Ohbeni'. Originated in Japan. Synonym for **Ô-kurenai.**

Ôbenikarako. (Large Red Anemone), (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.12 as 'Obeni Karako'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Obliging. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.64, Reg. No.282: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by J.S. Gilder, San Fernando, California, USA, that first flowered 1952. Plant growth is upright and medium with heavy texture, dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The flowers, 11 cm across x 5-7 cm deep, are white with pink flecks, and range in

form from that of **Debutante** to **Kamo-honnami.** The number of petals, 11-15 and petaloids, 0-100. Early flowering.

Oblio.(*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72. No description. Originated in Rome Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Oblonga. Veschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-18458, p.27. Abbreviation for **Oblongo Decurrens.**

Oblonga Decurens. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collectione di Camelie*, p.29. Orthographic error for **Oblongo Decurrens.**

Oblonga Decurrens. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:38. Orthographic error for **Oblongo Decurrens.**

Oblongo. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Abbreviation for **Oblongo Decurrens.**

Oblongo Decurrens. (*C.japonica*), Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, pp.131-132: Flower about 10 cm across, formal double, of a brilliant carmine, softening to rose at centre. Petals in 8-9 rows, broad, rounded, notched, veined, cupped, numerous; the 2-3 rows forming the centre, rose or pink, sometimes divided by lines of white. From Burnier & Grilli. Originated by Guicciardini according to van Houtte, 1846-1847, 27:28. Orthographic errors: 'Oblonga Decurens', 'Oblonga Decurrens', 'Oblunga', 'Oblunga Decurrens'. Abbreviations: 'Oblonga', 'Oblongo'. Synonym: 'Florentina'.

Oblunga. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1878, Catalogue, p.42. Abbreviation and orthographic error for **Oblongo Decurrens.**

Oblunga Decurrens. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général. Orthographic error for **Oblongo Decurrens.**

Oboko. (Innocent Maiden), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.25, p.13 with colour photo: Dark red colour, single with overlapping, incurved petals. Small size with thickly growing, large stamen cluster, yellow anthers. Mid to late season blooming. Originated in Tabira-machi. Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.173, colour photo and description: Small size, red, spherical single with 5-6 incurved, concave petals and central compact cluster of stamens with yellow anthers, flowers do not widely open until the last. Leaves deep shining green, ovate with tapering acute apices and shallowly serrate margins. Synonym: 'Tama-akane'. Found by Urata in 1981, named by Kajikawa.

Oboro. (Vagueness), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale pink, medium sized, single, columnar central stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Oboro-sôtan. ('Sôtan' in Hazy Moon). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.164 with colour photo; Small single, trumpet shape, pale pink bordered white. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate. A cross of **Sôtan** x **Tama-no-ura.** Released by Tokuji Ooka, Niigata Pref., Japan, in 2008.

Oborotsuki. Different reading for **Oborozuki.**

Oboroya. (Misty Valley), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, [about 1810], *Chinka Hin'i.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Oborozuki. (Hazy Moon), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White, slightly shaded pinkish. Large anemone double. Different readings: 'Oborotsuki', 'Rôgetsu'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Owari-tsubaki'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, pp.94, 95.

Oborozuki. *(C.japonica),* (Higo) *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.235 with colour photo; Medium size flat single, Pale pink, shading to white at the petal edges. Stamens ume-jin (apricot form), widely flared. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Vigorous, spreading growth. A cross of **Mangetsu** x **Osaruku,** made by Tomoya Nishimura, Kumamoto Pref., Japan, and registered in 1999.

Oborozuki. (Hazy Moon), (*C.japonica*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.10: Dull white with cream coloured stamens. Medium large single with round petals, frilled at the margins. Early to mid-season flowering. Different reading: Rôgetsu'. It is uncertain that this is a synonym for **Rôgetsu,** Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.90.

Oborozukiyo. (Misty Moonlight Night), *(C.x vernalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987. *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50; ICS., 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41: Small size, single, colour white merging to red at petal margins. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.321; English translation p.242. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A mutation of **Gaisen,** raised in the Mikawa District. Found in 1970s, named by Fusako Yamasaki.

Ô-botan. (Large Peony), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls. 351, 442: Large, crimson, peony form, incomplete double with a centre consisting of fascicles of stamens amongst the petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Obscure. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.322 with colour photo of **Nodami-ushiro.** The caption records that the meaning of the valid name is obscure. It does not provide a synonym.

Ocean Springs. (*C.sasanqua*), Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.7. No description. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.101: White with wide red border. Medium sized single. Early flowering. Originated in USA by Bradford's Wayside Nursery, Ocean Springs, Mississippi. See black & white photo, p.319, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Ocean Sunrise. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.174. Synonym for **Hinode-no-umi.**

Ochinta. (*C.japonica*), Henderson, E.G., Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33. No description. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-chirimen. (Large Crêpe), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, red, single. Stamens a columnar cluster. Different reading: 'Daichirimen'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.133 & ibid. 1969, No.7, p.24.

Ô-chirimen. (Large Crêpe), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol. 1: Medium size, white, five petalled single, with a central stamen column, white filaments. Different reading: 'Daichirimen'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.20.

Ochraleuca. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, p.115. Orthographic error for **Ochroleuca.**

Ochra-lutia. Rule Nursery Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Ochroleuca.**

Ochreleuca. Loddige Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic error for **Ochroleuca.**

Ochrolema. Valon, 1856, *Revue Horticole*, p.187. Orthographic error for **Ochroleuca.**

Ochroleua. Maupil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853-1854. Orthographic error for **Ochroleuca.**

Ochroleuca. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société, d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.16, p.33: Leaves 8 cm long x 5.4 cm wide, oval, acuminate, prominent venation, finely serrate, dark

green; buds oblong with yellowish scales; flower over 10 cm across, full, yellowish with a tint of rose in the yellow; petals in 5-6 rows, oval, obtuse, sometimes round. imbricated. numerous, reflexed, serried, regularly forming a flared out shape. This was one of the varieties brought from Japan to the Netherlands by von Siebold about 1830. Orthographic errors: 'Ochraleuca', 'Ochreleuca', 'Ochroleua', 'Ochra-luria', 'Ocroleuca', 'Ochroleuce', 'Oeroleuca'. Synonym: 'Giallo Bianca', 'Ochroleuca'(Sieboldii)

Ochroleuca (Sieboldii). Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42 as 'Ochroleuca' (Sieboldtii). Synonym for **Ochroleuca.**

Ochroleuce. Rollison Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Ochroleuca.**

Ocroleuca. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, pp.20. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29. Orthographic error for **Ochroleuca.**

Ocranauta. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Octave Bernier. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars in Australian Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Octave Burnier.**

Octave Burnier. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48: Bright carmine with wide streaks or stripes of white. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.VI: Blossoms of largest size with numerous petals, perfectly imbricated, small, rounded at the circumference, oval towards the centre, a vivid crimson, becoming a distinct, bright pink on the edges and intersected by a pale pink band. Originated in Italy by Burnier. Orthographic error: 'Octave Bernier'.

Octavia. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Camden Park seedling 66/52, originated by W. Macarthur, Camden Park, N.SW, Australia. No description. Never released for sale. (Believed obsolete).

October Affair. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.177, Reg. No.1776: (60AG18). A medium, light cream shading to deep pink on the edges, formal double *C.japonica* (**Berenice Boddy** x 'Yoheihaku'). Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, North Carolina, USA. The 16 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Flower size 8-10 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 100 petals. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves. Chinese synonym 'Shiyue Yunshi'.

October Delight. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.168, Reg. No.1098: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by G.C. Comstock, Beaumont, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, compact and medium with average size, dark green leaves. The peony form, 'Daikagura' type, bloom is Neyron Rose (RHS. HCC. 623) with yellow anthers and ivory filaments. It measures 11-12 cm across x 7-7.5 cm deep with 15-18 petals and 25 petaloids. Flowers early. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1974 says see **Marie Bracey.** Sport: **October Delight Variegated.**

October Delight Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'October Delight Var.': A virus variegated form of **October Delight** - Neyron rose blotched white. Originated in USA. Note: If *Camellia Nomeclature* above is correct, this would be a synonym for **Marie Bracey Variegated.**

October Glory. (*C.japonica*), Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.336. No description. Originated in USA.

October Joy. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1939-1940: This Camellia is a fast, tall grower with large, round dark green foliage. The flower is 8-10 cm across; a deep, wine red to blue red. It is in full bloom in October, hence its name (very early). The form of its flowers

varies from a loose peony form with stamens to semi-double. See black and white photo, p.266, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

October Magic. *(C.sasanqua)* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.41 with colour photo. A seedling of **Stephanie Golden**, originated and patented by Bobby Green, Fairhope, Ala., USA.

October Magic Bride. *(C.sasanqua)* SCCS, *Nomenclature, Supplementary List*, 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. Small to medium size, white loose peony flower. Dense, semi-dwarf, conical growth. Introduced 1999.

October Magic Dawn. *(C.sasanqua)* SCCS, *Nomenclature, Supplementary List*, 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. Medium to large size, soft peach pink, rose form double to peony form. Dense, conical to pyramidal growth. Introduced 1999.

October Magic Inspiration. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.40. Originated, patented and trademarked by Bobby Green, Fairhope, Ala., USA. SCCS, *Nomenclature, Supplementary List*, 2014. White, with pnkish-violet edges. Medium size, peony form. Seedling of **Mine-no-yuki**, pollen pollen parent unknown. Introduced 1997.

October Magic Orchid. *(C.sasanqua)* SCCS, *Nomenclature, Supplementary List*, 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. Varying tones of white and orchid pink. Small to medium size semidouble. Dense, semi-dwarf growth. Flowers early to late. Introduced 2000.

October Magic Rose. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement,* 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope Ala., USA. Small, coral red, peony form flower. Columnar growth. Introduced 1999. Introduced 1999.

October Magic Ruby. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement,* 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope Ala., USA. Small to medium, red single. Dense, semi-dwarf growth. Flowers early to late. Introduced 2002.

October Magic Snow. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement,* 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope Ala., USA. A seedling of **Mine-no-yuki,** pollen parent unknown. White, often edged in pink,and a pink cast appearing in the centre. Medium, rounded form. Introduced 1994.

October Morn. (*C.sasanqua*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Roseine purple. Large, semi-double. Originated in USA.

Oculus Solis. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.57. No description. Ridolfi Catalogue, 1848, p.8: Large size, dark red with attractive cluster. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence.

Oculus Veneris. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.8: Roseform, well imbricated double, rounded, vivid pink petals, all strongly striped with silvery white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.49: Imbricated formal double, rounded petals, deep rose, all deeply netted with metallic white. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence.

Ôdaira-kaori. (Ôdaira's Fragrant), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.80 with illustration: Blush pink, heavily freckled and finely striped with red, semi-double, 11-12 broad petals, the outermost notched. Fragrant. Discovered by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi in Tôshima-ku, Tokyo ca.1960. Leaves broad-oval, apex acute, recurved, glossy, deep green, wavy, margins shallowly serrulate. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.412, p.199; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.26 & description, p.204; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.341. Originated in Kantô, Japan with a private family, named by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi. Synonym: 'Ôdaira's Fragrant`.

Ôdaira's Fragrant. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* as 'Odaira's Fragrant'. Synonym for **Ôdaira-kaori.**

Odalisca. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle nuova Camellie, che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Similar to many carnations. Obtained from the seed of **Tricolor** by Sig. Delgrande, Rome, Italy. Flower medium size, of the form of **Alba Plena,** petals in 8 rows, but are somewhat smaller, white, lightly coloured with rose, and netted with vivid carmine and various shades of rose. Orthographic error: 'Odescalchi'.

Oden Pink. (*C.japonica*), Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.130. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ode of Edgewood. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106: Bright red. Large, semi-double with wavy, crinkled petals. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Major R.F. Hightower, Ocala, Florida.

Odero. (*C.japonica*), Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.149: A bicolour camellia. Flowers white, spotted red with the centre pink shaded white. Originated in Italy by Odero.

Odeviske. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.53. No description.

Odescalchi. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.74. Orthographic error for **Odalisca.**

Odin. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368. Synonym for **Conferta.**

Odoardo Sala. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Odonidea. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Odor Viola. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10. Orthographic error for **Odorosa Viola.**

Odora. *Catalogus Horto Aksakoviana Coluntur*, 1860, p.26. Abbreviation for **Odorata.**

Odorata. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, l[pt.D]311 as a synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Odorata. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10. No description. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.111: Flower of many petals, irregularly disposed in several rows, rounded-ovate, emarginate in the interior, with the exterior open; the centre petals in various pleats and folds, forming an irregular tuft with stamens intermixed, similar to **Pallade Maculata** with which it has much affinity, except for the foliage which is a little paler and narrower. The flower is of a somewhat dark red, large and without any spots and is regular and full. Obtained by the Banker Negri of Milan in 1839. The name is inaccurate as there is no discernable odor. Abbreviation: 'Odora'. Synonym: 'Odorata Vera'.

Odorata (Wisley). (*C.sasanqua*), Amsler, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11, invalidly as 'Odorata': During a visit to Wisley I met ... a *C.sasanqua* named 'Odorata' and its scent was stronger than any of my own plants. The flowers of this plant were typical of a single *C.sasanqua*, nearly 7.5 cm across, the 6 or 7 petals of warm pink at their edges fade away to a faint blush at the bases, and the centre of the flower is adorned by a bunch of maize-coloured stamens.

Odorata Hyacinthii. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol. 16, p.307 as a seedling raised by Sacco, Milan, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Odorata Nova. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Odorata Novissima.**

Odorata Novissima. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14: Paeoniforme. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p. 12: Beautiful form, white base striped carmine. Pleasing fragrance. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Odorata Nova'.

Odorata Paver. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Odorata Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. Synonym for **Odorata.**

Odorata Viola. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. Synonym for **Odoroso Viola.**

Odorata Violacea. Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.16, p.307 as a seedling of Sacco, Milan, Italy. No description. Synonym: 'Odorata Viola'. Synonym for **Odorosa Viola.**

Odoratissima. (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19: Rose-pink. Large, semi-double to open peony form. Upright growth. Slight fragrance. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in Australia by M. Guilfoyle. Synonym: 'La Graciola'. Sport: **Leverton's.** See colour photos: ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.21; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.121, p.62.

Odoratissima Variegated. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, *p.* 150. as 'Odoratissima Var'. Synonym for **Leverton's.**

Odoriko. (Girl Dancer), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, colour photo, 8, p.2, description, p.10: Silvery pink veined deeper, semi-double to incomplete double, 6-7 cm across, with 2 rows of exterior petals, 13 in number, large, deeply cleft, and a centre of smaller, irregular petals, some erect, others flared or folded with a few stamens intermixed. When semi-double, stamens are about 50, filaments short and yellow. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves small, long-elliptic, light green, apex acuminate, Margins serrulate. Resembles **Senbazuru.** Originated in Araya Jôetsu City, Niigata-ken, Japan. Collected in 1960 and named 1971 by Hagiya & Ishizawa. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.29, 205.

Odorasa. Francesco Peluso, 1855, *Annual di Agricoltura.* Orthographic error for 'Odorata', synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Odorosa Viola. (*C.japonica*), Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone,1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie*, pl.38. Synonym 'Odorata Violacea'. Orthographic error 'Odor Viola'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Oedipus. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: Large, deep scarlet, anemone form, incomplete double with a centre a compact mass of small petals, petaloids and stamens. A seedling of **Mrs Maddern Fiske,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Ôedo. Local name in Shikoku district as synonym for Tsuzure-nishiki. See Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.171.

Ô-enji. (Ô-en Temple), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Scarlet, veined dark red, large single. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.43 with colour photo; English translation p.28. Trumpet shape, roundly edged petals, fragrant, medium size. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, large, recurved. Somewhat dwarf. A chance seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by Teiji Himuro. Registered in 1993 to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery, No.3497.

Oeroleuca. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.130. Orthographic error for **Ochroleuca.**

Ô-eyama. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Double, light red, large size. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-eyama. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1973, *Camellia*, No.12, colour photo, p.1, description, p.9: Medium size, irregular peony form, 8-9 cm across, outer petals are slender and twisted, inner centre cluster reaches a height of 5 cm, red with white streaking. Flowers mid-season to late. Different reading 'Oheyama'. Originated in Japan by Nishimura Nobuo. Sport of **Oimatsu.**

Ofê-ria. (Ophelia from 'Hamlet'), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading for 'Ophelia'. Synonym for **Ophelia.**

Ô-fuji. (Great Fuji), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Medium size, single, deep red with white spots, long flowering season. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Ohfui', 'Ohuji'. (Believed extinct.)

Offing Wave. Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars in Australian Nursery Cata*logues. Synonym for **Oki-no-nami.**

Ô-fukurin. Different reading for **Daifukurin.**

Ogami-no-aki. (Autumn in Ogami), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.30, colour photo and description: Small size, white, single, opening through a spherical form with a short stamen column and light yellow anthers. Flower has thick petals, hardy to frost. Leaves light green, broad-elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yasufumi Fukuda in 1980s.

Ogasawara. (Possibly a Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.682; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23: Small, white, single with red streaks. Cylindrical stamens. Originated in Japan. Ogasawara is the name of an island located in the south of Izu and also the name of a family of Daimyôs descended from the Emperor Seiwa.

Ogawa. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.128: Medium size ivory white becoming flush pink at the petal base, with red stripes; incomplete double peony form, stamens mixed with centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ogawa-mishô Sono 1. (Ogawa Seedling No.1), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.92, 94, 95: Small size, crimson, campanulate single with 5 overlapping, reflexed petals and central column of pale yellow stamens, united for their lower half. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices long-acuminate, margins serrate. A seedling of **Tarôkaja.** Originated in Japan.

Ogawa-mishô Sono 2. (Ogawa Seedling No.2), (Wabisuke). Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.92, 94, 95: Small size, pale pink, wide campanulate single of 4-5 petals and a central column of pale yellow stamens, joined for their lower half. Leaves deep green, narrow-elliptic, apices long-acuminate, margins serrulate. A seedling of **Tarôkaja.** Originated in Japan.

Ogawa-wabisuke. (Ogawa's Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.87, 89, 91; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.147, colour photo and description: Small size, deep pink, opening through campanulate to saucer-shape single with 5 wide, emarginate, rounded, overlapping petals and a small central cylinder of yellow stamens. Leaves deep green, broad elliptic, acuminate apices and serrulate margins. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Ogawa in Izu Island, Tokyo, Japan. A natural seedling of **Funatsu.** Originated and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1980.

Ôgi-no-mine. (Fan Peak), (Higo), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.83 as 'Ogi-no-mine': Medium size, single white with flared stamens. Originated in Japan.

Ôgon. (Cold), (*C.sasanqua*), Nakamura, Tsuneo, 1963, *Garden Life. Nihon no Kaboku Sazanka*, 8. Variegated leaves. Originated in Japan.

Ôgon-no-tô. (Gold Pagoda), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûnum*, p.4, colour photo 4 as 'Ohgon-no-toh': Large, white, anemone form with 6-7 large, guard petals, irregular in shape, opening flat, and a central boss of buttercup yellow petaloids with a few stamens. Leaves glossy mid-green, broad-oval, apex short acute, margins finely serrulate. Resembles 'Kikarako'. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. See colour photo, p.25, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* Thought to be sport of **Chûjôhaku.**

Ogurakasuri. (Splashed Ogura), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.239, 298 as 'Ogura-kasuri': Medium size, peony form, white with red markings. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ogurakasuri. (Splashed Ogura), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.448 as 'Ogura-kasuri': Large, red and white, rose form to formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ogura-no-hana. (Flower of Ogura), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.340, colour photo and description: Medium size, white with red stripes and ticks and light pink at the base, semi-double with 2-3 rows of rounded, slightly emarginate petals and a centre of yellow stamens with a few small, erect petals. Leaves mid-green, ovate-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant habit diminutive and bushy. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.49 with colour photo; English translation p.32. A chance seedling of **Ogura-no-sato**. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1980s. Orthographic error: 'Ogura-no-hara'.

Ogura-no-hara. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18. Orthographic error for **Ogura-no-hana.**

Ogura-no-sato. (Ogura Village), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.231, p.111, description, p.325: Pale blush pink, small, single, 7 cm across 8-9 broad, emarginate petals and a spreading cluster of stamens, dull yellow anthers, light yellow filaments. The thick petals hold the flower shape. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apex acute, margins serrate. For colour photo see p.28. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* Originated in Nei-gun, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhô Kirino in 1964.

Oguruma. (Little Cart), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.23: Medium size, dark crimson, single with thick, spreading stamen cluster with rare petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ogyla-ôba. Different reading for: **Ogyûde-ôba.**

Ogyûmurui-tsubaki. (Rare Camellia from Ogyû), (*C.japonica*), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* Variegated leaves with white spots and green freckles. Ogyû was a nurseryman specializing in plants with variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ogyûde-ôba. (Ogyû's Large Leaf), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Listed in the section on yellow variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu., 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. (Believed extinct.)

Oh Boy. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.97, Reg. No.861: 13 year old chance seedling. Originated by J.F. Marscher, Beaumont, South Carolina, USA that first bloomed 1958. Plant growth is upright, compact and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5.5 cm. wide. The formal double flower is 10.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 102

petals; Its colour is a strong, purplish pink (5 RP 7/9), sometimes with cupped petals. Mid-season flowering.

Ohajiki. (Children's Marbles), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.59, illustration (11), p.60: A small, 5-6 cm, across, light red, formal double with about 70 emarginate petals, tipped a deeper red. A similar form to **Matsukasa.** Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, undulate; apex acuminate, margins average serrate. Plant habit bushy and tends to be short. Originated in Mitsuke City, Niigata-ken, Japan, where it was collected in 1960 by Susumu Ishizawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.205.

Ôhakuren. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, as 'Ô-hakuren'. Different reading for **Ô-shirahasu.**

Ohara. (Possibly a Personal name), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale pink, double, opens flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) This may be the same as **Kohara** in *Chinka Hin'i* (before 1810). Note: *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Meisai* (before 1868) reads this as **Kohara.** See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33 & ibid., 1982, No.21, p.106.

Oharame. (Hawking Woman of Ôhara), (*C.japonica*), Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e:* Medium size, white, double. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127; Ishi'i, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu*, according to Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.150. No description. Originated in Japan. Ôhara is the northern, rural part of Kyôto. Note: Oharame is a female pedlar from Ôhara, North Kyôto, who carried firewood or flowers on her head.

Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.150. Orthographic error for **Oharame.**

Ôhara-no-sato. (Ôhara Village), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha,1979, *Senchinshû*, p.204: Peach pink, small, single of sake cup shape; 5 petals emarginate, some reflexed. Wabisuke style with central stamen cluster and pistil. Blooms mid-season. Leaves, small, long-oval, thin, undulate, mid-green; petioles hairy. The flower type is similar to Wabisuke. It has abundant blossoms but the branches are slender. See p.126, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* A selection from wild camellias from Ôhara-chô, Chiba Prefecture, Japan. Released by Noboru Nagahama. Very fragrant.

Ôhara-wabishin. (Ôhara Infertile Stamens), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.107, 109, 110, botanical drawings, colour photo and description: Small size, red, campanulate single with 5 incurved petals and a small, pale yellow column of infertile stamens, joined for the lower half. Leaves bright green, elliptic. Originated in Izumi-gun, Ôhara-chô, Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Ohasa. Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ô-aso.**

Ohaso. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.75. Different reading for **Ô-aso.**

Oheyama. JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12. Different reading for **Ô-eyama.**

Ohgon-no-toh. Andoh, 1975, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.37, No.2, p.16. Different reading for **Ogon-no-tô.**

Oh-hakazuku. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Ôsakazuki.**

Ô-hime. (Elder Princess), (C.*hybrid*), Hagiya, 1986, *Studies in Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias*, No.2, p.13, colour photo 28, p.12: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tamagasumi** x *C.hybrid* **Dream**

Girl, that first flowered 1981. Originated by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan. Base colour is whitish with wisteria, light peach pink dominating. A semi-double of 10 overlapping petals: size 8-9 cm across. Petals large, rounded, emarginate, wavy; stamens about 40, filaments white, anthers yellow-brown, some changed to petaloids. Ovary densely tomentose. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves wide-oval, margins sharply serrate, mid-green.

Ohinasama. (Dolls displayed on the Girls Festival Day) *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.81 with colour photo; A chance seedling, selected and named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan in 1995. Small, peach pink, sake cup-shaped single. Short stamen cluster with yellow filaments. Growth vigorous and upright, heavily branched. Leaves small, elliptic. Flowers early to mid-season.

Ôhi-no-akebono. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.150 as 'Ô-hino-akebono'. Different reading for 'Dainichi-no-akebono'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1967, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.31.

Ôhi-no-de. (Appearance of a Great Day), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.60 as 'Ô-hinode'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Ohio. (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155. No description. Originated by Michael Floy, New York, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Ohioensis. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14: Exterior petals blood red, often streaked with white, pleasantly apart from petals of very pale salmon pink. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.316: Full, roseform, orange red streaked with white, with some petals of soft, clear orange red, sometimes in place of the white streaks, solid red. Orthographic errors: 'Ohionensis', 'Ohoiensis', 'Ohjoensis'.

Ohionensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. Orthographic error for **Ohioensis.**

Oh-isahaya. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13. Different reading for **Ô-isahaya.**

Oh-izahaya. Andoh, 1974, *Tsubak Nyûmon*, p.22. Different reacting for **Ô-isahaya.**

Ohjoensis. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic variant for **Ohioensis.**

Ohkan. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.23. Different reading for **Ôkan.**

Oh-karako. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.10. Different reading for **Ô-karako.**

Ohmidare. Satomi. 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.11. Different reading for **Ô-midare.**

Ohmigoromo. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures.* p.31. Different reading for **Ômigoromo.**

Oh-naruto. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13. Different reading for **Ô-naruto.**

Oh-niji. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.10. Different reading for **Ô-niji.**

Oh-nishiki. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.13. Different reading for **Ô-nishiki.**

Ohoiensis. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue. 1852, p.23. Orthographic error for **Ohioensis.**

Ohomi. (Place name), (*C.japonica*), ICS.. Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18: Very small size, vivid red. tubular single. Blooms early. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture. Japan.

Ohsakazuki. Wada. 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31. Different reading for **Ôsakazuki.**

Ohshiratama. Wada. 1941. *Japanese Garden Treasures.* p.28. Different reading for **Ô-shiratama.**

Oh-shiradama. Fendig. 1953. *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Ô-shiratama.**

Ohshôkun. Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, 1980. Different reading for **Ôshôkun.**

Ohshohkun. Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon.* pl.71, p.55. Different reading for **Ôshôkun.**

Ohta-haku. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.7. Different reading for **Ôtahaku.**

Ohta's Seedling. (*C.sasanqua*), Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988. p.2 as 'Ota Seedling': Shaded medium pink, semi-double. Ibid, 1990, p.5: Shaded orchid pink. semi-double. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Ohta-shiro. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.16. Different reading for **Ôtahaku.**

Oh-tobiiri. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.47. Different reading for **Ô-kasuri'.**

Oh-tori. Satomi, 1956. *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.10. Different reading for **Ôtori.**

Oh-tsumajiro. Different reading for **Ô-tsumashiro.**

Ô-hukurin. Watanabe. 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu. *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.1, p.60. Different reading for 'O-fukurin', different reading for **Daifukurin.**

Ô-huji. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.60. Different reading for **Ô-fuji.**

Ohusuiro. Andoh. 1984. *International Camellia Journal.* No.16, p.48. Different reading for **Ô-usuiro.**

Ohyama-haku. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13. Different reading for 'Ô-yamashiro' as synonym for **Taisanhaku.**

Ohyamajiro. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.21. Different reading for Ô-yamashiro' as synonym for **Taisanhaku.**

Ohyamashiro. Different reading for **Daisenhaku.**

Ohzeki. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki. Meika no Shôkai to Saibai.* p.212. Different reading for **Ôzeki.**

Ohzora. Satomi, 1958. *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan* p.13. Different reading for **Ô-zora.**

Ô-i. (Great Boar), (*C.japonica*). Itô, Ihei. 1695. *Kadan Chikinshû*, #142: Medium size, eight-fold, white flower mixed with spots. Convex in shape. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Dai-i', 'Ô-inoshishi'. (Believed extinct.)

Oibane. (Battledore – Japanese Badminton type sport). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.220 with colour photo; Small, deep red single with channeled petals and tubular stamens. Flowers early. Leaves narrow-elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A cross between wild japonicas, originated, named and released by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan.

Oikasamatsu. (Old Spreading Pine Tree). (*C.rusticana).* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.234, p.118 description. p.160: Leaves broad-oblong to broad-elliptic, apex shortly acuminate. glossy light green, impressed venation, margins minutely denticulate; 6.1-7.7 cm long x 2.7-3.3 cm wide; petioles 4-5 mm long. copiously hairy. Flowers peony form, rose (China Rose 024/1), long stamens prominent amongst inner petals, 35-55, emarginate with the inner irregular. Stamens up to 2.3 cm long in 2-3 concentric circles, filaments pinkish yellow with a few petaloids. Late flowering. Originated in Himi City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Oikaze. (Fair Wind), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Very large, white, fine red speckles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Oimatsu. (Old Pine), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.308. (Ichijima reprint, 1906). Description not seen. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Cardinal red with white spots, spherical shaped semi-double with 2-3 rows of petals, medium size, cylindrical stamens of good shape; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red mottled white, semi-double with irregular, fluted petals, medium size. Slow, spreading, bushy growth. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins finely serrulate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Japan. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.147; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.260, description, p.329; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, p.24, description, p.203. Sports: **Matsuga-e, Matsu-no-yuki, Ô-eyama, Oimatsufu.**

Oimatsufu. (Old Pine Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in section 'variegated leaves'. No description. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* 'Oimatsu' with variegated leaves. Different readings: 'Oimatsu-hu', 'Oimatsumadara'. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Oimatsu-shibori'. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki:*, No. 7, p.37.

Oimatsu-hu. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.60, as 'Oi-matsu-hu'. Different reading for **Oimatsufu.**

Oimatsu-kasa. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki*, *Tokushû*, No.10, p.152. Orthographic error for **Oikasamatsu.**

Oimatsu-madara. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Oimatsufu.**

Oimatsu-saki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Oimatsuzaki.**

Oimatsu-shibori. Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana;* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.60. Synonym for **Oimatsufu.**

Oimatsuzaki. (Old Pine Form), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red blotched white, medium size, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Oimatsu-saki'.

Oi-nami. (Old and Wrinkled), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium sized single, pale pink variegated light red, columnar stamen column. Different reading: 'Oi-no-nami'. Originated in Japan.

Oi-no-mezame. (Awakening at an Old Age). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.43 with colour photo; English translation p.28. Small, pink, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Somewhat upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling originated and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1994. From Kurume.

Oi-no-nami. *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai*, (before 1868), JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.100. Different reading for **Oi-nami.**

Ô-inoshishi. Different reading for **Ô-i.**

Oiran. *(C.reticulata* .hybrid*). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.281 with colour photo; Large, bright pink, peony to formal double with rather crimped and wavy edged petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Flower Girl** x **Silver Ruffles,** named by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1990s.

Ô-isahaya. (Big Isahaya), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.154: Large sized single, 6-7 petals, crimson with moiring and flakes of white. Central stamen column, white filaments with light yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. Resembles: **Hakkan, Norikoboshi.** Some believe **Hakkan** is a synonym for **Ô-isahaya,** but this is not confirmed. 'Isahaya' is a place name in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Note: The

Chinka Zufu of Watanabe 1969, has illustrations of 4 different camellias of this name. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.28. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-isahaya. (Big Isahaya), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Red with white spots, single with widely spread petals, in the section sasanqua; Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasaqua of Japan*, p.13: Satomi says in correspondence: 'Isahaya' is a place name. Single, deep red mottled largely white. There are 4 Camellias named **Ô-isahaya.** These are different from each other in their appearance. It is not known if they are forms of the same variety or not. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-isahaya. (Big Isahaya), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.310: Large single of deep crimson with large, rounded, notched petals, blotched white and prominent central group of stamens with gold anthers and light yellow filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-isahaya. (Big Isahaya), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.380: Large single white with feathers of crimson on the petals which have irregular, somewhat frilly margins. Central stamen column with yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-isahaya. (Big Isahaya), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.690: Largest of all this group. A deep crimson single with white spots. The petals are irregular in size and waved and twisted. Central stamen column, compact with yellow anthers and filaments running from yellow at the top to white at the base. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-iso. (Place name), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1839, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Small size, single, white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Oitani-no-yabutsubaki. (Wild Camellia of Oitani), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.30: This name was attached to a particular camellia tree in Ôitani, Himi-shi, Toyama Prefecture: Medium size, red flower. The tree is one of the biggest and oldest camellia trees in Japan, more than 700 years old and designated a national monument.

Ôiwa-fudô. (Ôiwa's Steadfast), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.32, p.48, description, p.296: Small scarlet, single, 5-6 cm across with 5 petals, opens cup-shaped, oval, with a small, compact centre of large yellow anthers or small, cream petaloids on red filaments. Leaves, dark glossy green, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate; apex acuminate, recurved, shallowly serrate, petioles hirsute. For colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.25 & description, p.201. Originated in Kami'ichi-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. 'Ôiwa' is the place name in Kami'ichi-chô where this cultivar originated. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1970.

Oiwake. (Forked Road), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* Large size, red, semidouble. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ojina-koroma. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Okinagoromo.**

Ôjishi. (Great Lion), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Synonym for 'Myôki-in'. The Kanji characters for this name are written in two ways in Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. (Believed extinct.)

Okabe. (Meaning obscure. Probably a personal name). (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.405; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23: Small, campanulate single white of 5 petals with some red markings. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Okada-sarasa-hukurin. Different reading 'Okadade-sarasa-fukurin'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7,.1976. Synonym for **Sarasa-fukurin-tsubaki** in the *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*, 1827.

Okadade-sarasa-fukurin. (Okada's Margined Chintz), (*C.japonica).* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, in the section on dotted leaves. Originated in Japan. Different reading; 'Okadade-sarasa-hukurin'. (Believed extinct.)

Ôkagura. (Great Shinto Dance), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789. *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Real red, double, peony form, large size, early flowering. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Resembles **Daikagura.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Okamura. (Personal Name). (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.61. Description not seen. Originated in Japan.

Ôkan. (Diadem), (Higo). JCS.. 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, colour photo on cover, description, p.1: Large size, single. white with crimson edging to petals. Stamens in a large, spreading cluster, gold anthers. yellow filaments. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo p.274, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989. *Nihon no Chinka.* A sport of **Yamato-nishiki** (Higo). Sports to **Kyokkô-kan.** Different reading: 'Ohkan', 'Oukan'. Corruption of name: 'Wokan'. Chinese synonym 'Wangguan'.

Ôkan-nishiki. (Diadem Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.49: Medium size, white with crimson stripes, semi-double. 15 petals, large, emarginate, overlapping in two rows, incurved cup-shape. Stamens in a cylinder, about 70, anthers yellow, filaments pale yellow. Leaves bright glossy green, elliptic, apex acute, base cuneate, margins finely serrulate. A chance seedling of **Esugata,** recognised by Chûbu Camellia Society in 1956, named by Minoru Satô. From Aichi Prefecture.

Ôkan-nishiki. (Diadem Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, colour photo, p.25, description, p.203: Flower blush pink. occasionally with crimson stripes, semi-double to peony form, in some cases, with divided stamens. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Resembles Satô's **Ôkan-nishiki**, but said to be distinct.

Ôkappa. (Large Water Imp), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.173 as 'Ô-kappa': Large, white, rose form double to peony form, incomplete double with divided stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôkappa. (Large Water Imp), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.394 as 'Ô-kappa': Medium sized, white, semi-double with large, emarginate petals and divided stamen cluster with gold anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-karako. (Large Anemone), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû:* Medium size, 8 cm across, red, anemone form with about 12 wide spread guard petals and compact centre of folded petaloids. Leaves lanceolate, dull green, apex acuminate, raised venation, margins serrulate. Originated in Japan. It is a solid colour sport of **Kyôkarako** and sports itself to **Ôkarako-shibori** and is similar to **Kôjishi.** Synonym: 'Ôbenikarako'. Different readings: 'Daikarako', 'Ohkarako', 'Oo-karako'. See colour illustration, pl.36, p.68, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan* as 'Ookarako' and pl.367, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.1, 1972, p.157 & p.346, description, as 'Ô-karako'. Resembles: **Shûhô-karako.**

Ôkarako-shibori. (Large Anemone Dappled), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama. 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.79, illustration and description: A virus variegated form of **Ô-karako** - A large petaloid centered, anemone form red, with white blotches. Large rounded, emarginate, overlapping outer petals, 12 in number, surrounding a central boss of petaloids. Leaves are the same as **Ô-karako.** Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonym: 'Shibori-ôkarako'. See colour photo, p.69, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, as 'Shibori-ôkarako'.

Ô-kasuri. (Large Bordered), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.477 as 'Ôkasuri': Medium size, white, single with red streaks and a large, prominent stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Ô-tobiiri', 'Oh-tobiiri'. (Believed extinct.)

Okesa-bayashi. (Music on Sado Island), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.446, p.176, description, p.263: Large size, dark red, peony form, incomplete double, 12 cm across with 2-3 rows of large, emarginate petals surrounding a centre of smaller, twisted, erect petals mixed with stamens. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.28, colour photo, p.204 description. Originated in Sado Island, Niigata. Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970.

Okesa-nishiki. (Okesa Brocade), (*C.rusticana*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.127, pl.327: Medium size, double, light pink with small red streaks. Originated in Japan. Synonym for **Shima-no-nishiki**. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.220.

Oketuck. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.8, colour photo: Medium size, light red, irregular, open anemone form, incomplete double with a centre of small, irregular, strap-like petals and petaloids mixed with stamens. A seedling of **Laura Walker,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Oki No Numi. *Collins Complete Book of House Plants*, 1991, p.98. Corruption of Japanese name **Oki-no-nami.**

Okide-hukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.152. Different reading for **Okide-fukurin.**

Okide-fukurin. (Oki's Margined), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû:* A small pink single in the section on margined leaves. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Okide-hukurin'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168. (Believed extinct.)

Okifukurin. Different reading for **Okide-fukurin.**

Okina. (Venerable Old Man), (*C.japonica*), Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e:* White, single, medium size, cylindrical stamns. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. Williams & Thompson, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40. No description. Originated in Japan.

Okinagoromo. (Old Man's Coat), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Leaves edged greyish yellow. A sport of Omigoromo. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.31 as 'Okinagoroma': White flushed rose, medium size. White edged leaves. Originated in Japan by Minagawa. See black and white photo, p.320, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Different reading: 'Okina-koromo'. Corruptions of Japanese name: 'Ojina-koroma', 'Ogina Koroma', 'Oking-Goroma'.

Okinakagura. (Old Man's Shinto Dance), (*C.japonica*), The Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd., Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27 as 'Okino-kagura': Pure white. Originated in Japan.

Okina-koromo. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.95. Different reading for **Okinagoromo.**

Okinasajiki. (Old Man's Gallery), (*C.japonica*), Cho, [before 1867], *Chinkafu*, illustr. (p.24-25). Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Okinasarasa. (Old Man's Chintz), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15: Large semidouble, red streaks on white ground with central bamboo-like stamens. Originated in Japan. See: JCS.. 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22. p. 125. (Believed extinct.)

Okinasarasa. (Old Man's Chintz), (*C.japonica).* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with red spots and streaks in various forms, semi-double with 3 rows of petals, large size. central cylinder of stamens. See: ICS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7. p.24. Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874,

Tsubaki, Hyakuro no Zu, vol.I; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879. *Chinkashû:* White streaked red, incomplete double, large, irregular, open peony form. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, curved outwards, clear venation. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Different reading: 'Okina-zarasa'. Corruption of name: 'Okinasasesa'. See: Tuyama, 1966. *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.356 as 'Okona-zarasa'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.364; ibid., vol.II, 1978, pl.407, p.164; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.27, 204. Resembles **Kikusarasa.**

Okina-zarasa. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.202, p.356. Different reading for **Okinasarasa.**

Okinasasesa. Tokio Nurseries Catalogue. 1896. Coruption of name **Okinasarasa.**

Okina-shibori. (Old Man Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Light red, with streaks. cup-shaped single. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.5. p.78. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; (Ichijima reprint 1906). Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Okinawa-sazanka. Japanese group name for *Camellia miyagii.*

Oki-no-asahi. (Morning Sun in the Offing), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, Sadayuki, 1960, Juraku-en Nursery, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Pink, medium size, full double, petals incurved cup-shape. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. pl.434, pp.179, 356; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.27, 204: Light pink. open peony, incomplete double with a fine peppering and flecking of deep pink. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.48 with colour photo; English translation p.31. Listed in the catalogue of Katayama Juaku'en Nursery in 1960.

Oki-no-ishi. (Rocks in the Offing), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya. Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Snow white. double with round petals, cylindrical stamens in good shape. *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Nayose Hanagata Irotsuki Meisai*, [before 1868]. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki.* No.7. p.25 & ibid., No.21, p.102. (Believed extinct.)

Oki-no-ishi. (Rocks in the Offing), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White striped deep pink, semi-double, large, 10 cm. across with 16-18 petals in 3-4 rows and a small cylindrical to somewhat irregular stamen cluster. Leaves dark green, flat, lanceolate to long-ovate, apex long-acute to caudate, bluntly, finely serrulate. Originated in Japan. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Oki-no-ise'. Synonym: 'Oki-no-ishi-Tokyo'. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.177 & p.308; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.99; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.409; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.27, 204. A posible sport of the former **Oki-no-ishi.**

Oki-no-ishi-Takarazuka. (Oki-no-ishi' from Takarazuka), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.353, p.179, description, p.195: Leaves rhombeo-elliptic to broad-elliptic, grossly serrate, undulate; petioles very hairy. Flowers semi-double, white striped red. Late flowering. Originated from the Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Oki-no-ishi-Tokyo. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, *p*.195. Synonym for **Oki-no-ishi.**

Oki-no-ise. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.30. Corruption of name **Oki-no-ishi.**

Oki-no-nami. (Waves in the Offing), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739. *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink, striped deeper pink. double. A semi-double, 9-10 cm across, of 14-16 petals in 3 rows, the light pink background covered with deeper pink. fine veining and fading to white at petal margins with random streaks of crimson. Blooms mid-season. Sports: **Moshio, Tsurikagari, Ama-obune.** Synonyms: 'Oki-no-nami-tsubaki', 'Oki-no-nami'(2). Different reading: 'Okinonami'. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl. 16 & p.34; Adachi. 1960. *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic...*, p.100; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*,

Meika no Shôkai to Saibai, pl.131, p.44; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.357, p.153 & p.344; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.103; Macoboy, 1980. *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.108; Seibundô Shinkôsha. 1979. *Senchinshû*, pp.28, 204. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.348. Originated in Kantô area. Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Chonglang' later amended to 'Chongzhilang'.

Oki-no-nami-tsubaki. Synonym for **Oki-no-nami.**

Oki-no-nami (l). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Moshio.**

Oki-no-nami (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Oki-no-nami.**

Oki-no-shima. (Off-shore Islands), (*C.japonica*), Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1957-1969, *Tsubaki Meikan:* A light red single of 5-6 petals, about 8 cm across, opening campanulate; petals with fine veining of deeper red and ragged apices, central stamen cylinder, with stamens of unequal length. Leaves dull green, round oval, apices blunt acute, impressed venation and crenate margins. A seedling of **Tamatebako.** Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. See: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.46. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.289, p.124. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.28, 204. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.48 with colour photo; English translation p.31. Stated to be a seedling of **Chûbu-tamatebako**. Named and released by Minoru Satô.

Okitsu. (Possibly a Place name), (*C.japonica*), Itô Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Oboechô:* Red semi-double with white spots and 3 rows of petals. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red with white spots, semi-double with 3 tiers of petals. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.24. (Believed extinct.)

Okitsu-shiranami. (White waves on the Sea), (C.*hybrid*), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.24, p.13, colour photo: A hybrid of **Barbara Clark,** (C.*saluenensis x C.reticulata* Captain Rawes) *x C.x vernalis* **Umegaka;** originated in Japan by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata. A large semi-double, pale pink, becoming white on opening, 3 rows of crêped and waved petals. Fragrant. Plant habit, open and spreading.

Okke's Delight. (*C.sasanqua*), Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1983; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.8, p.12, Reg. No.222: This 24 year old seedling of **Plantation Pink** x **Kanjiro** was originated by O.F. Over De Linden, Whangaparaoa, New Zealand. The plant has a dense, spreading habit, rapid growth and dark green leaves, 7 cm x 4.5 cm. The pink, anemone form flowers have a high petaloid centre, 10 petals and 30-40 petaloids with creamy filaments and yellow anthers. Size is 9 cm x 5 cm; colour RHS.CC.70C, Red purple group. Flowers very early. (Autumn).

Ôkoshimino. (Large, short straw Raincape), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.166, 549 as 'Ô-koshimino': Medium size, white, open peony form, incomplete double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Oku. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1987, *Japan Camellias*, No.25, p.10, No.1 Clear, red, single with overlapping petals. Medium to large size, Central sheaf of stamens with protruding stigma. Blooms mid-season. The composition of the pigments of this flower is the same as the red in camellia Yucha *(C.semiserrata)* from China. Fertile. Selected from wild japonicas in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Found and named by Seiichirô Sesai, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1978. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.217.

Okume. Nuccio's Advert., ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.1, p.22. Corruption of the Japanese name **Okuni.**

Okuni. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, 1980. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.116, colour photo and description: Medium size, pink, wide campanulate single, of 6 rounded, reflexed petals, slightly emarginate, and a

centre stamen cylinder with creamy filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves dull mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apices long-acuminate, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Matsu'e, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club. Okuni, Izumo was a famous dancer in 16th century in Izumo, now the Shimane Prefecture.

Oku-no-tani. (Back of Valley). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.334 with black and white photo; English translation p.227. Medium size, tubular to trumpet shaped single, red stripes and splashes on pale pink ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1975. From Shimane Prefecture.

Okura. (Meaning not confirmed), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White spotted pink, double. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki,* No.5, p.29, or ibid, 1976, No.15, p.47. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.61. Different reading: 'Ogura'. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-kurenai. (Large Scarlet), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon-no-chinka*, p.223 colour photo; p.222 description: Large deep scarlet, wide campanulate single with 5-6 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a pinched stamen cylinder, yellow anthers and pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third. Leaves mid-green, ovate, tapering acute, serrulate, late flowering. Originated in the Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. Released by Shûhô Kirino around 1980. Different reading: 'Ô-beni'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.45 with colour photo; English translation p.29. Leaves elliptic, large, thick. Upright, vigorous, triploidy growth. The original tree is growing in Ebina City.

Okushimo. (Late Frost), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.28, colour photo, p.204, description: Red, rose form double with 6-7 rows of petals and small stamens cluster when fully open. Leaves, green to deep green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, raised venation. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Different reading: 'Bansô'. Resembles **Hatsushimo** but later blooming.

Oku-tsubaki. Charette, 1956, SCCS., *Camellia Review*, vol.17, No.8, p.11. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.10 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.165. Synonym for 'Yuki-tsubaki' as *C.rusticana.*

Okuwabi. (Inner Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.99, colour photo and description: Small size, soft pink, campanulate single, with 5 reflexed, overlapping petals and a centre cylinder of stamens of uneven length, anthers yellow. Leaves bright green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Synonym: 'Oku-wabisuke'. A chance seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and released by Shigeru Okumura in 1975.

Oku-wabisuke. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Wholesale Price List, 1986-1987, p.9, A-426. Synonym for 'Akuwabi'.

Okuyama. (Place Name), *(C.x vernalis),* JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.50: Medium size, pink, single. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.41. Originated in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Okuyama-momo. (Mount Oku Peach), *(C.x vernalis*), Tanaka et al., 1965, *Journal of the Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, 55(2)208: A tetraploid cultivar of *C.x vernalis.* Flower description not seen. Leaves deep green, 3.8 cm long x 1.4 cm wide.

Olaefera. Burdin, Chambery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. Orthographic error for the species *Camellia oleifera.*

Olaefera Latifolia. Burdin, Chambery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Oleifera Latifolia', synonym for *C.kissi.*

Old Capital. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.18. Originated in USA. No description.

Old Do. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.5. Abbreviation for 'Old Double White', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Old Double Red. *The Florists Journal,* 1843, p.74. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Old Double Variegated. *The Florist's Journal,* 1842, vol.3, p.208,. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Old Double White. Breck, 1846-1847, Horticulturalist', 1:48. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Old Faithful. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 2000, No.154, p.18, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.532. Originated by A. Schmierer, Nowra, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.sasanqua* **Plantation Pink**, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1994. The semi-double to loose peony form flowers are deep pink to pale mauve pink (RHS.CC.62A to 69B and 75C), are 8 cm across x 4 cm deep, with 10-12 petals. Flowers abundantly early to mid-season on a vigorous, upright, open plant. Leaves dark green, matt, oval, apex pointed, serrate margins, 6.2 cm long x 1.8 cm wide. Unusual colour break.

Old Florêt. (*C.japonica*), Nantes, Services des Espaces, Collections, 1980. No description. Originated in France.

Old Glory. *(C.sasanqua).* SCCS, *Camellia Review,* Oct. 2009, inside front cover with colour photo; Wide open single, sprayed stamens, ruffled petals, white with dark pink edging.

Old Ivory. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.96: Cream white. Medium, full, peony form. Originated in USA by O.H. Johnson, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Old Maid Taylor. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Fairhope.**

Old Pond Frog. (*C.japonica*), Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian,* vol.VIII, No.3, p.7. No description. Originated in USA.

Old Port. Sander, St Albans, Catalogue, [before 1914]. Synonym for **Konronkoku.**

Old Prints. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.194, Reg. No.1240: A 20 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Georgia, USA. Plant is dwarf growing, spreading, with light green leaves, 6 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The formal double, bright red flowers have some white striping and 52 petals. They measure 7.5 cm across x 1.3 cm deep and are quite flat with alternate rows of petals very tight, with the petal tips recurving towards the centre as seen in old flower prints. Early flowering.

Old Red. Booth, 1831, *London Horticultural Society Transactions, 7*:538. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Old Rose. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.54: Rose-red. Medium large, semi-double. Originated in USA by the Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama.

Old Savannah Tea. *(C.sinensis)* ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.133. Miniature, white, single flowers on vigorous, upright, spreading plant with large leaves. Offered by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Old Stripe. *The Florist's Journal,* 1841, vol.2, p.271. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Old Striped. *The Florist's Journal,* 1841, p.272. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Old Timer. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.257. Pink, single, medium size. Originated in USA.

Old Virginia. (*C.japonica*), G.N.F., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 6:210: Originated in USA by Gunnell, Washington, D.C. A seedling of the old striped (**Variegata**) ... the shape and size of the flower is as perfect as the old double white (**Alba Plena**) or **Landrethii;** the ground colour is pink and most petals have an irregular white stripe. Synonym: 'Old Virginica'.

Old Virginica. Jacob Makoy et Cle Catalogue, 1849, p20. Orthographic error for **Old Virginia.**

Old White. *The Florist's Journal,* 1841, vol.2, p.271. Hume, 1946, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.81. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Oldburnea. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Ole. (C.*saluenensis* hyb.), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1980: Rich orchid pink. Small to medium, rose form double. Compact growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by H. Fish, Santa Cruz, California. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIII, No.8, 1984.

Ole Miss. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.165, Reg. No.1042: A 13 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by R.N. Campbell, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flower, similar in form to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), is 9-11 cm across with 20 pale pink crêpe petals. Blooms mid-season.

Oleaefolia Latifolia. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler.* Orthographic error for 'Oleifolia Latifolia', synonym for *C.kissi.*

Oleaefolia. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1. Orthographic error for 'Oleifolia', synonym for *C.kissi.*

Oleafolia Latifolia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Oleifolia Latifolia'. Synonym for *C.kissi.*

Oleander. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.27. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Oleander Flore Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. as 'Oleander Fl. Rubro'. No description. Originated at Bibbiani, Italy. (Believed extinct).

Oleatara. (*C.japonica*), Valley Garden Supply Co. Catalogue, 1951, p.25. No description. Originated in USA.

Oleifera. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1931. Synonym for **Narumigata.**

Oleifera. Loddiges Botanical Cabinet, vol.11, 1825, t.1065; Lindley, 1825, *Botanical Register*, t.942. Described as the species *Camellia oleifera* by Abel in 1818.

Oleifera Latifolia. Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. Burdin Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic error for 'Oleifolia Latifolia'. Synonym for *C.kissi.*

Oleifera Plena. (C.*oleifera*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.84: Leaves similar to *C.oleifera;* buds pointed, small; flowers about 5.6 cm. across, semi-double, white, petals 9-10, deeply notched at the apex, stamens central. Originated in Italy by Rovelli. Synonym: 'Oleifera Semi-plena'.

Oleifera Special. River View Nursey Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.5. Synonym for **Narumigata.**

Oleifolia. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.53. Orthographic error for *C.oleifera.* Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Oleifera', synonym for **Narumigata.**

Oleferne. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. Orthographic error for **Oloferno.**

Oleosa. Booth, 1830, *Transaction of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:522, 561. This name has been applied to forms of *C.sinensis* and *C.oleifera* and is regarded as a *nomen confusum.*

Oleosa Shanga. *(C.oleifera). International Camellia Journal*, 1995, No.27, p.73. Jean Claude Rosmann, "Camellias of the 21st Century". No description. Originated in Vietnam.

Olga Anderson. (*C.japonica*), Platt. 1970, RHS., *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.24, p.161: Medium size, rose form double, rose-pink with a few white markings. Originated in England.

Olga Leach. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.290, Reg. No.346: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. The loose, semi-double flowers, 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, are pale pink variegated white with 14-16 petals and 3-4 petaloids. There is unusual, deeper pink on outer quarter of petal, shading to almost white on inner third. Blooms early to mid-season.

Olifera. Clibrans Altrincham Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Oleifera', synonym for **Narumigata.**

Olimpica. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20: Bright pink towards the circumference, shading paler to the centre, purplish veining with streaks of white. About 10 cm across. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Negri, Milan. Orthographic variant: 'Olympica'. For colour illustration see Verschaffelt, 1860, *Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.II.

Olinda. (*C.japonica*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.23: A small, pure white, formal double of fine, at times almost transparent texture. Full, blows to show minute stamens. Medium, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Australia.

Olive Barrett. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*, with colour pl.: Rose-pink semi-double, 10-11 cm across x 7-8 cm deep. The few central stamens are mixed with petals; filaments cream, anthers yellow. First flowered 1947. Leaves mid-green, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide, thin, glossy, margins shallowly serrate, apex blunt. A slow growing plant, spreading with flowers on long, thin stems. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA and Reg. No.50 with ACS.

Olive Elizabeth. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl.: Large carmine-red, incomplete double, anemone form, 10-12.5 cm across. Stamens intermixed with petals. Large petaloids. Buds, light green, long and pointed. Leaves light green, obovate, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide, texture thin, apex acuminate, margins shallowly serrulate. Rapid, compact growth. Originated by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA and registered with the ACS. as No.52. First flowered 1944. Blooms early to mid-season.

Olive Honnor. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1976, vol.IX, No.5, p.11, Reg. No.119: A 9 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* which first flowered 1971; originated by Mrs O. Honnor, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant has an upright habit with dark green leaves. The flower form is anemone with 9-10 guard petals and up to 60 petaloids. It is crimson with yellow anthers and white filaments and is up to 14 cm across and has some fragrance. Orthographic error: 'Olive Honor'. See colour photo: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1987, vol.XV, No.4, p.18.

Olive Honor. Duncan & Davies (UK) Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Olive Honnor.**

Olivelana. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Olivetana.**

Olive Lee. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2: Variegated semi-double, 10cm across. Blooms mid-season. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.54, as 'Olive Lee Shepp': White marked deep red, Medium semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA. Generally known by the synonym 'Olive Lee Shepp'. Sports: **Arlene Lee Shepp, Raymond Beales.** Orthographic error: 'Ollie Lee Shepp'.

Olive Lee Shepp. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.54. Synonym for **Olive Lee.**

Olivensis. (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Vivid red. Originated in Italy.

Olivetana. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29: A formal double of soft rose with lines of white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.49: Soft pink, petals arranged like Incarnata, often with delicate, white stripes; large size, imbricated. Synonyms: 'Chichizola', 'Incomparabile', 'Olivetana Nova'. Orthographic errors: 'Olivettana', 'Olivetiana', 'Olivelana'. For colour illustration see Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.IV. Originated in Italy by the Marquis Spinola.

Olivetana Nova. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Index. Synonym for **Olivetana.**

Olivetiana. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Olivetana.**

Olivettana. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.105. Orthographic error for **Olivetana.**

Olivia. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. A Camden Park seedling, 47/52 raised by Sir William Macarthur, NSW, Australia. This was not described or distributed and is considered extinct.

Olivia. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.168, Reg. No.1086: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated in USA by G.R. Howard, Charlotte, North Carolina. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with medium size, dark green leaves. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is white with yellow anthers and white filaments. It is 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 28-36 petals. Blooms early to mid-season.

Olivoefera. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1833, p.13. Orthographic error for *Camellia oleifera.*

Ollie Lee Shepp. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. Orthographic variant for 'Olive Lee Shepp', synonym for **Olive Lee.**

Oloferne. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. Orthographic error for **Oloferno.**

Oloferno. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.48 as 'Oloferne'; ibid, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.II: Received from Mr Mariani, Milan, Italy ... It is distinguished by its lanceolate petals, all mucronate-apiculate by a pure white point ... against the cerise-rose background. The imbrication is somewhat irregular and in broken serries. Orthographic errors: 'Oleferne', 'Oloferne'. 'Ologerno'.

Ologerno. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.251. Orthographic error for **Oloferno.**

Oltonii. *(C.japonica),* Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3 as 'Oltoni'. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Olympia. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.40. Orthographic error for **Olimpica.**

Olympic Gold. (C.*chrysantha*), SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, 1984, vol.45, No.4, colour pl. front cover, description, p.1,8: A small, 5-6 cm across, bright yellow, single form with golden stamens

that first bloomed in 1984. Originated by Piet & Gaeta, California, USA. Plant Patent No. 5682.

Olympica. Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.23. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.60. Orthographic variant for **Olimpica.**

Ôma. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.63, colour photo and description: Small size, faintest pink. cup-shaped single of 6 petals, with lateral margins having a tendency to incurve; a short, central stamen centre with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves, small, bright green, ovate, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to late season. Originated in Ôma, Tottori Prefecture, Japan. An old tree of about 400 years survives at the garden of the Kubota family in Ôoke, Tottori City. Note: Although the name of this cultivar was decided by the place of origination, it has different Kanji characters to the name place.

Ômatsugasa. Different reading for **Ômatsukasa.**

Ômatsukasa. (Large Umbrella Pine), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.95: Large size, red formal with pointed petals. Originated in Japan. Orthographic variant: 'Omatsugasa'. (Believed extinct.)

Ombonii. (*C.japonica*), Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General as 'Omboni': Beautiful red, cupped peony form. Originated in Italy.

Omega. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.107: Blush white, edged coral. Large, semidouble. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Wilson. See colour photo facing p.22, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969.

Omega Red. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.32 with colour photo, Regn No. 2714. A solid coloured sport of **Omega.** First observed and propagated in 1994 by Jerry Hogsette of Gainesville, Fla., USA. A 12.7 cm diameter x 6.5-7.5 deep, light red with darker undertones (veining), semi-double flower with a few petaloids. Yellow anthers and pink filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.123 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 3.2 cm.

Omegi. (*C.japonica*), Portland Wholesale Nursery Price List, 1949, p.25. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Omer Baschia. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue, No.63, p.27. Orthographic error for **Omer Pacha.**

Omer Pacha. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20: Lilac pink, spotted with white. Imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Omer Pascia'. Orthographic error 'Omer Baschia'. Originated in Italy by Chiesa, Milan.

Omer Pascia. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic variant for **Omer Pacha.**

Ômi. (Place Name.) (C.japonica), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.73 with colour photo; Small, deep red single trumpet shape. Pinched yellow anthers on tubular white filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. Upright, vigorous growth. Leaves ovate, medium size. Selected in 2006 by Toshiharu Hiino from a wild population at the seaside near Izumo Taisha Shrine, Shimane Pref., Japan. Named for an old document *Izumo Fudoki.*

Ômi-akebono. (Morning in Ômi)., (*C.vernalis* hybrid) *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.109. No description. From Kurume, Japan.

Ômidare. (Great Confusion), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #144: Red spotted with white. Large size single to irregular, peony form double. Mid-season flowering. Leaves large, blunt apex, oval, wavy with wide, shallow serrations. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Red, with white spots, large size. Resembles **Ranbyôshi.** See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.155 & p.270; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.269, p.124 & p.331. These modern bibliographies describe this as a double flower, but it is thought to be the same as the old Itô cultivar, because peony forms appear both as double and single flowers. Different readings: 'Ohmidare', 'Oomidare', 'Dairan', 'Tairan'. Originated in Japan. Possible synonym for **Ranbyôshi**. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.161 & p.256.

Ômidare. (Great Confusion), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with large red spots, single, balloon flower shape. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.25, 33; ibid., 1982, No.21, p.101. (Believed extinct.)

Omigoromo. (Beautiful Kimono), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1887, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: White with red graduations to periphery. Large size. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: White shaded pink. Medium, single, Very early. Originated in Tokyo, Japan. Sport: **Okinagoromo.** Synonym: 'Ômigoromo'(Edo). Different readings: 'Omikoromo', 'Mibigoromo', 'Omi-no-koromo'. Note: This cultivar has been published with three different Kanji characters, but with the same meaning and pronunciation. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Omi-goronio'. See colour photo, pl.544, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.215 & p.389.

Ômigoromo. (Garment of Ômi), *(C.x vernalis*), Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31 as 'Ohmigoromo': White, flushed with rose. Medium size. Kirino, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.37; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.558, p.218: Soft pink, with white spots, single about 7 cm across, of 6-7 petals and a small cylinder of stamens. Leaves pale, yellowish green, apex blunt acute, margins finely serrate. Note: The first two characters are different to those of the sasanqua above. The Wada variety is different to that in the Encyclopedia which did not originate until 1965 and was called 'Yobukodori' in the Chûbu area until 1965. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Synonyms: 'Yobukodori', 'Ômigoromo'(Chûbu). Chinese synonym: 'Jinjiangyi'. Different reading: 'Ômi-no-koromo'.

Ômigoromo (Chûbu). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50. Synonym for the *C.x vernalis* **Omigoromo.**

Omigoromo (Edo). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Omigoromo**.

Ômi-haku. (White flower from Ômi). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.44 with colour photo; English translation p.28. Miniature, white, small sake cup-shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, slightly wavy, recurved. Spreading growth. Selected from wild camellias growing in Ômi, Tsushima Island. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1980. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Omikoromo. Different reading for **Omigoromo.**

Ominaeshi. (See Note), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.116: Light red, large single of 7 obcordate petals about a very large boss of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: This is one of the seven wild flowers of Autumn.

Ominaeshi. (See Note), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.447: Medium size, red, single of 5 petals and small, spreading golden stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: This is one of the seven wild flowers of Autumn.

Ominaeshi. (See Note), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.560: Small, single of 5 petals of purplish red fading towards the petal edge. Large spreading stamen centre, white filaments. Originated in Japan. May be the same as the above. (Believed extinct.) Note: This is one of the seven wild flowers of Autumn.

Ominaeshi. (See Note), (*C.japonica*), Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size. red, cup-shaped semi-double with three rows of petals, with white spots. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki.* No.7. p.24. (Believed extinct.) Note: This is one of the seven wild flowers of Autumn.

Ômine. (Large Peak), (*C.japonica*). Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* White, double, large size. cup-shaped. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ômino. (Large Straw Raincoat), (*C.japonica).* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.249, p.126, description, p.166 as 'Oo-mino': Leaves broad-elliptic, dark olive green, thick, venation impressed, manifestly denticulate on margins, 5.1-8.5 cm long x 3.1-4.5 cm wide. An incomplete double flower, with a large, densely packed centre of petals and petaloids, deep pink (Rose Madder 23/2). Guard petals, 6-10; inner petals and petaloids. 224-283 in number, intermingled with a few normal stamens. Inner petals narrowly oblong and undulated; petioles thinly stalked, fan shaped. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Mr Shigenobu Takano, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Ômi-no-koromo. Based on the same character as **Ômigoromo.** Different reading for **Ômigoromo.**

Omishima-yabutsubaki. (Group name for wild Camellias from Omishima). (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.23, p.35. Originated in Ehime Prefecture. Japan.

Omiyaguro. *(C.japonica), Camellia Photo Collection*, 1997 Japan, p.32 with colour photo; Small vase shaped red single, columnar stamen cluster.

Ômiyahime. (Name of a Princess). (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.365. colour photo and description: Large size. white with the occasional red streak, incomplete. informal double to semi-double. with 4-5 rows of roughly imbricated emarginate petals, and a centre of yellow anthers with some small, erect centre petals. Leaves dark green, broad-elliptic, apices acute, recurved. Mid to late blooming. Originated in the Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan, and old trees survive with private families in Kagoshima and Tarumizu Cities.. 'Ômiyahime' is a legendary princess born from a deer at the foot of Mount Kaimon in the Kagoshima Prefecture.

Omoiba. (Overlapping Leaves), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.140: Medium size, white, with light red to red markings. Irregular semi-double with a ring form stamen centre, with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Omoibane. (Wings of Desire), (C.*hybrid*), ICS.. Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.30: Medium size, pale pink ground with pink and red variegation. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Hitomaro** x *C.reticulata* **Craig Clark**. A double with embracing petals. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1983.

Omoikurenai. (Burning Affection), (*C.reticulata* hyb.), Hagiya. 1986, *Studies in Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias,* No.2, p.213, colour photo 25, p.12: A seedling of *C.hiemalis* 'Rikkan' x [(*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x *C.japonica* **Tiffany**) x **Milo Rowell**] that first flowered 1982. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan. Flower, red with about 15 petals, semi-double, sometimes open peony form, 8-9 cm across; petals oval, edges wavy and curved; stamens less than 30, dark yellow; ovary densely tomentose. Early flowering. Slight perfume. Leaves medium size, oval, apex tapering acuminate, venation and serrations obscure. Plant habit, upright and bushy.

Omoi-no-mama. (As You Like It), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of* Camellias *in Colour*. vol.I. 1972, pl.339, p.148, description. p.341: Medium size, semi-double to open, incomplete double. 24-28 petals, variable in colour from white with pale red and pink streaks to self pink or pale red. Centre consists of a few aborted stamens. Leaves mid-green, thin, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apex shortly acute, margins crenate. For colour photos and descriptions see: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.71; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, pp.29, 205. Originated in the Chûbu district, Japan.

Omoi-no-mama. (As You Like It). (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, 1973, *Garden Life* Dec. pp.34.44; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, white graduating to red at petals tips, single, early blooming. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Released by Yoshizawa Chinju'en Nursery in 1970s.

Omokage. (Visage), (*C.japonica).* Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, formal double, to peony form, white with a pinkish cast. Petals long slender. Flower form convex. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33.

Omokage. (Visage), *(C.x vernalis*), Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, 55(2):208: A triploid cultivar originated in Japan. Peach red, semi-double, medium size. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41*:* Medium size, blush pink, semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kakegawa City, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Katsuhiro Maeda in 1977, named and released by Fusako Yamasaki. See: JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50.

Omokage. (Name of Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.391, colour photo, p.390, description: Medium size, soft pink, formal double, with 5-6 rows of rounded petals, the exterior rows reflexed, becoming erect and concave towards the centre. Leaves glossy, deep green, apices tapering, blunt acuminate, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season. The original tree is at Shiogama Shrine, Tottori City, Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Found by Yoshio Takada, released by Yoshio Yamada in 1979. Resembles **Kikuhikari.**

Ô-mokkô. (Large Mokkô), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.192: Pink, semi-double of 3 petal rows and a central stamen group. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Dai-mokkô'. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-mokkô. (Large Mokkô), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.372. Medium size, pink, irregular peony form, incomplete double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Dai-mokkô. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-momiji. (Large Maple), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #21: Large, double white with red spots and central column of stamens. Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Round petals, bamboo whisk stamens. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.24 & Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.16. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Ohmomiji', 'Oo-momiji'.

Ômon. (Royal Crest), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8 p.18: Medium size, 9-10 cm across, light red peony to rose form double of 3-4 rows of petals of irregular shape, 9-10 outer petals and 24 inner petals, long and slender, 150 stamens mixed with small, twisted centre petals. Leaves bright green, 10 cm long, elliptic, apex acute, margins finely, shallowly serrulate. Originated in Japan in Muramatsu-chô, Naka-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture in 1958. For colour photo & description; see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.27 & p.203.

Ômori. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.75; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23: Medium size, white, single with fine crimson streaking. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ômura. (See below), (*C.japonica*), Monk Hôrin, 1639, *Kakumeiki; Sukekatsukyôki*, 1637; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.4 & 692: Small, dark crimson, single, with white spots. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Amagashita.** Ômura is the name of a town in the Nagasaki Prefecture, and also the name of a Daimyô family from Hizen who are descendents of the Fujiwara clan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47. (Believed extinct.)

Ônami. (Large Wave), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* #28; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33: Large, single, red with white spots and splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ônami. (Large Wave), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Very large size, single, white with red spots and good shaped stamen cluster. Synonymous with **Isomakura.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: Kasuya, Kamegorô lists two distinct **Ônami** camellias; one above the other in his list.

Ô-naruto. (Great Naruto), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13 as 'Oh-naruto': Deep pink. Large, double with narrow petals. Originated in Japan. 'Naruto' is the name of sea straits in Japan. Different reading: 'Oh-naruto'.

Oncydium Perfectum. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Oneydium Perfectum'.

Ondiniana. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

One Alone. (*C.japonica*), Cannon,1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.243, Reg. No.754: A 12 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. The plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White,** is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Colour is blush pink with gold anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variant: 'One-A-Lone'. Chinese synonym 'Dute'.

One Pleasure. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.129 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ichiraku**.

One-A-Lone. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. Orthographic variant for **One Alone**.

Oneydium Perfectum. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863. Orthographic error for **Oncydium Perfectum.**

One Line. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Hitosuji.**

Oneta Holland. Masons Nursery Catalogue, 1959-1960. Orthographic error for **Onetia Holland.**

Oneth Holland. Davis Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.4. Orthographic error for **Onetia Holland.**

Onetia Holland. (*C.japonica*), Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.37: This white seedling was developed by J.A. Holland, Upland, California. Big, 12-16 cm across, this hemispherical semidouble flower with tiers of outer petals surrounding 7 cm high petaloids interspersed with golden stamens, makes impressive showing. Blooms early to mid-season. Growth is vigorous and compact with large glossy green foliage. See colour photo facing p.176, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957. It is Registration No.387 with the ACS. Orthographic errors: 'Oneta Holland', 'Oneth Holland'. Chinese synonym: 'Helande'.

Ongyoku. (Music), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double, cherry pink, medium size with convex flower centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Onigaromo. Ghislane, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie,* fig.26, pp.45,77. Corruption of the Japanese name **Onigoromo.**

Onigorome. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.36. Corruption of the Japanese name **Onigoromo.**

Onigoromo. (Devil's Coat), (*C.sasanqua*), Yokohoma Nurseries Catalogue, 1891; Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, white, variegated single, 7.5-8 cm across; white at the centre shading to rose-pink towards the margins and petal reverse. Petals, 6-9 in number, fluted and crinkled with a large central cluster of golden stamens. Leaves dark, glossy green with a red tone, elliptic, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Tall, strong grower. Flowers early. Orthographic errors: 'Onigorono', 'Onigorome', 'Onigaromo', 'Onigosomo'. Synonyms: 'Fiend's Coat', 'Onigoromo (Apple Blossom). See illustration xi, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Onigoromo (Apple Blossom). Andersons Camellia Nursery, 1967, Catalogue, p.32. Synonym for **Onigoromo**

Onigorono. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, [before 1945], p.20. Corruption of the Japanese name **Onigoromo.**

Onigosomo. Companhia Horticolo Catalogue, 1959-1960. Corruption of the Japanese name **Onigoromo.**

Ô-niji. (Large Rainbow), (*C.japonica*), Ishii, Yûgi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.19 as 'Oh-niji': A variegated form of 'Lady Clare' (**Akashigata**). A large, semi-double, deep pink marbled white. A triploid camellia that does not set seed. Resembles **Taiyô-nishiki** from Chûbu. Different readings: 'Oo-niji', 'Oh-niji'. Corruption of name: 'Ouiji'. Synonyms: 'Lady Clare Variegated', 'Empress Variegated', 'Mrs H.L.Windbigler', 'Variegated Lady Clare', 'Akashigata Variegated'. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.5 as 'Ooniji'; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.287 as 'Ooniji'; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.88, p.32 as 'Ohniji'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.272 and p.331 as 'Ooniji'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.27, 204 as 'Ôniji'; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.321 as 'Ôniji'. Originated by Jisuke Minagawa in 1929. From Saitama Prefecture. Chinese synonym 'Dahong'.

Ô-nishiki. (Large Brocade), (*C.sasanqua*), Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite. Dantairin;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13 as 'Oh-nishiki': White shaded pink towards the edge. Large single to semi-double. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Named by Yamazaki, Sadatsugu in 1879. A typical Higo sasanqua. See pl.582 & p.396, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Different readings: 'Oo-nishiki', 'Oh-nishiki'.

Ô-nishiki. (Large Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.I: Medium size, red, single with white spots. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Oo-nishiki', 'Oh-nishiki'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.73, p.20.

Oni-tsubaki. (Demon Camellia), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias*, *in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.367: Large, semi-double, red, 13 cm across with crinkled and creped petals and a centre of yellow stamens in 5 fascicles. Leaves broad-elliptic, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate, mid-green, fleshy. Blooms mid-season. The original tree is in the precincts of the Myôkaku Temple, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.377, p.155; p.29 & p.205 for description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, for colour photo. Named and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1972.

Oniwarai. (Devil's Smile), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.196, p.99, description, p.147: Leaves broad-elliptic, dark green, thick, suddenly long acuminate, margins coarsely serrate, 9.5-11.2 cm long x 4-6.5 cm wide. Flowers, irregular double, red (Claret Rose 021). Petals 18-24, roundish and convex; inner petals much smaller than exterior and slightly streaked white. Stamens few and intermingled with from 4-44 small petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Synonym: 'Benkei'. Originated by Mr Hamada, Tôji-in, Kyôto-shi, Japan. See JCS., *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.158 Orthographic error p.314 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979,:-*Senchinshû-*, p.246, both as 'Benkei'.

Oniyuri. (Tiger Lily), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Medium size, dark red, double. Seedling of *C.japonica* 'Kujaku-tsubaki' (**Hakuhan-kujaku**) x **Mark Alan.** Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Onjôji. (Onjô Temple), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.98: Small, white. single with dark, purplish crimson steaks, opening flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Onjôji. (Onjô Temple), (*C.japonica*), ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18: Large size, deep red, peony form. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. The original tree survives in Kasamatsu Town. Named by Minoru Satô in 1976. Note: The kanji characters of this cultivar are different to those for that above.

Ôno. (Large Field), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.254, 517: Large, deep crimson, single with irregular petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Onoe. (Uncertain), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, semi-double with three rows of petals and red spots, spherical shaped flower, medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.25.

Ôno-kasuri. (Ôno Variegated), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.400: Large deep crimson, single with white blotching, opens flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Onoji. (Ono Trail). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.50 with colour photo; English translation p.33. Small, vermilion mottled white, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth. Variegated form of **Kon-wabisuke,** named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Onoji-kasuri. (Onoji Variegated), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, pl.148, Small, blush pink, semi-double with colour deepening to base of petals and crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Onoji-shirakumo. (Onoji White Clouds), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.427: Small, roseform double, white with pink deepening to petal base and broad, crimson white stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Onono-komachi. (Beautiful Komachi from Ono), (*C.japonica*), Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: A very large red semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Onordalla. Downing Nursery Catalogue [before 1858]. Orthographic error for **Onore della Torre.**

Onor. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.35. Abbreviation for **Onore della Torre.**

Onor de Bibiana. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Onore di Bibbiani.**

Onor del Monte. André, 1864, *Plantes de Terre de Bruyéres...*, p.246. Orthographic variant for **Onore del Monte.**

Onor del Torre. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.41. Orthographic error for **Onore Della Torre.**

Onor della Torre. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.11. Orthographic variant for **Onore Della Torre.**

Onor di Bibbiana. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.17. Orthographic error for **Onore di Bibbiani.**

Onor di Bibbiani. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Onore di Bibbiani.**

Onor di Bibiana. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.20. Orthographic error for **Onore di Bibbiani.**

Onor di Villa Pamfili. Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellia che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Onore di Villa Pamfili.**

Onore del Monte. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.II Obtained from seed in Italy. Flowers large, of a vivid pink, variegated in a star formation by white stripes, with numerous petals, almost all of equal size, regularly imbricated, the central ones upright, rounded, slightly lobulate. Orthographic variants: 'Onor del Monte', 'Onoro del Monte'.

Onore della Forre. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.57. Orthographic error for **Onore della Torre.**

Onore della Sorre. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for **Onore della Torre.**

Onore Della Torre. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, Flower, regular, ash white, inscribed and marbled with rose. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.117: Beautiful pure white flower, streaked and marbled with pink. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.I as 'Onor della Torre': A feature of this variety is the multiplicity of the petals which are imbricated with perfect regularity and decrease in size regularly from the circumference to the centre. Of a well rounded form, emarginated at the summit, they spread out as they open, but towards the centre remain somewhat erect and concave. A beautiful pink colouring with a white, transverse stripe. It is of Italian origin and has been grown commercially for 5 or 6 years. Originated in Italy by Benucci. Orthographic variant: 'Ortor della Torre'. Orthographic errors: 'Onore della Forre', 'Onordalla', 'Onore della Sorre', 'Onor del Tore'.

Onore de Bibbianni. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.60. Orthographic error for **Onore de Bibbiani.**

Onore di Bibbiani. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani as 'Onore di Bibiani'. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Flower a well imbricated white with stripes of carmine. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence, Catalogue, 1848, p.8 as 'Onor di Bibbiani': A flower of perfect regularity and imbrication; deep blush, speckled and streaked with carmine and pink. Orthographic variant: 'Onor di Bibbiani'. Orthographic errors: 'Onor di Bibbiana', 'L'Onore di Bibbiana', 'Onor de Bibiana', 'Onore di Bibbianni', 'Onor di Bibiana'. Synonym: 'Etrusca'.

Onore di Villa Pamfili. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellia, che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7 as 'Onor di Villa Pamfili'. No description. Originated in Italy by Mauri. (Believed extinct.)

Onoro del Monte. Guichard et fils Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Onore del Monte.**

Onozeura. (Uose Bay). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.334 with black and white photo; English translation p.227. Small to medium, tubular single, large vertical stripes of red on white ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1989. From Shimane Prefecture.

Onriglomana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Oxriglomana.**

Onriglomana Superba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Oxriglomana Superba.**

Onsenzan. (Mt. Onsen). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.53 with colour photo; English translation p.35. Small to medium size, pale pink, trumpet shaped single, tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, slightly recurved outwards. Upright, fast growing branches. A natural seedling of 'Kansenzan', named and released by San-in Camellia Society in 1990. From Shimane Prefecture.

Ontima. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887. Orthographic error for **Optima.**

Ônude-hime. (See below), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.397, p.161, description, p.255: Large, 12 cm across, double, red, blotched white with 2-3 rows of large, fluted, notched petals and a centre of stamens divided into 4-5 fascicles, anthers yellow, filaments light yellow. Leaves dark green, elliptic; apices abrupt acuminate, margins serrate. Originated on Shôdoshima Island, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hasechika Imoto in 1976. 'Ônude' is a large handbell and 'hime' a princess. The name derives from the Kojiki of Shôdoshima. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.204.

Onzeke. RHS., *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Mognolia*, 1975, p.87. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ozeki.**

Oo-Aso. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Ô-aso.**

Oo-karako. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.68. Different reading for **Ô-karako.**

Oo-La-La. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, #7724, 1991; SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.87: Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Pink striped red and edged white, occasionally mottled white. Medium size single to semi-double. Average, upright growth. Blooms early to late. Chinese synonym 'Bangjile'. Sport **Ay Ay Ay.**

Oomidare. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.270. Different reading for **Ômidare.**

Oo-mino. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.249. Different reading for **Ômino.**

Oomomiji. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.16. Different reading for **Ô-momiji.**

Ooniji. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.14. Different reading for **Ô-niji.**

O-o-nishiki. Shimada Catalogue, 1957. Different reading for **Ô-nishiki.**

Oo-shin. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.115. Different reading for **Ôshin.**

Oo-shiratama. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.92. Different reading for **Ô-shiratama.**

Oo-shôkun. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.378. Different reading for **Ôshôkun.**

Oota-haku. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.30. Different reading for **Ôtahaku.**

Oota-jiro. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p. 136. Different reading for **Ôtahaku.**

Ootani-tô-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.414. Different reading for **Ôtani-tô-tsubaki.**

Oozeki. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.198. Different reading for **Ôzeki.**

Oo-zora. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, p.114. Different reading for **Ô-zora.**

Opal Hearne. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.168, Reg. No.1091: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by Hollis Hearne, Rushton, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and average with large, dark green leaves. The loose, peony form flower is oriental red with yellow stamens, 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 38 petals and 49 petaloids. Early blooming.

Opal Princess. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.46, Reg. No.299: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand as a seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Mona Jury.** The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1988. Upright, dense growth with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Very pale flower, 8 cm across x 4 cm deep with 96+ petals; formal double. Blooms mid-season to late. White with an undertone of pale, orient pink (RHS.CC.36D), deepening to light chartreuse at base.

Opalina. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:28. No description. Originated by J. Ketele, Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Opelon's Peony. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942. Synonym for 'Opelousas', itself a synonym for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Opelousa Peony. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Opelousas', synonym for **Duchesse Decazes**.

Opelousa Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Opelousas. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Synonym for **Duchesse Decazes.** Orthographic errors: 'Opelon's Peony', 'Opelousas Peony', 'Opelousa Peony', 'Opolousas'.

Opelousas Peony. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.21. Synonym for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Opelousa's Peony. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.27. Synonym for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Opelousas Pink. McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.9. Synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Opera Pink. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.282 with colour photo; Peach red, semi-double with wavy petals, medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Kanjiro** x **Lasca Beauty,** originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Osaka, Japan, and released in 2009.

Ophelia. (Ophelia of Hamlet), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.205: Red spots on a light red ground. Sometime the red and the light red blend. Semi-double with squarish petals. Outer petals small to medium size. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Mid-season flowering. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.50 as 'Ofê-ria', with colour photo; English translation p.33. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth, soft branches, somewhat frail. Named and released by Yoshiaki Andoh.

Ophelia Dent. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.31: Originated by Miss Miriam Dent, Brunswick, USA. A medium to large semi-double, about 10 cm across. A little darker in colour than 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**), and similar to **Smiling Beauty.**

Opisina. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Opizina.**

Opizina. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.IV: This variety received from Milan, Italy ... is recommended for its regularly imbricated blossoms, which are a vivid pink with veins of a deeper shade; broken by a white or rosy streaking in the centre of each petal, the same colouring appearing on the edge and tip. Medium size (10 cm across), the petals are large; they are oval in shape and slightly emarginate. Originated by Negri, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Opizzina', 'Opisina'.

Opizzina. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.29. Orthographic error for **Opizina.**

Opolla. Waterer Sons & Crisp Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937. Orthographic error for 'Apollo', synonym for **Apollo (Pauls).**

Opollo. Waterer Sons & Crisp Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.35. Orthographic error for 'Apollo', synonym for **Apollo (Pauls).**

Opolousas. Gerbings Azalea Garden's Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for 'Opelousas', synonym for **Duchesse Decazes.**

Optima. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.IV: Recently released by Low & Co, Clapton, England. The blossom resembles a large, hundred petalled rose; the petals being ample, rounded, the interior ones spread out, the others erect and clustered, all of a bright pink streaked with numerous crimson stripes. Synonyms: 'Optimus', 'Low's Optima', 'Optima Low's'. Orthographic errors: 'Optime', 'Optima Law'. Has been confused with **Helenor** and **Roma Risorta** in Australia. Sport: **Optima Rosea.** Chinese synonym 'Oubodima'.

Optima Law. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Optima.**

Optima Low's. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.49. Synonym for **Optima.**

Optima Mauve Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*. Synonym for **Optima Rosea.**

Optima Pink Sport. Treseder, Truro Camellia List, 1970, p.21. Synonym for **Optima Rosea.**

Optima Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.12: A self rose coloured sport of Optima. Originated in Australia. See p.108, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* for colour photograph. Believed Wally Abbiss is a synonym. Other synonyms: 'Optima Mauve Pink, 'Optima Pink Sport'.

Optima Rose Sport. Treseder Nurseries (Truro) Ltd, Camellia List, 1962-1963, p.3. Synonym for **Optima Rosea.**

Optima White. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues:* White, rose form double. Originated in Australia.

Optime. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, *Supplement to Loudon's Hortus Britannicus,* p.508. Orthographic error for **Optima.**

Optimus. Duncan & Davies Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Orthographic error for **Optima.**

Ora Pro Nobilis. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventures with Camellia Seedlings*, p.4 colour photo: Medium size, red, irregular, full peony form double with some stamens visible. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri'(**Masayoshi**) raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Ôrai-no-seki. Different reading for **Yukiki-no-seki.**

Ôran. (Cherry Orchard), *(C. japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd, Wholesale Price List, 1986-1987, p.11, A-536: Medium size, tubular single of clear peach pink, fading to white at petal base. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Oranda Gasa (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue. Synonym for **Orandagasa.**

Oranda Gasa (2). Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia* Catalogue, erroneously as 'Oranda Gasa' and, in 1953 as 'Oranda Gasa (2)': Large, light rose-pink, darker at centre of flower, fluted single, 10 cm across. There are 6 almost round petals about 5 cm in diameter with wavy margins and crêpe texture. The central stamens, occasionally replaced in part by petaloids, are in a central wreath nearly 5 cm. across. Filaments are slim with yellow anthers.Leaves, medium dark green, 8 cm x 3.7 cm; apex short acute, recurved; base cuneate; venation recessed; closely and shallowly serrate. Erect, vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Note: This Camellia was imported to America by McIlhenny and listed in his 1937 catalogue as 'Orando-gasa'. However it appears to be a pink sport of the original cultivar.

Orandabeni. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.153. Different reading for **Orandakô.**

Orandagasa. (Dutch Umbrella), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32 as 'Oranda-gasa': Crimson variegation on white. Single. In 1937 McIlhenny released in USA, what appears to be a rose-pink form of the cultivar under this name. To separate the two forms Fendig in 1953 listed them as 'Oranda Gasa (1)' and 'Oranda Gasa (2)'. Synonym: 'Oranda Gasa (1)'.

Orandahaku. (Holland White), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô Furoku*, vol.III; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Small size, white, formal double with pink vertical stripes on most petals. Different readings: 'Orandashiro', 'Orandajiro'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.25 & ibid. 1983, No.22, p.122. (Believed extinct.)

Orandahaku-tsubaki. Synonym for **Orandashiro-tsubaki.**

Orandajiro. Different reading for **Orandahaku.**

Orandakô (Holland Red), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.124 & ibid, 1969, No.22, p.25: Purplish red double, thick petals with white streaks. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves elliptic to oblong, flat, venation slightly impressed, margins coarsely crenate-serrate. Flowers mid-season to late. Different readings: 'Orandabeni', 'Orandakoh', 'Oranda-kou'. Note: Although 'Orandabeni' was first listed as a transliterated name by Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32, **Orandakô** is accepted as the correct transliteration by JCS. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.207 & p.364; Tuyama, !968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.390; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1973, pl.429 & p.355; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.109; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.29 & p.205. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.401. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Similar to **Hitosuji, Chitosegiku, Momijigari** and **Gochi-no-musume.** Synonym: 'Orandakô-tsubaki'. Chinese synonym 'Helanhong'.

Orandakô Tsubaki. (Holland Red Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô Furoku*, vol.III: Deep pink, striped white, small formal double. Originated in Japan. Thouht to be synonym of **Orandakô**. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.83.

Orandakoh. Different reading for **Orandakô.**

Orandashiro-tsubaki. (Holland White Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô Furoku;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Flower small size, white, thick, double. Synonym: 'Orandahaku-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) It is not certain but it may have

been the same as **Orandahaku.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.83.

Orandashiro. Different reading for **Orandahaku.**

Orange Home Pink. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1943, p.12. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Orange Red. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), Dryden, 1970, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.31, No.6, p.23: A true orange-red, regular semi-double with 13-16 cm flowers of good substance. Originated by Frank Maitland, California, USA.

Orchid. (*C.sasanqua*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.30: Medium to large, lavender-pink, single. 9 cm across with 6 petals, tips indented. Stamen cluster up to 2.5 cm in diameter. Upright, compact growth. Early flowering. Originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA from seed of an unknown parent. First listed in Fruitand's catalogue of 1948-1949 as 'Lavender Queen', but, as this name had previously been used, it was changed to **Orchid** in their following catalogue.

Orchid Beauty. *(C.x williamsii).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2002, p.20, Reg. No.2584. A *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* seedling with light orchid pink, formal double flowers edged in darker pink. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 2001 catalogue. Nuccio's #9406. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.129, colour photo p.c10. The seedling first flowered in 1987. Flowers measure 10-11.5 cm across with 80 petals. Plant is upright and open, with dark green leaves light green leaves 5.7 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Orchid Mist. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.131 with colour photo, Regn. No.2911; Originated and registered by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. A 10 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered in 2009. Small to medium size, 7.5cm diameter x 1.3cm deep, flower is single with 6 petals, colour soft orchid. Soft gold anthers and cream filaments. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 5cm x 2.5cm with medium serration. Flowers early.

Orchid Pink. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A sport of **Colonial Lady** - Light pink centre petals with considerable orchid pink and bordered pink, sometimes white spotted; otherwise flower form and plant habit the same as **Hikarugenji.** See illustration, p.270, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Originated by E.H. Carter, California, USA. Synonyms: 'Dolly Madison', 'Orchid Pink Fragrance'. Chinese synonym: 'Zifen'.

Orchid Pink Fragrance. Overlook Catalogue, 1948-1949. Synonym for **Orchid Pink.**

Orchid Princess. *(C.x williamsii*), Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1987-1988, p.19: Pale orchid pink. Large semi-double. Bushy, vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. ACS., May, 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, No.2, vol.44, p.9, Reg. No.2132. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.126: 13 year old seedling that first bloomed 1980. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Orcival. *(C.sasanqua).* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 15, 16, 65, colour photo p.33: Single to semi-double with petals creped and undulate. White with a large group of stamens. Scented. Small, deep green, elliptic leaves. Originated in France. Blooms very early to early.

Orcraluca. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. Orthographic error for **Ochroleuca.**

Ordino-nishiki. McIlhenny 1935, *List of Camellias....* Corruption of the Japanese name **Oridono-nishiki.**

Oregon Donckelaarii. Oregon Camellia Society, 1945, *Camellias as a Hobby*, p.15. Synonym for **Finlandia.**

Ôrenge. (Large Lotus Flower), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #36: Large, snow-white, full double, convex in shape. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayaose Irotsuki:* Snow-white, double, protruding, large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Ôrenka', 'Dairenge'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.24 and Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.77.

Orenka. Different reading for **Ôrenge.**

Orfeo. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:16: Imbricated, bright red. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.271 as 'Orphêe': Deep rose with white blotches. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.49: Vivid red, streaked with white. Spiral imbrication. Orthographic variants: 'Orpheo', 'Orphèe', 'Orphee', 'Orphea'. Synonyms: 'Orfeo Nova', 'Orpheu Nova', 'Orphan Nova'.

Orfeo Nova. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Orfeo.**

Ôri. (Cherry Village), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.25 colour photo, p.203, description: Small, pink, tubular, single with 5 petals of irregular sizes, notched. Compact central stamen column. Leaves bright green, broad lanceolate to elliptic; apex blunt acute; base cuneate; margins finely crenate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Oribe. *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. No description seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Orido. (Folding Doors), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, colour photo, p.12. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.84: White, rose form to peony form double, a little irregularly imbricated with wavy petals. Large size, up to 12 cm across. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.388; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.30 & description p.205. Named by Kawamura, Yaichi. Released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1972. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Orito'.

Oridono-nishiki. (Weaving Hall Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: Crimson variegation on white, double. Giant sized flower. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.330, p.167, description, p.188: Leaves elliptic, shortly acuminate, serrulate; petioles a little hairy. Flower single, white, cup-shaped, a few striped red in various degrees. Petals broad, over-lapping. Flowers mid-season to late. The same tree can bear white striped red, solid red or red striped with white. Originated in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of name: 'Ordono-nishiki', 'Oridino-nishiki'. Synonym: 'Dainiji'. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.30, 205. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.258. Resembles **Shiratama-shibori, Shibori-rôgetsu.**

Orient. Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. Synonym for **Rose Amenone** as 'Rose Emery'.

Oriental. (*C.japonica*), Alex Verschaffelt, 1847, Catalogue, p.60. No description. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.27: Deep red, medium size, peony form. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA at Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Oriental Bride. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Pinkish red. Medium size, peony form. Vigorous growth. Originated in USA by Malbis.

Oriental Echo. (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.134, Reg. No.1196: Clear pink with misty silver overcast and centre petals edged and moired white. Medium to large formal to

rose form double with petals rounded at edge, slightly notched and waved, and small, upright centre petals. Upright but pendulous growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by C.W. Lattin, Lauderdale, Mississippi, USA as a seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**).

Oriental Light. Huang, 1979, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.119. Synonym for **Dongfangliang.**

Oriental Red. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Orientala. Rubel, 1936, *Wholesale Price List*, No.74, p.4. Synonym for **Rose Anemone** as 'Rose Emery'.

Orientale. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23: Very large, imbricated, red. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I. Received from Mr Burnier, Florence, Italy. Larger than average blooms, formed of regularly imbricated petals, rounded in the exterior rows, lanceolate acute towards the centre, all of a uniform cherry-red. Orthographic variant 'Orientalis'.

Orientalis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. Orthographic variant for **Orientale.**

Original La Peppermint. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Synonym for **La Peppermint.**

Origlomana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Oxriglomana.**

Origlomana Superba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Oxriglomana Superba.**

Orihime. (Weaving Princess), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.30, colour photo, p.205, description: Small size, single, white with broad streaks of red and a large, compact stamen column. Leaves broad-lanceolate, wavy at the edge, bright green, apex acuminate, margins finely serrulate. Originated in Yonezawa City, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1972.

Oriole. *(C.japonica),* Galleotti, M. 1852, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique ou Guide des Amateurs et Jardiniers*, vol.10. p.12: Double, pink. Originated in Belgium.

Orito. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.84; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.388. Different reading for **Orido.**

Orizuru. (Folded Paper Crane), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu:* Small size, spiral petals. Originated in Japan.

Orizuru. (Folded Paper Crane), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.30, colour photo, p.205, description: Medium size, red, semi-double with 3 rows of elliptical petals, a small centre of stamens with one or two small, erect petals in a lotus shape. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, margins finely serrulate, apices acuminate. Plant habit bushy. Originated in Tochio City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Orizuru-Niigata'.

Orizuru (Chubu). (Folded Paper Crane). *(C.japonica),* Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.52 with colour photo; English translation p.34. Medium size, pink, tubular to cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, plicate at centre rib, wavy. Upright, tends to grow on multiple stocks. The original tree is growing at a temple in Inazawa City. Collected and named by Ayaon Satô around 1952.

Orizuru (Kansai). (Folded Paper Crane). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.52 with colour photo; English translation p.34. Medium size, brilliant pink semi-double. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance *C.saluenensis* seedling, named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Orizuru-Kantô (Folded Paper Crane from Kantô), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.29, colour photo, p.205 description: Large, semi-double, white finely speckled and streaked crimson, opening bell-shaped with petals reflexed. Central stamen cluster with stamens of unequal length. Leaves mid-green, small, elliptic, apex acute, margins serrulate. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Orlanda. Lunaret, 1879, *Revue Horticole*, p.168. Orthographic error for **Orlando.**

Orlando. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Red. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14. No description. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.7: Imbricated, bright red. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:16: Imbricated. A striking red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Orlanda'.

Ornata. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: Pink waratah. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, 82.128: Leaves medium, horizontal, green; bud large, scales almost black; flower large, broad, double, of a cherry-red, mixed with a delicate violet, well formed having some resemblance to that of Camellia Rosa Sinensis. Synonyms: 'Ornata Coccinea', 'Venusta Coccinia'.

Ornata Coccinea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 955. Synonym for **Ornata.**

Ornata Elegans. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Ornata Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Ornata Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.60. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Ornata M. (*C.japonica*), Shneiderff, Enrico, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Shneiderff.* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ornata T. (*C.japonica*), Shneiderff, Enrico, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel giardino del Sig. Shneiderff.* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ornata Variegata. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.74, 1876-1877, p.32: No description. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.83, 1882-1883, p.93: Attractive, medium sized foliage. crenate. glossed, with a lightly yellowish white, blotched or spotted with diverse shades of green. Flower single red. (Possible synonym for **Benten**).

Ornata Vera. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.97-98: This is the second camellia to carry the name 'Ornata'. The flower is 11 cm across, of dark rose to clear cherry-red. The exterior petals are in a single row, large and overlapping. Those at the centre are gathered in a bunch, forming a globe over 8 cm across and separate from the guard petals. Originated in England.

Orphalia. Fréres Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.37. Orthographic error for **Orsphalii.**

Orphan Nova. da Silva. 1880. *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.16. Orthographic variant for 'Orfeo Nova', synonym for **Orfeo.**

Orphea. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Orfeo.**

Orphee. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.11; Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841. p.2. Orthographic error for **Orfeo.**

Orphèe. Berlèse, 1843. *Iconographie.* pl.271. Orthographic variant for **Orfeo.**

Orpheo. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Orfeo.**

Orpheu Nova. Loureiro Catalogue No.9. 1872-1873. Orthographic error for 'Orfeo Nova', Synonym for **Orfeo.**

Orsolina. Harrison, ed., 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet*, 1846, p.90. Orthographic error for **Orsolini.**

Orsolini. (*C.japonica*), Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841. 7:14. No description. *Floricultural Cabinet*, 1845, p.90: Delicate pink, very large double. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture, de France.* vol.40. p.313: Flower ranunculiforme (formal double), perfect, 10 cm across. of deep orange red with nuances similar to 'Princesse Baciocchi' which it resembles, only without the rays of white. Petals in 7-8 rows, broad, rounded, emarginate, some entire with deep red at the base. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Orsolina'.

Orsonnii. (*C.japonica).* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Orsphalii. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. No description. Orthographic error: 'Orphalia'. (Believed extinct.)

Ortensia Franchetti. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1876. *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* A very large, pink, formal double. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Ortensia Luzzati. Mercatelli Catalogue. 1881. Orthographic error for **Ortensia Luzzatti.**

Ortensia Luzzatti. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:50: Shaped like an immense hundred-petalled rose; splendid pink with unusually large, round petals, lightly notched. Tirocco, 1928, *La Camellia*: Camellia red at the circumference, centre rose, imbricated and cup-shaped. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Ortensia Luzzati', 'Ortenzia Luzzati', 'Ortenzia Luzzati', 'Ortenzia Luzatti', 'Ortensis Luttzati'.

Ortensis Luttzati. Louis Leroy, 1862, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Ortensia Luzzatti.**

Ortenzia Luzatti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1871-1872, 140:368. Orthographic error for **Ortensia Luzzatti.**

Ortenzia Luzzati. van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:173. Orthographic error for **Ortensia Luzzatti.**

Ortenzia Luzzatti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1868. 123:57. Orthographic error for **Ortensia Luzzatti.**

Orthello. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. No description. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.12: Peony form, transparent white, streaked and sprinkled with bright pink. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:20: Soft white, streaked with carmine red, three rows of imbricated petals, centre tufted. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Othello'.

Orton Centerbell. (*C.japonica).* Orton Price List, 1947-1948. No description. Originated in USA.

Orton Number 75. (*C.japonica*), Orton Price List, 1953-1954 as 'Orton No.75'. No description. Originated in USA.

Orton Pink. Orton Price List, 1947-1948. Synonym for **Brooklynia.**

Orton's Pride. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Dixie.**

Ô-sado. (Great Sado Island), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.392, p.159, description, p.255: Large, white, semi-double to incomplete peony form double, 11 cm across with 12 large petals in 2-3 rows, with a centre of large, spreading stamens with some small erect, twisted petals intermingled; anthers pale yellow, filaments creamy. Leaves elliptic, dark green; apex acute, recurved; margins serrulate. Originated in Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.26. Collected, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970. Note: This is part *C.rusticana.*

Ô-sagara. (Big Sagara), (*C.japonica*), Hirayama, Tokuo, (late 17th century), *Chinzu Byôbu'e.* See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.665: Large, dark crimson, cup-shaped single with a spreading stamen cluster and a few, small petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Osage-gami. (Hair Style for Young Girls), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.28, colour photo, p.204, description: Small, bright red, semi-double to open, incomplete, rose form double. The centre consists of a few infertile stamens and small petals. Leaves, yellowish green, elliptic, apex blunt acute, margins serrulate, petioles tomentose. Originated in Kariba-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969.

Ôsaka. (Place Name). (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.3: Large, white, single with a large, central stamen ring and 2-3 erect petals on edge of stamens; opens flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôsaka. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.591: Medium size, white, semi-double with compact stamen column, yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôsaka-daihannya. (Ôsaka Great Demoness), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.589: Medium size, open peony form, white with a pink flush at the base of the petals and fine, crimson striping. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Osakadzuki. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26. Different reading for **Ôsakazuki.**

Osaka-dzuki(2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for the *C.sasanqua* **Ôsakazuki.**

Ôsaka-mikuni. (Ôsaka - Three Provinces), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.572: Small, fuchsine pink, open peony form, incomplete double with white borders and deep crimson streaks. Resembles **Hikarugenji**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôsaka-mokkô. ('Mokkô' from Osaka), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1969, pl.27: Large, single. white with large diameter stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôsaka-shiratama. (Osaka White Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Izu-Ohshima 1980, *Hawaii Botanic Gardens List* as 'Osakashiratama'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Ôsakazuki. (Large Cup), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya, Seigorô. 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1, No.40: Large. semi-double, deep pink with white spots, opening flat with a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.73, p.40.

Ôsakazuki. (Large Cup), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Deep pink. Large. single to semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Different reading: 'Taihai', 'Osakadzuki', 'Ohsakazuki'. Synonyms: 'Daishuhai', 'Ôsaka-dzuki (2)', 'Ôsakazuki'(Edo). Sport: **Taishô-nishiki.**

Ôsakazuki (Edo). Hakoda, 1987, *Tsubaki.* No.26, p.46. Synonym for **Ôsakazuki.**

Ôsakazuki-Kumamoto. (Large Cup from Kumamoto), (*C.sasanqua*), JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46: Medium size, deep red, semi-double. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Ôsakazuki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.233. Synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Osakazuki. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.88. A synonym for **Dewatairin** as 'Daitarin'.

Osake-dzuki. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.70: White and rose-red. Medium formal double. A corruption of the Japanese name 'Ôsakazuki'; however the description does not apply to any of the Japanese cultivars of this name and would seem to have originally been based on erroneous identification, therefore it is let stand to distinguish this particular cultivar.

Ôsaki. (Large Promontory), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.25, colour photo, p.203, description: Medium size, semi-double, soft orchid pink fading almost to white at the centre. Widespread stamens with some white petaloids intermixed. Leaves dull, dark green, obovate to broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, margins shallowly serrate, petioles tomentose. Originated in Minani-uonuma-gun, Niigata Prefecture. Japan with a private family. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967..

Osaraku. (Pleasure of a Long Life), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912. *Chinka Kyôkan:* Very light pink with spreading stamens; large, 9-10 cm across with 6-7 wide, overlapping petals with crinkled edges. 130 stamens, pale yellow anthers, white filaments. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: Adachi, 1960. *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic ...* p.61; Hiratsuka. 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.16; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour.* vol.I. 1972, pl.53, p.299; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû.* pp.28, 204; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.118. Synonym: 'Osoraku'. Note: It is said that the name 'Osoraku' was popular in the Edo era. It means 'perhaps', implying that 'perhaps this is the best camellia'.

Ô-sarasa. (Large Patterned Calico). (*C.japonica*), *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki.* 1830; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. pl.26: Very large, semi-double to rose form double of 4 rows of imbricated petals, white with a close pattern of red stripes and a small, central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Hiratsuka, Taizô, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.124.

Ôsarasa. (Old Man Calico). (*C.japonica).* Shirai-Bunko, 1789. *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* Double, pinkish white with broad red stripes. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See JCS., 1969. *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.25. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Osbernea. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Osburnea.**

Osbornea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue. 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Osburnea**.

Osbornia. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Osburnea.**

Osburnea. (*C.japonica*), Courtois. 1833. *Magazin d'Horticulture.* l(pt.D):316. No description seen. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie.* ed.1. pp.82, 128: Leaves, 8 cm x 3.5 cm. oblong. glossy, flat. acuminate, recurved. serrulate. Flower large. cherry-red, like 'Coniophyllaeflora' . that is. composed of 8 petals in the circumference. many single or petaloid stamens, short, united in a fascicle, striped with pale red and forming a depressed. bowl formed corolla. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Osbornia', 'Osbornea', 'Osbernea', 'Osburnia'.

Osburnia. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Orthographic error for **Osburnea.**

Oscar B. Elmer. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978. p.133, Reg. No.1493: A very large. dark velvet red, semi-double. *C.japonica* seedling of **Dr Burnside** x **Reg Ragland.** Flowers mid-season. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park, California. USA. The 6 year old seedling bloomed in its fourth year. Flower has 40 petals, 20-30 petaloids, yellow anthers. Size is 15 cm across x 7 cm deep. Plant growth is upright. dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm x 10 cm. See colour photo on the front cover, ACS., 1979, *The Camellia Journal.* vol.34, No. 1. Abbreviation: 'Oscar Elmer'. Sport: **Oscar B. Elmer Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Aosika'.

Oscar B. Elmer Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Bob Wine's Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.3 as 'Oscar B. Elmer Var.': A virus variegated form of **Oscar B. Elmer** - Dark velvet red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Oscar Borrini. (*C.japonica).* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: White. formal double. very large. streaked pink and red. Originated in Italy by Borrini. Florence. See colour photo, *International Camellia Journal.* No.20, 1988, between p.48 and 49. Chinese synonym 'Bolini'.

Oscar Elmer. Cannon, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.33. Abbreviation for **Oscar B. Elmer.**

Oscar Ullrich. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Orthographic error for **Oscar Ulrich.**

Oscar Ulrich. (*C.japonica).* Anonymous. 1857, *Giardiniere.* No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.31: Bright violet rose. lighter in the centre with a few white stripes, Imbricated. Originated by Sangalli, Milan. Italy. Orthographic error 'Oscar Ullrich'.

Osceola. (*C.japonica*), Hogg. Thomas, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, vol.4, p.155. No description. Originated by M. Floy, New York. USA. (Believed extinct.)

Ôsezaki. (Place Name). (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka.* p.228. colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, with some fine purple veining, vase-shaped single, of 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves pale green, broad ovate, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Gotô Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Ôshamu. (Magna Siamensis), (*C.japonica*), Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenatatum Exoticarum* as 'Osjam'. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Andoh, 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.28, p.13, as 'Osjam'.

Oshidori-tsubaki. (Mandarin Duck Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS, 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.27, p.14.

Oshima. (Male Island), (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink striped deeper pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Originated in Japan.

Oshima Pink. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1995-1996: Light pink, single, small size. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. A selection from the wild camellias from Ôshima Island, made by Sostoshi Kimura, Hideo Shimizu and Hiroshi Terada, Japan.

Oshima Red. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1995-1996: Rose-red single. Small size flower. Shrub has medium, upright growth. Typical colour and form of **Yabu-tsubaki.** Selected from the wild by Sostoshi Kimura, Hideo Shimizu and Hiroshi Terada from Ôshima Island.

Oshima Variegated. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.58 with colour photo as 'Oshima Var'; Single flower, about 4 cm diameter, colour not given. Leaves medium size, long-elliptic, bordered in light green. Growth dense, spreading and vigorous. Imported from Japan by Nuccio's Nurseries.

Oshima White. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1995-1996: White, single, small size flower that blooms mid-season. A shrub of medium, upright growth. Selected from the wild on Ôshima Island by Sostoshi Kimura, Hideo Shimizu and Hiroshi Terada.

Ôshimanioi. (Ôshima Fragrant), (*C.japonica*), Hagiya, JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki,* No.21, p.4; Hagiya, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.2, p.18 as 'Oshimanioi No.4': No description seen. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Oshimanioi'.

Oshima-sazanka. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6. Japanese common name for *C.biflora* Makino.

Ô-shin. (Yellow Centered), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.115, p.58, description, p.121 as 'Oo-shin': Leaves olive green to green, oblong-elliptic, recurved; venation impressed, 6-7.7 cm long x 2.9-4.8 cm wide; petioles yellowish green, very hairy. Flowers thinly semi-double, widely cup-shaped, 7-10 petals, pink, (Rose-pink 427/2) but deeper pink (Rose-pink 427/1) in the centre, waved and wrinkled. Staminal tube with large anthers and cadmium yellow filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at Shinbô, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, japan.

Oshio. (Place name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls. 346 & 635: Soft pink, softening to petal edge, informal, incomplete double with outer guard petals and a fountain of tall, erect, centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Koshio'. Resembles Hagoromo. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.153.

Ôshiradama. Different reading for **Ô-shiratama.**

Ô-shiragiku. (Large White Chrysanthemum), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #26; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, (Ichijima reprint, 1906): Large, snow-white flower with a red splash. Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large size, white, double, like **Shiragiku.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1979, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33.

Ô-shirahasu. (Large White Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #99; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. (Ichijima reprint, 1906, p.341.): Large, white, semi-double flower with pointed petals. Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large size, white, lotus shape. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27 which reads this as 'Daihakuren'. Different readings: 'Daihakuren', 'Ôhakuren', 'Daibyakuren', 'Taihakuren'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ô-shirakumo. (Large White Cloud), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.668: Large, single, white flushed pink towards the centre with deep pink and crimson stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) There are several cultivars with this name.

Ô-shiratama. (Great White Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* A large, white single flower. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. Originated in Japan. This cultivar name is in Hôrin's Diary, 1642, *Kakumeiki*, and it is illustrated in *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700). Watanabe, 1969, pl.142 as well as Mizuno, 1681. It is not certain if this is identical to the modern cultivar listed below. Different readings: 'Oo-shiratama', 'Oh-shiratama', 'Daishiratama'.

Ô-shiratama. (Great White Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* Colour plates and descriptions are given in: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.50, p.92, as 'Oo-shiratama'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.66, p.59; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.26, description, p.204; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.49; Katei Gahô, ed. 1984, *Chabana Koyomi*, *vol.I. Tsubaki:* Large, white, cup-shaped single of 7 petals, 10 cm across with broad, round, overlapping petals, slightly crinkled on outer half, and a large stamen cylinder with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Synonym: 'Large Shiratama'. Different readings: 'Oo-shiratama', 'Oh-shiratama', 'Daishiratama'.

Ô-shirobotan. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, as 'Ô-shiro-botan'. Orthographic error for **Shiro-ô-botan.**

Ôshiro-tsubaki. (Large White Camellia), (*C.japonica*), *Jikeikyôki*, 1621. Andoh, JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôshô. (Royal Commander), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Semi-double, opening wide, with two tiers of outer petals, white with red streaks. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. (Believed extinct.)

Oshô. (Chief Buddhist Priest), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.421: Small, semi-double, white flushed pink in centre with crimson stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôshô. (Royal Commander), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.262, description, p.263 colour photo, as 'Ousho'; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18: Large size, pink, bowl-shaped, single. Spreading Higo like stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.44 with colour photo; English translation p.28. A chance seedling of **Surusumi.** Leaves broadly elliptic, large. Upright growth. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1972.

Ôshôhai. Different reading for **Daishôhai.**

Oshô-kasuri. (Oshô Variegated), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.156: Medium size, semi-double, white with pink and crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôshôkun. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Kanaoka Camellia Garden, 1966; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.378, p.192, description, p.202 as 'Oo-shôkun': Believed to be a sport of **Shuchûka.** Leaves oblong to narrow-elliptic. Flowers complete formal double, pale pink, scantily striped rosy red (Spinel red 0023/1), petals narrowly obovate, emarginate. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Kanaoka-Chinju-en, Takarazuki-shi, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. 'Ôshôkun was a beautiful, tragic princess of old China. See: pl.403 & p.352, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.26, 203 as 'Osyôkun'; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.391 as 'Oushôkun'. Different readings: 'Ôsyôkun', 'Oo-shôkun', 'Ohshohkun', 'Oushôkun'. Chinese synonym 'Wangzhaojun'.

Ôshû-gasumi. (Mists of Ôshû), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.102: Large, double flower. Corolla wide and variegated in various designs. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ôsyûgasumi', 'Ôshûkasumi'. (Believed extinct.)

Osiride. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bolletino.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Osmanthus. Lammerts, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.5. Synonym for **Xiaoguiye.**

Osmanthus Leaf. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Xiaoguiye.**

Osmanthus Leaf Carmine. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Guiye Yanghong.**

Osmanthus Leaf Crimson. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13. Synonym for **Guiye Taohong.**

Osmanthus Leaf Spinel Pink. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Guiye Taohong.**

Osoman. Try, 1963, RHS., *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.17, p.136. Exhibited by Waterers in class 17 for any semidouble, self coloured variety, not red or white. No description. No valid listing located.

Osomomiji. (Late Maple Leaf), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Large, double, deep red of mounted form. Leaves not dense. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* 2, p.99. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Osoraku. (Perhaps), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Deep pink. Large semi-double with long petals. Originated in Japan. Implies 'perhaps this is the best'. Name sometimes used as a synonym for the higo **Osaraku.**

Osoraku. (Perhaps), (*C.japonica*), *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, 1830. Described only as a single flower. See Hiratsuka, Taizô, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.123. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.301: Large size, semi-double with irregular petals, white with some crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Name sometimes used as a synoym for the higo **Osaraku.**

Osoraku-tsubaki. (Perhaps Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Watanbe, Takeshi, 1977, *Kyôtsubaki*, pp.73, 133. *Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera*, 1981, p.44-45: Very similar, if not the same as **Goshiki-chiritsubaki.** Originated in Japan. In the Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.20 it is stated that this camellia was the favorite of Kobori, Enshû, the Grand Master of the Tea Ceremony. This cultivar name was said to allude to 'Perhaps the Number 1 Camellia'.

Osore. (Fear), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.407: Medium size, semi-double, white with flecks of crimson and stamens in 4-5 fascicles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) There is a possibility that this is a synonym for **Osoraku.**

Osotake. (*C.japonica*), Ackerman, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.113. No description. Originated in Japan. No valid listing located.

Ossolini. (*C.japonica*), von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...*,p.49. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Osterfreude. *(C.japonica), Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia*, Catalogue 2008, p.30 with colour photo. A chance seedling of a Higo parent, first flowered 2003 at 3 years old. A wide open, single flower, 6.5cm diameter, with 8 petals. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. White, with some bright red patches and stripes. Deep green, glossy leaves, 6cm x 3cm, curved and lightly serrated. Main nerves slightly depressed. Average upright growth. Note; Although from a Higo parent, the stamen cluster in the published photo is not widely enough spread for this cultivar to be classified as a Higo.

Osterschnee. *(C.japonica), Das Deutsche Kamelien Buch*, 2014, Lucas Dhaeze-Van Ryssel; A seedling of **Snow Chan**, first flowered 2010. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A white, rose form flower, 8cm diameter, with a few yellow stamens mixed with the central petals and petaloids. Deep green, glossy leaves, 9.5cm x 6cm, main nerves depressed. Strong, upright growth.

Osterstrahlen. *Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia,* Catalogue 2008 p.30 with colour photo. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A chance seedling of a Higo parent, first flowered before 2008. A single flower with wide open form, 7.5cm diameter. Base colour white, but heavily covered with bright red peppering and striping, giving an overall pink to red appearance. Leaves bright deep green, 7cm x 3.5cm, lightly serrated, and main nerves depressed. Vigorous, upright growth. Note; Although from a Higo parent, the stamen cluster in the published photo is not widely enough spread for this cultivar to be classified as a Higo.

Ôsuga. (Place or Personal name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.524, 561, 633, 710: These illustrations all show a medium size, single, white bloom with crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) A possible synonym for **Ôsuka-tsubaki** in Kakumeiki, 1639.

Ôsugi. (Place or Personal name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.201: Medium size, single, white with compact stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôsuka-tsubaki. (Ôsuka Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Monk Hôrin, 1639, *Kakumeiki.* No description. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.47. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Ohsuka', 'Ôsuga-tsubaki'. Synonym: 'Ôsuka' in Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyôkikan.*

Ôsumi. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.7, 699: Large, single with 6 petals, white with a pink blush at the base of the petals. A large diameter, compact, stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôsumi-no-atai. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.394, colour photo and description: Large size, bright crimson, formal double with 5-6 rows of long-ovate, channelled petals, with the row set apart dahlia-like. Leaves light green, obovate, apices long tapered acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Late flowering. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. Ôsumi-no-Atari was a legendary person who lived near Shibushi-shore, Kagoshima Prefecture in ancient times. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.46 with colour photo; English translation p.29. The original trees are growing with private families in Tarumizu City and Kobuku City. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1980. Regarded as being the same variety as **Satsuma-kurenai** from Kurume.

Ôsyôkun. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.78. Different reading for **Ôshôkun.**

Ôsyugasumi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.152 as 'Ô-syu-gasumi'. Different reading for **Ôshû-gasumi.**

Ôta. (Personal Name), *(C.x williamsii*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.134, colour photo and description: Small size, pink, with a purplish cast, wide campanulate single, with 6-7 emarginate, overlapping petals of unequal length, and a centre cylinder of stamens with yellow anthers. Leaves ovate, mid-green, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan as a natural seedling of a *C.x williamsii*. Ôta is the name of the originator. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery.

Otafuku-benten. (Fortune Goddess White Edges Leaves), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5 in the section on margined leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Otahuku-benten'. Synonym: **Tafuku-benten.** Corruption of Japanese name: 'Tahaku-benten'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.168.

Ôtagawa. (Ôta River), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.69, colour photo and description: Medium size, faintest pink, single of 5 ovate, emarginate petals, opening wide cup-shaped with a central column of stamens with yellow filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves glossy, dark green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acuminate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan with a private family. Found and named by Fumio Hironaka, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1972.

Ôtahaku. (Ôta's White), (Higo), *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, 1830, Best white, single flower. See: Hiratsuka, Taizô,1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.11, 123. Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Large, single, white, 7-9 cm across with 7-9 petals and 120 stamens in a circular formation, filaments white. Leaves, medium size, mid-green, oblong-elliptic. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photos and description: Tuyama. 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.136 as 'Ootajiro'. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.30 as 'Oota-haku'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.26, 204. Different readings: 'Oota-haku', 'Ohta-haku', 'Ohta-shiro', Ôtashiro'.

Otahuhu Beauty. (*C.japonica*), Gibbon's Nursery Catalogue, 1904: Rose pink sport of **Aspasia Macarthur**, originated by the nurseryman Lippiatt, Otahuhu, New Zealand. See colour photos: Macoboy, 1980, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.109; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour* vol.II, 1978, pl.122, p.62. Synonyms: 'Aspasia Rosea', 'Duke of York', 'Rich Pink Paeoniaeflora' 'Paeoniaeflora Rosea', 'Gilbeau's Pink', 'Stiles Perfection Pink'(South), 'Pink Aspasia'. Chinese synonym: 'Yanaota'.

Otahuku-benten. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.153. Different reading for **Otafuku-benten.**

Ôtairakaori. Different reading for **Ôdaira-kaori.**

Otakechaya. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18. No description. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.334. English translation p.227. Small to medium, pale pink, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, somewhat large. Upright, vigorous growth. A wild japonica discovered by Satsuki Shinozaki in 1985, named and released by Harumi Tachibana.

Ôtama-tsubaki. (Large Noble Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1969, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.36, p.22: Light pink, double, but the unusually large flower but, of a ball-shape, does not open completely. Such a habit is valued for flower arrangements. Leaf veins are in relief, bushy growth, late blooming. Originated by Ishikawa, Kiyoshi, Tokyo, Japan.

Ôtani-no-magatama. (Otani Jewels), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18: Small size, dark vermilion red, campanulate single. Late blooming. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Possible synonym for 'Lionhead' as 'Shishigashira'.

Ôtani-tô-tsubaki. (Ôtani's Reticulata), (*C.reticulata*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.414, p.210, description, p.212 as 'Ootani-tô-tsubaki': Leaves broadly oblong-elliptic to narrow obovate-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins strongly serrulate, venation impressed. Flowers semidouble to open peony form, bright rose-red. Late flowering. Introduced from China by Dr Tameto Okanishi, Shionogi Pharmaceutical Co., Ôsaka, Japan. Ôtani was a famous Buddhist priest. This cultivar is believed to be the Chinese reticulata **Shizetou.** Different reading: 'Ootani-tô-tsubaki'.

Otara Rose. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata*), Doak, 1958, *South Auckland Camellia Society Bulletin*, (3):11: Medium to large flowers, 11 cm across, bowl shaped, colour phlox-pink shading HCC.625/1 on petal edge to HCC.625/3 at centre. About 20 cupped, obovate petals. Originated by Dr. B. Doak, Papatoetoe, New Zealand from the cross *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes**. Reg. No.4 with the New Zealand Camellia Society. See colour photo, front cover: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1964, vol.III, No.6.

Ôtashiro. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.16 as 'Ohta-shiro'. Different reading for **Ôtahaku.**

Ôteki. Different reading for **Yokobue.**

Otha Shaffer. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov.2000, p.28 with colour photo. A loose peony to double form, orchid to deep pink chance seedling. Flowers have 13 petals and 197 petaloids. The plant has a spreading dense growth and blooms early to late. Originated by Otha Shaffer, Madison, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.5, colour photo p.c12. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 5 cm deep. Light green leaves are 11.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide. Note: The published photo shows an anemone to tight peony flower.

Othello. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Orthello.**

Otobehaku. (Otobe's White), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr,1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18: No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.50 with colour photo; English translation p.32. Small, white, sake cup-shaped single, pinched stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size, almost no serrations. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas in the suburbs of Matsu'e City. Named and released by Shigeaki Takano in 1989.

Ôtôbeni. (Ôtô Red), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18: Very small size, deep red, tubular to campanulate single, Late blooming. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture Japan.

Ô-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Ô-kasuri.**

Otogibanashi. (Fairy Tale), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1982, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.21. p.4. No description. Hagiya, 1984, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.2, p.18. No description seen. Originated in Japan.

Otohime. (Younger Princess), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*: Pink with red graduations. Medium size. Originated in Japan.

Otohime. (Younger Princess), *(C.x vernalis x C.lutchuensis*), Hagiya, 1986, *Studies on Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias*, No.2, p.5, colour pl.6, p.4: A seedling of *C.vernalis* **Umegaka** x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Flower light peach pink, 18-20 petals, semi-double, 5-6 cm across; towards the centre the petals become smaller and more upright, generally of an ovate shape, emarginate, the colour fading towards the petal base. Stamens about 25 scattered, filaments white; fragrant. Flowers in the leaf axils. Leaves small, ovate, venation and serration obscure. Plant habit, spreading, branches slender.

Otohime. (Princess of Legendary Undersea Palace), (Wabisuke), JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellias*, No.27, p.4, colour photo: Small, single of 5 pointed, channelled and reflexed petals, some red, some white or red and white. Short, compact, infertile stamen column with protruding style. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. A virus variegated form of **Mikawa-sukiya.** See colour pl., p.235, Yokayama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*Found and named by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1980.

Otoko-ishi. (Male Stone), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Light pink. Large, semi-double with rounded petals. Originated in Japan.

Otokoyama. (Mount Otoko), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Jisuke, 1933, *Kaboku Toshiteno Chabai no Saibai*, *Jissai Engei*, No.16, p.7; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26 as 'Otoko-yama': Light pink edged deeper pink. Medium size, semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Otome. (Maiden), (*C.rusticana*), Itô, Ihei, (Late 18th century), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki;* Pale cherry pink, formal double, many petals arranged in order, beautiful colour, medium size. See: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, Appendix, p.11. Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*. This flower has many pink petals. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, formal double, pale pink, cup-shaped, blooms mid-winter. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.118 & ibid. 1968, No.7, p.24. Tuyama. 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.174; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.104, p.52, description, p.117: Very common garden camellia, especially in Kantô District. Leaves broadly elliptic, densely branched. Petioles a little hairy. Flowers pink (Rose Madder 23/3), formal double, keeping a bud centre for a considerable period. Size 6-7 cm across with about 60 petals. Flowers mid-season to late. The name 'Otome' has been used in Japan for a group of small to medium sized formal double camellias so that, to prevent ambiguity the names 'Otome-tsubaki' and 'Usu-otome' have been used as synonyms for this cultivar in Japan. It is also said that the name 'Otome' means 'stop' in Japanese, implying that it was too beautiful to sell or give away. Synonyms

include: ‘Pink Perfection’, ‘Frau Minna Seidel’, ‘Lee E. Markley’, ‘Pink Pearl’, ‘Badgen’s Beauty’, ‘Burgdorf Beauty’, ‘Hime-otome’, ‘Momoiro-otome’, ‘Awa-otome’, ‘Virgin’. Also the names ‘Goishi’ and ‘Otome Pink’ have been erroneously applied to this Camellia. See: JCS., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, pl.405, pp.170, 352. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.29, 205 as ‘Otome-tsubaki’; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.390 as ‘Otome-tsubaki’; Katei Gatô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.1, Tsubaki.* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.390 as ‘Otome-tsubaki’; Katei Gatô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.1, Tsubaki.* Amongst its awards are “The William E. Wylam Miniature Award” for 1982 and the “National Hall of Fame Award” for 1978 as ‘Pink Perfection’, and the ‘Award of Merit’ by the RHS, 1950 as ‘Pink Pearl’. Chinese synonyms: ‘Fenshi Shimei’, ‘Kwongtungfen’, ‘Kwangtongfen’, ‘Quangchoufen’, ‘Xiaotaohong’, ‘Yuchun’. Note; *Chinese Camellia Culture* 2003, p.216, and *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.190, state that cultivar traces back to the Ming Dynasty.

Otome. (Maiden), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, Eikichi, 1960, *Sasanqua no Daihyôhinshu no Kaisetsu.* Hakoda, JCS., 1098, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49; Different reading for **Otome-sazanka.**

Otome-hi. Saitama Engei, 1920-1921. Synonym for ‘Beni-otome’.

Otome-no-inori. (Maiden’s Prayer), (Wabisuke), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.18: Very small size, crimson, tubular single with infertile stamens. Blooms early to late. Originated in Gotô Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.50 with colour photo; English translation p.32. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, gently wavy. Selected at a wild camellia forest in Tamanoura Town. Found by Tetsutoshi Fujiwara in 1982, named and released by Tomoichi Fujita.

Otome Pink. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. This is an ambiguous name that has been erroneously applied to **Otome** as well as to **Otome-shibori** and its pink sport. Synonyms are ‘Otome Rose’, ‘Otome Rosea’, ‘Bleichroeder Pink’, ‘Pink Bleichroeder’, ‘Baronne de Bleichroeder Pink’, ‘Huntington Pink’, ‘Anne Galli’ and, ‘Casablanca’. Because of the confusion all these other names are rejected in favour of **Casablanca.**

Otome Red. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* This name has been used as a synonym for **Cheerful** and **Shusu-gasane** as ‘Monjusu Red’.

Otome Rose. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947-1948. Synonym for **Casablanca** as ‘Otome Pink’.

Otome Rosea. Griffith, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.5. Synonym for **Casablanca** as ‘Otome Pink’.

Otome Rosea Variegated. (*C.japonica*), James Rare Plant Nursery California Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.10: A virus variegated form of **Casablanca** as ‘Otome Rosea’- Soft rose pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Otome-sazanka. (Maiden Sasanqua), (*C.sasanqua*), Yamato Nô-en, 1956, *Shinshubyô:* ‘Pink’. Satomi, Eikichi, 1960, *Sazanka no Daihyô Hinshu Kaisetsu Engei Techô* No.10; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.410, p.208, description, p.211: Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, apex obtuse, margins crenate; petioles very hairy. Flowers double, 20-30 petals, pale pink, short, emarginate, inner petals incurving, 6-7 cm across. Flowers early. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. See pl.527, p.385, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972 for colour photo. Abbreviation: ‘Otome’. Chinese synonym: ‘Yinü’. Synonyms: Shôwa-otome’, ‘Momo-otome’, ‘Usu-otome’.

Otome-shibori. (‘Otome’ variegated), (*C.japonica*), Yokohama Gardener’s Association Catalogue, 1891, p.8: Pink ground with carmine stripes, 8-10 cm across. Medium size, rose form double. Mid-season blooming. Slow, compact growth. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: ‘Baronne de Bleichroeder’(United States), ‘Bleichroeder’, ‘Otome Variegated’. Sports: **Mother of Pearl,**

Otome White, Casablanca, Sweetheart. See colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.109. Note: **Shibori-otome** is a different cultivar.

Otomeshiro. Saitama Engei, 1920-1921. Different reading for 'Shiro-otome' (**Haku-otome**).

Otome-tsubaki. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.11. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.395; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû;* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.390. All these modem Japanese bibliographies use 'Otome-tsubaki' for **Otome.**

Otome Variegated. Domoto Nursery Price List, 1932. Synonym for **Otome-shibori.**

Otome White. (*C.japonica*), Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1935. A self white sport of **Otome-shibori** as 'Huntington'. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: A full double flower, pure white. When fully open shows some stamens, rose-bud formation while opening. Mid-season blooming. Slow, bushy growth. Synonyms: 'Mrs Helen Reynolds', 'Mrs Helen W. Reynolds', 'White Otome', 'White Bleichroeder', 'Bleichroeder White', 'Virgin White'. See Hertrich, 1964, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.273.

Otome-yuri. (Maiden's Lily). (C.japonica), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.220 with colour photo; Small single, pink shading to white, with long, narrow petals, trumpet to almost closed form. Tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves lanceolate, medium size. Spreading growth. A descendant of a 'Kujaku-tsubaki' **(Hakuhan-kujaku)** crossing, originated and named by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan. Released in 2003.

Ôtomo-sazanka. (Ôtomo's Sasanqua). *(C.hiemalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.294 with colour photo; English translation p.206. Small, peach red, single to semi-double with raised petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Spreading, vigorous growth, dense branches. A very popular variety selected by Sachiro Ôtomo, considered to be a natural seedling of a *C.hiemalis* variety. From Aichi Prefecture.

Otonashi. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #58; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306 (Ichijima reprint, 1906, p.338); Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* see: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.25: Medium large flower with 4 rows of petals; white with red splashes, sometimes totally pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôtori.(Great Phoenix), (*C.japonica*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.10: Pink blotched white, medium, cup-shaped single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Japan.

Ôtori.(Great Phoenix), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.85, colour photo and description: Dark red, semi-double, 10 cm across, with 15-18 petals in 2-3 rows, reflexed when fully open. Central stamens, yellow anthers, pinkish filaments. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.27, 204. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.47 with colour photo; English translation p.30. Upright, vigorous growth. The original tree survives in Seki City. Named and released by Minoru Satô.

Otori. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.61, erroneously as listed in Itô, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.*

Otoriyama. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.61, erroneously as listed in Itô, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.*

Otowayama. (Otowa Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #149; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. (Ichijima reprint, 1906, p.337): Medium size, semi-double, variegated red and white in various designs. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Otowayama. (Otowa Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Light pink, with red blotches, formal double. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.120. Possibly the same as above cultivar. (Believed extinct.)

Otowa. (Place Name), *(C.x vernalis*), Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society of Horticultural Science* 55(2):208: A pentaploid cultivar of *C.vernalis:* Small size, red, single. See JCS.,1987, *Tsubaki*, p.50. Originated in Japan.

Ôtsu. (Place name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.596: Small, semi-double, white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ôtsumajiro. Different reading for **Ôtsumashiro.**

Ôtsumashiro. (Large White Petal Margin), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Pale pink spotted with red. Double. Different readings: 'Ohtsumajiro', 'Ôtsumajiro'. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.)

Ôtsutôan. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Hirayama, Toku'o, (Late 17th century), *Chinzu Byôbu;* Watanabe, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. No description seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ottavia Rossi. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for 'Principessa Colonna' (**Giovannina Massani**).

Otto Hopfer. (*C.reticulata x C.japonica*), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.158: Light red. Large to very large, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica* 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**), originated by D. Hopfer, San Francisco, California, USA. See colour photo, p.162, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Orthographic error: 'Otto Hopper'. Sport: **Otto Hopfer Variegated.** Abbreviation: 'Hopfer'. Chinese synonym 'Da Aotuo'.

Otto Hopfer Variegated. (*C.reticulata x C.japonica*), Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4, p.21 as 'Otto Hopfer Var'. The virus variegated form of **Otto Hopfer** - Light red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Otto Hopper. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1979-1980. Orthographic error for **Otto Hopfer.**

Ottoiana. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10.: Glossy cerise red with superb central cluster. Originated in Belgium.

Ottolana. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.20. Orthographic error for **Contessa Ottolini.**

Ottolini. *I Giardini, giornale d'Orticultura*, 1855. Abbreviation for **Contessa Ottolini.**

Otto Mane. (*C.japonica*), Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ottonii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata.**

Ottonia. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Ottonii', synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata.**

Ottonis. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.10. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ccc. Orthographic error for 'Ottonii', synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata.**

Oubodima. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Optima**.

Ô-uchikagami. (Ôuchi Mirror), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1, No.10: Large, white, single opening flat with a broad stamen cyclinder with golden anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) 'Ôuchi' means the inside of the palace and is also a personal name. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.20.

Ô-uchizome. (Ôuchi Dyed), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Peach pink, rose form double with 4-5 rows of petals. Medium size. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.25. (Believed extinct.)

Oudianina. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Oudiniana.**

Oudii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Orthographic error for **Oudiniana.**

Oudiniana. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.11. No description. *Catalogue de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de la Belgique*, 1842, p.23. No description. Burnier Catalogue Supplement, 1842-1843: Large, scarlet, formal double. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.11: Form of **Imbricata** but more double, deep cherry-red. Orthographic errors: 'Oudii', 'Oudinii', 'Oudianina'. Originated in France by M. Tourres.

Oudinii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7..Orthographic error for **Oudiniana.**

Oudissima. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Ouhate. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.455, p.63. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Bob Ehrhart.**

Ouida Maffett. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large, incomplete double, 9-10 cm across, light red with blue tinge. Similar to **Enrico Bettoni** in formation and size. Filaments and anthers yellow. Buds medium to large, elongated, green. Leaves medium dark green, broad-obovate, 8 cm long x 7 cm wide, apex short acute, venation raised, margins serrulate. Originated in USA by D.S. McCarthy, Florence, South Carolina from seed of a single red. First bloomed 1949.

Ouiji. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947-1949. Corruption of the. Japanese name **Ô-niji.**

Oujindi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Diddy's Pink Organdie.**

Oukan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.274. Different reading for **Ôkan.**

Oumihaku. (Oumi's Sea), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.46, colour photo and p.48, description: Small size, white, single, opening cup-shaped, with 5 irregular shaped, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with pale yellow filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves small, variable from narrow-elliptic to broad-ovate, dark green. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Oumihime. (Oumi's Princess), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.185, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, vase-shaped single, with 6 broad, rounded, over-lapping petals and a central stamen cylinder, with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves yellowish green, broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.335. English translation p.227. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1979.

Ou-no-sato. (Place Name), *(C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.91, colour photo and description: Medium size, soft pink, fading to the centre, wide, cup-shaped single of 6 broad, overlapping, emarginate petals with a central column of yellow stamens. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Shunshokô.** 'Ou' is a place name in Shimane Prefecture. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.44 with colour photo; English translation p.28. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1975.

Ou-no-shirayuri. (White Lily of Ou), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.22, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, vase-shaped single with petal apices rather pointed, due to incurved lateral margins. A central stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, deep green, apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season. Plant habit pendant. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.335 with black and white photo; English translation p.227. Named and released by Yoshi'e Oshida in 1980.

Our Age. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues:* 'White'. Originated in USA.

Our Betty. *(C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1703: A medium to large, light pink, tulip form chance *C.saluenensis* hybrid seedling. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Kramer Bros Nursery, Uplands, California. The blooms have two distinct rows of long, slim petals. Sport: **Our Betty Variegated.**

Our Betty Variegated. *(C.x williamsii*), Camellia Haven Nursery Catalogue, 1988: Two hose-in-hose rows of long, tubular petals. Pink splashed with white. Very free flowering. Quick, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. A virus variegated form of **Our Betty.** Originated in New Zealand. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Dabeidi'.

Our Bill. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2623. A chance seedling which first flowered in 2000. Originated by Dr Howard Smith, Gainesville, Fla., USA. The white blush, semi-double flower is 11.5 cm across, with 22 petals and yellow anthers. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.94, colour photo p.c3. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Our Granddaughters. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2005, No.167, p.17, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.559. Originated by Colleen Sherrington, Balwyn North, Vic, Australia. A cross between a wild form of *C.reticulata* as seed parent x an unnamed seedling (**Suzanne Withers** x *C.nitidissima*) as pollen parent. First flowered in 2000. A raspberry pink, semi-double flower of 17-20 petals shading to a deeper colour on the petal edges (RHS.CC.57D to 57B), and 15 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers freely over a long season on an open growing, upright plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, ovate, acute base, mucronate apex, serrate margins, 10 cm long x 7 cm wide. Glowing unusual colour, robust petal and long-lasting flower.

Our Julia. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.12. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.104: Deep pink. Large, semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA

Our Kerry. (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1646: A very large, deep pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* (Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 10-15 petals, yellow anthers and pinkish filaments. Petals are veined deep red with heavy texture. Plant

growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green, heavy-leathery, deep veined leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1983, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.1.

Our Kim. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1996, No.139, p.10, Reg. No.480. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. Across between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers** as seed parent x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel,** which first flowered 1994. An informal double flower of 38 petals, pink to neyron rose in colour, RHS.CC55B, fading to 55C at the base of the petals, 12 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep. Free flowering mid-season on a rapid growing, upright, open plant. Leaves olive green, glossy, keeled, elliptic, acuminate apex, serrate margins, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Petals folded flat, filaments in groups. Very floriferous and attractive new colour.

Our Linda. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.110, Reg. No.1534: A medium size, rosepink, rose form double chance *C.sasanqua* seedling, early blooming. Originated in USA by Lester O. Wood, Virginia Beach, Virginia. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1971 Flower has 23 petals, 3-5 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments, 8 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 5.5 cm x 2.6 cm.

Our Melissa. *(C.pitardii* hyb.), ACRS., 1986, *Camellia News*, No.99, p.22, Reg. No.342: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* seedling that first flowered in 1984. A rapid growing plant of a weeping habit, producing an anemone form flower, 5 cm across (MHB. 13A2, Colour Chart). Leaves olive green, matt surface, apex acute, margins serrulate, 6 cm x 3 cm. See colour photo, back cover of *Camellia News*, No.99.

Our Nancy. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2000, p.29 with colour photo. A semi-double white chance seedling with occasional light pink stripes. Heavy petal texture. The plant has an upright, dense growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Dr Howard Smith, Gainesville, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.6, colour photo p.c13. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Flower has 9 petals, 10 petaloids, and yellow anthers. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep.

Our Number 7. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as 'Our No.7': A fluffy peony form, medium sized bloom. Soft pink with dull green foliage. Late flowering, Slow, bushy growth. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Our Number 156. (*C.japonica*), Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1938 as 'Our No.156': An immense, loose peony form flower of deep red. Fast, tall growth with large, dull green foliage. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Florida.

Our Selection. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1984, *Camellias News*, No.91, p.22, Reg No. 321: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from a seedling of 'Lion Head', (**Shizetou**) that first flowered 1981. The 14 cm across, dark pink to red, informal double flowers open in mid-season. The upright, open plant has dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5.2 cm, prominently veined, apex acute, base cuneate, margins serrulate.

Ourika. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1944-1845, Catalogue, p.28, as 'Ourica'. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Small formal double flower, dark carmine, some petals traversed by a ribbon of pure white. Originated in Italy by Freppa.

Ourselli. (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Oursellii'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Oursellii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Ourselli.**

Oushô. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.262, description, p.263, colour photo. Different reading for **Ôsho.**

Oushôkun. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.391, colour photo and description: Different reading for **Ôshôkun.**

Ô-usuiro. (Large Pale Colour), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Large, light pink with thick petals. Thought to be synonymous with **Hiroshima-sôzen-usuiro** in *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700). (Believed extinct.)

Outland Piper. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: Large, deep pink, rose form double, seedling of **Galilee**. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Ô-utsubo. (Large Moray), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, according to Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.152. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Ouwen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Owen Henry.**

Ovate Leaf Pink. Dryden, 1982, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.1, p.17. Western synonym for **Luanye Yinhong.**

Ovate Leaf Spinel Pink. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Luanye Yinhong.**

Ovation. *(C.reticulata* hybrid) C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2007, No.173, p.6, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 571. Originated by Norm Prentice, and registered by Judy Prentice, Garfield, Vic, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Ovation.** First flowered in 2000. A large, semi-double, mauve pink (RHS.CC. 75C) flower, 15 cm across x 4 cm deep. Flowers mid-season on a bushy upright, rapid growing plant. Leaves dark green, lanceolate to oblanceolate, flat with a slight curl, 11 cm x 5 cm. Flowers fall whole.

Over Novarro. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Silvery light pink. Large semi-double to rose form. Strong well-branched growth. Flowers midseason. [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Forty-Niner**) x **Coral Delight**]. Originated in 2009 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Overlook. (*C.japonica*), *Garden Gateways*, vol.7, 1955, p.26. No description. Originated in USA.

Overlook Number 12. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'Overlook No.12'. Synonym for **Imura.**

Overlook Number 17. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'Overlook No.17. Synonym for **Mrs K. Sawada.**

Overlook Number 119. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'Overlook No.119'. Synonym for **Sarasa.**

Overlook Number 172. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*, as 'Overlook No.172'. Synonym for **Lurie's Favorite.**

Overlook White. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.228, Reg. No.580: A 13 year old chance seedling of **White Empress** that first bloomed 1953. Originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is dense and upright with medium size, thick, glossy, dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers, 12.5-13 cm across x 5.5 cm. deep are white with 20-21 petals and a few petaloids. Flowers mid-season.

Overture. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.36, Reg. No.150: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia from a seedling of 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). First flowered 1968. The plant has upright, dense, vigorous growth. Flowers very large, 15 cm across - bright red with luminous overtones. The leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm, are dark olive green,

elliptic, acuminate and sharply serrate. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.162; Front cover. 1983, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIII, No.4. Chinese synonym: 'Qianzouqu'.

Owari. (Old name for Aichi Prefecture), (*C.japonica).* Hirayama, Tokuo, (Late 17th century), *Tsubaki Byobu.* See: Watanabe, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2. p.48. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Owarichiri. (Scattered Owari), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* This flower has many slender, narrow, pink petals which taper off to a point. Originated in Japan. JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki.* No.20. p.119. (Believed extinct.)

Owaridairin. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1. p.62. Different reading for **Owaritairin.**

Owaritairin. (Large flower from Owari), (*C.japonica*), Itô. Ihei. 1695. *Kadan Chikinshô*, #207; Yashiro. 1841. *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.306, (Ichijima reprint, 1906), p.342. A large. red, double flower. Different reading: 'Owaridairin'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Owarifuji. (Fuji in Owari), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* p.67 colour photo and description: Small. single, campanulate with 6 emarginate petals, soft pink, white at the base, with a compact stamen cylinder; anthers yellow, filaments creamy. Flowers mid-season. Leaves lanceolate. dark green, venation prominent, apex acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. See p.205, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû;* Colour pl.306, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated and released by Yoshiyasu Wakayama in 1974. Resembles **Kayoiji.**

Owarigoshiki-tsubaki. Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* p.25. Synonym for **Chûbu-goshiki-tsubaki.**

Owari-no-sato. (Owari Hamlet), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.30, colour photo, p.205, description: Small, soft pink, campanulate single, about 3.5 cm across, with a small stamen column. Leaves shining, strong green, elliptical, apex acuminate, margins finely, shallowly serrulate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Named and released by Fumio Naitô in 1973.

Owari-otome. (Owari Maiden), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.30, colour photo, p.205, description: Large size, white, formal double with rounded petals with a creamy tint at the base. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Sport of **Hakuhô.**

Owarisangai. (Three layered Camellia from Owari), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14. (Believed extinct.)

Owari-tsubaki. (Owari Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*; Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki*, describe as a synonym for **Oborozuki**. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki.* No.25, p.14 & Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, pp.94, 95. (Believed extinct.)

Owari-wabisuke. (Owari Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.462, p.187, description, p.362: Pink to light red, very small, campanulate single with small abortive stamen cluster. Leaves, strong, glossy green, obovate to broad-obovate, apex shortly acuminate, margins finely serrulate. Originated near Kiso river bank in Chûbu, Japan. Resembles **Kanzaki-awa-wabisuke** and **Beni-wabisuke**. See colour photos and descriptions: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.44; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.30, 205. Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol.1, Tsubaki*, p.55; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.147; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.13-16, for colour photo, botanical drawings and description. Found by Shinichi Asai, released in 1971.

Owari-yobukodori. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.231. Synonym for **Chûbu-yobukodori.**

Owen Henry. (*C.japonica*), Novak, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.4, p.22: Sport of **Sunset Glory.** Light orchid pink with strawberry undertone. Large, 13 cm across. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by H. Short, Ramona, California. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1966, *The Camellia Review*, vol.27, No.4. Chinese synonym 'Ouwen'.

Owl Eyes. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, pp.9, 11. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Owl Face. McIlhenny, 1937, 600 *Varieties of Camellia.* p.10. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Oxblood. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. Originated in USA.

Oxford. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Oxiglomana. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Oxriglomana.**

Oxoniensis. (*C.japonica*), Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.53. No description. Burdin Catalogue, 1834, p.16. No description. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler*, pl.43, as Camellia J.W. Oxonensis: Without doubt the most beautiful of the pink camellias. They are 10 cm across and form a full crown. The outside petals, usually numbering 24, are regularly arranged, forming 4 crowns, heart-shaped, recurved and contracted. The centre petals are irregular, spotted with rose and white. There are 2 or 3 stigma and a large number of stamens, but others are changed to petals (petaloids) of diverse, irregular form of a pale pink tint and striped white. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.82, 128: Leaves round-ovate, apex acuminate, margins serrate; flowers large, 10 cm across, double, of an intense rose; exterior petals arranged around and towards the centre, recurved and narrowed towards the base, regularly inserted in a vase-form; those of the centre small, straight and irregularly marked with rose and white. Stamens and pistil apparent, with some petaloids. Synonyms: 'Mutabilis Maculata Exonii', 'Oxoniensis de Knight', 'Oxoniensis Vera'. A sport of 'Variegata Plena' (**Variegata**) according to Berlèse, 1841. *Iconographie*, pl.20.

Oxoniensis de Knight. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Oxoniensis.**

Oxoniensis Vera. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.10. Synonym for **Oxoniensis**.

Oxriglomana. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.210: Flowers of over 9 cm across, full, deep rose punctuated and striped with red; petals numerous, large, rounded, scalloped at the apex and well imbricated from the exterior to the centre in the form of 'Imbricata'. Originated in Germany. Orthographic errors: 'Oxiglomania', 'Origlomana', 'Onriglomana'.

Oxriglomania Superba. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2: Striped.. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.135, 230: Leaves large, long, venation prominent, of an obscure green; flower 8 cm across, deep, brilliant rose with multiple stripes of clear, shining cherry-red; petals in 6-7 rows, rounded, little scalloped, tight packed, regularly imbricated from the circumference to the centre; somewhat resembling **Sweetii Vera.** Introduced in France by Cachet, Angers. Orthographic errors: 'Oxriglomaua Super', 'Oxriglomana Superba', 'Oxryglomana Superba', 'Oxyglomana Superba', 'Onriglomana Superba', 'Oxriglomaria Superba', 'Oxriglomma Superba'. See colour pl.54, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie.* Originated in Germany, may be the same cultivar as **Oxriglomana.**

Oxriglomaua Super. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Orthographic error for **Oxriglomana Superba.**

Oxriglomma Superba. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.155. Orthographic error for **Oxriglomana Superba.**

Oxryglomana Superba. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for **Oxriglomana Superba.**

Oxyglomana Superba. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* 1852. Orthographic error for **Oxriglomana Superba.**

Oyabe. (Place Name), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.167 colour photo and description: Small size, red, slightly saucer-shaped single, with 5-6 oval, emarginate, overlapping, reflexed petals with a central column of stamens with creamy filaments, joined for the lower half and yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, and serrulate margins, petioles tomentose. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Fukumitsu-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Found by Ryûichi Tsuchiya in 1960s, named by Kakeo Ogawa.

Ôyama. *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, 1830. Synonym for **Kumagaya.** See: Hiratsuka, Taizô, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.125.

Ôyamahaku. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13 as 'Ohyama-haku'. Different reading for **Taisanhaku** in Kajitsu'en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan.*

Ôyamajiro. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.21, as 'Ohyama-jiro'. Different reading for **Taisanhaku.**

Ôyamashiro. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32. Different reading for **Taisanhaku.** Different readings: 'Ohyama-jiro', 'Ohyama-haku', 'Ôyamajiro', 'Ôyamahaku'.

Ôyamashiro. Different reading for **Daisenhaku.**

Oyler's Carolynmarie Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2788; Originated by Donald R. Oyler, Mobile, Ala., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.79 with colour photo; A 15 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 2002. Slow, upright, open growth. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 5.7 cm. Medium size flower is 9 to 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, semi-double form 21 to 24 petals, and 16 petaloids among the gold anthers. A true red, with white splotches. Flowers midseason.

Oyler's Christina Marie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2789; Originated by Donald R. Oyler, Mobile, Ala, USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.80 with colour photo; A 30 year old chance seedling, first flowered in 1987. Plant is upright and has average growth. Dark green leaves are 10.3 cm x 5 cm. Medium size, white, formal double flower is 8.2 to 9 cm diameter x 2.5 to 3.2 cm deep, with 73 petals, mainly incurving. Flowers midseason.

Oyler's Rachel Marie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No. 2790; Originated by Donald R. Oyler, Mobile, Ala., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.90 with colour photo; A 30 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1987 Upright, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 4.8 cm. Medium size, semi-double flower is 7.5 to 9 cm diameter. Light pink, with deeper pink on the petal undersides. Gold anthers. 21 to 24 petals. Flowers early to midseason.

Ôyodo. (Place), (*C.sasanqua*), Murayama, Takeshi, Dec. 1971, *Garden Life*, as an ancient cultivar name with no details. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Oza Shirah. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No. 2644. A sport of **Borom's Gem,** first observed in 1997, and propagated in 1999 by Shirah's Camellia Nursery, Lakeland, Fla, USA. The 12.7 cm diameter, semi-double flower is light pink, feathering to white at the edges. Heavy petal texture. Anthers and filaments golden

yellow. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.45 colour photo p.C7. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5 cm.

Ozackia. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2: Red.

Ôzeki. (2nd Rank Sumo Wrestler), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1959, *Chinkashû.* Description not seen. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.117 as 'Oozeki'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias of Japan*, 1972, vol.I, p.363: Medium size, single to semi-double, dark red with irregular stamen cluster, broken by the odd, small erect petal and a few petaloids. Petals are rounded and concave. Blooms mid-season. Leaves, medium sized, long-ovate to ovate, apex acuminate, margins sharply serrate. See colour photo and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.26, 204; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.80. Resembles **Shûhô-karako.** A seedling of **Arajishi** originated by Minagawa, Jisuke, Kantô area, Japan. Different readings: 'Oozeki', 'Ohzeki'.

Ozeki. (Small Barrier), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19: Very small size, vivid red, tubular to campanulate single. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Ozeki (Higo). Stone, Vi., 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.20. Synonym for **Higo-ôzeki.**

Ozonran. RHS., 1955, *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.9, p.78. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kokinran.**

Ô-zora. (Vault of Heaven), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Blush pink, medium. Hiratsuka, Taizô, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.12, 17. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.114, p.57, description, p.121 as 'Oo-zora': Higo Camellia, pink (Rose Madder 23/3). Leaves ovoid-elliptic to broadly elliptic, rounded at the base; petioles glabrous; petals about 6, incurved and strongly wavy. Staminal tube very broad with stamens in a circle. About 8 cm across with 120 stamens with white filaments. Colour photos and descriptions, see: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic* .... p.65; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.26, 204. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Ozorah'. Different reading: 'Oo-zora', 'Oh-zora'. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Ô-zora. (Vault of Heaven), (*C.sasanqua*), Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite*, *Dantairin;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13 as 'Oh-zora': White shaded deeper pink at edge. A large, single Higo type sasanqua that originated in Kumamoto, Japan. Different readings: 'Oo-zora', 'Oh-zora'.

Ozorah. Lock, 1982-1983, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.77. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ô-zora.**

Ôzu-amagashita. (Amagashita from Ôzu), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.239, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red with clear white blotches, wide campanulate single with 6 notched, reflexed petals and a central stamen column with whitish filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, elliptic, recurved, apices acute. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Amagashita.**

Ôzu-kochô. (Ôzu Butterfly). (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.23, p.37, colour photo, p.36: The flower has cloudy white variegation over a dark red background; a small, campanulate bloom with a compact stamen cylinder. Blooms mid-season. Leaves small, long-ovate, apices acuminate, recurved. Originated in Ôzu, Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Ôzu-yabu. (Ôzu Bush Camellia), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19. No description. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.46 with colour photo; English translation p.29. Small, white, occasionally red

splashes and stripes on pink ground, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright to spreading growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Yawatahama City. Named by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1984.

P.

P. Aldobrandini. *The Floral Magazine,* 1865. Abbreviation for **Principessa Aldobrandini.**

P. Brooks. Abbott's Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Abbreviation of **Priscilla Brooks,** synonym 'Magnolia Queen'.

P. Cazzaniga. (*C.japonica*), *Il Giardiniere,* 1883. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

P. Maggi. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1987-1988. Abbreviation for **Paolina Maggi.**

P. Smith. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1973-1964, p.12. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Pa Ch'ung Mei. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for 'Baichongmei'.

Pace. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia, essais sur 1'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement,* p.36. Abbreviation for **La Pace.**

Pacific Beauty. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.27, Reg. No.263: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, NZ. Its is a 12 year old seedling of *C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty** x *C.x williamsii* **Elsie Jury.** Leaves are light green, averaging 7 cm x 3 cm. The flowers are large size, rose form to formal double, 11-12 cm across x 5 cm deep with 55-60 petals. Some flowers have a few petaloids, up to 15-20 in number, and sometimes there are a few stamens with lemon coloured filaments and creamy yellow anthers. The mid-pink (RHS.CC.55B-C) blooms appear mid-season, paling with age and sometimes show a symmetrical star form.

Pacific Coral. SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Coral pink, small peony form. Slow, upright, very compact growth. Flowers early to midseason. {[(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown) x (**Buddha** x **Tiny Princess**)] x (**Buddha** x **Forty-Niner**)}. Originated in 2009 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Pacific Star. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 3.8 cm diameter, single, medium pink flower with star shaped petals. Often without central stamens. Plant resembles a dwarf peach. Flowers mid-season. A cross of 'Crimson Robe' **(Dataohong)** x *C.fraterna* either open pollinated or selfed. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW9103).

Paço de Santo Antonio. (*C.japonica*), Camillo Aureliano 1881, *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica*, 12:183-184: This camellia has the shape of a large rose, notched and imbricated, with petals of a bright cherry colour. The smaller petals near the centre are a light rose with a tendency to light purple close to the centre. The leaves are long, light green and very acuminate. Its properties can be compared with **Regina dei Giganti.** Originated in Portugal by Joaquim Albino Dias de Castro and given the name of his wife. Originated in Portugal.

Pacquetti. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paddy's Perfumed. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.314. Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. It is a seedling of *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari** x *C.hybrid* **Esme Spence**. It has a spreading, open growth of medium rate with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. The pink (RHS.CC.52B-D), anemone form blooms are 8 cm across x 3 cm deep with 14 petals and 12 petaloids. The stamens are made up of parchment coloured filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season. Fragrant.

Padeira d'Aljubarrota. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No. 1 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Peony form, (similar to **Pompone**), pale rose colour, very full.. Originated in Portugal.

Padre Malhão. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Formal double. Pale rose with stripes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Padre Manoel dos Santos. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873: Formal double, dark red with streaks of white. Originated in Portugal.

Padrona (La). de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.130. Synonym for **La Padrona.**

Paeniflora Alba. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896-1897. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Paeonaeflora. *Loddiges Botanical Cabinet*, 1818. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeone Fl. Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Plena', synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoneaeflora. W. Rollisson & Sons, 1846, Catalogue, No.1. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoneflora Atrorubens. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Atrorubens', synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Paeonia Arborea. (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illustr.], pp.143, 35: Petals white with a few longitudinal bands of red; the interior almost waratah-like with bright rose towards the petals bases, outer petals, 6-9, disposed in 2-3 rows and separate from the waratah centre similar to 'Waratah Striata'. Originated in France. Orthographic variant: 'Paeoniae Arborea'. Probably a synonym for **Pompone.**

Paeonia Arboria Rosea. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.86. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeonia Coccinea. (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Cataloge, No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873p.46: as 'Poeonia Coccinea'. A vivid vermilion peony form. Synonym 'Poeonia Coccinea (Fiaes)'. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes.

Paeonia Mouton Banksii. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1836. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Paeonia Mouton Rosea. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.* 7:528. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeonia Rosea Portuensis. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46 as 'Poeonia Rosea Portuensis': A vivid red, peony form. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variants: 'Peonia Rosea Portuensis', 'Poeonia Rosea Portuensis'.

Paeonia Rubra Portuensis. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Louriero Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46 as 'Poeonia Rubra Portuensis': Vivid cherry, peony form. Orthographic variants; 'Peonia Rubra Portuensis', Poeonia Rubra Portuensis' Originated in Portugal.

Paeoneflora. Mertens & Fontaine, 1847, pp.77, 81, 83. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoneflora Atrorubens. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Ridolfi, 1848, Catalogo delle Piante, p.8. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Atrorubens.**

Paeoniae Florae. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.144. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniaeflora. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.68. Pseudonym for **Aspasia Macarthur** in the USA only.

Paeoniaeflora. Harrison, ed., 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet,* p.99. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniaeflora Alba. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.29. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Paeoniaeflora Carnea. Costa 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.14. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Carnea', synonym for **Pompone.**

Paeoniaeflora Diversiflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.179. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Diversiflora', synonym for **Pompone.**

Paeoniaeflora Flesh Pink. Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1953. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Paeoniaeflora Grandiflora. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.105. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Grandiflora.**

Paeoniaeflora Grandiflora Nova. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie.* Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Grandiflora Nova.**

Paeoniaeflora Imperalis Punctata. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.98. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Imperalis Punctata'. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Paeiniaeflora Intermedia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1973, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.1 77. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Intermedia.**

Paeoniaeflora Flore Pleno. Anonymous, 1830, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 7:416417. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Flore Pleno', synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniaeflora Monstre. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist -Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.177. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Monstrosa.**

Paeoniaeflora Monstrosa. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.50. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.177. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Monstrosa.**

Paeoniaeflora Pallida. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.21. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Paeoniaeflora Pallida Improved. Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, 1945, Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Pallida. Improved'. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Paeoniaeflora Pallida Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.177. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Pallida Nova.**

Paeoniaeflora Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.177. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Pink', synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Paeoniaeflora Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.177. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Red', synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Paeoniaeflora Rosea. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias...,* pl.19. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Rosea', synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniaeflora Rosea. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.68. Pseudonym for **Otahuhu Beauty** in USA only.

Paeoniaeflora Rosea Amplissima. Costa 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.15. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Rosea Amplissima', synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniaeflora Rosea Improved. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Rosea Improved'. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Paeoniaeflora Rosea Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.177. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Rosea Nova', synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Paeoniaeflora Rubra. Berlèse. 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.61, 84, 128. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniaeflora Shell Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Cultivars,* p.177. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Shell Pink', synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Paeoniaeflora Single. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.177. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Single.**

Paeoniaeflora Sport. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.10. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Sport', synonym for **Can Can.**

Paeoniaeflora Superba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.177. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Superba', synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Paeoniaeflora Variegata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Variegata', synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Paeoniaeflorus. Try, 1962, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.127. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniaeflorus Grandiflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, *1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.177. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Grandiflora.**

Paeoniaflora. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, p.115. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniaflora Pink. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Pink', synonym for **Lady Loch** in USA only.

Paeoniflora. Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des arbres et plantes Cultivées...,* p.15; Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanensis Londonensis.* Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniflora Alba. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* . Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Paeoniflora Aurea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Aurea', synonym for **Venosa.**

Paeoniflora Grandiflora. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Grandiflora.**

Paeoniflora Intermedia. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Intermedia.**

Paeoniflora Monstre. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Monstrosa.**

Paeoniflora Pallida. Booth, 1830. *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, vol.7:547-548. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Paeoniflora Rosea. Booth 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, vol.7:547-548. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Rosea', synonym for **Paeoniiflora**.

Paeoniflora Rubra. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Rubra', synonym for Paeoniiflora.

Paeoniflora Southern. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Southern', synonym for Paeoniiflora Alba.

Paeoniflora Superba. Guilfoyle's Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Superba', synonym for Aspasia Macarthur.

Paeoniflora Variegated. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943, p.168-169. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Variegated', synonym for Aspasia Macarthur.

Paeoniiflora. (*C.japonica*), Aiton 1812, *Hortus Kewensis*, vol.4, p.235, as 'Paeony-flowered'; Seidel, 1816-1817, *Allgemeinen Deutschen Gartenmagazins*, 2:VIII-X as 'Paeoniflora'; Curtis, Samuel, 1819, *Monography on the Genus Camellia:* 'Camellia flore pleno paeoniaeflora', Paeony-Flowered camellia introduced into the Kew Gardens about 1812. Chandler and Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias...*, pl.19: In our account of the **Pompone** we mentioned three varieties of the paeony-flowered and hinted at the probability of the whole having been obtained from the 'Various-flowered', ('Variabilis') ... which continue to produce flowers of the **Pompone** and red (**Paeoniiflora**) and blush (**Paeoniiflora Pallida**) paeony flowered, upon separate plants without returning to the changeable character of the plant from which they were grafted. The flowers only differ in colour. Those of the present variety are a bright rose, marked with darker-coloured veins. Their sizes, forms and arrangement of the petals are in every way similar to that of **Pompone**. It is believed to have been imported by Captain Welbank for Charles Hampden Turner of Rooksnest, Surrey about 1810. The flowers measure 8-10 cm across and consist of 10-12 large, outer petals arranged in two rows around a considerable number of smaller ones that arise in the centre in an irregular mass. It is a sport of **Pompone.** Synonyms include: 'Paeony-flowered', 'Paeonia Moutan Rosea', 'Paeonia Arborea Rosea', 'Paeoniiflora Rosea', 'Paeoniiflora Rubra', 'Red Paeony Flowered', 'Paeoniiflora Plena', 'Milton Late Red', 'Pomponia Rosea', 'Pomponia Rubra', 'Gilbeau Pink', 'Paeoniiflora Rosea Amplissima', 'Red Paeony Flowered', 'Double Peony Flowered'. Orthographic errors: 'Paeoniflora', 'Paeoneflora', 'Paeoniaflora', 'Paeoniaeflora', 'Paeonaflora', 'Peonaflora', 'Peoneflora', 'Poeoniflora', 'Peoniflora', 'Peonaeflora', 'Poeneflora', 'Paeoniae Florae', 'Paeoniaeflorus', 'Paeniflora', 'Pionaeflora', 'Poeoneflora Rosea', 'Paeone fl. plena', 'Peonaeflora', 'Paeoneaeflora'. For colour illustration see pl.19, Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias* ... Note: The name **Paeoniiflora** and many of the variants and synonyms listed above have been erroneously applied, in America, to the Australia cultivar **Aspasia Macarthur** and its sports.

Paeoniiflora Alba. (*C.japonica*), Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, vol.7, p.548 as 'Paeoniflora Alba' or 'White Paeony-flowered': A medium sized, white, peony form sport of **Pompone** - generally cultivated under the name of 'White Waratah' or 'White Anemoneflowered'. It was presented by Loddiges as 'White Pompone'. A plant was brought from China by Mr Potts in 1822, but was supposed to have been introduced to Kew in 1810. Synonyms: 'White Waratah', 'White Anemoneflowered', 'White Pompone', 'Pomponia Semiplena Alba', 'Pomponia Bianca', 'Pomponia Gallica Alba', 'Harlequin White', 'White Peony', 'Waratah Flore Pleno', 'Paeoniiflora Southern', 'White Anemone Mutabilis'. Orthographic errors: 'Paeoniaeflora Alba', 'Paeniaeflore Alba', 'Paeonyflora Alba', 'Paeoniflora Alba', 'Peoniflora Alba', 'Poeoneflora Alba'.

Paeoniiflora Atrorubens. *(C.japonica)*, Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani as 'Paoneflora Atrorubens'. No description. Originated at Bibbiani, Italy. (Believed extinct).

Paeoniiflora Aurea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845 as 'Paeoniflora Aurea'. Synonym for **Venosa.**

Paeoniiflora Carnea. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias* ... as 'Paeoniaeflora Carnea', synonym for **Pompone.**

Paeoniiflora Diversaflora Variabilis. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Synonym for 'Variabilis', (**Pompone**)..

Paeoniiflora Elegans. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, ed., 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Paeoniiflora Flesh Pink. Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1953 as 'Paeoniaeflora Flesh Pink'. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Paeoniiflora Flore Pleno. Anonymous, 1830, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 7:416-417 as 'Paeoniae flor. pleno', Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniiflora Grandiflora. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.1, as 'Paeoniflora Grandiflora': Pink. Castagnola & Casadona Catalogue, 1861-1862: Firey red, large peony form. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Paeoniflora Grandiflora', 'Poeniflora Grandiflora'.

Paeoniiflora Grandiflora Nova. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.250 as 'Paeoniaeflora Grandiflora Nova': Flower 10-11 cm across, full, peony form, irregular, of vivid rose with a wash of carmine. The exterior petals, in 5 rows, are large, 4 cm broad, x 5 cm long, thin, transparent, notched, outspread, without order, cup-shaped; the others are twisted, with lines and marks of white; those of the centre are bunched and sometimes imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Paeoniiflora Imperalis Punctata. Berlèse, 1849, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.98 as 'Paeoniaeflora Imperalis Punctata'. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Paeoniiflora Intermedia. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6, as 'Paeoniflora Intermedia' as Herbert, 1839, semi-double. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Paeoniaeflora Intermedia'. (Believed extinct.)

Paeoniiflora Monstrosa. (*C.japonica).* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.48 as 'Paeoniflora Monstre'. No description. Verschaffelt, 1853. *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book.VII, pl.IV as 'Poeoniflora Monstrosa': ... the considerable reduction of petals at the centre, their number, their serried and compact arrangement. The colouring is a deep cherry-red. Originated by Mr Louis Sada. Lake Como. Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Paeoniflora Manstre', 'Paeoniaeflora Monstre', 'Paeoniaeflora Monstrosa', 'Poeoniflora Monstre'.

Paeoniiflora Monstrosa (Pfingstl). (*C.japonica*), SCCS. 1954. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* p.70 invalidly as 'Paeoniaeflora Monstrosa': Deep red. Very large, loose, rose form double to loose peony form. Originated in USA by Pfingstl, California.

Paeoniiflora Pallida. (*C.japonica*), Booth, 1830. *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, vol.7. p.547-548 as 'Paeoniflora Pallida': Intermediate in colour between **Paeoniiflora** and **Pompone,** being darker than **Pompone,** yet not so dark as the 'Red Peony-flowered'. The whole of the petals are veined and of a deep blush colour, except the edges which are almost white. It was first imported from China by the Society in 1820. A sport of **Pompone.** Synonyms: 'Blush Peony-flowered', 'Non Pareil', 'Pomponia Blush', 'Pomponia Nova', 'Pallida (Pinck)'. Orthographic errors: 'Paeoniflora Pallida', 'Paeonyflora Pallida', 'Paeoniaeflora Pallada', 'Poeoneflora Nova'.

Paeoniiflora Pallida Improved. Hazlewood Nurseries Catalogue, 1945. p.12 as 'Paeoniflora Pallida Improved'. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Paeoniiflora Pallida Plena. Hazlewood Nurseries Catalogue, 1947 as 'Paeoniflora Pallida Plena'. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Paeoniiflora Pink. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29 as 'Paeoniaflora. Pink'. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Paeoniiflora Plena. Loddige's Catalogue, 1814. p.25 as 'Paeonaefora pl.'. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniiflora Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.5 as 'Peoniflora Red'. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Paeoniiflora Rosea. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, vol.7, p.547-548. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.** Invalid synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty** in USA as 'Paeoniaeflora Rosea'. Orthographic error: 'Peoniflora Rose'.

Paeoniiflora Rosea Amplissima. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne* as 'Paeoniaeflora Rosea Amplissima'; synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeoniiflora Rosea Improved. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.12 as 'Paeniflora Rosea Improved'. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Paeoniiflora Rubra. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.84 as 'Paeoniaeflora Rubra'. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora**. Orthographic errors: 'Paeoniflora Rubra', 'Poeniflora Rubra'.

Paeoniiflora Semi-duplex. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.35 as 'Paeonae semidup.'. Synonym for **Pomponia Semi-duplex.**

Paeoniiflora Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5 as 'Peoniflora Sh. Pk.'. Synonym for **Lady Loch**. Synonym: 'Pink Shell'.

Paeoniiflora Single. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6 as 'Peoniflora Single'. No description. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Paeoniaeflora Single'.

Paeoniiflora Southern. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6 as 'Peoniflora Southern'; synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Paeoniiflora Sport. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8, as 'Paeoniaeflora Sport'. No description. No valid listing located.

Paeoniiflora. Superba. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19 as 'Paeoniflora Superba'. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Paeoniiflora Variegated. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943, p.1 68-169 as 'Paeoniflora Variegated'. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Paeoniiflora Western. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6 as 'Peoniflora Western'. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Paeony Ball. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.177. Synonym for **Pink Ball.**

Paeony Camellia. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shan Chahua Tuchi.* Synonym for **Mudan Cha.**

Paeony Flower. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report Index*, p.130. Synonym for **Mudan Cha.**

Paeony-flowered. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis.* Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paeonyflora Alba. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Paeonyflora Pallida. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Paeonyflora Rosea. Wendchuch, 1834, *Anleitung zur cultur der Camellien*, p.24 as 'Paeonyf. Rosea'. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Paerl. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Pearl.**

Pagan. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.231, Reg. No.939: An 8 year old chance seedling; originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The

semidouble flower, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**), is 12.5-13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 17 petals and 3 petaloids. Its colour is light rose-pink on outer petals with light pink petaloids and yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Paganini. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue la Société Royale de Horticulture Belgique*, 1842, p.23 as 'Paganinii'; Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. Orthographic error 'Pagnii'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pagano. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:50: Carmine red lined with white, imbricated. Originated in Italy by Borzoni.

Page. (*C.japonica*), Strawberry Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Irregular pink, semi-double to peony form. See illustration, p.17, *International Camellia Journal*, No.2, 1964.

Pagnettii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. Orthographic error for **Paquettii.**

Pagnii. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.17. Orthographic error for **Paganini.**

Pagoda. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* American synonym for the Yunnan reticulata **Songzilin.**

Pago Pago. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.173, Reg. No.1271: A 14 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and average with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is white, flesh undertone, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 30-40 petals and 8 or more petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Blooms early to late. See colour pl.123, p.63, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978.

Paichahua. Ikeda, 1975, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Colour photo facing p.149. A different reading for 'Baichuhua', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Pai-chü-pan. Different reading for **Baijuban.**

Pai Fei. Yang. 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Baifei.**

Pai Hsüeh. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for 'Baixue'. Synonym for the Japanese **Fuji-no-mine.**

Pai Liu-chüeh. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for 'Bailiujue'.

Pai-liu-fang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka - Tsubaki,* p.146. Different reading for **Bailiufang.**

Pai Mou-ta'n. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Baimudan.**

Pai-pao-chu. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka - Tsubaki,* p.158. Different reading for **Baibaozhu.**

Pai Pao-t'a. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* A different reading for 'Baibaota', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Paishensi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.266, p.72. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ella Ward Parsons.**

Pai-shih-tzu. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka - Tsubaki,* p.146. Different reading for **Baishizi.**

Pai-yang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka - Tsubaki,* p.146. Different reading for 'Baiyang', abbreviation for 'Baiyang Cha', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Paige Camellia. *(C.hybrid)* **ACS,** *The Camellia Journal,* June 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2850; ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.131 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Walter Creighton, Semmes Ala., USA. ; A 6 year old seedling of **Julia**, pollen

parent unknown. Medium size, 9cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, flower is formal double, bright pink, with 60 petals in a swirled formation. Petals are fimbriated, and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright, open and with vigorous growth. Mid-green leaves average 11.5cm x 4.5 cm with low serration. Flowers early to late.

Paige Hybrid. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.138. Collective epithet for *C.saluenensis x C.granthamiana* hybrids.

Painted Desert. *(C.sasanqua). Camellia Nomenclature*, 2006, p.166. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. (N#9223). Pale pink to near white, bordered deep rose red. Large single form. Slow, compact, stout and upright growth.

Painted Lady. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.81: Chalk white marked on faintly washed pink. Large semi-double. Sports deep pink and coral pink. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Braewood.

Painted Lady Coral. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.177: Coral pink, semi-double sport of **Painted Lady.** Originated in USA.

Painted Lady Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.177: Deep pink, semi-double sport of **Painted Lady.** Originated in USA.

Paitsueban. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Different reading for **Baijuban.**

Paiyangcha. Yü, 1947, *Garden Camellias of Yunnan. Different* reading for 'Baiyang Cha'. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Paiyüpei. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shan Chahua.* Different reading for 'Baiyubei', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Pakesi Xiansheng. (Teacher Parks), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-6-1990. Chinese synonym for **Dr Clifford Parks.**

Palace Pink. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.46. Synonym for **Gongfeng.**

Palade. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien.*---p.49. Orthographic error for **Pallade.**

Paladina. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.20. Orthographic error for **Paladine.**

Paladine. (*C.japonica*), van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Description not seen. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.49, p.310: Flower 9-10 cm across, white, rose-form double, exterior petals wide, cup-shaped, notched and lightly imbricated; those at the centre irregular. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Paladina'.

Palaggi. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.309. Orthographic error for **Palagi.**

Palagi. (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.46: Pinkish white, peony form. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:49: Pinkish white, peony form, spotted and lined with pink and purple. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.309: Flower peony form, sometimes ranunculiform, nearly rosiform ... rosy white at the first flowering, then flat white, dotted and streaked with purplish red. Exterior petals close together, imbricated, notched on two or three rows if the crown is peony form, and 7-8 rows if it is otherwise. Originated in Italy. See pl.III, Book XII, Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as 'Palagii'. Orthographic errors: 'Palagia', 'Pallagii', 'Pallogii', 'Palagii', 'Palaggi', 'Palagj', 'Pelagie', 'Pelagi', 'Pellagii'.

Palagia. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.10. Orthographic error for **Palagi.**

Palagj. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p,13. Orthographic variant for **Palagi.**

Palais de Cristal. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896. 265P:109: Blood red. Quite distinct in shape and colour. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Palazzo di Cristallo', 'Palais de Crystal', 'Palazzo de Crystal'. Orthographic errors: 'Palaza Christine', 'Palazzo Christian', 'Palazzo Cristiano', 'Place Christian', 'Plaza Christian', 'Palozza de Crystal'.

Palais de Crystal. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1989, 104:33. Orthographic variant for **Palais de Cristal.**

Palatinus. Harrison, ed., 1846, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.90. Abbreviation for **Palatinus Hungaricus.**

Palatinus Hungaricus. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:15: Very full, very well made, brilliant red, sprinkled with small, white and pink spots. Originated by Baumann Bros, Bollweiler, France. Orthographic errors: 'Palatanus Ungaricus', 'Palatanus', 'Palatinus Hungariensis', 'Pallatinus Hungaricus'.

Palatinus Ungaricus. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Palatinus Hungaricus.**

Palatinus Ungariensis. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Orthographic error for **Palatinus Hungaricus.**

Palaza Christine. Wilmot, 1953, *Camellia Varieties Classification Report*, 1953, p.12. Orthographic error for **Palais de Cristal.**

Palazzo Borghese. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Della Nuova che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.13: Bright, deep vermilion, broad-ovate outer petals, regularly arranged; central petals small and numerous, symetrically clustered in a noticeably hemispherical group. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.31: Splendid rose, tinted darker. Intermediate and central petals pale rose, streaked with rosy white. Reverse of petals at tips lined with white, petals of circumference flat, the others slighty raised in a cup form. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Conte di Medici Spada at Giardino Borghese, Rome.

Palazzo Cesera. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.

Palazzo Christian. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, *II*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Palais de Cristal.**

Palazzo de Crystal. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.177. Orthographic variant for **Palais de Cristal.**

Palazzo di Cristallo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1906, 307:240.Orthographic variant for **Palais de Cristal.**

Palazzo Doria. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy by Belardi. (Believed extinct.)

Palazzo Turci. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Palazzo Tursi.**

Palazzo Tursa. Seidel, 1911, *Preizverzeichenis.* Orthographic error for **Palazzo Tursi.**

Palazzo Tursi. (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.29. No description. Fratelli Roda, 1885, Nursery Catalogo, p.53: Large, well imbricated flower; carmine red, paler towards the centre. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.42: Imbricated, bordered red at the centre. Well branched. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924: Blush white, veined and striped red in the centre. Medium large, imbricated form. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Palazzo Zurzi', 'Palazzo Turci', 'Palazzo Tursa', 'Pallazo Turzi', 'Pallazo Turzi'.

Palazzo Turzi. J. Cheal & Son Ltd, Lowfield Nursery Catalogue, 1936, p.28. Orthographic variant for **Palazzo Tursi.**

Palazzo Zurzi. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. p.113. Orthographic error for **Palazzo Tursi.**

Pale Beauty. (*C.x williamsii*), Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122. No description. Raised in USA by J.A. Holland, California. No valid listing located.

Pale Bright Pink. Dryden, 1982, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.1, pp.16, 17. Synonym for **Dandahong.**

Pale Bright Red. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16. Synonym for **Dandahong.**

Pale Chandleri. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1947, p.8. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson**.

Pale Jury. Camellias Victoria, *Newsletter*, No. 463, Sept. 2008. White occasionally flecked with pink. Incorrect name for **Fair Jury**, sport of **Elsie Jury.**

Pale Moon. Treseder's Nurseries (Truro) Ltd Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.3. Synonym for **Pale Moonlight.**

Pale Moonlight. (*C.sasanqua*), Wylam, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27: Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California purchased a collection of sasanquas that had originally come from Japan. The one received as 'J#3' has large irregular flowers of lilac or lavender pink, sometimes showing 'rabbit ears'. The plant has small, dainty leaves and pendulous growth, making it adaptable for hanging baskets or ground cover. It was given the name **Pale Moonlight.** See illustration p.323, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Synonym: 'Pale Moon'.

Pale Opal. *(C.pitardii* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.8, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.425: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.pitardii var. pitardii;* pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1987. The incomplete double, bi-colour flower of 30 petals is white at the centre, then shading from pale pink (RHS.CC.62D) to red (RHS.CC.63A) at the tips. Flower size, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on a slow growing upright plant. Leaves glossy, olive green, elliptic with acuminate apices, fine serrations. 6 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Petals notched with filaments among the petaloids.

Pale Pink. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.178. Synonym for **Shôwa-no-sakae**.

Pale Pink Clouds. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, 97: Light pink sport of **Pink Clouds.** Large. Originated by Dr Gilbert Fisher, Birmingham, Alabama, USA.

Pale Princess. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.97: Pale pink. Medium rose form to formal double. Spreading upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by W. Wylam, California.

Pale Purple. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Danzi.**

Pale Red. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Danhong.**

Pale Spinel Pink. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p. 18. Synonym for **Dandahong.**

Palidosa. (*C.japonica*), Frères Noiselle, Nantes Catalogue, 1857, p.37. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Palio Plenissimo. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.72. No descriptions. van Geert, 1848, *Annotations:* Peony form, strong cherry-red, veined blood red.

Paliuto. *(C.japonica*), Mariotti Catalogue, 1924: Vivid rose, abundant flowering. Originated in Italy.

Palla Rucellai. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Carmine red, the centre clear pink, imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.II: Blossoms medium size, flawless imbrication with a star-shaped arrangement of petals in two forms; thus in the middle they are full, oval, imbricated, stelliform; then they increase in size, rounded, convex, outspread. The colouring is a vivid pink with sometimes, a faint, white stripe at the centre. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Pallo Rucellai'.

Pallade. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:15. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10: Peony form, pale pink, strongly veined deep pink. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:16: Large and beautiful flower, pink, streaked and spotted with white. Verschaffelt 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.I; Very large, peony form. Its blossoms are both imbricated and ruffled and it forms several hearts separated from the centre. Roseate-white with broad crimson stripes. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Palade', 'Pallas d'ltalie'.

Pallade Maculata. (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illust.], pp.99, 130: Rose coloured, veined deeper with splashes of white. Originated in Italy.

Pallade Nova. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Flesh white lined rose, magnificently imbricated; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.49: Rosy white lined with pink, imbricated. Originated in Italy by Farraggiana. Synonym: 'La Faraggiana'. Orthographic variant: 'Pallade Nuova', 'Pallado Nuova'. Note: Cattolica in *Camelie dell'Ottocento in Italia,* 1992 is of the opinion that this is synonymous with **Pallade.**

Pallade Nuova. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Pallade Nova.**

Palladina. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24: White, anemone form. Originated in Italy.

Palladio. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 219. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Pure white with stripes and rare splashes of crimson. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie* p.49: Large peony form; white lined and spotted with pink.

Pallado Nuova. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Pallade Nova.**

Pallagi. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Orthographic error for **Palagi.**

Pallagii. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias...*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Palagi.**

Pallas. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Camden Park seedling No. 49/52. No description. Originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W. Not released. Obsolete.

Pallas d'Italie. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.11. Synonym for **Pallade.**

Pallatinus Hungaricus. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic error for **Palatinus Hungaricus.**

Pallavicini. Longone Catalogue, 1861, p.77. Orthographic variant for **Pallavicino.**

Pallavicino. (*C.japonica*),Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911: White, lined with vivid red. Orignated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Pallavicini'.

Pallazo Turzi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Palazzo Tursi.**

Pallida. (*C.japonica*), André Leroy, Angers Catalogue, 1833, p.13. No description. Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1840-1841. Description not seen. Colla. 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.116: Corolla a multitude of petals, irregular. those exterior, open, partly reflexed, those of the interior semi-erect, disposed in a deformed tuft. A complete double peony form of pale rose. 8-9 cm across. Originated in Europe, country unknown Possibly the same cultivar as **Pallade**. Sports**: Pallida Rosea, Pallida Rubra.**

Pallida. Fulham Nursery, 1826, Catalogue, p.9. Abbreviation for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Pallida Flore Pleno. Burdin Catalogue. 1822, p.56 as 'Pallida fl. pl.'. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Pallida Nova. (*C.japonica).* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue. 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Pallida (Pinck). Parmentier. 1818, *Catalogue des arbres et plantes Cultivées...*, p.15. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Pallida Plena. Loddiges Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as 'Pallida pl.'(buff). Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Pallida Rosea. (*C.japonica).* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842. p.14. No description. Rose-pink sport of **Pallida**. Originated in France by Baumann, Bollweiler.

Pallida Rubra. (*C.japonica).* Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue. 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Red sport of **Pallida.** Originated in France by Baumann, Bollweiler.

Pallo Rucellai. Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.178. Orthographic error for **Palla Rucellai.**

Pallo Rucellei. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie, Book* V, pl.II. Orthographic error for **Palla Rucellai.**

Pallogii. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Palagi.**

Palm Sunday. (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.165. Reg. No.1020: A 5 year old hybrid. chance seedling of **Donation** that first bloomed on Palm Sunday. 1965; originated by Wilbur B. Brown, Wilmington, North Carolina. USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 8-9 cm deep with 18-20 petals and 8-10 petaloids. Orchid pink with yellow stamens and orchid filaments. Blooms mid-season.

Palmellia. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.106; Regular flower, larger than medium size, vivid pink, with a small cluster of petals and stamens, and occasionally with small white stripes. Obtained by head gardener João José Gomes. Originated in Portugal.

Palmentieri Grandiflora. (*C.japonica*), Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Shneiderff*, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Palmer. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841. 7:12. Orthographic variant for **Palmeri.**

Palmer. Del Lungo e Girardi, *Le Camelie*, p.119. Abbreviation for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer Gillette. (*C.japonica).* Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue. 1946-1947: White, large. double, peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth with dark green foliage. Early to late blooming. See black & white photo, p.177. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Palmer White. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Palmer's White.**

Palmera Perfection. Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmeri. (*C.japonica*), Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler*, pl.30 as 'Palmerii': A variety of 'Pomponia', (**Pompone**). The beautiful flower is light crimson. The outer petals are elongated and unequal. the small, inner ones are lanceolate, streaked and variegated white, formal double. Originated by J. Allnutt, London, England. For illustration see pl.IV, Book V. Verschaffelt. 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as 'Palmerii Vera'. Orthographic errors: 'Palmerii', 'Palmer'. Synonym: 'Palmeri Vera', 'Palmeri Pomponia'.

Palmeri. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Societe Central d'Horticulture de Paris,* vol.40, p.75. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmeri Alba. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie.* ed.1. p.125 as 'Palmerii Alba'. Synonym for **Palmer's White.**

Palmeri Nova. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.219 as 'Palmers Nova'. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Palmer's Nova'. (Believed extinct) .

Palmeri Perfecta. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers*, p.86; Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, p.7 as 'Palmerii Perfecta'. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmeri Perfection. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic variant for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmeri Pomponia. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* .... Synonym for **Palmeri.**

Palmeri Pourple Warratah. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei*, p.447. Orthographic error for **Palmeri Purple Waratah.**

Palmeri Purple Waratah. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.111, 130 as 'Palmerii Purple Warrata': Branches short, leaves flat, rounded, very finely dentated, nerves not very apparent; flower, large, full, deep orange-red. Originated by Cachet, Angers, France. Orthographic errors: 'Palmer's Purple Waratah', 'Palmeri Pourple Warratah'.

Palmeri Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.84, 128 as 'Palmerii Rubra': Leaves of medium size, similar to those of **Lucida.** Flower small, double, cherry-red. Originated in England.

Palmeri Vera. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.28, as 'Palmerii Vera'. Synonym for **Palmeri.**

Palmeria Alba. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Candidissima.**

Palmeria Alba. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.245. Synonym for **Pomponia Semi-Duplex.**

Palmeria Alba. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.223: Leaves 5 cm. wide x 7.5 cm long, rather reflexed, of a dark green. It is a plant of neat habit and profuse in blooming - flowers finely double, clear white, about 8 cm across; petals bold and round - regularly imbricated, though not closely set. It has been sold in England as **Candidissima,** which, however, is a superior article. There is another flower by this name, but very inferior, being only a semi-double.

Palmerii. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.53. Orthographic error for **Palmeri.**

Palmerii Alba. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei*, p.442. Synonym for **Palmer's White.**

Palmerii Baleali. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* .... Orthographic error for 'Palmer's Bealei', synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Palmer's Alba. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog. Synonym for **Palmer's White.**

Palmer's Baleari. Padova, 1855, Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti. Orthographic error for 'Palmer's Bealei', synonym for **Leeana Superba**

Palmer's Bealei. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6 as 'Palmer's Bealii'. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Palmer's Bealei des Anglais. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:4 as 'Palmer's Beali des Anglais'. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Palmer's Bealei des Horticulteurs du Continent. van Houtte Catalogue 1844-1845, 18:17 as 'Palmer's Beali des Horticulteurs du Continent', as a synonym for 'Perfection'(Palmer's), synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Bealei Inglese. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Palmer's Beali. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Palmers Beauty. Charles Vuylsteke, 1899-1900, Trade Catalogue, p.7. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Palmer's Caccinea. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Palmer's Carminea.**

Palmer's Carminea. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Berlèse 1843, *Iconographie* vol.3, pl.257: Flower 9 cm across, full, regular, rounded and imbricated from the circumference to the centre; the colour is carmine-red with shades of purple and passing through vivid scarlet at the centre. The petals are in 6-7 rows, of medium size, rounded, concave, numerous, placed with more or less symmetry; veined deep red; sometimes with rays of white like the flowers of 'Carswelliana'; those of the centre are much smaller and canalized than the first. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Palmer's Coccinea', 'China Tate's', 'Brookiana', 'Karmosina'. Orthographic errors: 'Palmer's Caccinea', 'Palmer's Carminia'.

Palmer's Carminia. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Orthographic error for **Palmer's Carminea.**

Palmer's Carnea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Palmer's Carnation Waratah. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316, as 'Palmer's Carnat. Warat'. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Palmer's Cavandesii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.140-141. Orthographic error for 'Palmer's Cavendishii', synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Cavandissi. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Palmer's Cavandishii', synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Cavendishii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Cavendeshii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine and Miscellaneous Gardening*, 3(35):258 as 'Palmer's Cavendeshi'. Orthographic error for 'Palmer's Cavendishii', synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Cavendish. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.259. Orthographic error for 'Palmer's Cavendishii', synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Cavendishii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection**. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 37. Orthographic errors: 'Palmer's Cavandesii', 'Palmer's Cavendish', 'Palmer's Cavandishi', 'Palmer's Cavendeshi'.

Palmer's Cavendisi. Trillion, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Double Sasanqua. Curtis 1819, Botanical Magazine, vol.46, t.2080. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Palmer's New White. *(C.japonica),* William Wood & Son, 1842-1843, New Arranged Catalogue, p.111. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).

Palmer's Nova. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Palmeri Nova.**

Palmer's Perfecta. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. Orthographic error for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Perfection. (*C.japonica*), Marnock, 1838, *Floral Magazine and Miscellaneous Gardening,* 3(25):4. Description not seen. Harrison, ed., 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.11, p.55: Beautiful rose with cupped petals. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.244: The flower, full, regular, 10-11 cm across, is disposed like a rounded rosette, red delicately washed with carmine, becoming soft rose, like 'Lombardii' (**Hendersonii**) and marks and sometimes small lines of white. The petals, in 8 rows, are symmetrical, displaying a regular imbrication. Those of the first four rows are broad, rounded, with tints of clear carmine; those following graduating to the centre, more or less clear rose. Originated in England by Mr Palmer. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.III. Synonyms: 'Mrs Beale's', 'Perfection du Palmer', 'Perfection', 'Perfection'(Palmer's), 'Palmer's Bealei', 'Palmer's Bealei de Horticulteurs du Continent', 'Palmer's Cavendishii', 'Palmeri Perfection', 'Cavendishii', 'Theophila Striata', 'Theophylla Striatiflora', 'Palmer's Cavendisi', 'Teophila Striatiflora', 'Palmer's Seedling', 'Theophylla Striata', 'Perfection Palmer', 'Palmer's Cavandissi'. Orthographic errors: 'Palmer's Perfections', 'Palmeri Perfecta', 'Palmer's Perfectum', 'Palmera Perfection', 'Palmer's Perfecta'.

Palmer's Perfectum. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Purple Waratah. Berlèse, 1848, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.193 as 'Palmer's purple Warrata'. Orthographic variant for **Palmeri Purple Waratah.**

Palmer's Red Waratah. (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.99. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Palmer's Seedling. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Semi-double White. James Burnett, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening,* new ser. vol.3, p.150. Synonym for **Alba Semiduplex.**

Palmer's Siedling. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete,* p.13. Orthographic error for 'Palmer's Seedling', synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmer's Striped. L.L. Liebig, 1839, Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen..., p.10. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8.Abbreviation for **Palmer's Striped Waratah.**

Palmer's Striped Waratah. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Palmer's Superba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Palmer's Vera. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, pp.4, 7. Synonym for **Palmeri.**

Palmer's White. (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:309. Semi-double, pure white, many complete stamens. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.125 as 'Palmeri Alba': A very vigorous shrub; grows to a height of 6 m; leaves ovate-lanceolate, a little acuminated, often recurved at both extremities; veins a little salient, smooth, finely serrulate; form, colour, and size of **Pompone;** buds large, rounded, scales of a light green; flower very large, nearly

10 cm across, semi-double, regular, of a brilliant white, often having a portion of the petals striped with rose, beginning at the base and expanding and becoming faint towards the apex; stamens numerous in the centre of the flower. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Palmer White'. Synonyms: 'Palmeri Alba', 'Pomponia Semi-plena', 'Palmerii Alba', 'Palmer's Alba'.

Palmerston. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.23. Synonym for **Chô Chô San.**

Palmerston. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.7. No description. (Believed extinct.) No relationship with Ch**ô Chô San.**

Palmier Perfection. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.113. Orthographic error for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Palmire. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Palmyra.**

Palmyra. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:55: Globe shaped, very double, magnificent white, extremely delicate, imbricated. Originated in England by Rev. Herbert. Orthographic error: 'Palmire'.

Palmyra (Adams). (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.110 invalidly as 'Palmyra': Red. Large, peony form. Originated in the USA by N. Adams, Thomasville, Georgia.

Palnuri. (*C.japonica*), Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine and Miscellaneous Gardening*, 3(35):258. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Paloma. Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Brilliant.**

Palomar. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink, semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.70: Glowing pink. Large semi-double with rounded petals. Vigorous, bushy growth. Originated in USA.

Palozza de Crystal. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.178. Orthographic error for **Palais de Cristal.**

Paludosa Alba. (*C.japonica).* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias préentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pamela Harper. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1766: A medium to large, soft pink, semi-double *C.japonica* (**Berenice Boddy** x **Mrs D.W Davis**) that blooms midseason. Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA Average flower size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals in 3 rows and 30+ white filaments with yellow anthers and petaloids. It has a large sunburst of stamens. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

Pamela Jane. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1970, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.26, Reg. No.122: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Ville de Nantes,** pollen parent unknown. First bloomed 1967. The plant is a dense, upright, vigorous grower. The flower is almost black, changing to a brilliant red, 11 cm across, incomplete double. Blooms mid-season. The 7.5 cm. x 5cm dark green leaves have medium serration.

Pamela McLean. (*C.x williamsii*), Treseder & Hyman, 1975, *Growing Camellia*, p.141: A seedling from the cross *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Adolphe Audusson,** originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England. The flower is a semi-double of a pale shade of dog-rose pink.

Pamela Wilson. *(C.x williamsii).* ICS *Journal,* 2004, p.73 with colour photo, Reg. No.43: Originated in Sidmouth, UK, by Mr Bernard B. Jones. An open pollinated seedling of **J.C. Williams.** First flowered 2003 at circa 5 years. An upright, open shrub of medium growth rate. Flowers early to late. A red to deep pink single, 6 cm across x 6 cm deep, with golden anthers.

Pamfila. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle nuove Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy by M. Mauri, Rome.

Pamfiliana. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle nuove Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy by M. Mauri, Rome. (Believed extinct.) Sport: **Pamfiliana Rosea.**

Pamfiliana Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Villa Pamfili Catalogue, 1856 as 'Pamphiliana Rosea': A rose coloured sport of **Pamfiliana,** originated in Italy by M. Mauri, Rome.

Pamplona. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Irregular rose form double, light cherry with splashes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Pamplonia. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Commonly known as 'Pamplona's Camellia'. Slightly scented, pink, one row of regular petals, and in the centre a well formed cluster. Obtained by seedling at the garden of Visconde de Beire in Portugal.

Pamponia Aurea. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Pomponia Aurea', synonym for **Venosa.**

Pamponia Rosea Albo Cincta. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. A variety that is hoped to be fixed by a graft. Orthographic error for **Pomponia Rosea Alba Cincta.**

Panaché. (*C.japonica*), André Leroy Catalogue, 1823, p.10. No description. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3: Pink and white variegated. Helye, Sept.1855, *Revue Horticole*, pp.358-359: Blended pink and ivory white. Medium size, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Panachi', 'Penache'. Synonyms: 'Panaché Variegated', 'Panaché Striata'. Sport: Panaché Pink.

Panaché. ACRS, 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.210. As this name proved invalid due to previous usage, it was changed to **Charisma.**

Panaché de Gaujacq. *(C.sasanqua).* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.45. A single flower of mixed colours.

Panaché Pink. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.178: Solid pink sport of **Panaché**. Originated in USA.

Panaché Striata. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Synonym for **Panaché.**

Panaché Variegated. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Panaché.**

Panachi. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.7. Orthographic error for **Panaché.**

Panceri. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.281: Flower 12 cm across, full, irregular peony form, deep rose or clear cherry-red, to a delicate carmine. The outer petals are in 3-4 rows, wide, notched, reflexed, the others, twisted and irregularly displayed; those at the centre, innumerable, a mixture of large and small, some erect in fascicles and forming an interior, spherical shape over 5 cm in diameter. The flower is similar to **Anemoniflora Alba.** Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Pandong. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.448, p.63. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.oleifera* hybrid **Winter's Hope.**

Pandora. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, 144-S:38. No description seen. (Believed extinct.)

Panetaria (La). de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.131. Synonym for **La Paneteria.**

Panfiliana. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71: Medium size formal double, colour vivid rose-pink. Originated in the Giardino Doria, Italy.

Panhatten. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Panorama. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.8. No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.41. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845: Red with central tuft of petaloids.. Originated in Italy.

Pansy McIntyre. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.55: Dark red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Malbis.

Pantalones. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Cornwall 2008; 'Theories….first European Camellias', De la Rubia Huete, Eduardo, p.X 1. A tree in Ames, A Coruña, Spain, believed to have been planted circa 1780.

Pante. (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Pantomine. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.97, Reg. No.890: A chance seedling originated by George S. Clarke, Jr., Savannah, Georgia, USA, that first bloomed in 1958 at 12 years of age. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with light green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The loose, peony form flower is dark, rose-pink with yellow stamens, 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 41 petals. There are 10 groups of yellow stamens interspersed through the petals. Mid-season blooming. Sport: **Pantomine Variegated.**

Pantomine Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, !972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4, as 'Pantomine V.'. A virus variegated form of **Pantomine** - Dark, rose-pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Pao Chu. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Komoku Keimo.* Japanese reading 'Hôju'. Different Chinese reading for **Baozhu.**

Pao-chu Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Different reading for **Baozhu Cha**.

Pao-ch'un-hua. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shan Chahua.* Different reading for **Baochunhua.**

Paochunhua. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Different reading for **Baochunhua.**

Pao-chu Shan-ch'a. Chen, 1937, *Chung Kuoshu Mu Fen Lei Hsueh.* Synonym for 'Pao-chu-ch'a'. Different reading for **Baozhu Cha.**

Paochucha. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellias & Magnolias Conference Report.* Different reading for **Baozhu Cha.**

Paola. (*C.japonica*), Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.113. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paola Casanova. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.49: White, lined with carmine; superbly imbricated, transparent petals. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.II: A perfection in the strictest meaning of the term; white and tinged, or lightly mottled a delicate pink; with small, very numerous petals, regularly imbricated, but somewhat erect and forming a heart in the centre. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic variant: 'Paola Casanuova'. Orthographic errors: 'Paolina Casanova', 'Paolino Casanova', 'Paola Cassanova'.

Paola Casanuova. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for **Paola Casanova.**

Paola Cassanova. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.59. Orthographic error for **Paola Casanova.**

Paola Cattolica. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.132 with colour photo; Medium size, single flower, red (RHS.CC.57B), with a short, wide column of stamens. A selfed seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Paola Gori. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paola Gorini. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paola Massa. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Flesh pink petals, all sprinkled and streaked with carmine; imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Paolo Massa'.

Paola Rodocanacchi. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878-1879, p.10. Orthographic error for **Paolo Rodocanacchi.**

Paola Rodoconachi. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.57. Orthographic error for **Paolo Rodocanacchi.**

Paola Rodocannachi. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Paolo Rodocanacchi.**

Paola Ruchsae. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.176. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paoli Rodocannachi. G. Mariotti Nursey Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Orthographic error for **Paolo Rodocanacchi.**

Paolina. *(C.japonica*), Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schiavonne, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie.* Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873: Medium size, double. Cherry Red. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan about 1832.

Paolina Amari. Wilmot, 1946, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Paolina Armari.**

Paolina Armari. (*C.japonica*), Carriére, 1865, *Product et Fixation des variétés dans les vegetaux*, p.14: A sport of **Mrs Abby Wilder.** Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.31: Petals bright rose, edged with white, and striped carmine. Large flower, imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Paolina Amari', 'Paolina Amori'.

Paolina Amori. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Paolina Armari.**

Paolina Bettoni. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24 as 'Paolino Bettoni': [from] B. Lechi. Beautiful form. Red streaked white. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paolina Casanova. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Paola Casanova.**

Paolina Cassanuova. Bournier, Fréderic, 1853, Catalogue del l'etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Orthographic error for **Paola Casanova.**

Paolina Giuliani. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino:*. Large, rose coloured, formal double, full. Originated in Italy.

Paolina Guicciardini. Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* Synonym for 'Comtesse Guicciardini' (**Contessa Lavinia Guicciardini**).

Paolina Guichard. RHS, 1950, *Camellia & Magnolias Conference Report Index*, p.136. Orthographic error for **Paolina Guichardini.**

Paolina Guichardina. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Paolina Guichardini.**

Paolina Guichardini. (*C.japonica*), Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.13: Imbricated, white, lightly tinted a very delicate blush. Originated in France by Guichard, Nantes. Orthographic errors: 'Paolina Guichardina', 'Paolina Guichard', 'Paolini Guichardini'. Note: Today there is little difference, if any, between plants distributed under this name and **Rubescens Major**. However it is presumed that they were originally different cultivars as Menoreau lists them separately in the same catalogue.

Paolina La Fuente. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Paolina Lafuente.**

Paolina Lafuente. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Paolina La Fuente'. (Believed extinct.)

Paolina Luca. Leroy, André, 1911, Catalogue, p.48. Orthographic error for **Paolina Lucca.**

Paolina Lucca. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1873-1874, 150:34: Imbricated white with a rosy tint. Raised in Italy by Rovelli. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.29: Alabaster white with perfect, double, imbricated flowers. Very early flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Paolina Luca', 'Paolina Lue', 'Paoline Lucca'.

Paolina Lue. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.52. Orthographic error for **Paolina Lucca.**

Paolina Maggi. (*C.japonica*), *I Giardini, giornale d'Orticultura*, 1855; Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856: Delicate white with a few rose stripes, imbricated. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Perfectly imbricated, all the petals transparent, waxy white; sometimes rose flowers. Originated by Onofrio Maggi, Brescia, Italy. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II erroneously figures and describes this cultivar under the name of 'Carolina Franzini'. See colour photo front cover, ANZCRS., 1960, *Camellia News*, No.6. Synonym: 'Contessa Paolina Maggi'. Orthographic errors: 'Pauline Maggi', 'Pauline Magii', 'Paolini Maggi', 'Paulina Maggi', 'Pauline Maggie', 'Paulona Maggi', 'Paulinia Maggi', 'Comtesse Paoline', 'Contessa Pauline Maggi'. Sports: **Mrs H. Boyce, Contessa Paolina Maggi Rosea, Quintilla Pelosa, Berta Giglioli.** In New Zealand Duncan & Davies erroneously equated this cultivar with **Bonomiana,** later listing it in the 1952 catalogue as 'Paolini Maggi'(Bonomiana).

Paolina Maggi Rosea. Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, pp.18, 27. Synonym for **Contessa Paolina Maggi Rosea.**

Paolina Maggi Shell Pink. Wilmot, 1943. *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.12. Synonym for **Mrs H. Boyce.**

Paolina Pelas. (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.39, 42: (New) Beautifully tinted imbricated flower, coloured rose. Originated in Italy. Chinese synonym 'Baoli'na'.

Paolina Rondani. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.49: Vivid rose with splashes of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Paolina Socca. *List of Camellias at Kew*, 1956. Orthographic error for **Paolina Zucca e Ristori.**

Paolina Venturi. *(C.japonica),* Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.53. No description. (Believed extinct).

Paolina Zucca e Ristori. (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1875. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paoline Lucca. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:108. Orthographic error for **Paolina Lucca.**

Paolini. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paolini Maggi. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953, p.27. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Paolino Bettoni. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24. Orthographic error for **Paolina Bettoni.**

Paolo Casanova. da Silva, 1889, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.16. Orthographic error for **Paola Casanova.**

Paolo e Virginia. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.13. Orthographic variant for 'Paul e Virginie', orthographic error for **Paul et Virginie.**

Paolo Massa. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Paola Massa.**

Paolo Rhodocanacchi. Backhouse, J. Nursery Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for **Paolo Rodocanacchi.**

Paolo Rodocanacchi. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Brilliant, carmine rose, sometimes all petals banded with white. Imbricated. Mercatelli Castalogue, 1881, p.32: Pale rose, deeper veins with some white stripes. Imbricated in a spiral. Originated in Italy by Rodocanacchi, Leghorn. Orthographic errors: 'Paola Rodocanacchi', 'Paolo Rhodocanacchi', 'Paola Rodocannachi', 'Paoli Rodocannachi'.

Paolo V. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Vivid carmine satin, bordered lighter colour, and lined with metallic white at the centre of the petals. Imbricated. Originated in Rome, Italy.

Paoneflora. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Pao-shih-hua. Yü & Barthlomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Baoshihua.**

Pao-yü-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Baoyuhong.**

Papa Pio IX. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic variant for 'Pope Pius IX' (**Prince Eugene Napoleon**).

Papandof. *(C.japonica), La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, p.153, Register No.155; Semi-double to rose form double, 8 cm diameter, red (RHSCC 58D to B) but lighter towards the centre and lightly speckled with white. 35 to 40 petals and 8 to 10 speckled petaloids. A few stamens with cream filaments and yellow anthers. Mid-green leaves, 5.5 cm x 3.2 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Bushy upright plant. Origin unknown.

Papaver. (*C.sasanqua*), Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.36. First listed as 'Rosea Papaver', 1942 but all subsequent catalogues listed it as **Papaver,** by which name it is generally known: Large size, single of soft pink. Originated in USA by the Overlook Nurseries, Alabama.

Papaveracea de Chandler. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Papaveracea. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges, 1826, *Botanical Cabinet*, vol.XII, folio 1128: Raised from the seed of **Anemoniflora.** The filaments are divided at the base, though crowded, and the flower has a novel appearance. It is 12 cm in diameter, cherry-red, petals 5-7, broad; many stamens,

short, compact; style very long. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Papaveracea de Loddiges', 'Papaveracea Simplex', 'Papaverana Simplex', 'Papaveracea Vera'.

Papaveracea de Loddiges. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. Synonym for **Papaveracea.**

Papaveracea Plena. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue la Société Royale de Horticulture Belgique,* 1842, p.23 as 'Papaveracea Pleno'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Papaverana Simplex. Poiteau, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 16:350. Synonym for **Papaveracea.**

Paperveracea Pleno. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.60. Orthographic error for **Papaveracea Plena.**

Papaveracea Vera. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6. Synonym for **Papaveracea.**

Pape Jean-Paul II. *(C.hybrid).* ICS *Journal* 2013, p.170 with colour photo. A 10 year old seedling of **Mary Phoebe Taylor**, pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2010. Raised by Fañch le Moal, Park ar Brug, Plouisy, Brittany, France. Propagated by Pepinières Roue, Plouigneau. Plant is upright and of average growth rate with midgreen leaves 8cm x 4cm. Flower is a white loose formal double 7.5-10 cm across x 3-4 cm deep. Flowers shatter. Flowers midseason.

Paper Dolls. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS, 1997, The Camellia Review, vol.59, No.1, p.9, Nuccio's Nurseries advertisement. No description. Nuccio's *Catalogue* 1999-2000, p.27. A *C.irrawadiensis* hybrid. Light pink, toning deeper towards edges. Small formal double. Profuse. Vigorous, somewhat columnar growth. Flowers early to midseason. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.

Paper Tiger. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.174. Synonym for **Inuhariko.**

Paperchase. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.5, p.7, Reg. No.172: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis,* originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand, that first flowered 1976. A plant of rapid, upright growth with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. A formal double of 64 petals, 9 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, colour rose-pink. Flowers mid-season.

Papier-mache Dog. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22. Synonym for **Inuhariko.**

Papillonacea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Papilionacea.**

Papilionacea. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. No description. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5 and later catalogues erroneously give this as a synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata.** Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844, 18:18: Very large scarlet of great beauty. Orthographic errors: 'Papiglionacea', 'Papillonacca', 'Papillionacea', 'Papillonacea'.

Papilionacea Vera. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Papiglionacea. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Papilionacea.**

Papillion. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.97: Clear pink. Very large, semi-double with upright petaloids and soft yellow stamens, to rose form double. Originated in USA by Mrs J.P. Moon, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Papillionacea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1942, 9:55. Orthographic error for **Papilionacea.**

Papillonacca. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Papilionacea.**

Papilonacea Josephina. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.251. Synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata.**

Papoose. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.125: Indian Red. Miniature to small, formal double with incurved petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California

Papricka. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2430. A very large, spiraea red, semi-double cross of **Lilette Witman** x **Nuccio's Ruby.** Flowers early to late. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 7 cm deep, with 15 petals and golden anthers. Blooms have very heavy petal texture with a silver fluorescence on all petals. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and vigorous, with leaves 12 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Papyracea. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collecion de camellia présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Paquettii. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.60. No description. Orthographic error: 'Pagnettii'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Parade. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar. 24 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Paride.**

Paradise Ann. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.586-N.; Deep pink informal double flowers up to 7 cm diameter. Strong tidy, upright growth. Branches dense and wavy. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Audrey. *(C.sasanqua).* Paradise Nursery 1995, Paradise Plants List, p.2: An upright, compact grower, producing pastel pink to peach coloured flowers, medium sized, 6.1 cm across, informal double. Flowers early over a long season. Leaves are dark glossy green on upper surface and lighter below. Elliptic shape. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. To be released 1996.

Paradise Baby Jane. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.477. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Jane Morgan,** pollen parent unknown. Flower is white with pink margins, semi-double, 4.5 cm diameter x 3 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on a compact, upright, conical plant of very slow growth. Leaves are dark green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 4.5 cm long x 1.5 cm wide. Petals obcordate. Chinese synonym 'Aotong'.

Paradise Barbara. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.481. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.sasanqua* **Gulf Glory,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The large single white (RHS.CC.155B) flower can have some petals with an occasional faint pink edge. Diameter is 9 cm x 1.6 cm deep, and it flowers early to mid-season on a vigorous dense plant. Leaves are green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 6.6 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Petals are wavy and thick, and the plant is very floriferous. Synonym 'White Ribbon". Used for a special promotion by the White Ribbon Foudation, Australia, 2010.

Paradise Belinda. *(C.sasanqua). Australian Gardening Guide,* 1995, vol.14, No.167, p.4 with colour photo: Large flowers, 11 cm across, of glowing pink with petaloid anthers. Long flowering, early to mid—season. Compact bush of shining green leaves and medium growth rate. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Betty Lynda. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.11, Paradise Nursery advert. Colour photo p.12. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Flowers single large white, reverse of petals crimson. A vigorous upright habit. Chinese synonym 'Aolinda'.

Paradise Beverly. *(C.hiemalis).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.16, Reg. No.488. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.hiemalis* **Shôwa-no-sakae**, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The informal double flower is deep pink (RHS.CC.63A), with many petaloids and stamens, fading to RHS.CC.63D with age, and is 6.2 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on a compact, rounded plant of moderate growth. Leaves are deep green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5.5 cm long x 3.4 cm wide. Petals twisted and wavy.

Paradise Blush. *(C.sasanqua). Australian Gardening Guide*, 1995, vol.14, No.167, p.5 with colour photo: Upright, neat, quick grower. Ideal for screens and hedges. Long flowering period from early to late. Deep pink buds, opening to small formal double flower, with petals incurved likea small waterlily, pure white with pink reverse. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Caroline. *(C.hiemalis).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.17, colour photo p.12, Reg. No.490. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.hiemalis* **Shôwa-no-sakae,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. An informal double flower, deep pink (RHS.CC.63A to 63B), with many petaloids, 7 cm diameter x 3 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on a compact bushy plant of moderate, spreading growth. Leaves mid-green, smooth, elliptic, serrulate margins, acuminate apex, 6 cm long x 2.7 cm wide. Petals flat, heart-shaped. Chinese synonym ‘Aokalin’.

Paradise Christine. *(C.sasanqua).* Paradise Plants Nursery, 1995, Plant List: Medium sized, semi-double with petaloids and a few small petals in the centre. 13-15 rounded petals, pink fading almost to white in the centre. Flowers 9 cm across x 4 cm deep. Leaves deep glossy green, elliptic with blunt-acute apices, 6.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Diana. *(C.sasanqua).* ICS Congress, Auckland, NZ, 1997. Technical Papers, R.J. Cherry, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia: “The Paradise Sasanquas” with colour slides. Previously known as ‘Big Pink”. A robust, vigorous grower with a very large single pink flower. Originated in Australia by R.J. Cherry.

Paradise Donna. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.15, Reg. No.480. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. a chance seedling, parentage unknown, that first flowered in 1992. The semi-double to informal double flower has many petaloids, and is mid-pink (RHS.CC.61D), shading to dark pink (RHS.CC.60D) on the edge of the petals. Diameter is 9 cm x 4.6 cm deep. Leaves are green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Petals wavy, ovate and slightly notched.

Paradise Gillian. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.478. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Jane Morgan,** pollen parent unknown, which first flowered in 1990. An informal double flower, occasionally opening formal double, white (RHS.CC.155D) edged faintly red (RHS.CC.63B), 9.5 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on an upright, vigorous plant. Leaves are dark green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 6.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Petals obovate, top emarginate. Chinese synonym ‘Aojilian’.

Paradise Glow. *(C.sasanqua). Australian Gardening Guide*, 1995, vol.14, No.167, p.5 with colour photo: Vigorous, upright growing *C.sasanqua* with large single bloom, pink with yellow anthers. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Chinese synonym ‘Aohui’.

Paradise Helen. *(C.sasanqua).* Paradise Plants Nursery, 1995, Paradise Plants List, p.2: A free flowering *C.sasanqua*, with an elegant upright growth habit. It produces masses of brilliant pink buds, opening to a dazzling white with delicate, soft pink shading. Flowers average size, 7.7 cm across, informal doubles displaying golden yellow anthers amongst the centre of small petals and petaloids. Flowers early and over a long period. Leaves are elliptic, dark glossy green on

upper surface, lighter below. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Chinese synonym ‘Aohailun’.

Paradise Hilda. *(C.sasanqua). Australian Gardening Guide,* 1995, vol.14, No.167, p.5 with colour photo: An upright growing *C.sasanqua* with medium sized, semi-double flowers, mid-pink. Floriferous. Long flowering period from early to mid-season. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Chinese synonym ‘Aoxier’.

Paradise Illumination. *(C.hybrid).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.588-N.; Semi-double, thick petalled flowers. Colour an unusual reddish-purple, glows in deeply shaded situations. Compact growth with shiny dark green leaves. Flowers late winter and spring. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Janell. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.589-N.; Very large, pure white flowers up to 12 cm diameter. Bright yellow stamens. Vigorous, upright, open growth, with large dark green leaves. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia and named for the owner’s sister.

Paradise Jenni. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.483. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Exquisite,** pollen parent unknown, which first flowered 1990. The informal double flower is white with pink petaloids that occasionally deepen to red (RHS.CC.64A), 9 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on a vigorous upright plant. Leaves are deep green, glossy, smooth, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5.2 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals obovate with undulations.

Paradise Jennifer. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.482. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Jane Morgan,** pollen parent unknown. A semi-double, white (RHS.CC.155D) shading to pink (RHS.CC.64D) at the margins, 7 cm across x 3 cm deep. First flowered 1990. Flowers early to mid-season on an upright, slender, vigorous plant. Leaves are dark green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals orbicular. Chinese synonym ‘Aojieni’.

Paradise Jessica. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No. 180, Winter 2009, p.10 with colour photo, Regn. No.580-N; Very showy, large informal double flowers, mid-pink similar to **Jennifer Susan.** Long flowering autumn to winter. Dense, strong, upright growth. Originated by Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Jill. *(C.hiemalis).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.12, Reg. No.487. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.hiemalis* **Shôwa-no-sakae,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. A white informal double flower (RHS.CC.155D) that occasionally has a pink edge underneath each petal (RHS.CC.64D), and is 5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on a compact spreading plant of moderate growth. Leaves mid-green, glossy, smooth, elliptic, serrulate margins, acuminate apex, 5.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. New growth slightly bronze. Petals obcordate.

Paradise Joan. *(C.sasanqua).* Paradise Plants Nursery, 1995, Paradise Plants List, p.2: An extra-showy, large, red, loose informal double flower with golden stamens interspersed. Flowers similar to **Bonanza** in colour, but plants more upright and have vigorous growth. An open habit when young, becoming dense with age. One of the earliest *C.sasanqua* to flower. Leaves are dark, glossy green on the upper surface. Has a good resistance to dieback. Leaf shape elliptic. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Joy. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.180, Winter 2009, p.10 with colour photo, Regn. No.581-N; Large informal double flowers up to 10 cm diameter. Soft to mid-pink, dark

green, glossy foliage. Fast upright growth. Originated by Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Leonie. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.479. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Jennifer Susan**, pollen parent unknown, which first flowered 1990. The informal double flower is white (RHS.CC.155A), with a pink (RHS.CC.64C) edge, 9 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep. Plant growth is vigorous and upright. Leaves are green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Petals orbicular.

Paradise Little Jen. *(C.rosiflora x C.sasanqua). Queensland Camellia Society Newsletter,* May 1994, vol.4, No.3, p.2, erroneously as 'Paradise Little Gem': Small pink flowers with small elliptic leaves. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Little Liane. *(C.sasanqua). Australian Gardening Guide,* 1995, vol.14, No.167, p.5 with colour photo: Slow compact growing sasanqua with small leaves and semi-double to informal double white flowers. Ideal for topiary and hedge borders. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Louise. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.12, Reg. No.485. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.sasanqua* **Jennifer Susan,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The light pink (RHS.CC.68D) informal double flower, 9.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep, flowers early to mid-season on an upright plant with arching branches. Leaves mid-green, glossy, smooth, serrulate margins, acuminate apex, 5.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Petals obcordate.

Paradise Odette. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.12, Reg. No.484. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.sasanqua* **Jennifer Susan,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1991. A pink formal to informal double flower (RHS.CC.62B fading with age to 62D), 7 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on an upright vigorous plant. Leaves mid-green, glossy, elliptic, serrulate margins, acuminate apex, 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals ovate and notched.

Paradise Pastel. *(C.hybrid). Queensland Camellia Society Newsletter,* May 1994, vol.4, No.3, p.2: No description. C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No590-N.; Small, semi-double, pastel pink, cupped flowers, borne in clusters along arching branches. Strong upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Pearl. *(C.sasanqua). Queensland Camellia Society Newsletter,* July 1992, vol.2, No.5, p.10: Pink bud that opens semi-double to informal, white with rear of outer petal showing pink. Growth is vigorous and bushy with shining dark green leaves. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Chinese synonym 'Aozhenzhu'.

Paradise Petite. *(C.sasanqua). Queensland Camellia Society Newsletter,* June 1994, vol.4, No.4, p.3: Soft pink, semi-double with frilled appearance. Small growing, small leaved compact growing miniature that is ideal for tubs or can be used for clipped hedges. Soft pink, informal double flowers to 5 cm across. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Chinese synonym 'Aobaite'

Paradise Pixie. *(C.sasanqua).* ICS Congress, Auckland, NZ, 1997. Technical Papers, R.J. Cherry, "The Paradise Sasanquas", with colour slides: Pink, fading to white, bicolour single. Originated at Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Plum. *(C.hybrid). Queensland Camellia Society Newsletter,* May 1994, vol.4, No.3, p.2: Originated by Bob Cherry, Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A small leafed hybrid. Flowers similar in shape to *C.rosiflora,* a deep plum coloured pink with a centre of golden stamens. Growth slightly cascading.

Paradise Rebecca. *(C.sasanqua).* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* No.180, Winter 2009, p.10 with colour photo p.11, Regn. No.582-N; The flower has a double row of large deep pink petals, surrounding a smaller informal double centre of paler pink petals. Autumn flowering. Vigorous, dense, upright growth, with large glossy green leaves. Ideal for sun or shade. Originated by Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Roxanne. *(C.hybrid). Queensland Camellia Society Newsletter,* May 1994, vol.4, No.3, p.2. No description. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Sandra. *(C.hiemalis).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.16, Reg. No.489. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.hiemalis* **Kanjiro**, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The deep pink (RHS.CC.63A) single flower has a few petaloids and fades with age to a lighter pink (RHS.CC.63C). Diameter is 9 cm x 2.8 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on an upright, vigorous plant. Leaves are deep green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5 cm long x 2.2 cm wide. Petals obovate and notched, with lighter shading in the centre.

Paradise Sayaka. *(C.sasanqua).* Paradise Plants Nursery, 1995, Paradise Plants List, p.2: Single to semi-double with a pure simple form. Flowers are white, broadly edged salmon pink. Flowers early and over a long period. Plant habit is upright and dense with long, elliptic, dark green leaves. Suitable in sun or shade. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Simone. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.587-N.; Bright mid-pink single flowers with a prominent central spray of golden stamens. Slow growing, with compact, upright growth. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Snowflake. *(C.hybrid).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.591-N.; Profusion of small white flowers borne in clusters along arching stems. Vigorous growth, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Susan. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.11, Paradise Nursery advert. Colour photo p.12. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A vigorous upright grower with dark green foliage. Flowers are large single, white, broadly edged magenta purple, ideal as a specimen plant or a hedge.

Paradise Sweetheart. *(C.hybrid).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.180, Winter 2009, p.11 with colour photo, Regn. No.583-N; A cross of *C.sasanqua* x a small flowered species. Small anemone form, with pink outer petals, and a tight central cluster of pink and white petaloids. Dense, compact and spreading growth, forms a mound 1 metre tall x 2 metres across. Flowers autumn to spring. Originated by Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Sylvia. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1997, No.143, p.15, Reg. No.476. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Yuletide,** pollen parent unknown, that first flowered 1993. The deep red (RHS.CC.60A) single flower is 5.5 cm across x 1.5 cm deep, and flowers early to mid-season on a plant with a dense, miniature growth habit and moderate growth rate. Leaves are deep green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5.5 cm long x 1.5 cm wide. Petals obovate undulate.

Paradise Tinkerbell. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.180, Winter 2009, p.11 with colour photo, Regn. No.584-N; Delicate white semi-double flowers in autumn. Shiny dark green leaves and bronze new foliage. Miniature growing, suitable for low hedges.

Paradise Venessa. *(C.sasanqua). Queensland Camellia Society Newsletter,* June 1994, vol.4, No.4, p.3: Very large bloom, semi-double to peony form, white flushed pink at the petal edges. Prominent yellow petaloid stamens. Growth vigorous, upright and strong. Originated at

Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.180, Winter 2009, p.11 with colour photo, Regn. No.585-N. Narrow upright growth.

Paradisea. Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schavionne, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie,* pl.31. Orthographic error for **Paradisiaca.**

Paradisiaca. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.16, p.307 as 'Paradisaica' as a seedling raised by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Paradisea'.(Believed extinct.)

Paradoxa. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 10:312. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.83, 128: Leaves 8.5 cm x 5 cm, roundish-oval, prominent venation; flowers large, single, regular, of clear red, petals slightly undulate, crenate. Filaments of the stamens united half their length. Originated in England. Orthographic error 'Parodoxa'.

Paralida. Henrincq, Apr.1850, *Revue Horticole,* p.135-140. Orthographic error for **Paralide.**

Paralide. (*C.japonica*), Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.3: Imbricated, cherry pink. Exhibited by M. Paillet at the Exposition de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture, Paris. Frères Noisette Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.37: Imbricated pink. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Paralida'.

Paralide Nuova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20: Formal double, bright pink with white spots. Andrè Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.133, as 'Parolide Nuova': Imbricated pink, blotched white. Orthographic error: 'Parolide Nuova'.

Parathan. *(C.japonica),* Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct).

Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne. *(C.japonica),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, first flowered 2014. Seed parent assumed to be **Mark Alan.** To be further propagated by a nursery. A semidouble with separated, strap-like petals, 13cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep, salmon pink. Occasional pink petaloids, anthers yellow, filaments pink. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Leaves are clear green, flat, 8cm x 4.2cm.

Parc de Sacremento. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18. Pink, imbricated.

Parc de Saumarez. Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 18: Blooms mid-season. Small anemone form flowers, pink to coral red with pale pink petaloids and stamens mixed with the petaloids. Originated in France.

Parckerii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie.* Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Parcksii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.149. Orthographic error for **Parksii.**

Parcksii Striped. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie* ed.1, p.84. Orthographic error for 'Parksii Striped', synonym for **Parksii.**

Parcksii Vera. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Berlèse 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, index, p.129. In the text it is correctly 'Parksii Vera'. Synonym for **Rawesiana.** Berlèse in his 1841 *Iconographie* facing pl.97 says that it should not be confused with 'Parksii Striped'.

Parckstriped. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Park's Striped', synonym for **Parksii.**

Parepa. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.30: Blossoms of medium size, of vivid carmine pink, with a few white stripes or stains towards the centre, ovate-oblong petals, rounded or slightly emarginate; rather irregularly imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* pp.49, 50: Large, flat flower, not reflexed, deep pink with one broad stripe on the

central petal, sometimes the peak of the central petals are incurved and of a slightly deeper pink, sometime with a pale centre. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Savi, Florence. See pl.IV, Book II, Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie.*

Pareto. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.117 as 'Paretto'. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.I: The blooms, above average in size, are composed of numerous, rounded petals, slightly emarginate, sometime laciniate; becoming more lanceolate the nearer the centre. Their colouring is a vivid cherry-red with veining of a deeper shade. Originated in Italy.

Paretto. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.117. Orthographic error for **Pareto.**

Paride. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.98: Leaves large, oblong and lanceolate, pendant. Buds, round with a flattened summit, similar to **Florida;** flower full, over 8 cm across, soft rose-pink; petals in 5 rows, well imbricated, very wide, forming a cup; those at the centre are smaller in number, of different shapes, irregularly placed and often marked by white lines. Orthographic error 'Parade'. Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Parini. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.205: Leaves 12.2 cm x 8 cm, long-lanceolate, recurved at apex, large, regular serrations, dark green; buds round, flattened tip, large, scales greenish at base and whitish at tip; flower about 10 cm across, petals in 4-5 rows, wide-oval, reflexed, regularly placed, notched, imbricated, soft pink, irregularly marked with dark red vertical lines or streaks; those at the centre very small, numerous, unequal, erect, others bent, long-oval, in groups. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Synonyms: 'Lechi' (according to Burdin); 'Parini Vera', 'Parini Mariani', 'Parini A', 'Parini M', 'Parini de Mariani'. Orthographic errors: 'Parrini', 'Parinii'.

Parini A. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:15. Synonym for **Parini.**

Parini B. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:15. Synonym for **Parini Casoretti.**

Parini C. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:55. Synonym for **Parini Casoretti.**

Parini Casoretti. Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1844, p.12 as 'Parini': Perfect form, snow-white, regularly ribboned and streaked vivid carmine; Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.116: Peony form, sometimes white streaked lilac, sometimes pure white, sometimes lilac pink all over and all on the same bush. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p. 60 as 'Parini'(Casoretti). No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:48: Well rounded white petals, splashed with soft pink. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Synonyms: 'Parini B', 'Parini C', 'Parini Florentina', 'Parini Nova'(Casoretti).

Parini de Mariani. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10 as 'Parinii de Mariani', synonym for **Parini.**

Parini M. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:55. Synonym for **Parini.**

Parini Grandiflora. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Parini Florentina. Costa, 1846, *Collection de la collection de camellia présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.5. Synonym for **Parini Casoretti.**

Parini Mariani. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.20. Synonym for **Parini.**

Parini Nova. Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.46: 'From Casoretti'. No description. Synonym for **Parini Casoretti.**

Parini Nova. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10 as 'Parinii Nova'. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.72. Synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon.**

Parini Nova (Casoretti). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.60. Synonym for **Parini Casoretti.**

Parini Vera. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3. Synonym for **Parini.**

Paris Almond. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.238: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1973. The upright, spreading plant has 6.5 cm x 3.5 cm very dark green leaves with distinct serrations. The flowers are a bluish pink, paler inside petals which reflex to give an oval appearance. Blooms early to mid-season.

Paris Pink. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.205, Reg. No.472: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by W.V. Lytle, Glendale, California, USA, that first bloomed 1955. Growth habit is upright and rapid with light green leaves averaging 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The pink, rose form double flowers are 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 60-70 petals and 5-15 petaloids with occasional yellow stamens. Early blooming.

Parisienne. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.46, Reg. No.303: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand as a seedling of *(C.saluenensis x C.granthamiana)* **Grannie** x *C.x williamsii* **Jury's Yellow.** The 11 year old plant first bloomed in 1988. Upright growth with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The flowers are semi-double, 11 cm across x 4 cm deep with 18 petals. Colour cherry red (RHS.CC.45C), with an occasional rose shade (RHS.CC.55B) stripe, and flared stamens with yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms mid-season.

Park Avenue. Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.3, p.20. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Park Hill Tomorrow. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.12. Orthographic error for **Tomorrow Park Hill.**

Parker Connor. *(C.japonica).* ACS *The Camellia Journal*, June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No. 2819; Originated by Parker Connor, Edisto Island, SC, USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.179 with colour photo; A 10 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2005. Registered and propagated by Richard C. Mims, Lugoff, SC.; Medium size, 9cm x 5cm, semidouble flowers. Inner petals shade from palest blush pink at centre to pale pink (RHS49C) at tips. Outer petals shade from pale pink centre to deep pink (RHS52B) at tips. Petals are shovel-shaped. Upright, vigorous growth. Flowers midseason.

Parkeri. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.216 as 'Parkerii': Flower, 9 cm across, rose form double, clear cherry red, often mottled milky white; petals wide, numerous, unequally imbricated. Originated in England. Note: It is not synonymous with 'Parckerii' which is a synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Parkes Red Glow. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.25, Reg. No.255: Originated by Edna Parkes, East Brighton, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of 'Cornelian', (**Damanao**) that first bloomed 1976. Upright, open growth habit with mid-green, lanceolate, 12 cm x 5 cm to ovate, 8.5 cm x 6.5 cm leaves with numerous, small serrations. Flower, semi-double, dark red, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep. Late flowering. See colour photo, p.40, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.79. Chinese synonym 'Hongxiyue'.

Parkhill Pink. Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.2. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow Park Hill Pink.**

Parkii. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Parksii.**

Parks Orange. *(C.hybrid). "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, pp.117 & 129. No description. From USA.

Parkii Vera. Tourres Macheteaux Catalogue, 1835, p.17. Synonym for **Rawesiana**.

Park's Red Glow. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.6. Orthographic error for **Parkes Red Glow.**

Park's Rose Stripe. P., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, 3:154. Synonym for **Parksii.**

Park's Rose-striped. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):208. Synonym for **Parksii**.

Park's Stripe. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.6. Synonym for **Parksii.**

Park's Striped. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias...*, pl.44. Synonym for Parksii.

Park's Striped Rose. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.* Synonym for **Parksii.**

Park's Vera. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* .... Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Parkside. (*C.x williamsii*), RHS., 1959, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.13, p.129: A *C.x williamsii* exhibited by the Crown Estate Commissioners. Originated at Windsor Great Park, Berkshire, England. Vigorous, erect, spreading habit, free flowering. Leaves 10 cm x 4 cm, slightly glossy, medium green. Flowers 8.5 cm across, single to semi-double with two rows of petals, slightly brighter than RHS.CC.Red Group 55B veined 55A. Scented. Flowers late. Received an RHS Highly Commended Certificate, 1986.

Parksii. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.22; Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:556: Named for John Dampier Parks, a collector for the London Horticultural Society for whom it was imported by him from China in 1824. Strongly reticulated, thin, round leaves. Flowers, 10 cm across, the outer petals large, about 5 cm in diameter, slightly cordate. Centre petals erect and irregular, many of them twisted and disposed similarly to **Variegata**, making the flowers confused in the centre with a few imperfect stamens. Fragrant, pale to deep cerise, irregularly blotched or striped white. Synonyms: 'Park's Striped'. 'Park's Rose Striped', 'Park's Striped Rose', 'Parksii Striped', 'Rosa Odorata', 'Striped Park's', 'Rosea Odorata'. Orthographic errors: 'Parckstriped', 'Parkii'. 'Parcksii Vera', 'Parcksii Stripes'.

Parksii. Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.223: There is a French **Parksii**; single, crimson. (Believed extinct.)

Parksii Striped. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Hortu Modician.* Warner's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. Synonym for **Parksii.**

Parksii Vera. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:417. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Parlisia. (*C.japonica*), Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Parmantier. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic error for **Parmenteria.**

Parmantieri Maculata. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Synonym for **Paradoxa.**

Parmenteria. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, ed.2, pp.245-246: Size 8.5 cm in diameter, bright red, double, very irregularly and compactly set. Persistent. Originated in USA by James B. Smith, Philadelphia. Synonym: 'Carmoisina'. Orthographic errors: 'Parmenttiera', 'Parmenthierii'(Smith), 'Parmentieri', 'Parinentierii', 'Parmentier', 'Parmentiera', 'Parmenteri'.

Parmentiera Grandiflora. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...*, p.219. Orthographic error for **Grandiflora Parmentieri.**

Parmenteria Nivea. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture.* No description. Orthographic error: 'Parmentieri Novea'. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Parmenthierii (Smith). Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. Orthographic error for **Parmenteria.**

Parmentiera. Anonymous, 1846, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.90. Orthographic error for **Parmenteria.**

Parmentieri. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.19. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:bbb. Orthographic error for **Parmenteria.**

Parmentierii. Oudin, Lisieux, Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.1 2. Orthographic error for **Parmenteria.**

Parmentieri Grandiflora. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.53, as 'Parmentieri gdifl'. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38 as 'Parmentieri Grandifl.'. Orthographic variant for **Grandiflora Parmentieri.**

Parmentieri Novea. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, Orthographic error for **Parmenteria Nivea.**

Parmentieri (Smith). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.60. Orthographic error for **Parmenteria.**

Parodoxa. Berlèse, 1843. *Iconographie* facing pl.143. Orthographic error for **Paradoxa.**

Parolide. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.133. Orthographic error for **Paralide Nuova.**

Parolide Nuova. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.7. van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:168. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1869-1870, p.57; Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Paralide Nuova.**

Parquii. (*C.japonica).* Giardino Inglese Caserta Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Partenopea. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.28 as 'Partenopia'. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Soft carmine, full double, central petals striped with white. Originated in Italy.

Parthoni. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Parthoniana.**

Parthoniana. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. Berlèse, *Iconographie du Genre Camellia,* 1841, Book 1, pl.22 as 'Dorsetti' or 'Parthoniana'. The flowers are described as being indistinguishable, but different descriptions are given for the leaves. Obtained from seed by Moens, Antwerp, Belgium, and named for Parthon de Von. Flowers are large, of a dusty and pale red, with patches of rose pink or white. Outside petals are oval, broad, irregular and spread flat. Inner petals are smaller and often marked with spots of red or white. Leaves are oval-long, lanceolate, very acuminate. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 44.

Parthonii. *Jardin la Société Royale de Belgique Catalogue*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Parthoniana**

Parthonii (Dorsettii). *Catalogue de la Société Royale de Horticulture Belgique*, 1842, p.23. . Orthographic error for **Parthoniana.**

Parthonii Rex Georgius. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.179. . Orthographic error for **Parthoniana.**

Partoniana. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.6. Orthographic error for **Parthoniana.**

Partonii. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for **Parthoniana.**

Party Dress. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.394: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA that first bloomed 1956. Plant growth is upright and medium rapid, with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep, resemble **Frizzle White** in form with 25 petals, 5 rabbit ears and numerous stamens. The colour is creamy white, shading to pale pink in the centre, then deepening to lavender pink at the petal edge. Flowers mid-season to late.

Party Girl. (*C.japonica*), Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.14: Pink, large, semi-double. Fragrant. Late blooming. Originated in Australia by H.K.C. Dettman, Wahroonga, N.S.W

Parviflora. (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]313: Semi-double, rose-red, oblong petals, few flowers. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.193, 234: Leaves lanceolate, oblong, very acuminate, 8 cm x 5 cm, almost flat, finely and irregularly serrulate, of a dull green; bud large, oblong with blackish scales near the base and yellowish at the tip; flower 8 cm across, full, regular, deep orange-red, petals imbricated, numerous, with a depressed heart, containing 2 or 3 infertile stamens. Originated in France by Cachet, Angers. No connection to the species *C.parviflora.*

Parviflora Striata. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24: Same type as 'Imperialis' (**Gray's Invincible**). Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Waratah Parviflora Striata'. (Believed extinct.)

Parvifolia. Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany*, 16(12):13. Synonym for *Camellia transarisanensis.* Japanese common name 'Taiwan-hime-sazanka'.

Parvula. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: A miniature formal double; the petals, although regularly imbricated, form a series radiating from the centre to the circumference; they are rounded and slightly emarginate. A beautiful pink, some tipped a paler pink contrasting with the centre. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione* di *Camelie*, p.50: Small, perfectly imbricated flower. On the same plant, flowers of a different form and colour appear. For instance, completely cherry-red deep outer petals with the centre very pale, almost whitish or red with petals striped white. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Pasadena Hovey. *Camellia Digest*, 1(2), 1943. Synonym for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**

Paschucha. Gallagher, 1966, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, pp.297-198. Orthographic error for 'Pao-chu-cha'. Different reading for **Baozhu Cha.**

Pasha of Persia. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum'.

Passimiana. (*C.japonica*), William Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.16. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Passing Cloud. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.179: Soft rose colour. Originated in USA.

Passos Manoel. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Rose form double, regular, vivid cherry with splashes of white in the centre. Originated in Portugal.

Pastel Shades. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2002, p.87, Reg. No.37: A chance seedling originated in the UK by Dr J.A. Smart, Marwood Hill, Devon. First flowered 1985 at circa 2 years. An upright shrub of medium growth rate. Flower buds deep pink. Blooms floriferously mid-season. Deep pink on petal margins, fading to light pink at the petal base (RHS.CC.58C shades to 62D). A

hose-in-hose semi-double with a column of yellow stamens. Flower size is 10 cm across x 10 cm deep. RHS Award of Merit (AM).

Pat Guernsey. Cannon, 1985, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, No.4, p.13. Orthographic error for **Pat Gurnsey.**

Pat Gurnsey. (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.3, p.25, Reg. No.88: An 8 year old seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Tali Queen' (**Dalicha**) which first flowered 1972, raised by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. The plant is upright, sturdy with tough, leathery, mid-green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. The flower is semi-double, with 16 petals of solid texture, orbicular and up to 8 cm in diameter, with deep, marginal notching and heavy veining. The colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 52A-54A with pale, almost white, edges, 16 cm across x 7 cm deep.

Pat K. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.126: White flecked lavender pink, shading to lavender pink at the edge. Medium, rose form double. Medium, open, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by L.E. Knupp, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA.

Pat La Motte Jones. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.73: A new seedling from Carolina, that blooms mid-season, glowing pink and dark green foliage. Blooms full peony to incomplete double up to 15 cm across. Originated in USA. Sport: **Pat La Motte Jones Variegated.**

Pat La Motte Jones Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1 as 'Pat La Motte Jones V.'. A virus variegated form of **Pat La Motte Jones** - Glowing pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Pat Nelson. (C.hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.8, Reg. No.457. Registered by I. Wills, Matamata, New Zealand, and named for the originator, Mrs P. Nelson, Tauranga, NZ. A chance seedling which first flowered in 1999. The flower is peony form, drifting to anemone form in late season, 10-12 cm diameter x 5-6 cm deep, having about 50 petals and no petaloids. There is some fusing of the petal bases, while the light yellow anthers are held on dark filaments and form a broad mass that is reasonably distinct from the petals. Flower colour is pink to mauve (RHS.CC.62C to 73C). The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with light green leaves 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Pat Nixon. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.173, Reg. No.1265: A sport of **Richard Nixon** that first bloomed 1965. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. The large, anemone form bloom is blush pink, veined deeper pink, 10 cm across. Blooms early to late. See colour photo, front cover, ACS, 1972, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.l.

Pat Pinkerton. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2417. A very large, dark red, semi-double cross of **Arch of Triumph** x a seedling ('Crimson Robe' [**Damanao**] x *C.lutchuensis*). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 18 year old seedling first flowered in 1988. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 10 petals, 8 fluted petaloids, golden anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and slow, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Pat Poyner. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.205, Reg. No.454: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1954. Originated by Dr Arthur Mazyck, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and open with light green leaves, 5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The rosepink, anemone form flower, 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep, has two rows of outer petals - 14 in number - and 100 or more petaloids and yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Pat Poyner Variegated.**

Pat Poyner Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1 as 'Pat Poyner Var.': A virus variegated form of **Pat Poyner**. Rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Pat Summer. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.124: Dark red. Medium, full peony form. Slow, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by R.M. Murray, Fort Valley, Georgia.

Patelixia. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.152. Chinese synonym for **Bettie Patricia.**

Patersonii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:48. Orthographic error for **Pattersonii.**

Patezzi. *(C.japonica*), Anderson & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1887, p.70. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Patience. (*C.japonica*), Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian*, 92: Light pink. Medium size, full peony form. Upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA at Woodlawn.

Patrice Munsel. (*C.japonica*), Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin, 1955: A new seedling by Barney Goletto from seed of **Christine Lee.** It is a medium to large semi-double, red, with 3 rows of petals that open out and slightly curl back. It is upright with dark green foliage. Originated by Barney Goletto, Oregon, USA.

Patricia Ann. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1729: A very large, soft pink, semi-double *C.japonica* (**Berenice Boddy** x **Mrs D.W Davis**), mid-season blooming. Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Average flower size is 13 cm. across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals in 3 rows, 30 white petaloids and yellow anthers and a large sunburst of stamens. Growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm. x 6 cm. Chinese synonym 'Andaren'.

Patricia Burks. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Sport of **Duchess of Sutherland**, white with irregular edges and markings of red. Originated in USA.

Patricia Coull. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1970, vol II, No.7, p.32, Reg. No.50: A chance seedling of **Buddha,** its male parent is considered to be a *C.japonica.* Originated by B. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand. First flowered 1969. Habit is open, upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 13 cm. x 4.5 cm. The flower is a very large semi-double, with 14 petals, very soft pink, 15-20 cm. across x 7-8 cm. deep. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.1.

Patricia Haskee. *(C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS 1995, The Camellia Journal, vol.50. No.2, p.15, Reg. No.2318: Very large size, pink, rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lilette Witman** x *C.reticulata* x *C.japonica* **Hulyn Smith**. Blooms early to late. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, California, USA.

Patricia Kooney. (*C.japonica*), ACS, Aug.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.3, p.5 and colour photo front cover: Brilliant, light pink, star crowned beauty. Large to very large, semi-double to double. Freckled all over with white high lights. Mid-season flowering. Blooms are 13 cm. across x 8 cm deep with 60 petals in 8 rows. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm. A chance seedling originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisana, USA.

Patricia M. Bates. *(C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.285: A 15 year old seedling of unknown parentage which first bloomed 1976, and was originated by P.M. Bates, New Zealand. It has upright, dense growth at a medium rate, with dark green leaves, 6.5 cm long x 3.5 cm. wide. Peony to semi-double flowers, 7-9 cm across x 4 cm, deep, with 16-20 petals and up to 30 petaloids. Filaments are pink and anthers yellow.

Blooms from early to late season. Dark red flowers with deeper veining on the petals, good texture, self grooming. See RHS.,CC, 46A.

Patricia Mary. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.60: A chance seedling, originated by Mrs R. Woodrow, Gisborne, New Zealand. The plant has a rapid, open, spreading habit with mid-green leaves, 9 cm x 6 cm. The flower is semi-double to loose peony with 20 petals and a varying number of elongated petaloids. The colour is a medium pink (RHS.CC.62A) and the size is 10-11 cm. across x 5 cm. deep.

Patricia Mealing. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1949, *News Letter*, vol.4, No.3, Reg. No.7: Large, orchid pink, varying in form from semi-double to peony to anemone incomplete double, 10-12.5 cm. across. The petals shade from darker base to lighter tips. Leaves are medium green, acuminate; growth is compact. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, Augusta, Georgia from chance seed. First bloomed 1945. See illustration, p.127, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950.

Patricia Mountbatten. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943: A Magnolia Garden's original, a little similar to the **Reverend John Drayton.** A rather flat flower of loose peony formation. Colour is a medium pink with a purple cast. Large, light green foliage. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Synonym: 'Lady Patricia Mountbatten'.

Patricia Peck. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal*, 1997, p.86, Reg. No.29. Originated by Mr. David A.C. Peck, Aldershot, Fordingbridge, U.K. A 15 year old chance seedling of **Sylva** that first flowered 1990. A red single, opening flat with a prominent higo-like cluster of pale yellow stamens. Late flowering. Flower size 11 cm across. Leaves mid-season-green, flat, 8-10 cm long x 3-5 cm wide, lanceolate, acuminate. Flower buds globular.

Patrician. (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Catalogue 1947: A large, open, pink single, 10-11 cm across. The colour is plum pink. There are 5 irregularly shaped petals and a central cluster of golden stamens. Plant habit is compact and upright with dark green elliptic leaves, acuminate and slightly serrate. Flowers mid-season. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. First flowered 1944.

Patrick Henry. (*C.japonica*), Gunnell, 1843, *Magazine of Horticulture* p:261: A seedling of 'Splendens', free growth, foliage like the old double white (**Alba Plena**) buds round, calyx short; the flower of a deep cherry-red colour, with 25 large, round petals, and 168 smaller ones, filling up the centre and forming a ranunculus shaped flower; no anthers or style. Originated by Dr J.S. Gunnell, Washington, D.C., USA.

Patrizia Ferrari. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.133 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone form, pink to red (RHS.CC.63B and 66A). Petaloids are fimbriated and variegated with white. A seedling of **Rubina** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 1980. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Pat's Prize. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1997, p.21, Reg. No.2404. A medium size, deep red/pink, formal double chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by W. Pat Brown, Montgomery, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 5 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 1.8 cm deep, with 60 petals. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 8.2 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Patsy Cline. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), Valdosta Camellias, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4, p.9: Clear pink. Large to very large, semi-double to peony form. Medium growth. Flowers midseason to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA from the cross 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel.**

Patsy O'Neal. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.126: Clear pink. Medium formal double. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie.

Patsy Rish. (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.3, p.20: Pink with deeper pink overtone. Large to very large, loose peony form. Originated in USA by W.H. Rish, Winnsboro, North Carolina.

Patsy Smith. (*C.japonica*), ACS, Aug.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2054: Medium size, blood red, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Walter L. Smith, Tylertown, Mississippi. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.83 with colour photo between pp.60-61: A seedling that first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals and 2-3 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, average and medium with dark green leaves 8 cm x 4.8 cm.

Pattersonii. (*C.japonica*), Buist Nursery Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.12: Large, rosy crimson. Originated by Robert Buist, Philadelphia, USA. Orthographic error: 'Patersoni'.

Patti Perkins. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005, p.13 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2692. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2001. Originated by Hyman R. Norsworthy, Beaumont, Tex., and propagated by Glenn Read Nursery, Lucedale, Miss., USA. The 7 cm diameter, loose peony to rose form double flower is stated to be rose red with white variegation. Plant is upright with average growth rate, and flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.64 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Patti Sue. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.458. Registered by Kathlyn Craig, Havelock North, New Zealand. A chance seedling of the *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* hybrid **Prudence** that first flowered in 1999. The flower is small, 5 cm diameter x 3-4 cm deep, a single of 6 petals, quite deep and trumpet-shaped. Colour is mainly light pink (RHS.CC.62A) darkening slightly to the flower centre. The stamen mass is small and compact, with lemon coloured filaments and anthers. Plant is of average height and form, and slow growth rate, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Pattie Ann Vorce. (*C.japonica*), Marshall's Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1963. Description not seen. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, pp.243-244, Reg. No.728: (SCCS. No.63-14), A 4 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by M.L. Marshall, San Gabriel, California, USA. Flower is light pink, rose form double with yellow anthers, 10-11 cm across x 6cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season on a plant of vigorous, upright, open growth. Orthographic error 'Patty Ann Vorce', 'Peggy Voyce'.

Patty Ann Vorce. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.179. Orthographic error for **Pattie Ann Vorce.**

Patty Bengston. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.172, Reg. No.1580: A small, white, spotted light red, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Louis W. Strohmeyer, San Gabriel, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1961. Average flower size is 7.5 cm wide, x 2.5 cm deep. Plant grwth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves.

Patty Skinner. (*C.japonica*), Julington Nurseries Inc. Catalogue, 1965. Description not seen. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, pp.231-232, Reg. No.936: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average and open with acuminate and serrate, dark green leaves, 7.5 cm. x 3.8 cm. The peony form flower, similar to **Daikagura,** is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep and has 44-48 petals. Colour is bright pink with lemon yellow anthers and pink filaments. Three rows of

long petals with 6-8 groups of 3.7 cm long stamens, interspersed with rabbit ears. Mid-season blooming.

Patun. (Patton), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **General George Patton.**

Pauciflora. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Paugham. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Abbreviation for 'Monsieur Paugham', (**Surpasse Nobilissima**).

Paul e Virginie. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Paul et Virginie.**

Paul et Virginia. James Veitch Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.14. Scott & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic variant for **Paul et Virginie.**

Paul et Virginie. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.128: Flower 10 cm across, waratah form or peony form, of a greenish white or pink. Exterior petals 1-2 rows, large and flat; those of the interior, very numerous, unequal, varied, some elongated and narrow, others short and wide, nearly all ovoid, disorderly and forming a large protruding centre. Originated by Gruneberg. Orthographic variants: 'Paul e Virginie', 'Paul et Virginia' 'Paola e Virginia'.

Paul Harkey. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.177, Reg. No.1822: A very large, dark red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid (*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x [5x = (*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian']). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 17 cm across x 6 cm deep. Heavy veining on the petals, showing little flecks of white. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid with dark green, heavily serrated leaves, 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Hakeyi'.

Paul Harvey. (*C.reticulata*), Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Orchid pink, shaded lavender, large, semi-double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. A chance reticulata seedling raised by Kramer Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Paul Haskee. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2337: Very large size red, anemone to peony form *C.japonica* **Elsie Ruth Marshall** x **R.L. Wheeler**. Blooms early to late season. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Grants Pass, Oregon, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9 with colour photo: the 19 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 90+ petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and average in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Paul Howard. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.29. Abbreviation for **Paul Howard's White.**

Paul Howard's White. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1944, p.29, as 'Paul Howard White'. No description. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Large, formal double to rose form double. Vigorous, upright gowth. Pure white, imbricated formal double of **Alba Plena** form. Synonyms: 'Late Alba Plena', 'Paul J. Howard's White'. Abbreviations: 'Paul Howard', 'Paul J. Howard'. For illustration see p.273, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Paul J Howard. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9. Abbreviation for **Paul Howard's White.**

Paul J. Howard's White. Coolidge Rare Plants Garden Camellia Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for **Paul Howard's White.**

Paul Jones. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.11: White or pale pink, pencilled pink. Large single to semi-double. Mid-season flowering. The flower is 10-12 cm across with an odd petaloid. Petals are large and notched at the apex. For illustration see pl.XV, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail.* A seedling from Rookwood Cemetery, N.SW., Australia. See illustration, front cover ACRS, 1960, *Camellia News*, No.7. Sport: **Roberta.** Chinese synonym 'Baoer'

Paul Jones Supreme. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1968, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.32, p.23: A large, flattish, semi-double, flushed white background with vivid carmine stripes. A seedling of **Paul Jones** originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. First flowered 1958. See illustration front cover, ACRS., 1974, *Camellia News,* No.55. Chinese synonym 'Chaoji Baoer'.

Paul Maymou. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.12, 18, 25: Flowers mid-season. Medium size, clear red semi-double. Originated in France at the Paul Maymou Nursery.

Paul Plantiveau. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.12, 16, 18, 50, colour photo p.7: Blooms early to mid-season. Medium size, single, pink flower, very bright to the centre and to the petal borders. Lightly scented. 5 round petals. Compact bush, abundant flowering, self grooming. Leaves dull green, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. A seedling of *C.japonicas* **Jenny Jones** x **Berenice Boddy**, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, USA.

Paul Reid. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Paul Sérusier. *(C.reticulata),* Originated by Roger Salaùn, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A 16 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Plant is upright and fast growing, with flat, leathery, dark green leaves, 15cm x 7cm. Flowers are single, cupshaped, bright rose, 13-15cm diameter x 3-4cm deep. Stamens columnar, anthers yellow, filaments white. Long mid-season flowering. Flowers fall whole.

Paul Sherrington. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.13, Reg. No.458: Originated by Colleen Sherrington, North Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of the *C.japonica* **Chô-chô-san.** First flowered 1991. White, semi-double flower of 17 petals with an occasional petaloid, 12 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers freely over a long season on a slow growing upright plant. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, flat with serrate margins and acuminate apices, 7 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals flat, filaments columnar. Attractive flower with white filaments and porcelain petal texture.

Paul Tulane. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12. A variety originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Medium size, spinel red, lined rose and purple; irregular peony form; central petals upright and interspersed with small groups of white stamens.

Paul William Jannoch III. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1949, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Dark red. Medium, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Late flowering. A chance seedling originated by Jannoch Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See illustration, p.180, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Abbreviation 'Paul Wm. Jannoch III'.

Paul Wm. Jannoch III. SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, 1949. Abbreviation for **Paul William Jannoch III.**

Paula Deen. *(C.japonica),* ACS *Journal*, June 2014, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2917; Originated by Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA.

Paula Johnson. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.122: Rose-pink. Large anemone form. Bushy, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Dr C.R. Johnson, Carthage, Texas.

Paula Smyth. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.22, Reg. No.200 as 'Paula Smith' and corrected in the following Bulletin No.7: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Bokuhan** x **Mahogany Glow,** raised by Mrs I. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. First flowered 1980. Plant has an average, upright growth habit with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The miniature to small, semi-double flowers are maroon with 14 petals, a few petaloids, white filaments and yellow anthers. The flowers measure 7-8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep.

Paulakowski. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic error for **Paulowski.**

Paulette. (*C.japonica*), Ferrari Nursery Catalogue, 1962 as 'Polette', (Corrected to **Paulette** in following catalogues). A medium size, white, speckled pink, semi-double. Originated in Italy.

Paulette Goddard. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.5: Very large, red, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA at Middleton Place Gardens Charleston, South Carolina. See illustration, p.181, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Sport: **Paulette Goddard Variegated.**

Paulette Goddard Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue;* a virus variegated form of **Paulette Goddard.** Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Paulikoufky. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Paulowski.**

Paulikowskii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Orthographic error for **Paulowski.**

Paulina. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error and abbreviation for **Paolina Maggi.**

Paulina. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935. Synonym for **Julia Drayton Variegated** as 'Mathotiana Variegated'.

Paulina Lucca. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1897, Preiverzeichnis, p.13: White, imbricated, dense petals. Originated in Italy.

Paulina Maggi. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1879. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Pauline. Nichols, R.U. Catalogue, 1880-1881. Orthographic error and abbreviation for **Paolina Maggi.**

Pauline Guichard. Robertsons Hardy Plant Catalogue, 1960-1961, p.66. Orthographic error for **Paolina Guichardini.**

Pauline Guichardine. Reginal Kaye Ltd, Waithman Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.45. Orthographic error for **Paolina Guichardini.**

Pauline Guichardini. Reginal Kaye's Nursery Catalogue, 1956. Ortographic error for **Paolina Guichardini.**

Pauline Lapleau. McIlhenny Catalogue 1941, p.11. Synonym for **The Monarch.**

Pauline Maggi. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Pauline Nielson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, pp.228, 229, Reg. No.549: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1951, originated by Dr C.S. Nielson, Tallahassee, Florida. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The rose-pink, semi-double flowers are 5-6 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 12-15 petals and 0-4 petaloids and a core of white filaments and stamens. Flowers mid-season to late.

Pauline Wetzler. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature:* Light pink in centre shading to deep pink on outer edge. Small single of cupped form. Loose, pendulous growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Miss P. Wetzler, Portland, Oregon.

Pauline Winchester. (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Catalogue, 1961, p.6. No description. Camelliana Catalogue, 1961-1962. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.82: White marked pink. Very large, semi-double to loose peony form with loose petals, tending to flute. Medium, upright, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by R. Winchester, Altadena, California. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1959, *The Camellia Review*, vol.21, No.l. Chinese synonym 'Baolin'.

Paulins Guichard. Robinsons Hardy Plant Catalogue, 1961-18962, p.68. Orthographic error for **Paolina Guichardini.**

Paulownia Impératrix. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:55: Globe shaped, pure carmine. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.133 as 'Paulownia Imperatrix': Flower dark red, full anemone form with 2-3 rows of external petals, imbricated, and an internal mass of small, long petals forming a globular mass. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variant: 'Paulownia Imperatrix'.

Paulownia Imperatrix. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.133. Orthographic variant for **Paulownia Impératrix.**

Paulowski. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840. *Monographie*, ed.2, p.137: Leaves variable, some long, others rounded, thin, prominent venation, serrate and dark green. Flowers about 8 cm across, full, clear cherry-red, often very delicate, flower displayed like a regular rose; petals numerous, rounded, emarginate, well imbricated; resembling somewhat **Imbricata.** Synonyms: 'Rosa Plenissima', 'Pawlikowski Rosea', 'Pawliskowski', 'Rosa Plenissima Paulikowski'. Orthographic error: 'Paulakowski', 'Paulikoufky'.

Paul's Apollo. Waterhouse, 1960. ACRS., *Camellia Annual*, No.7, p.16. Synonym for **Apollo (Pauls).**

Paul's Jupiter. Waterhouse, 1960, ACRS., *Camellia Annual*, No.7, p.16. Synonym for **Jupiter (Paul).**

Paul's Mercury. Waterhouse, 1960, ACRS., *Camellia Annual*, No.7, p.16. Synonym for **Mercury.**

Paulson's White. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.55: White. Large, formal double. Upright, spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Tuttle Brother's Nursery, Pasadena, California, USA.

Pauntata. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*, vol.I, p.633. Orthographic error for 'Punctata', (**Gray's Invincible**).

Pavello. *(C.japonica*), Sutton Place Nursery Catalogue, 1970-1971, p.3. No description; 1971-1972 Catalogue, p.5: Rose pink, double. Originated in England.

Pavilion Camellia. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal.* Synonym for **Taige Cha.**

Pavlova. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.213: Originated by Len Hobbs, East Doncaster, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling that bloomed first in 1967. The upright, spreading, vigorous plant has dark green, lanceolate leaves, 13 cm x 6.5 cm with medium serrations. The semi-double, clear, bright red, 20 cm diameter blooms are produced mid-season to late. See colour photo, front cover, ACRS, 1979, *Camellia News*, No.72.

Pavolini. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:16. No description. Originated in Italy by Rovelli. (Believed extinct.)

Pavonacea. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:55. Bright pink, peony form, very delicate. Medium size, Originated in Italy.

Pavonea. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for **Pavonia.**

Pavonia. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Pavonea' (Believed extinct.)

Pawlikowski. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Paulowski.**

Pawlikowski Rosea. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* ... ; Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Paulowski.**

Pawliskowski. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue General, p.72. Orthographic error for **Paulowski.**

Pawtahn. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Powhatanii.**

Pax. (*C.japonica*), Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue [before 1945]: Description not seen. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Large, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium sized, white, complete double (formal), 8-10 cm across. Petals are small, about 2 cm wide and notched. Bloom is flat and resembles a gardenia. There are no stamens. Leaves are light green, narrowly elliptic, 10 cm long x 3.2 cm wide, apex long cuspidate, raised venation, serrations wide and shallow. Growth medium, compact, upright. The origin of this cultivar is doubtful. J.E.Youtz of Pasadena, California, is said to have imported it from France about 1930, while it is also thought to have come from Japan as one of its synonyms is 'Yukidaruma'. However no evidence has been located of its previous existence in either country. Synonyms: 'Yukidaruma', 'Snow Doll', 'White Laurel Leaf', 'Mueller's White', 'White II Tramonto'. See illustration, p.275, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Paxtonii. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, p.221 as 'Paxtoni': Medium size, scarlet, peony form. Originated in England.

Paxtonii Vera. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.310: Flowers up to 9 cm across, regular rose form, of dark, velvety orange red, like a poppy. Petals not very numerous, in several rows, shell-like, entire, rounded. Originated in England.

Pay Day. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.81: This pink, **Reverend John Bennett** type, will grow to 15 cm. It was named by Ann Hackney, Charlotte, North Carolina, USA. A large, semi-double with occasional petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Payne's Red. Griffiths & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference Lists*, pp.10,11. Synonym for Vedrine.

Peace. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.33: Originated by Charles S. Tait, Sr., Brunswick, Georgia, USA from seed on unknown parents. The medium white, semi-double flower is 7.5-8 cm across.

Peach Blossom. (*C.sasanqua*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.95: Soft pink. Medium to large. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Taohua'.

Peach Blossom. W.C. Slocock, Woking Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.74. Orthographic variant for 'Peachblossom', synonym for **Fleur Dipater.**

Peach Blow. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6 as pink. SCCS., 1950 *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA by Domoto, California. For illustration see p.275, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Peach Blush. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.13, Reg. No.511. Originated by Bernice Joy West, Carrum Downs, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent 'White Waratah' (**Anemoniflora Alba**), pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1996. The Elegans-form flower has 14 very pale peach guard petals and 230 light peach petaloids (RHS.CC.69D – 65D) 8.8 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Flowers appear mid-season on an upright plant of medium growth.

Leaves dark green, glossy, curled and flat, oval, fine serrations, 6 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals notched and fluted, petaloid centre stands up in a tight bunch.

Peach Coloured Bokuhan. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.132. Synonym for **Momoiro-bokuhan.**

Peach Fairy. *(C.japonica),* Collected Papers, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias..., Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Pink pendant form, pink flower, bell to magnolia type corolla, mid-flora, mid-folia, leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic.

Peach Garden. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.310. Synonym for **Momozono.**

Peach Garden Brocade. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.321 with colour photo; Synonym for **Momozono-nishiki.**

Peach Garden Shaded. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.310. Synonym for **Momozono-nishiki.**

Peach Glow. Mason's Nursery Catalogue, 1959-1960. Synonym for 'Peachblossom' (**Fleur Dipater**).

Peach Pink. (*C.japonica*), Bloomingdale Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Peach Puff. (*C.hiemalis*), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.153: Seedling of **Shôwa-no-sakae.** Soft pink. Centre petaloids have a peach cast. Medium, anemone form. Originated in USA.

Peachblossom. Peed's Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Synonym for **Fleur Dipater.**

Peachie. (*C.japonica*), May, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Peaches 'n Cream. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Haven Nursery Catalogue, 1997, p.15: Originated by Neville Haydon, Camellia Haven, Takanini, NZ. Large size, soft pink, anemone form, with yellowish centre of mixed petaloids and stamens. Strong, upright growth. Blooms mid-season.

Peach's Cream. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.6; Orthographic error for **Peaches 'n Cream.**

Peacock Camellia. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.92. Synonym for **Hakuhan-kujaku.**

Peak of Mount Fuji. Yashiroda, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Synonym for **Fuji-no-mine.**

Peak's Snow. Yashiroda, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Synonym for **Mine-no-yuki.**

Pearl. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.149. Synonym for **Zhenzhu Cha.**

Pearl.(*C.japonica*), Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in Der Blumen Gaertner, p.53. No description. Burdin Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Société de Flore Catalogue, 1838, p.18. No description. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.12: Peony form, white washed with lilac. Orthographic variant 'Pearle'. Originated in Belgium.

Pearl Burson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.165, Reg. No.1015: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by Mrs M.J.Burson, Long Beach, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid, with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.6 cm. The formal double flower, similar to **Elizabeth Arden,** is 7.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 45 petals. Red and white. Very long flowering season.

Pearl Cooper. Bob Wine's Nursery Catalogue. 1985-1986, p.3. Orthographic error for **Pearle Cooper.**

Pearl Dooley. (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.4. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Pearl Harbor. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27: An enormous, late blooming, rose-red semi-double; one of the finest new seedlings we have seen. Mag. Gard. 1948. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, bright crimson red, incomplete double (anemone form) to complete double (incompletely imbricated), 10-12.5 cm across. Petals slightly smaller and more numerous than 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**). Stamens interspersed among the inner petals. Leaves medium green, broad-oval, 8 cm x 5.5 cm; short, prominent apex, venation indistinct, shallow, broad serrations. Habit, vigorous, compact, upright and stocky. Originated in the Middleton Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina from seed of unknown parents. First bloomed 1941. Synonym: 'Middleton Number 40'. Sport: **Pearl Harbor Variegated.**

Pearl Harbor Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook as* 'Pearl Harbor Var.': A virus variegated form of **Pearl Harbor** - Crimson red blotched white, Originated in USA.

Pearl Isobel. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.17, Reg. No.493. Originated by Brian W. Flanagan, Eagle Heights, Queensland, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1989. The informal double flower of 80 petals and petaloids is pale blush pink (RHS.CC.69C) fading to 69D on outer edges, 9.5 cm across x 4.8 cm deep. Free flowering on an open upright plant of medium growth rate, flowering mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, glossy, flat, elliptic, serrate margins, acuminate apex, 8.4 cm long x 4.8 cm wide. Outer petals reflex back, inner petals upstanding. Anthers few and rarely showing.

Pearl King Tait. (*C.japonica*), Flanders, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.108. Originated by Charles S. Tait Sr., Brunswick, Georgia, USA. No description. No valid listing located.

Pearl Marginata. Camellia Hall Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Listed as a sport of 'Horkan'. however too unstable and reverts back, so reduced to a synonym of **Pompone** as 'Horkan'.

Pearl Maxwell. (*C.japonica*), Doty et al., 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook***,** 250: A 10 year old seedling of **Enrico Bettoni,** originated by Mrs C.O. Maxwell, Reno, Georgia, USA. A hardy, vigorous plant producing complete double, regularly imbricated, 9-10 cm across flowers, mid-season to late. See p.241 for illustration. Colour photo facing p.27, *American Camellia Yearbook***,** 1950 and Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Registration No.26, *American Camellia Yearbook***,** 1954. Awarded a Preliminary Certificate by the RHS, 1960. Chinese synonym: 'Beihong Boer'.

Pearl of China. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Synonym for **Semi-double Blush.**

Pearl (Rollisson). *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:65 as 'Pearl': Pearly white. Petals round and of good substance and perfection in form, one of the whitest. Originated in England by Rollisson.

Pearl S. Buck. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1991, p.79, Reg. No.2212: Very large size, dark red with frosting, semidouble, *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **James McCoy.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size is 17.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 25 petals and red filaments. Growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.80-81.

Pearl Scruggs. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook***,** 1968, p.135, Reg. No.978: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Pearl Scruggs, Hahira, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double flowers, similar to 'Purity', (**Shiragiku**) are 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 36 petals and 8-10 petaloids. White with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season.

Pearl Terry. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.37, Reg. No.2295: Very large size, rose pink, formal double opening to rose form double. Blooms early to late. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrids **Buddy Bills** x **Jean Pursel.** Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 40-45 petals. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 15 cm long x 6 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.40-41. Chinese synonym 'Mingzhu'.

Pearle. L.L. Liebig, 1839, Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen..., p.10. Orthographic variant for **Pearl.**

Pearle Camellia. Jacob-Makoy, 1828 Catalogue, p.5. Synonym for **Perle des Camellia.**

Pearle Cooper. (*C.japonica*), Gerbings Camellia Nursery, 1968; ACS., *The Camellia Journal***,** 1968, vol.23, No.4, inside back cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1969, p.165, Reg. No.1064: A 10 year old seedling of 'Elizabeth Bowman' x **Adolphe Audusson** that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Ralph E. May, Fernandina Beach, Forida, USA. The camellia has light green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White,** are 13 cm across, deep pink and white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'Pearl Cooper'.

Pearl's Best. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Pearl's Pet. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958; Robinson, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.62: Rose red. Miniature, anemone form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs P. Chicco. Charleston, South Carolina, USA. See colour photo, pl.124, p.63, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Pearly Cascade. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.14, Reg. No.447. Registered by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* which first flowered in 1990. The flowers are semi-double, 7 cm diameter x 3 cm deep, and are bright pink in colour (RHS.CC.62B-65B) with about 15 spatulate petals and a small compact central group of stamens. The plant has a spreading, open growth habit and is slow growing, with a mass of cascading flowers on a groundcover type plant. The dark green leaves are 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Pearly Gates. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook:* Pink. Complete double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.71: Shell pink with pearl coloured bud in the centre. Medium formal to rose form double. Originated in USA at the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Pearly Shells. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.22, Reg. No.203: Originated by F. Jury, Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand. This *C.saluenesis x C.japonica* **K.Sawada** seedling, first flowered 1978 and has formal double flowers of pearly pink, up to 12 cm across x 4 cm deep with about 45 petals, inclined to be spoon shaped. The plant has an upright, open form. The leaves are light green, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Pearsoniana. (*C.japonica*), Marnock, 1841, *Floricultural Magazine***,** 6(61). Originated in the UK. No description seen. (Believed extinct.)

Peart. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.219. No description. (Believed extinct).

Pecchiolana. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.131. Orthographic variant for 'Pecchioliana', synonym for **Contessa Nencini.**

Pecchioliana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:29. Orthographic errors: 'Pecchiolana', 'Peccholana'. Synonym for **Contessa Nencini.**

Pectinata. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1842, *The Gardener's Magazine*, vol.18, p.530. No description. Originated in England. "In the conservatory of Cowly House, Devonshire there are fine plants of C.j. **Pectinata**." (Believed extinct.)

Pedro C. Guerra. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No17, 1881-1882, p.72: Formal double. White striped vermilion. Originated in Portugal.

Pee Wee. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.90: Red. Miniature, anemone form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by W. Wylam, California.

Peeble's Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Griffin Nursery Catalogue, 1945. No description. Originated in USA.

Peekaboo. *(C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* hybrid*). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Reg. No. 370: Originated by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. A bright pink (RHS.CC.68A-D), small formal double, 7.5 cm across x 3 cm deep with 88 petals. The plant has a dense, spreading, compact habit with medium growth rate and mid-green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* **Fairy Bouquet.**

Peer Hybrid. Hilsman. 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139. Collective epithet for *C.pitardii x C.cuspidata* hybrids.

Peerless. (C.*hiemalis*), ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.167: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Shôwa-no-sakae,** first bloomed 1970. The bright, rose-pink, irregular, double, 9 cm flowers are produced on a vigorous, spreading, dense plant. Very early flowering. The olive-green ovate-elliptic, 7 cm x 5 cm leaves have blunt apices and fine serrations.

Peg O' My Heart. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.83: White, washed and shaded orchid pink. Large peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Peggy Burton. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.14, Reg. No.399. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of **Nicky Crisp,** pollen parent unknown. Flower is semi-double, and similar in properties to **Nicky Crisp** but is larger, 10 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, flatter, and with more petals (20-25) than the parent. Colour is mid-pink (RHS.CC. 73D) shading from a darker colour at the tips (RHS.CC. 68C) to lighter at the flower centre. The dense, spreading and slow-growing plant first flowered in 1995, and has mid-green leaves 8 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Peggy di Russia. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.134 with colour photo; Small to medium size, informal double, white (RHS.CC.156D). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Giorgia Bianca', first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Peggy Hopkins Joyce. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.55. Synonym for **Peggy Joyce.**

Peggy Howard. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Peggy Joice. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.7. Orthographic error for **Peggy Joyce.**

Peggy Joyce. (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.7. Description not seen. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red marbled white.

Medium rose form double. Mid-season blooming. Originated by the Portland Camellia Nursery, Portland, Oregan, USA. Synonym: 'Peggy Hopkins Joyce'. Orthographic error: 'Peggy Joice'.

Peggy Miller. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2838; ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.132 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. A 12 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2004. A medium size, 9-10cm diameter x 5cm deep, formal double flower with 20+ petals, which are large, slightly pointed and slightly incurved. Colour light pink. Heavy petal texture, and flowers fall whole. Spreading, open growth at a slow rate. Mid-green leaves average 7.5-10cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers early to midseason.

Peggy Stewart. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.64, Reg. No.283: A 7 year old chance seedling; originated by John S. Gelder, San Fernando, California, USA that first flowered 1953. Plant habit is upright, dense and medium with leaves 8 cm x 5 cm.The flowers, 6-7.5 cm across x 3.8-5 cm deep, are a clear, brilliant red and, in form, resembles **Professor Sargent,** but are peony centered with 7-11 petals and 30-50 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.

Peggy Sykes. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.4, p.30. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Peggy Voyce. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.180. Orthographic error for **Pattie Ann Vorce.**

Peggy's Blush. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1991, p.79, Reg. No.2220: Medium size, white with peach blush, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Don Applegate, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 85 petals. Growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.40-41.

Pei Cha Hua. Chen 1937, *Chung Kuoshu Ma Fen Lei Hsueh.* Different reading for 'Baichahua', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Pei Ling. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Reprint Yashiro, 1841. Different reading for **Bailing.** Synonym: 'Moli-cha'.

Pei Lu Chio. Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuochu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Bailiujiao.**

Pei Ma Nao. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Different reading for 'Baimanao', synonym for **Damanao.**

Pei Mein Chu. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Baimianzhu.**

Pei Mu Tan. Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuochu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Baimudan.**

Pei Pao Chu. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Reprint Yashiro, 1841. Different reading for **Baibaozhu.**

Pei Shan Cha. Wang, 1935, *Kuang Chunfangpu.* Different reading for **Baishan Cha.**

Pei Shih Pa Hsioh Shih. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Baishiba Xueshi.**

Pei Yang Cha. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shan Chahua Tuzhi* (Meaning 'White Bud'). Different reading for 'Baiyang Cha', a *C.reticulata.*

Pei Yang Cha. Chen, 1955, *Kuan Shangshu Mu Hsueh.* (Different characters meaning 'White Ocean'). Different reading for 'Baiyang Cha', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Peidida. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.390, p.80. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Perdida.**

Peimarnao. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Different reading for **Damanao.**

Peintres. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:55: 'Superbe'. Abbreviation for 'Des Peintres', synonym for **Pictorum Coccinea..**

Peir Marchi. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Orthographic error for **Pia Marchi.**

Peking. (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.173: Deep red. Large to very large, semi-double with irregular petals to loose, peony form to full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. A chance reticulata seedling originated by Ralph Peer, Hollywood, California, USA.

Pelagii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1853-1854, 50:27 as synonym for **Pelagi.**

Pelagia. van Houtte, 1852-1853, *Flore des Serres...*, vol.VIII, p.255, pl.843. Orthographic error for **Pelagi.**

Pelagie. R.O., 1851, *Revue Horticole*, p.178. Orthographic error for **Pelagi.**

Pelagi. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.20: Pinkish white, blotched and streaked with rose and crimson. Van Houtte, 1852-1853, *Flore des Serres.*---vol.VIII, p.255, pl.843 as 'Pelagia': The flowers are semi-imbricated, semi-peony and large. The petals are pale rose powdered and feathered with carmine while other flowers appear as rose feathered with white. Orthographic errors: 'Pelagie', 'Pellagi', 'Pelagia', 'Pellagia', 'Pellagii', 'Pelagii'.

Pelaskia. (*C.japonica*), S.W, 1888, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 3:563 as 'Camellias at Walton Lee, Warrington'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Pelegrina. Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.149: Double, white, dark red spots or stripes. Orthographic error for **Peregrina.**

Pellagi. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.60. Orthographic error for **Pelagi.**

Pellagia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.180. Orthographic error for **Pelagi.**

Pelle d'angelo. *(C.hybrid),* Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2008, No.1, p.3 with colour photo; Semi-double, medium size, 9-10 cm diameter, 16 petals with narrow cordate form, very pale pink. Stamens gold-yellow. Leaves elliptic, acuminate, 11 cm x 3 cm, light green. Growth upright and open with less than average branching. Originated by Bruno Osvaldo, Treviso, Italy. A seedling of 'Rosea Simplex' x **Coral Delight**. Flowers mid-season to late.

Pellegra. d'Aste. (*C.japonica*), Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875, p.24. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Peltata. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.131. Synonym for **Contessa Nencini.**

Penache. Paul J. Howard, 1935, Horticultural Establishment Catalogue, p.15. Orthographic error for **Panaché.**

Pencillata. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.83. Synonym for **Penicillata.**

Pender's Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Comte de Toll.**

Pender's Red. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Orthographic error for 'Fender's Red' (**Comte de Toll Rosea**).

Pendula. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1835, *Gardener's Magazine*, vol.11, p.216: Pink, formal double. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.12: Perfect imbrication; veined carmine pink. Synonym: 'Pendula Vera'.

Pendula. SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.S, p.7, 1950. Ralph Peer says "At the Caledonian Nursery in Guernsey is a large bush called 'Pendula' having fine white flowers and weeping habit of growth. Probably a synonym for **Mrs William Thompson**."

Pendula. (C.*oleifera).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Illegal name according to the Nomenclature Code.

Pendula (Cactiflora). van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:42. Orthographic variant for **Pendulata Cactiflora.**

Pendula Cactiflora. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:20. Orthographic variant for **Pendulata Cactiflora.**

Pendula (Chandler). Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. Synonym for **Pendula de Chandleri.**

Pendula Chandlerii. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for 'Pendula Chandleri', synonym for **Pendula de Chandler.**

Pendula Cunninghams. (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.29: Formal double red with white stripes. Originated in England by Cunningham.

Pendula de Chandler. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839. p.17. No description. Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205-207: Brilliant rose. Imbricated. Originated in England by Chandler. Synonyms: 'Pendula'(Chandler), 'Pendula di Chandler', 'Pendula do Chandler'.

Pendula de Rollisson. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.16. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Synonym for **Elata de Rollisson.**

Pendula di Chandler. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Pendula de Chandler.**

Pendula do Chandler. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Pendula de Chandler.**

Pendula (Rollisson). *Catalogue la Société Royale de Horticulture Belgique*, 1842, p.23 as 'Pendula Rollisson'. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Synonym for **Elata de Rollisson.**

Pendula Vera. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicale.* Synonym for **Pendula.**

Pendulata. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24: [from] Lechi. Beautiful form, red, regular, in the form of **Lactus Speciosis.** Originated in Italy by B. Lechi.

Pendulata Cactiflora. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue 1847-1848, p.31-34. No description. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Pendula'(Cactiflora), 'Pendula Cactiflora'. (Believed extinct.)

Pendulata de Gand. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Synonym for **Crimson Perfection.**

Pendulus. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1950, NCCR, *Bulletin.* 4(1):3: Medium size, white single. Originated in USA.

Pénélope. (*C.japonica*), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368: Formal double red, raised by Rev. Herbert from **Amenoniflora** x **Spofforthiana Rosea.** Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Pénélope. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.20: Perfect, violet red. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24. [from] Mariani. Perfect violet red, large size, beautiful form. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.50: Large. imbricated, purplish red; Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France.* vol.40, p.130: Flower 9-10 cm across, formal double, dark orange red at the exterior becoming lighter to the centre. Petals regularly imbricated in a cup shape, numerous, close set, rounded, emarginate. Synonym: 'Rosigena'.

Penheale. (*C.japonica*), Penheale Nursery Catalogue, 1983-1984: Medium size, red, single. Bushy, vigorous growth. Originated by the Penheale Nurseries, England. Synonym: 'Penheale's Red'.

Penheale's Red. Aline Fairweather Nursery Catalogue, 1984-1985. Synonym for **Penheale.**

Pencillata. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.83. Orthographic error for **Pensillata.**

Penecillata. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.53. Orthographic error for **Penicillata.**

Pengchang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Bravo**.

Penicea. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.312. This name is used for the original single red camellia - the natural species - scarlet.

Penicillata. (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazine d'Horticulture*, 1(pt.D):312: Single red with long stigma and very numerous, white stamens. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie* ed.1, p.83: Leaves 10 cm x 5 cm, ovate-lanceolate, strongly serrate, flat, bright green; bud rather large, scales green; flower 6.5 cm across. semi-double, cherry-red, circumferential petals reflexed to the calyx. the others elevated as in **Rex Bataviae.** A few stamens in the centre. Orthographic error: 'Penecillata'.

Penicillata Plena. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue. 1814. p.25. as 'Penicilata pl.' (Splashed). No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Pennone. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.265. Abbreviation for **Il Pennone.**

Pennsylvania. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 3:202. No description. Originated in USA, by J.B. Smith, Philadelphia. (Believed extinct.)

Pennsylvanica. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845. 18:17; No description. Prince & Co. Catalogue. 1844, p.104. Description not seen. Verschaffelt, 1851. *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.I as 'Pensylvanica': Medium size, perfectly regular blossoms of a vivid red, with rose tints. broken by a rather broad, white stripe, which is sometimes double. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: "Pensylvania', 'Pensylvanica', 'Pensilvanica', 'Pensilvanica Vera'. Synonyms: 'Pensylvanica Vera', 'Pensylvanica d'Amerique', 'Pensylvanica la Vera', 'Pennsylvanica d'Amerique'.

Pennsylvanica d'Amerique. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.181. Synonym for **Pennsylvanica.**

Penny. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie*, *My Camellias,* 2005, p.135 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, pinkish white with deeper pink (RHS.CC.66C) splashes and variegations. A selfed seedling of **Bella Romana.** Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Penny Bellis. (*C.japonica*), Nelson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.33. Imported by McIlhenny from Guichards, France in 1931. No description.

Penny Palmer. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955. p.340, Reg No.243: A 6 year old seedling of **Tricolor,** originated by Miss Lucile Palmer, Shreveport, Louisianna, USA. Leaves

dark green, average serrations. Flowers are 8 cm across and pure white, complete double, irregular, similar to Professor Sargent. Late flowering.

Penny Smith. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Aug.1987. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43. No.2, p.6, Reg. No.2052: Large, deep. vibrant red. peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Walter L. Smith, Tylertown, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.83, reg. No.2052 with colour photo between pp.60-61: The 15 years old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 22 large and curled petals and 154 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.2 cm. Synonym: 'Miss Penny Smith'.

Penrose Pendant. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.121. Orthographic error for 'Dogrose Pendant'.

Pensacola. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1986. Abbreviation for **Pensacola Red.**

Pensacola Belle. (*C.japonica*). SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.69: Rose-pink. Medium. full peony form. Medium, open, spreading growth. Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Mrs C.D. Boggett, Pensacola, Florida.

Pensacola Red. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958; SCCS, 1958. *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.69: Dark red. Large, peony to anemone form with red stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Bowman, Pensacola, Florida. Abbreviation: 'Pensacola'.

Pensacola Variegated. (*C.japonica*), ASC., 1956, *Quarterly.* 4:13: a variegated form of **Pensacola Red.** Dark red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Penseon Beucantro. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings.* p.13, colour photo: Medium size, blush pink, full peony form. A seedling of **Pink Star,** originated by Richard Dodd. Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Pensha. (Sprinkled with Sand), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.85. Widely cultivated in Sichuan and Zheijiang provinces, China. A highly variable cultivar, in which separate colourings have been named **Baipensha** (White Sprinkled with Sand), **Fenpensha** (Pink Sprinkled with Sand), and **Hongpensha** (Red Sprinkled with Sand). Rose form double, medium size. Flowers white, pink or red, covered with contrasting small spots of white to red. Leaves dark green, leathery, tiny serrations. Strong, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic variant 'Penzhusha'.

Penshashijing.. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.230 with colour photo; A sport of 'Penzhusha' (**Pensha**). Flower is pink and very bright with tiny red spots. More than 70 petals form a bowl shape. Diameter 10-12 cm. Late flowering. Synonym 'Kafeipensha'.

Pensillata. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.26. No description. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler*, illustration pl.48: This medium sized flower is crimson rose. The broad, slightly rounded petals are heart-shaped. The central petals are very small and grouped in a disc, the upper petals striped with pink and white and with the extremities serrated. Originated in Belgium.

Pensilvanica. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Orthographic error for **Pennsylvanica.**

Pensilvanica Vera. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.30. Synonym for **Pennsylvanica.**

Pensylvania. Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.47. Orthographic error for **Pennsylvanica.**

Pensylvanica. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.35. Orthographic error for **Pennsylvanica.**

Pensylvanica d'Amerique. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:49. Synonym for **Pennsylvanica.**

Pensylvanica la Vera. Anonymous, 1862, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* Synonym for **Pennsylvanica.**

Pensylvanica Vera. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.254. Synonym for **Pennsylvanica.**

Pentangularis. (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.7. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Penzhusha. (Scarlet Fountain), *Shanghai Botanic Gardens List*, 1984. No description. Originated in China. Orthographic variant for **Pensha.**

Peona Flora. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, (before 1945). Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peonaeflora. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peonaeflora Semi Plena. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peonaflora. Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, pp.8, 16. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peone Fora. Carlo Maupoil Catalogue, 1827, p.23. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peonia Coccinea. (*C.japonica*), Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1955, p.78. No description. Synonym for **Paeonia Coccinea.**

Peonia Rosea Portuensis. José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32; Orthographic variant for **Paeonia Rosea Portuensis.**

Peonia Rubra Portuense. Escuela de Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Paeonia Rubra Portuensis.**

Peonia Superba. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.17, 1881-1882, p.72: Peony form, bright scarlet, spotted white. Originated in Portugal.

Peoniaflora. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peoniflora. Maupoil Catalogue, 1826. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peoniflora Alba. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Peoniflora Diversiflora Variabilis. Vanderbilt, 1840, *Camellia Research.* Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Diversiflora Variabilis', synonym for 'Variabilis'. (**Pompone**).

Peoniflora Intermedia. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Intermedia.**

Peoniflora Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Red', synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Peoniflora Rose. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Rose'. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Peoniflora Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6 as 'Peoniflora Sh. Pk.'. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Shell Pink'. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Peoniflora Single. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Single.**

Peoniflora Western. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Western', synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Peony. Lammerts, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9. Synonym for **Mudan Cha.**

Peony Camellia. Durrant, 1967, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.28, p.17. Synonym for **Mudan Cha.**

Peony Flora. McIlhenny, 1937, 600 *Varieties of Camellia.* Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora', pseudonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Peonyflora. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora', pseudonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Peony Flower. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Mudan Cha.**

Peony Flowered. Peer, 1949, SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.1. p.11. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9. Synonym for **Mudan Cha.**

Peony Flowered. Prince, 1828, *A Short Treatize on Horticulture*, p.17. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peony-flowered. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis*, vol.4, p.235. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peony-flowered Red. Rubel Nursery Catalogue, 1934. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Peony Girl. (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Large size, pink, peony form. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Orthographic error 'Pony Girl'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.208 with colour photo; English translation p.145. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, dull. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Flower Girl**. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Peony Pink. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.11: Peony flowered, light pink. Large. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana. Orthographic variants: 'Paeony Pink', 'Pink Paeony'.

Peony Queen. *(C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30; Large size, pink, peony form. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.208 with colour photo; English translation p.145. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, dull. Upright growth, fairly good cold-hardiness. A natural seedling of **Flower Girl.** Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Peony Red. Fruitland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.18. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Peony Rival. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Saimudan.**

Peony Rose. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Peony Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Peony Single. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Single.**

Peony White. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Peperi. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Pepperi.**

Pepperi. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. No description. Originated by Pepper, USA. Original citation lost. Orthographic errors: 'Peperi', 'Pepperii'. (Believed extinct.)

Peppermint. Butterfield, 1952, *Camellia Culture for the Home Gardener Manual*, 5:22. Abbreviation for **La Peppermint .**

Peppermint Candy. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.100; Medium size rose form double. White, striped red and blotched white.Average upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Peppermint Patty. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2056: Medium, white with red stripes and pink blotches, semi-double to rose form double, *C.japonica* (Higo **Osaraku** x **White Butterfly**). Early to late flowering. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.88, reg. No.2056, colour photo between pp.60-61: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 22 petals, 21

petaloids, pale yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.2 cm x 3.8 cm. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA.

Peppermint Single. (*C.japonica*), Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1953, Medium size, single, white with vivid red stripes. Originated in USA.

Peppermint Stick. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Synonym for **Eureka Variegated.** Also erroneously used as a synonym for **Tricolor**. ('Ezo-nishiki').

Peppermint Variegated. Lammerts, 1949, NCCS., *Bulletin*, 10(7):4. Synonym for **Eureka Variegated.**

Percevalii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:17. Orthographic variant for **Percivalii.**

Percveya. Baumann Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Perc'yae.**

Percial. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.187. Orthographic error for **Perc'yae.**

Percivalii. Anonymous, 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 5:154. Originated in USA by Mrs Hibbert. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Percevalii', 'Percivalli'. (Believed extinct.)

Percivalli. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.21. Orthographic error for **Percivalii.**

Perclata. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Perc'yae. (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74 as the 'Duke of Northumberland's Camellia'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed. 1, p.83 as 'Percyae': Leaves large, wide-oval, still of blackish green; bud oblong, scales greenish; flower large, single, cherry-red; stamens numerous, dispersed, recurved, confined in a fascicle as in **Aitonia** giving the interior of the bloom the form of a passiflora - curious. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Percyvalli', 'Perceya'. Orthographic variant: 'Percyae'.

Percyae. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.83. Orthographic variant for **Perc'yae.**

Percyvalli. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Percivalii.**

Perdita. *(C.japonica), Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report.* 1849. Camden Park Seedling 7/50, raised by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.17: Red, with a few white stripes, very double, incurved like 'Myrtifolia'. Orthographic errors: 'Perditti', 'Perditta', 'Perpeta'. Sport: 'Perdita Rosea'. Chinese synonym: 'Peidida'.

Perdita Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Brunnings & Son Catalogue, 1886; Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.181: Pink, formal double, sport of **Perdita.** Originated in Australia.

Perditta. Brunnings & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1882, p.71. Orthographic error for **Perdita.**

Perditti. Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.37: Crimson, white stripes. Orthographic error for **Perdita.**

Perdix. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Commonly known as 'Olho de Perdiz' (Partridge Eye) amd 'Cabeça de Perdiz' (Partridge Head). It has five regular petals, dark scarlet, and in the centre a cluster of stamens, or rather petals striped white. Obtained by Father José d'Almeida in Porto, Portugal. Identified 2009 growing at Fiaes.

Pere Antoine. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1948, *Introduction List:* Blossom measuring 10 cm across, full, double, large petals which swirl and turn down, some pinched; centre composed of lemon yellow stamens, tipped cinnamon buff, some of the stamens interspersed with petaloids, same colour as bloom which is solid white. A seedling originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Peregalli. (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.47: Very delicate pink, circumference imbricated, centre very fine cluster. We have submitted this flower for examination by Abbe Berlèse - it has his approval. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. No description. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I as 'Peregallii': A fine, uniform pink, sometimes with a few sparse, white streaks, petals biformed, the interior lanceolate, all emarginate. Originated in Italy by Conte B. Lechi. Orthographic errors: 'Peregallii', 'Peregralli'.

Perego. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. A seedling of **Camille Brozzoni,** originated in Italy by Brozzoni. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Peregralli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31-34. Orthographic error for **Peregalli.**

Peregrina. (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.149 as 'Pelegrina'; Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:56: White funnel shaped streaked with carmine. Its leaves are extremely pointed. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.50: Blush white streaked pink and carmine red; it resembles a pink in form and colouring. Orthographic errors: 'Perezina', 'Pelegrina'.

Peregrina Vera. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.76. Berlèse states that there is another camellia in commerce under this name, of which the flowers are waratah form, red, and the plant very tender.

Pereya. (*C.japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...*, No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Perezina. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1893. Orthographic error for **Peregrina.**

Perfecta. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.285: Flower 10 cm across, a full, irregular peony form of clear orange red with a blend of carmine and a touch of rose. The petals, in 4 rows, are rounded, slightly emarginate, imbricated, reflexed; the interior, strap-like, erect, crowded into a cluster forming an hemisphere about 4 cm across. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.12: Very large and well constructed flower. Strong, deep pink, variegated and marbled with white. Originated in France by Cachet of Angers. Orthographic error: 'Perfecto'.

Perfecta. (*C.japonica*), Oudin. Lisieux Catalogue, 1844, p.12: (New from Italy). Perfect imbricated form; bright carmine red with a rosy white centre. Originated in Italy.

Perfecta. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:29. Synonym for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfecta Alba. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.42. No description. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I: This variety is of Belgium origin. The blossoms of perfect imbrication, are large, convex and pure white. The numerous petals are large, well rounded with a sinus at the summit.

Perfecta Carminea. (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Perfecta Chalmer. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.20. Synonym for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfecta Chalmers. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Synonym for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfecta (Chalmer's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1947, 27:29. Synonym for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfecta Chalmers Maculata. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare*. Synonym for **Perfecta Maculata.**

Perfecta Dilecta. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Perfecta Globosa. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.117: Imbricated; pure white. Originated in Italy.

Perfecta (Jury). (*C.x williamsii*), Trehane Camellias, 1980, p.4 invalidly as 'Perfecta'. Raised by Les Jury, New Zealand. A distinct formal double of medium size, 6-9 cm across, rich rose, with 60 petals, all incurved, all terminating in a white point in a notch. The leaves are dark green, curved and corrugated, 7-8 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. The plant is bushy with dense, rigid branching. The use of the latinised name 'Perfecta' is also illegal according to the Horticultural Code.

Perfecta Maculata. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description; 1849-1850, Catalogue: Dark red, speckled white, inconstant; imbricated. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Perfecta Chalmers Maculata' ' 'Perfecta Striata', 'Perfection Variegata', 'Perfection Variegated'. Orthographic errors: 'Perfecto Variegata', 'Perfetta Maculata'.

Perfecta Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Perfecta Striata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. Synonym for **Perfecta Maculata.**

Perfecta Variegata. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.III. Synonym for **Perfecta Maculata.** Orthographic error: 'Perfeta Variegated'.

Perfection. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:48. Abbreviation for **Cunningham's Perfection.**

Perfection. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:29. Abbreviation for **Stile's Perfection.**

Perfection. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalgue, 1846-1847, p.9. Abbreviation for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfection Alba. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942. Synonym for **White Perfection.**

Perfection Carminea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6. Synonym for **China.**

Perfection Chalmer's. Joeph Vervaene fils, 1875, Price List Catalogue, No.1, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfection Chalmer's Red Double. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.181. Synonym for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfection (Chalmer's). Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfection Commune. (*C.japonica*), Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Perfection Cunningham. Joseph Baumann, 1853, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Cunningham's Perfection.**

Perfection (Cunningham). Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Cunningham's Perfection.**

Perfection du Palmer. Anonymous, 1844, *Revue Horticole.* Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Perfection de Pollon (Comtesse de). ... Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Synonym for **Comtesse Pollon.**

Perfection (Marion Grove). *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust., *Camellia News*, No.185, Autumn 2011, p.20 with colour photo; Regn No.655-N. Chance seedling of **Jennifer Susan,** first flowered 2002.

Originated by Justin Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia. Pink buds open into a medium to large white formal double with a touch of pink on the edge of some petals. Flowers mature to rose form double. Strong upright grower.

Perfection Palmer. Joseph Baumann, 1853, Prix Courant, p.4. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Perfection, Palmers. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of select Stove Plants…, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Palmer's Perfection**

Perfection Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Orthographic variant for 'Pink Perfection', synonym for **Otome.**

Perfection Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Synonym for 'Rubra Imbricata Plena'.

Perfection Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5 as 'Perfection Varie.'. Synonym for **Perfecta Maculata.**

Perfection White. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.11. Synonym for **White Perfection.**

Perfection White I. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **White Perfection.**

Perfection White II. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Perfection White III. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Mathotiana Alba.**

Perfectiva Genevensis. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.16. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Perfecto. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.181. Orthographic error for **Perfecta.**

Perfecto Variegata. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Perfecta Maculata**.

Perfeição de Villar. (*C.japonica*), Louriero Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Formal double, colour pale pink streaked with white in the centre. Orthographic error; 'Perfeiçao de Villar'.. Originated in Portugal.

Perfeta Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Perfecta Maculata.**

Perfetta Calmer. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfetta Chalmer's. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Synonym for **Chalmer's Perfection.**

Perfetta Maculata. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Perfecta Maculata.**

Perfetta Marginata. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Perfumed Pearl. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.16, Reg. No.408. A cross between C.hybrid **Scented Sun** and *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme**. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand which first flowered in 1989. Flowers are anemone form, 10 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep with about 13 petals and 30-40 petaloids. The large outer petals are mid-pink (RHS.CC.62B), lightening towards their base, while the central mass of petaloids is a lighter colour (RHS.CC.49D). The flowers have a light honeyvomb scent. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Pergia. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1873, *The Garden*, p.200: '..for forming a tree or covering a wall with the utmost despatch. It also bears a noble flower'. No description. Originated in England.

Perhaps. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, pp.136-139. Synonym for **Osaraku.**

Perky. (*C.sasanqua*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.153: Pink. Large, loose, peony form with long, narrow, twisted petals, notched at the end. Originated in USA.

Perla. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Della Nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Large flower, with 12 or more rows of petals, perfectly imbricated, those internal a spiral form, colour a flat pearl. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Perla (Blanchard). (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.135, Reg. No.1012, invalidly as 'Perla': An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by C.E. Blanchard III, Carthage, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green leaves averaging 10 cm x 5 cm.The semi-double bloom, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), is 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 10-14 petals and 1-4 petaloids. Colour is light pink with yellow stamens. Petals very thick. Blooms early to mid-season.

Perla delle Camelie. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.106. Orthographic variant for **Perle des Camellia.**

Perlata. *(C.japonica*), Jean Vervaene Fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy.

Perle de Neige. (*C.japonica*), McEarcharn, Neil, 1963, *Catalogue of the Plants in the Gardens of the Villa Taranto*, p.60. No description. No valid listing located. Originated in Italy.

Perle des Camellia. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.61-62: Leaves 7.5 cm x 5 cm, ovate-lanceolate, of a pale green; flower medium size, double, rose coloured with the form, colour and disposition of the petals similar to 'Paeoniiflora'. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Perla delle Camelie'. Orthographic error: 'Pearle Camellia'.

Permuttkelch. *(C.sasanqua). Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia*, Catalogue 2008, p.30 with colour photo; A chance seedling from one of the 'Paradise' range, first flowered 2009. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A single flower, 5cm diameter, with 8 wide open petals, pearl pink with a touch of salmon. Creamy white filaments and orange-yellow anthers. Glossy, dark green leaves, 6cm x 3cm, lightly serrated. Upright growth at medium rate.

Pernosa. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.

Perola de Villar d'Allen. (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.66: Formal double. Rose spotted white, with a lighter centre. Originated in Portugal.

Perpenta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.181. Orthographic error for **Perpenti.**

Perpenti. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:56: Good imbricated pink, flecked with white. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Societe Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.310: Perfect formal double, 9-10 cm across, rarely larger, soft pink with a few white stripes. Petals in 7-8 rows, average size, rounded, indented at apex, recurved at edges, reddish veins, closely imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.I: Thus variety could be mistaken for a tea rose such as 'Comte de Paris'. The form of the petals of the periphery are outspread, sub-revolute; the others erect, compact with recurved edges in the intermediate rows, upright at the centre, of a vivid pink with crimson tints and a few white flecks. Originated in Italy. Synonyms 'Perpenti d'Italia', 'Perpenti d'Italie', 'Perpenti Peterson'. Orthographic error: 'Pertenta'.

Perpenti d'Italia. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.50. Synonym for **Perpenti.**

Perpenti d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:bbb. Synonym for **Perpenti.**

Perpenti Peterson. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.181. Synonym for **Perpenti.**

Perpita. Hazlewood Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.24. Orthographic error for **Perdita.**

Perquisite. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.239: This is a **Donation** seedling raised by C. Spicer, Fielding, New Zealand, that first flowered 1969. Slow, dense, spreading growth with dark green leaves, 7-8 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide. The semidouble flowers have heavy textured petals of a softer pink than **Donation.** Flowers measure 11-14 cm across x 6-7 cm deep and have 20 petals with the odd petaloid and a mass of stamens with white filaments and yellow anthers. Colour is RHS.CC.Red. Group, 55C. Flowers mid-season to late.

Persio. (*C.japonica*), *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*, Jun.1862, p.169. No description but in a group described as good stock plants for inarching. (Believed extinct.)

Perruchini. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.141: Leaves, 9 cm x 5 cm, oval-oblong, a little acuminate, venation prominent, regularly, deeply serrate, thick and deep green; buds very large, oval-oblong, flattened summit, scales blackish green; Flower 12 cm across, full, cherry-red; exterior petals broad, oblong, reflexed, not very numerous; those following also broad, deformed, some upright or leaning, very numerous; the centre consisting of 5 or 6 fascicles in all, making an hemisphere of 11-12 cm diameter, resembling **Triumphans Rubra;** of an intense red. This camellia was obtained from seed by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Perucchini', 'Perruchinii', 'Perrucchini', 'Peruchini'. Synonym: 'Perruchini de Berlèse', 'Perrucchini'(Sacco).

Perrucchini. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24. Orthographic error for **Perruchini.**

Perrucchini (Sacco). Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelia*, p.120. Synonym for **Perruchini.**

Perruchinii. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Culture von Camelien*….p.23. Orthographic error for **Perruchini.**

Perryana. *(C.japonica),* Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants..., p.14. Originated in England. No description. (Believed extinct).

Persevalii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.57. Orthographic error for **Percivalii.**

Persiciflora. (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Persley's Victoria. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Pressley's Victoria', synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Personality. *(C.japonica*), ACRS., 1988, *Camellia News*, No.107, p.10, Reg. No.359: Originated by Mrs Ellen M. Partridge, Macksville, NSW, Australia. A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1982. The 9 cm across x 5 cm deep flowers are informal double to anemone form; medium pink, MHC.12A3, with variegated petaloids. Free flowering over a long period on a vigorous growing, dense plant. Leaves ovate, dark green and glossy, finely serrulate, acute apices, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Personata. (*C.japonica*), Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modiciam;* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:17. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.311: Flower 9-10 cm across, formal double to rose form double, clear cherry-red with a wash of rose and stripes of white. Petals, 5-6 rows, oval, thin, notched; exteror veined dull red, at the centre sometimes petaloids; a

little loosely imbricated. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Personatum', 'Personnata'.

Personatum. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Personata.**

Personnata. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, No.40, p.35. Orthographic error for **Personata.**

Persuasion. (*C.pitardii x C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol. XIII, No.3, p.28, Reg. No. 197: A controlled cross of *C.pitardii* var *pitardii x C.japonica* 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**), originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. It first bloomed 1972. It is average with slow, spreading growth. Leaves mid-green, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. The trumpet shaped, single flowers have 5 petals and are miniature, 4.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Colour is Neyron Rose (RHS.CC. Red, 55A to Red Purple, 58C). Anthers are bright gold, filaments cream. Flowers early to late.

Pert. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature;* Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1950. Synonym for **Finlandia Red.**

Perticarii. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Perucchini. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.77. Orthographic error for **Perruchini.**

Peruchini. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Perruchini.**

Peruchini de Berlèse. D-ch., Apr.1844, *Revue Horticole*, pp.6, 7. Orthographic error for **Perruchini.**

Perugiana. Glen St. Mary Nurseries Co. Catalogue, 1933, p.23. Synonym for **Casatti.**

Perugino. (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1897, Preiverzeichnis, p.13: Dark poppy red. Early flowering. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16: Very fine shade of deep scarlet. Originated in Italy.

Perzio Secondo. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Pirzio Secondo.**

Petalis Plicatis. Andrews, 1811, *Botanist's Repository.* Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Petarzi. Loureiro Catalogo No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Petazzi.**

Petazza. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Petazzi.**

Petazzi. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.50. No description. Roda Catalogue, 1885 p.57: Large, imbricated flower. Pale velvety red with intermediate petals almost white edged red, and the outer with a few white stripes. Van Geert Catalogue No.65, 1869-1870, p.56: Perfectly imbricated flower with broad petals, outer and centre petals rose-cerise, intermediate petals widely streaked with white, floriferous. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Petarzi', 'Petazzii', 'Pettazzi', 'Petazza'.

Petazzii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Petazzi.**

Pete Galli. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2431. A very large, cardinal red, semi-double cross of 'Crimson Robe' (**Damanao**) x **Mouchang.** Flowers early to late. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1991. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, spreading and dense, with leaves 12 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Pete Scott. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2062: Large, bright red, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Mrs H.C. Scott, Aiken, South Carolina. *American Camellia Yearbook*,

1987, p.83, Reg. No.2062, colour photo between pp.60-61: The 17 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 12.2 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 22 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm.

Peter Betteley. *(C.hybrid).* ICS *Journal,* 2008, p.123 with colour photo; A cross of *C.japonica* **Bokuhan** x *C.hybrid* **Scented Sun** originated by Lee Stenning, Devon, UK from plants in the Betteley collection. First flowered 2004 at circa 8 years. A bushy shrub of slow growth rate. Flowers early. Anemone form with tightly incurving petaloids. Petals are red, petaloid/stamens light pink streaked white. Diameter 8 cm x 4 cm deep. Spent flowers fall whole.

Peter Francisco. (*C.japonica*), G.H.F., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 5:210: A vigorous growing plant with large, round, thick leaves, deep green; the buds are about the shape and colour of the old striped (**Variegata**); the flower also in shape and number of petals, anthers and stigma, like 'The striped' near the centre, though some flowers have little white; about 15 large petals and 5 smaller ones. A seedling of **Anemoniflora** originated by Gunnell, USA.

Peter Horeni. *(C.sasanqua). American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.66, colour photo p.c4, Reg. No.2609. A seedling of **Narumigata,** pollen parent unknown, very fragrant, and white with pink outer bud petals and edges. Stamens and filaments are golden yellow. Heavy textured, recurved petals. Originated by Molly Barker, Filoli, Woodside, Calif., USA. Plant has a spreading, cascading habit, with vigorous to average growth. Flowers very early. The dark green leaves are 8.2 cm long x 5 cm wide. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2004, p.24 with colour photo. Flowers measure 9.5 cm across.

Peter J. Hjort. (*C.japonica*), Doty el al., 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.241, black & white photo SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.55: Pink with salmon undertone Medium large, semi-double. Vigorous growth. Early blooming. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium, pink with salmon undertone, semi-double, 8-10 cm. across. The stamens are golden yellow, in a central, compact cluster. Leaves, medium dark green, long-elliptic, 10.5 cm x 4 cm. Long slender apex. Light green mid-rib. Sharp, shallow, wide serrations. An open rapid grower. Originated by Peter J. Hjort, Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents imported from China. Registration No.27 with the ACS.

Peter Nyce. Skinner, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Abbreviation for 'S. Peter Nyce', synonym for **Mikenjaku.**

Peter Pan. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Creamy white at the base, shading through blush pink to cerise pink at edge with definite orchid overtones. Large, semi-double to peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by W.J. Robinson and C.J. Hayes, Norfolk, Virginia, USA. First flowered 1947. Registration No.66 with the ACS. See colour photo, pl.125, p.63, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Peter Reid. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1976, vol.IX, No.6, p.27, Reg. No.125: A chance seedling of **Bokuhan** which first flowered 1971. Originated by Mrs I Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. Growth habit is open and upright. Flowers early to late. Foliage is small, pale green, 7cm x 3 cm. The flower is small, 8-9 cm across, with deeply notched petals and a tight central mass of petaloids and stamens. The colour is RHS.CC. Red Group, 51A.

Peter Woodroof. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.127: Deep red. Large, semi-double with folded, upright centre petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Originated by W. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California, USA.

Pete's Fragrant Pink. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.2312: Large size pink, with slight sheen. Subtle shading from darker edges; loose peony

form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated by Peter Tedesco, Felto, California, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9 with colour photo: The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 10 cm deep with golden anthers and cream filaments. Bloom has strong fragrance on the plant. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Petiosa Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Petit Prince. *(C.hybrid),* Italian CS, *Notiziario,* 2008, No.1, p.10 with colour photo; A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia)** x **Coral Delight.** Semi-double, diameter 10 cm x 4 cm deep, 20 petals of elongated form, reticulate, margins entire, colour white at the centre shading to pink at the margins. 60-70 stamens in columnar form, filaments ivory, anthers gold, prominent pistil. Leaves 9.5 cm x 3.5 cm, lanceolate to ovate, apex acuminate, margin slightly serrulate. Raised by Osvaldo Buosi, Treviso, Italy, first flowered in 1998. Upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late.

Petite. (*C.japonica*), Robinson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61: A seedling originated by Alice Miller, El Cajon, California, USA. A clear red, anemone with red petaloids, each with a white stripe in the centre. The colour is similar to **Bokuhan** but it opens to a flatter flower. Small to miniature.

Petite Boucalaise. *(C.japonica x C.fraterna). Jardins de France,* 1993, March, No.2, p.32. J.C. Rosmann, "Camélias du XXI 1/4; Siècle les objectifs de la recherché": Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucau, France from the cross *C.japonica* **Lady Vansittart** x *C.fraterna.* A small size flower, bell shaped, very floriferous and slightly perfumed. Rose coloured.

Petite Hartman. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Petite Japoneis. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 as 'Petitte Japoneis'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Petite Rosine. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.194, Reg. No.1238: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 3.2 cm. The formal double, blush pink bloom has 20 petals and blooms very early. It is a miniature measuring up to 4 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. A 'Sweetheart Rose' type with a prominent peak in the centre. Mid-season blooming.

Petrarca. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Red, full, regular. Lichtenthal, 1853, *Manuale botanico enciclopedica popolare:* A full, formal double, red. Originated in Italy.

Petite Rouge. (*C.japonica*), Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.48: Small red, rose form. Originated in France.

Pettazzi. Newman & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Petazzi.**

Petuniiflora. (*C.japonica*), Sander Catalogue, [before 1914] as 'Petuniaeflora': Single, rose colour, striped with white, fine shape. Originated in England.

Pharagon. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. Orthographic error for **Faraone.**

Pharaoh. (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1972, p.158: Old rose. Very large, semi-double with wavy petals to full peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**). Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Sport: **Pharaoh Variegated**. Orthographic error: 'Pharoan'. Chinese synonym 'Falao'.

Pharaoh Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4 as 'Pharaoh Var'. A virus variegated form of **Pharaoh** - Old rose blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Pharaon. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.79. Orthographic variant for **Faraone.**

Pharoan. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd., Catalogue. 1986, p.14. Orthographic error for **Pharaoh.**

Phebus Moniz. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46. A cherry, formal double with the centre spattered white. Originated in Portugal.

Phénicie. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.6; Pink, imbricated.

Pherwoodi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:15. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Pherwoordii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.140. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Phil Piet. *(C.granthamiana x C.x williamsii).* SCCS 1992, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.156: Pink and white, large to very large size, semi-double. Vigorous, dense growth. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of *C.granthamiana x C.x williamsii* **Elsie Jury**. Originated by Meyer Piet, California, USA.

Phil Piet Pink. (*C.hybrid*) Solid pink sport of **Phil Piet.** Other details as for **Phil Piet**. Originated in 2001 by Chuck Ritter, Melrose, Fla., USA.

Philadelfica. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24. Orthographic variant for 'Philadelphica' (**Ne Plus Ultra.**

Philadelphia. (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155. Glittering scarlet, regular double. Raised by M. Floy, New York, USA.

Philadelphia Vera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogue*, p.182. Synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra.**

Philadelphica. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30; van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7; According to Buist, 1852: Flowers 11-12.5 cm in diameter. Said to have blossomed first in 1834 when only 2 years old from seed. Circumference petals large and round, interior smaller with a little convexity; perfectly double, bright crimson spotted white, dark rose fading to the centre, or all crimson, the same plant producing all the varieties of changeable colour. Originated in USA by J.B. Smith, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Synonyms: 'Philadephica'(Smith), 'Philadelphica Vera', 'Philadelphicum', 'Philadelphia Vera'. Synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra,** according to van Houtte, 1844-1845, 18:17. Orthographic variant: 'Philadelfica'.

Philadelphica Nova. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue. 1839. No description. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6: Very large, deep pink, globular form. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.137: Flower rose form, often peony form, of a bright, dark pink or carmine red ... this variety should not be confused with the older one of this name (from Smith). The corolla is similar to **Florida.** Originated in USA.

Philadelphica (Smith). Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Synonym for 'Philadelphica', itself a synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra**.

Philadelphica Vera. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.2, pl.140. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.1. Synonym for 'Philadelphica', itself a synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra.** Orthographic error: 'Filadelfica Vera'.

Philadelphie. Lawrason, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.240. Orthographic error for 'Philadelphica', synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra.**

Philadelphicum. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.34. Orthographic variant for 'Philadelphica', synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra.**

Philip Forward. E.B. Legrice Roseland Nurseries Catalogue 1965-1966, p.26. Orthographic error for **Philippa Forward.**

Philippa Forward. (*C.x williamsii*), Williams, 1962, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.16, p.95: Pink, single, similar to, but slightly darker than **J.C. Williams.** Originated by J. Williams, Cornwall, England.

Philippa Ifould. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32, p.23, black & white photo: A seedling of 'Peachblossom' (**Fleur Dipater**), originated by W. Ifould, Turramurra, N.S.W., Australia. A soft pink of the same shade as its parent, medium to large formal double. Flowers mid-season to late. See colour photo, p.110, Macoboy. 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* also p.207 as 'Phillippa Ifould'. Orthographic error: 'Phillippa Ifould'.

Philippe Ier. Berlèse. 1833, *Horticole Belge Journal Jardin Amateur.* 1:82. Orthographic variant: 'Phillipe Premier'. Synonym for **Mexicana.**

Phillipe Premier. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue. 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic variant for 'Phillipe Ier', synonym for **Mexicana.**

Phillipi Parlatore. Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.76. 1878-1879, p.76. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Philippo Parlatore. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur I'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.36. Orthographic variant for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Philippo Parlo. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Phillip Lennard. *(C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* July 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.38, Reg. No.320: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand from a cross between the *C.reticulata* hybrids **Flower Girl** and **Nuccio's Ruby**. It has spreading, open growth of medium rate and bears light green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide. The loose peony form flower is 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 28 petals and 10 petaloids. Its colour is deep red, and has stamens with yellow pollen and cream filaments. It blooms earlier than **Flower Girl** and retains some of the colour of **Nuccio's Ruby.**

Phillip Mandarich. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.37, Reg. No.2261: A very large, pink, semi-double cross of *C.reticulata* hybrids **Arch of Triumph** x **Jean Pursel**. Blooms early to late season. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1985. The average size bloom is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 18 petals and golden stamens. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and vigorous in rate with leaves 15 cm long x 8 cm wide.

Phillip Taylor. *(C.japonica.* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.143 with colour photo; Regn No.2817. A sport of **Phillip Taylor Peppermint**, first flowered 2005. Originated by Christine T. Collins, Quitman, Ga., USA, propagated by Mark Crawford, Loch Laurel Nursery. Colour is vivid red. Other details as for **Phillip Taylor Peppermint.**

Phillip Taylor Peppermint. *(C.japonica)* ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.144 with colour photo; Regn No.2815. A 16 year old seedling of 'Horkan' (**Pompone**), pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2002. Originated by Christine T. Collins, Quitman, Ga., USA, propagated by Mark Crawford, Loch Laurel Nursery. Medium to large flower is 10 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, blush pink with vivid red stripes. Semi-double to loose peony form with 50 petals. Sprayed stamens in separated whorls. Upright growth at average rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 6.5 cm. Flowers midseason to late.

Phillipsi. (*C.japonica*), Marnock, 1838. *Floral Magazine & Miscellaneous Gardening*, 3(25):4. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Phionii. (*C.japonica*), Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris*, 11:15-20. No description. New cultivars of 88 varieties in the Berlèse collection. (Believed extinct.)

Phoenix. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:bbb: Perfectly imbricated, bright dark red with streaks of pink and white. Originated in Europe.

Phosporescent Fire. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.140. Synonym for **Shiranui.**

Photenia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.182. Abbreviation for **Photenia P.**

Photenia P. (*C.japonica*), May Nursery Catalogue, 1954. Description not seen. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.90: Pink, sometimes variegated with white. Large, semi-double. Medium, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by B. Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida. Abbreviation: 'Photenia'.

Phryne. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.211: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.SW, Australia. A seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) x 'Peachblossom', (**Fleur Dipater**) that first bloomed 1971. The open, upright, vigorous plant blooms early to late. The semi-double, delicate pink to silvery pink flowers are 10 cm across. The midgreen, 8.5 cm x 4.6 cm, acuminate leaves are finely serrate.

Phrynée. (*C.japonica*), Paugam et Blanchard, Oct.1884, *Revue Horticole*, p.450. No description. Louis Leroy Catalogue, 1896, p.61: 'Imbricated, rose.' Originated in France.

Phrynia. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1949, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Camden Park seedling No.46/52. Originated in Australia by Sir William Macarthur in 1852, it was not distributed or described and is not identifiable. (Believed extinct.)

Phyl Doack. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.128; Orthographic error for **Phyl Doak.**

Phyl Doak. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata*), Doak, 1958, *South Auckland Camellia Bulletin*, No.3, p.11: A large, (up to 12.5 cm) wavy, semi-double. Colour is Rose Bengal (HCC. 25/3) with reverses of outer petals somewhat darker (HCC. 25/2). About 18 petals in two whorls. Stamens old gold. Originated by Dr Brian Doak, Papatoetoe, New Zealand from the cross *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes.** See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IV, No.2, 1965. Received RHS Highly Commended Certificate 21 April 1987. Orthographic error 'Phyl Doack'.

Phyl Doak Supreme. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata*), Harrison's Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.26: A large, soft pink, semi-double, with outer petals somewhat darker. Splendid form, opening flat with the stamens, petaloids and petals standing out and giving depth to the flower. A companion seedling to **Phyl Doak.** Originated in NZ.

Phyl Shepherd. (C.*hybrid*), ACRS, 1985, *Camellia News.* No.95, p.20, Reg. No.329 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by Maurice Harman, East Burwood. Victoria, Australia. A *C.cuspidata x* **Cinnamon Cindy** seedling that first flowered 1982. The semi-double to anemone, miniature, pale pink. shading to white flowers. bloom early to mid-season on a spreading plant with dull, deep green. 7.6 cm x 3.2 cm leaves, long-acuminate, finely serrate.

Phylippe I. Scarlatti Catalogue. 1856. Orthographic error for 'Philippe Ier', synonym for **Mexicana.**

Phyllis. (*C.reticulata). American Camellia Yearbook.* 1979, p.110, Reg. No.1564: A large. old rose. semi-double. *C.reticulata* chance seedling. mid-season flowering. Originated by Hubert H. Smith.

Yuba City, California, USA. The 23 year old seedling first bloomed 1972 and has 12-14 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 9 cm deep. The flower has loose, irregular, crinkled petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves. 10.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Phyllis Austin. (*C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.36, Reg. No.72: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis*, regarded as a putative hybrid with *C.japonica.* Originated by B. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand, that first bloomed 1966. It has open. spreading growth with light green leaves. 10 cm x 5 cm. The flower is formal double with up to 48 petals. 9 cm across x 4 cm high. Deep pink. Flowers mid-season.

Phyllis Cleland. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.33, Reg. No.334: Originated by R.B. Cleland, Stratford, New Zealand. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1988. Growth habit upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 12 cm long x 5 cm wide. A semi-double flower coloured Rose Bengal with yellow anthers on white filaments. Size 14 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18 petals. Blooms mid-season. Flowers have prominent rabbit ears, heavy texture and sheen.

Phyllis Hunt. *C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1994, No.131, p.9: Bob Withers, "A Mother Superior". Seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers** x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis Special.** Originated by John Hunt, South Croydon, Victoria, Australia. It is very large, 16.5 cm across, incomplete double in form, with a vivid pink bud opening to a pale pink flower with darker petal margins. As the flower ages the outer mauve pink remains, but the inner cyclamen pink fades to blush pink or white. Velvety petal texture. Some golden pollen is visible.

Physche. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to the Catalogue Général, p.10. von Biedenfeld, 1856. *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...,* p.21. Orthographic variant for **Psiché.**

Pia Marchi. (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Large flower of perfect and regular form; petals large, bright red, some spotted, reflexed at circumference. A sport of **Pietro Bouturlin.** Originated in Italy by Cajoli of Leghorn.

Piacenziana. (*C.japonica*), von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...*,p.50. No description. Originated in Italy by Borghi, Calciati. (Believed extinct.)

Pian Pian. (Fly, Fly) *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.55 with colour photo; Large, rose form double, Suzanne Withers x Kona. Photo shows white centre petals, outer petals pink with a fine white picotee edge. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.

Pianipetala. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Orthographic error for **Planipetala.**

Piatone. (*C.japonica*), Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modiciam.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Piaorou. Chinese synonym for NZ *C. x williamsii* **Softly.**

Piazzoni. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Piccadilly. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.168, Reg. No.1105: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and open, with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The loose, semi-double to open, peony type flower is 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 20 petals and 4 petaloids. Its colour is light blush with bright pink splashes and flecks; some inner petals are upright, separate and folded; six fascicles of gold tipped stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

Picchioliana. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien ....* Orthographic error for **Piccioli.**

Piccini. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Piccinini.**

Piccinini. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.50: Magnificent ivory white streaked with pink, fine imbrication. Sport: **Piccinini Alba.** Originated in Italy. Said to have been originated by Negri. Orthographic error: 'Puccinino'.

Piccinini Alba. (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894: Pure white form of **Piccinini.** Originated in Italy.

Picciola. Morren & Vos, 1887, *Horticultura Italia.* Orthographic error for **Piccioli.**

Piccioli. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.IV: Blossoms of medium size, numerous, perfectly imbricated petals, an erect, open centre, pink with crimson tints and white splotches. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Picciola', 'Piccioliana', 'Picciosi'.

Picciosi. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.42. Orthographic error for **Piccioli.**

Piccolomini. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pīcbi-hime. (Peach Princess) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a natural seedling of **Kankôbai.** Peach pink, 5 to 6 cm across, blooms in mid-season, bears fruits. Leaves small. Tree upright growth. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Picta. (*C.japonica*), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367-368: Very regular in general, with a stripe usually on each petal, the white changing after some days to blush, sometimes less regular with one or two anthers. Originated by Rev. Herbert, England from seed of **Pompone** x Chinese semi-double. (**Semi-duplex**). Synonyms: 'Alcéme', 'Picta' (Herbert), 'Picta Herbert`.

Picta Alba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6. Synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Picta Alba Nova. Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 34(197):205. Synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Picta (Cassoretti). *(C.japonica*), Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Picta Elegans. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. Originated in Europe. (Believed extinct.)

Picta Gradiflora. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.270. Orthographic error for **Picta Grandiflora.**

Picta Grandiflora. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II: Received last year from Conte Caraccioli, Florence, Italy, as an unflowered seedling. It flowered the first time this year. The blossom is 11-12 cm across. Its numerous, large petals are convex, rounded-oblong and emarginate, forming a compact heart at the centre. The colouring is a delicate pink, occasionally relieved by stripes or small spots of cherry-red. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44 erroneously gives it as a synonym for **Picta.**

Picta (Herbert). Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.II. Synonym for **Picta.**

Picta Herbert. Williarn Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.79. Synonym for **Picta.**

Picta Kermesina. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, 144:366. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Picta Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844, No.50. p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Pictanata. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.88: Leaves 10 cm long x 8 m wide, apex acuminate, recurved, base rounded, broad oval-elliptic, shining green; flower 8 cm across,

spherical, very double; petals of the centre and circumference curled, sinuous, irregular, folded; those of the periphery, entire, of a pure white, occasionally striped red, with a few stamens. Originated in Europe.

Pictorian Rosea. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Pictorum Rosea.**

Pictorium. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.182. Synonym for **Pictorum Rosea.**

Pictorium Coccinea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.182. Orthographic error for **Pictorum Coccinia.**

Pictorium Rosea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Pictorum Rosea.**

Pictorium Striata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.182. Orthographic error for **Pictorum Striata.**

Pictorium Superbum Roseum. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.182. Synonym for **Pictorum Rosea.**

Pictorum. *(C.japonica),* W. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue, No.1. No description. Originated in Italy by Pietori. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.106: A vigorous bush tending to form a pyramid. Regular rose form flowers. Petals arranged in 4-5 rows, regularly imbricated with a small centre of elongated petals mixed with stamens. Pink.

Pictorum Coccinea. (*C.japonica*), Sacco, 1830-1833, Schiavonne, 1981, *Il Giardino nelI Camelie* pls.8 & 9 as 'Pictorom' (or Pictorum) 'Coccinea' (or Cocinea). Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.100, 129: Leaves large, horizontal, channelled, deep green, very little serrate; buds large, scales greenish; flower up to 10 cm across, full, regular, cherry-red; petals broad, separated and imbricated. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 36. Synonyms: 'Jammea', 'Jamma Vera', 'Pictorum Coccinea Vera'. Orthographic errors: 'Pictorium Coccinea', 'Picture Coccinea', 'Pictorum Coccineum', 'Pietorum Coccinea', 'Pictura Coccinea', 'Des Peintres'. Virus variegated sport: **Jamma.**

Pictorum Coccinea Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Synonym for **Pictorum Coccinea.**

Pictorum Coccineum. Jakob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Pictorum Coccinea.**

Pictorum Nova. Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection* d*e cent especes.*---p.130, ph. p.132. ('Des Peintres'- name under painting). Synonym for 'Des Peintres' **(Pictorum Coccinea)..**

Pictorum Rosa. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.33. Orthographic error for **Pictorum Rosea.**

Pictorum Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.11, p.149: Double, fine rose. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:15: Vivid pink. Beautifully imbricated. For illustrations see pl.95, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* and Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.III. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan. Orthographic errors: 'Pictorium Rosea', 'Pictura Posea', 'Picturata Rosea', 'Pictorian Rosea', 'Pictorum Roseum', 'Pictorum Rosa', 'Pictorium', 'Pictorium Superbum Roseum'.

Pictorum Roseum. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3; *Catalogue de la Société Royale de Horticulture Belgique,* 1842, p.23. Orthographic variant for **Pictorum Rosea.**

Pictorum Striata. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.11: Scarlet red, whisked with white. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie, Book* II, pl.IV: A delicate pink colouring, broken

by broad, white stripes crossing the centre of the petal horizontally; a rounded, convex and perfectly regular form. It is of Italian origin, and has been grown for several years. Orthographic errors: 'Pictorum Roseum', 'Pictorium Striata', 'Pictorum Striatum'.

Pictorum Striatum. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19. Orthographic variant for **Pictorum Striata.**

Pictorum Venere. (*C.japonica*), Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie*, pl.10 as 'Pictorum' (or **Pictorum Venere**). No description. Originated by Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Pictura Coccinea. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Orthographic error for **Picturata Coccinea**

Pictura Rosea. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Orthographic error for **Pictorum Rosea.**

Picturata. (*C.japonica*), Morren, 1834, *L'Horticulteur Belge, Journal*, vol.2, p.94: A very large, peony form, double white with pink or blush stripe. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.114, 131: Leaves 10.8 cm x 9.5 cm, acuminate apex, broad, rounded base, broad-elliptic; flower 9.8 cm across, spherical, very double peony form, of pure white with stripes of red, sometimes showing stamens. Originated in Italy according to Berlèse. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 54.

Picturata Coccinea. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24: Vivid carmine, striped white. Originated in Italy.

Picturata Plena Portuensis. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Large peony form, white with stripes of vivid rose-pink. Originated at Fiaes in Portugal.

Picturata Rosea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. Synonym for **Pictorum Rosea.**

Pie IX. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général as 'Pio IX': Large blood red, with nearly all petals striped soft rose. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.I: Obtained as a seedling from Italy. It is a perfection with full imbrication. The petals of the first 2 or 3 rows are rounded, emarginate, of a vivid cherry-red; the interior ones are pink, some crossed centrally by a broad white stripe, the following ones suddenly smaller, lanceolate, elliptic, acute, outspread like a rose, pink with a white stripe. Those at the centre are much smaller and form a heart of deep, bright pink. Synonym: 'Pie IX'(de Milan). Orthographic variants: 'Pio IX', 'Papa Pio IX', 'Pio Nono', 'Pius IX'.

Pie IX (deMilan). de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.118. Synonym for **Pie IX.**

Pie IX (Farroli). (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.118: Imbricated, globular, snow-white with a faint tinge of green; in the genre of the unique Rose of Provence. Originated in Italy by Farroli. Orthographic variant: 'Pius IX Farroli'.

Pie IX (Mariani). (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.118: Very large flower, regular and white. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic variant: 'Pius IX (Mariani).

Pied Piper. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.83: Red, blotched and irregularly streaked white. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, California.

Pier Capone. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Pier Capponi.**

Pier Caponi. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.34. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.36. Orthographic error for **Pier Capponi.**

Pier Cappone. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Pier Capponi.**

Pier Capponi. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.6: Bright red with intermediate petals slightly paler; central petals dark red, broadly striped with pure white and lightly margined. Perfect imbrication. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: Originated by Mr Cesar Franchetti, Florence, Italy. A variety, scarsely of medium size, but of perfect form with petals imbricated in a star shaped serries, rounded, vivid cherry-carmine with an open heart, variegated by numerous white stripes. Orthographic errors: 'Pier Capone', 'Pier Caponi', 'Pier Cappone', 'Pietro Capponi'.

Pierates Cruz. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12. Orthographic error for 'Pierates Cruze', synonym for **Nell Ashby.**

Pierates Cruze. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1958. Synonym for **Nell Ashby.** Orthographic error: 'Pierates Cruz'.

Pierate's Pride. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A seedling of the Pierates Cruze Gardens, Mount Pleasant, Carolina, USA. A dark, velvety pink, large semi-double to anemone form. For illustration see p.183, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Sport: **Pierate's Pride Variegated.**

Pierate's Pride Variegated. Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian*, 9:27 as 'Pierate's Pride Var.': a virus variegated form of **Pierate's Pride** - Dark velvety pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Pierce Lathrop. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.164, Reg. No.1916: A large, rose-pink, anemone form, *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, Califoria, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size is over 11 cm across x 5-6 cm deep with 16-18 petals, 5-11 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Piercei. *(C.japonica),* Gunnell, 1842, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 8:173, as 'Piercii': A very fine white, equalled by only a few of the older kind. Originated in USA by Pierce. Orthographic errors: 'Piercii', 'Pierceii'.

Pierceii. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Piercei.**

Piercii. Gunnell, 1842, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 8:173. Orthographic error for **Piercei.**

Piere Capone. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue No.6, 1877-1878, p.45. Orthographic error for **Pier Capponi.**

Pierette. (*C.japonica*), Coolidge Rare Plants Garden Camellia Catalogue, [ca.1936]: Flesh pink, striped cherry-red. Large fluffy, full double. Slow, bushy growth, with medium large, heavy, rounded, mid-green leaves. Flowers mid-season. Originated at Coolidge Gardens, Oregon, USA. See black and white photo, p.277, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Sports: **Pierette Variegated, Pierette White.** Orthographic error: 'Pierot`.

Pierette Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Orton Nursery Price List, 1953-1954 as 'Pierette Var: A virus variegated form of **Pierette** - Cherry-red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Pierette White. (*C.japonica*), Orton Nursery Price List, 1953-1954: A white form of **Pierette**, originated at the Orton Nursery, USA.

Pierlahter. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Pierluigi Birelli. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.136 with colour photo; Medium to large, peony form, red (RHS.CC.53C). Yellow stamens sometimes visible

among the centre petals. A seedling of **Rubina** x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra),** first flowered in 1980. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Piero Hillebrand. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.137 with colour photo; Large size, formal double, pink with paler shades towards the centre (RHS.CC.65B and 66C). A seedling of the pink sport of **Oscar Borrini,** first flowered in 2001. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Pierot. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **Pierette.**

Pierre (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Piersi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.569, p.69. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Sir Eric Pearce.**

Pieta Alba. (*C.japonica*), Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modiciam.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pierxun Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.108. Chinese synonym for **Dr T.E. Pierson**.

Pierzio. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.118. Synonym for **Grand Duc Constantin.**

Pietorum Coccinea. Prudent Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic error for **Pictorum Coccinea.**

Pietro Boutourlin. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic variant for **Pietro Bouturlin.**

Pietro Boutourline. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Pietro Bouturlin.**

Pietro Bouturlin. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Large, formal double, red, often cup shaped, vivid veins and border of lighter colour. Orthographic error: 'Pietro Boutourline', 'Pietro Bouturline'. Orthographic variant: 'Pietro Boutourlin'.

Pietro Bouturline. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Pietro Bouturlin.**

Pietro Cappioni. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Pier Capponi.**

Pietro Corsini. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.50: A very large flower, bright rose, sometimes with a little paler centre and lined with snowy white. Magnificent imbrication. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.IV: Received one year ago from Italy. The blossoms, larger than usual, are composed of numerous, even petals, oval rounded, arranged with perfect regularity of imbrication, all of a shade of pink. Originated in Italy.

Pigmy. Daniel Barnes, ICS Coference, Apr. 1972, *Villa Taranto Gardens.* Orthographic variant for **Pygmy.**

Pikaolin Taitai. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.61. Chinese synonym for **Madame Picouline.**

Pike's Peak. (*C.reticulata x C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.177, Reg. No.1851: A very large, rose-red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 12 cm long x 10 cm wide.

Pilida. (*C.japonica*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Crimson to deep purple red. Medium anemone form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Orthographic error: 'Pillida'.

Pilida Shao, Taichong, 1992, The Observations from the Camellia World, No.311, p.75. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Pilida.**

Pillida. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.12. Orthographic error for **Pilida.**

Pilmannii. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. No description. 1848, *Annotations* as 'Pilmanni': Imbricated, extra cherry-red coloured. Originated in Belgium.

Pimenkou. (Door Curtain), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.568: Medium size, vivid purple colour, double. Originated in China.

Pimpernel. (*C.japonica*), Marchant, Keeper's Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1981: Medium size, scarlet, semi-double, 9 cm across with 3 rows of petals. Originated in England at Keeper's Hill Nursery.

Pin Lang Chien. Waterhouse, 1970. ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for **Binglangjian.**

Pin Sau. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Binsi.**

Pinch. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Pink' (**Middlemist's Red**).

Pinch Red. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for **Yiniehong.**

Pinciana. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description. Originated in the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pinck. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.61, 68, 126. Berlèse, 1840: Varieties **Compacta, Compacta Nova, Rosa Sinensis, Nebulosa, Expansa, Parini, Picturata** all originally known as C.Pinck.

Pinck Amplissima. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.138-139: Leaves long-oval. 9 cm x 3.2 cm, long-acuminate; bud small, scales blackish; flowers very small, double, cherry-red; petals spread-out, not numerous, barely emarginate; 4 or 5 of those at the centre are very small, reclined, twisted; pistil exposed. Originated in Italy.

Pinck Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.138: Corolla of 6-12 petals disposed in 2-4 rows, rounded oval, open, emarginate, stamens almost all petaloid, forming a waratah centre, but more expanded and regular than the usual waratah. Originated by Turner, England about 1839.

Pinckolor. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.88. Synonym for **Staminea Simplex.**

Pincushion. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov. 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2097: Small to medium size, bright red, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by George A. Stewart, Sacramento, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.190, colour pl. between pp.186-187: The 22 year old seedling first bloomed in 1964. Average flower size, 7.5 cm across x 3.6 cm deep with 16 petals, gold anthers and filaments. The flower has some rabbit ears with conical hemisphere of stamens. Plant growth is upright, compact and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long.

Pine. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Japonica Pine': Pink. Single, Mid-season flowering.

Pine Cone. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.29. Synonym for **Matsukasa.**

Pine Cone. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 11(2):11. Synonym for **Songzilin.**

Pine Cone (Local). *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.4: White semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. **Dante** erroneously given as a synonym.

Pine Cone Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.182. Synonym for **Matsukasa.**

Pine Cone (Sawada's). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.14: White semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA.

Pine Cone Scales. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10. Synonym for 'Sungtzelin', different reading for **Songzilin.**

Pine Cone Shell. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shan Chahua*, p.120. Synonym for **Songzike.**

Pine Cone Variegated. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for 'Matsukasa-shibori' (**Kagoshima**).

Pine ConeWhite. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Synonym for **Kagiri.**

Pine Nut Shell. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.19. Synonym for **Songzike.**

Pine Rouge. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3, p.26. Synonym for 'Songzike Yanchi'.

Pine Shell. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, p.25. Western synonym for **Songzike** under the reading 'Sungtzuko'.

Pinetti. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:56: 'Light Red'. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.11, as 'Pinettii': Good imbrication. Deep, orange red. Originated in Europe. (Believed extinct.)

Pinetti Major. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.11. No description; Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.13: Deep red, rose form which reminds one of **Althaeiflora.** 1848, *Annotations:* Large, coral red, peony form. Originated in Belgium.

Pingban Dalicha. (Flat Petalled Dali Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139 as 'Pingbantalicha'. Feng et al. 1981, *Yunnan Shan Chahua*, p.60; (Japanese edition), pl.37, p.24, (Chinese edition) and p.48, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, 1986 as 'Pingbandalicha': Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices short-pointed or acuminate and slightly recurved, bases obtuse or broad-cuneate, 6.5-9 cm long x 3.5-5.5 cm wide. Flowers dark red, (RHS.CC.53B-C), diameter 11-13 cm. Petals about 20 in 4-5 whorls, flat or slightly undulate, 1-2 inner whorls slightly curved, erect, margins notched. Stamens numerous, in one central group or divided into several groups by petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. The leaf form of this cultivar is very similar to that of **Dali Cha** but smaller. The flower colour is deeper. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Synonyms: 'Flat Tali Camellia', 'Flat Petalled Tali Camellia', 'Flat Petalled Dali Camellia'. Different reading: P'ing-pan Ta-li-ch'a', 'P'ingpantalich'a'.

Pingguohua. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the Japan to USA *C.wabisuke* **Shôwa-wabisuke** ('*C.saluenensis* Apple Blossom').

Ping-pan Ta-li-ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Pingban Dalicha.**

Pinhung. Durrant, 1972, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.45, p.3. Synonym for **Yipinhong.**

Pink. Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet*, vol.5, No.455, 1820. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red**. Orthographic variant: 'Pinck`.

Pink Ace. *(C.reticulata* hybrid) C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2008, No.176, p.13, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 577. Originated by Norm Prentice and registered by Judy Prentice, Garfield, Vic, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. The informal double flower has 20 petals and is deep pink (RHS.CC. 57C), has loose stamens, and is 14.5 cm across x 9 cm

deep. Heavy textured petals tend to stand upright. Flowers fall whole. Flowers mid-season to late on an upright, open, rapid growing plant. Leaves dark green, matt, keeled, lanceolate, broad, serrate, 13 cm x 5 cm.

Pink Alba Plena. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.30. Synonym for **Rose Dawn.**

Pink Alison. Ghislane, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie*, p.77. Orthographic error for **Pink Allison.**

Pink Allison. (*C.sasanqua*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.121: Shell pink. Small, formal double with 8 rows of petals and 2 small petaloids cupped over the centre. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Pink Alison'.

Pink Amabilis. (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia logue, 1947-1948, p.16: Single, light pink, with a circle of yellow stamens. Sport of **Amabilis Variegated.** Orthographic variant: 'Amabilis Pink'.

Pink Amplissima. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.25: Large, well made pink. Originated in Italy.

Pink and Rose Waratah. Hovey, ed., 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture* as 'Pink and Rose Warratah'. Synonym for **Franklini.**

Pink and White Variegated. (*C.sasanqua*), Kiyono Nurseries Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.26; Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.29. No description seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pink and White Number 14. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1950. NCCS., *Bulletin*, 4(1):40 as 'Pink and White No. 14'. No description seen. (Believed extinct.) Originated in USA.

Pink Anemone. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p. 12. Synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon Rose** as 'Margaret Rose'.

Pink Apple Blossom. List of Camellias at Strybing Arboretum, San Francisco, 1993. Synonym for **Apple Blossom (Coolidge).**

Pink Aspasia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.183. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Pink Audusson. RHS., 1968, *List of Camellias at Kew.* Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson.**

Pink Ball. (*C.japonica*), Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Description not seen. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Peony form. Soft shell pink. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944: Medium size, peony form, round shaped flower of soft pink. Leaves are large, well serrated. light green. Origin unknown, but according to Domoto, imported from Portugal by sea by Captain Lucio and sold to Domoto. See black and white photo, p.279, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Synonym: 'John Kurtz', 'Paeony Ball'.

Pink Ballet. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.83: Pink of three shades, blended. Large semi-double to peony form with loose, ruffled petals and petaloids. Upright growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by Braewood Nursery.

Pink Beauty. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Pink Betty Sheffield. Griffin ed., 1957, *Camellian*, 8(4):18. Orthographic variant for **Betty Sheffield Pink.**

Pink Bleichroeder. Coolidge Rare Plants Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1945. Orthographic variant for 'Bleichroeder Pink', synonym for **Casablanca.**

Pink Blush. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Blush Pink.**

Pink Boquet. (*C.x williamsii*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.198. Orthographic error for **Pink Bouquet (Monrovia).**

Pink Bounty. *(C.x williamsii).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2005, No.167, p.18, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.560. Originated by Neil D. Saltmarsh, Warragul, Vic., Australia. Seed parent *C.x williamsii* **Donation,** pollen parent unknown. A semi-double, delicate pink (RHS.CC.56C-56D), cup-shaped flower of 15 petals, 13.5 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep. Colour fades to base of petals. Petals notched. Flowers freely over a long season on an upright, bushy plant of rapid growth. Leaves dark green, glossy, flat, narrowly elliptic, acute apex and base, fine serrations, 11 cm long x 4 cm wide. When in full bloom, plant displays a weeping form.

Pink Bouquet. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.120: Rose pink. Medium rose form double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Hudson.

Pink Bouquet (Monrovia). (*C.x williamsii*), Monrovia Nursery Catalogue, 1975, invalidly and erroneously as 'Pink Boquet'; SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.198: Light rose-pink fluorescent petals. Medium to large semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Raised by Monrovia Nurseries, Azusa, California, USA, as a seedling of *C.japonica* **Pink Parfait** x *C.saluenensis.* Chinese synonym: 'Fendong'.

Pink Briar. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Briar Rose**.

Pink Brooklynia. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Dixie.**

Pink Bud. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.257: Soft pink, single. Originated in USA.

Pink Butterfly. (*C.sasanqua*), Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.5: Pink, single. Strong grower. Ibid. 1990, Catalogue, p.5: Bright pink, single, very large flower, blooms early to midseason; (Oct to Nov.) vigorous grower. Formerly CF-17. Originated in USA by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Pink Butterfly. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, 1949. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.55: Light pink edged white. Medium size, cup-shaped, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA by Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens. See black and white photo, p.278, Hertrich, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, 1955.

Pink Butterfly. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Fenhudie**.

Pink Butterfly Wings. SCCS., 1982, *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.1, p.18. Western synonym for **Yinhong Diechi.**

Pink Calusant. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic error for **Pink Calusaut.**

Pink Calusaut. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 erroneously as 'Pink Calusant': A pink sport of Madame Marguerite Calusaut. Originated in the USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Synonyms: 'Madame Marguerite Calusaut Pink', 'Mme Marguerite Calusaut Pink', 'Pink Marguerite Calusaut'. Orthographic errors: 'Madame Calusant Pink', 'Marguerite Calusant Pink', 'Madame M. Calusant Pink', 'Mme Marguerite Calusant Pink'.

Pink Cameo. (*C.pitardii* hybr.), ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.27, Reg. No.198, colour photo, p.4: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent C.*pitardii* var *pitardii.* First flowered 1974. The upright, dense plant produced 10 cm across, double, informal, saluenensis pink flowers with a silver overcast. Flowers mid-season to late. The light green, 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm, lanceolate leaves are acuminate with tapering base.

Pink Cascade. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1965, vol.IV, No.2, p.29, Reg. No.24: A hybrid seedling *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Spencer's Pink;** raised by B.J. Rayner, Stratford,

New Zealand. The plant has a low growing, weeping habit. It is very floriferous with multiple buds at terminal and leaf axils. The pale pink flowers are single with 6 petals, 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Chinese synonym: 'Xiaofenpu'.

Pink Catherine Cathcart. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29: A solid pink form of **Catherine Cathhcart.** Medium size, formal double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.

Pink Chablis. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.218, Reg. No.1418: A very large, light rose-pink, semi-double, 12 year old seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid x **Buddha,** that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Alton B. Parker, Sebastopol, California, USA. The semi-double, Frizzle White type, bloom is light rose-pink with 17 petals, 4 petaloids and yellow anthers and filaments; size 13 cm across x 8 cm deep. Each petal is heart shaped, mixed with petaloids and stamens. Blooms mid-season. Growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Pink Champagne. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1952, *Quarterly*, No.4; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.328, Reg. No.130: A 10 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by J.P. Illges, Columbus, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1951. Plant growth is open and rapid, with large, dark green, slightly serrate leaves. The flower is an incomplete double with large petaloids, 28-32 petals produce a full flower up to 13 cm across x 9 cm deep. Its colour is soft pink. Late blooming. Received an RHS., Award of Merit in 1960. Sport: **Pink Champagne Variegated.**

Pink Champagne Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.91, as 'Pink Champagne Var.': A virus variegated form of **Pink Champagne** - Soft pink blotched with white. Originated in USA. Received an RHS., Award of Merit in 1960.

Pink Chandleri. Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Pink Chandleri Elegans. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Pink Chapeau. (*C.japonica*), Tanaka et al., 1981, 'Studies on the Flower Colour of Camellias, II; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kagashima University*, vol.XVII, p.90. No description. No valid listing located. Originated in Japan.

Pink Cherry. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.183. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Pink Chiffon. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005. p.28, with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2665. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1994. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. A 9.5 cm diameter, clear pale pink, formal double flower. Plant is upright and dense with slow growth rate. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.46, with colour photo p.c7. Dark green leaves are 10.8 cm x 5 cm.

Pink Chrysanthemum Petal. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Synonym for **Fentongcao.**

Pink Clear. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Pink Clouds. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1953, p.78, illustr, p.77: (Seedling of **Elegans**). A large petalled affair of creamy white, sparsely speckled pink. A high, semi-double with many waved petals. As the flower ages it takes on a lavender cast. The plant has dark green leaves. Synonym: 'Pink Clouds Pale Pink'. Received the 'Margarete Hertrich Award' in 1953 from the SCCS. See colour photo facing p.178, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955. Chinese synonym 'Fenyun'.

Pink Clouds Pale Pink. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. Synonym for **Pink Clouds.**

Pink Countess of Orkney. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney Rosea.**

Pink Crepe. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1994, No.131, p.7, Reg. No.436, colour photo p.2: Originated by Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Victoria, Australia as a chance seedling of the *C.pitardii x C.fraterna* hybrid **Snow Drop.** First flowered 1992. Single flower of 8 petals, very pale pink (RHS.CC.36D) at the margins, 4 cm across x 2 cm deep, scented. Flowers freely in clusters, early to mid-season on a slow growing, weeping plant. Leaves glossy dark green, flat, elliptical, apices acute, serrulate, 6 cm long x 3.3 cm wide. Petals notched and creped. Stamens columnar with occasional petaloid.

Pink Crepe de Chine. (*C.reticulata*), ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2112: A very large, light rose-pink with a white efflorescence, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling of 'Shot Silk' (**Dayinhong**). Blooms mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p. 126: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed in 1984. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 13 petals, 12 petaloids, golden anthers and cream-white filaments. The flowers are creped, crinkled and moired; central petals are rabbit eared and stand straight up. Plant growth is open and rapid with dark green leaves measuring 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Pink Crane. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.14. Synonym for **Benizuru.**

Pink Crickett. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Akashigata** as 'Empress'.

Pink Crockett. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.183. Synonym for **Akashigata** as 'Empress'

Pink Cup. (*C.japonica*), Elliot's Nursery Catalogue, 1946: Pink, medium size, single of cupped form. Originated in USA by Elliot's Nursery, San Jose, California.

Pink Cup of Beauty. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Madame de Cannart d'Hamale.**

Pink Czar. Chandler Nursery Catalogue, 1936, p.5. Synonym for **Spencer's Pink.**

Pink Dahlia. (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.104, Reg. No.1707: A small, lavender pink, double dahlia form, *C.saluenensis* hybrid chance seedling with slender, pointed petals that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by the Kramer Bros. Nurseries, Upland, California, USA. Plant growth is straight and upright with small, narrow, serrated leaves. See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.2, p.18, 1987. Sport: **Pink Dahlia Variegated.**

Pink Dahlia Variegated. (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.164, Reg. No.1879 as 'Pink Dahlia Var.': A small, lavender pink blotched white, double dahlia form, *C.saluenensis* hybid seedling, mid-season to late, originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Plant growth is straight and upright with small, very slim, serrated leaves.

Pink Daikagura. Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **High Hat.**

Pink Dauphin. (*C.sasanqua*), Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952: Pink, single. Medium small leaves, dense, compact growth. Originated in USA.

Pink Davis. (*C.chimaera*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962, p.223, colour photo facing p.212: A graft mutation or chimaera of **Mrs D.W. Davis** and **J.C. Williams** on 'Colonel Firey', (**C.M. Hovey**) understock, first bloomed 1956. Plant growth is dense and medium with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 5.5 cm. The flowers are a light pink with a salmon cast, 10-12.5 cm across x 6-7 cm deep; semi-double, similar to **Frizzle White;** with yellow stamens. Bloom has 14-16 large, outer petals with a few smaller, inner petals, occasional rabbit ears and petaloids. Blooms midseason. Originated by O.D. Edge, Columbus, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Pink Peony Davis.**

Pink Davis Peony. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106. Orthographic variant for **Pink Peony Davis.**

Pink Dawn. (*C.japonica*), Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947; McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946--1947, p.10: Medium to large, formal double, light pink tinged deeper apricot. Petals recurved, scalloped and very even. First flowered 1934. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Apex short, blunt acute, base tapered, venation impressed, finely serrate, reflexed. Plant has hardy, medium, open growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Clarence S. Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA from a seedling of the cross **Cheerful** x **Daikagura.** Synonyms: 'Dawn Pink', 'Hearn's Pink Dawn'.

Pink Delight. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.34, Reg. No.136: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from seed of unknown parents obtained from USA. First flowered 1969. The plant has an open, upright, vigorous growth habit; blooming mid-season with 16 cm. across, semi-double, fuchsine pink flowers. The olive green, reticulate leaves are 10-11 cm long x 5 cm wide with acuminate apices, obtuse bases and margins sharply serrated. Synonym: 'Early Pink Delight`.

Pink Diamond. *(C.hybrid). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.283 with colour photo; Large, deep pink, peony form. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of (**Narumigata** x *C.granthamiana*) x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**). Originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Osaka, Japan, named and released by Yoshiro Yoshikawa in 2009.

Pink Diddy. (*C.japonica*), Mealing, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.130: A pink sport has appeared (on **Diddy Mealing**) and has been registered as **Pink Diddy**, the description of which is the same as for **Diddy Mealing** except for the colour. The colour is dawn-pink (Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart). The petals have a distinctly darker margin which appears as feather stitching. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:*- A sport of **Diddy Mealing** - dawn pink with veins and margins of deeper pink, 11.5 cm. across; buds long and pointed. Sport first observed by Dr & Mrs H.C. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina, USA. Registration No.82 with the ACS. Synonym: 'Pink Diddy Mealing'. See colour photo, front cover, 1973, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VIII, No.l.

Pink Diddy Mealing. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.110. Synonym for **Pink Diddy.**

Pink Doll. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.134, Reg. No.1184: A 10 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. Plant growth is average, open and medium with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The formal double bloom is light salmon pink, with 60-70 petals, 6-6.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Midseason flowering. Chinese synonym 'Fenwawa'.

Pink Dotchess. Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Pink Duchess' (**Duchess of Sutherland Pink**).

Pink Dove. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12. Orthographic error for **Pink Doves.**

Pink Dove Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12 as 'Pink Dove Var'. Orthographic error for **Pink Doves Variegated.**

Pink Doves. (*C.x williamsii*), Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4, inside rear cover; Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122: Raised by Howard Asper, Escondido. California, USA from *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Finlandia.** Sport: **Pink Doves Variegated.**

Pink Doves Variegated. (*C.x williamsii*), Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.5, p.28 as 'Pink Doves Var.' A virus variegated form of **Pink Doves** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Pink Double. (*C.sasanqua).* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pink Dream. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.392: A 7 year old *C.japonica* seedling, originated by Truesdale Nursery, West Columbia, South Carolina, USA that first bloomed 1957. Plant growth is open, upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5.5cm. The anemone form flowers are a light, purplish pink (Nickerson chart 5 RP 8/5), average 8 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 16 petals, 6 large and numerous small petaloids, and white stamens. Flowers early through mid-season.

Pink Duc d'Orleans. Whitfield, 1945, *Camellias. The Alluring Floral Gem*, p.3. Synonym for **Stardust.**

Pink Duchess. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for 'Pink Duchess of Sutherland', orthographic variant for **Duchess of Sutherland Pink.**

Pink Duchess. (*C.x williamsii*), Wheeler Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6 as 'Pink Dochess'; Ben Rayner, 1973, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.50, p.2. No description. Originated by John R. Sobeck, California, USA.

Pink Duchess of Sutherland. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Duchess of Sutherland Pink.**

Pink Duplex. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.7: Double, pink. Originated in USA.

Pink Duchess Variegated. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Synonym for **Ruth Royer.**

Pink E. Franchetti. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Abbreviation for 'Eleonora Franchetti Pink'.

Pink Eighteen Scholars. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Synonym for **Fenshiba Xueshi.**

Pink Eleanora Franchetti. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.13 as 'Pink Eleanor Franchetti'. Orthographic variant for 'Eleonora Franchetti Pink'.

Pink Elegance. (*C.japonica*), Gambles Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.8: A single pink of great beauty with golden stamens. Originated at Rookwood Cemetery, N.SW, Australia.

Pink Elegans. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945. A synonym for **Elegans.** This name arose as the variegated form had invalidly usurped the name **Elegans.**

Pink Elephant. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.135, Reg. No.1002: A 5 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1963; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves, 13 cm. x 5.5 cm. The loose, semi-double flower is 14-15 cm. across x 8 cm deep with 18 petals. Clear pink with orchid undertones, golden anthers and white filaments; crinkled centre petals, upright and folded. Blooms early through mid-season. Sport: **Pink Elephant Variegated.**

Pink Elephant Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Haynie, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Pink Elephant Var.': a virus variegated form of **Pink Elephant** - Clear pink blotched white. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Pink Elizabeth. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943. Orthographic variant and error for **Elisabeth Pink.**

Pink Elizabeth Arden. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Solid rose-pink sport of **Elizabeth Arden**. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Elizabeth Arden Pink'.

Pink Emperor. (*C.japonica*), Haskins Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1954: Bright pink. Medium size, semi-double. Originated in England.

Pink Explorer. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.290, Reg. No.328: A 7 year old seedling of **Elegans**; originated by Mrs George Shealy, Leesville, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is rapid, dense and spreading with slightly wavy leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. The flowers are 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep and resemble **Elegans** in form. There are 12-15 petals and about 50 large and small petaloids and yellow stamens. The colour ranges from pink to rose, with darker rose venation. Petaloids are white or variegated. Blooms early. See colour photo facing p.146, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959. Sport: **Pink Explorer Variegated.**

Pink Explorer Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Pink Explorer Var.': a virus variegated form of **Pink Explorer** - Pink to rose blotched white. Originated in USA.

Pink Empress. Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.160. Synonym for **Akashigata.**

Pink Exquisite. Synonym for **Fenlinglong.**

Pink Extravaganza. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Extravaganza Pink.**

Pink Extravaganza Variegated. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26 as 'Pink Extravaganza Var.': orthographic variant for **Extravaganza Pink Variegated.**

Pink Favorite. (*C.x williamsii*), Lower Combe Royal Nursery Catalogue 1981. Description not seen. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Pink Feastii. (*C.japonica*), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942 as 'Pink Feasti': Medium pink sport of 'Feastii'. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Sharon Raye Pearson'.

Pink Feathers. Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.8: A chance seedling, complete double, imbricated, rather flat, 12.5 cm. or more across, rose-pink in colour. Its petals are deeply notched giving it a feathery appearance. Originated in USA.

Pink Fimbriata. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Dewatairin** as 'Daitairin'.

Pink Finlandia. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 3 ca.1950. Synonym for **Rosary.**

Pink Flesh. (*C.sasanqua*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Reserch, II,* p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pink Flora. (*C.japonica*), RHS, *Journal,* Feb.1947, RHS. *Journal,* 1949, – black & white photo, p.94, p.cvi: Preliminary Commendation to Camellia **Pink Flora** as a hardy flowering shrub from Lord Aberconway, Bodnant, UK.

Pink Flora Hollingsworth. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p. 184. Synonym for **Flora Hollingsworth.**

Pink Flore Pleno. Martin Burdin Aine & Co. Catalogue, 1822, p.56. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Pink Fluff. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962, p.229, Reg. No.522: An 8 year old chance sasanqua seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Growth habit is rapid, upright and open with light green leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. The light pink, semi-double flowers are 9-10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 30 petals, shading to

lighter pink on the outside; a variable number of petaloids, yellow anthers and rabbit ears. Blooms very early.

Pink Form Jannock. (*C.japonica*), Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Pink Formal Number 1. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.6 as 'Pink Formal No.1. Synonym for **Lavinia Maggi.**

Pink Formal Number 4. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.6 as 'Pink Formal No.4'. Synonym for **Reine des Beautés.**

Pink Fountain. (*C.sasanqua*), Hodge, 1959, *Camellia Sasanquas Growing* at *Longwood.* No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Pink Fred Sanders. Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Cinderella.**

Pink Frills. (*C.sasanqua*), Davidson's Nursery Catalogue of Azaleas & Camellias, 1985, p.15: Two toned pink, single with ruffled edge. Originated in Australia at Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley, N.S.W

Pink Frost. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.49, Reg. No.1161: A sport of **Pink Pagoda,** first observed in 1967 by S.E. Foster, El Cajon, California, USA. Growth, habit and form of bloom are the same as the parent, but it is a silvery pink with a white border. See colour photo facing p.117, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975 and p.110, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*; also front cover. SCCS, 1976, *The Camellia* Review, vol.27, No.3. Chinese synonym: 'Fenshuang'.

Pink Galaxie. (*C.x williamsii*), Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1. A solid pink sport of **Galaxie**. Plant habit and flower form identical to parent. Originated in USA.

Pink Geisruier. (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1945. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pink Globe. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16. Synonym for **Fendan.**

Pink Glory. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Rosary.**

Pink Glory Variegated. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1946. Synonym for **Rosary Variegated.**

Pink Goddess. (*C.hiemalis* hybrid). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.6, (CF.13): This shrub has fine foliage texture with delicate, large, cup-shaped, perfectly formed flowers of delicate pale pink. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, NC, USA.

Pink Gold. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.117: Pink with gold tipped centre filaments. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, uright growth. Early to late flowering. Originated in USA by E. Pieri, San Gabriel, California. See colour photo, p.110, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*.

Pink Goshoguruma. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.50. Synonym for **Kara-ito.**

Pink Granthamiana. (*C.granthamiana* hybrid). ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.28, Nuccio's advert.: Large pink single *C.granthamiana* style bloom. Originated in USA.

Pink Halo. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.46. Synonym for **Zhenyunfen.**

Pink Heart Betty. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17. No.1, back cover. Orthographic variant for **Betty Sheffield Pinkheart.**

Pink Hellebore. (*C.japonica*), John Allan Ltd. Nursery Catalogue, 1978: Pink, peony form, medium size. Originated in USA.

Pink Herme. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.16. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Pink Hibiscus. Dodd Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.5. Synonym for **Rose Mallow.**

Pink Hibiscus. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Shuifurong.**

Pink Hikari. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.6. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Pink Hikari Genji. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940, pp.2, 4. Orthographic variant for 'Pink Hikarugenji', synonym for **Benibotan.**

Pink Hikarugenji. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Pink Ice. (*C.japonica*), Wylam, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.32: Seedling of 'Amabilis' (**Yukimiguruma**) x 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**). A vigorous, open grower with large leaves, it has medium size, single blooms of clear, cool pink, tinted lavender and displays a cluster of golden stamens. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. Orthographic error: 'Pink Icing'.

Pink Icicle. (*C.oleifera* Hybr.), Ackerman, 1987, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Feb. vol.42, No.1, pp.17, 27 with black and white photo, Reg No.2034: (80-327). A hybrid of *C.x williamsii* **November Pink** *x* C.*oleifera* (PI.162475). It has withstood two winters outdoors at Ashton, Maryland, USA without injury when exposed to temperatures of 5-8º F. The flowers are peony form, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals and 14 petaloids, shell pink, midseason flowering. The plant is upright, dense, medium growth rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA. Chinese synonym 'Fenbing'.

Pink Icing. Hillier Arbotetum, 1987, 'Hampshire County Council List', p.4. Orthographic error for **Pink Ice.**

Pink Imperfection. (*C.japonica*), Rubel Longview Nursery, 1939, 'Winter Hardy Camellias', Price List No.77, p.28: A descriptive name to explain its poor habit of failing to open the numerous flower buds. Origin unknown.

Pink Imura. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.72: Light rose-pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by May.

Pink Informal Number 2. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.6 as 'Pink Informal No.2. Synonym for **Begonia.**

Pink Incomplete Pendula. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Incomplete petal group, pink flower with white veins, micro-flora, mid-folia, ovate to elliptic leaves.

Pink Jade. Feng et al. 1981, *Yunnan Shan Chahua,* p.31. Synonym for **Fenyu.**

Pink Jade. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.104, Reg. No.1688: A large, blush pink, semi-double, *C.japonica* **Bertha Harms** chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harold L. Paige, Lafayette, California, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1965. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 15 petals, golden anthers and creamy filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. For colour photo see p.110, Macoboy. 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Pink Jeanerette. Lindo Nursery Retail Price List, 1946. Orthographic variant for 'Jeanerette Pink', synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Pink Jewel. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.194, Reg. No.1248: A 15 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower is formal double, rose-red; no anthers, filaments or petaloids. It has 50-60 petals and measures 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Blooms are variable, solid colour and variegated blooms on the same plant. Flowers mid-season to late.

Pink Jewel. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.165. Synonym for **Taohong Baozhu.**

Pink Jordans Pride. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.17. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Pink Kagura. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937. Synonym for **Benidaikagura.**

Pink Lace. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Hishikaraito.**

Pink Lace. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989: #8307. Blush pink. Medium to large, anemone to peony form. Long blooming season. Medium to upright growth. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. This cultivar has been registered with the ACS., as Nuccio's Pink Lace, See *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.126.

Pink Lacy. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Hishikaraito.**

Pink Lady. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Reseach, II*, p.7. Synonym for **Lady Loch.** Erroneously used as a synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Pink Lady (California). SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, 1949. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.70. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Pink Lady (South). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.70: Deep pink. Medium, semi-double of trumpet form. Late blooming. Originated by Florida L. & N. Co., Florida, USA.

Pink Lady Vansittart. Peer, 1950, NCCS., *Bulletin*, 4(1):3. as 'Pink Lady Van Sittart'. Orthographic variant for **Lady Vansittart Pink.**

Pink Lassie. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.328, Reg. No.162: A 12 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright and rapid with small, pointed leaves. Flower buds like a rose-bud, medium pink in colour. Flower, 7.5-8 cm across with 50 or more petals, similar to **Mine-no-yuki.** Colour of flower, light pink. Early flowering.

Pink Laurel Leaf. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **L'Avvenire.**

Pink Leda. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.184. Synonym for **Wedding Pink.**

Pink Lotus. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.9: Pink. Medium sized, semi-double. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Pink Madonna. Clarke Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for **Madona Rosea.**

Pink Magic. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.244, Reg. No.804: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by Hyde Park Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The loose, peony form flower, 14-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, has a formation similar to **Tomorrow,** with heavy textured petals. Colour is rose-pink with a silky sheen. Blooms mid-season.

Pink Magnolia. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.163. Synonym for **Fenyulan.**

Pink Marguerite Calusaut. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Synonym for **Pink Calusaut.**

Pink Marquise d'Exeter. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944. Orthographic variant for **Marquise d'Exeter Pink.**

Pink Masterpiece. Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28. Orthographic variant for **Masterpiece Pink.**

Pink Monte. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A pink sport of 'Monte'. Medium size, rose form double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Monte Pink'.

Pink Moon Goddess. Synonym for **Fenchang'e Cai.**

Pink Morning Cloud. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11. Synonym for **Fenzhaoyun.**

Pink Mrs A. Wilder. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, *II*, p.7. Synonym for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Pink Nobilissima. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.7 as 'Pink Nobilis.'. Synonym for **Nobilissima Rosea.**

Pink Ojiao. Goff et al., Feb.1989, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.1, pp.16, 17. Synonym for **Fenejiao.**

Pink Paeoniaflora. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1947. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Pink Paeony. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.184. Synonym for **Peony Pink.**

Pink Pagoda. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.244, Reg. No.759: A 10 year old seedling of **Pink Star** that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Robert D. Moore, Los Gatos, California, USA. Patented variety No.2257. Plant growth is vigorous, compact and upright. The formal double flower, 11 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, is Neyron Rose, (RHS.CC., 623/1), veined deeper. Blooms mid-season. Sports: **Pink Frost, Pink Pagoda Variegated**. See Colour photos: Front cover, SCCS, 1965, *The Camellia* Review, vol.27, No.1. Front cover, 1982, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.83. ACS., 1967, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.4, p.9. Chinese synonym 'Fenbaota'.

Pink Pagoda Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Pink Pagoda Var,': a virus variegated form of **Pink Pagoda** - Neyron Rose blotched white. Originated in USA.

Pink Parade. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.173, Reg. No.1275: A 3 year old chance seedling of **Mrs Freeman Weiss** that first flowered 1969. Originated by E.D. Hudson, Hemet, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 7 cm. The semi-double type bloom is light rose madder with 26-36 petals, yellow anthers with cream filaments. Mid-season blooming.

Pink Parasol. *(C.sasanqu),* ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.132 with colour photo; Regn No.2910; Originated and registered by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. An 11 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Medium size, 9cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, flower is single with 8 petals. Soft pink with bright gold anthers and pink filaments. Upright, vigorous plant. Dark green leaves average 5cm x 2.5cm with medium serration. Flowers early.

Pink Palace. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.46. Synonym for both *C.japonica* **Gongfen** and *C.reticulata* **Gongfen**. (Feng et al. 1986).

Pink Parfait. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.229, Reg. No.521: An 11 year old seedling of 'Celtic Rosea' (**Semi-double Blush**), originated by Earl Hudson, Sun Valley, California, USA that first bloomed 1956. Growth habit, rapid, dense and upright with dark

green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The soft pink, semi-double flowers, similar to 'Lotus', (**Gauntlettii**), are 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 12-14 petals and yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Pink Passion. (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1961, *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 16, No.2, p.32. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.223, Reg. No.614: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by J.T. Weisner, Fernandina Beach, Florida, USA. Growth habit is upright, dense and rapid with light green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm broad. The semi-double, pink flower is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16-20 petals, 2-3 petaloids and cream stamens. Flowers early through mid-season. Sport: **Pink Passion Variegated.**

Pink Passion Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover as 'Pink Passion Var.': a virus variegated form of **Pink Passion** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Pink Pearl. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia.* This is a form of **Otome** (as 'Pink Perfection') that is believed too unstable to warrant a separate name and has thus been reduced to a synonym.

Pink Pearl (Haskins). (*C.japonica*), Haskin's Nursery Catalogue, 1981, invalidly as 'Pink Pearl': Medium size, pale pink, semi-double. Originated in England by the Haskin's Nursery.

Pink Peoniaflora. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, pp.7, 9. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Pink Peony. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica:* Flesh pink, shading to white at centre with darker pink streaks radiating to tips of petals. Very heavy double. Originated in USA.

Pink Peony. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114. Synonym for the *C.reticulata* **Fenmudan.**

Pink Peony. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for the *C.japonica* **Fenmudan.**

Pink Peony Centre. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium size, pink, peony form double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Pink Peony Davis. (Chimaera), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.98, Reg. No.887: A sport of **Pink Davis** observed in 1962 by O.D. Edge, Columbus, Georgia, USA. The plant is the same as its parent. Colour is the same shade of pink as parent, but is peony in form. Size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variant: 'Pink Davis Peony'.

Pink Peonyflora. Overlook Nursery Price List, 1949-1950, p.21. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Pink Perfection. W.B. Clarke & Son, San Jose, Nursery Catalogue, (before 1931), according to Manning, 1931, *Plant Buyer's Index*, ed.3. Synonym for **Otome.** Chinese synonym: 'Fenshiquan Shimei'.

Pink Perfume. (C.*hybrid*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.163, Reg. No.1405: A 7 year old seedling of unknown origin that first bloomed 1972, originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves of average size. The semi-double, 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) style, bloom is watermelon pink with 18-20 petals, 2-3 petaloids, bright yellow anthers and pinkish white filaments. Average size is 7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season.

Pink Petticoat. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p.171: From Fruitland Nursery, parentage unknown. Medium size, fully double imbricated, light pink. Petals diminish in size from outer petals to the centre. First flowered 1945. Originated in USA.

Pink Pie IX. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1945. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Pink Plena. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.7. Synonym for **Otome** as 'Pink Perfection'.

Pink Pom Pom. Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.278. Orthographic variant for **Pink Pompon.**

Pink Pompon. (*C.japonica*), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1943, p.7. Description not seen. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Pink Pom Pom'.

Pink Pope Pie IX. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Pink Popcorn. (*C.fraterna* hybrid). *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.45. A *C.japonica* x *C.fraterna* hybrid. Small, soft pink single. Originated in Japan.

Pink Poppy. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1839: A single, soft pink flower, 7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, some are semi-double; about 200 large, spreading, poppy-like stamens. Fragrant. Slow, upright growth. Foliage is round and dark green. Mid-season blooming. Originated by G.C. Gerbing, Fernandina Beach, Florida, USA. See colour photo, p.110, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Pink Posy. (*C.hybrid*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1995, No.135, p.13, Reg. No.459: Originated by Mrs Diana Waldon, Wodonga, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica x C.fraterna* **Tiny Princess** that first flowered 1985. A semi-double pale pink (RHS.CC.56A), flower, 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Leaves matt green, elliptic to slightly lanceolate, shallowly serrate with apices blunt to blunt-acute, 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Petals round, slightly emarginated, filaments central, flowers shed whole. Prolific blooming, cluster flowering, fragrant hybrid.

Pink Princess. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.340, Reg. No.212: A 12 year old seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Mine-no-yuki** x **Rosea,** originated by Mrs A.B. Bristow, Norfolk, Virginia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with very dark green, small, pointed leaves. Flower buds round, deep rose-pink. Flowers are 8-10 cm across, semi-double with 15-20 petals, Rhodamine Pink. Flowers mid-season. Plant patent No.1328. See black and white photo, p.3, SCCS., 1955, *The Camellia Review*, vol.16, No.8.

Pink Purity. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1950-1951. Synonym for **General George Patton.**

Pink Radiance. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28: Clear pink. Large, full peony form. Medium, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Escondido, California, USA.

Pink Regina. Lenten, 1963, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Description not seen. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Pink Ribbon. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2880; ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.133 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon. E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. A 17 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2001. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 5cm deep, flower is pink with minor white variegation, and 45 petals. Heavy petal texture and flowers fall whole. Upright, dense plant with average growth rate. Very cold hardy. Dark green leaves average 7.5cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.

Pink Robe. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Fenhong Shang.**

Pink Rose. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Rose Pink.**

Pink Rosea. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.1. Synonym for **King Rosea.**

Pink Rosette. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Belliformis.**

Pink Rosita. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.185. Synonym for **Rosita.**

Pink Ruffles. (*C.sasanqua*), Rayner, Nov.1965, SCCS., *The Camellia Review:* Pink, single sasanqua with fluted petals, originated by Ben Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand.

Pink Ruffles (Sebire). (*C.pitardii* hyb.), ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News,* No.87, p.22, Reg. No.304, and colour photo, p.13, invalidly as **Pink Ruffles:** Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.pitardii* var *pitardii* that first flowered 1981. The upright, dense plant produces very light pink, 8 cm flowers, mid-season to late. Leaves shining, dark green, 8 cm x 4 cm, broad base, abrupt apex, finely serrate with a prominent midrib.

Pink Sarasa. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Solid pink sport of **Sarasa** - Salmon pink semi-double, originated in USA by K. Sawada, Overlook Nursery, Crichton. Alabama.

Pink Satin. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.229, Reg. No.539: A 10 year old seedling of **Duchesse Decazes** that first bloomed 1957; originated by Earl Hudson, Sun Valley, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, semi-loose and slow with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6cm. The rose form double flowers, similar to 'Purity', (Shiragiku) are 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, a vivid pink with yellow stamens, 17-20 petals, 4-6 petaloids, heavily textured, fluorescent. Blooms mid-season.

Pink Semi-duplex. (*C.japonica*), J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.219 as 'Pk. S. duplex'. No description. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pink Sensation. (*C.sasanqua*), Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue. 1964: A medium sized, pink semi-double. Originated in New Zealand.

Pink Serenade. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.7; Deep pink single flowers. Strong upright habit. Very early. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Pink Shadow. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1961-1962. Orthographic error for **Pink Shadows.**

Pink Shadow (Marion Grove). *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust., *Camellia News*, No.185, Autumn 2011, p.20 with colour photo; Regn No.654-N. Chance seedling of **Rowena Gordon**, first flowered 2001. Originated by Justin Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia. Large, very pale pink semi-double, with slightly darker pink shadow around the petal edges, Flared column of yellow filaments and golden anthers. Strong upright grower.

Pink Shadows. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, p.5, 1950: A seedling of 'Lotus (**Gauntlettii**) x **Rainy Sun,** registered by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Deep salmon pink with shadows of deeper pink. Large semi-double with inner row of fimbriated petals. Medium, pyramidal, compact growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Short, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.287: Large semi-double, twotoned salmon-pink flower with inner row of petals fimbriated. Medium, upright, compact growth. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Pink Shell. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Lady St Clair.**

Pink Shishigashira. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26: Light pink sport of **Shishigashira.** Synonym for **Umegaka**. Although 'Pink Shishigashira' was first listed, **Umegaka** is the accepted name in Japan. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pp.218, 391.

Pink Shower. (*C.hiemalis*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.291, Reg. No.318: A seedling of **Shishigashira**, originated by Marjorie Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth is medium and spreading with mid-green leaves, slender and willow-like. The light, pure pink flowers, 7.5-8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, resemble **Pink Snow** and have 18 petals and a cluster of flared stamens. Petals are notched. Blooms early. Orthographic error: 'Pink Showers'.

Pink Showers. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.16. Orthographic error for **Pink Shower.**

Pink Sieboldii. Whitfield, 1945, *Camellia. The Alluring Floral Gem*, p.3. Synonym for **Tricolor Pink.**

Pink Silk Satin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Pink Smoke. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.114, Light lavender pink. Miniature, loose, anemone form. Blooms mid-season. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Received the 'William E. Wylam Miniature Award', 1973. See colour pl.128, p.64, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: "Fenyan'.

Pink Snow. (*C.sasanqua*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl: Medium, clear, light pink, anemone form, 6-8 cm across. There are 10-15 petals and similar petaloids. Flower resembles **Mine-no-yuki** in form. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 5 cm x 2 cm, thin, dull point, veining yellowish, finely serrate. Plant habit is low, spreading and rapid. Originated by Paul E. Hines, Beaumont, Texas, USA. A chance seedling from under a plant of **Mine-no-yuki**. Reg. No.55 with the ACS.

Pink Snow Dwarf. *(C.sasanqua)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2842; ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.133 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. A 14 year old sport of **Pink Snow,** first bloomed in 1997. Small to medium size bloom, 6.5-10cm diameter x 5cm deep, light pink with lavender trace, heavy texture. Semidouble form, 9 petals, small central petals mixed with stamens, which have yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Slow, spreading growth. Dark green leaves average 5cm x 2.5cm with medium serration. Flowers early.

Pink Spangles. Savige, ACRS, 1961, Victorian Branch Newsletter. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Pink Sparkle. (*C.reticulata x C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, pp.165, 166, Reg. No.1030: A 12 year old putative hybrid of *C.reticulata x C.japonica* parentage, originated by Frank W. Maitland, Sylmar, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White**, is 14.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Light pink with yellow anthers and upright, fluted petals. Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Fenhuohua'.

Pink Spiral. (*C.japonica*), Findlay, RHS., 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.20: A medium size, pink, formal with a 5 armed spiral petal formation. Synonym for the old Chinese cultivar **Fenluoxuan**. See Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification. ...Outstanding Camellias,* p.181 with colour photo.

Pink Splash. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, 1949. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.56: White, striped and flecked crimson. Large, semi-double with irregular petals and a high centre. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Armstrong.

Pink Sport of Elizabeth. Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944 Supplement. Synonym for **Elisabeth Pink.**

Pink Stamens. (*C.x williamsii*), Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Description not seen. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Pink Star. (*C.japonica*), Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Description not seen. Paul J. Howard's 1935, Horticultural Establishment Catalogue, p.14: "It is impossible to adequately describe the beauty of this flower, the texture and substance of the petals which are exquisitely arranged". McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia*, p.11: Very large, deep mallow pink, heavily veined mallow purple; semidouble, petals broad and fluted; inner petals in freshly opened

bloom forming a star. Origin unknown, thought to be a Japanese importation by Domoto. See black and white photo, p.276, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. See colour pl. on p,179, G.C. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias.* Sport: **Nellie Ann Phinizy.** Orthographic variant: 'Star Pink'.

Pink Star. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Fenhongxing.**

Pink Star Variegated. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.10. Synonym for **Nellie Ann Phinizy.**

Pink Stellata. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.158: Bright, deep pink, semi-double. Originated in the USA.

Pink Sunset. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12. No description. Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18. No.4, inside rear cover. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100*:* Light pink. Large, semi-double to loose peony form with fluffy petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by McDonald's Camellia Nursery, Beach Island, South Carolina.

Pink Superlative. (*C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.229, Reg. No.543: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by T.L. Sellars, Bolivia, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is rapid, upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The wildwood pink, formal double flowers are 12 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 60-65 petals. Flowers early to mid-season.

Pink Surprise. (*C.sasanqua*), Cannon, 1962, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.166, Reg. No.1028: An 8 year old sasanqua chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Harold Cawood, Americus, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 5.5 cm across and is flat, medium pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early.

Pink Sweetii Vera. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Pink sport of 'Sweetii Vera' (**Sweetiana**). Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Sweetii Vera Pink'. Orthographic errors: 'Pink Sweeti Vera', 'Sweeti Vera Pink'.

Pink Tea. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; No description. Chinese synonym 'Fencha'.

Pink Teutonia. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1945. Orthographic variant for **Teutonia Pink.**

Pink Thread. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.185. Synonym for **Hishikaraito.**

Pink Three Scholars. Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.13. Synonym for **Fensan Xueshi.**

Pink Tomorrow. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4, inside rear cover: Solid, medium pink sport of Tomorrow. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant, 'Tomorrow Pink'. Sport: **Pink Tomorrow Variegated.**

Pink Tomorrow Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'Pink Tomorrow Var.': a virus variegated form of **Pink Tomorrow** - Medium pink splotched white. Originated in USA.

Pink Tulip. (*C.x williamsii*), Outteridge, 1962, 1000 *Named Camellias in Australia:* Pink, single. Medium sized. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Australia.

Pink Variation. Yü, 1964, *Camellian, The Garden Camellias of Yunnan*, p.6. Synonym for **Shiyangjin.**

Pink Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1945. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Pink Velvet. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, front cover. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100: Velvety pink. Medium to large semidouble with irregular petals to loose peony form. Originated in USA by H. Mura, Augusta, Georgia. Sport: **Pink Velvet Variegated.**

Pink Velvet Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100 as 'Pink Velvet Var'. A virus variegated form of **Pink Velvet** - Velvety pink and white. Originated in USA by H. Mura, Augusta, Georgia.

Pink Wabisuke. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.147. Synonym for **Hina-wabisuke.**

Pink Waratah. Curtis, 1820, *Monograph*, p.2. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea**.

Pink Wave. (*C.x williamsii*), RHS, 1958, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.12, p.107, fig.45 facing p.96: Received the RHS., 'Award of Merit', Jan.22, 1957. Raised in 1949 from seed of *C.x williamsii* **J.C. Williams.** Leaves variable, tending to be rather narrow, on the upper surface a shining light green, beneath very pale green. Marginal serration, small and close. Typical flowers, 7.5 cm across, coloured Rhodomine Pink, (HCC.527/2) with pale flushes, with the backs of the outer petals partially coloured Phlox Pink (HCC.625/1). The corolla consists of 6 petals and 3 petaloid appendages. Exhibited by the Crown Estate Commissioner, The Great Park, Windsor, England.

Pink Whirlpool. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.205, Reg. No.455: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr Arthur Mazyck, Dotham, Alabama, USA that first flowered 1953. Plant growth habit, upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves. The pink, formal double flowers are 5-6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 50 petals. The flowers are lighter towards the centre with inner petals incurved while others resemble a 'Pink Perfection', (**Otome**). Flowers early.

Pink White. (*C.sasanqua*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pink Wings. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.14: Soft pink, medium to large size, irregular semidouble with rabbit ears. Medium, upright, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Nuccios Nurseries, Altadena, California.

Pink Winter Camellia. SCCS., 1959, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.97. Synonym for **Shishigashira.**

Pink Yuletide. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar 2013, pp.10-11 with colour photo. Later patented #21687 as 'MonDel' and trademarked as **Pink-A-Boo®.**

Pink-a-boo. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2758. Originated by John L Spencer, Lakeland, Fla, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.124 with colour photo; A 16 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2004. The 9.5 cm x 5.7 cm anmone form flowers open white, then develop a pink blush, finally showing some yellow filaments and anthers among the centre petals. Spreading growth of average rate. Flowers early to mid-season. Medium to dark green leaves average 9 cm x 3,8 cm.

Pink-A-Boo®. *(C.sasanqua),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2013, p.111 with colour photo. A pink sport of **Yuletide**, discovered and propagated by Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, Calif. Patent #21687 as 'Mondel', and trademarked as **Pink-A-Boo®**

Pinkette. SCCS., 1951, *Camellia Review,* vol.12, No.6, p.10. Synonym for **Miya.**

Pink-hatsu-arashi. (Pink First Storm), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino,1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.101, colour photo & description as 'Pink-hatsuarashi': Small size, pale pink, single with 3 small outer petals and 3 large, rounded, emarginate inner petals and a broad stamen cylinder with

yellow anthers. Leaves shining mid-green, elliptic. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tomita Kunitake in 1965. Synonym: 'Pinku-hatsu-arashi'.

Pink-hime-wabisuke. (Pink Dwarf Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.39. Soft pink. Small, trumpet shaped single. Flowers mid-season.

Pinkie. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Synonym for **Teutonia Pink.**

Pinkie (Strothers). (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.23 invalidly as 'Pinkie': A seedling of Dave Strother, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. A miniature, anemone form soft pink, shading to deeper pink edges, Growth habit, upright, vigorous and bushy. Flowers mid-season.

Pinkish Jade. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Fenyu.**

Pink-miyakodori. *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.27. Soft pink, medium size, lotus form semi-double. Flowers mid-season.

Pink-tsuratsura-tsubaki. (Shining-leafed Pink Camellia). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.220 with colour photo; English translation p.154. Small, pink, tubular to trumpet-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing on Mt Kose, Nara Prefecture. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1965.

Pinku-hatsu-arashi. (Pink 'Hatsu-arashi'), ICS., Apr. 1991, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19 as 'Pinku-hatsuarashi': Small size, light pink, campanulate single. Different reading for **Pink-hatsu-arashi.**

Pinku-kingyoba. (Fishtailed Pink) (*C.japonica*) from Chiba Pref. *Japan Camellia* No 59, May 1999: A natural seedling of **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki.** Pale pink, semi-double, medium to large, blooms mid to late season. Leaves fishtailed. Originated by Atsushi Itoh.

Pinlangjian. (Betel Nut Paper), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi* The colour is reddish purple, similar to betel-nut pattern paper. Different reading: 'Pin Lang Chien'.

Pinnacle. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.108: Glowing coral red. Large to very large peony form. Medium, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late.. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Sport: Pinnacle Variegated.

Pinnacle Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.2 as 'Pinnacle Var.': a virus variegated form of **Pinnacle** - Coral red and white. Originated in USA.

Pinsi. Inazawa Nurseries Catalogue, 1987, C-2. Japanese synonym for Chinese *C.japonica* **Binsi.**

Pinson's Light. (*C.sasanqua*), Macoboy 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.177: A new sasanqua propagated by Sydney's 'Camellia Grove Nursery', it bears a medium sized, white bloom of peony form. The reflexed outer petals are tinged with deep pink and the inner consists of a mass of white petaloids, loose and notched. Buds are cherry red. Originated at Camellia Grove Nursery, St Ives, N.S.W, Australia.

Pinto. *(C.japonica), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.59 with colour photo; Leaves are elliptic and splashed and stripe with yellow-orange variegation. Small white semi-double flower with petals somewhat incurving. Vigorous growth. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Pinzochera. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.118. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pio IX. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Pie IX.**

Pio Nono. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Synonym for **Pie IX.**

Pio X. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Large blood red with nearly all the petals striped soft rose, imbricated. Originated in Italy. Description reads the same as for **Pie IX.**

Pionaeflora. Michael Floy, 1823, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Piovano Toscanelli. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Rose carmine, veined a deeper colour and striped and bordered white, petals diaphanous. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Toscanelli.

Pipperi. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.28 as 'Pipperii'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Pippin. (*C.japonica*), Charles van der Geert Catalogue, 1847-1849, p.61. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Piquant. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.2, p.24, Reg. No.1983. Renamed from 'Charmer': A medium, cream white with cinnamon pink edges, semi-double *C.japonica* (H-16 *C.japonica* x **Golden Gate**). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 8 cm across, golden anthers, yellow-white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm. x 5.5 cm.

Piragmone. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.73. No description or history located. (Believed extinct.)

Pirate's Gold. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.168, Reg. No.1106: A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1967; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The loose, double flower is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 34 petals and 34 petaloids. Colour is dark red. Some petals are 6 cm wide. It has a solid cluster of gold tipped stamens and blooms midseason to late. Sport: **Pirate's Gold Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Haidao Zhijin'.

Pirate's Gold Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27 as 'Pirate's Gold Var.': A virus variegated form of **Pirate's Gold** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Haidao Zhijin'.

Pircio. von Biedenfeld. 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.50. Orthographic error for **Pirzio.**

Pircio Secondo. Von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practishe Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.50. Orthographic error for **Pirzio Secondo.**

Pirco.(*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.II: Supplied by van Geersdale, Ghent, Belgium. Large blossoms with broad petals, with lobed margins, vivid rose coloured with pearly tints. Leaves are large, dark green, widely serrate. Originated in Italy according to Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 1, pl.2.

Pire Balli. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. No description. Apparently a corruption of an unknown name.

Pirla. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24: [From] Brescia. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Pirlo'. (Believed extinct.)

Pirlo. Burdin Maggiore &Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Pirla.**

Piroleana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Pirolleana.**

Piroliana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.213. Orthographic error for **Pirolleana.**

Pirolleana. (*C.japonica*), Tourres, Macheteaux Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.22. Raised by Pierre Tourres, France from seed. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24 as 'Piroleana': Very large, pink. Orthographic errors: 'Piroliana', 'Piroleana', 'Pirolliana'. (Believed extinct.)

Pirolliana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.57. Orthographic error for **Pirolleana.**

Pironette. SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.125. Orthographic error for **Pirouette.**

Pirouette. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.125 as 'Pironette': Soft pink, deepening to edge. Large semi-double. Medium, bushy, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by W.F. Harrison, Berkeley, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Zuxuanwu'.

Pirovano. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.118: No description. Orthographic error 'Pirrovana'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pirrovana. Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.8. Orthographic error for **Pirovano.**

Pirsio. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic error for **Pirzio.**

Pirzii. Anonymous, 1846, *Horticulteur Universal*, p.258. Orthographic error for **Pirzio.**

Pirzio. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:15. No description. Anonymous, 1845, *Annales de Gand.* 1:276; pl. facing p.276, colour illustration: The flower is nearly always peony form, sometimes regularly imbricated, rose form; 10-11 cm across, of pure white with irregular stripes and dashes of red, some petals merely marked. sometimes with striped of vivid blood red. Exterior petals, 5 cm x 6 cm, thick, twisted. in 3 rows, entire and well displayed; those at the centre, numerous, confused, erect and reclined, forming a large rosette. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan. Van Houtte Catalogue. 1848-1849, 35:43 gives **Grand Duc Constantin** as a synonym, but it is in fact, the solid colour pink sport with a white edge. Orthographic errors: 'Pirsio'. 'Pirzii'. Synonyms: 'Pirzio Prima', 'Pirzio Ier', 'Pirzo'.

Pirzio Prima. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Pirzio.**

Pirzio Seconda. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Pirzio Secondo.**

Pirzio Secondo. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848. p.8 as 'Pirzio Seconda'. No description. Franchetti. 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* pp.50, 51: Peony form, pink lightly veined deeper pink, all petals margined with white with many carmine streaks. Verschaffelt, 1859. *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.II: Blossoms, larger than medium. have the form of the tea rose, a perfection. Its numerous petals are orbicular, full, upturned, hooded and serried forming a heart at the centre. The colour is a delicate pink becoming white at the petal edge. Originated in Italy by Cesar Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic variant: 'Pirzio II'. Orthographic errors: 'Pircio Secondo', 'Pirzio Secundo'. 'Pirioii'.

Pirzio Secundo. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Pirzio Secondo.**

Pirzio II. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic variant for **Pirzio Secondo.**

Pirzioii. Haskins Nursery Ltd. Catalogue, 1980. Orthographic error for 'Pirzio II', variant of **Pirzio Secondo.**

Pirzo. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.21. Orthographic error for **Pirzio.**

Pisani. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:49: Imbricated, very full white, lined or spotted with pink or carmine red. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. See pl.II, Book VIII, Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Synonyms: 'Pisani Vera', 'Pisani'(Casoretti). Orthographic errors: 'Pisanii', 'Pizani', 'Pizzani', 'Pisanni'.

Pisani (Casoretti). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846. p.57. Synonym for Pisani.

Pisani Nova. (*C.japonica*). Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* p.51: Vivid red with large blotched and streaks of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Pisani Vera. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Synonym for **Pisani.**

Pisanii. André Leroy, 1911, *Catalogue descriptif* , No.59. Orthographic error for **Pisani.**

Pisanni. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.12. Orthographic error for **Pisani.**

Pisaro. Verschaffelt. 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book.I. pl.II. Orthographic error for **Pizarro.**

Pisaroni. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22 as 'Pisaronii'. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40. p.78: Flower 10 cm across, roseform, double, pure milk white with the centre sometimes showing stamens and sometimes petaloids. Petals are round, entire, cup-like and imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Pizaroni'.

Pisi Xiansheng. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* 'Mr. Pitts'.

Pit Pit Fischer. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *Kamelien*, Peter Fischer catalogue, 2008, p.29 with colour photo; Semi-double with raised and notched petals, soft pink, small size, with white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves small, elliptic. Very slow and compact growth. Originated by P. Fischer, Wingst, Germany.

Pitardii. Sharp, Journal of the RHS., 62(8):363-369, 1937. The species *C.pitardii* Cohen Stuart, (1916).

Pitardii Yunnanica. RHS.. 1950. *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Index*, p.130. The species *C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* Sealy, 1949.

Pite. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.99. Chinese synonym for **Bev Piet.**

Pitejin. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.120. Chinese synonym for **Mildred Pitkin**.

Pith Paper Petal. Yü, 1950, RHS., *The Camellia and Magnolia Conference Index*, p.130. Synonym for 'Tongcaopan' (**Juban**).

Pith Paper Petal Pine Cone Shell. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Tongcaoban Songzike.**

Pitonessa. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: In full bloom the blossoms form an elongated cone, terminated by a rose shaped centre made up of small, serried petals; the following are regularly imbricated, deflected, rounded, obtuse to bilobate at the summit; the colouring a bright cherry-red, streaked with a few white lines. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Pittonessa'.

Pittardii Cuspidata. Knapp Hill Nursery Ltd Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.26. An illegal cultivar name.

Pittonessa. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Pitonessa.**

Pittonia. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.9. No description. (Believed extinct).

Pittub. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.6; No details.

Pius IX. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.132. Carmienche, ch., 1862, *Horticulturalist*, 17:321. Orthographic variant for **Pie IX.**

Pius IX (Farroli). de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.132. Orthographic variant for **Pie IX (Farroli).**

Pius IX (Mariani). de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.132. Orthographic variant for **Pie IX (Mariani).**

Pixie. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, Bright red veined white. Small, semi-double, with few stamens in the centre. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Pi-yü. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10: Different reading for **Biyu.**

Pizani. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1863-1864, p.40. Orthographic variant for **Pisani.**

Pizanni. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.17. Orthographic error for **Pisani.**

Pizaroni. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.57. Orthographic variant for **Pisaroni.**

Pizarro. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:17: Milky white, imbricated, somewhat bushy. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.II as 'Pisaro': A good sized, pure white blossom, with perfect imbrication. Of Italian origin. One will note the amplitude and rounded form of the petals, their exquisite convexity, the narrow but marked indentation in the summit dividing them into two distinct lobes, and their contrast with the central ones which are smaller, oblong, somewhat pointed and slightly ruffled. Orthographic error: 'Pisaro'.

Pizzati. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Pizzo.(*C.japonica*), Henrincq, Aug.1847, *Revue Horticole,* p.284: Obtained in Italy 3 years ago, the flower is 12 cm across; petals of the exterior, rounded, with irregular fringe; those at the centre erect, sometimes pointed and jagged; the colour milk white, sometimes washed with soft rose and striped with rose-pink in the middle. At the moment of flowering the flower forms a bell shape, then, opening out with age, takes a form similar to the Chinese peony.

Place Christian. *Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. Orthographic error for **Palais de Cristal.**

Placentiana. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:49: Imbricated, bright pink, superior to 'Sacco Nova' (**Sacco Nova**), formal double, medium size. Originated in Italy by Borghese, Calciati. Orthographic variant: 'Placenziana'.

Placenziana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.185. Orthographic variant for **Placentiana.**

Placidita. (*C.japonica*), Galeotti, M., 1852, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique ou Guide des Amateurs et Jardiniers*, vol.10, pp.12, 26: Deep pink, perfectly formed like a rose with regular rounded petals, convex and slightly flecked towards the centre. Obtained by seed by Ch. de Loose. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur 1'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.22. No description. Originated about 1850 by Ch. de Loose, Belgium.

Plain Jane. *(C.oleifera).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2577. A single white flower, with 8 petals, yellow stamens and creamy white filaments. Imported from Nanking, China, and propagated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. Very cold hardy and seems to transmit its cold-hardiness to its progeny. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.130, colour photo p.c11. First bloomed in 1956. Flowers measure 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Plant is upright, with slow, dense growth, and flowers very early. See also article, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, pp.10-11.

Planipetala. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.31: A milk white, formal double with petals slightly reflexed. See illustration F1635, van Houtte, 1865-1866, *Flore des Serres ...*, vol.16, p.51 and pl.426, *L'Illustration Horticole,* XII, 1865. Originated in Italy by Borzone. Orthographic error: 'Plenipetala'.

Plantation Pink. (*C.sasanqua*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Large, pink, single. Originated in Australia by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W. See colour photo, p.176, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Plantation Pink Blanc. *(C.sasanqua).* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; Large white single. A sport of **Plantation Pink.**

Plantation Pink Variegated. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., NSW, Foundation Branch *Newsletter*, Feb.1990, Issue No.1, p.1: A genetic mutant after the form of **Benten-kagura.** Somewhat distorted leaves, green bordered creamy yellow. A sport of **Plantation Pink**. Originated in Australia.

Plate Petala. Onillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1837, p.3. Orthographic error for **Platipetala.**

Platipetala. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1836, *L'Illustration Belge Journal*, vol.3, p.94; Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25 as 'Platypetala'. According to Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, p.100, there are two camellias under this name. One considered to be comparable to 'Imperialis' (**Gray's Invincible**) has been renamed **Platipetala Vera.** The other under consideration here, resembles **Rawesiana** in foliage, with the flower less bright, though of the same form and size. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Platipetela', 'Platypetala', 'Pianipetala', 'Plate Petala'.

Platipetala Vera. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse. 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.204 as 'Platypetala Vera': Leaves, 8cm x 6 cm, broad-oval; bud round-oval, flattened on apex, scales whitish; flowers 8-9 cm across, centre depressed, white striped with red, petals in 7-8 rows, round, emarginate, well imbricated with symmetry from the circumference to the centre. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Platypetala Vera'.

Plato. (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Platypetala. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic variant for **Platipetala.**

Platypetala Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.204-205. Synonym for **Platipetala Vera.**

Play Mate. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Playing Butterfly. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16. Synonym for **Chô-no-asobi.**

Plaza Christian. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.7. Synonym for **Palais de Cristal.**

Pleasant Memories. (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.124: Medium pink. Very large, semi-double with irregular petals. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. A chance reticulata seedling, originated by M. Gum, San Gabriel, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Yukuai Huiyi'.

Pleasure. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.258: Rose pink. Originated in USA.

Pleasure of a Long Life. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.216 with colour photo; Synonym for **Osaraku.**

Pleasure of Longevity. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, pp. 136, 139. Synonym for **Osaraku.**

Plena. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1946; Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Plena Alba. Gussone, 1821, *Catalogue Plantarum* as 'pl. Alba'. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Plena Carnea. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.258: Rosy red. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Plena Coccinea. Gussone, 1821, *Catalogue Plantarum* as 'pl. Coccinea'. Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Plena Coronata. Gaetano, Savi, Catalogue, 1823. Synonym for **Coronata.**

Plena Folia Variegata. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92 as 'Plena fol. variegata'; abbreviation for 'Sasanqua Plena Folia Variegata', synonym for **Sasanqua Foliis Variegatis.**

Plena Pendula. (*C.japonica*), *Camellias Grown at Kew*, 1956. No description. Originated in England.

Plena Rosea. Gussone, 1821, *Catalogue Plantarum* as 'pl. Rosea'. Synonym for **Rosea.**

Plena Rubra. Gussone, 1821, *Catalogue Plantarum* as 'pl. Rubra'. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Plena Superba. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.11. Synonym for **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana'.

Plena Variegata. Gussone, 1821, *Catalogue Plantarum* as 'pl. Variegata'. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Plenipetala. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Planipetala.**

Plenissima. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler*, pl.40. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Pleno. Booth Catalogue, 1810, described as 'double'. Abbreviation for **Rubra Plena.**

Pleno Albo. Michael Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena.**

Pleno-Carnea. Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.21. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Pleno Rubro. Michael Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Rubra Plena.**

Plicatilis. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:17 as 'Plicatillis'. No description. Orthographic error: 'Plicatillis'. (Believed extinct.)

Plicatillis. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 17:17. Orthographic error for **Plicatilis.**

Plinio. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.227: Flower full, deep red, formal double with 10 rows of imbricated petals. Originated in Italy.

Plum Coloured Fivewing. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China, p.*166. Synonym for **Mei-hong Wuchi.**

Plum Purty. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.92: Mauve pink. Medium, formal double. Low, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by W. Wylam, California.

Plumacia. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.192: Leaves 8.8 cm x 6 cm, broad-oval, some very pointed, prominent venation, thick, finely serrulate, medium green; bud obtuse, apple green; flower very large, 10.4 cm across, full, irregular, orange-red; outer petals in many rows, long, oval, becoming smaller to the centre, some spoon shaped, emarginate, marked with a small white stripe; those in the middle, not numerous. long, narrow, disposed in a spiral and forming an irregular, twisted centre.

Plumaria. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316: No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed. 1, p.85: Leaves 9.5 cm x 5.4 cm, broad-oval, mucronate, regularly serrate towards the apex, irregularly at the base, of a dark green; bud long, scales greenish; flower of average size, single, cerise-red, an insignificant flower with 5-7 petals. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Plumeria', 'Plumonia', 'Plumeri', 'Plumarii'.

Plumarii. Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Plumaria.**

Plumeria. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Plumaria.**

Plumerii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic error for **Plumaria.**

Plumfield White. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1948, *News Letter*, vol.3, No.4, Reg. No.2: Large, white, incomplete double, 10-12 cm across. Petaloids large and varied. Bud long and pointed. Fragrant. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Growth upright and rapid. Originated in USA by J.P. Illges, Columbus, Georgia, from seed of Semi-double Blush. First flowered 1946.

Plumonia. Berlèse, 1838, *Monographie* (Translated by Dearborne). Orthographic error for **Plumaria.**

Plutans. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.20. Orthographic error for **Pluton.**

Plutans Lineata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No. 50, 1844, p.22. Orthographic error for **Pluton Lineata.**

Pluton. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Red. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.230: Leaves large, wide, lanceolate, prominent venation, very deep green; bud obtuse, scales greenish; flower over 10.8 cm across, full cerise-red, petals oval and very wide, veined a darker red, regularly imbricated from the centre to the circumference but widely as one sees in the dahlia, a little like 'Grand Frederic' (**Floyi**). Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.11, as 'Plutone': Well imbricated, deep cerise with some very vivid red veining. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic variant: 'Plutone'. Orthographic error: 'Plutans'. Synonym: 'Fulgens Plenissima'.

Pluton Lineata. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Plutone Lineata'. Orthographic error: 'Plutans Lineata'.

Plutone. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.11. Orthographic variant for **Pluton.**

Plutone. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16. Synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Plutone Lineata. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Orthographic variant for **Pluton Lineata.**

Plutone Nova. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Fulgentissima.**

Plutone Vera. Medici Spada,1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7 as 'Plutone Vero'. Synonym for **Fulgens d'Italie.**

Plymouth Beauty.(*C.x williamsii*), Woodward, 1987, *International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.8. No description, Originated in UK. No valid listing located.

Pocahontas. (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Deep crimson, white centre. Originated by M. Floy, New York, USA.

Pocahontas (Haynie). (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.49, Reg. No.1157, invalidly as **Pocahontas**: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling, originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The rose form double flower is 12-13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 19 petals and 2 or more petaloids. The rose colour flower has yellow anthers and light pink filaments. The colour graduates from deeper pink towards the petal tips. Blooms mid-season to late.

Pod Mate. (*C.japonica*), Sewell, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.46: Deep pink. Medium, rose form to formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at the Davis Nursery, Seffner, Florida. Chinese synonym 'Baode'.

Podolfo Giorgetti. Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* Orthographic error for **Ridolfo Giorgetti.**

Poeniflora. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*, vol.1, p.633. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Poeniflora Grandiflora. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.12. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Grandiflora.**

Poeniflora Monstruosa. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Monstrosa.**

Poeniflora Pallida. John J. Rule Nursery Catalogue, 1862, p.11. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Poeniflora Rubra. John J. Rule Nursery Catalogue, 1862, p.11. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Poenix. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Phoenix.**

Poeoneflora Alba. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Poeoneflora Flore Pleno. Burdin & Co. Catalogue, 1822, p.56, as 'Poeoniflora fl. pl.'. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Poeoneflora Nova. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Poeoneflora Rosea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Caralogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Poeoneflora Semi-plena. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Paeoniiflora Semi-plena', synonym for **Pomponia Semi-duplex.**

Poeoniflora. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1822, p.97. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Poeoniflora Monstrosa. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Monstrosa.**

Poeoniflora Rosea. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Poeoniflore. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1822, p,10. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Poeoniflore Monstre. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora Monstruosa.**

Poeonia Coccinia. Loureiro Catalogo, No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Paeonia Coccinea.**

Poeonia Rosea Portuensis. Loureiro Catalogo No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Paeonia Rosea Portuensis.**

Poeonia Rubra Portuensis. Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Paeonia Rubra Portuensis.**

Poeoeniaeflora. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Poeoenoeflora. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers*, p.86. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora.**

Poeoenoeflora Semi-duplex. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers*, p.86. Orthographic error for **Pomponia Semi-duplex.**

Poeta. Jose Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9, p.41. Synonym for **Castilho.**

Point Perfection. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.92: Vivid red, marked white. Medium, formal double with deep petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Pointed Leaf Crimson. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shan Chahua*, p.67. Western synonym for **Jianye Taohong.**

Pointed Leaf Goldheart. Synonym for **Jianye Jinxin.**

Pointed Leaf Pink. Dryden, 1982, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.1, p.18. Given as the Western synonym for 'Jianye Yinhong' (**Jianye Taohong**).

Pointed Leaf Spinel Pink. Bao, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for 'JianyeYinhong' (**Jianye Taohong**).

Poisson Rouge. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.6, as 'poisson rouge'; Single red. A seedling of **Kimberley** x **Quercifolia.**

Pojinsi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.151. Chinese synonym for **Tom Perkins** .

Polaque. *(C.japonica),* Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.53: Peony form, vermilion. Origin unclear.

Polar Bear. (*C.japonica*), ANZCRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual*, No.4, p.8, Reg. No.28: Seedling from **Great Eastern,** originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon. N.S.W., Australia. Large, creamy white flowers, 10 cm across, with rounded outer petals and open centre showing short, stunted stamens, mingled with small petaloids. Foliage resembles its parent. See colour pl.XXIX, Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia.* Colour photo, rear cover, ACRS., 1964, *Camellia News*, No.16. Chinese synonym: 'Beijixiong'.

Polar Ice. (C.*hybrid*), ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.2, p.9, Reg, No.2078: Medium size. White, anemone form seedling of *C.hybrid* **Frost Princess** x *C.oleifera.* Early flowering. Originated in USA by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.190, colour photo between pp.186-187: The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 8 cm. across x 4 cm deep with 12 petals, 89 petaloids, golden anthers, creamy filaments. Commercially introduced 1987. Cold hardy to -12ºF. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm.

Polar Star. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1867, *American Journal of Horticulture & Florist's Companion*, vol.1, p.196. black and white pl. Originated in USA. Description not seen. (Believed extinct.)

Polaris. (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.244, Reg. No.804, colour plate facing p.84: A 9 year old seedling of **Hishikaraito** x *C.x williamsii* **J.C. Williams,** originated in USA by J.L. Sparkman, Jacksonville, Florida. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double to open, peony form flower, 11-12.5 cm across x 5-6 cm deep, has 32 petals, separated from each other, narrow and long, scalloped at ends. Colour is radiant pink. Blooms mid-season. Colour pl. inside front cover, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.5. Chinese synonym: 'Beijixing'

Poldi. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24: [from] Rovelli Bros. Imbricated in the form of the **Duchesse d'Orleans,** carmine red. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.51: Similar in form to the 'Duchesse d'Orleans'- Pale red, some white splashes, imbricated. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:21: Beautifully imbricated carmine red. Originated in Italy.

Poldina Vanduri. André, ed.,1873, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.XX, p.128, pl.135. Orthographic error for **Poldina Venturi.**

Poldina Vantura. Linden Catalogue, 1874, p.12. Orthographic error for **Poldina Venturi.**

Poldina Vanturi. André, 1873, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.XX, index. The name is spelt 'Poldina Venduri' under pl.135. However the publication of the name as **Poldina Venturi** in Linden Catalogue, 1873, p.38 is believed to be orthographically correct.

Poldina Venturi. (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, 1873, p.38: André, ed. 1873, *L'Illustration Horticole*, p.128, pl.135 as 'Poldina Vanduri': A large, bright carmine with fine stripes of a deeper colour, with petals orbiculate, bilobate and well displayed. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Poldina Vanduri', 'Poldina Vantura', 'Poldina Vanturi'.

Polette. Ferrari Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Orthographic error for **Paulette.**

Poliantrica. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.28. Orthographic variant for **Polyantrica.**

Polinto. *(C.japonica),* Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.10. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1867-1868, Catalogue, No.11, p.45: Large, perfectly formed imbricated flower is soft pink with a paler centre. Note: This appears to be a different cultivar to the original of this name, given as an orthographic error for **Poliuto.** This variation is let stand with the valid name **Polinto.**

Poliuto. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.51: Light red at the centre, darker at the circumference, imbricated in the form of **Incarnata.** Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I as **Polinto:** Originally from Italy from where it was sent 4 years ago by Cesar Luzzatti, Florence, this variety is of the highest order of perfections. Its blossoms, above average in size, are of a rich, vivid carmine-cherry colour, especially in the centre, then veined a deeper shade. The petals are ample, rounded, scarsely lobulate at the summit, outspread and imbricated with perfection. Orthographic errors: 'Polinto', 'Polliuto'.

Polka Dot. *(C.rosiflora* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.373: A white to blush pink miniature, the flowers are 3 cm across x 1.5 cm deep with 8 petals, golden anthers and white filaments. Buds are deep pink. Plant is spreading with slow, open growth and dark green leaves 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late. A chance seedling of *C.rosiflora* raised by Dorothy Hansen, Waikanae, New Zealand.

Polliuto. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:21. Orthographic error for **Poliuto.**

Pollone. (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.93 [illustr.]: All the petals are red, charmingly united, the margins sometimes are lightly coloured violet. The flower has most of the petals in 3-4 rows, regular, with the outer round-oval, openly spaced, while those of the interior are much smaller, irregular, intermixed with a few stamens. Originated as a seedling in the garden of Sr. Pollone, Italy, 1841.

Pollone Filiae. (*C.japonica*), Colla 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.107, [illustr]: Petals completely red. Corolla of many petals, the exterior 6-9, round-ovate, apart, flat, more or less emarginate; those of the interior smaller, irregular with scanty stamens intermixed. Obtained from seed in 1841 by Sr Pollone, Italy. Similar to 'Splendens'.

Polly. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Pere General Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.5: Very beautiful semi-double flower, white streaked with red. Originated in UK.

Polly B. (*C.japonica*), Barnes, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.37: This pink flowering, mid-season blooming plant is a rapid, upright grower. The seedling was originated in USA by Ingleside Nurseries, Macon, Georgia.

Polly Heaton. (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.163, Reg. No.1393: A 14 year old seedling, *C.x williamsii* **J.C. Williams** x *C.japonica* **Blood of China,** that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Houghton Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. Plant growth is vigorous and pendulous with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is deep

fuchsine pink with a bluish undertone, with gold anthers and pale yellow filaments. Average size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Extra long-pointed buds. Blooms early to late.

Polly Mitchell. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.353: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Miss Harriet Brandon, Thomasville, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1957. Plant growth is slow and open with leaves 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm. The pure white, semi-double flower, 10-11 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 10-12 petals and 5 petaloids. The inner rows of petals are fluted. Flowers early season.

Polly Morgan. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Polly Simmons. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1950, *Introductory List:* A semi-double blossom, 13-15 cm across, 3 rows of very large, rounded, spinel pink petals, deeply V'ed and rabbit eared. The centre is light salmon; filaments tipped deep chrome yellow, interspersed with pink petaloids, sometimes lightly marked white. Leaves very broad. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Polly Trapnell Dorsey. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2005, p.28 – details incorrect, and colour photo (correct) p.29. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, December 2005, p.28 and colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2656. A chance seedling that first flowered in the early 1980's. Registered by John Thornton Hilleary, Baltimore, Md., USA. The 6.5 cm diameter, white, semi-double flower has reflexing petals, and is stated to have pale yellow anthers and light brown stamens. Flowers freely mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.46 and colour photo p.c7. Dark green leaves are 11.8 cm x 5 cm.

Polo Bear. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Polar Bear.**

Polyanna. (*C.hybrid*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.304: A seedling by the late Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant is 11 years old and first bloomed 1987. The foliage is dark green on an upright plant of dense growth and medium growth rate; the leaves being 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The flower is a rose form double to formal double in rose pink (RHS.CC.58D), with deeper veining, and is 9 cm across x 4 cm deep with 70 petals which have an occasional white stripe.

Polyanna Maggi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.3. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Polyantrica. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Deep vivid red, single to semi-double, originated in Italy by Bibbiani.

Polycentrica. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.28 as 'Poliantrica'. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.13: Very regular double, of a brighter red than 'Fulgens Nova' (**Fulgens d'Italie**). From Burma. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi.

Polydore. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.IV: This camellia, originated by Mr Van Eeckaute, Ledeberg, Belgium, is regularly imbricated, of an immaculate pink colouring. Leaves coarsely serrate.

Polyhymnia. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle. No* description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Polymorpha Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Polyodonta. Camellia Haven Nursery Catalogue, 1997, p.11. Medium sized, dusky pink single. Strong upright growth, quilted leaves. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China. The species *C.polyodonta* How. ex Hu. See ICS Register, p.17.

Polypetala. Makino, 1928, *Journal Japanese Botany*, V:46. Synonym for **Chiri-tsubaki.**

Pom Pom Girl. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Pomegranate Camellia. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Shiliu Cha.**

Pomegranate Camellia. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.152. Synonym for **Cailiu Cha.**

Pomegranate Red. Synonym for 'Shiuliuhong'.

Pomo Mound. *(C.grijsii* hybrid*)*, Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 5 cm diameter, single white, slightly fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season. A neat compact selection , female parent *C.grijsii*, male parent not known. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW-89).

Pomona. (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.136, [illust.l: Cinnabar red, incomplete double, 8-9 cm across with 10-12 petals, alternatively spaced in 2-3 rows, broad-ovate. Stamens mixed with irregular centre petals. Originated in Italy by Negri, Milan, from seed.

Pomona (Fiaes). (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Formal double, purple red, darker veining, with stripes of white. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes.

Pompadoura. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pompadour Magna. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.120. Orthographic error for **Pompadoura Magna.**

Pompadoura Magna. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.139, 230: Leaves long-oval, a little reflexed at apex, coarsely serrate; bud oval, scales yellowish; flower about 10 cm across, not very double, cherry-red to crimson lake, depending on season; outside petals in three rows, very large, not numerous, regularly imbricated, a little notched, deep carmine red, clear, lightly veined pale rose, the others few, strap-like and forming a centre of small petals, short, narrow, intermingled with stamens and pistil. Originated in Italy by Borghese, Calciati.

Pompeian Rubra. Glen St Mary Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Pomponia Rubra', synonym for **Beni-arajishi** as 'Aloha'.

Pompenia Rubra. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938. Synonym for **Beni-arajishi** as 'Aloha'.

Pompognia Mariotti. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Pomponia Mariotti.**

Pompom. (*C.japonica*), Vibert, Apr.1845, *Revue Horticole*, pp.127-131. No description. From a list of cultivars from the garden of André Leroy, France. (Believed extinct.)

Pompom Semi-plena. Jacob Makoy et Cie, Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Synonym for **Pomponia Semi-duplex**.

Pompon. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1822, p.10. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pompon. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium sized pink, margined white, irregular double peony form. Originated in USA.

Pompon (Ferrari). (*C.japonica*), Ferrari Nursery Catalogue, 1962 invalidly as Pompon: Large salmon red, irregular semi-double. Originated in England.

Pompon Flora Rosea. Anonymous, 1832, *Catalogo della piante esistenti nel giardino Signore Marchesa di Prieto al Villar Perosa*, p.16 as 'Pompon fl. ros.'. Synonym for 'Paeoniiflora'.

Pompon Gris. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae;* Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Synonym for **Venosa.**

Pompon Royal. (*C.japonica*), Spae, 1858, *Belgique Horticole*, 8:277: Grown from seed by Donckelaer, Belgium, 1847. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Pompon Semipleno. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p. 105. Synonym for **Pomponia Semi-duplex.**

Pompon Variabilis. Mostra della Camelie in Campania, 1982, *Napoli Castel del'Ovo*. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pompone. (*C.japonica*), Edward's *Botanical Register*, 1815, vol.1, pl.22 as Pompone or Japanese rose. Imported from China for the Kew Gardens, 1810. The flowers 8-10 cm across, consist of 10-12 large outer petals in 2 rows, around a number of smaller one that rise in the centre in an erect, irregular mass. The colour is white, except for the bases of the petals which are tinged with camellia rose, as well as a small stripe up the centre. Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellia élevés à Bollwieler*, p.7, pl.9: The flowers are large, the petals undulate. the inner petals small and in clusters. The same plant sometimes bears white, sometimes reddish flowers, sometimes variegated with these two colours, all on the same branch. For colour plates see *Loddige's Botanical Cabinet*, 1821, vol.6, pl.596; Curtis, 1819, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*, pl.4; Booth, 1839, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:546. Synonyms: 'Mutabilis', 'Pomponia', 'Kew Blush', 'Variabilis', 'Pompone-Flowered', 'Pomponia Plena', 'Pomponia Incarnata', 'Pomponia Flore pleno', 'Pomponia Bianco-Rosea', 'Pompone Variabile', 'Pomponia Variabilis', 'Pomponia Bicolor', 'Pompon Variabilis', 'Waratah Pomponia', 'Paeoniiflora Diversiflora'. Sports: **Paeoniiflora, Paeoniiflora Pallida, Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Pompone-Flowered. Anonymous, 1836, *American Flower Gardeners' Magazine.* Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pomponia. Sweet, 1818, *Horticus Suburbannus Londinnus;* Loddige's Catalogue, 1818. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pomponia Alba. Wendchuch, 1834, *Anleitung zur...*, p.24. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Pomponia Alba. *(C.japonica), Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, Vol. XIII, 1873, p.107, by J. Marques Loureiro. No description. Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.69; Pure white peony form (similar to Pompone). Originated in Portugal.

Pomponia Alba Monstruosa. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46. Pure white peony form, sometimes with splashes of pink. Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.69; Pure white, peony form, large. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, O Mundo da Camélia, p.103 with colour photo; Pure white with occasional pink blotched, peony form, large, blooms mid-season. Grows upright and open. Originated in Portugal.

Pomponia Alba Odorata. (*C.japonica*), Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellia élevés à Bollwieler:* Pure white. Same form as **Pompone**. Fragrant.

Pomponia Alba Odorifera. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46. Peony (**Pompone**) form, pure white, soft fragrance, like Myrtifolia. Originated in Portugal.

Pomponia Alba Semi Plena. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. Synonym for **Pomponia Semi-duplex.**

Pomponia Aurea. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Venosa.**

Pomponia Aurea d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:bbb. Synonym for **Venosa.**

Pomponia Bianco-Rosea. Giacomelli Catalogue, 1847. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pomponia Bicolor. Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulure de Paris*, 11:15-20. Synonym for **Pomone.**

Pomponia Blush. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.186. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Pomponia Branca. da Silva & Filhos Catalogue, No.81, 1947, p.18. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Pomponia Candolleana. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae;* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.3. Synonym for **Candolleana.**

Pomponia Coccinea. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8: Its colour solely distinguishes it from the other camellias in this group. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi. Florence.

Pomponia Dilecta. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Medium sized peony form, flesh-carmine with a border of white. Originated in Portugal.

Pomponia Estriada Portuense. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogue, p.32. Orthographic variant for **Pomponia Estriata Portuensis**

Pomponia Estriata Portuensis. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Peony form, white with rose coloured stripes. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant: 'Pomponia Striata Portuensis'. Orthographic errors; 'Pomponia Estrianda Portuense', 'Pomponia Estriada Portuensis'.

Pomponia Flore Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9 as 'Pomponia fl. Pleno'; Burdin & Co. Catalogue, 1822, p.56 as 'Pomponia fl. pl.'. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pomponia Gallica Alba. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellia élevés à Bollwieler*, pl.38. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Pomponia Grandiflora. (*C.japonica*), J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...*, p.184: With a brighter, fuller flower of a dazzling white colour. Note: It is thought that this is a description for **Pomponia Semi-duplex.** van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16. No description. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1856: Large, very double, full peony flower, red, shell shaped. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Pomponia Grandiflora Semi-duplex'.

Pomponia Grandiflora Semi-duplex. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Synonym for **Pomponia Grandiflora.**

Pomponia Grandiflora Portuensis. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1973: Large, peony of the form of **Pompone** - off-white, sometimes pink. Orthographic variant; 'Pomponia Grandiflora portuense'. Originated in Portugal.

Pomponia Improved. Baptist Nursery Catalogue, 1864. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur.**

Pomponia Incarnata. Wendchuch, 1834, *Anleitung Zur...*, p.24. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pomponia Luctea. (*C.japonica*), Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, No.99, 1964-1965, p.26, ref 103: Peony form. White, yellowish centre. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, O Mundo da Camélia, p.104 with colour photo; White with a central tuft of yellowish petaloids, large size, blooms mid to late season. Orthographic error 'Pomponia Lutea'. Originated in Portugal.

Pomponia Marginata. (*C.japonica*), Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.31: Peony form, flesh rose, bordered white. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Pomponia Mariotti. (*C.japonica*), Mariotti Catalogue, 1924: Red, peony with white blotches. Originated in Italy by Mariotti. For illustration see Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.165, fig.29.

Pomponia Monstruosa. Oliveira Jr., 1873, *Jornal Horticolo Pratica*, 4:52. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Monstrosa.**

Pomponia Mutabilis. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pomponia Nova. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.186. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Pomponia Odorifera. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, p.104; Commonly called 'Pomponia Monstruosa'. Scented, milk-white, flowers striped pink, with visible stamens amid petals. Obtained by head gardener João José Gomes. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Pomponia Pedrotia. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, pp.103-104; Very large scarlet flowers with many visible stamens within the central cluster; two varieties: one darker than the other. Obtained by Mr. Pedro from the Quinta das Virtudes Nursery. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Pomponia Perfecta. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Pomponia Plena. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.56, 58, 64, 125. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pomponia Portuensis *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Commonly called 'Anagoade Venus do Pedro das Virtudes'. It is a real white pompom (similar to **Pompone**) sprinkled all over with many scarlet dots. Obtained by seedling by Mr Pedro, Quinta das Virtudes Nursery, Portugal. Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: flesh coloured with stripes and sprinkles of pink. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.104 with colour photo, as 'Pomponia Portuense'; Pale pink, radial markings of darker pink, central tuft of petaloids, peony form, blooms mid to late season, large size.

Pomponia Rosea. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10; Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.64. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Pomponia Rosea Alba Cincta. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7 as 'Pamponia. Roseo Albo Cincta'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pomponia Rosea-Carneo (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pomponia Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.301 with colour photo; A sport of 'Pomponia Semiplena' (**Pomponia Semi-duplex**) of unknown origin, probably originated before 1840. A medium semi-double or irregular peony form, bright red, sometimes with lighter veining. Leaves medium size, lanceolate, acuminate, slightly serrate. Flowers mid-season.

Pomponia Rubra. Anonymous, 1841, *Catalogo delle piante esistenti nell'imperiale e reale Giardino Boboli*, p.13. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Pomponia Semi-Double. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Pomponia Semi-duplex.**

Pomponia Semi-duplex. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1828 Catalogue, p.5. No description. Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris*, 10:255-256: Presented for inspection by Berlèse, but not specified as being either new or grown by him. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.56 as 'Pomponia Semi-plena': Leaves lanceolate, short acuminate, venation a little raised, finely serrate; form, colour and dimensions as **Pompone**; buds large, round, scales greenish white; flowers large, 10.8 cm across, semi-double, regular, brilliant white, with often a ray of rose on the larger petals; stamens numerous, disposed in a cluster in the centre. See pl.58, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie.* Orthographic variants:- 'Pomponia Semi-Double',

'Pomponia Semi-Plena', 'Pompon Semipleno', 'Paeoniiflora SemiDuplex', 'Pompom Semi-plena'. Synonyms: 'Palmeri Alba', 'Palmer's White', 'Palmeria Alba'. Orthographic error: 'Poeonoeflora Semi-duplex'.

Pomponia Semi-Plena. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.56. Synonym for **Pomponia Semi-duplex.**

Pomponia Simplex. (*C.japonica*), Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.53 as 'Pomponia simpl.'. Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris*, 11:15-20. New cultivars of 88 varieties in the Berlèse collection. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Pomponia Striata Portuense. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.53. Synonym for **Pomponia Portuensis.**

Pomponia Variabilis. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.37. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Pomposa. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Formal double, pale pink, veined deeper colour. Catalogue No.15, 1878-1879, p.60, and later catalogues; Formal double, pure white, perfect imbrication. Orthographic variant; 'Pomposa (de Fiaes)'. Orthographic error; 'Pompesa'. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes.

Ponctata Major. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Punctata Major', synonym for 'Imperialis', itself a synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Ponctata Plena. Rousseau, 1842-1843, Catalogue, p.4. Orthographic error for **Punctata Plena Odorata.**

Pond Lily. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, 1883, *The Garden*, 24:250: Resembles the pond lily. It has only two rows of petals with a few small ones in the centre, but the outer petals are much larger, thick and bold in outline and in a warm tint of white. First flowered 1847. Originated by C.M. Hovey, Massachusetts, USA.

Ponderosa. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.7. Large, deep pink-red, semi-double flowers. Originated by Tom Dodd, Marshallville, Ga, USA.

Poniatowski. Charles Vuylsteke, 1872-1873, Catalogue, p.9. Abbreviation for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Pontaderese. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.51: Shade of soft pink with deeper venation, sometimes the petals are lined with white, medium size, imbricated.

Pontica. (*C.japonica*), RHS., *Journal*, 1895, p.95 in a list of new and not sufficiently known older shrubs, not damaged by low temperatures at Dicksons Nursery, Chester. No description. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Ponticata'.

Ponticata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.186. Synonym for **Pontica.**

Pony Girl. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Peony Girl.**

Poole's Purple. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.7: Synonym 'Purple Poole's'. No description. Originated in USA by Poole Bros. Nursery.

Poorman's Purple Dawn. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.6. Synonym for **Brilliant.**

Pop Allen. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2559. A formal double chance seedling with dark pink blooms having darker pink flashes. Petals are occasionally cupped. Heavy petal texture. The plant is vigorous and upright and blooms mid-season. Originated by Carl M. Allen, Jr, Wilmington, N.C., USA. *American Camellia*

Yearbook, 2001, p.97, colour photo p.c15. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Flowers measure 8.2 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 85 petals. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Pop Corn. (C.*hybrid*), Funaku-en Catalogue, Tokyo, 1987-1988, p.13. Very small size, white, single to semi-double. A seedling of *C.fraterna.* Originated in Japan and named by Yoshiaki Andoh.

Pop Gee. (*C.reticulata* x *C.granthamiana*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.238, Reg. No.1317: An 8 year old hybrid (*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', [**Dataohong**] x C.*granthamiana)* that first bloomed 1968, originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11-12.5 cm long x 5.5-6 cm wide, resembling the *C.granthamiana* parent. The semi-double flower with the centre resembling 'Amabilis', (**Yukimiguruma**), is Rose Bengal, 25/3-25/1, with 12-16 petals and white anthers and filaments. Size, 16-17 cm across and flat to 3.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late.

Pop Homeyer. (*C.reticulata* x *C.granthamiana*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.110, Reg. No.1505: A very large, deep rose with white and pink radial stripes in centre; semi-double to anemone to peony to rose form double. A cross of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.granthamiana*, early to late flowering. Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. Flower has 15-17 petals, 1-2 petaloids occasionally, white anthers and whitish pink filaments. Size 13-17 cm across x 4-5 cm deep. Growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7.5 cm. Sport: **Pop Homeyer Variegated.**

Pop Homeyer Variegated. (*C.reticulata* x *C.granthamiana*), Cannon, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34, No.4 as 'Pop Homeyer Var'. A virus variegated form of **Pop Homeyer** - Deep rose, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Popcorn. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12. No description. SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.119: White. Large, semi-double with high petaloid centre. Originated in USA by Wilson, 1971.

Pope John XXIII. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Pope John 23rd'. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.135, Reg. No.985: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by F.W. Maitland, San Fernando, California, USA. Plant habit is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The formal double flower is 10-11 cm across x 5 cm deep; white with heavy textured petals. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variant: 'Pope John 23rd'.

Pope John 23rd. Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28. Orthographic variant for **Pope John XXIII.**

Pope Pius. Meincher, 1940, *Florist's Review*, 86(2233)29. Orthographic error for 'Pope Pius IX', synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Pope Pius IX. Rubel, 1933, Longview Wholesale Price List, No.60. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.** Chinese synonym: 'Bopu'.

Pope Pius 9th. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.16. Orthographic variant for 'Pope Pius IX', synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Pope Pius XXIII. Sleeve Donnard Nursery Catalogue, 1973-1974. Orthographic error for **Pope John XXIII.**

Popf. (*C.japonica*), M.,1883, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.2, 20:569: Camellia **Popf** is a handsome, cream coloured flower, of exquisite colouring that is quite unique. It has been in commerce for many years. The form is perfect. The plant has large foliage and is a robust grower. Originated in England.

Poppy Queen. (*C.japonica*), Masons Nursery Catalogue, 1968: Large white flecked pink, semi-double; opens flat with yellow stamens. Originated in New Zealand.

Poppy Sans. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.101: Orange pink. Miniature semi-double with occasional centre petaloids and upright petals. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Metcalf, California about 1956.

Pop's Perfection. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2755. Originated by John M Davy, Milton, Fla, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.124 with colour photo; A 30 year or older chance seedling, first flowered 1977. Propagated by Panhandle Select LLC, Milton, Fla. The 7 cm, formal double flowers are medium pink with flecks and streaks of darker burgundy, to deep coral pink at the centre of the petals. Petals are sometimes tiered in 12 rows. Spreading, open, slow growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Medium to dark green leaves 7 cm x 3.8 cm.

Popsy. (*C.pitardii* hybr.), ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.331 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii*, flowered 1983. The miniature single to semi-double, two shades of pink. Blooms mid-season on a plant of open, upright habit with 3 cm long x 2 cm wide, light green leaves, acuminate and finely serrate.

Popu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon** as 'Pope Pius IX'. Later changed to 'Bopu'.

Porcelain Doll. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1997, p.21, Reg. No. 2398. A miniature, blush, formal double chance seedling. Late flowering. Originated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The seedling is over 15 years old. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 30+ petals. Plant growth is average and slow, with light green leaves. Renaming of 'Domoto's Blush Formal'.

Porcelain Prince. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Porloniana. (*C.japonica*), Longone Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Porrecta. (*C.japonica*), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.:* A fine crimson, branches horizontal or weeping. From the 'Waratah', (**Anemoniflora**) x 'Striped' (**Variegata**). Originated by Rev. Herbert, England. Synonym: 'Bellona'.

Port Barre. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.l: Colour varies from solid rose-pink to solid white. Flowers medium to large, peony centre; centre petals interspersed with stamens; some blossoms having flesh-pink bases with white tips; the tree having, at times, four different colours. Originated in USA. Orthographic errors: 'Port Barrie', 'Port Berrie', 'Porte Barre'.

Port Barrie. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942, p.3. Orthographic error for **Port Barre.**

Port Berrie. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.12. Orthographic error for **Port Barre.**

Port of the Rising Sun. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.136. Synonym for **Asahi-no-minato.**

Porta. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16: Formed like the double white (Alba Plena), soft pink, streaked with red and white. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Societe Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.310: Formal double, 9-10 cm across, blush rose over flesh coloured base, splashed with streaks and stripes of red. Very numerous petals, cup-shaped, some entire, others indented in 8-9 rows and regularly imbricated to form a round convex flower.

Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.51: Flesh colour, all petals lined with white, beautifully imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Porte Barre. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.186. Orthographic error for **Port Barre.**

Porter Sport. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Porter's Rose. (*C.japonica*), Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated*, pp.135, 136. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Portia. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Camden Park seedling, 35/51, originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct)

Portland. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.20: Light pink, striped red. Small, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Doty & Doerner.

Portlandica. (*C.japonica*), Vershaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22.. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Portlandica Vera. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Portuense. da Silva & Filhos Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for 'Portuensis Foliis Aureis Variegatis', synonym for **Japonica Variegata.**

Portuensis Foliis Aureis Variegatis. Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense, Catalogo, 1895-1896. Synonym for **Japonica Variegata.**

Portuguese Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Portuguese Pink', synonym for **Augusto Leal Gouveia Pinto.**

Portuguese Pink. Hanger, 1957, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No. 11, p.123. Synonym for **Augusto Leal Gouveia Pinto.**

Portugal. (*C.japonica*), Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense, Catalogo 1963-1964, p.23: Large, red flower with strong yellow stamens. Originated in Portugal.

Portuguese Benikarako. (Red Anemone from Portugal). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.117 as 'Portuguese-benikarako'. No description. From Portugal, but assumed to have originated in Japan.

Posêdon. (Poseidon), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19: Small size, deep red, tubular to campanulate single. Originated in Japan.

Possa Vera. Newman & Sons, 1894-1895, Nursery Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Pozzi Vera.**

Possi. Agraria Botanico Catalogo, 1861-1862. Orthographic error for **Pozzi.**

Possii Vera. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pI.II. Orthographic error for **Pozzi Vera.**

Possidissima Nova. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Post Time. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.232, Reg. No.924: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with light green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower is semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) and is 12.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Colour is pink with golden stamens. Colour fades to lighter pink at petal edge. Blooms early to mid-season.

Postuma de Rossi. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Potentate. (*C.japonica*), Hastie Jr., 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57: A small, rose-red, formal double. An old variety from Magnolia Gardens, it is not known if it is one of Rev Drayton's seedlings or a renamed, imported variety.

Potente. (*C.japonica*), Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician.* No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.189: A large, formal double of burning red. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.120. A large imbricated formal double, light red with 6-7 rows of large rounded petals. Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Potentissima. (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.47. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42; Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Potomac Pillar. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2497. A white, semi-double chance seedling with crepey, flat open petals. Cold hardy. Originated by Arthur A. Maryott, Gaithersburg, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 35 year old seedling first flowered in 1970. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with 18 petals, yellow anthers, and white filaments in columnar form. The plant gows in tall, columnar form, open, and at a medium rate, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Pouf. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.244, Reg. No.722: (SCCS., No.63-16) A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. The peony form flower, similar to **Professor Sargent**, is 5 cm across x 5 cm deep, cream and white with a single red petal and stamens sometimes showing. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is slow, compact and upright.

Powathan. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Powhatanii.**

Powder Puff. (*C.japonica*), Griffiths, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.48 as an example of a commercial synonym for **Souvenir de Madame Colette van Wassenhove**. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.205, Reg. No.513: A 12 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1965. Originated by Alpha M. Hartman, San Fernando, California, USA. Plant growth is average with mid-green leaves 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The white, peony form flowers are 5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 10 petals and 139 petaloids, no stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. See colour photo *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1979, vol.XI, No.2, between pp.16-17.

Powdered Beauty. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2000, p.6, colour photo p.5, Reg. No.2520. A red with silver fluorescence flower, loose peony form, with 28 petals, heavy petal texture, and golden anthers. Flowers early to late. Originated by Jack Lewis, Concord, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.6, colour photo p.c13. The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading, upright and vigorous, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Powell's Pink. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue (before 1945). Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Powhaltan. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.21. Orthographic error for **Powhatanii.**

Powhatan. Anonymous, 1846-1846, *Horticulturalist*, 1:432. Orthographic variant for **Powhatanii.**

Powhatanii. (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Deep Maroon. Very double. Originated in USA by M. Floy, New York. Orthographic errors: 'Powathan', 'Powhattan'. Orthographic variant: 'Powhatan'. Orthographic error: 'Powhaltan'.

Powhattan. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:17. Orthographic error for **Powhatanii.**

Pozzi. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.21. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.118. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1866, 116:23:

Extremely large. Outstanding imbrication, carmine rose streaked with white. The white blotched form of **Pozzi Vera.** Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. Orthographic error: 'Possi'.

Pozzi Vera. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatii, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.31: Large, crimson, formal double, perfectly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.II as 'Possi Vera': Its blossoms, of medium size, are composed of regularly imbricated and remarkably wide petals at the centre; all are of a uniform, delicate pink colour. Van Houtte, 1861, *Flore des Serres...*, vol.XIV, p.275, pl.1499: Unusually large, perfectly imbricated, carmine pink splashed with white. All descriptions after 1861 have white markings, indicating that the stock had become infected with virus. Originated in Italy by Borzone. Orthographic errors: 'Possi Vera', 'Possa Vera', 'Possii Vera'.

Pr. Eugenio Napoleone. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1987-1988. Orthographic variant for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Praecellentissima. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie.* ed.1, pp.100, 129: Leaves 6 cm long x 5 cm wide, broad-elliptic, slightly acuminate, venation prominent, obscurely serrate, apex reflexed as in 'Reevesii' (**Reevesiana**); bud oblong, scales yellowish green; flower 8 cm across or more, double, cherry-red; petals of the circumference 6, oblong, reflexed to calyx in the form of a star, crenate; those of the interior, numerous, short, equally arranged and forming a bowl; style exposed in the centre. Orthographic error: 'Prae-excellentissima'. Originated in Germany.

Pracclara. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Orthographic error for **Praeclara.**

Praeclara. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16 as 'Preclara'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:65: Large, full, peony form, pink veined, all the petals bordered with a wide band of white. Originated in Italy by Carlo Luzzatti. However, de Jonghe, 1851, says "From Casoretti". Orthographic errors: 'Pracclara', 'Preclara', 'Proclara', 'Procclara', 'Preclari', 'Pruclara', 'Procclara', 'Praeclare'.

Praeclara Nuova. (*C.japonica*), Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.8 as 'Preclara Nuova'. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Praeclare. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.27. Orthographic error for **Praeclara.**

Praecox. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Orthographic error: 'Proccox'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Praedora. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.313: Flower 9-10 cm across, formal double, cherry-red, scarlet carmine. Petals in 6-7 rows, rounded, curled like a shell, notched, veined blood red, imbricated very loosely, corolla widely cup-shaped. Originated in Italy.

Prae-excellentissima. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartneri*, p.446. Orthographic error for **Praecellentissima.**

Praegnans. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]316. No descripton. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.2: Red. Orthographic variant: 'Pregnans'.

Praemorsa Nova. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Praenitans Alba. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Praenitans. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, May, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, pp.174-178 as 'Praenitens'. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camelie*, p.118: Large, regularly imbricated flower, soft pink. Orthographic error: 'Praenitens'.

Praenitens. Berlèse, May,1847, *Revue Horticole* p.174-178. Orthographic error for **Praenitans.**

Prairie Fires. (*C.japonica*), Short, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44: Oriental red. Medium to large, formal double to anemone form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. Sport: **Prairie Fires Variegated.**

Prairie Fires Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.4 as 'Prairie Fires Var'. A virus variegated form of **Prairie Fires** - Oriental red and white. Originated in USA.

Prairie Jefferson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.244, Reg. No.769: A 14 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mrs W.M. Nolan, Oak Ridge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, sturdy, open and average with light green leaves, 10 cm long x 5cm wide. The formal double flowers are 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 10 rows and 68 petals. The colour is rose. In full bloom it resembles 'Laurel Leaf'. (L'Avvenire). Blooms early to late.

Prate Morandini. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Prato Molendina.**

Prate Morendini. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.18. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.21. Orthographic error for **Prato Molendina.**

Pratomolendina. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Prato Molendina.**

Prato Molendina. (*C.japonica).* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42 as 'Pratomolendina'. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Prate Morandini', 'Prate Morendini'. (Believed extinct.)

Prattens's Pink. Outteridge, 1962, *1000 named Camellias in Australia*, p.18. Synonym for **Shell Pink Special.**

Pratii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Prattii.**

Pratii Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Synonym for **Prattii.**

Prattii. (*C.japonica*), Marnoch, 1839, *Florist's Magazine;* Hovey, ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 5:338: This variety, known as a seedling of Mr Buist's, is noticed in *The Floral Magazine*, where it is stated that it is in the possession of Low & Co, Clapton Nursery, England. It is a beautiful rose colour, the centre of each petal pencilled with white; the flower has a depth of petals, which are rounded and well set, and is equal to the double white (**Alba Plena**). Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.221: Bloomed first in 1836. It is our first seedling of merit. Named in compliment of our late and esteemed patron, H. Pratt of Lemon Hill. Synonyms: 'Prattii'(Nova), 'Prattii de New York', 'Prattii Vera d'Amerique', 'Prattii'(Buist's). Orthographic errors: 'Pratii', 'Pratti', 'Pratii Nova', 'Prati'.

Prattii (Buist's). Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. Synonym for **Prattii.**

Prattii de New York. Spae, D., 1847, *Annales de Gand*, 3:132 as 'Pratti de New-York'. Synonym for **Prattii.**

Prattii Major. *(C.japonica),* Padova, 1855, Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti. No description. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent especes.....camellia,* 1845, say "There is also a second plant with this name, obtained in Florence, Italy, at the same time as the USA plant. The Italian plant is perhaps a little pinker than the other, both have the same form". It is possible that this Italian plant and 'Prattii (Nova)' are **Prattii Major.** (Believed extinct).

Prattii (Nova). van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:21. Synonym for **Prattii.**

Prattii Vera d'Amerique. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49 as 'Pratti Vera d'Amerique', synonym for **Prattii.**

Prattillina. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Preacher's Ella. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.172, Reg. No.1686: A medium to large size, white, with a mass of incurved petals in the centre; shading to orchid pink on outside, formal double *C.japonica* mutant of **Ella Ward Parsons.** Late blooming. Originated by Joe Austin, Four Oaks, North Carolina, USA. This mutant first observed 1977. Size 10-12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Plant habit same as parent.

Preciosa. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Precious Anchor. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.194. Synonym for **Tama-ikari.**

Precious Jade Red. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.12. Synonym for **Baoyuhong.**

Precious Pearl. Wilmot, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.29. Synonym for **Baozhu Cha.**

Precious Pearl Azalea. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.40 with colour photo; "*Camellia azalea* in its Habitat"; You Muxian; Synonym for **Dujuan Baozhu.**

Precious Pearl Camellia. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.21. Synonym for **Baozhu Cha.**

Precious Stone Flower. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13. Synonym for **Baoshihua.**

Precis Eclipse. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse.**

Preclara. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16. Orthographic variant for **Praeclara.**

Preclara Nuova. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.8. Orthographic error for **Praeclara Nuova.**

Preclari. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.11. Orthographic error for **Praeclara.**

Précoce de Nantes. (*C.japonica*), Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920. Description not seen. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Precocissima. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896-1897. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Pregnans. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Praegnans.**

Prego (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Prelude. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Clear, turkey red. Very large, formal double with twisted inner petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in USA by E.W. Miller, Escondido, California, USA. Sport: **Prelude Variegated.**

Prelude Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.92 as 'Prelude Var.': A virus variegated form of **Prelude** - Turkey red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Premelard. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Preniland.**

Premier. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.108: Clear rose-red. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. See colour photo facing p.52. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979

and front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1978, vol.X, No.5. Sport: **Premier Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Shouxiang'.

Premier Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.126 as 'Premier Var.': A virus variegated form of **Premier** - Rose-red blotched white. Originated in USA by L. Baskerville, San Diego, California. Chinese synonym 'Hua Shouxiang'.

Premilland. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Preniland.**

Premlard. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.47. Orthographic error for **Preniland.**

Preniland. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843 as 'Premeland'. No description. Poiteau, Apr. 1846, *Revue Horticole*, p.6-8; Anonymous, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (13):206. No description. van Houtte Catalogue 1848, 33:15: Formed like 'Rosa Centifolia', vivid cerise with very round, extra wide petals. centre of stamens. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.117: Perfectly formed soft pink which received first prize at the 1847 Paris Exposition. Orthographic errors: 'Prenilland', 'Prenillaud', 'Prenitans', 'Prenillarod', 'Premilland', 'Premlard', 'Premelard'.

Prenilland. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Preniland.**

Prenillaud. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Orthographic error for **Preniland.**

Prenilarod. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.54. Orthographic error for **Preniland.**

Prenitans. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.11. Orthographic error for **Preniland.**

Pres. F.D. Roosevelt. SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, 1949. Abbreviation for **President Franklin Roosevelt.**

President. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1854, *American Flower Garden Directory*, ed.6, p.220: Bright rose-pink, petals pointed, closely imbricated to the centre, cup form; plant of free, upright growth; foliage heart shaped, pale green; flowers freely. Originated in USA by R. Buist, Philadelphia.

President Allard. (*C.japonica*), Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1910: Pearl white, striped red. Medium size, formal double. Originated in France.

President Buchanan. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1863-1864, p.41: Cherry red, petals outspread and rounded. Originated in USA.

President Clark. (*C.japonica*), Wilder, 1873, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1st ser. 32:575: A seedling of **Floyi** raised in USA by M.P. Wilder, Dorchester, Massachusetts. See black and white illustration, p.227, Bailey & Miller, 1900, *Encyclopedia of American Horticulture*, ed.1, vol.I.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4 as 'Pres. F.D. Roosevelt': Formal double red, 8 cm diameter. Blooms mid-season. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.56. Crimson red. Medium large, formal double to peony form. Medium, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Hearn, Arcadia, California. Abbreviation: 'Pres. F.D. Roosevelt.

President Lincoln. (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.11: Dark red. Medium large, anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Barney Goletto, Oregon. See black and white photo, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.65.

President Michel Cointat. *(C.japonica),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, first flowered 2013. Parentage unknown. To be further propagated by a nursery. A single, cup-shaped flower, 11cm diameter x 7cm deep, red, stamens tubular, anthers yellow, filaments white. Plant is upright, with rapid growth. Dark green leaves are flat, 15cm x 7cm.

Presidente Antonio Sevesi. *(C.sasanqua).* ICS 1992, *International Camellia Journal*, No.23, p.100: Originated by Marta Spertini, Floricultura, Lago Maggiore, Cerro Di Laveno, Italy. Medium size flower, 6-8 cm across x 1-1.5 cm deep, loose semi-double with some central petaloids. 15-20 notched, somewhat wavy petals and a short, spreading stamen cluster with yellow anthers and white filaments. Colour rose pink (RHS.CC.55A). Flowers shatter easily and bloom early. Leaves glossy mid-green, flat, elliptic with serrate margins, 4-6 cm long x 2-3.5 cm wide. Plant growth is upright and rapid. First flowered 1981. A seedling of unknown parents from Lago Maggiore, Italy. Synonym 'F.L.M. Presidente Antonio Sevesi'.

Presley Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1844, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.12, p.118: Blush, striped with rose. Originated by Presley, England.

Presley's Queen Victoria. Anonymous, Apr.1840, *Revue Horticole*, pp.335-336. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Presley's Victoria. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.I, pl.64. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Press-eclips. von Biedenfeld, 1846, *Von der natürlichen und Künstlichen...*, p.138. Orthographic variant for **Press's Eclipse.**

Presseclips. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse.**

Press'eclipse. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 11. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse.**

Press-eclipse. Ragonnet-Godefroy, Sept. 1843, *Revue Horticole*, pp.399-402. Orthographic variant for **Press's Eclipse.**

Press Eclipse. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1852, p.38. Abbreviation for **Press's Eclipse.**

Press Simple. Poiteau, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 16:350. Synonym for **Press's Single Red.**

Presselyii. Chandler & Son 1842, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 2(8):123. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Pressi. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*. Orthographic error for 'Pressii', synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Pressii. Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1830, p.22. Synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Pressii Eclips. *Catalogue le Société Royale de Horticulture Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic variant of **Press's Eclipse.**

Pressii Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.187. Synonym for **Pressii Rosea.**

Pressii Punctata. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.14. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Pressii Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Paxton, 1838, *Magazine of Botany...*, vol.V, p.171, pl.V: A garden variety with rich, rose coloured double flowers, the petals of which are sparingly striped with red and irregularly disposed. Originated in England by Press. Synonyms: 'Anemoniflora Rosa de Press', 'Anemoniflora Rosea Depressa', 'Anemoniflora Rosea de Presse'.

Pressii Rubra. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:49. as 'Pressi Rubra'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Pressii Rubra Nova. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:49 as 'Pressi Rubra Nova': Pink, bordered with carmine, white centre stripe. Originated in England.

Pressii Superba. (*C.japonica*), Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.133. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Pressii's Invincible. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory,* p.80. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible**.

Pressii White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p. 187. Synonym for **Press's Eclipse..**

Pressley Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.187: Blush, striped rose-pink. Originated in England.

Pressley's Queen Victoria. Paillet, 1844, *In Lemaire.*---p.159. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Pressley's Victoria da Paola. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Press's. Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1831. Abbreviation for **Press's Eclipse.**

Press's Coronata. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2 as 'Coronata' (Press's). Synonym for **Coronata.**

Press's Eclips. Société de Flore Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse.**

Press's Eclipse. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1827, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.2, p.358: A clean white ground with pink stripes, superior in the beauty of its form to the double white (**Alba Plena**), 6.5 cm across. Raised by Mr Press, gardener to Mr Gray, from the same capsule that produced 'Punctata' (**Gray's Invincible**). Originated in England. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Press-eclips', 'Press-eclipse', 'Pressii Eclips', 'Eclips', 'Eclips-Pressii', 'Eclipse Pressii', 'Eclipsis', 'Eclipsis'(Press's), 'Press Eclipse', 'Ecclips Pressii', 'Eclips C Pressh', 'Presseclips', 'Press's Eclips', 'Eclips de Press', 'Precis Eclipse', 'Prissi', 'Eclipse Pressi'. Synonyms: 'Regina Gallicorum', 'Regina Gallicarum', 'Regina Galliarum'. Sports: **Triomphe de Malines, Splendida, Adonidea.** (Van Houtte erroneously gives 'Adonidea' as a synonym).

Press's Major. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Press's Single Red. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1827, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.2, p.358: Larger than the single white (Alba Simplex) and very brilliant. Originated by Mr Press of Hornsby, England. Synonym: 'Press Simple'.

Preston Eclips. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. Orthographic variant for **Preston Eclipse.**

Preston Eclipse. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.83, 128, 116, 117: The leaves faintly resemble those of 'Imperialis' (**Gray's Invincible**); flowers 8 cm across, sometimes of clear rose striped white, like **Punctata Plena Odorata,** sometimes pure cherry-red; exterior petals not numerous, large, recurved; those of the interior narrow, erect, slashed, striped, spiralled and form a depressed sphere. Originated in England. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 28 as 'Preston-eclipse'. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Preston's Eclipse', 'Preston Eclips', 'Preston's Eclips', 'Prestor Eclips', 'Eclipse de Preston', 'Preston's Ecclipse'. Synonyms: 'Eclipse Rubra', 'Preston's'.

Preston Pink. (*C.japonica*), Haskin Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.4: Light pink peony centre. Pale coloured form of **Preston Rose.** Originated in England.

Preston Rose. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1: Pink. Desportes, 1846, *Revue Horticole,* p.47-49. No description. Hume, 1931, *Camellias and Azaleas,* ed.1, p.33: Double pink peony form. Puddle & Hanger, 1960. RHS., *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook,* No.14, pp.158159: Peony form, carmine 21/1, 9-9.5 cm. across, with petals broadly-orbicular, 3.5 cm. x 3 cm, with a central mass of twisted irregular shaped petaloids. Stamens few, intermixed with petals. Leaves dark green, very broadly elliptic to orbicular, tip blunt pointed or short acuminate, margins crenate-serrate, 9 cm x 7.5 cm. Plant habit vigorous, upright and

open. Origin not certain but it appears to have originated in France where it is also erroneously known as 'Duchesse de Rohan'. Orthographic errors: 'Preston's Rosea', 'Preston Rouge', 'Prestosa Rose', 'Preston's Rose'. For colour photo see Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons & Azaleas.* Sport: **Preston Pink.**

Preston Rose Cream. (*C.japonica*), RHS., 1965, *Exbury Gardens Ltd List*, p.10: A cream coloured, peony form. Originated in England.

Preston Rosea. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873, p.136. Orthographic error for **Preston Rose.**

Preston Rouge. Gexplant Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Orthographic variant for **Preston Rose.**

Preston's. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician.* Abbreviation for **Preston Eclipse.**

Preston's Ecclipse. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Orthographic error for **Preston Eclipse.**

Preston's Eclips. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Preston Eclipse.**

Preston's Eclipse. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.18; van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7. Orthographic error for **Preston Eclipse.**

Preston's Rose. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Preston Rose.**

Preston's Rosea. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1863, p.133. Orthographic error for Preston Rose.

Prestor Eclips. Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogue delle piante che si Trovano…*p.9. Orthographic error for **Preston Eclipse.**

Prestosa Rose. Grischko & Malskaja, 1949, *Spisok nasinnia ... Bot. sad. Akad. Nauk. Ukrain, SSR*, p.44. Orthographic error for Preston Rose.

Presty's Queen Victoria. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Pretiosa. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.138-9, 230. Abbreviation for 'Lady Pretiosa', synonym for **Lady Grafton.**

Pretty Baby. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.187. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Pretty Bird. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.187. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Pretty in Pink. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov.1987. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.2, p.22, Reg. No.2067: Miniature, pink with lighter pink centre, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Don Bergamini, Martinez, California. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.84 with colour photo between pp.60-61: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 5 cm. across x 2.5 cm deep. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Pretty Lady. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.17, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.492. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A cross of **C.reticulata** hybrid **Suzanne Withers** as seed parent, x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel,** which first flowered 1994. The pink (RHS.CC.62B) flower opens formal double, then to informal double with 50 petals. Size is 12 cm across x 5.2 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on an upright open plant of rapid growth. Leaves olive green, glossy, keeled, elliptical, serrate margins, acuminate apex, 15 cm long x 6.2 cm wide. Petals notched and folded, and a few filaments.

Pretty Lady (United States). *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005, p.28, with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2666, invalidly as 'Pretty Lady' – name already used as above. A chance

seedling that first flowered 1994. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 12.7 cm diameter clear pink, semi-double to loose peony flower has has interspersed soft yellow stamens on creamy filaments. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.46, with colour photo p.c7. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Pretty Magnolia. Bao, 1980. ACS. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Qiaoyulan.**

Pretty One. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.126: Coral pink shading to white in centre. Medium, semi-double to loose peony form. Early to late blooming. Originated in USA by Novick.

Pretty Pantalettes. (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Newest Camellias, 1957; Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.30: A 9-10 cm across, semi-double, soft pink flower, edged white. The blooms have ruffled petals with a slightly irregular edge. Small to medium sized leaves. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Pretty Patsy. *(C.hiemalis).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2005, No.167, p.17, Reg. No.555. Originated by Brian W. Flanagan, Eagle Heights Qld, Australia. Seed parent *C.hiemalis* **Chansonette**, pollen parent unknown. First flowered in 2001. A semi-double, cup-shaped flower of 20 petals, light purple depening at the petal edges (RHS.CC.63A to 92C), and 6 cm across x 2.6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season on a very slow growing, bushy plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, elliptic and curled, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Pretty Peach. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2501. A peach coloured, profuse blooming, chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Dense growth suitable for landscape or exhibition. Originated by W.R. Blackmon, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.4. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1972. Plant growth is upright and dense and vigorous. The dark green leaves are 10.8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Pretty Penny. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.98, Reg. No.810: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by R.W. Wilder, Fairhope, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5-8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The formal double flower is 8 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals, shell pink at sharply pointed outer ends. Longer outside petals with each succeeding row uniformly shorter, forming a semi-cone. Blooms mid-season.

Pretty Pink. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.165. Synonym for **Fenejiao.**

Pretty Thing. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.134, Reg. No.1205: A sport of **Nell Ashby,** first observed 1967 by Bob Leeton, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with light green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, light pink bloom has yellow anthers and filaments with 25 petals and a few petaloids. It measures 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Previdenza. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:15 as 'La Previdenza': Bright red with a white ray in the centre of each petal. Imbricated. Synonym: 'La Previdenza'.

Prezia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.187. Orthographic error for **Prezio.**

Prezio. (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Price d'Orange. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic error for **Prince d'Orange.**

Priciana. (*C.japonica*), Hovey ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 5:155. No description. Originated by Mrs Hibbert, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pricilla Brooks. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Large white with red stripes, peony form. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Magnolia Queen': A large, white-variegated, incomplete double, 10-11 cm across. White with a few red stripes. The petals are upstanding, notched and sometimes folded. The cupped and crinkled petaloids intermix with the central stamens. Filaments are pale yellow, anthers dark yellow. Foliage medium olive green, slightly glossy, lanceolate, 9.5 cm x 4 cm. Tips bend sharply downwards, margins sharply serrate. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA from chance seed. Listed by them from 1945 and on as 'Magnolia Queen'. Orthographic error for **Priscilla Brooks.**

Pride of California. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1942, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.13. No description. Originated by Florida Nursery & Landscape Co., USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pride of California. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.133, Reg. No.1467: Miniature, orange pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by W.L. Gilmore, Conroe, Texas, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1967. Flower has 65 petals. Size 6 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Plant growth average and slow in rate with deep green leaves, 6 cm x 3.5 cm.

Pride of Descanso. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Yukibotan.**

Pride of Greenville. (*C.japonica*), Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Bright red. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Greenville, Alabama, USA. Synonyms: 'Steven's Pink', 'Red Dale', 'Henderson'. See black & white photo, p.281, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Orthographic error: 'Pride of Grenville'. Sport: **Pride of Greenville Variegated.**

Pride of Greenville Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Pride of Greenville Var.': a virus variegated form of **Pride of Greenville** - Bright red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Blooms midseason to late. See photo, p.282, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Pride of Grenville. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12. Orthographic error for **Pride of Greenville.**

Pride of Gulfport. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Bright red. Large semi-double to peony form. Originated in USA by Clower, Florida.

Pride of Houston. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Ross.**

Pride of McComb. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3),1943. Synonym for **McComb Cheerful.**

Pride of Moss Point. Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian*, 1:5. Synonym for **Moss Point Red.**

Pride of Portland. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1945-1946. 'Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon** erroneously as 'Lady de Saumarez'.

Pride of Rosebud Farm. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon,** erroneously as 'Lady de Saumarez'.

Pride of Sasanquas. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.258: White, single, medium size. Originated in USA.

Pride of St Simons. (*C.japonica*), Sea Island Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957. No description. Originated in USA.

Pride of the Emperor's Garden. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Elegans Variegated** as 'Elegans (Chandler) Var.'

Pride of Waltham. (*C.japonica*), RHS., *Journal*, 1897. p.lxxiii: Award of Merit. Originated by W. Paul & Son, Waltham Cross Nursery, London, England. Large, delicate pink flowers bordered and suffused silvery white.

Priestley Victoria. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1852, p.38. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Priestley's. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.222. Abbreviation for 'Priestley's Victoria'. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Priestley's Queen Victoria. Pepin, Apr.1846, *Revue Horticole*, pp.49, 50. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Priestley's Victoria. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.221. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Priestley's Victoria Vera. Lemaire, 1844, in Paillet *Des Genre Camellia, Rhododendrons, Azaleas...*, p.159. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Prima. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:22: Satiny pink, extra double, magnificently imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Prima Ballerina. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1983; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.180, Reg. No.1957: A large white, washed and shaded orchid pink, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1972. Flower size, 11 cm across x 5 cm. deep with light green, medium sized leaves. Plant growth is dense and slow. See colour photo *International Camellia Journal*, No.21, 1989, p.7 and on p.87, Fischer, 1986, *Kamellien.*. Chinese synonym: 'Balei Mingxing'.

Prima Dona. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: Received from our Italian correspondent who put it for sale in 1850. Its petals are rounded, or sometimes lanceolate, very full, arranged in the form of a star. They are pink at the base with white or roseate margins and pink veining. Orthographic variant: 'Prima Donna'.

Prima Donna. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camelien...*, p.50. Orthographic variant for 'Prima Dona'.

Prima Donna. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: From the Tea Gardens. Large, open blooming semi-double coloured bright pink, with veined petals. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium to large, bright pink, incomplete double, (semidouble to anemone form) 8-10 cm across x 4 cm deep. Petals are round, about 5 cm. in diameter, notably veined with the apex shallowly notched. There are a few crinkled and folded petaloids which are intermixed with the central stamens. Leaves glossy, dark green, 7.5 cm. x 3.8 cm, oval, blunt apex, margins shallowly serrate; vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms late. One of the old Tea Garden varieties previously known as 'Tea Garden No.283', believed to have originally been imported from Europe and renamed, but no relation to **Prima Dona** above. For illustration see p.284, Hertrich, 1954, '*Camellias in the Huntington Gardens',* vol.I. Orthographic variant: 'Primadonna'. Sport: **Prima Donna Variegated.**

Prima Donna Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945 as 'Prima Donna Var.': A virus variegated form of **Prima Donna** - Bright pink blotched with white. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Synonyms: 'Tea Garden Number 44', 'Bill Lee'.

Primadonna. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.17. Orthographic variant for **Prima Donna.**

Prima Exposizione Italiana. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Flowers imbricated and concave, delicate pink, venation a little deeper at the centre; with metallic bands in the

middle of the petals. Originated in Italy by Botti, Chiavari. Abbreviation: 'Prima Esposiz. Italiana'.

Prima Esposizione Romana. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: Petals numerous, perfectly imbricated, with rare examples in other forms; at the periphery, smooth, rounded and imbricated like a rose; those intermediate cup-shaped, the central ones channelled, pointed, imbricated in a star shape. Outer and intermediate a lilac rose colour, while the centre is white, faintly rosy. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Prima Ristarto. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Originated in Italy. No description.

Primavera. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.10: White. Medium large, formal double with 60-90 petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. First flowered 1943. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See illustration p.283, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Synonym: 'Nuccio's Number 105'.

Prime Fragrance. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.361: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. The flower is deep red (RHS.CC.53B), peony form with yellow anthers and white filaments, 16 petals, 112+ petaloids and is 8.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. The plant is upright with medium growth rate, and has dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late, weathers well and is self grooming. A fragrant seedling of *C.japonicas* **Tama-ikari** x **Kramer's Supreme.**

Prime Time. (*C.reticulata x C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.172, Reg. No.1671: A very large, deep red, semi-double. *C.reticulata* hybrid 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x ['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**] that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old hybrid first bloomed 1977. Average flower size 14.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7 cm.

Primeiro de Fevereiro. (*C.japonica*), Camillo Aureliano, in *Jornal de Horticlture Practica*, Vol.X, 1879, pp.136-137;. Formal double, pale satiny pink with a light salmon hue, petals striped white in the centre, slightly notched. Originated at Fiaes in Portugal.

Primizia de Rossi. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellia che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Originated in Italy by F.Albertini. Large, vermilion, peony form.

Prince Albert. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16. Synonym for **Albertii.**

Prince Albert Nova. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Prince Albert Red. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.22: A red sport of **Albertii** as 'Prince Albert'. Originated in USA at the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Prince Albert Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Albertii.**

Prince Albertii. Haskins Camellia List, 1959, p.3.62. Synonym for **Albertii.**

Prince Alfred. (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Prince Bacciocchi. Law Somners & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Prince Bacciochi. Knight's Nurseries Ltd. Catalogue, 1976-1977. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Prince Bonnie. (*C.japonica*), Ben Rayner, 1973, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.50, p.2. No description. Originated by John R. Sobeck, California. No valid listing located.

Prince Camille. Anonymous, 1865, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (25):368. Synonym for **Prince de Rohan.**

Prince Camilli. Dombrain, 1865, *Floral Magazine*, p.4. Synonym for **Prince de Rohan.**

Prince Camille de Rohan. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Synonym for **Prince de Rohan.**

Prince Cancio. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.54. Orthographic error for **Prince de Canino.**

Prince Canino. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.11. Abbreviation for **Prince de Canino.**

Prince Charizo. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Corruption of an unknown name.

Prince Charles-Auguste. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Prince Charles de Schwartzemberg. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.118 as 'Prince Charles de Schwartzenberg': Large, imbricated flower of vivid red with large and small spots of white, and the extremities of the petals slightly reflexed. Orthographic variants: 'Principe de Schwartzemberg', 'Prince de Schwartzemberg'. Orthographic errors: 'Prince Charles de Schwarzemberg', 'Prins Charles de Schwartzemberg'.

Prince Charles de Schwarzemberg. Fréderic Bournier, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablissement Agraire- Botanique. Orthographic error for **Prince Charles de Schwartzemberg.**

Prince Charlie. (*C.japonica*), ACS., *Quarterly*, 1951, 6(2):7: A seedling of unknown parentage from the Tea Garden, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. Age 9 years. First flowered 1949. Originated by L.A. Walker. Plant growth is upright, compact and slow. Leaves are heavy, rounded and dark green. Flowers are semi-double, dark red, 11 cm across. Flowers mid-season to late. Reg. No.108 with the ACS.

Prince Charming. (*C.japonica*), McLean, 1948, SCCS, *Bulletin*, 10(2):15,17: Deep rose-pink. Medium semi-anemone form with small petaloids and large petals. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Granted plant patent No.907 on Dec.20th.1949. Originated by John S. Armstrong, Ontario, California, USA. See illustration, p.114, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1952 and p.285, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias of the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Prince Conea. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for **Prince de Canino.**

Prince Consort. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.188. Synonym for **Albertii.**

Prince Cousa. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.17. Orthographic variant for **Prince Couza.**

Prince Couza. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.11, 1867-1868, p.45. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1869-1870, Catalogue, No.14, p.57: Very beautiful , large flower striped with bright red. Orthographic variant: 'Prince Cousa'.

Prince d'Orange. (*C.japonica*), Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.53. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture* 1[pt.D]:316. Description not seen but not related to the more modern American cultivar **Prince of Orange**. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Price d'Orange'.

Prince d'Oria. Vuylsteke, Charles, Catalogue, 1876-1877, p.20. Orthographic error for **Principe Doria.**

Prince de Canimo. Freres Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.38. Orthographic error for **Prince de Canino.**

Prince de Canina. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.18. Orthographic error for **Prince de Canino.**

Prince de Canino. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.IV: Dedicated to Lucien Bonaparte, upon whom the Pope Pius VII conferred the title 'Prince of Canino' in 1814. Leaves broad-ovate, vivid green with prominent venation and serrulate margins. The blossoms, 9-10 cm across, are very full, with regularly imbricated, rounded petals of bright cherry pink, veined a deeper shade and speckled with white towards the centre. Originated in Italy from Lechi. Orthographic errors: 'Prince de Canina', 'Prince Canino', 'Prince Cancio', 'Prince de Canimo'. Synonyms: 'Lucien Bonaparte', 'Principe di Canino', 'Carlo Bonaparte'.

Prince de Galles. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic variant for **Prince of Wales.**

Prince de Joinville. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:22. Orthographic variant for **Prince of Joinville.**

Prince de la Reine. Jean Verschaffelt, 1864-1865, Catalogue, No.8, p.19. Synonym for **De la Reine.**

Prince de Rohan. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:22: Perfectly imbricated, vivid red, with darker veins and pure white streaks. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.32 as 'Prince Camille de Rohan': Vivid red with deeper veins, some white streaks, the extremities of the petals paler, concave imbrication. Synonyms: 'Prince Camille de Rohan', 'Prince Camille'. Orthographic error: 'Prince de Roman'.

Prince de Roman. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Prince de Rohan.**

Prince de Salerbne. McIlhenny, 1937, 600 *Varieties of Camellia.* Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Prince de Salberne. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Prince de Salerbini. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Prince de Salerbren. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Prince de Salerne. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.50. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.118. Orthographic variant for **Principe di Salerno.**

Prince de Salerno. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.54. Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Prince de Saterbre. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Prince de Schwartzemberg. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.51. Abbreviation for **Prince Charles de Schwartzemberg.**

Prince de Troubetzkoi. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1849, p.22. Orthographic error for **Prince Troubetzkoy.**

Prince de Troubetzkoy. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.42. Orthographic error for **Prince Troubetzkoy.**

Prince de Troubetzksi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Orthographic error for **Prince Troubetzkoy.**

Prince Demidoff. Ambroise Verschaffelt, , 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.17. Orthographic error for **Principe Demidoff.**

Prince des Asturies. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.281. Orthographic error for **Principe d'Asturias.**

Prince des Fleurs. Molyneau, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 25:284. Synonym for 'Reine des Fleurs' (**Commensa**).

Prince Doréa. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. Orthographic variant for **Principe Doria.**

Prince Doria. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.36. Villa Pamphili Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic variant for **Principe Doria.**

Prince Doria. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.33, p.26. Orthographic error for **Principe Doria.**

Prince du Cionine. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Orthographic error for **Prince de Canino.**

Prince Eugene Napoleon. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie, Book* VII, pl.I: Originated by M. de Coster, Melle, Belgium. The flowers, larger than average, are formed of small, numerous petals, rounded, even, bilobate at apex and imbricated with rigorous perfection, all of a vivid cherry-red. Leaves light green, ovate, acuminate, 7 cm long x 2 cm wide. Medium compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. See illustration, p.111, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* In Australia it has been erroneously known as 'Venus de Medicis' since 1871. See pl.II, Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest.* In America it was confused and renamed several times - Synonyms: 'Pope Pius IX', 'Rosedale Beauty', 'Ladiner's Red', 'Mrs Harry Davis', 'Imbricata Rubra Plena', 'Queen of Denmark', 'Flore Plena Atrorubens', 'Rubra Plena Imbricata', 'Conte de Name', 'Venus de Medicis'. Abbreviations: 'Prince Napoleon', 'Pr. Eugenio Napoleone'. Names of other cultivars erroneously applied: **Rubra Plena, Madame Lebois, Carlotta Grisi**. Chinese synonym: 'Popu', later changed to 'Bopu'. Note; *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.94; "Characterization and differentiation….; Jose Luis Couselo et al"; Genotyping of the six specimens belonging to Group 2 **Prince Eugene Napoleon** revealed that they were two different cultivars of *C.japonica.*

Prince Eugene Napoleon Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* This is an erroneous synonym for 'Madame Lebois Variegated', synonym for **Admiration.**

Prince F. William. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9. Abbreviation for **Prince Frederick William.**

Prince Frederic William. Prudente Besson & Figlio, Catalogue, 1878, p.42. Orthographic variant for **Prince Frederick William.**

Prince Frederick. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37. This is probably meant to be 'Grand Frederic' because the only 'Prince Frederick' of 1844 was the 5 year old son of Frederick William IV, Emperor of Prussia. It was also given as a synonym of **Floyi.**

Prince Frederick of Prussia. Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Orthographic error for **Princess Frederick William.**

Prince Fredérick William. Prudente & Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic error for **Princess Frederick William.**

Prince Frederick William. (*C.japonica*), Sheather & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1872. A delicate shade of light pink. (RHS.CC.China. Rose 024/3) A perfectly imbricated formal double, hardy, vigorous and erect, with ovate, light green foliage. Originated in Australia by Sheather, Paramatta, N.S.W. See pl.IX, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail.* **Prince Frederick William** was listed a number of times in Europe from 1865 on, but this seems to be an orthographic error for **Princess Frederick William.** The name 'Early Prince' was given for a supposedly early blooming form, but the difference seems insufficient to warrant a separate name and it is

reduced to synonymity. Orthographic errors: 'Prince Frederick Wilhelm', 'Prince Frederick Williams'. Orthographic variant: 'Prince Frederic William'. Abbreviation: 'Prince F. William'. Received an RHS., Award of Merit in 1953. Sport: **Lady Hope.**

Prince Frederick Williams. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Prince Frederick William.**

Prince Frederick William. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1872, p.154. Orthographic error for **Princess Frederick William.**

Prince Frederick Wilhelm. James Rare Plant Nursery, California, Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Prince Frederick William.**

Prince Henry. (*C.japonica*), Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1945: Red spotted white. Medium, rose form double. Originated in USA by Malbis Nursery, Daphne, Alabama.

Prince Imperial. (*C.japonica*), Rafarin, May,1867, *Revue Horticole*, p.175: A bright red, medium sized, double flower. Originated by Favre Couvel, Nantes, France in 1856.

Prince Leopold. Broome, 1859, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3194:870. Synonym for **Roi Leopold.**

Prince Murat. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-red. Very large rose form double. Vigorous growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Richie Rosa, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. For illustration see p.189, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III and colour pl.129, p.64, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Prince Napoleon. Glen St Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948. Abbreviation for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Prince of Galles. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic variant for **Prince of Wales.**

Prince of Joinville. (*C.japonica*), Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.9: Brilliant pink, rose form double to formal double, well imbricated, spotted with white. Originated in France by Prosper Nerriére, 1843 as 'Prince de Joinville'. Orthographic errors: 'Prince d'Joinville', 'Principe di Joinville'.

Prince of Orange. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.115, illustration; SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.57: Large, deep red tinged with orange, loose to full peony to anemone form, 11-12 cm across. There are 15 large, crinkled petals, with central petaloid formation, similar to Elegans, with a heavy ring of stamens, filaments pale pink, 2 cm long and yellow anthers. Leaves, medium glossy green, broad-oval, 10.5 cm x 6 cm, slight twist, tip short acute, raised venation, shallow, wide serrations. Plant habit compact, willowy and rapid. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. First flowered 1943. Reg. No.86 with the ACS. Illustrated, Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* and p.191, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Not related to the European **Prince d'Orange.** Synonyms: 'Crusader', 'Red Crusader'. Sport: **Governor William Bradford.**

Prince of Orange Variegated. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS, *Nomenclatural Cross-reference List*, pp.5, 10, as 'Prince of Orange Var'. Synonym for **Governor William Bradford.**

Prince of Wales. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ccc: Delicate satiny pink, darker near the centre, of beautiful shape, more than 12.5 cm across. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV: Carmine, darker near the centre, large peony form, 12-13 cm across. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Prince of Whales', 'Princess of Wales'. Orthographic variants: 'Prince de Galles', 'Prince of Galles', 'Prince di Galles', 'Principe di Galles'.

Prince of Whales. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Prince of Wales.**

Prince Poniatowski. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Prince Rosea. Jean Verschaffelt, 1864-1865, Catalogue, No.8, p.19. Synonym for **De la Reine Rosea.**

Prince Royal. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic error for **Princess Royal.**

Prince Sibert. (*C.japonica*), Tennant Nursery Catalogue, 1934. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Prince Solerno. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.68. Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Prince Tessa. (*C.japonica*), RHS., 1950, *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report*, p.119: A double white variety shown at the RHS., Camellia & Magnolia Show, Apr.3-4, 1950. Origin unknown.

Prince Tranbezkoy. da Silva. 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.17. Orthographic error for **Prince Troubetzkoy.**

Prince Troubetykoy. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.282. Orthographic error for **Prince Troubetzkoy.**

Prince Troubetzkoy. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61 as 'Prince de Troubetski'. No description. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I: It is of Italian origin and was dedicated to Prince Troubetzkoy, patron of horticulture. It is a very large bloom, irregular, peony shaped, of the most vivid pink, with one or two rows of extremely ample petals, convex, reflexed, and of an immense number of much smaller ones, quite compact, diversiform, and imitating perfectly the floral arrangement of the peonies. Orthographic variant: 'Prince de Troubetzkoy'. Orthographic errors: 'Prince de Troubetski', 'Prince Tranbezkoy', 'Prince Troubetykoy', 'Principe Trobetskoy', 'Prince de Troubetzkoi'.

Prince Velvet.. Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing of the name located.

Prince Victor. (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Princeps. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: 'double carmine'. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7: Vivid red, blotched white, beautiful flower. Van Houtte's (18441845) equating of this with **Florida** would seem in error as Sweet lists them both separately.

Princeps Albertus. Anonymous, 1847, *Annales de Gand.* Orthographic variant for 'Prince Albert', synonym for **Albertii.**

Princeps Magna. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.188. Orthographic error for **Princeps Magnus.**

Princeps Magnus. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1880-1881, 189:237. Orthographic errors: 'Principus Magnus', 'Princeps Magna'. No description. Van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109: Very large, imbricated, fine rose, edged flesh rose. Dickson's Nurseries, Chester, Catalogue, 1901, p.16, section V: Fine rose, edged flesh rose, very large. Originated in Italy.

Princep's Seedling. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Princesa. (*C.japonica).* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93: Delicate pink. Large, formal double. Late blooming. Originated in USA.

Princesa de las Camelias. Escuela de Agricultura, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Princeza das Camellias.**

Princesa Maria Amelia d'Orleans. Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense Catalogue, No.40. [ca. 1904], p.71. Synonym for **Marie-Amélie.**

Princesa Mariana**.** (*C.japonica*), EEscuela de Agricultura, 1882. No description. Originated in Italy. Synonym for **Princesse Marianna.**

Princesa Real. Escuela de Agricultura, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Princeza Real.**

Princess. (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Princess Adelaide. Paul, 1867, *Gardeners*' *Chronicle.* Orthographic variant for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princess Adélaide Carignan. Vuylsteke, Charles, Nursery Catalogue, 1891. Synonmy for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princess Adelaide de Carignan. Downing, 1858, Catalogue, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princess Adelaide of France. Hovey ed., 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture.* Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princess Adeline. (*C.japonica*), Luddeman's Pacific Nursery Catalogue 1895-1896: Rose colour with white edge, medium sized rose form double. Originated in USA.

Princess Aldrovandi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Erroneous synonym for 'Teutonia'. Orthographic error for **Principessa Aldobrandini.**

Princess Alessandro. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p. 16. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Alexandra.**

Princess Alexandra. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1873, *Gardeners*' *Chronicle*, 33:546-547: RHS., first class certificate was awarded to Mssrs. E.G. Henderson & Son for a new Camellia ... delicate pink, partially striped with rose. A beautiful shaped flower. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Princesse Alexandria', 'Princess Alexandro'.

Princess Alexandria. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116. Orthographic error for **Princess Alexandra.**

Princess Ann. Puddle & Hanger, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.159, erroneously as the synonym for **Rubescens Major.** Orthographic error for **Princess Anne.**

Princess Anne. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.57: A virus variegated form of **Rubescens Major** - deep rose marbled and splotched white. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact growth. Midseason blooming. Imported from Guichard Soeurs, Nantes, France to USA as **Rubescens Major**. The variegated form was named **Princess Anne** after Princess Anne County, Virginia. See illustration, p.192, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Synonym: 'Rubescens Major Variegated', 'Rubescens Variegated'. Orthographic error: 'Princess Ann'.

Princess Bacciochi. Paul, 1879, *Gardeners*' *Chronicle,* p.427. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princesse Bacchioci. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Princess Baciocchi.**

Princess Bacchocci. Hackett Nursery Catalogue, 1893, p. 134. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princess Baccinochi. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Synonym for Margherita **Coleoni Variegated.**

Princess Bacciocchi. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princess Bacciochi. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1852, p.8. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princess Baccniochi. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princess Bachanachi. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias*, p.181. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Princess Bachinache. Coolidge Rare Plants Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for Margherit**a Coleoni Variegated.**

Princess Bachinachi. Wilson, 1930, *House & Garden*, 57(3):158. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.20 gives 'Variegated General Macarthur' as a synonym. However this is in error as it is a synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated**. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.57, gives 'Berkeley Square' as a synonym.

Princess Bachiocchi. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1888, p.19. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princess Baciocchi. (*C.japonica*), Armstrong Nurseries Catalogue, 1930: Carmine. Medium semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Note: Not the same as Boffi's **Princesse Baciocchi** although used as an orthographic variant for it. Synonym: 'Princess Baciocchi Red'. Orthographic errors: 'Princess Baccahacie', 'Princess Bacchocci'.

Princess Baciocchi Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II.* Synonym for **Princess Baciocchi.**

Princess Baciocchi Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Nov. 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.4, p.32. Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Princess Baciocchi V.': A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Princess Baciocchi.** Originated in USA.

Princess Baciochi. Coolidge Camellia Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1945-1946. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princess Backiochi. Portland Camellia. Nursery, 1946-1947, p.7. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Princess Charlotte. Paul, 1869, *Gardeners*' *Chronicle*, ser.2, 11: è88. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Charlotte.**

Princess Chula. (*C.x williamsii*), Savige, 1982, *International Camellia Journal*, No.14, p.48: A recent cross of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* Tomorrow. A large, soft pink, semi-double bloom. Originated by Miss Gilian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, England.

Princess Clementine. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3. Orthographic varaint for **Princesse Clementine.**

Princess Clothilda. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.189. Synonym for **Clotilde.**

Princess Clothilde. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Synonym for **Clotilde.**

Princess Clotilde. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners*' *Chronicle*, p.427. Synonym for **Clotilde.**

Princess Clotilde Rose. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Synonym for 'Princesse Clotilde Rubra'.

Princess Cochiochi. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princess d'Austriche. William Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.18. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princess Demidoff. Hovey Nursery Catalogue, 1857. Abbreviation for **Principessa Matilde Demidoff.**

Princess Di. *(C.hybrid).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.12, Reg. No.497. Originated by Mr & Mrs G. Waldon, Wodonga, Vic., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1991. A small single white flower of 6-8 petals, 3.5 cm across x 1.1 cm deep. Flowers abundantly on an upright, slow-growing bush. Leaves dark green, slightly glossy, acute to acuminate apex, irregular margins, 4.5 cm long x 2.7 cm wide. Petals wavy and notched. A dainty small bush.

Princess Doria. Villa Pamphili Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for **Principe Doria.**

Princess du Mahe. *(C.japonica),* McPenny's of Bransgore Catalogue, 1992: Pale pink double. Planted 1951 by Douglas Bradwell Townes; first flowered 1977. Named for the Princess du Mahe, Burnley, England. Originated in England.

Princess Elizabeth. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.3: A large, full double bloom, 9.5-10 cm across. Outside four rows of large petals are blush pink, standing straight out from base; other four rows are white and irregularly placed, some compressed, pointing upwards, irregularly grouped around a loose centre of low, white stamens, tipped primuline yellow. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Synonyms: 'Billy Porter', 'Bill Porter'. See illustration p.21, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, pl.III, as 'Bill Porter'.

Princess Emily. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.620-N. A seedling of **Mine-no-yuki.** Semi-double to informal double, 6 cm diameter with 22-24 petlas. Pink buds open to pure white flowers. Broader leaf than other sasanquas. Upright growth and flowers from late autumn to mid-winter. Originated by Bob Person, Ballajura WA, Australia, and released in 2006 by John Coles Nursery, Banjup, WA.

Princess Emily. *(C.hybrid)* C. Aust., *Camellia News,* Spring 2011, No187, p.24 with colour photo. A seedling of **Yume** raised by Gene Phillips, Savannah Ga., USA. Name to be changed, already used for another cultivar.

Princess F. William. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Abbreviation for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princess Frederick Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.189. Synonym for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princess Frederic William. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. Orthographic variant for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princess Frederic William of Prussia. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, 1859, p.258. *Proceedings of the RHS.*, 1861, p.165. Synonym for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princess Frederick William. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1857, *Flore des Serres...*, vol.12, p.181, pl.1277: A variety brought from China by Robert Fortune for the nurseryman R. Glendenning. It was illustrated by Verschaffelt in the 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.II. Blossom of medium size and matchless perfection, with a delicate pink ground, liberally striped and fasciated with crimson like a picotte. *Proceedings of the RHS.*, 1861, p. 165 as 'Princess Frederic William of Prussia': ... proves to be one of the most constant and beautiful of the

carnation striped varieties, the flowers being finely imbricated and evenly and constantly flaked with bright pink. Orthographic variants include: 'Princess Frederik William', 'Princesse Frederick William', 'Princess Frederic William', 'Princesse Frederique William', 'Principessa Frederick William'. Synonyms: 'Princess William of Prussia', Princess Frederick Rosea', 'Princess Frederic William of Prussia', 'Princess of Prussia'. Orthographic errors: 'Prince Frederick William', 'Prince Frederick William of Prussia', 'Princess Freiderik William'. 'Princeu Frederice William'. Synonym: 'Lady Dorothea Walpole'. Note: A description of this camellia, but without a name, appeared in *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, No.11, March 15, 1856.

Princess Frederick William of Prussia. Fraser & Langton Nursery Catalogue, 1874-1875. Synonym for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princess Frederik William. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princess Freiderick William. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographicerror for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princess Irene. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Varieties Classification Report*, 1943, p.13. No description. Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948: A Magnolia Gardens original, difficult to propagate. Large, rose-pink semi-double with bell-shaped petaloids among stamens. Inner petals tend to become petaloids. Early blooming. Large, heavy, dark green foliage. Slow, upright growth. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Princess Irene Variegated.** See illustration p.285, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Princess Irene Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink variegated. Semi-double. Early. Hertrich, 1959. *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.193, illustration, p.190 description: Flower semi-double to incomplete double, Camellia Rose 622 with darker veins, some petals with large white blotches, virus induced. Petals about 12, undulate, firm, widely notched. Centre of flower, upright yet spreading cluster of stamens, petaloids and narrow petals mixed and variable; white filaments, yellow anthers. Leaves elliptical, cupped. mid-green, leathery, 10 cm. x 5 cm, fine, shallow serrations, long pointed apex on an open, upright, vigorous plant. Free flowering mid-season.

Princess Katsura. (*C.rusticana*), Tooby, 1980-1981, RHS., *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.14: A miniature camellia originated by Kawamura Nursery, Japan.

Princess Koki. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.317 with colour photo; Synonym for **Himekôki.**

Princess Lavander. Forrest, Mary, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Orthographic error for **Princess Lavender.**

Princess Lavender. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Lavender pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Wilkinson. See illustration, p.286, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Sport: **Princess Lavender Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Ziyigongzhu'.

Princess Lavender Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9 as 'Princess Lavender Var.': A virus variegated form of **Princess Lavender** - Lavender pink and white. Originated in USA.

Princess Lear. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.361: A 5 year old seedling of **King Lear,** originated by R.W Ragland, Orange, California, USA which first flowered in 1955. Plant growth is open, upright and rapid. The high built, peony form flower, 9-10 cm across x 6 cm deep is rich coral pink with shadow streaks. There are 36 petals, 20 outer ones, 5 cm x 4 cm and 16 inner ones, folded and wavy, with small groups of stamens interspersed. Flowers mid-season.

Princess Louise. (*C.japonica*), Sheather & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1877: Pure white. Very fine. Originated by S. Sheather, Parramatta, N.SW. Note no connection with the European **Princesse Louise.**

Princess Louise. Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China*, No.79, p.24; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Erroneous synonym for **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana'.

Princess Lucile. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Princess Lucille', synonym for 'Beauty of Holland'.

Princess Lucille. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.57. Synonym for 'Beauty of Holland'.

Princess Luise. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Princesse Louise.**

Princess Margaret. (*C.japonica*), Crown Estates, Windsor, *Camellia List*, 1980-1981. No description. Mount Congreve Gardens, 1994, Computerised List of Camellias…, p.5. Pink formal double. Medium size. Originated in England.

Princess Maria. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.189. Abbreviation and orthographic variant for **Princesse Marie de Saxe.**

Princess Marie. Anonymous, Apr.1875, *The Garden.* Abbreviation and orthographic variant for **Princesse Marie de Saxe.**

Princess Mary. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1865, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (25):368: Bright crimson red, medium sized, formal double. Inclined to reflex when fully open. Originated in England by Mr. Salter of Hammersmith. Received RHS., First Class Certificate, 1866. Synonym: 'Princess Mary of Cambridge'.

Princess Mary. *(C.japonica),* Downing, 1858, Catalogue, p.15: Perfectly imbricated, first class, delicate rose; petals always divided by a line of pure white. Originated in the USA.

Princess Mary of Cambridge. Brunnings & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1882, Nicholls Nursery Catalogue, 1882. Synonym for **Princess Mary.**

Princess Masako. *(C.japonica),* "Camellias in Kurume", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.114 & 127. Synonym for **Masakohime.**

Princess Mathilde. Charles van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.105, p.117. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellie.* Synonym for **Mathilde.**

Princess Murat. (*C.japonica*), Doty et al., 1949. *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.250: Solid, deep pink, anemone form to loose peony form, 11 cm across. Petals are notched, cup-shaped and slightly crêped. Filaments light yellow, anthers dark yellow. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 8 cm x 3.5 cm, slightly twisted, wide, shallow serrations. Rapid, spreading grower. Originated by Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA from chance seed. See illustration, p.195, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Princess Nagasaki. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'. Orthographic error: 'Princess Nagasakie'.

Princess Nagasakie. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Princess Nagasaki', synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Princess Nagashie. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Princess Nagaskie', synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Princess Nagaski. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Princess Nagaskie', synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Princess Nagaskie. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.** There has been confusion between this and 'Princess Nagasaki' which has also been used as a synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki** as well as 'Nagasaki'. Orthographic errors: 'Princess Nagaski', 'Princess Nagashie'.

Princess of Prussia. (*C.japonica*), Shirley Hibbert, 1860, *The Floral World and Garden Guide*, vol.3, p.95: Pure white striped with pink. Note: This entry gives it as brought from China by Fortune. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1870. No description. Osborn & Son, Fulham Nurseries Catalogue, 1889: Pure white, large and showy. Originated in England. Orthographic variant for **Princesse de Prusse.**

Princess of Wales. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.3. Synonym for **Niveus.**

Princess of Wales. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22 as 'Princess of Whales'. No description. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.9. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Princess Pat. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4, inside rear cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Princess Rospigliosi. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.427. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Princess Royal. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16. Similar to Triumphans but darker. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4: Deep pink. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.191 as 'Princesse Royale': Flower 10-11 cm across, double, peony form, vivid pink to pale cherry red. Outer petals, 3-4 rows, oblong, rounded, indented and gracefully arranged; central petals numerous, packed together in a broad cluster. Orthographic error: 'Prince Royale'. Orthographic variants: 'Princesse Royal', 'Princesse Royale', 'Princesse Roijale'. Synonym: 'Dark Crimson'. Originated by Hugh Low, Clapton, England.

Princess Royal de Francfort. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Circe** as 'Albicans'.

Princess Royal de Gruneberg. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19 as synonym for 'Schachkoenigen', itself synonym for **Circe** as 'Albicans'.

Princess Salerno. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue, 1883, p.58. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Salerno.**

Princess Sophia. (*C.japonica*), Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1946: Rose-pink washed light purple and spotted white. Medium large, peony form. Originated in the Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA. No relationship with the European Princesse Sophie. Orthographic variant: 'Princesse Sophia'.

Princess Sophie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:50. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Sophie.**

Princess Striata. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue, of Plants, 1899, p.21. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Princess Thomasini. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue of Plants, 1899, p.21. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Princess Velvet. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Princess Vidoni. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue of Plants, 1899, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Vidoni.**

Princess William of Prussia. Anonymous, 1858, *The Cottage Gardener*. Synonym for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princessa Aldabrandini. Paul, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.2, 11:688. Orthographic error for **Principessa Aldobrandini.**

Princessa Baciocchi. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.119. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princessa Maria Pia. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histiore de quelques fleurs d'ornement.* Orthographic error for **Principessa Maria Pia.**

Princessa Mathilde. James Veitch Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants..., p.14. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Mathilde.**

Princesse Adélaide. (*C.japonica*), Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847, 30:13; van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:35 as 'Princesse Adelaide de Carignano': White spotted with pink and imbricated in the style of **Duchesse d'Orleans.** Originated by Manetti, Italy. Adelaide of Carignano was the wife of Victor Eminanuel II, King of Italy, 1861-1878. He was Prince of Carignano before his ascension to the throne. She was a Hapsburg Princess, daughter of Archduke Rainer of Austria. See pl.III, Book I, Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as 'Princesse Adélaide d'Austriche'. Synonyms: 'Principessa Adelaide', 'Contesse Adélaide de Carignano', 'Princess Adelaide', 'Princesse Adélaide de Carignano', 'Princesse Adélaide d'Austriche', 'Princess Adelaide di Carignano', 'Principessa Adelaide di Carignano', 'Principesso Adelaide', 'Principessa di Carignano', 'Princess d'Austriche', 'Principessa Adle Carignano', 'Princesse Adelaide de Carignan', 'Princesse Adélaide de Carignan'. Orthographic variant: 'Principessa Adelaide'.

Princesse Adelaide Carignan. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princesse Adélaide d'Austriche. Vershaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princesse Adélaide d'Autriche. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.43. Orthographic error for 'Princesse Adélaide d'Austriche', synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princesse Adelaide de Carignan. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List Catalogue, p.21. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princesse Adelaide de Carignon. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.189. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princesse Adélaide de Carignano. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:35. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princesse Adelbrandis. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for **Principessa Aldobrandini.**

Princesse Aldobrandini. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyéres...*, p.247. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Aldobrandini.**

Princesse Aldrovandi. Carriere, 1865, *Product et fixation dans le vegetaux....* Orthographic error for **Principessa Aldobrandini.**

Princesse Alexandra. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, [ca.1904], *Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense Catalogue*: Like a centifolia rose. Deep pink with broad white stripe. Orthographic variant 'Princess Alessandro'.

Princesse Amelie. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. p.119. Synonym for **Marie-Amélie.**

Princesse Bacchinachi. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1939. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Princesse Bacchiocci. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princesse Bacchiochi. William Prince, 1860, Selected Greenhouse Plants, 45th ed No.13, p.6. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princesse Bacchionocci. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Princesse Bacchiotsii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847, p.61. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princesse Bacciocchi. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne.* Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princesse Bacciochi. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, ser.3, vol.1, p.451. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princesse Baciocchi. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 956: Admirably imbricated; 70 petals. The four first rows of petals are a velvety dark crimson, the others are accented by white bands. Originated by Boffi, Desio, Italy. Named for Maria Anne Elisa Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon I and wife of Felix Baciocchi. She became Princess of Piombino and Lucca. Félix Baciocchi's surname is variously spelled in different references. However, the evidence from Italian authorities, which includes Félix's baptismal certificate (as well as his many signatures), clearly established 'Baciocchi' as the correct orthography. It is also the spelling used in the prior valid listing of the camellia name. Besides suffering considerably in its orthography, it was confused in America, with three other cultivars, viz: **Margherita Coleoni Variegated, Chiyoda-nishiki** and another unidentified cultivar which retains the name **Princess Baciocchi,** as against **Princesse Baciocchi** for the valid clone. Its many orthographic errors and variants include:

'Princess Bacchocci', 'Princess Bacchiochi', 'Princess Bacchicoci',
'Princess Baccinochi', 'Princess Bacciocchi', 'Princess Baccniochi',
'Princess Bachiocchi', 'Princess Baciochi', 'Princess Baciocchi',
'Princesse Bacchiocci', 'Princess Bochinachi', 'Princesse Baciochi',
'Princesse Bacchiochi', 'Princesse Bacchionocci', 'Princesse Bacchiotsii',
'Princesse Bacciocchi', 'Princesse Bacciochi',
'Princessa Baciocchi',
'Principesca Bachioki', 'Principessa Baciocchi', 'Principessa Bachiocchi',
'Principessa Bacchiochi', 'Principessa Bacciacchi', 'Principessa Bacciocchi',
'Princess Cochiochi', 'Princess Bacciocchi', 'Princesse Baciotecchi'.

For illustrations see: van Houtte, 1846, *Flore des Serres…,* vol.2, pl.7. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.299, Verschaffelt, 1850, *Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.III.

Princesse Baciochi. Berlèse, May,1849, *Revue Horticole*, p.174-178.Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princesse Baciotecchii. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.7. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Princesse Caraccioli. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1846, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Princesse Charlotte. (*C.japonica*), Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.II: Pure white blossoms. At the heart a most delicate pink. The regularly imbricated petals, in spite of the small size of the flower, are numerous, lanceolate or rounded, whole or emarginate, slightly concave, outspread and

convex at the circumference. Originated by A. Verschaffelt, Belgium. Orthographic variant: 'Princess Charlotte'.

Princesse Clementine. (*C.japonica*), Lemaire, 1843, *L'Horticulteur Universel*, 4:369-372: Originated in France by Mr Tamponnet, Paris; Scheidweiler, Brussells, June,1843, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, p.122: In the account of the camellia collection of M. Tamponet. Flower, 8-9 cm. across, double white with some central stamens, petals in 5-6 rows, thin, transparent, elongated, indented, embossed and regularly imbricated, outer petals white, centre petals pale yellow. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.115: Leaves variable, 9 cm x 3 cm, some elongated. acuminate, others oval, slightly pointed, prominent venation. coarse serrations. mid-green; buds oval-obtuse, scales blackish at base, sepals whitish. Flower, 9-10 cm across, rose form. white, double with petals in 5-6 rows, thin, transparent, extended, emarginate, inclined and imbricated with some regularity; sometimes with stamens visible at the centre giving a tint of pale yellow. Orthographic variant: 'Principessa Clementine'.

Princesse Clothilde. Joseph Vervaene, fils, 1875, Price List Catalogue, No.1, p.7. Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1890. Synonym for **Clotilde.**

Princesse Clotilde. Morren, ed., 1863, *Belgique Horticole*, p.1, with colour pl. Synonym for **Clotilde.**

Princesse d'Austriche. Paul, 1867, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princesse de Carignoni. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.190. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Princesse de Joinville. Vallon, Apr. 1858, *Revue Horticole.* p.188. Orthographic error for **Prince of Joinville.**

Princesse de Lamballe. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.II: Obtained form seed in France. The blossoms, with large, rounded and regularly imbricated petals, are a delicate roseate white with crimson stripes; the nearly pure white centre is faintly tinged yellow. Orthographic variant: 'Principessa di Lamballe'. Orthographic error: 'Principessa Lambell', 'Princesse de Lampolla'.

Princesse de Lambolla. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien…,* p.51. Orthographic error for **Princesse de Lamballe.**

Princesse de Prusse. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 8, pl.2: Flower is first class. Few white camellias can be compared with it for the regularity of its form. Blooms are large with numerous petals imbricated with mathematical regularity, decreasing gradually from the circumference to the centre and arranged in the form of a star. Mr. A. Topf, horticulturist from Erfurt acquired the ownership. Verschaffelt, says it is of Italian origin, while Makoy, 1858, says that it is from Haage. Synonyms: 'Prinzein von Prennus', 'Princesse von Prenssen', 'Principe de Prusse', 'Princess of Prussia'. Erroneously given as a synonym for **Virgine Colubini.**

Princesse de Saxe. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Abbreviation for **Princesse Marie de Saxe.**

Princesse Demidoff. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Abbreviation for **Principessa Matilde Demidoff .**

Princesse des Asturies. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III: Originated by Mr Bauwens, Ghent, Belgium. Blossoms are small, of perfect form with the petals of the circumference imbricated, while those at the centre are grouped in a ruffled heart; the colouring is cherry-red with broad pale pink or whitish longitudinal stripes.

Princesse di Piombino. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyére...*, p.247. Orthographic variant for **Principessa di Piombino.**

Princesse Frederic William. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920 as 'Psse. Frederic William'. Orthographic variant for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princesse Frederick William. Anonymous, 1858, *Jornal Horticolo Pratica.* Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princesse Frederique William. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyére...*, p.247. Orthographic variant for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princesse Gnone. (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873: Pink, formal double to rose form double with white stripes. Originated in France.

Princesse Leopoldine. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.101, 1845, p.117. Synonym for **Leopoldina d'Italie.**

Princesse Louise. (*C.japonica*), Seidel Preisverzeichnis, 1897, p.13, as 'Princessa Louise'. Lively variegated, very beautiful. Originated by Seidel, Germany.

Princesse Maria. Anonymous. 1846, *The Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic variant for **Princesse Marie de Saxe.**

Princesse Maria Pia. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.5. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Maria Pia.**

Princesse Mariana. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.189. Orthographic error for **Princesse Marianne.**

Princesse Mariane. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.43. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Princesse Marianne.**

Princesse Marianna. Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Marianne.**

Princesse Marianne. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II: Originated from seed in Belgium, it bloomed for the first time in 1850. Large blossom, numerous petals with cupped imbrication, ruddy pink colouring, delicately stippled with crimson, surpassing **Albertii** in regularity. Orthographic errors: 'Princesse Mariana', 'Princesse Mariane', 'Princesa Mariana'. Orthographic variants: 'Princesse Marianna', 'Principessa Marianna'.

Princesse Marie. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.10. Abbreviation for **Princesse Marie de Saxe.**

Princesse Marie de Saxe. (*C.japonica*), Jakob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:49: Bright salmon pink with curled petals parted by a pure white line. Illustrated in *Flore des Serres…*, 1853, vol.9, p.183, pl.928. Synonym: 'Imbricata Fastuosa'. Orthographic variants: 'Princess Marie', 'Princesse Maria', 'Princesse de Saxe'. Orthographic error: 'Princes Maria'. Originated in Belgium by Van Houtte..

Princesse Mathilde. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Mathilde.**

Princesse Mathilde. (*C.japonica*), Schneider, ed., 1847-1848, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, p.36 as a new camellia shown by Macoy at Leige. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. No description. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.I: The mathematical imbrication of the numerous petals, their smallness, their cerise colouring, constitutes a camellia of high order. It is of Italian origin by Spini but must not be confused with **Principessa Mathilda.** Synonym: 'Mathilde Demidoff'. Orthographic variant: 'Princessa Mathilde'.

Princesse of Whales. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Orthographic error for **Princess of Wales.**

Princesse Roijales. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.133. Orthographic variant for **Princess Royal.**

Princesse Royal. Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 34(197):205. Orthographic variant for **Princess Royal.**

Princesse Royale. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Princess Royal.**

Princesse Sophia. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.337. Orthographic variant for **Princess Sophia.**

Princesse Sophie. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.28. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:50 as 'Princess Sophie': Obtained from seed by Mr Caters de Wolf, Berchem, Belgium. Belongs by its imbrication to the class of perfections, with large, rounded, emarginate petals, undulate at the margins, ruffled at the centre, of fine pink, veined deeper and above average in size. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.IV. Orthographic variant: 'Princess Sophie'. Orthographic error: 'Principessa Sofia'.

Princesse Vidoni. André, ed., 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyéres...* Orthographic variant for **Principessa Vidoni.**

Princesse von Preussen. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Synonym for **Princesse de Prusse.**

Princeu Frederice William. G. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p. 18. Orthographic error for **Princess Frederick William.**

Princeza Amelia. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46. Perfectly imbricated. Pure white formal double. Orthographic error; 'Princesa Amalia'. Originated in Portugal.

Princeza das Camellias. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Louriero Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Peony form, 9similar to Pompone) colour virginal pink, striped and dotted with carmine. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variants: 'Princesa das Camellias', 'Princesa de las Camelias'.

Princeza Maria Amelia d'Orleans. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-1890, p.95; Formal double, virginal pink, carmine veining, bordered white all around. Originated in Portugal.

Princeza Real. (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Formal double, vivid cherry, blotched with white. Catalogue No.17, 1881-1882, p.73, and later catalogues; Formal double, delicate pink. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant: 'Princesa Real'.

Principa Dorea. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Principe Doria.**

Principade Piombino. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Principe di Piombino.**

Principe Alberto. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Escuela di Agricultura Catalogo, 1882: Imbricated vivid red with stripes and splashes of carmine red. Synonym: 'Principe Alberto di Savoia'.

Principe Alberto di Savoia. *Giardino Allegra Catalogo Generale della piante*, No.54, 1915, p.39. Synonym for **Principe Alberto.**

Principe Amedeo. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Large ivory white, formal double. Originated in Italy by Botti.

Principe Amedeo Vera. (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.33: Large, formal double, wine red streaked with white at the centre. Originated in Italy.

Principe Anatolio Démidoff. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Synonym for **Principe Demidoff.**

Principe Borghese. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. Imbricated. Petals rose with lighter tint, with very pale, almost white streaks. Originated in Italy by Borghese, Rome. Orthographic error: 'Principe Borghesi'.

Principe Borghesi. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Principe Borghese.**

Principe Cancio. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1878-1879, 179-ZZ:23: Pure white, imbricated. From Rovelli, Italy.

Principe Carlo di Schwartzenberk. *I Giardini*, *giornal d'orticulture*, 1955. Orthographic variant for **Prince Charles de Schwartzemberg.**

Principe Corsini. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.119. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pricipe d'Asturia. Fréderic Bournier, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablisement Agraire-Botanique. Orthographic variant for **Principe d'Asturias.**

Principe d'Asturias. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.52: Spirally imbricated, salmon red, paler at centre. Originated in Florence, Italy by Franchetti. Orthographic variants: 'Principe dell'Asturias', 'Principe d'Asturia'.

Principe d'Oria. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. Orthographic error for **Principe Doria.**

Principe da Beira. (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue No.14, 1888: Formal double. Rose edged white. A sport of **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal.** Originated in Portugal. Possibly a synonym for **Eugénie de Massèna,** but the colours have been reported as different**.**

Principe de Canino. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*…, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Prince de Canino.**

Principe dell'Asturias. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. Orthographic variant for **Principe d'Asturias.**

Principe Demidoff. (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.17 as 'Prince Demidoff'. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.52: Bright carmine striped with white, beautifully imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.IV: About 5 years ago Mr Franchetti sent us this camellia. Amongst the perfections, it is distinguished by blossoms of medium size, of a delicate pink colouring, with more vivid tints and intersected by broad, white stripes. The petals which compose them are oval, full or scarsely emarginate, outspread. perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Synonym: 'Principe Anatolio Demidoff.

Principe de Prusse. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.190. Orthographic variant for **Princesse de Prusse.**

Principe de Salerno. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20. Orthographic variant for **Principe di Salerno.**

Principe di Canino. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1848-1849, Catalogue Général. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.119. Orthographic variant for **Prince de Canino.**

Principe di Galles. del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.106. Orthographic variant for **Prince of Wales.**

Principe di Joinville. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Prince of Joinville.**

Principe di Piombini. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.57. Orthographic error for **Principe di Piombino.**

Principe di Piombino. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7. No description. van Houtte catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:51: More beautiful and more double than Targioni. Originated in Italy at the Villa Ludovisi. Orthographic errors: 'Principa de Piombino', 'Principe di Piombini'.

Principe di Salerna. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.57. Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Principe di Salerne. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.46. Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Principe di Salerno. (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.50 as 'Prince de Salerne'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:43. From Gallino, Italy. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.52: Large flower. Deep rose tinted with purple at the centre. Edges of petals have a very narrow white margin and are regularly arranged in 7 rows. Imbricated. Orthographic errors: 'Principe di Salerne', 'Prince de Salberne', 'Prince de Salerbne', 'Prince de Salerbini', 'Prince de Salerbren', 'Prince de Salerne', 'Prince de Saterbre', 'Principe di Salerna', 'Prince de Salerno', 'Prins de Salerne', 'Prince Solerno'.

Principe di Schwartzenberg. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Synonym for **Prince Charles de Schwartzemberg.**

Principe di Valmontone. (*C.japonica*), Villa Pamphilj Catalogue, 1858, p.7.: Carmine rose, formal double. Originated in Italy.

Principe di Wassembler. (*C.japonica*), *Giardino Allegra, Catalogo Generale* No.74, 1926. p.35. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Principe Don Marcantonio Borghese. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8 as 'Borghese, Principe D. Marcantonio': Imbricated, petals channelled, rose shaded a little deeper with stripes of paler, almost white colour. Originated in the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. Abbreviation: 'Principe Don Mercantonio'.

Principe Don Mercantonio. van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:51. Abbreviation for **Principe Don Marcantonio Borghese.**

Principe Doria. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:30: Slaty pink, imbricated. From B. Lechi. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.52: Purplish pink with some white lines. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.7: [from] Mose Mauri. Large flower, peony form, blood red, numerous curved petals, grouped in varied centres with great effect. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Prince Doria', 'Prince Dorea', 'Principa Dorea', 'Prince d'Oria', 'Principia Dorea'. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:45 gives Francesco Ferrucio as a synonym but this is rejected as the original descriptions vary. Originated from seed collected at the Villa Quiete according to the 1856 Catalogue ed. Inventario delle piante vive esissem nel Giardini.

Principe Marc-Antonio. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.57. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Principe Poniatowski. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.5. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.32, 1852, p.36. Orthographic error for **Dionisia Poniatowski.**

Principe Trobetskoy. Burdin Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Prince Troubetzkoy.**

Principe Umberto. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Enormous flower, perfectly imbricated, vivid carmine, sometimes spotted with white in the centre, sometimes in the form of a star. Originated in Italy by Botti.

Principesca Bachiochi. Waterer Catalogue, 1930-1931. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Principesca Rospigliosa. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Principesca Rospigliose. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.13. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Principesca Rospiglioso. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.11. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Principess Clotilda. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1903. Orthographic error for **Clotilde.**

Principessa. (*C.japonica*), William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.80. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Principessa A. di Carignano. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Principessa Adelaide. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.119. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Principessa Adelaide d'Autriche. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Principessa Adelaide di Carignano. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.31. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Principessa Adele. van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:51. Abbreviation for **Principessa Adele Borghese**.

Principessa Adele Borghese. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Very large, imbricated, rose form; bright rose colour. Originated in Italy at Giardino Borghese, Rome. Orthographic variants: 'Borghese, Principessa Adele', 'Principessa Adele'.

Principessa Adele Carinano. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Synonym. for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Principessa Aldo Brandini. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Society Yearbook*, p.86. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Aldobrandini.**

Principessa Aldobrandini. (*C.japonica*), *I Giardini, giornal d'orticultura*, 1855. Description not seen. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:22: Vivid pink, all petals edged with white with some carmine streaks, lighter centre and more delicate at the circumference; model imbrication. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.II: The flowers, of largest size, are formed of rounded petals of equal size and evenly spaced; those at the centre, which are few in number, are scarsely smaller. The colouring is a vivid pink with a carmine veining and bordered white. Perfect imbrication. Originated in Rome, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Princesse Aldobrandini', 'Principesse Aldobrandini'. Orthographic errors: 'Principessa Aldo Brandini', 'Princesse Aldobrandis', 'Princesse Aldrovandi'.

Principessa Antonietta Strozzi. (*C.japonica*), *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1876: Very large bloom, imbricated, bell-shaped; colour soft rose bordered and striped white. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.51: Large double, imbricated flower, delicate pale pink spotted white. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Abbreviation: 'Principessa Strozzi'.

Principessa Bacchiochi. Hillings & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1973-1974. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Principessa Bacciocchi. Burdin Maggiore &Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Principessa Bacciochi. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Principessa Bachiocchi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Principessa Baciocchi. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician.* Orthographic variant for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Principessa Belgioioso. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1855-1856 as 'Principessa Belgiojoso': Ivory white, lined with spendid rose, imbricated; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione de Camelie*, p.52: Perfect imbrication, ivory white lined vivid pink. Originated in Italy.

Principessa Belgioioso Nuova. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853 as 'Principessa Belgiojosa Nova'. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.52: No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 77:66: Large flower, reddish pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant; 'Principessa Belgiojoso Nova'. Orthographic error: 'Principessa Belgiojo Nova'.

Principessa Belgiojo Nova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:22. Orthographic error for **Principessa Belgioioso Nuova.**

Principessa Belgiojoso. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.52. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Belgioioso.**

Principessa Belgiojoso Nova. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Belgioioso Nuova.**

Principessa Borromeo. *(C.sasanqua).* Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2003, No.2, pp.6-7 with colour photo; Loose peony to rose form double, small, diameter 5-6 cm, 25-30 petals, elliptic-cordate, blade smooth, margin entire, pure white (RHS.CC.155B), 20 stamens, irregular and dispersed, filaments light yellow anthers yellow. Flower bud does not show any pink tinges. Leaves 5 cm x 2-2.5 cm, upper surface dark green, lower light green. Originated by Pietro Capecchi Nursery, Masiano, Italy in 2002. Upright, open growth.

Principessa Carolath. (*C.japonica*), Volonte Catalogue, 1888 p.113: Very large, imbricated, deep rose. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Bright red, large, well imbricated. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti.

Principessa Clementina. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.95. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Clementine.**

Principessa Clothilda. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic error for **Clotilde.**

Principessa Clothilde. Jean Verschaffelt, 1866-1867, Catalogue, No.10. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1873, p.38. Synonym for **Clotilde.**

Principessa Clotilda. Shirley Hibbert, 1860, *The Floral World and Garden Guide,* vol.5, p.88. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for **Clotilde.**

Principessa Clotilde. *I Giardini, giornal d'orticultura,* 1862. Synonym for **Clotilde.**

Principessa Clotilde Rose. (*C.japonica*), Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia*, p.47: Rose- pink sport of **Clotilde.** Originated in France.

Principessa Clotilde Rubra. (*C.japonica*), William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.74: Solid red form of **Clotilde.** Originated in Italy.

Principessa Colona. Jean Verschaffelt, 1876-1877, Catalogue, No.19. Orthographic error for 'Principessa Colonna', synonym for **Giovannina Massani.**

Principessa Colonna. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:22. Synonym for **Giovannina Massani** as 'Giovanina Massiana'. Orthographic error: 'Principessa Colona'.

Principessa de Clothilde. Haworth, 1986, RHS., *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.84. Synonym for **Clotilde.**

Principessa de Lamballe. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1891-1892. Orthographic variant for **Princesse de Lamballe.**

Principessa Demidoff. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.164. Abbreviation for **Principessa Matilde Demidoff .**

Principessa di Belmont. E.G. Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue, p.18. Orthographic error for **Principessa di Belmonte.**

Principessa di Belmonte. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.73: Deep blush ... all petals streaked with pink, medium size, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by C. Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Principessa di Belmont'.

Principessa di Borbone. *(C.japonica)*, Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Catalogue, 2002, p.25, colour photo p.27; Formal double, with 60-70 petals. Intense pink when just opened, ageing to light pink in the centre. Upright, fast, shrubby growth. Oval leaves with cuspidate apex. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1993 and dedicated to HRH Princess Camilla Crociani of Borbone. Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2002, No.1, p5 with colour photo; Leaves 9.5-13 cm x 5.5-7.5 cm, mid-green. Plant is sun tolerant in summer. Synonym 'F.L.M. Principessa di Borbone'.

Principessa di Carignano. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.52. Synonym for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Principessa di Lamballe. *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1862. Orthographic variant for **Princesse de Lamballe.**

Principessa di Lambell. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Princesse de Lamballe.**

Principessa di Piombino. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: Large flower, incomparable perfection - petals numerous, small, oblong with incurved margins, imbricated in a globe similar to a dahlia; the petals of the periphery are varied shades of soft rose, intermediate and central petals deeper colored. The recurving of the petals shows the darker underside and the apices have off-white blotches. Originated at the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. Orthographic variant: 'Princesse di Piombino'.

Principessa di Salerno. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Principe di Salerno.**

Principessa d'Oria Nova. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error for **Principessa Doria Nova.**

Principessa Doria. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: Large flower, true peony form, pure white, with inside the groove of the translucent petals a few stripes of carmine rose. Originated in Italy by Mauri. Synonym: 'Marchesa Dorea'

Principessa Doria Nova. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada. 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy by M. Mauri. Orthographic error: 'Principessa d'Oria Nova'. (Believed extinct.)

Principessa Frederic William. Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Princess Frederick William.**

Principessa Gernicheff. (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Principessa Margherita. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Principessa Maria. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25. Synonym for **Princesse Marie de Saxe.**

Principessa Maria Pia. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.II: The shape of the flower recalls certain well opened Bengal roses. All the petals are erect, hooded, nearly the same size. The colour is bright pink with a white border and streak in the middle of each petal and delicately veined. Leaves are notably coarsely serrate. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.53: Small size, formal double, rose-purple, often striped with white; imbricated. Originated in Italy by Prudente Besson, Turin. Orthographic variant: 'Princesse Maria Pia'. Abbreviations: 'Principessa M. Pio', 'Princessa Maria Pia'.

Principessa Marianna. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Marianne.**

Principessa Mathilda. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General, as 'Principessa Matilde': Vivid red, striped with white in the centre of each petal. Beautifully imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.52 as 'Principessa Mathilde': Vivid red tinted lilac, streaked white at the centre of the petals. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.I: Originated in Italy by Luzzatti from seed. Regularly imbricated, exterior petals rounded, the following ones ovate, decreasing in size to the centre; colour vivid pink, becoming paler to the centre, delicately veined crimson, petals bisected by a white band. Orthographic variants: 'Principessa Mathilde', 'Principessa Matilde'. Synonyms: 'Principessa Mathilda Nuova', 'Principessa Mathilde Nova'.

Principessa Mathilda Nuova. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camelien…*p.51. Synonym for **Principessa Mathilda.**

Principessa Mathilde. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.52. Orthographic variant for **Principessa Mathilda.**

Principessa Mathilde Nova. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. Auguste van Geert 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.46. Synonym for **Principessa Mathilda.**

Principessa Matilde. Burdin Maggiore &Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Synonym for **Mathilde.**

Principessa Matilde Demidoff. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.53: Shade of bright red with some white streaks, imbricated. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: A vivid red clouded with a few white stripes. Superbly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Demidoff, Florence. Abbreviations: 'Principessa Demidoff' 'Princess Demidoff', 'Princesse Demidoff', 'Principessa Metilde'.

Principessa Matilde Nova. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic variant for 'Principessa Mathilda Nuova', synonym for **Principessa Mathilda.**

Principessa Matilde Spini. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Synonym for **Mathilde.**

Principessa Metilde. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Abbreviation for **Principessa Matilde Demidoff.**

Principessa Pietra Sancta. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.119. Synonym for **Isabella Seconda.**

Principessa Pietrasanta. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.31. Synonym for **Isabella Seconda.**

Principessa Rospigliosa. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Principessa Rospigliose. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien…,* p.51. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Principessa Rospigliosi. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Icongraphie*, Book II, pl.IV: The colouring is bi-coloured with contrast with its pink and roseate white with the pink at the centre, resembling a tricolor. The flower of medium size to small, is composed of large, rounded petals, faintly bilobate or full; while at the centre, they are erect and form a rose shaped heart. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.53: Of medium size, imbricated, flowering sometime dark red at the circumference with a paler centre. Variable. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti. Orthographic errors include: 'Principesca Rospigliosa', 'Principesca Rospighose', 'Principesca Rospiglioso', 'Principessa Rospigliosa', 'Principessa Rospigliose', 'Principessa Rospiglioso', 'Principessa Rospigliossa', 'Principessa Ruspigliosi', 'Principesse Rospigliosi'. Orthographic variant: 'Princess Rospigliosi'.

Principessa Rospiglioso. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.10. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Principessa Rospigliossa. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Principessa Ruspigliosi. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Principessa Salerno. (*C.japonica*), Ed Pynaert, van Geert Catalogue, No.72, 1878-1879, p.131. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Princess Salerno'.

Principessa Sgariglio. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Carmine vividly veined, sometimes with marks of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Principessa Sofia. Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Princess Sophie.**

Principessa Strozzi. Anonymous, 16 Marzo,1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 4:66-71. Abbreviation for **Principessa Antonietta Strozzi.**

Principessa Teresa Borghese. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Peony form. Outer petals, white with stripes of carmine. Inner petals lightly curved. Originated in Italy by Burnier. Orthographic variant: 'Borghese, Principessa Teresa'.

Principessa Torlonia. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy by Cittadini. (Believed extinct.)

Principessa Vidoni. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25: Tuscany. Very full, imbricated, bright red flower, transparent petals, covered and ruled with metallic white stripes; of extraordinary beauty. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: Of Italian origin. The petals of the first two rows are rounded, spread out; while the following ones are more numerous, rounded, erect, imbricated like a rose; at the centre, which is a large space, are numerous, much smaller ones, lanceolate and pink while all the others are cherry-red. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.53: One of the most remarkable varieties for its colour, its form, and the arrangement of petals. The outer rows, broad, outspread, vivid

cherry-red with some silvery white stripes. Central petals recurved towards the centre with some white lines. The heart of the flower is soft pink with some white spots and formed of small, flat petals, well imbricated. Orthographic variants: 'Princesse Vidoni', 'Princess Vidoni'. Orthographic error: 'Principesse Vidoni'.

Principessa William. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Synonym for **Princess Frederick William.**

Principesse Aldobrandini. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.35. Orthographic error for **Principessa Aldobrandini**.

Principesse Rospigliosi. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.43. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Principesse Vidoni. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.43. Orthographic error for **Principessa Vidoni.**

Principresso Adelaide. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847, p.61. Orthographic error for **Princesse Adélaide.**

Principus Magnus. Lenton, 1964, *Gardeners*' *Chronicle*, pp.239-240. Orthographic error for **Princeps Magnus.**

Prins Albert. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.132. Synonym for **Albertii.**

Prins Charles de Schwartzemberg. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.132. Synonym for **Prince Charles de Schwartzemberg.**

Prins de Salerne. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.132. Orthographic variant for **Principe de Salerno.**

Prinses Amelia. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.132. Synonym for **Marie-Amelia.**

Prinses Maria. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.132. Synonym for **Princesse Marie de Saxe.**

Prinz Albert. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Synonym for **Albertii.**

Prinzein von Prennus. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17, as 'Prinzein v. Prennus'. Synonym for **Princesse de Prusse.**

Prinzipessa Bacciocchi. Seidel Nursery Catalogue, 1911. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Baciocchi.**

Priscilla Brooks. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'Pricilla Brooks': White striped with red. Large, semi-double with irregular petals. Medium, bushy growth. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Synonym: 'Magnolia Queen'. Sport: **Magnolia Queen Pink.**

Priscilla Rose. *(C.hiemalis),* C.Aust., *Camellia News*, No.193, Spring 2013, p.26 with colour photos; Grown and registered by Cedric D. Bryant, Albury, NSW, purchased as a chance seedling, first flowered early 2000s.. Regarded as probably a seedling of **Shishigashira**. Deep rose pink, informal double to irregular semidouble flowers are 6.5cm diameter x 4-4.5cm high with notched and wavy petals and petaloids. Low-growing, spreading and distinctly weeping plant with average growth rate. Dense, dark green, glossy foliage. Leaves flat, elliptic, finely serrate, bluntly tipped 8 cm x 5 cm with acute apex, petiole 1cm. Flowers mid to late sasanqua season.

Prism. (*C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.59 with colour photo; Light purple, single flower. Leaves medium size, oval, heavily bordered and splashed with yellowish-white. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Prissi. Paxton, 1868, *Botanical Dictionary Revised*, p.105. Orthographic error for 'Pressii', synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Prissie Miss. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.127: Pink. Medium to large, formal to rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Novick.

Pristine Fragrance. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.338: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A fragrant, self grooming seedling of **Nioi-fubuki** x **Kramer's Supreme**. Rose pink (RHS.CC.55A), anemone form flower, 5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals, many petaloids and yellow anthers on white filaments. Blooms early to late on an upright plantof medium growth rate.

Private Secretary. (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.10. No description. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.110: Red. Medium, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to later. Originated in USA. Sport: **Private Secretary Variegated.**

Private Secretary Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover as 'Private Secretary Var.': A virus variegated form of **Private Secretary** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Prizio Secondo. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellia for Sale.* Orthographic error for **Pirzio Secondo.**

Proclara. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.4. Orthographic error for **Praeclara**.

Proeclara. George Carter & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1962-1963, p. 110. Orthographic error for **Praeclara.**

Procrastinana Alba. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician.* Orthographic error for **Procrastinans Alba.**

Procrastinans. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Maddalena.**

Procrastinans Alba. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. No description. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846 p.73. No description. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale Botanico enciclopedico popolare*: A phosphorescent white, peony form. Medium size. Originated in Italy.

Proecox. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846. p.58. Orthographic error for **Praecox.**

Proemorsa Nova. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Prof. Arcangel. Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 2:101-107. Abbreviation and orthographic error for **Professore Arcangeli.**

Prof. Biencume. Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 2:101-107. Abbreviation and orthographic error for **Professore Bienaime.**

Prof. C.S. Sargent. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934. Synonym for **Professor Sargent.**

Prof. Cesar d'Ancona. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Abbreviation for 'Professore Cesar d'Ancona'.

Prof. Charles Sargent. Paterson, 1950, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, p.65. Synonym for **Professor Sargent.**

Prof. Charles S. Sargent. Rubel, 1935, *Southern Gardens and Greenhouse Culture List* No.63. Synonym for **Professor Sargent**.

Prof. Chas. S. Sargent. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.8. Synonym for **Professor Sargent.**

Prof. Ferdinando Zannetti. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Abbreviation for Profes**sore Zannetti.**

Prof. Filippo Parlatore. van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:170. Abbreviation for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Prof. G. Santarelli. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Abbreviation for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Prof. Gio. Santarelli. Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Abbreviation for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Prof. Giovanni Santarelli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:170. Abbreviation for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Prof. John Talmadge. Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.11. Abbreviation for **Professor John Talmadge.**

Prof. Parlatore. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Synonym for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Prof. Phillipe Parlatore. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Prof. Phillippo Parlatore. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.10. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Profesor Giovani Santarelli. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogue, p.26. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Professeur G. Santarelli. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic variant for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Professeur Giovanni Santarelli. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873, p.136. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Professeur Philippo Parlatore. Vervaenne Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic variant for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professeur Rossi di Parma. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Professore Rossi di Parma.**

Professeur Zanetti. André, 1864, *Plantes des serres et bruyéres...*, p.247. Orthographic error for **Professore Zannetti.**

Professeur Zannetti. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Professore Zannetti.**

Professo Ross di Parma. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Professore Rossi di Parma.**

Professo Rossi di Parma. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Professore Rossi di Parma.**

Professor. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Professor Banchieri. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Professor Biancheri.**

Professor Biancheri. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.53: White with all petals striped vivid red, very large, 80 petals, very double, superbly imbricated. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72-23: White, imbricated, streaked with vivid red; large, very double flowers. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Professor Banchieri'.

Professor Bruzzo. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1891. Orthographic variant for **Professore Bruzzo.**

Professor C.S. Sargent. Hume, 1931, *Azaleas and Camellias.* Orthographic variant for **Professor Sargent.**

Professor C.S. Sargent Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **Professor Charles S. Sargent Variegated.**

Professor Cato. Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.278. Abbreviation for 'Professor Frank Cato'.

Professor Charles Sargent. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.17. Synonym for **Professor Sargent.**

Professor Charles S. Sargent. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Professor Sargent.**

Professor Charles S. Sargent Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Professor Charles S. Sargent Var'. A virus variegated form of **Professor Sargent** - Dark red mottled white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Red Shadow'. Orthographic variant: 'Variegated Professor Sargent'.

Professor Chas. S. Sargent. Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Camellia Catalogue, 1950. Synonym for **Professor Sargent.**

Professor Charles Sprague Sargent. Rubel, 1933, *Choice Pot Grown Camellias List*, No.63 as 'Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent'. Synonym for **Professor Sargent.**

Professor E.G. Waterhouse. NCCS., 1955, *Bulletin.* Synonym for **E.G. Waterhouse.**

Professor Ferdinando Zannetti. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895 as 'Prof. Ferdinando Zannetti'. Synonym for **Professore Zannetti.**

Professor Filippo. Antony Estates Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.4. Abbreviation for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professor Filippo Parlatore. André, 1864, *Plants des serres et bruyéres...*, p.247. Orthographic variant for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professor Fillipe Parlatore. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.59. Orthographic variant for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professor Frank Hubert. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93: Deep red. Large, formal double with 4 rows of petals lying flat and upright centre petals. Vigorous growth. Originated in USA by B. Smith, Orange, Texas.

Professor Gianmario Motta. (*C.saluenensis* hybrid), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.308 with colour photo; Stated to have been obtained by Professor Motta from a nursery. Introduced and named in China by Gao Jiyin in 2004. Flowers red with subtle purple tone, single, small to medium size, 6-8 petals, narrow-long, reflexed at tips, prominent column of stamens with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Dense flowering. Leaves dense, dark green, small, elliptic. Plant compact and vigorous. Flowers mid-season to late. Chinese synonym 'Mota Jiaoashou'.

Professor Giovani Santarelli. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Professor Giovanni Santarelli. Joseph Vervaene, fils, 1875, Price List Catalogue, No.1, p.7. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Professor Giuseppe Meneghini. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Brilliant rose, sometimes with white lines in the centre of the petals. Imbricated in a spiral. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione*

di Camelie, p.53: (from Florence). Bright rose with some white lines on the central petals. Spiral imbrication. Originated in Italy.

Professor James May. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.312, colour pl. rear cover: Originated by M.E. Greentree, Kingsgrove, N.S.W., Australia. A chance reticulata hybrid seedling that first flowered 1980. Peony to informal double, medium to large, spinel pink flowers. Blooms mid-season to late. The open, upright, vigorous plant has ovate, reticulate, dark green leaves, 11 cm. x 4.4 cm. Abbreviation: 'Professor May'.

Professor John L. Spencer. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2682; A chance seedling that first flowered 2002. Originated by John L. Spencer, Lakeland, Fla., USA, propagated by Spencer Camellias, Lakeland. The 9.5cm diameter, red, rose form double flower has yellow anthers and rose filaments. Plant is upright, open, spreading and vigorous. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.64 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 5 cm.

Professor John Talmadge. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.11 as 'Prof. John Talmadge' with colour photo: Pale blush pink, semi-double with colour deepening slightly to petal edge; petals long-ovate, channelled, slightly notched, slightly twisted and waved towards the apex. Compact central column of stamens. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Professor Klaus Peper. *(C.japonica),* ICS Journal, 2002, p.87, Reg. No.38: An open pollinated seedling from Portuguese seed. Originated in Germany by G. Klosel, Hamburg. Previously published in *Die Kamelie* Internet Magazine, No.2, December 2000, p.33. First flowered in 2000 at circa 7 years. An upright to fastigate shrub of medium growth rate. Flowers moderately mid-season to late. White, with red and pink shaded margins (RHS.CC.46D – 52C). A loose peony form with a few stamens, to a full peony form with no visible stamens. Flower size 13 cm across x 9 cm deep.

Professor May. ACRS., 1986, *Camellia News*, No.97, p.9. Abbreviation for **Professor James May.**

Professor Parlatore. Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1871. Abbreviation for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professor Phillip. Peer, 1950, NCCS., *Bulletin*, 4(1):3. Abbreviation for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professor Philippo. (*C.japonica*), Smith, Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, [ca.1920]: A very fine foliage plant with magnificent, rosy-red flowers. Believed to be the red sport of **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professor Philippo Parlatore. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1910. Orthographic variant for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professor Phillippo Parlatore. Joseph Vervaene, fils, 1875, Price List Catalogue, No.1, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professor Roentgen. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.190: Formal double. Violet with blood red bands. Origin unknown.

Professor Rossi de Pama. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.190. Orthographic error for **Professore Rossi di Parma.**

Professor Rossi di Pania. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.190. Orthographic error for **Professore Rossi di Parma.**

Professor Rossi di Parma. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72-23. Orthographic variant for **Professore Rossi di Parma.**

Professor Santarelli. John Lang & Co., 1882, New General Plant List, p.52. Abbreviation for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Professor Sargent. (*C.japonica*), Berkmans, 1908, *Country Life in America*, p.548: Large, of vivid dark crimson; the centre petals raised, outer petals imbricated. A remarkable anemone-form flower. The plant is of vigorous growth and a free and early bloomer. Rubel, 1928, *Azaleas and Camellias from Longview Catalogue*, p.4, fig. p.5 as 'Prof. Sargent': One of the best of the dark varieties, a rich deep crimson. Flowers are 8 cm in diameter, globular, solid and compactly built, usually has 12 wide, slightly rumpled guard petals while inner petals are long, narrow, curled or rolled and distinctly incurved, having the appearance of an incurved chrysanthemum. Some of the inner petals are occasionally veined with pink or white, but this is seldom visible due to the compact formation of the flower which usually carries 220-230 petals. Early flowering. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A tight, peony form with many petaloids; shading from rose-pink to dark red, 9-10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 outer petals and the centre an irregular mass of petaloids. Leaves dark green, thick, broad-elliptic, 10 cm x 5 cm, acuminate apex on a tall, vigorous, fast growing plant. Sports: **Woody Estes, Professor Charles S. Sargent Variegated.** The name has collected many orthographic variants including: 'Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent', 'Prof. Charles S. Sargent' , 'Prof. C.S. Sargent', 'Prof. Charles Sargent', 'Professor Charles S. Sargent', 'Professor Chas. S. Sargent', 'Professor Charles Sprague Sargent', 'Professor C.S. Sargent'. The origin of the variety is unknown. Professor Hume believed it may have been imported into USA by Berkman's Nursery (later Fruitland) from Seidel Nursery, Germany, then to Magnolia Gardens where it was named by the Rev. John G. Drayton for Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, then Director of the Arnold Arboretum. See colour photo, p.112, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym: 'Sajinte Jiaoshou'.

Professor Sartori. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: A magnificent variety from Sig. Delgrande, Rome, who named it for his Doctor who cured him of a serious illness. Flower medium, imbricated with rare perfection, resembling a ranuncula; petals decidedly pointed; colour vivid coral.

Professor Tsai. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* This name was given for what was thought to be a seedling from the cross of *C.reticulata* **Houye Diechi** x **Mudan Cha** with the Chinese name of 'Mayediechi'. It is now considered a Western synonym for **Maye Taohong**. See p.55, Feng et al. 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.*

Professor Veal. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Prosper Vial.**

Professor Whithouse. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue, 1974 as 'Prof. Whithouse'. Orthographic error for **E.G. Waterhouse.**

Professor Zanetti. Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Professore Zannetti.**

Professore Amici. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Large flower of vivid rose, lighter in the centre. Formal double. Originated in Italy.

Professore Arcangeli. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, No.2:101-107 as 'Prof. Arcangeli'. A seedling of **Punctata Plena** originated in Italy by Santarelli. No description. (Believed extinct),

Professore Bienaime. (*C.japonica*), *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura*, *Bollettino*, No.2:101-107 as 'Prof. Bienaime'. A seedling of 'Insignans Variegata'. Originated in Italy by Santarelli. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Professore Bruzzo. *(C.japonica),* Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868: Petals distributed in the form of a star. Orthographic variant: 'Professor Bruzzo'. Originated in Italy.

Professore Filipe Parlatore. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, No.67, 1935, p.32. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professore Filippe Parlatore. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuensis Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.54. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, No.49, 1927, p.27. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professore Filippo Parlatore. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.II. A real flemish pink by the bi-coloured, rich variegation of its blossoms, which are of medium size ... this variety sent to us by Mr Santarelli of Florence, Italy. The petals are biform. From the circumference till near the centre, they are serried, rounded, full or distinctly bilobate at the summit, a delicate pink with crimson stripe; at the centre they are nearly white, with a yellow tint at the heart; they are full, all equally oval, unicoloured or faintly striped pink. William Bull, 1872, Retail Catalogue No.72, p.135. The name bears many abbreviations and orthographic variants as: 'Prof. Phillipe Parlatore', 'Prof. Phillipo Parlatore', 'Prof. Filippe Parlatore', 'Prof. Parlatore', 'Phillipi Parlatore', 'Professor Parlatore', 'Professor Phillip', 'Professor Phillipo', 'Professo Phillipo Parlatore', 'Professor Philippo Parlatore', 'Professor Filippo Pralatore', 'Prof. Phillippo Parlatore', 'Professore Philippo Parlatore', 'Professor Philipo Parlatore', 'Professore Philipo Parlatore', 'Professore Filipe Parlatore', 'Professore Filippe Parlatore', 'Professore Fillipe Parlatore', 'Filippo Parlatorei', 'Filippo Parlatore', 'Filipo Parlatore', 'Philippo Parlatori', 'Phillippo Parlo', 'Professore Phillipe Parletoni', 'Professor Fillippi Parletoni', 'Professor Fillipe Parlatore', 'Professor Phillippo Parlatore'. Received the RHS First Class Certificate in 1863 as 'Professor Filippo Parlatore'. Sport: **Professor Philippo.**

Professore Fillipe Parlatore. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.18. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professore Giovanni Santarelli. (*C.japonica*), *Verschaffelt, 1860, Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VIII, pl.I: Obtained from seed in Florence by Mr Santarelli himself ... Its blooms, of medium size, but admirably formed, of a variegated double colouring, white and vivid pink (the latter often becoming crimson), are formed of numerous small, rounded petals, all even, perfectly imbricated, half white and pink or red, sometimes striped or streaked in the same colours. Orthographic variants and errors including: 'Prof. Giovanni Santarelli', 'Professor Giovanni Santarelli'. 'Professor Giovannii Santarelli', 'Professore Giovani Santarelli', 'Professeur Giovanni Santarelli', 'Giovanni Santarelli', 'Professore Giovanni Santorelli', 'Professor Giovani Santarelli', 'Professore Santarelli', 'Giovasini Santarelli'. See colour photo, p.112, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym 'Shantali Jiaoshou'.

Professore Giovanni Santorelli. Corbelle Catalogue, 1882 as 'Prof. Gio. Santorelli'. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Professore Meneghini. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, pp.119-120. Abbreviation for **Professor Giuseppe Meneghini.**

Professore Phillippi Parletoni. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professore Philippo Parlatore. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. Orthographic variant for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professore Phillipo Parlatore. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Professore Filippo Parlatore.**

Professore Rossi di Parma. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:23 as 'Professor Rossi di Parma'. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Professor Rossi di Parma', 'Prof. Rossi d'Pama', 'Professo Ross di Pama', 'Professor Ross de Pama', 'Professor Rossi de Pania', 'Professor Rossi di Pama'.

Professore Zanetti. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic error for **Professore Zannetti.**

Professore Zannetti. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.III as 'Professeur Zannetti': A sport of **Contessa Mocenigo** fixed by Cesar Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Flower of largest size, numerous petals, perfectly imbricated, of a delicate pink, edged white, veined vivid pink with broad, crimson stripes. Orthographic variants: 'Professor Zannetti', 'Professeur Zannetti', 'Professeur Rossi di Parma'. Orthographic error: 'Professore Zanetti'. Synonyms: 'Professor Ferdinando Zannetti'.

Profumate. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1933, *I Giardini, giornale d'orticultura.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Progress. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.190: Rich violet coloured single. Originated in the USA.

Prolific. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1944, Camellia Grove Catalogue: Bright semi-double, rose colour; free flowerer. Originated as chance seedling in the Rookwood Cemetery, N.S.W., Australia and named by E.G. Waterhouse.

Promises. (*C.reticulata x* C.*granthamiana*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1975, p.241, Reg. No.1374. A 7-year old hybrid that first bloomed 1968. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves 11 cm x 7.5 cm. Semi-double bloom with occasional rabbit ears. Colour RHS 50A-B, deep rose-pink with 7-8 petals, 1-2 petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments and petaloids. Heavy texture, unusually thick petals. Blooms early to mid-season. SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, pp.173-174: Rose-red. Large, semi-double with occasional upright petal. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) *x C.granthamiana.* Originated by Dr W. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA.

Pronagana. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic error for Pronayana.

Pronayana. (*C.japonica*), Rinz, J., 1835, *The Gardeners*' *Magazine*, 11:541-544 - 'Botanic Gardens of Berlin'. Named in honor of the Baron von Pronay, Vienna, It is not a very large flower but is speckled in light and dark red. Originated in Germany. Orthographic errors: 'Pronoyana', 'Pronagana', 'Pronyana'.

Pronoyana. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Pronayana.**

Pronyana. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Pronayana.**

Proof (*C.x williamsii*), Savige, 1982, *International Camellia Journal*, No.14, p.47: A cross between *C.x williamsii* **J.C. Williams** and *C.japonica* **Marjorie Magnificent.** A white single originated by Gillian. Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, England.

Proserpina. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Prosperine.**

Prosperina. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Orthographic error for **Prosperine.**

Proserpine. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie. Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 9:56: Peony form, magnificent vermilion red. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Prosperine', 'Prosperina'. Synonym: 'Proserpine Nova'.

Proserpine Nova. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.21. Synonym for **Proserpine.**

Prosperine. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1849, *Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report.* No description. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, pp.16, 18: Camden Park seedling 13/50,

originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W. Dark rich crimson, two outer rows of petals, large and well shaped, the centre quite filled up with small petals, twisted in the manner of the Waratah Camellia, handsome. Not very large. Has not been identified and considered extinct. Orthographic error: 'Prosperina'.

Prosper Veal. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Prosper Vial.**

Prosper Vial. (*C.japonica*), Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1910: White washed light pink and flecked red. Medium large, semi-double. Bahuaud, A.D., Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.3: Semi-double pink, lined deep rose. Originated in France by Guichard, Nantes. Orthographic errors: 'Prosper Veal', 'Professor Veal'.

Proteus. (*C.japonica*), Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.35. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Providence. *(C.japonica),* Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.10. No description. André Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.136: Imbricated, red striped with white. Originated in USA.

Providenza. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia.* p.119: A large, imbricated flower of beautiful rose, very pale in the centre. Orthographic variant: 'Provvidenza'. Orthographic error: 'La Providenza'.

Provvidenza. Burdin Nursery Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.75. Orthographic variant for **Providenza.**

Provincialis. (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horiculture*, 4:155: Fine rose. very double. Originated in USA by M. Floy, New York.

Pruclara. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Catalogue*, p.56. Orthographic error for **Praeclara.**

Prudence. (*C.pitardii* hyb.), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1971, vol.VII, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.56: Originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand as an open pollinated seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii*. The flower is semi-double with up to 15 petals in 3-4 rows, margins notched, size 4-4.5 cm across. The colour is pink (RHS. Red Group,55B). Foliage is dark green with small, narrow leaves, 4 cm x 1.5 cm, keeled, finely serrulate. Plant habit is small and upright.

Prudy Cole. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Prunifolia. Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.29. Synonym for **Sakuraba.**

Prunus Red. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Catalogue,* p.150. Synonym for **Meihong.**

Prymée. (*C.japonica*), Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.13: Imbricated, cerise with a centre of blush pink. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Prymees'.

Prymees. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Prymée.**

Pseudo Mrs Abby Wilder. (*C.japonica*), Rubel, 1943-1944, Floral Gems from China. Price List, No.79--D, p.2: A peony form camellia. Not the true **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Psiché. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di camelie,* p.32: A soft, roseate white, petals streaked with the colour of lacquer. Orthographic variant for **Psyché.**

Psyché. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Flesh white, striped lacquer red, part pale, part vivid. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare*. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Psiché', 'Psysche'.

Pu Erh Shan Cha. Yü, 1951, as a synonym for *C.sinensis* var. *sinensis*. Different reading: 'Buershan Cha'.

Pu Tuo Ze Guan. ACS, Yearbook 2012, p.58 with colour photo; Different rendering and orthography for **Putuo Ziguan.**

Puccini. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1844: A formal red with a white radial bar. Very similar to, but not synonymous with 'Arciduchessa Augusta'. Originated in Italy by Niccolo. Synonyms: 'Puccini Cavalier Niccolo', 'Cavalier Matteo Nicolay'.

Puccini Cavalier Niccolo. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.32. Synonym for **Puccini.**

Puccinino. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Society Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Piccanini.**

Puce. (*C.japonica*), Tregrehan Camellia Nurseries, 1985: Semi-double, vivid pink. Mid-season blooming. Originated from seed of unknown parents by Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Cornwall, England.

Puck. (*C.japonica*), Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.11: Small, deep red, single, similar in colour to 'Moshio' when first open. Bushy, spreading, vigorous growth. A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Gordon Waterhouse, Kurrajong Heights, N.S.W., Australia.

Puddington Beauty. *(C.hybrid),* ICS *Journal* 2013, p.170 with colour photo; An 8 year old seedling of **Donation**, pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2009. Raised by Charles Brabin, Puddington, Cheshire, England. Propagated by Harding's Nursery, Puddington. Plant is bushy and of average growth rate, with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.5 cm. Flower is stated to be a flat single when grown outdoors, but tending to a semidouble with raised and separated petals when grown under glass. Colour dark pink (RHSCC red-purple 67D) with considerable red veining. Size 12-13 cm wide x 6-7 cm deep, with yellow anthers and creamy-white filaments. Flowers midseason and flowers fall whole.

Pudeur de Madamoiselle Hume. Morren Catalogue, 1847. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Pudica. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description or history. (Believed extinct.)

Puella. (*C.japonica*), Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especies ou variétées du genre Camellia,* p.65, pl. p.69: Medium size, light pink double, tending to be formal. Originated in Belgium by François Vandermaelen, Brussels, from seed from China..

Puff. (*C.japonica*), J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.184. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Pukekura. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.28 with pl.XIX: It was found growing in Pukekura Park, New Plymouth, New Zealand and is believed to be a local seedling. It has large, informal double, white blooms, 12 cm, and more across and very large, rounded outer petals. The tall, central stamens are pure white with yellow anthers. Some stamens are transformed into petaloids which are surrounded by 5 or 6 tall, folded petals. Synonym: 'Pukekura White'.

Pukekura White. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Synonym for **Pukekura.**

Pulaschi. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1891. Orthographic error for **Pulaski.**

Pulaski. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:50; Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:35: Pink, imbricated. Originated by Boll. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.IV: Flowers of medium size, mathematically imbricated, rosy carmine, petals marked down the centre with broad, white bands. Originated in USA by D. Boll. Orthographic errors: 'Pulaskii', 'Pulasky', 'Pulaschi'.

Pulaskii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. Orthographic error for **Pulaski.**

Pulasky. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:35. Orthographic error for **Pulaski.**

Pulchella. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:316. Description not seen. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue,

1833. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.84, 128: Small, pale green leaves; buds with blackish scales; flower, small, semi-double, cherry-red. Straight petals. Orthographic error: 'Pulchellum.' Originated in Belgium.

Pulchella Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1843, *Florist's Journal*, 4:121, 123, colour pl.44. Originated from seed by J. Hally, Blackheath, England. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.II: Flower with rounded, emarginate, external petals; the following ones ovate, lanceolate, concave, of a beautiful pink colour, paler at margin. Medium sized. irregular double.

Pulchella Sericea. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Synonym for **Sericea.**

Pulchellum. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.53. Orthographic variant for **Pulchella.**

Pulchera. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850 Catalogue General: Vivid red, sometimes with stripes of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Pulcherina. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for 'Pulcherrima', Synonym for **Elegans.**

Pulcherina Striata. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.* Orthographic error for 'Pulcherrima Striata' (**Elegans Variegated**).

Pulcherrima. Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1836. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Pulcherrima Florentina. (*C.japonica).* Arnaud Catalogue, 1839. Originated in Italy by Guicciardini. A well branched shrub. Flower full rose type to peony form with external petals in 4-5 rows. imbricated but separated and irregular; those internal, numerous, unequal and forming a centre large and irregular. Colour vermilion.

Pulcherrima Rolleni. (*C.japonica*), Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue. 1848, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pulcherrima Striata. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7. No description. *The Floricultural Cabinet*, 1839, p.56. Double rose, large white spots or stripes. Synonyms: 'Impératrice Joséphine', 'Ottoni', 'Ottonia', 'Ottoiana'. Orthographic error: 'Pulkeriana Striata'. Synonym for **Elegans Variegated.**

Pulcherrima Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:4. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Pulchra. (*C.japonica*), Franco Agostoni. 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician.* No description. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.119: [from] Casoretti. Red striped white, imbricated. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25: [from] Sacco. Imbricated. Deep pink, veined. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.54: Imbricated, dark red, veined, sometimes striped white. Sport: **Pulchra Rubra.**

Pulchra Mamorea. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pulchra Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. A red sport of **Pulchra.** Originated in Italy by Ridolfi.

Pulkeriana Striata. Helye, Sept.1855, *Revue Horticole*, pp.358-359. Orthographic error for 'Pulcherrima Striata' (**Elegans Variegated**).

Pullesia. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Pulsea.**

Pulsea. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pulverulenta. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.205, 206, 235: Leaves, 9 cm x 6 cm, ovate-oblong, well acuminate, recurved, dull green; buds large with blackish scales; flower about 9 cm across, full, roseate white with red stripes; exterior petals in 2-3 rows, spread out, reflexed, large and notched; those of the interior, numerous, short, irregular and intermingled with fertile stamens. Originated in England.

Pumelia. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for 'Pumila', synonym for **Circe.**

Pumen's Camellia. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 18, No. 1, p.18. Synonym for **Pumen Cha.**

Pumen Cha. (Pumen Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22: Light carmine. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.99 colour photo as 'Pumencha': Leaves ovate, apices short pointed, bases broad-cuneate to obtusely rounded, 6-8.5 cm long x 3-5 cm wide, Flowers pink (RHS.CC.65A), diameter 14-15 cm. Petals about 30 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner curved. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups by folded petals. Pistils well developed or rudimentary, seldom fertile. This cultivar was found in Fengqing County during the 1963 Camellia survey. It is widely cultivated in that county and there are some trees over 100 years old. One with a girth of 90 cm is estimated at 350 years. Flowers mid-season. Pumen is the ancient name of Fengqing County. Synonyms: 'Pumen Camellia', 'Pumen's Camellia'. Different reading: 'P'u-men Ch'a', 'Pumencha'.

P'u-men Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Different reading for **Pumen Cha.**

Pumila. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Synonym for **Circe.**

Pumila. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.7. An invalid synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Neige d'Or'.

Pumphrey's Pride. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2007, p.C15 with colour photo; Reg. No.2706. A cross between 'Tri Color Red' **(Lady de Saumarez)** and *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane,** which first flowered 1997. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA, and propagated by John Pumphrey, Baltimore, Md. The 9 cm diameter, pink, rose form double flower has white star formations extending outwards from the centre. Flowers profusely mid-season. Proven very cold hardy over 18 years. Plant is spreading and dense with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2007, p.72 with colour photo. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 4.5 cm.

Punctata. Edwards, 1829, *Botanical Register*, vol.15:1267. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Punctata Boutourlin. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: White stippled pink. Medium large peony form. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.

Punctata Candida. (*C.japonica*), Arnaud Catalogue, 1839. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Punctata Casoretti. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5 as 'Punctata Cazoretti'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Punctata Cazoretti. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Orthographic error for **Punctata Casoretti.**

Punctata Chandleri. (*C.japonica*), Poiteau, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris* 16:350 as 'Punctata Chandlerii'. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Punctata Duplex. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 10:255256. Exhibited by Berlèse. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Punctata Flore Pleno. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842 as 'Punctata fl. Pleno'. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 6. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Punctata Imperialis. Anonymous, Mar.1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.203, 204. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Punctata Invincible. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Punctata Major. Morren, 1834, *L'Horticulteur Belge Journal Jardiniers Amateurs*, 2:140, pl.37. A synonym for 'Imperialis' according to Burnier & Grilli, 1846 and 'Imperialis' is a synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Punctata Major Plena. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Punctata Minor. (*C.japonica*), Longone Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Punctata Odorata Plena. Burdin Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.75. Orthographic variant for **Punctata Plena Odorata.**

Punctata Odorata. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Abbreviation for **Punctata Plena Odorata.**

Punctata Perfecta. (*C.japonica*), Bergami Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Punctata Plena. *(C.japonica)*, Lemaire, 1844, *Das Genres Camellia…,* p.159: Large double flower with a pink base, lined with red, wide outer petals, small centre petals raised as in 'Imperialis'. Originated in England. Sport: **Preston Eclipse.**

Punctata Plena Adorata. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Punctata Plena Odorata.**

Punctata Plena Odorata. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:56. Smooth scent. No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.12: New camellia from Italy with sweet scent. Orthographic variant: 'Punctata Odorata Plena'. Orthographic errors: 'Punctata Plena Adorata', 'Ponctata Plena'. Abbreviation: 'Punctata Pl.'.

Punctata Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.98, 227: Flower about 11 cm across, full, of a deep rose, a little like that of **Preston Eclipse.** The pink sport of **Gray's Invincible.** Originated in England by Professor Lindley. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 51..

Punctata Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.11: Good imbrication, pale vermilion red, often broadly striped with white. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.73: Imbricated, light vermilion, often widely speckled with white. The red sport of **Gray's Invincible.** Originated in England.

Punctata Santarelli. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.32 as 'Punctata Santerelli': Superb flower, roseate white dotted and striped with red. Imbricated and peony form. Originated in Italy.

Punctata Santerelli. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.32. Orthographic error for **Punctata Santarelli.**

Punctata Semi-plena. (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Punctata Simplex. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...*, p.220 as 'Punct. simpl.'. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Synonym for **Variegata Simplex.**

Punctatissima. (*C.japonica*), Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873, p.24. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Punicaeflora. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.119, 130. Orthographic error for **Puniceiflora.**

Puniceiflora. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.110, 130 as 'Punicaeflora': Flower 8 cm across, semi-double, irregular, deep orange red, inclined to a pomegranate colour. Originated in France by Cachet, Angers. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Societe Central d'Horticulture de France,* says that it is a waratah form and ascribes its origin to Gruneberg, Germany. Orthographic errors: 'Puniflora', 'Puniciflora'.

Puniceiflora Superba. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.47 as 'Punicaeflora Superba'. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Punicea. Moore, 1861, *Floral Magazine*, 1, pl.12: Flowers large, full double of richest, bright crimson. Henderson, E.G. Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33: Brilliant scarlet, rich and unique colour; fine, deep green foliage. Originated in England by Chandler. Orthographic errors: 'Penicea', 'Punicens'.

Punicens. Taylor & Sangster Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Punicea.**

Puniciflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.191. Orthographic error for **Puniceiflora.**

Puniflora. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Puniceiflora.**

Punini. *(C.japonica),* Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Punkin. (*C.hybrid*), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.172: Rose pink outer petals shading to lighter pink at centre. Small formal double with incurved petals. Blooms mid-season. Vigorous growing. Originated in USA by H Novick, Woodland Hills, California. See colour photo, p.27, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XVI, No.1, Nov.1990.

Punteggiato. Giacomelli, 1847, *La Coltivazione della Camellie.* Synonym for **Gray's Invincible.**

Puquella. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. Synonym for **Sericea.**

Pure Innocence. *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust., *Camellia News*, No.185, Autumn 2011, p.20 with colour photo; Regn No.659-N. Chance seedling of **Cherilyn**, first flowered in 2002. Originated by Justin Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia. Small, delicate, pure white, informal double flowers. Some cream filaments with golden anthers. Flowers mid to late autumn on a medium growing bush.

Pure Scarlet. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.77. Synonym for 'Seihi'.

Pure Silk. (*C.sasanqua*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.15: Medium size, semi-double flower similar to **Little Pearl,** but growth more vigorous. Buds are pink and open pure white. Strong, upright growth with pendulous lateral branches. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Australia.

Purinsesu-Masako. (Princess Masako). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.227 with colour photo; English translation p.159. Large, white with a red border and small and large stripes, lotus-form semi-double to peony, tubular to split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, Young trees upright, spreading growth later, vigorous. A mutation of **Ikari-shibori.** Named and released by Sôshin Hirai in 1989. From Saitama Prefecture.

Puritan Lass. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Medium formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Purity. (*C.japonica*), Schonberg, 1878, *Botanic Gardens, Adelaide List.* No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Purity. Armstrong Nurseries Catalogue, 1933, p.44. The American synonym for **Shiragiku.** Chinese synonym: 'Zhengjie'.

Purperlena. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.13. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Purple. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.53. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Rosea Plena.**

Purple Anemone Flowered. Prince, 1828, *A Short Treatise on Horticulture*, p.170. Synonym for 'Waratah' (**Anemoniflora**).

Purple Baron. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.191. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Purple Blue. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group; purple flower, cupped corolla.

Purple Butterfly. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group, purple flower, cupped corolla.

Purple Camellia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Murasaki-tsubaki.**

Purple Crown. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.46; Purple sparrow group, purple flower, plain petals. Magnolia to bowl type corolla, mid-flora, mid-folia, leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic.

Purple Crystal. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.46; Purple sparrow group, purple flower, plain petals. Magnolia to bowl type corolla, mid-flora, mid-folia, leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic.

Purple Dawn. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.5. Barron, Mar.1934, *Country Life*, p.51. Synonym for **Julia Drayton**, erroneously as 'Mathotiana'.

Purple Dawn Variegated. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Synonym for **Julia Drayton Variegated.**

Purple Dot. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. White and purple camellia from Poole Bros Nursery, USA.

Purple Emperor. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.11. Synonym for **Julia Drayton,** erroneously as 'Mathotiana'.

Purple Empress. Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour*, 50:11. Synonym for **Julia Drayton,** erroneously as 'Mathotiana'.

Purple Fire. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.8, Reg. No.456. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling from a *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* seed parent that first flowered in 1994. Flower is a single of 6-7 petals, 8 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, and the stamens, with gold anthers on pink filaments, form a compact central mass. The flower is a bright, deep rose-purple colour (RHS.CC.61C to 67A

as the flower ages) and there is some veining of a deeper colour. The plant is of average height, dense structure and slow to medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers early to late. The distinctive features are its long flowering season and the unusual colour.

Purple Flower Goldheart. Synonym for **Zihua Jinxin.**

Purple Girl. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962. p.9. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.103: Pink with a purple cast. Large semi-double with loose petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Malbis, Daphne, Alabama.

Purple Glow. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group, cupped corolla.

Purple Gown. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, vol.11, No.2, p.11. Western synonym for **Zipao.**

Purple Gown Golden Stripes. Ikeda, 1976. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Synonym for 'Zipao Jindai' (**Zipao**).

Purple Gown Silver Stripes. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Synonym for 'Zipao Yindai' (**Zipao**).

Purple Gown Variegated. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Purple Gown Var.' Synonym for **Zipao Yudai.**

Purple Gown White Stripe. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Synonym for **Zipao Yudai.**

Purple Gown with White Tape. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Zipao Yudai.**

Purple Heart. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.57: Dark, purplish red. Large, formal double. Medium, bushy growth. Late blooming. Originated by Malbis, Daphne, Alabama, USA.

Purple Joy. (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Purple King. (*C.japonica*), Wada, 1935, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.26: Of Chinese origin. The flowers are enormous, full double, bright purple.

Purple Lotus Pendula. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group, purple flower, lotus form.

Purple Passion. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo, Regn No.2862; ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.134 with colour photo; Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Ga, USA. Registered and propagated by County line Nursery, Byron, Ga. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 1.8cm deep, flower has reddish purple inner petals and deeper purple outer petals. Dark purple radial veining. Flowers fall whole. Upright, dense plant with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 9.5cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.

Purple Peony. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.19. Synonym for **William Penn.**

Purple Petaloid Stamen. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Semi-double pendent group, purple flower with white veins, both petaloids and stamens.

Purple Pine Cone. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose purple. Medium semi-double of pine cone form. Originated in USA by Pfingstl.

Purple Pine Flower. Synonym for **Zisonghua.**

Purple Plate. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group, purple flower, cupped corolla.

Purple Pompom. (*C,japonica*), NZCS *Bulletin* No.178, July 2014, p.18, no photo; A cross of 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**) x **Zambo**, raised by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. No further details.

Purple Pooles. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Poole's Purple**.

Purple Prince. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.28; Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China Catalogue*, No.79, p.24. Synonym for **Julia Drayton,** erroneously as 'Mathotiana'.

Purple Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Poole's Purple.**

Purple Red Lotus. Synonym for **Zihonglian.**

Purple Red Plum. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Zihongmei.**

Purple Star. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Purple Swirl. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.6. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.223, Reg. No.610: A 12 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1951. Originated by Mrs Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with glossy, dark green leaves, heavily serrate and veined, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The formal double flower averages 7.5 cm across and is old rose in colour, turning rosy purple in cold weather and consisting of 5 swirls ending in the centre of the flower. Blooms mid-season to late.

Purple Trumpet. (*C.japonica*), Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1951, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Purple Waratah. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.55. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Purple Waratah. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.10. Synonym for **Mariana.**

Purple Warrata. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1822. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Purple Warratah. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Purple Woronzoff. (*C.japonica*), Jessep, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbok*, p.27: A purple coloured mutant of **Contessa Woronzoff.** Originated in Australia. Synonyms: 'Lavendel', 'Comtesse Woronzoff Rosea'.

Purplerose. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: Like a loose peony in its form, this rose-red to purple wine red variety with its 10 cm flower, is notable for the way it changes with the weather. In warm weather it is a deep pink tone, in cold weather, lavender to purple. Stamens are mingled with petaloids in the centre. Glossy, deep green foliage on a vigorous, spreading variety. Blooms mid-season. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA. See colour pl.189 G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias.*

Purplette. (*C.japonica x C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.125: Deep purplish red with veining. Miniature, semi-double. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Purpliana. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic variant for 'Purplyana', synonym for **Collettii**.

Purplyana. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.12. Synonym for **Collettii.** Orthographic variant: 'Purpliana'.

Purpurascens. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.74: Dark red single. Orthographic variant for **Purpurescens.**

Purpurascens Plenissima. (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Purpurascens Waratah. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.17 as 'Purpurescens War.'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Purpurescens. Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Sweet, 1830, Hortus Britanicus, p.74: Dark red, single. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Orthographic variant 'Purpurascens'.

Purpurea. *Hortus Sempervirens*, 1813. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Purpurea. Wada, 1935, *Japanese Garden Treasure*, p.27. Synonym for **Kuro-tsubaki.**

Purpurea Group. Ackerman, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.100, 102. Collective epithet for all the so called 'Black Camellias '. They are also known as *C.iodina* but this has no taxanomical standing.

Purpurea Nova. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:18; Graulhie, Jun.1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.67 as 'Pupurea Nova'. No description. Originated in France by Tourres. (Believed extinct.)

Pupurea Plenissima. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:tt as the synonym of **Belle Clymène.**

Purpurea Reale. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Purprea Umberto. *(C.japonica),* Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.17. No description. Originated in Italy.

Purvis. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. as 'red'. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Putaohong. (Grape Red), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981: Small, grape red, formal double. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Zhang Yuanhong'. See colour photo, 3, p.1444, Cheng, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.89.

Putaohong. (Grape Red). *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568. Synonym for **Hongzhuqiu.**

Putaojiu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.164. Chinese synonym for **Sparkling Burgundy.**

Putuo Purple Light. ICS Journal 2013, p.93 with colour photo. Translation of **Putuo Ziguang.**

Putuo Ziguang. (The Purple Light from Putuo). (*C.reticulata* hybrid) China Regn No.1, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Dec 2005, No.24, p.53, with colour photo; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x male parent **Honeymoon,** originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif, USA. Rapid growth, twigs slightly pendulous. Leaves dark green, ovate. Flowers semi-double, light purple, paler when fully open, slightly yellowish white in the middle. A white radial stripe in the centre of each petal. Name is from a prominent Buddhist Temple in Zheijiang Province.

Putzeija. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.133. Orthographic variant for **Putzeys.**

Putzeys. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.119: Very large, imbricated flower of soft rose or white, petals entirely or partly white, others entirely rose coloured; very

floriferous. Originated in Belgium by de Jonghe and named for the President of the Horticulture Society of Brussels.

Pygmy. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1963: Pink to white margined deep pink with back of petals red with a purplish tint. Dwarf growth habit. Small, single. Originated in Australia by Hazlewood Nurseries, N.S.W. Orthographic error 'Pigmy'.

Pyramidalis. (*C.japonica*), Poiteau, Jan.1836, *Revue Horticole*, pp.166, 170. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Pyremeria. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *Camellia Review.* No description. Originated in USA.

Pyrifolia. (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:310. A form of 'Pomponia (**Pompone**)' with glandular serrations. (Believed extinct.)

Pyrophore. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109: Semi-double, red. Originated in Italy.

Pyrrha. (*C.japonica*), *Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. Camden Park seedling 12.50 - Crimson with outer petals large and well shaped, inner smaller and crowded. Good flower of its kind. Originated in Australia by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W. (Believed extinct.)

Q.

Q Ball. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No. 2791. Originated by Eleanor Grant, Dothan, Ala., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.81 with colour photo; A 30 year old chance seedling which first flowered 1980. Plant is dense, upright and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 6.5 cm. Large, deep rose colour, peony form flower is 14 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep. Yellow anthers. Long flowering season, very early to late.

Qiancha. (Alizarin Red Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôronkô* vol. 306, p.345 (Reprint Yashiro, 1841): A small, red single camellia from Fukien Province China. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Ch'ien cha'.

Qiandaijin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Qiannilmian. (Pretty Girl's Face), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.57, No.376, colour photo, No.234: Large size, 12-13 cm across, spinel pink, open peony form with 20-24 large, rounded, waved petals; those in the centre semi-erect and fluted. Leaves elliptic, medium green, 8-9.6 cm long x 3.8-4.6 cm wide. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Qianlong Mudan. (Qianlong King's Peony), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.35, No.159: Medium to large size, red, peony form double with 3-4 rows of outer petals and central stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Qiannian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.82. Chinese synonym for **Sennen-fujimurasaki.**

Qiansangnate. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.160. Chinese synonym for **Chansonette.**

Qianyebai. (Thousand Petalled White), (*C.japonica*), Li, Shizen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu.* It has many petals, regularly arranged and its colour is white. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*: Medium sized white [formal] double. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chien-yeh-pai'. Synonyms: 'Dabai', 'Nankinshiro', 'Senyôshiro', 'Thousand Petaled white'. Note: This is believed to be the original name for **Alba Plena.** See: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Ichijima reprint, p.344; described as a synonym for **Shiratama.**

Qianyehong. (Thousand Petalled Red), (*C.japonica*), Li, Shizen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu:* It has many petals regularly arranged and is a red colour. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*: Medium sized, crimson [formal] double. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chien-yeh-hung'. Synonyms: 'Senyôbeni', 'Higuruma'. See: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, p.344.

Qianzouqu. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.reticulata*, **Overture.**

Qiaoe Mudan. (Thin Calyx Peony), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, Tsubaki, p.147 as 'Chiao-e-mu-tan': Medium sized, light crimson, semi-double to irregular peony form. Originated in China.

Qiaoan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Joanne Gaeta.**

Qiaomei. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.81, No.627. Chinese synonym for the American *C.x williamsii* **Flirtation.**

Qiaomin Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Colonial Lady.**

Qiaonasen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Jonathan.** Earlier spelling was 'Qiaonashen'.

Qiaopailong. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Joe Pyron.**

Qiaosaifu Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Joseph Pfingstl.**

Qiaosang. Chinese synonym for the Japanese/American *C.japonica* **Chô-Chô-San.**

Qiaoyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Joy Kendrick.**

Qiaoyulan. (Small Magnolia), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10: Magnolia type. Petals straight, rather long, the corolla looks like a magnolia flower when fully open. Crimson, Mid-season, Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.33, with colour photo: Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, dark green above, veins conspicuously sunken, 7.5-10 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink, diameter about 9 cm, magnolia-shaped when open. Petals 7-8. Stamens numerous. Pistil well-developed, fertile. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form reticulata in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Ch'iao-yu-lan'. Synonyms: 'Small Magnolia', 'Pretty Magnolia'.

Qiaozhi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.112. Chinese synonym for **George Firth.**

Qidai Furen. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis Special.**

Qidao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **King's Ransom**

Qifa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416; Chinese synonym for the England *C.hybrid* **Inspiration.**

Qimiao Zhihua. (Wonerful Flower). *(C.japonica),* Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* back page: Originated by Mr Jiang Zongwang, East Flower Nursery, Wenzhou, Zheijiang, China. Pink to light peach pink on inner petals; sometimes a few bright red stripes; petals fimbriated. Flowers medium to large, peony form, fragrant. A chimera formed when a scion of **Scented Sun** was grafted onto **Liujiao Baota,** then a scion of **Flowerwood** grafted onto the **Scented Sun.**

Qingkou. (Empty Mouth), (*C.reticulata*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Description not seen. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10: Trumpet type. Petals flat, rather short, the corolla looks like a trumpet when fully open. Crimson. Mid-season. Kunming, Yunnan, China. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.29 with colour illustration: Leaves ovate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate or broad-cuneate, 6-8 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC. 55C), single, diameter 3.5-4.5 cm, campanulate when fully open. Petals 7. Stamens numerous. Pistil well-developed, fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden, Yunnan, China. Different readings: 'Ch'ing-kou', 'Ching Kou'. Synonyms: 'Empty Mouth', 'Crimson Tulip'.

Qingkou Cha. (Bell Mouth Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu.* Description not seen. Chen, 1688, *Hiden Kakyô*: Petals round and twisted with a shape like a bell. The name 'Qingkou' is now used for a new *C.reticulata*, the character for 'qing' (empty) being used by the *C.reticulata*. However Fang Shumei, 1930 listed 'Qingkou' with the character 'qing' for 'bell'. Different reading: 'Ch'ing-kou Cha'. Synonym: 'Bell Mouth'. See: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Ichijima reprint, 1906, p.345. (Believed extinct).

Qingmeihong Guiye. Feng & Shi, 1966, Zhiwu Yinchong X*unhua Jikan*, 2:105-113. Synonym for **Meihong Guiye.** Different reading: 'Ching-mei-hung Kuei-yeh'.

Qingqiu. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica*, **Just Sue.**

Qingren Dakate. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Carter's Sunburst Sweetheart.**

Qingrenjie. Chinese synonym for the USA, *C.reticulata*, **Valentine Day.**

Qingxing. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.78, No.386. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.japonica* **Wide Awake.**

Qingzhu. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.80, No.19. Chinese synonym for the English *C.x williamsii* **Celebration.**

Qingzi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.161, Chinese synonym for **Haresugata.**

Qiongkelai'er. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* sport **Jean Clere.**

Qiongsi. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua*, **Bert Jones.**

Qipu. (The Seven Bodhisattva), (*C.japonica*), Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, 1841, vol.306, p.345: A single of purplish colour. Different reading: 'Ch'i-pu'. (Believed extinct.)

Qiqiao. (Lucky Seven), (*C.japonica*), Yang, 1965, *Camellia Cultivars of Taiwan* as 'Ch'i Chiao': Leaves dark green, elliptic, 6.7-8.8 cm. long x 3.4-4.7 cm wide. Flower red formal double, 8 cm. across with about 100 petals. Originated in China. The name refers to the 7 gods of good fortune. Japanese synonym: 'Shichikô'.

Qite Fulangxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Francie L Surprise.**

Qiuli. Gao & Zhuang, Apr. 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.80, No.621. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.granthamiana* hybrid **Autumn Glory.**

Qiumudan. (Autumn Peony), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, scarlet, peony form. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.74: Double hibiscus type. Small, spreading shrub, foliage sparse. Leaves elliptic, slightly curved, deep green. thick, coarse serrations, base broad-cuneate, venation prominent. Flowers bright scarlet, 8.5-10 cm across. Petals 30-35 in 3-4 rows, crêped. Petaloids many in fascicles, interspersed with petals and over 100 stamens. Pistil generally degenerate. Flowers early to late. Originated in Wenzhou, China. Synonym: 'Huazao Cha'. See Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.34, No.148, Colour photo, No.73.

Qiushaoyao. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.542. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Fuji-no-mine.** Later changed to 'Fushi Zhi Feng'.

Qiushui Furong. (Autumn Water Hibiscus), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.57, p.35, colour pl. [p.129]: A small tree with rough twigs. Leaves 7-9 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Pubescent on midrib. Buds ovate, pubescent. Flowers red, outer petals in 2 rows; petaloids 3-4

rows with stamens in groups. Bloom 13 cm across, semi-globular. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym for USA cultivar.

Qiuyun. (Autumn Cloud), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Apr. 1990, Nomenclature Convention, Wusi City, Jiangsu Province, China: Peony form, white, medium to large size, semi-double with flared stamens in the centre of the flower and crêped and ruffled petals. Light green leaves, medium growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Jianxing City, Zhejiang Province, China.

Qiuzhiyu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420. Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Aki-no-homare.**

Qiwang. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.80, No. 618, colour photo No.320, erroneously as 'Xiwang'. The Chinese synonym for New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Anticipation.**

Qixiaoding. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.405; Chinese synonym for the Japanese Higo camellia **Nanakomachi.**

Qixin Mudan. (Seven Hearts Peony), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1984: Deep pink peony form. Originated in China.

Qixinbai. (Seven Hearts White), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1980, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, peony form, white, with stamens in 5-7 fasciciles. Originated in China. Sports: **Qixinfen, Qixinhong.** See Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.43, No.239.

Qixindahong. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.155 with colour photo, plant only; A tree up to 250 years old in Qiangwei Garden, Nanshan Park, Chongqing City, China. No other details.

Qixinfen. (Pink Seven Hearts), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.43, No.238: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, pink, peony form sport of **Qixinbai.** Late blooming. Originated in China.

Qixinghong. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.80. (Seven Stars Red). Synonym for **Hongtaige.**

Qixinhong. (Seven Hearts Red), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, red, peony form with 5-7 fascicles of stamens. Late flowering. Sport of **Qixinbai.** See Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.43, No.237, colour photo No.130. Originated in the Zhejiang Province, China. See colour photos, facing p.44, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, 1984. Different reading: 'Chi-hsin-hung. Synonym: 'Seven Hearts Red'.

Qixinhong Manao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.570; A sport of **Qixinhong.** Originated in Sichuan Province, China. Flower has large or small white spots.

Qixinqiu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.568. Strong, erect growth, young twigs and leaves brown red. Leaf yellowish green, flat, elliptic, apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, 6-7 cm x 3-5 cm, margins sharply serrate. Flower semi-double, deep red, 8-12 cm diameter, petals 40-50, crinkled, arranged irregularly in seven centres. Stamens numerous, pistil degenrate. Flowers mid-season to late. From Jiangsu, China.

Qiyecha. (Unusual Leaf), *(C.japonica),* China Regn No.19. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Oct 2007, No.20, p.47, with colour photograph. A leaf sport of a *C.japonica*, found in the 1980s by Tang Chenghe, Jinhua, Zhejiang, China. Leaves are irregularly shaped and yellow margined. Flowers red, semi-double, 7-8 cm diameter. Petals obovate with emarginated apex. Flowers early to mid-season.

Quadicolor. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Quadricolor', synonym for **Billottii.**

Quadrangularis. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1839, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.14, p.224. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Quadricolor. *Catalogue la Société Royale de Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error: 'Quadicolor'. Synonym for **Billottii.**

Quadripartita. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.195. Synonym for **Radescky.**

Quadroon. (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Quaintance. (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Advert. SCCS, 1950 *Camellia Review* vol.12, No.2, p.19. No description. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.74: A sport of 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**), rose form double, 9-10 cm across, of soft, clear pink, striped a deeper pink. Leaves glossy mid-green, long pointed, 9 cm x 3.8 cm, fine, shallow serrations. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA from a sport of **Hikarugenji** first observed in 1940. Registration No.95 with the ACS in 1951.

Quaker Lady. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94: Salmon Pink. Sport of **Carter's Carnival.** Large. Originated by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California, USA.

Quamosa Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Castagnola & Casabona Catalogue, 1861-1862. Description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Quangchoufen. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Kwangtung Fen'. Synonym for **Otome.**

Quanmeiguo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **All American.**

Quarte d'Olivera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.193. Orthographic error for **Duarte de Oliveira.**

Quartet. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale*, p.1, lists 3 forms of Camellia under this name. A coloured flower painting of this name was published on p.52 by Barren, Leonard in the Mar, 1934, *Country Life*, in 'The Camellia Carries On'. In 1935, McIlhenny on p.13 of *List of Camellias now Growing in Camellia Garden of E.A. McIlhenny* lists and describes 'Quartet' as 'Semi-double, large white, blotched and lined with light red and rose-pink. Some blooms solid red. Often four colours on the same bush'.. Later one of these forms was propagated off and listed by McIlhenny in 1942 as 'Quartette Mottled'. Its name was changed to 'Etienne de Bore' in his 1945-1946 catalogue. Another form was known as **Cabeza De Vaca.** In the meantime, in his 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias* McIlhenny adopted the orthography 'Quartette', a spelling that continued to be used in the USA ever since. From the viewpont of priority this orthography has no standing and 'Quartet' would be the valid form for what is a synonym for 'Ezonishiki' as **Tricolor.**

Quartette. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* An orthographic variant for 'Quartet', synonym for 'Ezo-nishiki' as **Tricolor.**

Quartette Mottled. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942, p.12. A mottled form of 'Quartet', later named 'Etienne de Bore'. Believed to be synonymous with **Lady Mackinnon.**

Quatii. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog,* p.10. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Quatre-Cent-Quatre Vingt-Treize. *(C.japonica), Les Camélias du Parc Floral de Paris List,* 1995. No description. Originated in France.

Quatre Vingt Treize. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.6, Pink, peony form. Assumed to be the same as **Quatre-Cent-Quatre Vingt-Treize.**

Quatro de Abril. (*C.japonica*), Camillo Aureliano in *Jornal de Horticultua Practica*, 1879, Vol.X, pp.136-137; Virginal pinkish flesh colour, sprinkled, dotted and striped pink… central petals striped with sulphurous yellow and the eye a bit paler. Formal double. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes. Sport of **Primeiro de Fevereiro.**

Quban Huile. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.309, p.75. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary J. Wheeler.**

Quban Taohong. (Curved Petal Crimson), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13: Wavy type. Petals wavy or undulating, stamens and pistils well developed or partly becoming petaloid, crimson. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias in China*, p.52 with colour photo: Leaves elliptic to elliptic-obovate, apices acuminate to long-acuminate, bases cuneate, dark green above, slightly reclinate, 7-9 cm long x 4.5-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55B), diameter about 10 cm. Petals about 14, slightly curved and erect. Stamens numerous, placed among petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form reticulata. Different readings: 'Ch'ü-pan T'ao-hung, 'Ch'upant'aohung', 'Qubantaohong'. Synonyms: 'Rolling Crimson', 'Curved Petal Crimson'.

Que Será Será. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1982, #7830: Rich coral pink. Large. Highly variable form, everything from semi-double with Higo-type flared stamens to loose anemone and peony forms. Strong and upright. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.172, Reg. No.1812: A large, light, coral pink, semi-double to anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 4 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Average flower size is 12-13 cm across. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1984, *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.4. Chinese synonym: 'Taiyangshen'.

Queem of Beautieu. G. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Queen of Beauty', orthographic variant for **Reine des Beautés.**

Queem of England. G. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic error for **Queen of England.**

Queen. (*C.japonica*), Masters, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 314:66. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Queen Bee. (*C.hybrid*). Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.30, (#8921): Beautiful, soft pink. Very large, irregular semi-double with vigorous upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Queen Bee's Tea. *(C.sinensis)* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.133. Miniature, white, single flowers on vigorous, upright, spreading plant with large leaves. Offered by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Queen Bessie. (*C.japonica*), Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1938. Description not seen. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.12: (Overlook) - Semidouble. White with faint trace of pink. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White, faintly blush pink, semi-double, 10-12.5 cm across. Petals 5.5 cm x 4cm are obovate, tips wavy. Stamens central. united or in fascicles. Filaments are long. Leaves shiny, dark green, oval, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Margins shallowly serrate. Plant growth rapid and upright. Originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama,

USA from seed imported from Japan. First flowered 1934. Chinese synonym 'Baisi Wanghou'.

Queen Diana. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1985, vol.XIV, No.4, p.39, Reg. No.232: Originated by J.C. Lesnie, Manukau, New Zealand. A hand pollinated *C.japonica* seedling of **Erin Farmer** x **Bea Rogers**. It is a rapid grower with a spreading, open habit and dark green leaves. The flowers are formal double, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with about 86 petals with incurved tips, giving a flat face to the flower. The colour is pale pink outside and white in the centre when first open, but the centre deepens after to be darker than the outer petals. Blooms early to late. Because of Royal protocol it has been found that this name is not aceptable in the United Kingdom where the commercial synonym, 'Diana's Charm' has been approved. Chinese synonym: 'Dianna Wuanghou', spelling later changed to 'Daianna Wanghou'..

Queen Elizabeth. SCCR, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1. Synonym for the Japanese Camellia **Utsusemi** as 'E.H. Rust'.

Queen (Fielders). James Veitch Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.14. Synonym for **Queen of England.**

Queen Escort. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69. Orthographic error for **Queen's Escort.**

Queen Escort Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9, as 'Queen Escort Var'. Orthographic error for **Queen's Escort Variegated.**

Queen Juliana. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.12. Synonym for **Southern Charm.**

Queen Maeve. *(C.japonica),* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 with colour photo; Regn No.608; A chance seedling of **Pukekura.** Medium to large, anemone form to informal double, light pink. Narrow upright plant of open growth. Sun hardy, flowering early to late. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia.

Queen Mary. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Queen Mary. (*C.japonica*), Sutton Place Nursery Wholesale Catalogue, 1973-1974. Medium size, pink, double. Originated in England.

Queen of Angland. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Queen of England.**

Queen of Beaute's. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.16, 1871-1872, p.73. Orthographic error for 'Queen of Beauties', orthographic variant for **Reine des Beautés.**

Queen of Beauties. Dombrain, 1862, *Floral Magazine* text following pl.95. Orthographic variant for **Reine des Beautés.**

Queen of Beauty. Manning, 1887. *Biographical Sketch of Marshall, P. Wilder*. Orthographic variant for **Reine des Beautés.**

Queen of Camellias. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic varaint for 'Reine des Camellias'.

Queen of Danemarck. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Queen of Denmark.**

Queen of Danemark. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, No.32, p.37. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 1, Index. Orthographic error for **Queen of Denmark.**

Queen of Denmarck. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.21. Orthographic error for **Queen of Denmark.**

Queen of Denmark. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852, 45:40, Rich poppy red, some petals spotted with white, carnation style. Originated by Hugh Low, Clapton, London, England. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.I. Upon opening, the regularly imbricated blossoms are cherry red, with, here and there, a few white stripes. At full opening the petals become flat and outspread, and become delicately edged with white. Erroneously used in USA as a synonym for **Rubra Plena.** (See Hertrich, 1959, p.218). Orthographic variants: 'Queen of Danemark', 'Queen of Danemarck', 'Reine de Danemark', 'Queen of Denmarck'.

Queen of Elizabeth's Blush. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.193 -A blush form of **Utsusemi** as 'Queen Elizabeth'. Originated in USA.

Queen of Engeland (Fielders). Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for **Queen of England.**

Queen of Engeland d'Italie. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for 'Queen of England d'Italia', synonym for **Regina d'Inghilterra.**

Queen of England. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7: Formed like **Imbricata**, very soft pink with white line down the centre of each petal. Originated by Fielder, England. Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, ed.3, p.22: Dark rosy crimson, occasionally spotted white. Large, imbricated and fully double. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle lconographie*, Book VI, pl.IV as 'Queen of England' (Fielder): Obtained from seed in England a few years ago ... It is distinguished by its extremely vivid, cherry-red blossoms, with petals, ample, rounded, convex, quite spread out, delicately veined in a deeper shade, with a few longitudinal, pale or whitish, sometimes double stripes. Apparently, in the intervening years the camellia had sported to a deeper colour. Synonyms: 'Fielder's Queen', 'Fielder's Queen of England', 'Queen of England'(Fielder), 'Queen of England' (Fielders), 'Queen of England' (Low's). Orthographic variant: 'Reginae d'Inghilterra'. Orthographic errors: 'Queen of Angland', 'Queem of England'.

Queen of England d'Italie. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. As Verschaffelt listed both this name and 'Queen of England' (Fielder) separately in this catalogue it is considered that they were separate cultivars but there is no description and this one presumably originated in Italy. It is a synonym for **Regina d'Inghilterra.**

Queen of England (Fielder). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Synonym for **Queen of England.**

Queen of England (Low's). Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Synonym for **Queen of England.**

Queen of Fruitland. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942, as 'Queen of Fruitland' F.N.: A light rose-pink. Medium large, semi-double with bushy growth. Originated in the USA by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.

Queen of Great Britain. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ccc. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.21: Admirable flower of the most beautiful satin pink. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camella*, p.120: Medium size, regularly imbricated flower of beautiful satin pink. Originated by Mourant, Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Queen of Great Britannia'.

Queen of Great Britannia. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Queen of Great Britain.**

Queen of Hearts. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.11. Synonym for **Akebono-shibori** as 'Akebono Variegated'.

Queen of Italy. (*C.japonica*), Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.3, as 'Queen o' Italie'. No description. Backhouse Catalogue, 1870. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Queen of Portugal. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description; *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1854, Book V, pl.III: A peony form, white, of good size ... composed of two kinds of petals; those of the first two rows being ample, rounded, emarginate, all the others smaller, grouped in a heart, lobulate and convoluted with a yellowish tint at their base. Originated as a seedling from near London.

Queen of Roses. E.G. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33. Orthographic variant for **Reine des Roses.**

Queen of Tali. Peer, 1949, SCCS., 'Bulletin', 11(2):11. Synonym for **Dali Cha.**

Queen of the Acres. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Sport of **Rose Queen** - white to pale pink with pink to red stripes. Rose form double, about 7.5 cm across. Leaves glossy, dark green, oval, 10-11 cm long x 7-7.5 cm wide; apex short and thick, recurved, venation recessed and obscure, serrations shallow. Originated by Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, USA. Registration No.140 with the ACS.

Queen of the Beauties. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:72. Synonym for **Reine des Beautés.**

Queen of the Giants. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1855. Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Queen of the South. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Irregular double. Early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.329, Reg. No.183: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA, that first flowered 1953. Plant growth is dense, compact and upright with smooth, light green leaves. Flower buds are oval and light pink. Flowers 11-15 cm across, complete double, irregular with 50-60 petals. Flower colour blush pink. Early flowering. Sport: **Queen of the South Variegated.**

Queen of the South Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Abbott's Nursery Catalogue, 1961 as 'Queen of the South Var.': a virus variegated form of **Queen of the South** - Blush pink and white. Originated in USA.

Queen of Tomorrow. (*C.japonica*), Charmwood. 1970. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4, p.26. A sport of **Tomorrow Variegated**, thought to be caused by treatment with colchicine. Plant is a heavy, stocky grower with thick, leathery leaves. Blooms size and colour the same as 'Tomorrow Variegated', 16 cm across. Petals very heavy textured, crinkled and fluted. Originated in USA at Charmwood Nursery, Millbrook, Alabama. Synonym: 'Tomorrow Queen'.

Queen, Priestley's. Berlèse, 1841, *L'Horticulteur Universal*, pp.190-192. Synonym for 'Priestley's Victoria' (**Queen Victoria**).

Queen Rose. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):258. Synonym for **Reine des Roses.**

Queen Tut. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.37, Reg. No.2230, colour photo between pp.40-41: A medium to large size, white peony form chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. The 24 year old seedling first

flowered 1973. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 14 petals and 210 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Queen Victoria. (C.*japanica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7 as 'Queen Victoria' (Priestley's). No description; Buist, 1852, The American Flower Garden Directory, 5th ed, p.217. Crimson, occasionally marked with white; large flower, perfectly imbricated. Originated by Mr Priestley, Bromley, Kent, England. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:17: Superb variety of which I possess the entire stock. The red flowers are very deep, well imbricated and streaked with white on each petal. Synonyms: 'Priesley's Queen Victoria', 'Priestley's Victoria', 'Priestley's Victoria Vera', 'Queen Victoria Vera', 'Camellia Reine Victoria', 'Queen Victory'(Presley's), 'Presley's Victora', 'Pressley's Queen Victoria', 'Reine Victoria', 'Priestley's', 'Regina Victoria', 'Regine Vittoria'. 'Victoria'(Priestley's). 'Priestley Victoria', 'Victoria Vera', 'Queen Victoria'(Pressley's), 'Queen Victoria'(true), 'Persley's Victoria', 'Pressley's Victoria da Paola', 'Queen Victoris de Presley'. Orthographic error: 'Quen Victoria'. See pl.33 facing p.354, Anonymous, 1845, *Annales de Gand*, 1:355-356.

Queen Victoria Blush. Rubel Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.25. Synonym for **Jubilee Rosea.**

Queen Victoria de Presley. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.10. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Queen Victoria (Presley's). Warrens Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Queen Victoria (Pressley's). Franco Agostini, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician.* Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Queen Victoria (True). Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue 1843, p.8. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Queen Victoria Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.222. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Queen Victoria's Blush. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.14. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12. Synonym for **Jubilee Rosea.**

Queen Victoria's Blush (South). SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Queen Wilhelmina. (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.3: Salmon pink. Medium large, semi-double with erect centre petals. Originated in USA by Portland Camellia Nursery.

Queen Yang. Yü, 1964, *Camellian*, p.6. Synonym for **Zuiyangfei.**

Queen's Court. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.125: White. Large, semi-double with heavy petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Queen's Delight. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Queen's Escort. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.79 as 'Queen Escort': Rose-pink. Large, semi-double with upright inner petals around central group of stamen. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.205, Reg. No.453: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr Arthur Mazyck, Dothan, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double, pink flowers, 11-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep have 15 petals, 3-4 petaloids and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Queen's Escort Variegated.**

Queen's Escort Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9, as 'Queen Escort Var.': a virus variegated form of **Queen's Escort** – Rose-pink and white. Originated in USA.

Queen's Jubilee. (*C.japonica*), Ragusa, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.228: Probably a local name for an old camellia in the garden of M.C.F. Fitzenreiter, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA.

Queenslander. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News*, No.28, p.4, Reg. No.76: Originated by Alex Scott, Birkdale, Queensland. Grown from seed imported from France of unknown parentage. First bloomed 1958 on a 4 year old plant. It has vigorous, open, upright growth with plum coloured young foliage. The flowers are 7.5 cm across, of a soft silvery pink with a bud centre opening out to an incomplete double. Leaves pale olive green, 5 cm x 2.5 cm, markedly serrate. Blooms mid-season.

Queli. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Cheryll Lynn.**

Quen of England. *Notiziaro della Societa Italiana della Camelia,* 1992, No.4, p.19. Orthographic error for **Queen of England.**

Quequehua. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9, under the reading 'Ch'ueh Ch'ueh Hua'. Ikeda (1976) says that this is an error for 'Guai Guai Hua'. The first meaning 'speckled flower' the second 'broken pieces flower' relating to variegation. It is believed to be a synonym for **Damanao.**

Quen. Guilfoyle Catalogue, 18866, p.19. Orthographic error for **Queen.**

Quen Victoria. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10. Orthographic error for **Queen Victoria.**

Quercifolia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1862. No description. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, pp.119-120: A Camellia recently introduced from Japan by Mr Fortune ... The elliptical leaves are divided at the summit to 2 or 3 acutely pointed lobes. The flowers are pink, single, (5 petals), with stamens in three rows. Anonymous, Jan. 1866, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3264:51-52: Mr Bull, of Chelsea, has forwarded a leaf and flower of a Camellia which he proposes to call 'Apuaeformis', but which is commonly known as the 'Fish-tailed Camellia'. He observes, 'I believe it is the first time it has flowered in this country, and it is one of Mr Fortune's recent introductions from Japan'. This fish-tail variety is a very interesting plant. The elliptical leaves are divided at the apex into 2 or 3 acutely pointed lobes, which, in the sample before us, are of golden yellow colour, while patches of the same colour exist in irregular blotches on other parts of the leaf. The flowers are single, pink, with the stamens arranged in three rows, the two outermost joined below while the third series are distinct ... We learn that this golden tipped state of the leaves is merely accidental, such as often occurs on the old double striped Camellia. This very novel camellia became widely popular at the time under many synonyms which included: 'Queue de Poisson', 'Spontanea Trifida', 'Fishtail', 'Apucea-formis', 'Apuaeformis', 'Apuciformis', 'Apusiformis', 'Apisi-formis', 'Apicia Formis', 'Trifida', 'Kingyo-tsubaki' (Australia). Orthographic error: 'Quereifolia'. It is also popular in Japan where it carries the following synonyms: 'Kingyoba', **Kingyo-tsubaki,** 'Kingyoba-tsubaki'. In USA the large, carmine, semi-double cultivar named **Mermaid** has been erroneously equated with **Kingyo-tsubaki,** synonym: 'Quercifolia'. See colour photo, p.113, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* The earliest listing of this cultivar is in Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* as **Kingyo-tsubaki.** See 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81.

Quercifolia. Henderson, 1871, Spring Catalogue, p.50. Abbreviation for **Fimbriata Quercifolia.**

Quercifolia. Jean Verschaffelt, 1862, Supplement for Price List, 1861-1862, p.2: New introduction raised from seed in Belgium. The flowers are displayed in great numbers at the end of each shoot. They are large, snow-white, with the centre and base of each flower showing a tint of honey yellow. The petals are rounded, hooded, slightly emarginated and becoming lanceolate and mucronate towards the centre. Those at the centre are finely and elegantly fringed. The elliptical leaves are divided into acutely pointed lobes. Two camellias described the same year were given the same name. However Fortune's camellia 'Quercifolia' has the prior Japanese name of **Kingyo-tsubaki,** so **Quercifolia** is let stand as the valid name for the Verschaffelt camellia.

Quereifolia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.46. Orthographic error for **Quercifolia.**

Queue de Poisson. Barral, J.S, 1866, *Revue Horticole*, p.63. Synonym for 'Apicaeformis', itself a synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Quiet. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: Soft pink, medium size, semi-double to open peony form double with wavy, notched petals, and irregular, pale yellow stamen cluster. A seedling of 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**) raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Quincy White. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.27. Synonym for **Superba Nobilissima.**

Quintessence. (*C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1985, vol.XIV, No.4, p.39, Reg. No.231: Originated by J.C. Lesnie, Manukau, New Zealand as a hand pollinated cross between *C.japonica*, **Fendigs Seedling No.12** x *C.lutchuensis.* The plant has slow, spreading growth of average density and the leaves measure 6 cm x 3 cm. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. The flower is white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Miniature in size with 7 petals, it measures 5 cm across x 2.5 cm. deep. Early to mid-season flowering. It has a strong perfume. Chinese synonym 'Jinghua'.

Quintilla Pelosi. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Large flower, rose-red veined carmine with some white stripes. Central petals in a small, tight group, (bud centre). It is a sport of **Paolina Maggi.** Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Quintillo Pelosi'.

Quintillo Pelosi. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873, p.136. André Leroy, 1878, Supplement to Catalogo General, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Quintilla Pelosi.**

Quintupelet. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Quintuplet.**

Quintuplet. (*C.japonica*), Sunny Knoll Orchard & Nursery Co. Wholesale Price List, 1940. (Five-in-one). No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Quintupelet'.

Quita. (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46.: Formal double, vivid cherry, lighter in centre. Originated in Portugal.

Quyang Danxue. (Quyang's Red Snow), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Apr. 1990, Nomenclature Convention, Wusi City, Jiangsi Province, China: Hibiscus form, large size, bright red with white blotches, dazzling. Light green leaves with yellow and white points, strong growth. Blooms early to late. Originated in Luangyungang City, Shandong Province, China.

R.

R. Sloane. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Radiata.**

R.B.Whitehead. ACS., 1963, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, cover. Abbreviation for **Roy Whitehead.**

R.B. Zackary. Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.13. Orthographic error for **R.B. Zachry.**

R.B. Zachry. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.396: A 15 year old chance seedling, originated by R.B. Zachry, Waycross, Georgia, USA, which first bloomed 1954. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, obovate, 12.5 cm x 8 cm.The dark red, incomplete double flowers, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep resemble 'Edwin H. Folk' (**Captain Folk**) in form with an additional row of petals. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error: 'R.B. Zackary'.

R.C. Warren. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.4, colour photo: Medium sized, irregular, peony form, deep pink seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

R.E. Lee. Walter Allen Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Abbreviation for **Robert E. Lee.**

R.L. Brent. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.72. Sport of **Dr John D. Bell** - White. Large formal double of tiered form. Originated in USA by Woodland. From the 1968 edition and on, no mention is made of **R.L. Brent** in *Camellia Nomenclature*. It is most unlikely that it could be a sport of **Dr John D. Bell** which is a variegated form of **Beau Harp** - dark red variegated white, large peony form. The name was later invalidly used for a *C.reticulata* hybrid.

R.L.Brent (Pursel). (*C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.177, Reg. No.1823 invalidly as 'R.L. Brent': Very large, rose red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]). Medium to late blooming. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1979, Average flower size, 15.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Heavy textured petals, stamens hidden until fully open. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green, heavily serrated leaves, 13 cm x 6 cm. Sport: **R.L. Brent Variegated.**

R.L. Brent Variegated. (*C.reticulata*.hyb.), Cannon, 1985, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, No.4, p.13 as 'R.L. Brent Var.': a virus variegated form of **R.L. Brent (Pursel)** - Rose-red and white. Originated in USA.

R.L. Wheeler. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1949, *Newsletter*, vol.4, No.4, Reg. No.20: Large, rose-pink, semi-double to incomplete double, up to 15 cm across. Outer petals, of heavy texture, are twisted and folded. Inner petals, semi-erect, framing a mass of stamens which fan out in a circle. Filaments and anthers yellow. Leaves large, mid to dark green, ovate, glossy, stiff, thick, 12 cm x 6 cm average, apex acuminate, serrations wide and shallow. Plant growth rapid and upright. Originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents gathered in the garden of Dr W.G. Lee, Macon, Georgia. First flowered 1948. Winner of the 'Buckley Medal', Garden Clubs of America; the 'Margarete Hertrich Award' for 1978 and the 'William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award' for 1978. See colour photo facing p.210, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1953 and p.113, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Received an 'RHS Award of Merit' in 1959. Granted Plant Patent No. 1137 Oct. 14, 1952. Received the John Illges Medal of the ACS for 1953. Sport: **R.L. Wheeler Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Huile'.

R.L. Wheeler Variagata. Fairlight Camelha Nursery Catalogue, 1987. An illegal orthographic variation for **R.L. Wheeler Variegated.**

R.L. Wheeler Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink variegated. Semi-double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.330, Reg. No.126: A virus variegated form of **R.L. Wheeler,** originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia. Colour is white variegated on rose and pink ground. All other plant and flower characteristic the same as for the parent. Illegal orthographic variant: 'R.L. Wheeler Variegata'. Chinese synonym 'Hua Huile'.

R.M.Coode. (*C.x williamsii*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.178: Pink. Medium, semi-double. Open, upright growth. Late flowering. A seedling from the cross *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* Adolphe Audusson, originated by Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, England.

R.O. Rubel. (*C.japonica*), Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Plant Patent No.1312: A virus variegated form of **Augusta Equen.** Light rose-pink and white. Originated at the Longview Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA.

R.S. Davis. Mondadori, Feb.1988, *Gardenia*, No.46. Orthographic error for **Mrs D.W. Davis.**

R.S. Egertajin. (*C.japonica*), Mary Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* A plant growing at Mount Congreve, Waterford, Ireland. Thought to be a corruption of a Japanese name. No description. No valid listing located.

R.T. Wallis. (*C.japonica*), Try, 1965, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.19, p.159: A formal double, bright pink with an occasional white mark blending into the pink. Originated in England.

R.W. Jones Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2005, p.8 as 'R.W. Jones, Var', colour photo p.9, Reg. No.2645. A chance seedling that first flowered before 1995. Originated by Charles A. Jones, DeRidder, La, USA. The 11.5 cm diameter semi-double flower is red with white variegation, and has yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.46, colour photo p.C8. Plant is open with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 12 cm x 5 cm.

R.W. Ragland. SCCS., Bulletin, vol.11, No.1, p.8, Nov. 1949. Orthographic variant for **Reg Ragland.**

Rabbi Peiser. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, p.17, Reg. No.2007: Medium, white, formal double, *C.japonica* (**Sadie Mancill** x **Evalina**). Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1982. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 80 petals, sometimes in dahlia form. Plant growth is open and medium with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5 cm.

Racemosa. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.12. No description. Naudin, April, 1850, *Revue Horticole*, p.157: The colour of soft rose, matching **Sacco Nova,** a marvel of imbrication. Originated in Italy.

Rachael. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.11. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:46: Curiously coloured petals, pink with a tracery of carmine red, with white border and central tuft of white. Orthographic error: 'Rachel'.

Rachael (Davies). (*C.japonica),* Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1943, invalidly as 'Rachael': Pink, medium large, formal double. Originated in New Zealand by Victor Davies. Synonym: 'Rachel'.

Rachel Stanley. *(C.japonica),* SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.96: Dark pink to red with a white stripe in the centre of the petals; medium sized formal double with a star shape. Average,

dense, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by E. Atkins, Shalimar, Florida.

Rachel. Hazlewood Bros Pty Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.13. Synonym for **Rachael (Davies).**

Rachel. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.21. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der cultur von Camellien*, p.52. Orthographic error for **Rachael.**

Rachel Rhuys. *La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, Journal*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch.**

Rachel Ruich. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch.**

Rachel Ruis. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch.**

Rachel Ruisch. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:56. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch.**

Rachel Ruish. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.101, 1847, p.13. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch.**

Rachel Ruiss. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.232, index. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch.**

Rachel Ruvsi. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch**.

Rachel Ruys. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.169. text. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch.**

Rachel Ruysch. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1836, *L'Horticulteur Belge Journal*, vol.3, p.94: Berlèse, 1843, *Monographie,* pl.133, as 'Rachel Ruys'. Leaves 9.5 cm x 6.8 cm, oval-oblong, apex acuminate, reflexed, smooth, dark green; buds large, round with green scales. Flower, over 8 cm across, double, dark red; petals 20-25 in number, well imbricated, large, reflexed, the others upright, spoon shaped forming a cup, deeply notched, purplish. Orthographic errors: 'Rachel Ruich', 'Rachel Ruisch', 'Rachel Ruish', 'Rachel Ruiss', 'Rachel Ruys', 'Rachel Ruysi', 'Rachel Ruvsi', 'Rachel Rhuys', 'Rachel Ruis', 'Rachel Ruysii'. Originated in Belgium by Moens. Note: Rachel Ruysch was a Dutch painter, 1664-1750.

Rachel Ruysi. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch.**

Rachel Ruysii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Orthographic error for **Rachel Ruysch.**

Rachel Tarpy. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.104, Reg. No.1717: Medium to large, white, shaded to blush pink with occasional red lines or dashes; anemone form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated by G.F. Abendroth, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Blooms early to mid-season. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 35-40 petals; petaloids and stamens numerous, yellow anthers, white filaments. Plant growth average with light green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. See colour photo facing p.94, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983 and back cover, ACS., 1986, vol.41, No.3. Sports: **Rachel Tarpy Red, Rachel Tarpy Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Laqieer Tabi', later changed to 'Laqieer'.

Rachel Tarpy Red. (*C.japonica*), ACS, May,1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2044: Large, red, anemone form *C.japonica* mutant of **Rachel Tarpy.** Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by G.F. Abendroth, Shreveport, Louisiana. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.84 with colour photo between p.60-61: The mutant was first observed 1982. Average flower size 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 35-40 petals and numerous stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Hong Laqieer Tabi'.

Rachel Tarpy Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19 as 'Rachel Tarpy Var.': A variegated form of **Rachel Tarpy** - Blush pink with red striping. Originated in USA.

Rachel Wilkes. (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.172, Reg. No.1633: A large size, white, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 14 petals, 11 petaloids and yellow anthers. The bloom has a circle of petaloids around the centre stamens, and then a circle of stamens around this circle of petaloids. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm.

Rachele Odero. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino,* 4:99-102. Description not seen. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Perfect formal double of bright rose. Originated in Italy by Odero, Genoa.

Rachele Rossi. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bulletino,* 4:66-71. Description not seen. Mercatelli Catalogue 1881, p.33: Large flower, regularly imbricated. Petals rosy white, striped and dotted with red. Magnificent variety of outstanding effect. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Radaël. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:30. Orthographic error for **Radaelli.**

Radaëli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:30. Orthographic error for **Radaelli.**

Radaelli. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. No description as 'Radaelli'. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12: Pale vermilion at the edges, much deeper centre with some petals striped white. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1845 as: Medium size, formal double, bright vermilion, some petals lined with white. Orthographic errors: 'Radaël', 'Radaëli'. Originated in Italy by Rovelli. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.13: Very full double, light vermillion at edges, deeper in the centre, often streaked with white. Synonyms: 'Vittorio Radaelli', 'Radaelli Nova'. Orthographic errors: 'Redaellii', 'Redaelli'. Note: Vittorio Radaelli was a patriot of Italian independence.

Radaelli Nova. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Radaelli.**

Radcliffe. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Small red. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Raddiana. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Raddiana Parviflora. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.8. Always variegated. Originated in Bibbiani, Italy.

Raddiata. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25. Orthographic error for 'Radiata'. Synonym for **Radiata Ridolfi.**

Radeschi. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.73. Orthographic error for **Radescky.**

Radescky. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.195: Flower of average size, full, red with orange tints. Exterior petals regularly placed, those of the interior are very small, numerous and in 4 distinct groups. Originated in Italy by Mariani, Milan. Synonym: 'Quadripartita'. Orthographic errors: 'Radeschi', 'Radetzky'.

Radetzky. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Orthographic error for **Radescky.**

Radiana. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Radians.**

Radiance. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Rose-pink. Medium to large semi-double. From an old plant at Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina, USA either as a seedling or a lost label imported plant. Synonym: 'Eureka Red'.

Radians. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25: Vivid red with marbled centre. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Radiana'. (Believed extinct.)

Radiant Beauty. *(C.sasanqua). Sasanqua*, Shanghai Municipal Gardens, p.75 with colour photo; Pink semi-double, raised petals, some white to light pink shading in centre of petals.

Radiant Glow. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Synonym for **Benibotan** as 'Pink Jordan's Pride'.

Radiata. (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: A single red in a rayed shape. Originated in England by R. Sloane. Synonyms: 'R. Sloane', 'Radiata Simplex'. (Believed extinct.)

Radiata. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.85, 230: Leaves of a medium size, ovate-lanceolate, of a faded green, nearly nerveless; bud rounded, depressed, scales blackish at the base, whitish at the summit: flower 7 cm across, full, regular, of a delicate cherry-red; petals handsomely imbricated, forming a cup as in **Florida.** Originated in Germany. Not related to the Sweet or Ridolfi 'Radiata'.

Radiata. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.8. Renamed **Radiata Ridolfi** due to previous use of the name.

Radiata Flore Quadruplo. (*C.japonica*), Giardino Inglese Caserta Catalogue, 1856 as 'Radiata fl. Quadruplo'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Radiata Ridolfi. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:30: invalidly as 'Radiata': From Marquese Ridolfi. Light pink. Very regularly imbricated. Berlèse, 1849, Annales de la Societe Central d'Horticulture de France, p.132, says that the Ridolfi plant has light pink, bright pink and carmine flowers on the same plant. Verscheffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.III invalidly as 'Radiata' and in index as 'Radiata Vera': The flower, 10-11 cm across, is imbricated with wide, round petals, slightly emarginate, rose coloured, veined deeper and intersected by a white central stripe. Ridolfi Catalogue, 1848, p.8, invalidly as 'Radiata': Perfectly imbricated double flower, outer petals dark red, paler centre, often with blush coloured segments. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare* as **Radiata Ridolfi:** Regularly imbricated, beautiful clear rose. First order. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence. Synonyms: 'Radiata Vera'and invalidly 'Radiata'.

Radiata Rosea Quadrupla. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated in Bibbiani, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Radiata Simplex. Giardino Inglese Caserta Catalogue, 1856. Synonym for 'Ridolphi's Radiata' (**Radiata Ridolfi**).

Radiata Striata. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Radiata Vera. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II index. Synonym for **Radiata Ridolfi.**

Radiating Fragrance. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.12, Reg. No.439. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Fragrant One** and *C.japonica* **Scentasia,** which first flowered in 1997. The flower is a rose form double, variegated, very light pink (RHS.CC.49D) with very dark pink sectors (RHS.CC.52C). Flower is 10.5 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep, with 35-45 petals, about 5 of them approaching petaloids in size. There is a loose but well-defined mass

of stamens with ivory coloured filaments. Flower has a medium-strong fruity scent. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late.

Radiation. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.27: Red shading lighter towards the centre. Medium, semi-double. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Radicans. (*C.japonica*), August van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Radpont. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rafais. Shepherd & Co Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Orthographic error for **Rafia.**

Raffaello d'Urbino. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Formal double, flesh coloured white with stripes and dots of rose and carmine. Orthographic error: 'Raffaelto d'Urbano'. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Raffaello Scarlatti. (*C.japonica*), Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Large, well formed formal double, of vivid red. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti.

Raffaelto d'Urbano. E.G. Henderson & Son, 1870, Spring Catalogue, p.18. Orthographic error for **Raffaello d'Urbino.**

Raffia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:72. Orthographic error for **Rafia.**

Raffle Princess. (*C.japonica*), Feray's Fine Flowers, 1960. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Rafia.(*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.IV: Its blossoms, larger than average, are an unblemished cherry-red. The imbricated petals are large, rounded, faintly lobulate, convex, almost of equal size. Received from C. Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Said to be sport of **Princesse Baciocchi.** Synonyms: 'Luigi Avogadro', 'Luizi Avogadro'. Orthographic errors: 'Rafias', 'Rafais', 'Raffia', 'Rafra', 'Raphia'.

Rafias. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Rafia.**

Rafra. Tregrehan Camellia Catalogue, 1963. Orthographic error for **Rafia.**

Rag Doll. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.390. Registered by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of *C.japonica* **Bokuhan** ('Tinsie') x *C.lutchuensis* hybrid **Scentuous** which first flowered in 1993. A small peony form with about 15 petals and 50 petaloids. Flowers are a very deep pink with paler petaloids (RHS.CC. 52A for the petal backs; main colour appearance 52B). Plant is upright in habit and average in growth rate and density, with light green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season. Colour photo, ACRS *Camellia News* 1997, Issue No.143, p.23.

Ragged Dragon. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature* p.141: Orange red; large semi-double. Average dense growth. Seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Coral Delight** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Royalty**. Originated by T.Croson, Powers, Oregon, USA.

Ragged Robin. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, with colour plate: Large, dark lavender pink, semi-double, 10-11 cm across with large flaring petals. Semi-erect petals and erect petaloids stand amongst the central stamens. Foliage medium green, large, elliptic, 8-10 cm long, apices acute, serrations coarse. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA as a chance seedling. Registration No.175, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954. Sport: **Ragged Robin Variegated.**

Ragged Robin Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9 as 'Ragged Robin Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ragged Robin** - Dark lavender pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Raggedy Ann. (*C.japonica*), Pyron, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.91: A 13-17 cm across dark red, irregular, full peony type with folded, twisted and notched petals intermingled with numerous, wavy petals. Leaves also deeply serrate. Vigorous, upright plant. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Braewood Nursery.

Ragland Supreme. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.169, Reg. No.1072: A 4 year old chance seedling of 'Gigantea Alba' (**General Washington**) that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Reg Ragland, Pauma Valley, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm. x 5 cm. The formal double flower is 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 32 petals. Its colour is milk white with no anthers. Mid-season blooming. Chinese synonym: 'Chaoji Ligelan'.

Ragtime. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1989, vol XVI, No.1, p.26, Reg. No.258: Originated by W.L. Ragg, Christchurch, New Zealand, this 8 year old seedling first flowered 1984. The plant has an upright, dense habit with quick growth. The leaves are light green, 8 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double flowers appear mid-season to late, averaging 10 cm across x 3 cm deep with 18 petals, 4-6 petaloids, cream filaments and gold anthers. The flowers are pink (RHS.CC.54C) with a red stripe.

Raiden. (Thunderbolt), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.14: Pink. Large, semi-double with rounded petals. Originated in Japan.

Raigin. Tanaka et al., 1989, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9. Different reading for **Raijin.**

Raijin. (God of Thunder), (*C.x vernalis)*, Tanaka et al., Sept. 1986, 'Cytological Studies of the origin of *C.vernalis'; Journal of the Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, pp.208-210: A triploid cultivar of the *C.vernalis* group. A triploid cultivar from Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51: Deep red, single, medium size. Different reading: 'Raigin'.

Rainbow. *(C.sasanqua)*, Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27: One received as 'J#8'is a variety that is white, edged rose. A strong, open grower, effective for espalier and sun tolerant. It has been given the name **Rainbow** because of its shading. Selected by Nuccio's Nurseries from a group of *C.sasanqua* which originally came from Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Hong'.

Rainbow. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.108. Invalid synonym for **Ô-niji.**

Rainbow Variegated. *(C.sasanqua). Kamelien*, Peter Fischer catalogue, 2008, p.25 as 'Rainbow Variegata'; A variegated leaf sport of **Rainbow.** Dark green leaves with a silver-grey border. Stable variegation over 15 years. Flower details as for **Rainbow.** Originated by P.Fischer, Wingst, Germany.

Rainerrose. (*C.japonica*), Ferrari Catalogue, 1966: Dark red, formal double, medium size. Originated in Italy.

Rainford Cantelou. Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12. Orthographic error for 'Rainsford Cantelou', synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Rainha d'Amelia. Haskin's Nursery Catalogue, 1964. Orthographic error for 'Rainha D. Amelia', abbreviation for **Rainha Dona Amelia.**

Rainha das Flores. Campos Porto, 1891, Jornal Horticolo Pratica, 22:210. Orthographic variant for 'Reine des Fleurs', synonym for **Commensa.**

Rainha Dona Amelia. (*C.japonica*), Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.67, & No.29, 1895-1896, p.54: Formal double, delicate pink streaked with pinkish white. Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.99, 1964-1965 as 'Rainha D. Amélia';

Carmine pink with white spots. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.105 with colour photo, incorrectly as 'Rainha Dona Amêlia'; Carmine pink with white spots, rose form, medium size, blooms mid-season. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Rainha D. Amelia'. Orthographic errors: 'Rainha d'Amelia', Rainha Dona Amêlia'..

Rainha Dona Mafalda. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Formal double. Light red becoming paler towards the centre. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.105 with colour photo; Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Rainha D. Mafalda'.

Rainha dos Gigantes. Campos Porto, 1891, *Jornal Horticolo Pratica*, 22:210. Orthographic variant for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Rainha dos Portugueses. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31; Formal double. Pale pink. Originated in Portugal.

Rainha Santa Isabel. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Pure white, formal double. Medium size. Blooms mid-season. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.105 with colour photo. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant: 'Rainha Santa Izabel'.

Rainha Santa Izabel. Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1955, p.78. Orthographic variant for **Rainha Santa Isabel.**

Rainha Zinga. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33 & No.9, 1872-1873, pp.46-47: Regular rose form, dark crimson with bluish veining. Originated in Portugal.

Rainsbow End. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.79: Pink. Large, semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Pat Poyner, Dothan, Alabama, USA.

Rainsford Cantelou. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.** Abbreviations: 'Cantelou', 'J.R. Cantelou'. Orthographic error: 'Rainford Cantelou'.

Rainsford Cantelou (Dodd). (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.172, Reg. No.1622 invalidly as 'Rainsford Cantelou': A very large, red variegated with white, loose peony form to anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling of 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**), mid-season flowering. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. Average flower size, 15cm across x 6 cm deep with 15-20 petals, 15-30 petaloids and yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm.

Rainy Sun. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Semi-double. Deep rose red. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* description and illustration: Medium sized, red, semi-double, about 8 cm across. The colour is Solferino Purple, RHS.CC.26/3. The flower opens with the petal margins incurved but it usually flattens out after several days. Stamen cluster is sparse and twisted. Filaments are blush, shading to petal colour at base. Leaves glossy, mid-green, lanceolate to elliptic, 10 cm x 4 cm. Long prominent apex, tapered base, veins sunken, serrations medium-fine and sharp. Plant habit, hardy, upright and informal. McIlhenny procured this cultivar from Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California and is thought to have come from Japan to Coolidge Gardens. It is the solid colour form of the Japanese **Saifu** listed by Chûgai in 1934.

Rainy Sun Variegated. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature as* 'Rainy Sun Var'. Synonym for **Saifu.**

Rai-un. (Thunder Cloud), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Four row double, large size. Red variegated white. Itô, Jukyû, 1789, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Light red, double with 3 rows of petals, with small and large

spots or traversed white waves. Stamens like a bamboo whisk, Large size. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.133 & ibid, 1969, No.7, p.27. Believed extinct.)

Rajada Fina. Loureiro, 1882, *Jornal Horticolo Pratica,* 13:107. Synonym for **Smithii.**

Rajada. Loureiro, 1882, *Jornal Horticolo Pratica,* 13:107. Synonym for 'Almiscarada', itself a synonym for **Variegata.**

Rajah's Ruby. *(C.reticulata).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8, Regn No.612; A chance *C.reticulata* seedling with deep crimson, semi-double flowers with some rabbit ears, 15 cm diamater. Slow open growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia.

Rakan-tsubaki. (See below), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in* Colour, vol.I, 1972, p.376 & ibid, vol.II, 1978, pl.384, p.157: Medium sized, soft, pale pink, open incomplete double. Oval, thick, shining leaves. Originated in Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan with a private family. See colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.161, description, p.256. 'Rakan' is the highest rank of Buddhist priest.

Rakkī. (Lucky) (*C.hybrid*) From Ehime Pref. *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society, 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* 'Fuji', pollen parent *C.nitidissima*. Pink shading to pale yellow at the centre, single, flat, medium size, filaments vivid yellow with spathulate anthers without pollen, blooming in mid-season. Leaves medium, glossy., overall appearance intermediate between those of parents. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1998.

Rakuchû-rakugai. (Inside and Outside Kyôto), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red. Medium sized, double with 9 tiers, pale red with lighter coloured centre petals and white mottled petaloids. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.104. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Rakujitsu. (Setting Sun), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.59, illustration (G): Rose-pink, formal double, 11 cm across. Leaves wide-oval, 6-7 cm long. Flowers heavily. Collected in Naka-kubiki, Niigata. Prefecture, Japan, 1960.

Rakurô (See Note), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.250: Small semi-double, pale pink with colour deepening to petal base and white edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: 'Rakuro' is a place name in ancient China.

Rakuyô (Eastern part of Kyôto), (*C.rusticana*), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue. No description. Originated in Japan.

Ralemona. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.139. Abbreviation for **Ralemona d'Italie.**

Ralemona d'Italia. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.120. Orthographic variant for **Ralemona d'Italie.**

Ralemona d'Italia Vera. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.33. Synonym for **Ralemona d'Italie.**

Ralemona d'Italie. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ccc: Perfect as 'Fordii'. Petals veined and transparent; dark pink at the circumference, very light pink for the rest of the flower. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Ralemona d'Italia'. Synonym: 'Ralemona d'Italia Vera'. Abbreviation: 'Ralemona'. Orthographic errors: 'Ralemone', 'Rolemone', 'Rallemona', 'Ralemonii'.

Ralemona Philadelphica Nova. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 34(197):205. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ralemone. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Ralemona', abbreviation for **Ralemona d'Italie.**

Ralemonii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Orthographic error for **Ralemona d'Italie.**

Rallemona. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25. Orthographic error for 'Ralemona', synonym for **Ralemona d'Italie.**

Ralph Gladden. SCCS., 1964. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Abbreviation and orthographic error for **Dr Ralph Gladen.**

Ralph Peer II. (*C.sasanqua*), Ben Rayner, 1973, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.50, p.2. No description. No valid listing located.

Ralph Snyder. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.169, Reg. No.1115: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by Mrs Ralph Snyder, Orlando, Florida. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves of medium size. The rose form double flower is rose-pink with yellow anthers and pink filaments. It measures 10 cm. across x 5 cm deep with 12 rows of petals and 2-3 petaloids. Each petals is waved. Blooms early to mid-season.

Rambaldo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846. Abbreviation for **Contessa Rambaldo.**

Rambling Rose. Jim Rolfe, 1992, *Gardening with Camellias,* p.67. Colour photo. Illegal variant for **Rambling Rosie.**

Rambling Rosie. (*C.hybrid*). Jim Rolfe, 1992, *Gardening with Camellias,* p.67 with colour plate, as 'Rambling Rose', which is illegal; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* July 1993, Issue No.115, vol.XVIII, No.2, p.48, colour plate p.46: A seedling of **Dream Baby** x 'Rosetta' (**Rosabelle** x *C.rosiflora*). Long weeping branches with small, informal soft pink flowers. Originated by John Lesnie, Manukau City, New Zealand.

Rambu. SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.161. Different reading for **Ranbu.**

Rambuohshi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Ranbyôshi.**

Rambyohshi. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.212. Different reading for **Ranbyôshi.**

Rambyôshi. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.268. Different reading for **Ranbyôshi.**

Ramman. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.179, p.212. Different reading for **Ranman.**

Ramona. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1979-1980: Light pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA.

Rampey E. Thomas. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2490. A white, semi-double chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by Luther W. Baxter, Seneca, S. C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 28 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with 17 heavy textured petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average and upright with medium green leaves 10.8 cm long x 6.3 cm wide. Buds and leaves are cold hardy. A seed pod was set at -5° F.

Ram's Choice. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.37, colour plate between pp.40-41, Reg. No.2245: A large size, pink, rose form double to formal double, *C.japonica* **Tiffany** x Seedling No.716. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 3 cm deep. with 60+ petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and average in rate with light green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Ranbeni. Different reading for **Rankô.**

Ranbu. (Boisterous Dance), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.18: Large, red, peony to anemone form, 8-9 cm across, with a double row of 15 large, waved and emarginate outer petals and a small centre of small, erect, folded petals, mixed with petaloids and stamens. Leaves long-ovate, 8-9 cm long, tapering acuminate, sharply serrate. Different reading: 'Rambu'. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.161. Originated with a private family in Kita-kanbara District, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1966.

Ranbyôshi. (Wild Rhythm), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1696, *Kandan Chikinshô*, #16; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hamamaki'e:* Large, semi-double to rose form double, red with white spots. Shirai Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô.* Red with 4 tiers of petal, small and large white spots. Stamens like a bamboo whisk. Also listed by Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû* and Minagawa, 1933. *Chinkashû.* See following colour illustrations & descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.154; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.299, p.151. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, pl.270, p.124 & p.331. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.161 & p.256. Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.326: Leaves elliptic to narrowly obovate-elliptic, long acuminate, coarsely serrate. Flowers double, rosy (Rhodonite Red 122/1), petals overlapping, with irregularly wavy, inner petals and deformed staminal tube and varying shade of white blotching. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. The present **Ranbyôshi** is believed to be identical to **Ômidare**. Different readings: 'Rambyôshi', 'Rambyohshi', 'Midarebyôshi'. Corruption of the name: 'Rambuohshi'. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.120; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.27; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79.

Rancho. Different reading for **Ran-i.**

Ranchûba-tsubaki. (Lionhead Goldfish Leaves Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Tomino, Kôji, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1968, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.35: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.246: Sport of **Benihitoe-kingyo-tsubaki.** Flower red, single. Small leaves are produced from the main leaves. Synonym: 'Bonten-tsubaki'. Synonyms: 'Ranchû-kingyô-tsubaki', 'Bonten', 'Bontenjiro', 'Bontenba-tsubaki'..

Ranchû-kingyô-tsubaki. (Lion Head Goldfish Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.52, 57, black & white photo: Most of the leaves usually of the typical 'fishtail' form, but a small percentage of them are of an oblong disc shape and the end of the central leaf midrib extends beyond the main leaf with a goldfish tail like a tassel. There are both red and white single flower forms. Originated in Japan. 'Ranchû-kingyo' in Japan is a small round goldfish with large protruberances on its head. Synonym for **Ranchûba-tsubaki.**

Randell Corbett. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.135, Reg. No.967: A 6 year old chance sasanqua seedling of Rosea that first bloomed 1963. Originated by R.O. Corbett, Cairo, Georgia, USA. Plant growth habit is average with dark green leaves. The semi-double to rose form flower is 11 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 11 petals. White with pink edges. Stamens yellow. Blooms very early.

Rando. (Disordered Degree), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Randolph Maphis. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar.2008, p.C11 with colour photo, Regn No.2712; A chance seedling that first flowered in 1998. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta Ga., USA. The 17 cm diameter x 11.5 cm deep, red with white frosting, semidouble to peony flower has raised and curled petals. Golden anthers and red filaments. Flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.125 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 12 cm x 7 cm.

Rangerette. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1961, p.229, Reg. No.589: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm; dark green, many variegated. The peony form flowers, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm. deep, are soft rose-pink, mottled and moired white, with yellow stamens, more than 20 petals, 6-7 petaloids intermingled with stamens. Blooms mid-season. The SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* lists this cultivar as a synonym for **Liberty Variegated** which is a virus variegated form of **Liberty,** originated by G.G. Gerbing in 1958.

Rangiku. (Orchid Chrysanthemum), (*C.granthamiana* Hyb.), JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia,* No.30, p.4, colour photo: Seedling of **Kikuzuki** x *C.granthamiana.* Medium size, semi-double of 8-9 petals, crinkled, emarginate, irregular, opening cup-shape, colour pale pink deepening to petal edge. Size 11 cm across. Centre a cluster of short, golden stamens. Plant shape is compact. Originated in Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Rangiura. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2007, No.156, p.88, Reg. No.477. Registered by A. & R. Hannam, Waikanae, New Zealand. A chance seedling that first flowered 1999. Plant is of average growth rate, structure and size. Dark green leaves are 8.5 cm x 4.25 cm. The dark pink (RHS.CC. 52B) flower is 9 cm wide by 3.5 cm deep, single, with 8 near-circular, lightly waved petals that lie out flat. The cream coloured stamens form a compact ring about 2cm high in the centre. Flowers mid-season.

Rangitira. (*C.saluenensis x C.reticulata*), Doak, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.93. A seedling raised by Les Jury, New Zealand from the cross *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes.** No description. No valid listing located.

Rangyoku. (Disordered Music), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* True vermilion red with pure white spots. Double with 6 tiers of petals. Cylindrical stamens. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Midaregyoku'. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.34.

Ran-i. (Fierce Wild Boar), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* #109; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô. 1859, *Tsubaki lrohanayose Irotsuki:* Rose form double, medium sized red with some variegation. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.34. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Midare-i', 'Rancho'.

Ranieri. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Orthographic error for **Raniesii.**

Raniesii. (*C.japonica*), Loudon 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine,* vol.16, as 'Raniesi' as a seedling of Dr. Sacco, Milan, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Ranieri'. (Believed extinct.)

Ranjishi. (Disordered Lion), (*C.japonica*), Okumura [ca.1810], *Chinka Hin'i:* Deep red, large sized single with anemone centre. Different reading: 'Midarejishi'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ranjô. (Piece of Gagaku Music), (*C.amplexicaulis* hybrid), *Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.5 with colour photo, JCR Regn No.2014-6 (Ser. No.19). A selected seedling of *C.amplexicaulis,* pollen parent unknown. Flower and plant similar characteristics to seed parent, but with extra petals. Stamens dispersed among the inner rows of petals, a form known as 'Lion-formed' (rose form) Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Kimihide Hashimura.

Ranju. (Disordered Tree), Late 19th Century, *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Nayose Hanagatatsuki Meisai:* Crimson, with a few spots, rose form double. Medium size. Originated in Japan. Different reading for **Midare-gi.** See: JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki,* No.21, p. 108. (Believed extinct.)

Rankan. (Blue Gateway), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.14: Shiny white. Medium semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Rankei. (Orchid Valley), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, p13; Hirayama, Tokuo, (Late 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2. p.48. Red, large size, anemone form with compact petaloid centre around a group of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Rankei. (Orchid Valley), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.713: Large, dark red, Medium to large size, open peony form with irregular petals and fascicles of stamens intermixed in the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Rankei-tsubaki. (Indigo Blue Valley Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden. 1630. *Hyakuchinshû:* Large, red, double, stamens irregular. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) The original tree was said to be in the precincts of the Daitoku Temple, Kyôto. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.103.

Rankô. (Confused Red). *(C.sasanqua).* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô:* Large single flower, white with red speckles. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Midarebeni', 'Ranbeni'. (Believed extinct).

Ranman. (Glorious), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, *Garden Life*, No.17, 1966, p.38 and back cover colour photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.175, description, pp.316, 317: Medium sized, deep red, informal double with an outer row of oblong, slightly cupped petals and a centre of small, ragged, erect petals mixed with petaloids and stamens. Leaves midgreen, elliptic, long acuminate, finely serrate. Petioles hirsute. Flowers mid-season. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.161 & p.256. Different reading: 'Ramman'.Originated with a private family in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Ranny. (*C.sasanqua*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.32: White edged pink. Large, single. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta Georgia.

Ranshakushi. (Disordered Ladle), (*C.japonica*), Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957, Large, peony form red with white spots. Originated in Japan. There is a possibility that this is an orthographic error for **Ranbyôshi.**

Ranunculata Coccinea. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.54 as 'Ranunculata Loccinea': Large, imbricated, brilliant red flower. Originated in Italy.

Ranunculata Loccinea. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie, p.*54. Orthographic error for **Ranunculata Coccinea.**

Ranunculata Sanguinea. (*C.japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.... No* description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ranunculiflora. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.17. No description. Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Originated in England. Trillon 1845, Catalogue as 'Ranunuliflora Vera': Formal double, violet carmine; magnificent. Synonym: 'Ranunculiflora Vera'.

Ranunculiflora Alba. (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.31: Large, white, early blooming. Originated in Italy.

Ranunculiflora Striata. (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1836, *Floricultural* Cabinet, vol.4, p.155, under British and Continental varieties; variegated; 1838, vol.6, p.28: Double, red with white stripes. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Renunculiflora Striata'.

Ranunculiflora Vera. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7, as 'Ranonculiform Vera'. Synonym for **Ranunculiflora.**

Ranzan. Different reading for **Arashiyama.**

Rapalino. Auguste van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.36, p.43. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.57. Orthographic error for **Rapallino.**

Rapallini. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.21. Orthographic error for **Rapallino.**

Rapallino. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:59: Imbricated, very full, dark carmine red spotted with white. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.I: Several years ago this variety was introduced from Italy. Its rather large blossoms, of flawless shape, have the merit of being invariable ... The petals are rounded, faintly emarginate at the summit, and irnbricated with perfect regularity. Those of the first row are inverted and complex; the following ones are curled up in the form of a shell; and at the centre are compact and form a heart. The bright carmine colouring of the petals is crossed by a broad, longitudinal white streak. Orthographic errors: 'Rapalino', 'Rapolini, 'Rappalino', 'Raphallino', 'Rappallini', 'Raphallinae'.

Raphallinae. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for **Rapallino.**

Raphallino. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Orthographic error for **Rapallino.**

Raphia. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, (before 1935). Orthographic error for **Rafia.**

Rapiglosii. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Rapita. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:72. Abbreviation for **La Rapita.**

Rapita (La). van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:23. Orthographic variant for **La Rapita.**

Rapolini. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.120. Orthographic error for **Rapallino.**

Rappalini. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Rapallino.**

Rappalino. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.46. Orthographic error for **Rapallino.**

Rare Encounter. (*C.japonica*), Honor Table, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4: A peony form sport of **Guilio Nuccio.** Originated in USA.

Raseb-zome. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27. Orthographic error for **Rasenzome.**

Rasenjome. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Rasenzome.**

Rasenzome. (Selected Dyed Silk), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Section on double form. See; JCS., 1969. *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Double. Cardinal red mottled white, large. See colour illustrations and descriptions in the following: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.110; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Arctistic...*, p.90; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.144; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.258; description, p.328; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.161, description, p.256: Large, variable semi-double to irregular double, 11 cm, across. Flowers from white with light pink blotches and streaks, pink with white blotched to red with white blotches. There are two rows of 12-13 long, outer petals and an upright centre of small petals and petaloids, intermixed with stamens, to a centre of stamens only. Leaves dark green, thin, elliptic, 7.5 cm. long x 3.8 wide, serrate, apices acuminate, recurved. Orthographic errors: 'Raseb-zome', 'Rasenjome'. Different reading: 'Rasen-zome'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Razen-Zone', 'Razen-Zome'. Resembles: **Suzuka-no-seki, Monjusu.** Originated in the Kantô area, Japan.

Rashômon. (Ancient Gate of Hei'ankyô Palace, Kyôto), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu.* vol.I. Medium sized, red, semi-double with central column of yellow anthered stamens. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.22. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Raspberry Delight. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.178: Raspberry-rose, Large, semi-double with large, fluted petals. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. A cross of **William's Lavender** x *C.japonica.* Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Raspberry Flambé. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2006, p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2689. A chance, non-reticulata hybrid, first flowered 1988. Originated by Kramers Bros Nursery, Calif., and propagated by Roscoe Dean Nursery, Lucedale, Miss., USA. The 9.5 cm diameter, formal double flower is deep rose-coloured. The plant is upright with average growth rate and flowers mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Limei'.

Raspberry Glow. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1990, vol.XVI, No.5, p.42, Reg. No.273: Originated by H.B. Cave, Wanganui, New Zealand as 2nd generation chance seedling from *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), it first bloomed in 1983. It is of open, upright growth with a medium growth rate and dark green leaves, 11 cm. long x 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is about 17 cm across x 9 cm. deep with 16 petals. The colour is crimson red (RHS,CC.53C to 58D), with an unusual lightness at the base of the petals. Anthers are yellow, filaments cream. Chinese synonym 'Shanmei Zhi Guang'.

Raspberry Ice. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.4, No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.84, Reg. No.2050 with colour photo between pp.60-61: A sport of **Cinderella,** originated by Len Freeman, Bakersfield, California, USA and Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California: Large, semi-double; pink fading to white background with red streaks and flecks. Petals large, emarginated and crêped. First observed and propagated in 1960. Plant growth is upright, average, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5cm. See colour photo: 1978, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.2, p.18. Chinese synonym: 'Bingshanmei'.

Raspberry Parfait. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.174, Reg. No.1288: A 10 year old *C.japonica* chance seedling that first flowered 1970. Originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 1.3 cm. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is raspberry red with touches of creamy white, with 56 petals. It has small, round petals in 16 very tight rows, 6 cm. across, petals incurved. Blooms late.

Raspberry Ripple. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1990, vol.XVI, No.5, p.42, Reg. No.272: Originated by R.J. Macdonald, Waiuku, NZ, as a chance seedling of **Tiffany;** white with pink stripes. The flower is semi-double, 14 cm across x 8 cm deep with 30 petals and about 10 petaloids. The anthers are yellow, filaments cream and it blooms from early to late. The plant is of an average growth habit and rate and the leaves are 10 cm long x 4.5 cm. wide and dark green. Stripes are pink RHS.CC.52B.

Raspberry Sherbert. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No. 2733; An 11.5 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, semi-double with separated layers of petals. Light fuschia, with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. A chance seedling, first flowered in 2003, originated by Gordon E. Eade, Pensacola, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2008, p.125 with colour photo; Spreading growth, average rate. Dark green leaves are 9-10 cm x 3.8 cm.

Rast's Conglomerate. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Clasification Report*, 1943, p.13. Synonym for **Harlequin.**

Rathcooney. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, *1968, Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.15, colour photo: Medium large, white, semi-double; outer rows of petals notched and folded back, one or two small petals in the centre. A seedling of **Ville de Nantes,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Rathmoreana. (*C.japonica*), Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838 as 'Rathmoriana'. Description not seen. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.246 as 'Dahleni' or 'Rathmoreana'. Flower about 10cm across, double of a scarlet crimson of a brilliance difficult to describe. The petals of the circumference, disposed in many rows, are full, cup-shaped, with touches of soft rose; those at the centre are erect, a little crêped, numerous and grouped in fascicles. The corolla is rounded, broad, sometimes flat and almost regular. Synonyms: 'Dahlenii', 'Daelenii', 'Dalleni'. Orthographic error: 'Rathmoriana'.

Rathmoriana. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Rathmoreana.**

Rausiana. Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino…,* p.9. Orthographic error for **Rawesiana.**

Ravesiana. Marchese Priero, 1832, *Catalogo Piante Giardino...*, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Rawesiana.**

Ravvesiana. Giardino Inglese Caserta, 1856. Orthographic variant for **Rawesiana.**

Raweesii Speciosa. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.58. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rawesii Speciosa. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. Orthographic error for **Rawesiana.**

Rawe's Plena. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.10. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rawe's Showy. Loudon, 1840, *Encyclopedia of Plants.* Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rawe's Striped Waratah. Booth 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:519-562. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rawe's Variegated. P., 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening*, 3:153. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rawe's Variegated Waratah. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellia…,* pl.32. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rawesiana. (*C.japonica*), Saml. Curtis, 1820, Monograph on the Genus Camellia, p.2 as 'Semidouble Waratah'. Introduced by Captain Rawes for Mr Palmer in 1816. Loudon, 1826, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol. 1, p.341 as 'Rawsiana': A blossom of a new camellia named 'Rawsiana' recently imported from China by T.C. Palmer. It is a deep crimson red colour, double, with tufted petals in the centre. (As the camellia was named after the Captain Rawes who brought it from China the correct orthography is **Rawesiana**.) A full description was given under the synonym 'Speciosa' by Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations & Descriptions of Camellias,…*pl.32 - Flowers of a deeper red than 'Waratah' (**Anemoniflora**), usually 10 cm. across. Outer petals 2.5-3.6 cm in breadth, slightly cordate, generally rounded, a little recurved and faintly veined, 10-12 placed in 2 rows irregularly, with a few unequal white blotches. Above these is a set of small, incurved petals like **Anemoniflora,** which rise upright and increase in size to the centre. A third set of 8-10 petals, concave and erect, overtops the last and surrounds another set of incurved petals and has the appearance of one flower growing out of another. Most petals have an little white stripe at the base. Synonyms: 'Rawe's Plena', 'Rawe's Showy', 'Rawe's Variegated', 'Rawe's Variegated Waratah', 'Rawe's Striped Waratah', 'Speciosa', 'Rawesii Vera', 'Parksii Vera', 'Roseana', 'Rozeana', 'Roseanum', 'Rawesiana Vera', 'Roscii', 'Rossii', 'Ross's', 'Ghiersdaelli', 'Palmer Carnation Waratah', 'Giante des Battailles', 'Staminea', 'Ghiersdaelle', 'Staminea Plena', 'Park's Vera', 'Staminea Flore Plena', 'Greyii Nova', 'Large China', 'Chinese striped Waratah', 'Rawesii', 'Reevesi Major', 'Waratah de la Chine', 'Variegata Chinensis', Waratah Speciosa', 'Raweesii Speciosa', 'Futting' (now 'Foding' = Buddha's crown) is the old Chinese name for this cultivar. Orthographic errors: 'Rawsiana', 'Rausiana', 'Rawesii', 'Roweriana', 'Raweriana', 'Ravvesiana', 'Ravesiana', 'Reawesi', 'Rawsi'.

Rawesiana Vera. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:417. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rawesii. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.316. Orthographic error for **Rawesiana.**

Rawesii Vera. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rawsi. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Rawesiana.**

Rawsiana. Loudon, 1826, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.1, p.341. Orthographic error for **Rawesiana.**

Ray Bailey. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.194, Reg No.1232: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by Robert V. Burgess, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The peony form, rose-pink flower has 18 large petals and 17 folded petals and 5 groups of yellow stamens. It measures 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Ray Gentry. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* 2004, Dec. 2004, p.24, Reg. No.2631. A very large chance seedling, originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. The red, semi-double to peony form bloom is 16.5 cm across, with heavy petal texture, gold anthers and filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.94, colour photo p.c3. Flower has prominent rabbit ears. Plant is upright and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 12.7 cm long x 9 cm wide.

Ray Lange. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.134, Reg. No.1200: An 11 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green, 10.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The bloom, 13-15 cm across x 5 cm. deep is dark red with 20-40 crinkled petals. The anthers are yellow with 8-10 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.33, No.6, 1972 and front cover, ACS., 1971, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.3. Sport: **Ray Lange Variegated.**

Ray Lange Variegated. (*C.japonica*) Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4, as 'Ray Lange Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ray Lange** - Dark red with white blotches. Originated in USA.

Ray Watson. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, pp.177, 178, Reg. No.1824: a very large, dark red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x 5X = :[(*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W Davis**)] that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seeding first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 15 cm. across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves 12.5 cm. long x 7 cm wide. Sport: **Ray Watson Variegated.**

Ray Watson Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19 as 'Ray Watson Var'. A virus variegated form of **Ray Watson** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Raymond Beales. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.58: The dark pink sport of **Olive Lee.** Medium size. Originated in the USA by Shepp. Sport: **Raymond Beales Variegated.**

Raymond Beales Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9, as 'Raymond Beales Var.': A virus variegated form of **Raymond Beales** - Dark pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Raymond Zagone. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* p.79 as 'Raymond N. Zagone': Blush pink. Small, semi-double, rose form to formal double. Medium

spreading growth. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957, p.302, Reg. No.302: A 5 year old chance seedling originated by Mr. A. Zagone, Jr., Lafayette, Louisiana, USA, that first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is spreading and of medium density, and average in rate of growth. Leaves average 8 cm long x 4 cm wide, and are dark green with recurved, pointed apex. The blush pink flowers are semi-double to incompletely imbricated, varying with the season. Petaloids may or may not be present. There are 25-30 petals and average 7 cm across. Flowers early to late. **Raymond Zagone** is considered the valid name as it was given by the originator in the application for registration.

Raymond N. Zagone. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.79. Orthographic variant for **Raymond Zagone.**

Ray's Best. (*C.japonica*), Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.278. No description. Originated in USA.

Ray's Speckle Betty. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.13. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Razen-Zone. Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.278. A corruption of the Japanese name **Rasenzome.**

Razzle Dazzle. (*C.japonica*), SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93: Red with pink and white stripes. Medium size anemone form. Average, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Piet and Gaeta, California.

Ré. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61; *Nouvelle Iconoraphie*, 1854, Book IX, pl.IV: Received from Mariani, Milan, Italy. The blossoms, of largest size, are bright pink with a few white stripes at the centre and are composed of numerous, rounded petals, regularly imbricated, convex and outspread when fully open; with smaller, compact petals of a deeper shade of pink forming the heart. Originated by Rovelli, Italy. Van Houtte 1857 gives this this as a synonym for **Nassiniana** but this is unlikely as **Ré** and **Nassiniana** are listed as separate varieties in many catalogues of the time including Verschaffelt, 1847-1848 & 1850. Synonym: 'Re d'Italie', 'Re Umberto'.

Re d'Italie. Alex Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.49. Synonym for **Ré.**

Re Umberto. August van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.89, 1884-1885, p.19. Synonym for **Ré.**

Reabena Helms. Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9. Orthographic error for **Reubena Helms.**

Reawesi. Baumann Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Rawesiana.**

Real McCoy. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated by Hillcrest Nursery, USA.

Reawesi. Baumann Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Rawesiana.**

Reba Ellis. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31: Frosted white. Large semi-double with notched petal edges. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Huested. Orthographic error: 'Rebra Ellis'.

Rebecca. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:23: Very large imbricated double, vivid pink streaked with white. Originated in Belgium.

Rebecca Jones. Pyron, 1959, *American Camellia Yearboook*, p.92. Synonym for **Ethel Davis Variegated.**

Rebecca Jones Variegated. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1 as 'Rebecca Jones Var.' . Synonym for **Ethel Davis Variegated.**

Rebecca Margaret. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2783; Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.116 with colour photo; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Annabelle Fetterman,** first flowered in 1998. Medium size flower is 9 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, dark pink, and semi-double to loose peony form with many petals folded. Golden anthers and yellow filaments. Spreading, dense, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 10 cm x5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Rebecca Renee. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Aug. 1987, *The Camellia Yearbook*, vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2053: Medium size, vibrant chinese red, semi-double, *C.japonica* seedling. Blooms mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.84 with colour photo between pp.60-61: Originated by Walter L. Smith, Tylertown, Mississippi, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 29 petals and striped, white petaloids. Plant growth is upright, average and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Very cold hardy.

Rebecca Richardson. (*C.*x *williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.134, Reg. No.1500: A medium sized, medium pink, semi-double, hybrid chance seedling *(C.japonica x C.x williamsii* **Donation**). Blooms mid-season. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. The flower has 36 petals, bright yellow anthers. Average size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium. Leaves 7-7.5 cm long x 3.2-3.4 cm wide.For colour photo see front cover, ACS., 1978, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.3.

Rebecca Wilson. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News*, No.103, p.22, Reg. No.349: Originated by E. Wilson, Heidelberg Heights, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of **Fiona Capp** that first flowered 1985. The pale pink, RHS.CC.56D, single to semi-double flower of 9-12 petals, 10.5cm across x 4.5 cm deep, opens mid-season to late on a slow, spreading plant. Leaves long, glossy green, elliptic, serrate, apex acuminate, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers fall complete.

Rebel Lady. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACS., 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.172, Reg. No.1669: A very large size, deep red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (**Arch of Triumph** x [‘Cornelian’ x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]) that blooms early to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old hybrid first flowered 1975. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 6-8 cm deep with high centre petals and bright yellow stamens. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 12.5 cm x 8 cm.

Rebel Viney. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Brilliant red. Large, semi-double. Loose, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Mrs W Viney, Covina, California, USA.

Rebel Yell. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, pp.229, 230, Reg. No.534: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1953, originated by Wheeler’s Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves 10 cm x 5cm. The white, semi-double flowers have a large number of red specks and stripes, giving a moired effect. Petals and petaloids are crepey, twisted and curled. Flowers are 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals and 5 petaloids. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1961, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.16. No.1. Sports: **Rebel Yell Blush, Rebel Yell Blush Variegated, Rebel Yell Pink. Rebel Yell Pink Variegated, Rebel Yell Red. Rebel Yell Red Variegated, Rebel Yell White.** Orthographic error: ‘Rubel Yell’. Chinese synonym ‘Libei Mudan’.

Rebel Yell Blush. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.116: A blush pink mutation of **Rebel Yell**. Originated by Wheeler’s Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA.

Rebel Yell Blush Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.116, as 'Rebel Yell Blush Var.': a virus variegated form of **Rebel Yell Blush** - Blush pink and white. Originated in USA by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia.

Rebel Yell Pink. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.3. No description. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.116: A pink mutation of **Rebel Yell.** Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Rubel Yell Pink'. Sport: **Rebel Yell Pink Variegated.**

Rebel Yell Pink Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.3. No description. Tammia, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, inside rear cover. No description. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.116 as 'Rebel Yell Pink Var.': A virus variegated form of **Rebel Yell Pink** - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Rubel Yell Pink Variegated'.

Rebel Yell Red. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.111: Solid red mutation of **Rebel Yell.** Originated in USA. Sport: **Rebel Yell Red Variegated.**

Rebel Yell Red Variegated. (*C.japonica*), *SCC*S., 1966, *Camellia Nomeclature*, p.111 as 'Rebel Yell Red Var.': A virus variegated form of **Rebel Yell Red** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Rebel Yell White. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.116: A white mutation of **Rebel Yell.** Originated in USA.

Reboreda. *(C.japonica), La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra*, 2004, p.156, Register No.114. Peony form, colour variable, pale pink or with white and pink dots, and with darker pink stripes (RHSCC 54B). 25-35 petals, rounded and with irregular margins. Numerous large petaloids intermingled with stamens, long and thick white filaments, yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, 9-9.5 cm x 4-5 cm, lanceolate, denticulate and slightly outcurved, pointed apex. Flowers mid-season to late. Average, dense, compact growth. Originated by Maciñeira Nursery, Galicia, Spain.

Reboulliana. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Originated at Bibbiani, Italy. (Believed extinct).

Rebra Ellis. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Reba Ellis.**

Reclari. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Red 100. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1944, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Red Althaeiflora. Phelps, 1934, *Garden Club of America Bulletin*, ser.5,(7-12):55 as 'Red Altheaflora'. Synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Red and Pink Patchett. (*C.japonica*), Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.337. No description. Originated by Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Red and White. *(C.sasanqua),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Red and White Wakanoura. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948. Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Red Anniversary. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.13. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Red Anita. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Synonym for **Rio Rita.**

Red Apricot Blossom. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.138. Synonym for **Kôbai.**

Red April. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953: Red. Semi-double. Late. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.75: Deep red. Large, semi-double, late blooming. Originated by Elizabeth Councilman, California, USA.

Red Arendo. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Red Aurora. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.16; Large semi-double to rose form. Strong rich red with a hint of pink. Flowers mid-season. Upright and spreading, making a globular plant with large leaves. Very hardy. **Snow Bell** x **Midnight.** Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Red Ball. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.75: Dark red. Medium large, heavy, full peony form. Compact growth. Early blooming. Originated by Clower, USA. No relationship to **The Monarch.**

Red Ball. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.11. Synonym for **The Monarch** as 'Monarch'.

Red Beauty. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4: Formal double red, 7.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season. The solid red form of **Kasuga-shibori**. Originated in USA by Reeves.

Red Beauty Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Kasuga-shibori.**

Red Begonia. (*C.japonica*), Clark Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Red sport of **Begonia.** Originated in USA.

Red Bella Romana. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-47; Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1946. Orthographic variant for **Bella Romana Red.**

Red Bird. Coolridge Gardens Catalogue, 1952. Synonym for **Hiryû.**

Red Bird. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.134: Dark red veined deeper. Medium, formal double with some swirled and incurved petals. Compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Red Blossom. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.93, Reg. No.2001: A large, very red, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 20 petals, red filaments and yellow anthers. Plant growth is average and light green leaves, 7.5 cm wide.

Red Bowl. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Hongwan Cha.**

Red Bowl Camellia. Feng et al. 1980, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.29. Synonym for **Hongwan Cha.**

Red Bugle. (*C.japonica*), Dekker, 1964, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.67: Originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. A very large semi-double to loose peony form, 13-15 cm across x 6 cm, deep. A vivid red bloom with centre petaloids forming a bugle-like centre piece around the stamens. An 8 year old *C.japonica* chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Reg. No.721, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965.

Red Burgundy. (*C.japonica*), Griffith, ed., 1955, *Camellian*, 9:14. No description. Originated in USA.

Red Button. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.205, Reg. No.514: A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by John Andsey, Sylmar, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense. The light green leaves average 7 cm x 4.5 cm. The deep red, anemone form flower is 5 cm across x 2 cm deep with 8 petals and 60 petaloids in a tight centre. Blooms early to mid-season.

Red Candles. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.88: Ruby red. Medium single of cupped form with pointed petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Red Cap. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.224, Reg. No.650: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1951. Originated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average with very dark green leaves, large pointed. New growth red. The complete, formal double flowers are 9-11 cm across with 78 petals. Colour is rose-pink to red. Petals half folded and pointed, open to a 6 point star-shape. Blooms early to late. Sport: **Red Cap Variegated.**

Red Cap Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.116 as 'Red Cap Var.': a virus variegated form of **Red Cap** – Rose-pink to red blotched with white. Originated in USA. by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia.

Red Cardinal. (*C.japonica*), Synge, 1958, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.12, p.103: A deep pinkish red single, of medium size. Originated in England.

Red Chandler. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1946. p.6. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Red Chandleri Elegans. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Red Chief. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.134: Dark red. Large, semi-double. Bushy, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Red China. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1971, vol.VII, No.2, p.48, Reg. No.53: A cross between **Trewithen Pink** x **Damanao** ('Cornelian'). It has a vigorous, open, upright growth habit. Flowers early. The leaves are medium to dark green, 11 cm. x 5 cm. The flower is semidouble with 15 petals - Crimson to carmine red and up to 15 cm across x 9 cm deep. Originated in New Zealand by Felix Jury, Waitara. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.3.

Red Chrysanthemum Petals. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Synonym for **Dahong Juban.**

Red Clarke. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Red Cloud. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Yearbook*, vol.23, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Hongxia.**

Red Cloudy Pendula. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Semi-double pendent group. Red flower with white veins, semi-double.

Red Cornelian. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Index*, p.130. Synonym for 'Hongmanao' (**Damanao**).

Red Crinkley. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Red Crinkly.**

Red Crinkly. (*C.japonica*), Sunny Knoll Orchard & Nursery Co. Wholesale Price List, 1939: Red with a purplish cast. Medium semi-double. Originated by Abbott's Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Orthographic variants: 'Crinkly Red', 'Red Crinkley'.

Red Crusader. Henderson, 1951, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.12, No.5, p.16. Synonym for **Prince of Orange.**

Red Crystal. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.23, Reg. No.210: A controlled cross of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica* **Wildfire,** originated by O.Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand, that first flowered 1976. It has large, single to semi-double, bright scarlet fowers with heavy texture, 14 cm across x 5 cm

deep. Anthers are yellow and filaments pink at the base. The plant has an open habit, mid-season flowering and dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Hongshuijing'.

Red Cup. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966: Red, cup-shaped semi-double. Originated in USA.

Red Czar. R.E. Harrison, Palmerston North Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.37. Synonym for **The Czar.**

Red Dahlia. (*C.*x *williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.104, Reg. No.1704: A medium, scarlet red, loose, peony form, chance seedling, originated by Kramer Bros. Nurseries, Upland, California, USA. Blooms midseason. Bushy plant habit.

Red Daikagura. Coolidge Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946 as as 'Red Dai Kagura'. Synonym for **Benidaikagura.**

Red Dainty. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic variant for 'Dainty Red'.

Red Dale. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Pride of Greensville.**

Red Dandy. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1975: #6370, Brilliant orange red. Large, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. USA. Chinese synonym: 'Juhong Huahua Congzi'.

Red Darby. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Red Derby. Vanderbilt. 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez**.

Red Devil. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, Jan-Mar 2010, p.13; Small, dark red semi-double with somewhat "V" shaped petals. Late flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Red Donckelarii. The Pacific Camellia Society. 1946, *Camellia Nomeclature*, p.31. Synonym for **Eugene Bolen.**

Red Donckelarii California. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Shusugasane**.

Red Donklaeri. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Synonym for **Eugene Bolen.**

Red Douglas. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez** as 'Wakanoura Red'.

Red Dragon. (*C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.52, Reg. No.185: A putative hybrid of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* originated by G.B. Greenfield, Whangarei. The plant has an open, upright habit of growth with thin textured, dark green leaves. 9 cm long x 4cm wide. Flowers are semi-double, 8 cm across x 2 cm deep, a bright, clear, deep cherry red with 16 petals and 6 petaloids. Anthers are yellow. Flowers very early. New growth bright red.

Red Eagle. (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941: Semi-double, cup-shaped flowers showing stamens, red, very large size. Vigorous growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Lindo Nursery, Chico, California. For black and white photo see p.295, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

Red Eighteen Scholars. Synonym for **Hongshiba Xueshi.**

Red Elegans. Hume 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.337. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Red Elephant. (*C.japonica*), Pyron, 1960. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27: A 13-15 cm across x 8 cm deep, crimson red, peony form with yellow stamens amongst upstanding petals. Originated by

Dr Gilbert Fisher. Union Springs, Alabama, USA as a seedling of **King Size.** Reg. No.591, *American Camellia Yearbook.* 1962-1963. Blooms mid-season. Note SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature* lists this cultivar as a synonym for **King Size**. Sport: **Red Elephant Variegated.**

Red Elephant Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1 as 'Red Elephant Var.': a virus variegated form of **Red Elephant** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Red Emperor. *(C.reticulata),* Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4. No description. Pyron, 1972. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.68: Deep red. Very large, semi-double with irregular petals. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California from the cross *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**). Sport: **Red Emperor Variegated.**

Red Emperor Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4 as 'Red Emperor Var.': a virus variegated form of **Red Emperor** - Deep red with white blotches. Originated in USA.

Red Emperor Wilhelm. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.31. Synonym for **Gigantea Red** as 'Jacksonii'.

Red Ensign. (*C.japonica*), ANZCRS., 1955, *Camellia Annual*, No.2, 1955, p.5, Reg. No.3; A seedling of **Gauntlettii,** originated by G.C. Linton, Somersby, N.S.W., Australia. Foliage is similar to parent but flower is a brilliant scarlet crimson. Blooms single to semi-double with a few petaloids. Size 13-15 cm across. First bloomed 1952. See colour photo, p.113, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, and p.22, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66.

Red Fanny Bolis. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Synonym for **Latifolia.**

Red Fearn. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Red Fellow. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2000, Reg. No.2520. A bright neon red, semi-double cross of *C.japonica* 'Tricolor Red (Siebold)' [**Lady de Saumarez**], x *C.oleifera.* Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.6, colour photo p.c13. The 19 year old seedling first flowered 1988. Flower has 14 petals, 4 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average flower size is 10.8 cm across x 5.7 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading, with average density and medium growth rate. The dark green leaves are 10.8 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Red Fiesta. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Varieties from Nursery Catalogues*, p.195. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Red Finlandia. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Finlandia Red.**

Red Five Hearts. Bao, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No. 2, p.18. Synonym for **Hongwuxin.**

Red Garnet. (*C.japonica*), Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1980: Garnet red, formal double. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p. 104, Reg. No. 1705: A medium sized, garnet red, formal to rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Red Garnet Variegated.**

Red Garnet Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1983 as 'Red Garnet Var.': a virus variegated form of **Red Garnet** - Garnet red blotched white. Originated in USA by Kramer Bros Nursery, Upland, California.

Red Gem. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent group. Red flower, cupped corolla

Red Giant. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.13. Synonym for **Julia Drayton.**

Red Giant. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red. Incomplete double. Early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.329, Reg. No.182: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1953. Plant growth average with medium to large green leaves, serrated. Flower buds large, oval and red. Flowers 13-17 cm across, incomplete double, 30 petals and many large petaloids. Flower colour, red. Flowers early through mid-season. Synonym: 'Apache'. See colour photo, p.113, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Red Gold. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947-1948: Small, six petalled, single; petals broad, stamens in the form of a broad, compact crown, standing upright. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Red Goshoguruma. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Kara-ito.**

Red Governor Mouton. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Aunt Jetty.**

Red Grant. Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian.* Orthographic error for **Red Giant.**

Red Heart reti. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.14 with colour photo. Raised by John Wang, Calif, USA.

Red Heart White Petals. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.152. Synonym for **Hongxin Baiban.**

Red Herme. Greenbriar Farms Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Benibotan**.

Red Hexagonal. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for 'Hongliujiao' (**Myrtifolia**).

Red Hibiscus. (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Digest*, 1943, 1(3). No description. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947: A red semi-double, with stamens that sometimes change to petaloids, forming a peony type, An early bloomer with stiff, serrated leaves. Originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama. Sport: **Red Hibiscus Variegated.**

Red Hibiscus Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Harris' Longview Nursery Price List, 1955-1956. A virus variegated form of **Red Hibiscus** - Red with white blotches. Originated in USA.

Red Hikarugenji. Griffith & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclature Cross Reference List.* Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Red Horkan. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.51. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Red Hot. (*C.japonica*), Dekker, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.73: Across between **Kumasaka** x **Sweet Delight.** Originated by Earl Hudson, Sun Valley, California, USA. A bright red, large, full peony form with occasionally one or two small, white petals in the centre. Upright, compact habit. Blooms mid-season.

Red Hots. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1991-1992, (#8722): Medium size, tubular, brilliant red semi-double with pointed petals. Dark green foliage. Growth habit compact and upright. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Chire'. Colour plate between pp.36-37, *International Camellia Journal,* 1993, No.25. No relationship with Earl Hudson's **Red Hot.**

Red Imura. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Red Incomplete Pendula. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Incomplete petal group. Red flower with white veins, micro-floras, mid-folia, ovate and elliptic leaves.

Red Ink Camellia. Synonym for **Nihong Cha.**

Red Jackson. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist -Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Synonym for **Gigantea Red.**

Red Jade. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of* "Naidong" Camellias..., Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent form. Red flower, cupped corolla.

Red Jade (Parks). *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.16; Small to medium size, light red semi-double flowers. Heavy budset and extended flowering from early season. Cold hardy. Well shaped bush with moderate compact growth. **Berenice Boddy** x **Midnight.** Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Red Jade. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, pp.167, 147. Synonym for **Yudaihong.**

Red Jade. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Synonym for **Hongbaoshi.** Chinese synonym 'Danyu'.

Red Jewel. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Baoyuhong.**

Red Jewellery. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Baozhu Cha.**

Red Jordan. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Red Jordan's Pride. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Red Latifolia. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943. Synonym for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Red Leaf Bella. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.18 with colour photo; Western synonym for **Hongye Beila.**

Red Leaf Bella Variegated. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.19 with colour photo; Western synonym for **Hongye Huabeila.**

Red Light. *(C.sasanqua),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Red Lion. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.126: Large to very large, full peony form. Red. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Alabama, USA.

Red Lotus. (*C.japonica*), ICS, Oct. 1992, *International Camellia Journal*, No.25, cover colour photo: Large size, red, rose form double with rounded, cupped petals and mid-green leaves, elliptic with suddenly acute apices and serrulate margins. Originated in South Africa by Boskoop Nursery, Pretoria.

Red Lustre. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous. 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.169: McCaskill Seedling No.179 - Seedling of **Elegans,** similar in form, foliage, growth habit and flower size. The colour is crimson with a darker sheen. Leaves are medium green, elliptic, acute apex. margins serrate, undulate, 10 cm x 5 cm. First flowered 1944. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, East Pasadena, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.296, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Red Magnolia. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Yulan Cha.**

Red Maiden. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Kô-otome.**

Red Margaret Jack. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1950. Synonym for **Finlandia Red** as 'Pert'.

Red Moon. (*C.japonica*), Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965: Deep rose-red. Large, flat, semi-double with centre petaloids. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Australia by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.SW. Orthographic error: 'Red Noon'. Sport: **Red Moon Variegated.**

Red Moon Variegated. (*C.japonica*) Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4, p.8 as 'Red Moon Var.': a virus variegated form of **Red Moon** - Deep rose-red with white blotches. Originated in USA.

Red Moon Goddess Splendour. Synonym for **Hongse Chang'e Cha.**

Red Mountain. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2873; ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.134 with colour photo. Originated, registered and propagated by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. A 15 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2000. Small size, 6.5cm diameter x 6.5cm deep, flower is full peony form, dark red. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall whole. Plant is upright, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5cm x 3.2cm with medium serration. Flowers early to midseason.

Red Mume. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17. Synonym for **Hongmei.**

Red New Orleans. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p..13. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Red Noon. Mount Congreve Gardens, 1988, Wholesale Nursery Price List, p.4. Orthographic error for **Red Moon.**

Red Otome. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Kô-otome.**

Red Paeoniflora. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, 1950. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Red Paeony-Flowered. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, vol.7, p.549. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Red Peony. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale*, p.4: Very dark red, double peony type blossoms with prominent stamens distributed throughout loose central petals. Large blossom of loose type. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Red Peony. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Hongmudan.**

Red Perfection. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Romany.**

Red Perfection. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, Bulletin, vol.11, No.1, p.1, Nov. 1949: Similar to **Elena Nobili** in colour but holds a tight rosebud centre for several days, then bursts into golden stamens. Originated by Rosebud Farm, Sacramento, California, USA.

Red Pine Cone. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.80. Synonym for 'Aranin' (**Hitosuji**).

Red Pine Cone Shell. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Songzike.**

Red Planet. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.10, Reg. No. 462. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Royal Velvet,** pollen parent unknown. Flower is 9 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, semi-double with the petals forming 3-4 distinct layers, having about 22 broadly obovate,

slightly cupped petals; while the stamens which form a compact mass have gold anthers and cream/pink filaments. The flower is s superb deep velvety pillar box red (RHS.CC.53A) with darker veining. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late. Champion japonica seedling, NZ National Show 2003.

Red Precious Pearl.. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.41 with colour photo; "*Camellia azalea* in its habitat"; You Muxian. A peach red, anemone form of *C.azalea,* with quite an amount of variegation. Unstable.

Red Pressii. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Synonym for **La Pace Rubra**. This name was also given as a synonym for **Wrightii** by Nobelius, 1941. While 'Red Pressii' would nominally be a synonym for **Pressii Rubra** it appears to have been consistently and erroneously applied for the red sports of other formal double camellias such as **Lavinia Maggi Rouge.**

Red Prince. (*C.japonica*), Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1945: Large, red, peony form, originated by the Malbis Nursery, Daphne, Alabama, USA.

Red Prince Albert. (C.*japonica*), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Solid red sport of **Albertii.** Originated in USA.

Red Queen. Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1944, p.5. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.** Also in SCCS, 1945, Camellias, p.17 erroneously as a synonym for **General Douglas MacArthur.**

Red Queen. (*C.x williamsii*), The Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, (*C.saluenensis* x **Apollo**). Single, cherry red. Raised here. Puddle, 1958, NCCS., *Bulletin,* vol.12, No.1, p.24: A cross between the deep coloured form of *C.saluenensis* and the semi-double *C.japonica* **Apollo**. Its deep, cherry-red, single flowers are the deepest of this group. Originated in England by R. Veitch, Exeter. Chinese synonym: 'Honghuanghou'.

Red Ragland. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.13. Orthographic error for **Reg Ragland.**

Red Ragland Variegated. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960 as 'Red Ragland Var'. Orthographic error for **Reg Ragland Variegated.**

Red Red Rose. (*C.japonica*). Goertz, 1970, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24: A medium to large, bright red, formal double which has a rose-like high centre and blooms mid-season to late. Growth habit, upright and dense. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, East Pasadena, California, USA. See colour photo, p.114, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Red Reine des FIeurs. Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Orthographic variant for **Reine des Fleurs Red.**

Red Rhythm. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red. Complete double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.76: Clear red. Large, formal double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of **Professor Sargent,** originated by Harvey Short, Escondido, California, USA.

Red Robin. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.435: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by A.M. Hartman, San Fernando, California, USA that first bloomed 1955. Growth habit is upright and average with mid-green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The dark red, rose form double flowers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 45 petals and occasionally a few petaloids, with yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Red Rogue. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963: Deep red to maroon, large anemone to peony form flower. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.245, Reg. No.716: A 6 year old

seedling of **Vedrine** that first flowered 1961. A large flower. 12.5-13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Colour deep red to maroon. The flower is an anemone to peony form with loose petals. Blooms midseason on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Red Rouge'. Sport: **Red Rogue Variegated.**

Red Rogue Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'Red Rogue Var.': A virus variegated form of **Red Rogue** - Deep red to maroon and white. Originated in USA.

Red Rose. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* ACS., 1983, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.2, p.23, Reg. No.1872: A large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [*C.japonica* 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**)]). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA.

Red Rouge. Trehane Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1966. Orthographic error for **Red Rogue.**

Red Rowe. *(C.japonica),* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.5: Medium size, red formal double, on an upright, vigorous plant. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Australia.

Red Sanders. West End Nursery Catalogue, 1986, p.1. Orthographic error for **Fred Sander.**

Red Shadow. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Professor Charles S. Sargent Variegated.**

Red Shiraz. *(C.japonica)* Camellias Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.665N; Originated by Craig Carroll, Mt. Tomah, NSW. A chance seedling of **Bob Hope.** Medium size, elegans form, red bloom. Average compact growth.

Red Stamens. *(C.saluenensis),* Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1971-1972, p.23: Rose coloured, single flower with a boss of rust red stamens. As the anthers open the yellow pollen changes the appearance of the flower. A *C.saluenensis* seedling raised from the Forrest collection at Trewithin, Cornwall. Synonyms: 'Saluenensis Red Stamens', 'Saluenensis Trewithen Red'.

Red Star. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6: A large, red, semi-double. Originated in USA by Doty & Doerner, Portland, Oregan.

Red Supreme.. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.163 with colour photo; Red peony form, diameter 10 cm. Upright plant habit.

Red Three Scholars. Synonym for **Hongsan Xueshi.**

Red Tricolor. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Red Tricolor Sieboldi. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Red Tulip. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.12; Dark red medium size single with pointed petals. Very tubular shape. Fast, open, upright yet somewhat spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.

Red Vansittart. Camellias Grown at Kew List, 1956. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart Red.**

Red Velvet. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.3: A full double, 7.5-8 cm across. Petals carmine red, deeply veined and splotched with pomegranate purple; few petals lightly cupped in the centre with pomegranate purple petaloids and stamens tipped mustard yellow. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Red Velvet Nuccio. Pyron, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.102, invalidly as 'Red Velvet'. Orthographic variant for **Nuccio Red Velvet.**

Red Ville des Nantes. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948. Orthographic variant for **Ville de Nantes Red.**

Red Viola. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2578. A chance seedling with flowers an unusual shade of red, with lighter and darker veining. Single, with yellow anthers and white to pink filaments. Originated by John L. Spencer, Lakeland, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.130, colour photo p.c11. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1998. Flowers measure 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Flowers early to late. Plant is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 10.8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Red Virginalis. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.6. Synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Red Wakanoura. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Red Walker. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni (US).**

Red Wander. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Red Wonder.**

Red Waratah. Hay, D. & Sons, Nursery Catalogue, 1891-1892. Synonym for **Mariana.**

Red Waratah. Harrison ed., 1833, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.47 as 'Red Warrahtah Camellia'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Red Waukanoura. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948. Orthographic error for 'Red Wakanoura', synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Red White. *(C.sasanqua),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Red Willow. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, 1964, p.52: Pink. Medium semi-double with long weeping habit of growth with the branches reaching to the ground. Originated by Mrs McCloy, Wahroonga, N.SW., Australia. See colour photo, p.177, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym: 'Hongliu'.

Red Wine. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, p.280, Reg.No.364: A 4 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr Mervin B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA, which first bloomed 1957. Plant growth is open, spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm. wide. The semi-double flowers are 12.5-15 cm. across x 7.5 cm deep with 10-12 petals and 2-4 petaloids. Colour is deep flame red. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Red Wine Variegated.**

Red Wine Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Red Wine Var.': a virus variegated form of **Red Wine** - Deep flame-red and white. Originated in USA.

Red Wing. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.13. Orthographic error for **Red Wings.**

Red Wings. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Dark red. Medium large, semi-double with upright petals. Vigorous grower. A 12 year old seedling, of unknown parents, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA, that first flowered 1949. Flowers similar to **Ville de Nantes.** 13-15 cm across, with 22 petals. Flowers mid-season. Reg. No.160, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954.

Red with Jade Belt. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* pp.147, 167. Synonym for **Yudaihong.**

Red Wonder. (*C.japonica*), Armstrong Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Sport of Julia Drayton. Deep red. Very large, irregular, rose form double with 2-3 rows of flat, outer petals and a centre of long, folded and curled inner petals. Originated in USA by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. See black and white photo, p.293, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II. Synonym: 'Island Echo'. Orthographic error 'Red Wander'. Sport: **Red Wonder Variegated.**

Red Wonder Variegated. Fendig, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27 as 'Red Wonder Var.': a virus variegated form of **Red Wonder** - Deep red blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Island Echo Variegated'.

Reda Scott. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2059: Medium size, white, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.84 with colour photo between pp.60-61: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 44 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm.

Redaelli. Burdin Maggiore, & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43. Orthographic error for **Radaelli.**

Redaellii. Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Orthographic error for **Radaelli.**

Redbird. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for **Hiryû.**

Redbud. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.127: Deep red. Miniature, full, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by A.W. Garner, Glendale, California.

Reddish Gold Wing. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Synonym for **Hongjinling.**

Reddish Jewellery. Synonym for **Hongbaozhu.**

Redgrove. (*C.japonica*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: A red sport of **Helenor.** Originated at Camellia Grove, St Ives, N.S.W., Australia. Synonym: 'Helenor Rosea'. Chinese synonym 'Hailunnuo Meigui', as 'Helenor Rosea'.

Redi. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:50. No description. Originated in Italy by Conte Caraccioli. (Believed extinct.)

Redwood City. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.172, Reg. No.1592: A large to very large, medium red, semi-double to anemone form *C.reticulata* hybrid ([*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian', (**Damanao**), x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**] x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**)), that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 3 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Flower size, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 13 cm x 6 cm.

Redwood Number 2. (*C.japonica*), Gaygean Nurseries Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Redwood No 2'. Single pink. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Redwood Number 3. (*C.japonica*), Gaygean Nurseries Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Redwood No. 3'. Red double. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Reeves. Loudon, 1840, *Encyclopedia of Plants.* Abbreviation for **Reevesiana.**

Reeves Major. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for 'Reevesii Major', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Reeves Sweetheart. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.89: Light pink. Small to medium, formal double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Reeves.

Reevesian. Harrison ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.99. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Reevesiana. (*C.japonica*), Edwards, 1832, *Botanical Register*, vol.18, pl.1501: This is one of the most striking camellia hitherto imported, its richness of colour surpassing any yet seen. The foliage has a curled appearance represented in our plate. From the bamboo tally accompanying it, numbered in Chinese characters, 42, it was probably procured from China by Mr Beale or Mr

Reeves. We have named it in compliment to Mr Reeves. The drawing was done in the nursery of Mr Tate who states the flowers are very variable. Paxton's, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*, vol.II, p.609: 'Mr Reeves Crimson Camellia'. Flowers double, very rich crimson, but liable to variation. A native of China from whence it was imported by Mr Tate. It is named in compliment to Mr Reeves, a zealous botanical collector in the Celestial Empire. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.313 has: 'leaves very undulate'. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 35 as 'Rewesii vera'. Synonyms: 'Mr Reeve's Crimson Camellia', 'Mr Reeve's Crimson', 'Reevesiana Vera', 'Captain Reeves', 'Rossii de Loddiges'. Orthographic errors: 'Reevesian', 'Reewesiana', 'Reevesii', 'Rievesiana', 'Reewesii', 'Revesii', 'Revisii', 'Reewesii Vera', 'Reewe's Nova', 'Revesiana', 'Reevsiana', 'Revesiana', 'Revesiana Vera', 'Reves Nova', 'Rewesii'.

Reevesiana Major. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.197. Orthographic variant for 'Reevesii Major', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Reevesiana Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:57. Synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Reevesii. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. Synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Reevesii Carminea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7 as 'Reevesi Carminea'. Orthographic errors: 'Reewesii Carminea Vera', 'Reveesii Carminea'. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Reevesii Longifolia. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, vol. 11, p.215. Exhibited at London Horticultural Society by T.C. Palmer. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Reevesii Major. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8 as a synonym for 'Futtung', itself a synonym for **Rawesiana.** Orthographic errors: 'Reewesii Major', 'Reveesii Major', 'Reeve's Major'.

Reevesii Vera. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, facing pl.122. Synonym for **Reevesiana.** Orthographic errors: 'Reewesii Vera', 'Reevesi'(Vera), 'Revesi Vera'.

Reevsiana. Johnson, Geo. W. 1863, *The Cottage Gardener's Dictionary*, ed.7. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Reeve's Nova. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* facing pl.72 as a synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Reewesiana. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, facing pl.72. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Reewesiana. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.30. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Reewesii. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.100, 112, 130. Orthographic error for 'Reevesii', synonym for **Reevesiana**.

Reewesii Carminea Vera. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.229. Synonym for **Gilesii.**

Reewesii Major. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.143. Orthographic variant for 'Reevesii Major', synonym for **Rawesiana**

Reewesii Vera. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.111. Synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Refals. Shepherd Nursery Catalogue, 1913, p.54. Orthographic error for **Rafia.**

Refinement. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.5. Synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Reflecting Wave. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.617; A cross of *C.pitardii x pitardii* x *C.japonica* **Alta Gavin,** first flowered 1999. Single, shallowly cup-shaped flower with fluted petals, 9 cm x 3 cm.. Light pale pink, outer petals edged with slightly deeper pink Columnar stamens, flowers fall whole. Early flowering on an upright plant of average growth. Originated by Bob Cherry, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Reflexa. (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus* ed.2, p.74: Medium sized, crimson, single with reflexed petals. Originated in England.

Refugee. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Hakurakuten.**

Refulgens. (*C.japonica*), Fraser & Langton Nursery Catalogue, 1874-1875: Dark Crimson. Large and showy. Originated in UK.

Reg Raglan. Robinson's Nursery Catalogue, 1970-1971. Orthographic error for Reg Ragland.

Reg Ragland. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Variegated red. Semidouble, Late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.340, Reg. No.245: A 9 year old seedling of **J.J. Pringle Smith,** originated by William E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California, USA, that first flowered 1952. Plant growth is compact and rapid with large, dark green leaves. Flowers, 13-15 cm across, full semi-double with smaller, upright centre petals, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (Masayoshi). Flowers are red but often become variegated on grafted plants. Flowers early to mid-season. See colour photo, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955 facing p.18; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.193; Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1956, pp.11, 17; Sharp's 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.105. Awards received include: 1978, 'National Camellia Hall of Fame Award'; 1955, 'John Illges Award'; 1954, 'Margarete Hertrich Award'; 1978, William E. Woodroof, Camellia Hall of Fame Award'. Synonym: 'Reg Ragland Red'. Orthographic variant: 'R.W. Ragland. Chinese synonym: 'Baiban Ligelan'. Orthographic errors: 'Red Ragland', 'Reg Raglan'. Sports:. **Reg Ragland Supreme, Reg Ragland Variegated, Reg Ragland Pink.**

Reg Ragland Pink. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.197: A pink sport of **Reg Ragland**. Originated in USA.

Reg Ragland Red. Griffin ed., 1957, *Camellian.* Synonym for **Reg Ragland.**

Reg Ragland Supreme. (*C.japonica*), Charmwood Nursery Catalogue, 1967: Amenone to peony form sport of **Reg Ragland.** Originated in USA by Charmwood Nursery.

Reg Ragland Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958: A virus variegated form of **Reg Ragland** - Red blotched white in various degrees. Originated in USA.

Regal Rose. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.105: Bright, clear pink. Large, rose form double with wide, undulating petals and crinkly centre petals surrounding white stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA by Reg Ragland, Orange, California. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.245, Reg. No.741: (SCCS.No.63-20). A 5 year old chance seedling of **General George Patton** that first bloomed 1959. Flowers 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 18 wide, undulating petals with 5-6 upright petals in the centre.

Regal Splendor. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.135, Reg. No.972: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Louis W. Strohmeyer, San Gabriel, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with mid-green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with many petals and petaloids. Colour is deep pink with yellow stamens. Mid-season blooming.

Regalis. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, p.13. Description not seen. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.170, 230: Flower formal double, 10-12 cm across. full, regular, of an orange red carmine to crimson. Petals are rounded, emarginate, imbricated from the circumference to the centre and resembles somewhat **Leeana Superba.** Originated in Scotland.

Regalis. (*C.japonica*), Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12: Crimson cerise red, often well blotched with white. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, pp.8, 9: Distinctive flower. Beautiful, dark red double. Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellia*…, p.160: Average size, vivid cherry-red double; petals outspread forming an open flower like **Corralina.** Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence. Synonym: 'Regalis Vera d'Ercosse'.

Regalis Vera d'Ercosse. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Synonym for **Regalis.**

Regalis-Royal. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. Synonym for **Kingii** as 'King'.

Regea. Anonymous, 1862, *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener.* Orthographic error for **Regia.**

Regia. (*C.japonica*), *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*, 1862 as 'Regea'. A.J.,Camellia Culture, 1867, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3274:1192 as **Regia.** No description. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Regea'. (Believed extinct.)

Regina. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.9. Abbreviation for 'Regina Gallicarum', synonym for **Press's Eclipse**

Regina. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:17: Gained by Hellebuyck; very good flower, medium white with carmine lines. Orthographic variant for **Reginae.** Anonymous, 1847, *Horticulture Universal*, pp.173-178 with colour pl. opposite p.173 with the title **De la Reine** which is also given as a synonym for 'Regina'.

Regina. (*C.japonica*), Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12: White with carmine stripes. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.120: (Marc. Ridolfi). Large size, double, imbricated red flower, the centre variegated white. The stiff growth of this variety, its form and colour recall **Birro**. Fratelli Rovelli, 1885 Nursery Catalogue, p.45: Very large imbricated double, white splashed red. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence.

Regina Anglais. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia* (Illust.4), p.128. Orthographic variant for **Queen of England.**

Regina Angliae. Burdin, Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43. Orthographic variant for **Queen of England.**

Regina Belgica. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Synonym for **Bruxelliensis.**

Regina Bianca. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Large flower, 12 tiers of petals, broad and rounded, admirably imbricated like a rose; white reflecting a tint of straw colour at the centre. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Regina Camelliarum. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7 as a synonym for 'Nobilissima Nova', which is itself a synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Regina d'Gianti. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.51. Orthographic error for **Regina dei Giganti (US).**

Regina d'Inghilterra. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:17. Beautifully arranged peony form, soft white with some wide, pink streaks. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.21: Good formation, peony form, white base, some broad, pink striped. Orthographic errors: 'Regina d'Inglitera', 'Regina d'Inghilterria', 'Regina d'Ingiltera'. Synonym: 'Queen of England d'Italie'. Originated in Italy by Mariani.

Regina d'Ingiltera. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.7. Orthographic error for **Regina d'Inghilterra.**

Regina d'Inglitera. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.188. Orthographic error for **Regina d'Inghilterra.**

Regina d'Ingliterria. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Regina d'Inghilterra.**

Regina d'Italia. (*C.japonica*), Alex Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, Catalogue, p.61. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25: [from] Croff. Imbricated, carmine pink, striped with white. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.I, as 'Regina d'Italie': This camellia,

of Italian origin, has been grown for 4 or 5 years. It belongs to the class of perfections, with blossoms of average size, formed of very large petals, rounded, outspread, of a bright pink colour and sometimes intersected by a pinkish white, longitudinal stripe. Originated in Italy by Croff about 1848. Orthographic variant: 'Regina d'Italie'.

Regina d'Italie. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl. I. Orthographic variant for **Regina d'Italia.**

Regina de Gianti. Hume, 1946, *Camellias of America*, p.337. Orthographic error for **Regina dei Giganti (US).**

Regina de Giganti. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.14. Orthographic error for **Regina dei Giganti (US).**

Regina dei Giganti. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*. Book XII, pl.I: Its blossoms are the largest we know, surpassing **Mathotiana.** Its form cannot be improved upon for perfect imbrication. It is composed of numerous, oval petals at the centre, oblong and emarginate towards the circumference. Colour cherry-red. Originated as a seedling in Italy by Charles Luzzatti, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Regina del Gigand', 'Regina deo Gigantea', 'Reginea del Gigantea', 'Regina del Gigantea'. Note: In America the name has been applied erronously to a different cultivar. See below.

Regina dei Giganti (US). (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1945, *Camellias,* p.15: Semi-double, bright pink. Late flowering as 'Regina dei Giganti'. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, invalidly as 'Regina dei Giganti': Bright pink. Medium to large, semi-double with fluted petals. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Note: This is not the camellia illustrated and described by Verschaffelt, 1855 and (US) has been added to distinguish it from the valid cultivar. Synonyms: 'Gloriosa Superba', 'Gloriosa', 'Pink Silk Satin', 'Rosalie', Rosalie'(South), 'Rainsford Cantelou', 'Hall Townes', 'W.H. Hastie'. Orthographic errors: 'Regina de Gianti', 'Regina des Giantes', 'Regina d'Gianti', 'Regina Gigantea', 'Reginae del Gigantea', 'Regina del Gianti', 'Regina des Gigantea'.

Regina del Bosco. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane,* p.7: Flower completely imbricated, 11 tiers of petals; those of the circumference amply rounded including the interior; the middle and central are acuminate, folded and shell-like; background bright flesh coloured with reflections and reticulation of light carmine, with the margins of the central and middle petals distorted and pale rose colour. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Regina del Gigantea. Shirley Hibberts, 1862, *The Floral World and Garden Guide*, vol.5, p.90. Orthographic error for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Regina del Giganti. Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Regina del Lago. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7. No description. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete*, p.7: Flower medium to large, petals small, oval, in 10 rows, exquisitely imbricated and the colour of bright vermilion. Originated in Italy at the Giardino Borghese, Rome.

Regina deo Gigantea. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.18. Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Regina des Giantes. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* 1944, p.5. Orthographic error for **Regina dei Giganti (US).**

Regina des Gigantea. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p. 11. Orthographic error for **Regina dei Giganti (US).**

Regina Gakliarum. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Regina Gallicarum', synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Regina Galliarum. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.114, 131. Orthographic error for 'Regina Gallicarum'. Synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Regina Gallicarum. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler* #42. Orthographic errors: 'Regina Galliarum', 'Regina Gallicorum', 'Regina Gallorum', 'Regina Gakliarum'. Synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Regina Gallicorum. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Regina Gallicarum', synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Regina Galliorum. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Regina Gallicarum', synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Regina Gallorum. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [Illustr.], p.88. Orthographic error for 'Regina Gallicarum', synonym for **Press's Eclipse.**

Regina Gigantea. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Orthographic error for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Regina Leopolda. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Regina Margarita. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.54. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109. Orthographic variant for **Regina Margherita.**

Regina Margharita. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.7. Orthographic error for **Regina Margherita.**

Regina Margherita. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1881-1882, 194-L:17: Rovelli obtained this variety from seed in his nursery - A perfectly imbricated white; shade light flesh tone, petals firm texture. Early flowering. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.82, 1881-1882, p.14: Large size, imbricated flower. White tinted pale pink, perfect form. Flowers when opening resemble a rosebud. Originated in Italy by Rovelli, according to Roda, 1885 and Rovelli, 1896. Tirocco, 1928 says "Large flower, rose with red spots". Orthographic errors: 'Regina Margarita', 'Regina Margharita'.

Regina Nova. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli. (Believed extinct.)

Regina Pomaré. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25: [from] Rosani. Imbricated, vivid red, lined white. Orthographic error: 'Regina Pomarea'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Regina Pomarea. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Regina Pomaré.**

Regina Victoria. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Queen Victoria.**

Reginae. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description.Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:17 as 'Regina': Gained by Hellebuych: Very good medium size, white white with carmine lines. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Regina'.

Reginae. Ch. Lemaire, 1846, *Flore des Serres...*, vol.11, p.205, pl.V. Synonym for **De la Reine.**

Reginae del Gigantea. Scott. J. & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Reginae d'Inghilterra. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Synonym for **Queen of England.**

Regine Vittoria. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for 'Regina Victoria', synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Regret Sky High. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Hentiangao.**

Regularis. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.261: The flower, 11 cm across, is full, rounded and regular at its circumference; deep cerise, tinged with carmine. The petals are in 6 rows at the circumference, notched, cup-shaped, regularly imbricated, while those at the centre are numerous, sometimes petaloid, sometimes entire; in the first case, erect, imperfect, in fascicles, rounded with white markings; in the second case they are long, of varying dimensions, strap-like, forming a raised centre. Originated in Italy by Conte Guicciardini, Florence. Synonym: 'Regularis Nova'.

Regularis Imbricata. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.III: A flawless perfection, with petaline imbrication and ruddy pink colouring, measuring about 10 cm, across and formed of numerous, small, rounded petals, emarginate at the apex; those near the centre, smaller and lanceolate, often intersected by a white band. Originated in Belgium by Verschaffelt from seed.

Regularis Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844, No.50, p.22. Synonym for **Regularis.**

Regularis Rosea. (*C.japonica*). Vershaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850. p.49. No description or history. (Believed extinct.)

Rei Artista. (*C.japonica*). José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: A medium size, regular rose form of vivid scarlet with white stripes. Orthographic variant; 'Rei-artista'. Originated in Portugal.

Reides Funchs. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada. 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description or history. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Reifû. (Pleasant Breeze). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.5, colour plate No.14: Originated in Japan by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya. A chance seedling of 'Saga-hatsu'arashi' (**Hatsu-arashi-Saga**). Small to medium size flowers, 7-8 cm across, loose peony form with fuffled petals and divided stamens. Weak fragrance. Blooms mid-season to late.

Reiga. (Elegant Beauty). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.5, colour plate No.13: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. Small size, 7-8 cm across, single of 5 petals. White with red stripes. Chance seedling of 'Saga-hatsu'arashi' (**Hatsu-arashi-Saga**). Flower shape similar to its parent. Very vigorous. Weak fragrance. Blooms mid-season to late.

Reiganji-akayabu-tsubaki. (Red Wild Camellia from the Reigan Temple), (C.*japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.188, colour photo and description: Small size. red. open cupshaped single camellia of 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen column. pinched in at top, with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic, shining mid-green, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Reigan Temple, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1989. Different reading: 'Reikanji-akayabutsubaki'. Note: 'Reiganji' is said to be the valid name for this temple. but it has also been popularly called 'Reikanji'. It is the Buddhist convent famous for its collection of ancient dolls and camellias.

Reiganji-akebono. Different reading for **Reikanji-akebono.**

Reiganji-ezo-nishiki. Different reading for **Reikanji-ezo-nishiki.**

Reiganji-hakubotan. Different reading for **Reikanji-hakubotan.**

Reiganji-hayazaki-akayabu-tsubaki. (Early Flowering Red Camellia from the Reigan Temple), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.187, colour photo and description: Small size. deep red, campanulate single with 5 emarginate, rounded, overlapping. somewhat reflexed petals and a central stamen column with white filaments, united for the lower half. and yellow anthers. Leaves bright mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Different reading: 'Reikanji-hayazaki-akayabu-tsubaki'. Originated in the Reigan Temple, Kyôto Prefecture. Japan. Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1989.

Reiganji-shirobotan. Different reading for **Reikanji-hakubotan.**

Reiganji-shiroyabu-tsubaki. (White, Wild Camellia from the Reigan Temple), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* pp.38, 39, colour photo and description: Small size, campanulate single, white with 5-6 broad, overlapping, slightly reflexed petals and central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves long-elliptic to obovate, dark green, apices acute, margins finely and obscurely serrulate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Reigan Temple, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1989. Different reading: *'*Reikanji-shiroyabu-tsubaki*'*. Another tree of the same variety is growing in Koishikawa Botanical Garden in Tokyo.

Reigyoku. (Beautiful Jewel), (*C.rusticana*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.17. See also colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.457, description, p.361; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.162, description, p.256: Medium to small, single, light red, of 5 petals of irregular length and a central burst of golden anthers with yellow filaments. Leaves genetically variegated with a feather of gold along the midrib which is pink on new growth. Medium green, elliptic, serrulate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Jitarô Nagao. Resembles **Mangetsu.** Chinese synonym: 'Bianselong'.

Reihô. (Dark Mountain), (Higo), Craig, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61: New and not yet in general circulation. This large, white sport of Ôaso (**Ô-aso**) possesses all of the superb qualities of its parent but is snow white in colour. Originated in Japan. For colour photos and descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.368 and ibid, vol.II, 1978, pl.339; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1978, *Senchinshû,* pp.163, 257: A mutation of **Shintsukasa-nishiki** (Which also sports 'Ôaso'), originated by Inoue Issoku in 1965. Name approved by the Higo Camellia Society of Japan in 1970. Late flowering. The flower is 12 cm across, single with 6-7 petals, snow white, petals thick and margins wavy. Stamens radiate centrally, white, 170-200; pistil white, extending just beyond the stamens. Leaves are oval and lustrous, dark green. Plant form and growth habit are the same as **Shintsukasa-nishiki.** Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Shiro-shintsukasa'.

Reihô. (Mt. Suzuka). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.285 with colour photo; English translation p.200. Medium size, vermilion, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas at the foot of Mt. Suzuka, Mi'e Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1975.

Reijin. (Beauty), (*C.rusticana*), Tateishi et al. 1970, *Journal of Botany*, vol.45. No description seen. Originated in Japan.

Reikanji-akayabu-tsubaki. Different reading for **Reiganji-akayabu-tsubaki.**

Reikanji-akebono. (Dawn Camellia from Reigan Temple), (*C.japonica*), *Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera,* 1981, p.84 with colour photo: Red, heavily blotched with white, medium sized, open peony form,

3-4 rows of large outer petals with long, erect centre petals mixed with fascicles of stamens. Leaves dull mid-green, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins obscure, finely serrulate. Originated in Reigan Temple, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Reiganji-akebono'.

Reikanji-ezo-nishiki. (Ezo Brocade from the Reigan Temple), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.124, description, p.309: Medium size, white, single, 7-9 petals with red stripes. Large higo-like, spreading stamen cluster with yellow anthers and filaments. Leaves broad-elliptic, apex apiculate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in the Reigan Temple, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Yûshôki'. Different reading: 'Reiganji-ezo-nishiki'. Resembles **Shishôka.**

Reikanji-hakubotan. (White Peony from Reigan Temple), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.237, description, p.326: Large, white, semi-double, 12-14 petals, oblong, crinkled, with a central stamen cylinder, gold anthers, white filaments joined at lower third. Leaves ovate, acuminate, margins shallowly serrate, gently wavy, dark green. Originated in the Reigan Temple, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Furômon'. Different reading: 'Reiganji-hakubotan', 'Reikanji-shirobotan'. 'Reiganji-shirobotan'.

Reikanji-hayazaki-akayabu-tsubaki. Different reading for **Reiganji-hayazaki-akayabu-tsubaki.**

Reikanji-maizuru. (Dancing Crane from Reigan Temple), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.101, p.69, description, p.306: A medium size, single, 5-6 petals, opening cup-shaped, cherry-red with white markings. Compact, central stamen column, yellow anthers and filaments. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apex rounded acuminate, margins medium serrate. Originated in Reigan Temple, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.162. Very similar, if not the same, as **Hakkan.** Resembles **Norikoboshi.** (Andoh believes it is a synonym). Synonym: 'Maizuru-Reikanji'

Reikanji-shiroyabu-tsubaki. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11, A-532. Different reading for **Reiganji-shiroyabu- tsubaki.**

Reikô (Serene Light), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.212 as 'Reikoh'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*. vol.I, 1972, pl.266, p.122, description, p.330: Large, semidouble, red with white markings; petals standing apart in two rows, edges emarginate and crinkled, 12-13 cm across; central stamen cluster, yellow anthers and whitish filaments. Leaves dark green, broad-oval, acute, serrate. Originated in Shiku'oku Island, Japan. Different reading: 'Reikoh'. Resembles **Haru-no-yuki.** Synonyms: 'Iyo-iwane', 'Tsuzure-nishiki'.

Reikô-sunago. (Reikô's Dotted), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink striped deeper pink, large. Variegated leaves. Originated in Japan.

Reikoh. Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Different reading for **Reikô.**

Reimei. (Dawn Light), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19: Small size, red, long, tubular single. Originated in Gotô Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Rein de Fleur. Bergami Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for 'Reine des Fleurs', synonym for **Commensa.**

Reina Margarita. (*C.japonica*), Cuvelier, 1887, *Revue de L'Horticulture Belge et Etrangere*, vol.13, p.35. Description not seen. (Believed extinct.)

Reine. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:31. Abbreviation for **De la Reine.**

Reine à Fleurs Roses (de la). van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:51. Synonym for **Reine des Roses.**

Reine Amelie. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Synonym for **Marie-Amélie.**

Reine d'Angleterre. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3 Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans**. Note: As the translation is 'Queen of England', this became confused with Fielder's **Queen of England,** particularly as they are very similar, however the **Duchesse d'Orleans** is an Italian camellia, originated by Mariani.

Reine d'Espagne. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.I: Recently obtained from seed in France where it bloomed for the first time in 1849. Note the perfect arrangment of its numerous petals, which are rounded, emarginate, forming an imbricated, convex whole, of bright cherry-red at the circumference, followed by a delicate rose, then a depressed centre of the same red as the circumference.

Reine d'Holland. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la Collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.14. No description or history. (Believed extinct.)

Reine de Beautes. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1912-1913. Orthographic error for **Reine des Beautés.**

Reine de Belges. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.10. Orthographic error for **Reine des Belges.**

Reine de Bretagna. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Reine de Bretagne'.

Reine de Bretagne. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic variant for **Reine de Bretagna.**

Reine de Danemark. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.188. Orthographic variant for **Queen of Denmark.**

Reine de Flores. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Reine des Fleurs', synonym for **Commensa.**

Reine de Fleuris. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1940. Orthographic error for 'Reine des Fleurs', synonym for **Commensa.**

Reine de Fleurs. Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1906. Orthographic error for 'Reine des Fleurs', synonym for **Commensa.**

Reine de France. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for 'Punctata Plena' which is itself a synonym for **Gray's Invincible** which originated in England. However Spae, 1858 *Belgique Horticole* listed the same name as originated by Donckelaer, and van Houtte in 1849-1850 as from Le Comte so there may be more than one cultivar involved.

Reine de France. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12: Anemone form, globular centre with innumerable petals, very serried, long and close together, pink base, splashed and tinted with white and red. Originated by Donckelaer, Belgium.

Reine (de la). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **De la Reine.**

Reine des Beautés. (*C.japonica*), Lemaire, 1861, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.8, pl.299: Originated by Vervaene, Ledeberg, Belgium. A formal double of delicate, soft pink from the centre to the periphery. Its numerous petals are rounded and bilobate towards the exterior and oval and entire towards the centre. It was described in vol.4, *The Floral Magazine*, 1865 as 'blush' and van Houtte, 1873-1874 Catalogue and Rollisson's Plant catalogue, 1877-1878 as 'delicate, clear rose'. Illustrated in Urquhart's *The Camellia*, 1956, it is reported to be a sport of the old American variety Mrs Abby Wilder but no mention of this is made in the early descriptions. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* gives 'Grace Sherwin Wilder' as a synonym. Synonyms: 'Queen of Beauties', 'Queen of the Beauties', 'Grace Sherwin Wilder'. Orthographic errors: 'Reines des Beauties', 'Reine des Beauties', 'Reine de Beautes', 'Roi des Beautés'.

Reine des Beauties. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.9. Orthographic error for **Reine des Beautés.**

Reine des Belges. (*C.japonica*), Poiteau, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:350. Description not seen. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.IV: This camellia come from the old and famous 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), through the care of Mr Donkelaar, chief gardener of the botanical gardens of Ghent, pollinated by an unknown variety. The blossom is rather large, of a cherry-red colour, deeper at the base of the petals, with a distinct and rather broad white margin. They are regularly imbricated, wide, rounded at the circumference, small, narrow and lanceolate at the centre, all distinctly veined a deeper shade. Orthographic variant: 'Reine de Belges'. Note: the Poiteau date of 1835 is too early to apply to a seedling of 'Donckelaeri' so must refer to another unidentified cultivar.

Reine des Blanches. (*C.japonica*), Baptist Nursery Catalogue, 1864. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Reine des Camellias. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7 with 'Nobilissima Nova' as a synonym. Then in the same catalogue, he gives it as the synonym of **Duchesse d'Orleans** and this is repeated in later catalogues.

Reine des Fleurs. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:50. Synonym for **Commensa.** This is a chance seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), raised by M. Donkelaar and first listed by Berlèse, 1843 as **Commensa**. Orthographic errors: 'Reine des Fleiris', 'Reine de Fleurs', 'Reine de Flores', 'Rene de Fleurs', 'Reine des Flores', 'Reine des Fleurs Variegated', 'Rheine de Flour'. Sport: **Reine des Fleurs Red.**

Reine des Fleurs de Roses. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.197. Synonym for **Reine des Roses.**

Reine des Fleurs Red. (*C.japonica*), Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.202, description, p.205 black and white photo: Flower complete double, formal type, currant red 821/3, veins 821; 7 cm across x 3 cm deep; petals about 55, orbicular, outer reflexed, 3.5 cm x 3.2 cm wide, becoming progressively smaller to the centre with small inner petals and, occasionally, a few petaloids. Leaves broad-elliptic, curved, cupped, semi-glossy dark green, heavy texture, 8-10 cm long x 4.5-6 cm wide, fine serration; short pointed apex, pronounced venation. Originated in USA. A solid red form of **Commensa** as 'Reine des Fleurs'.

Reine des Fleurs Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Commensa** as 'Reine des Fleurs'.

Reine des Flores. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Reine des Fleurs', synonym for **Commensa.**

Reine des Pays-Bas. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. No description. This is 'Double Nouveau No. 11' of the 1828 catalogue. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316 as 'Reine des P.B.'. No description. Berlèse, 1937, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.85, 125: Leaves shining like 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**); bud with calycinal scales, greenish; flower 7.5 cm across, double, clear cherry-red; petals of the circumference recurved and rumpled; those of the centre erect and distorted. Originated in Belgium.

Reine des P.B. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Abbreviation for **Reine des Pays-Bas.**

Reine des Roses. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.II: Originated by Mr Boddaert, Tronchiennes (Drongen in Flemish), near Ghent, Belgium. The flower, of medium size, is formed of a large number of small, imbricated petals decreasing in size to the centre, rounded, slightly emarginate in the outer rows, very small, oval-lanceolate, slightly acute in the interior, the outer a delicate pink with veining in a deeper shade, liberally striped

with white. Synonyms: ‘Queen of the Roses’, ‘Reine à Fleurs Roses’. ‘Queen Rose’. ‘Reine des Fleurs de Roses’.

Reine des Vierges. (*C.japonica*). van Houtte Catalogue. 1848, 33:15. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:44: Pure white, perfectly imbricated. [Boll]. Originated in Belgium.

Reine di Würtemberg. (*C.japonica*), Croff Catalogue [before 1890]. No description or history. (Believed extinct.)

Reine Laine. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Reine Louise.**

Reine Littone. (*C.japonica*), Kaye, Reginal, Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.46: Average size, pink, double. Originated in France.

Reine Louisa. Lenten, 1963, *Gardeners’ Chronicle*, p.411. Orthographic error for **Reine Louise.**

Reine Louise. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44-24: Perfectly imbricated. Petals vivid carmine red at the centre and the circumference, in between, satiny blush. [from] Defresne. Originated in Belgium by Defresne. Orthographic errors: ‘Reine Laine’, ‘Reine Louisa’.

Reine Maria-Henriette. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.46. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1868, 123:58 as ‘Reine Marie-Henriette’. Very compact bush with good foliage, all of its branches covered each year with buds. Its flowers are of an excellent imbricated form, of a beautiful pink speckled with white. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.71, 1874-1875, p.85: (L.van Houtte), Beautiful pink, often speckled pure white, perfect imbrication. Free growing. Rollisson’s Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878: Rose, often spotted with pure white, beautifully imbricated. Originated in Belgium by L. van Houtte. Orthographic variants: ‘Reine Marie-Henriette’, ‘Reine Marie Henrietta’, ‘Reine Mary Henriette’.

Reine Marie Henrietta. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Orthographic variant for **Reine Maria-Henriette.**

Reine Marie-Henriette. van Houtte Catalogue, 1868, 123:58. Orthographic variant for **Reine Maria-Henriette.**

Reine Mary Henriette. Nicholls Nursery Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Reine Maria-Henriette**.

Reine Victoria. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3. Orthographic variant for **Queen Victoria.**

Reisho-in-shiratama. (White Jewel of Reishô’in Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.285 with colour photo; English translation p.200. Palest pink changing to white, tubular to trumpet shaped single, fat stamen cylinder. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading, vigorous growth. The original tree, with a trunk circumference of 1.1 metres, grows in front of the main hall of Reishô-in Temple. Named and released by Nagaharu Niwa in 1990. Released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.

Reizanhô. (Beautiful Mountain Ridge), *(C.rusticana)*, Tateyama Catalogue, 1957: Leaf variegated with white spots on blue-green. Flower, red, single, small. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.454 & p.360; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.163 as ‘Reizan-hô’, pp.360, 257: Medium to small, deep red, single with 5 petals of irregular length and a centre cluster of golden stamens. Leaves genetically variegated with pale, creamy white marks, dark green, apices tapering acute, margins medium serrate. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.208 as ‘Reizanpô’. Different readings: Reizanpô’, ‘Reizanhoh’. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Reizanhoh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Different reading for **Reizanhô.**

Reizanpô. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.208. Different reading for **Reizanhô.**

Reland Westgate. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.70, colour plate p.74, Reg. No.2276: A large size, medium to dark pink, loose peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Grover C. Chester, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 22 year old seedling first flowered 1974. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 22 petals and 6 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Remember. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.17. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.89: Blush pink. Medium sized semi-double. Originated in the USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Remembrance de David Moor. Mariotti Catalogue 1924. Orthographic error for **Remembrance of David Moore.**

Remembrance of David Moor. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.157. Orthographic variant for **Remembrance of David Moore.**

Remembrance of David Moore. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1879-1880, 184:239: New variety, large, well imbricated, of a deep rosy colour, lined with white in the centre of the petals. Originated in Belgium by L. van Houtte. Orthographic variants: 'Remembrance of David Moor', 'Remembrance de David Moor'.

Rena Bergamini. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.62, colour plate between pp.64-65, Reg. No.2286: A large size, medium red, rose form double to formal double, *C.reticulata* hybrid **Bernadette Karsten** x *C.japonica* **Eleanor Martin** that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Grants Pass, Oregon, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 18+ petals and golden stamens. Firstly opens formal, then all petals twist and go upright to rose form. Plant growth is upright, spreading and vigorous in rate with light green leaves 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Rena Campbell. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1938, p.18. Synonym for 'Variabilis', itself a synonym for **Pompone**. Orthographic errors; 'Rene Campbell', 'Renee Campbell'.

Rena Swick. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.206, Reg. No.485: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Julington Nurseries, Inc. Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth habit is medium with dark green leaves, 7.5-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep, are bright pink with darker veining and have 30-35 petals and white tipped, light yellow stamens. There are 5 rows of large, sweetpea-like petals standing apart. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Rena Swick Variegated.**

Rena Swick Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106 as 'Rena Swick Var.': A virus variegated form of **Rena Swick** - Bright pink and white. Originated in USA.

Rena Travis. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Red. Medium size, rose form double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Mrs R.B. Travis, Savannah, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, Reg. No.62.

Renate. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.27 with colour photo; A large semi-double, pink with darker veining. Raised and separated layers of wavy petals. A chance seedling of **Lasca Beauty** originated by Boskoop Nursery, South Africa.

Rendevous. Cannon, 1981, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36. Orthographic error for **Rendezvous.**

Rendezvous. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IX, No.5, p.11, Reg. No. 120: A seedling of **Joyful Bells** x *C.japonica* **Australis,** originated by L Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant has average growth habit, dark green foliage, 8 cm x 4 cm and first flowered 1971. The blooms are semi-double, with 8-9 petaloids and up to 9 petaloids. The

flower is 10 cm across, anthers gold, filaments pink. Colour, scarlet crimson. Chinese synonym 'Rundai'.

Rene Campbell. Rubel, 1940-1941, *Floral Gems from China*, catalogue No.73, p.23. Orthographic error for 'Rena Campbell', synonym for 'Variabilis', itself a synonym for **Pompone.**

Rene Dagouat. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal*, 2008, p.123 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling, originated by Marie Therese Bleuzen, Guengat, France. First flowered 1995 at circa 18 years. An upright shrub of moderate growth rate. Blooms mid-season. Semi-double flower with a central tube of golden anthers on cream filaments. Rose red (RHSCC 48C), with darker veining (52A). Diameter 10 cm x 4-5 cm deep. Scented.

Rene de Fleurs. John Waterer Sons & Crisp Nursery Catalogue, 1916. Orthographic error for 'Reine des Fleurs', synonym for **Commensa.**

Renee Campbell. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1), 1942. Orthographic error for 'Rena Campbell', synonym for 'Variabilis', itself a synonym for **Pompone.**

Renee Land. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.62, colour plate between pp.64-65, Reg. No.2303: A very large size, pink, semi-double seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel** that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The seedling first bloomed in 1984. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 10 cm deep with 35-40 petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with light green leaves 13 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Laini Lande'.

Renegade. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.133: Deep purple red, large size, semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Dr Walter Homeyer, Macon, Georgia from the cross 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel.** ACS., 1989, Nov. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2170. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.127, colour photo (p.135): The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Renee Claire. Shackelford, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4. Orthographic variant for **Claire Renee.**

Renge. (Lotus Flower), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.349: Small, dark red, rose form double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: The lotus flower is particularly revered in Buddhism and symbolizes the ideal world of Buddhism. It is believed that Buddha sits at the centre of a lotus flower. Many camellia names in Japanese include 'Renge' (or lotus) and often the expression 'Rengezaki' or lotus-shape is used to describe flower form.

Renge. (Lotus Flower), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. No description. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.606: Last character different to 'Renge' above, but meaning the same. Very dark red, medium sized double with the centre petals elevated and standing upright, forming a second flower rising from the centre of the first. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Rengeboshi. (Starred Lotus), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.118: Large, dark red with white spots, double with 6-7 rows of pointed petals. Originated in Japan. Thought to have been a sport of **Renge**, immediately above. (Believed extinct.)

Rengekô. (Red Lotus Flower), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #57; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Described as resembling **Hi-no-renge.** Medium large, formal double, convex flower. The corolla is red with pointed petals, resembling a lotus flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Different reading: 'Rengebeni'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.34 & ibid, 1982, No.21, p.103.

Rengesekai. (Lotus World), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki,* No.12, p.8, colour photo 31: A medium sized, formal double to rose form double, 7 cm across with 20-25 petals, rhodomine pink fading to white at the petal bases. Petals large, rounded, concave, opening from a bud shaped centre to expose some stamens. Blooms mid-season. Leaves ovate, 10 cm x 4.5 cm, finely serrate, petioles hirsute, 8 mm long, reticulate venation. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.379; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.163 and description, p.257. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.306. Originated with a private family at Hosoiri village, Nei-gun, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Collected and named by Shûhô Kirino in 1963, released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1975. Chinese synonym 'Lianhua Shijie'.

Rengetsu. (Lotus Moon), (*C.rusticana*), Ishizawa, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.16, p.36, black and white photo and description: Medium sized, soft pink, with white spots and stripes, formal double, outer rows of petals opening flat, exposing a small, round, bud-shaped centre. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.163.

Renge-tsubaki. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, 1906, p.344. (Lotus Flower Camellia). Cited from *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*, (1810). Synonym for **Ise-tsubaki** as 'Sekiryû-cha'. Chinese reading: 'Shiliu Cha'.

Rengezaki. (Lotus Blooming), (*C.japonica*), Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai* (Copy of an older anonymous work): Red double with pointed petals like a lotus. Originated in Japan.

Renhakujiro. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31: White, very large full double of the 'Shiragiku' form but with longer petals. Originated in Japan.

Renira. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1: Leaves 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide, lanceolate, oblong, finely serrate, prominent venation, pale green. Flower, 7.5 cm across, double, deep orange red; petals of the circumference very broad, oblong, crenated at the summit, those of the centre not numerous, long, narrow, folded over each other, and resembling the interior of an anemone.

Renjianqi. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.258 with colour photo; Genetically variegated leaf with irregular yellow edges. Dark pink formal double, a few layers of large outer petals and a small bud centre. Thin, crimped petals. Diameter 8-10 cm. Flowers early to mid-season. Discovered by Mr Tang Chenghe, Jinhua, China.

Renjô-no-tama. (Jewels on a Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû:* Pure white, petals incurved. Double, large. See colour photos and description: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.120, pl.70; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.43, description, p.98; JCS., 1972, Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour, vol.1, p.364; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.92; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp. 163, 257: Leaves obovate-elliptic to ovate-elliptic, rather small, venation impressed, apex acuminate, recurved, margins coarsely serrate. Flower pure white double with 15-20 broad petals in 5-6 rows, enfolded and becoming smaller towards the centre. Stamens few and irregular, sometimes with rare, small petaloids. Late flowering. Different readings: 'Renjyonotama', 'Renjoh-no-tama'. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Erroneously equated with **Shiragiku** as 'Purity' in the USA.

Renjoh-no-tama. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.212. Different reading for **Renjô-no-tama.**

Renjyonotama. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.92. Different reading for **Renjô-no-tama.**

Renken. *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Nayose Hanagata Irotsuki Meisai* (Late 19th century); See Yokoyama's article in JCS., 1982, p.104, No.21 with comments on the list of names in

this bibliography. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27: A medium sized, snow white camellia, double. Originated in Japan. Different reading for **Neriginu.**

Renkenhaku. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Hasumijiro.**

Renmian Taohua. (Peach Flower Coloured Cheeks), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.51, colour photo [p.122]. Synonym for **Meiguizi.**

Renneuta. (*C.japonica*), Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense Catalogue No.36, 1902. No description.. Origin unclear. (Believed extinct.)

Rennica. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General: The first row of petals is bright rose, those of the centre rose and otherwise spotted white. Semi-spherical imbricated. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.121: Imbricated, deep scarlet, marbled with white. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.33: Globular, imbricated flowers; petals of the circumference bright red, those of the centre, rose and spotted. Originated in Italy.

Rensenzu (Picture of Lotus in a Fountain), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.14 as 'Rensen-zu': Light pink. Large semi-double with narrow and incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Rensi. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Renonculiflora Vera. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Ranunculiflora Vera', synonym for **Ranunculiflora**.

Renunculiflora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.58. Orthographic error for **Ranunculiflora.**

Renunculiflora Striata. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Ranunculiflora Striata.**

Resinii. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.17. No description. Originated in Holland. Synonym: 'Lady Gem'. (Believed extinct.)

Repolino. Charles Vuylstuke Catalogue, 1891. Orthographic error for **Rapallino.**

Respendens. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Resplendens.**

Resplendens. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, Oct.1834. *Revue Horticole*, p.509; Morren, 1834, *L'Horticole Belge Journal*, vol.2, p.94: Leaves large base, abruptly recurved apex, 7.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, glossy, veined. Flower brilliant rose, 8 cm across, double, exterior petals entire, emarginate in the middle; within the third row the edges of the petals are iregularly sinuous; they are regularly arranged to form a kind of cup at the centre. Originated in England. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 90. Orthographic errors: 'Resendens', 'Resplendes'.

Resplendes. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Resplendens.**

Restive Lion. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.69. Synonym for **Arajishi.**

Restraint. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Retellino. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic error for **Rettelino.**

Retic Rose. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.26 with colour photo; Pink rose form to formal double, large. A chance seedling of **Mandalay Queen** originated by Boskoop Nursery, South Africa.

Reticulata. Lindley, 1827, Edward's *Botanical Register*, XIII, t.1078 where it was described as a 'splendid new species of camellia, *C.reticulata*, **Captain Rawes** Camellia'. The coloured

illustration, t.1078 was taken from a plant brought to England by John Dampier in 1824. However the first plant of this species was brought to England from China by Captain Rawes, who, on one of his voyages, brought a plant for Thomas Carey Parker in 1820. This flowered for the first time in 1826 in England. See also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 5.

Reticulata Alba Flora. McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Shiro--wabisuke.**

Reticulata Alba-Rosea. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.27. Synonym for **Hatsukari.**

Reticulata Bicolor. McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Wabisuke.**

Reticulata Campanulata. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures* p.27. Synonym for **Beni-wabisuke.**

Reticulata Campanulata Bicolor. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28. Synonym for **Kocho-wabisuke.**

Reticulata Dobrada. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, No.81, 1947, p.18. Synonym for 'Robert Fortune', itself a synonym for **Songzilin.**

Reticulata Flore Pleno. Curtis, 1857, *Botanical Magazine*, (t.4976). Synonym for **Songzilin.**

Reticulata forma Forrest's Form. Treseder, 1964-1965, Special Camellia List. Synonym for *C.reticulata* forma *simplex.*

Reticulata forma simplex. Sealy, 1958, *A Revision of the Genus Camellia*, p.183. The species designation for the wild, single form *C.reticulata* forma *simplex.*

Reticulata Leaf Butterfly. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Reticulate Leaf Butterfly', synonym for **Maye Taohong.**

Reticulata Leaf Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Reticulate Leaf Pink', synonym for **Maye Yinhong.**

Reticulata Novae Species. Harrison, ed. 1839, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.56. Synonym for **Captain Rawes.**

Reticulata Plena. Seidel Preisverzeichnis, 1897, p.13. Abbreviation for 'Reticulata Semi-plena', synonym for **Captain Rawes.**

Reticulata Rosea. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28. Synonym for **Momoiro-wabisuke.**

Reticulata Semi-plena. Arnold-Forster, 1948, *Shrubs for the Milder Counties.* Synonym for **Captain Rawes.**

Reticulata Simplex. Exbury Catalogue, 1965. Abbreviation for *C.reticulata* forma *simplex.*

Reticulata Speciosa. *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 1938. Synonym for *C.reticulata* forma *simplex.*

Reticulata Shot Silk. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Maye Yinhong.**

Reticulata Spinel Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Reticulate Spinel Pink', synonym for **Maye Yinhong.**

Reticulata var. Flore-pleno. Prceedings of the RHS., 1861, p.165. Shown at the RHS., Feb.9th,1860. From Mr Standish of Bagshot; of this fine variety sent by Mr Fortune from China, a partly opened bud. See **Songzilin.**

Reticulata Vera. Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Synonym for **Captain Rawes.**

Reticulata Wabisuke. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28. Synonym for **Wabisuke.**

Reticulata Wild Form. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.145. Synonym for *C.reticulata* forma *simplex.*

Reticulata Wild Type. G. Reuthe Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1963, p.8. Synonym for *C.reticulata* forma *simplex.*

Reticulate Leaf Butterfly. Yü, T.T., 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Index*, p.130. Translation for 'Maye Diechi', synonym for **Maye Taohong.**

Reticulate Leaf Crimson. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Maye Taohong.**

Reticulate Leaf Pink. Yü, T.T., 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report Index*, p.130. Western synonym for **Maye Yinhong.**

Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink. Feng et al. 1981, *Yunan Shancha Hua*, p.51. Synonym for **Maye Yinhong.**

Reticulatiflora. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.18. Synonym for **Grand Sultan.**

Reticulatiflora Vera. *La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, Journal*, 1842, p.23. Synonym for **Grand Sultan.**

Rettelino. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. No description. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17 as 'Retellino': Vivid rose with bright centre, striped and spotted white. Originated in Italy.

Returning Cloud. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Translation of 'Guixia', Chinese synonym for **Captain Rawes.**

Reubena Helms. (*C.japonica*), Camellia Show Reports, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.323: A large, red, semi-double with interspersed stamens; Neyron rose 623/1, about 11 cm across x 4cm deep with 25 petals, obovate, somewhat undulate, channelled in early opening. Centre of flower, slightly spreading cluster of stamens, united for lower third of length; anthers light yellow. Leaves broad-elliptic, rounded base, glossy dark green, 6-8 cm long x 4-5.5 cm wide, coarsely serrate; apices short pointed. Plant habit, upright, open, medium. Flowers mid-season to late. A seedling originated in USA by David L Feathers, Lafayette, California. For black and white photo see p.207, Hertrich, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, 1959, vol.III. Orthographic errors: 'Reabena Helms', 'Reubens Helms'.

Reubens Helms. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivar from Nursery Catalogues*, p.198. Orthographic error for **Reubena Helms.**

Reuel Adams. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.169, Reg. No.1099: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962, female parent **Imura**, male parent unknown. Originated by R.T. Adams Sr., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant habit is upright, open and rapid in rate with small, dark green leaves. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, is rose variegated with white, with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measure 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals. It has good texture, long lasting, drops whole. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Revel Adams',

Reuskii. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Reuzen Camellia. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.134. Synonym for **Geant.**

Rev. Claude Fullerton. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1998, p.18. Abbreviation for **Reverend Claude Fullerton.**

Rev. Connie Johnson. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.98. Abbreviation for **Reverend Connie Johnson.**

Rev. J. Bennett. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.9. Abbreviation for **Reverend John Bennett.**

Rev. J. Bowman. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Abbreviation for **Reverend John Bowman.**

Rev. J.G. Drayton. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Abbreviation for **Reverend John G. Drayton.**

Rev. Jim Jeffrey. *(C.sasanqua),* ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.135 with colour photo; Regn No.2905. A 16 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2001. Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. Miniature, 5cm diameter x 2.5cm deep, flower is deep purple with 20 petals, semidouble to loose peony form. (photo shows a loose peony to loose anemone form). Yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Semi-dwarf plant is upright, dense and slow-growing. Dark green leaves are 5cm x 2.5cm with medium serration. Flowers early to midseason.

Rev. John Bennett. Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.105. Abbreviation for **Reverend John Bennett .**

Rev. John Bennett Var. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Abbreviation for **Reverend John Bennett Variegated.**

Rev. John Bowman. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9. Abbreviation for **Reverend John Bowman.**

Rev. John Bowman Var. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, Abbreviation for **Reverend John Bowman Variegated.**

Rev. John Bryant. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.232. Abbreviation for **Reverend John Bryant.**

Rev. John Drayton. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943. Abbreviation for **Reverend John G. Drayton.**

Rev. John G. Drayton. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Abbreviation for **Reverend John G. Drayton.**

Rev. John Grimke Drayton. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Reverend John G. Drayton.**

Rev Lawrence V. Bradley. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989. p.127. Abbreviation for **Reverend Lawrence V. Bradley.**

Revaina Rosea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Orthographic error for **Revalua Rosea.**

Revalna Rosea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43. Orthographic error for **Revalua Rosea.**

Revalua Nova. (*C.japonica*), Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Revalua Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1845, p.43, as 'Revalna Rosea'. Orthographic error: 'Revaina Rosea'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Reveesiana. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.10. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Reveesii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.58. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Reveesii Carminea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.58. Orthographic error for 'Reevesii Carminea', synonym for **Gilesii.**

Reveesii Major. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.58. Orthographic error for 'Reevesii Major', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Revel Adams. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Reuel Adams.**

Revelation. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. A loose peony, pink and white flower. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina.

Reverend Claude Fullerton. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2450. A large size, coral pink, anemone form chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by John Fowler, Smithville, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 24 petals, 22 petaloids, golden anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is spreading and average, with light green leaves 8.2 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Reverend Connie Johnson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.98, Reg. No.874 as 'Rev. Connie Johnson': A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by the Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant habit is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form flower is 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. It is a bright tomato-red with golden anthers and white to red at base filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

Reverend Ida. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.7; Small semi-double of an intense dark reddish-pink. A seedling of **Shishigashira** with a similar spreading, compact growth. Early flowering. Originated by Tom Dodd Jr, Semmes, Ala., USA.

Reverend John Bennett. (*C.japonica*), Wilson, 1930, *Home and Garden*, 57(3):158. Description not seen; Hume, 1931, *Azaleas and Camellias,* p.33: Double salmon pink to rose-pink with veined petals. Size 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 13 outer petals in 2 rows averaging 6 cm long; the inner petals, surrounding about 60 stamens, are faintly variegated with white. Leaves long-oval, glossy dark green, undulate, margins shallowly, bluntly serrated, 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Plant habit, loose, upright, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Probably an old Magnolia Garden's Seedling. See colour pl, Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviations: 'Rev J. Bennett', 'Rev. John Bennett'. Sport: **Reverend John Bennett Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Liweide'.

Reverend John Bennett Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Red and white semi-double flower 8-10 cm across, very compact, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Very profuse. Originated in USA. See black and white photo, p.297, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Abbreviations: 'Rev. John Bennett Variegated', 'Rev. John Bennett Var', 'Reverend John Bennett Var.'

Reverend John Bowman. (*C.japonica*), Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian*, p.19. Description not seen. *American Camellia Quarterly*, 13(4),1958 as 'Rev. John Bowman': A 14 year old chance seedling originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama, USA. The flower, 12.5 cm across x 7.5-8. cm deep is the colour of 'Pink Perfection' (**Otome**) and resembles a loosely constructed **Debutante.** There are 20-25 petals. Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, Reg. No.347. Abbreviations: 'Rev. John Bowman', 'Rev. J. Bowman'. Orthographic error: 'Rev. John Boman'. Sport: Reverend John Bowman Variegated.

Reverend John Bowman Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.96 as 'Rev. John Bowman Var.': A virus variegated form of **Reverend John Bowman** - Shell pink variegated with white. Originated in USA. Abbreviations: 'Rev. John Bowman Var', 'Rev. John Bowman Variegated'.

Reverend John Bryant. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.232, Reg. No.938 as 'Rev. John Bryant': A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by the Reverend John R. Bryant, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and average, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 4.5 cm. The formal double flower is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm. deep. Colour is white to delicate light orchid. Occasionally produces a rose form double bloom with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Reverend John Drayton. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Abbreviation for **Reverend John G. Drayton.**

Reverend John G. Drayton. (*C.japonica*), Simon's Nursery Catalogue, 1938. Description not seen. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as 'Rev. John G. Drayton': A loose peony form of deep pink, petals wavy, intermingled with golden stamens, tall angular growth, light green foliage. Early bloomer. See p.299, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I: Flower 8 cm across x 3.8 deep. Outer petals obovate, notched apices; centre of flower consists of folded, erect petals intermixed with inconspicuous stamens. Leaves medium sized, light green, 8 cm x 4.5 cm, apices abruptly acuminate, small serrations on a plant of vigorous, compact, upright growth. Believed to be a seedling originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA and named for the founder. Synonym: 'Mary E.M.'. Abbreviations: 'Rev. John G. Drayton', 'Rev. J.G. Drayton', 'Rev. John Grimke Drayton', 'Reverend John Drayton', 'Rev. John Drayton' 'John G. Drayton' 'John C. Drayton'. Note: A white cultivar erroneously carried this name in California. It was known in the Eastern States as 'Alba Superba' [**Alba Superba (MG)].** Sport: **Reverend John G. Drayton Variegated.**

Reverend John G. Drayton Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* A virus variegated form of **Reverend John G. Drayton** - Deep pink and white. Originated in USA.

Reverend Lawrence V. Bradley. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2149 as 'Rev. Lawrence V. Bradley': Medium size, soft pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Walter A Wilson. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.127, colour photo [p.135] as 'Rev. Lawrence V. Bradley': The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 4 cm deep with 78-102 petals. Plant growth is average and medium with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Revere's Baby Pink. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106: Light pink shading to rose-pink at edge. Small, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms early to late. Originated by Mrs F. Revere, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Revere's Variegated. (*C.japonica*), River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.8. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Reverie des Fleurs. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.12: Small, formal double, pale amaranth pink, irregularly flecked and spotted white; many rows of petals gradually reducing in size to the centre; inner petals narrow and long with a group of tiny, upstanding petals in the centre. (McIlhenny, 1948-1949 Cat.) Flowers mid-season. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Reversiana. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Reves Nova. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* Orthographic error for 'Reeves Nova', synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Revesiana. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.l. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Revesiana Vera. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Reevesiana Vera', synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Revesii. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Revesii Carminea. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Reevesii Carminea', synonym for **Gilesii.**

Revesi Vera. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Reevesii Vera', synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Revinii. (*C.japonica*), Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. Dark red.Originated in France.

Revisa. (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.111, 130: Leaves 6.8 cm x 2.7 cm, long-lanceolate, finely serrate, venation prominent, pale green resembling 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) a little; buds of average size, obtuse, whitish scales, Flower 7 cm across, full, cherry-red, sometimes rose, exterior petals oblong, few, notched at apex; those in the centre, numerous, in the form of a pompon, narrow, erect, forming a flower with some resemblence to Paeoniiflora. Originated in France by Cachet, Angers.

Revisia Carminia. van Geert Nursey Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Reevesii Carminea', synonym for **Gilesii.**

Revisiana. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Revisiana Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.58. Orthographic error for 'Reevesiana Vera' synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Revisii. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Revoluta. (*C.japonica*), Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers*, p.86. No description. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. No description. Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, p.7. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Revusii. Downing Nursery Catalogue 1858, p.18. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Rewesia. Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Rewesii. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Reweesii Vera. Burdin Nursery Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Rex. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Synonym for **Kingii.**

Rex Batavia. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, p.115. Orthographic error for **Rex Bataviae.**

Rex Bataviae. (*C.japonica*), Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in Der Blumen Gaertner, p.53. Burdin Nursery Catalogue, 1835. No description. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13: Double, orangy red. Synonym: 'Roi des Pays-Bas'. Orthographic errors: 'Rex Batavie', 'Rex Batavia'.

Rex Batavie. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Rex Bataviae.**

Rex Crowly. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Rox Cowley.**

Rex Georgius. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Synonym for 'Dorsettii' itself a synonym for **Gigantea**. Given by Verschaffelt, 1844 as a synonym for **Rex Bataviae.**

Reyndersii. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. No description. Originated in Belgium by Baron Reynders of Brussels. (Believed extinct.)

Rhadamanta. Burgin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Rhadamante.**

Rhadamante. *(C.japonica),* Van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:18 as 'Rodomonte'. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Societe Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.77: Flower 10 cm across, formal double to rose form double, of a pale pink crossed with lines of white. Petals in 6-7 rows, rounded, notched, with parts marked by streaks of off-white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Rodomonte', 'Rhadamanthe', 'Rhadamanthus', 'Rhadamente', 'Rhadamanta'.

Rhadamanthe. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Orthographic error for **Rhadamante.**

Rhadamanthus. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.35. Orthographic error for **Rhadamante.**

Rhadamente. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1845-1847. Orthographic error for **Rhadamante.**

Rhapsody. (*C.japonica*), Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens catalogue, 1939. Rose-pink. Large, semi-double. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium-large, semi-double, rose-pink, 8-10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Stamens and petaloids intermixed. Foliage medium green, 8 cm x 5 cm, tiny serrations. Plant traits, vigorous, upright and spreading. Mid-season blooming. Originated in California, USA.

Rheda Scott. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions. Orthographic variant for **Reda Scott.**

Rheine de Fleur. Camellia Society of America *Bulletin*, 1939. Orthographic error for **Reine des Fleurs.**

Rhett Butler. (*C.japonica*), Whitfield, 1945, *Camellia. The Alluring Floral Gem*, p.3. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Rhoda Gonzales. Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.13. Orthographic error for **Rhoda Gonzalez.**

Rhoda Gonzalez. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.330, Reg. No.148: A seedling of **Semi-double Blush,** originated by Mrs Charles F. Gonzalez, Pensacola, Florida, USA that first flowered 1951. Plant growth is open and rapid with leaves, dark green, oval, acuminate and serrate. Flowers incomplete double, resembling Nobilissima, 8-11 cm across with 11-12 petals in three rows and 6-10 petaloids interspersed with yellow stamens. Colour self white. Flowers early. See colour pl, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error 'Rhoda Gonzales*'.*

Rhodellia King. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. Synonym for **Goshoguruma.**

Rhodia. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Originated in USA by M. Floy, New York. Rich rose, rayed white, very double. (Believed extinct.)

Rhombic Chinese Silk Thread. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.128 with colour photo; Synonym for **Hishikaraito.**

Rhonda Elizabeth. *(C.pitardii),* ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.333: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii*, first flowered 1983. The semi-double, red, medium sized, 9 cm flower. blooms mid-season on an upright, dense plant with 9 cm x 5 cm, dark green leaves with tapering bases and medium serration. Chinese synonym 'Honglangda'.

Rhonda Kerr. Treseder & Hymans, 1975, *Growing Camellias*, p.132. Orthographic error for **Rhonda Kerri.**

Rhonda Kerri. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1967, vol.V, No.3, p.10, Reg. No.34: A chance seedling of **Damanao,** originated by H.J. Clark, New Lynn, New Zealand, which first bloomed 1965. Habit is upright with 10.5 cm x 4.5 cm leaves. Blooms are semi-double, China rose RHS.CC.24/1 and 13 cm across. Orthographic error: 'Rhonda Kerr'.

Rhudd's Special. (*C.japonica*), R.E. Harrison, Palmerston North, Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.37: Clear salmon pink, trumpet shaped flower. Attractive and useful for decoration. Dwarf grower. Originated in NZ.

Rhusagawa. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.154 as 'Rhusa-gawa'. Different reading for **Ryûsagawa**. No description. Originated in Japan.

Rhydersis. *(C.japonica*), *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar. 24, 1856, p.280. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).

Rianne. *(C.sasanqua). Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.27 with colour photo; Semi-double to loose peony form. White, with buds showing some pink before opening. Originated by Boskoop Nursery, South Africa, from seed sown in 1988.

Riben Dahong. (Japanese Crimson), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.50, No.314, Colour photo No.181: Medium size, 8 cm across, crimson, formal double, with 4-5 rows of rounded petals. Leaves deep green, broad-ovate, apices blunt-acute, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Riben Zhi Yu Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Nihon-no-homare**.

Ribenfa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.rusticana* **Nihongami.**

Ricardiana. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Riccardiana', 'Ricardio'. (Believed extinct.)

Ricardio. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.7. Orthographic error for Ricardiana.

Ricardo Cobden. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1858, p.27. Orthographic error for **Riccardo Cobden.**

Ricasoli. (*C.japonica*), Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.166: A large, well imbricated form, red with splotches and stripes of white. The centre is paler. Note: The stripes are in a radial formation. Originated in Italy by Bettino Ricasoli.

Riccardiana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:66. Orthographic error for **Ricardiana.**

Riccardo Cobden. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.33: A splendid rose coloured camellia like a Centifolia rose, imbricated in a cup-shape. Originated from seed by Giovanni Nencini, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Ricardo Cobden', 'Richardo Cobdens', 'Richard Cobden'.

Ricardo Cobden. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.57. Orthographic error for **Riccardo Cobden.**

Rich Pink Paeoniaeflora. Carter, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.73. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

Richard. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Orthographic error for **Richardii.**

Richard Alexander. Casabadans Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Richard Alexandria.**

Richard Alexandria. (*C.japonica*), Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957. No description. Orthographic error 'Richard Alexander'.

Richard Carter. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), Gentry, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.23: Silvery pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. A seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA.

Richard Cobden. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Riccardo Cobden.**

Richard Coleman Strother. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.14, colour photo: A full peony form, red, about 11 cm across, some stamens visible, mixed with the centre petals. Originated as a seedling of **St. Andrè** by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Richard Gordy. *(C.sasanqua),* ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.135 with colour photo, Regn No.2907. Originated and registered by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. Medium size, 9.5cm diameter x 3.8cm deep flower is deep red, with petals sometimes having waxy sheen. Heavy petal texture. Semidouble form, with some small petals mixed with the stamens. Bright gold anthers and pink filaments. Upright and dense, with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 7.5cm x 3.2cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.

Richard Gorham. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.280, Reg. No.407: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Richard S. Gorham, Rocky Mount, North Carolina, USA, that first bloomed 1958. Plant growth is rapid, upright and dense. The pointed, dark green leaves are 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double, red flowers, 14-15 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, have 20 petals, 3-5 petaloids and yellow stamens and resemble 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) in form. Flowers mid-season to late.

Richard H. Clere. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1970, vol.VI, No.7, p.32, Reg. No.49: A seedling of *C.saluenensis* originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand. It has a spreading growth habit with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The flower is peony form with 36 soft pink petals and 15 petaloids, 11-14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep.

Richard Haynie Dodd. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.16, colour photo: An average size, anemone to peony form, red camellia with 2-3 rows of outer petals and a centre of mixed petaloids, stamens and small petals. Originated as a seedling of **Ville de Nantes** by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Richard Leche. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.5, p.51. Abbreviation for **Governor Richard W. Leche.**

Richard Nixon. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.80: White shaded pink. Large, anemone form with outer row of upright, crinkled petals. Compact growth. Blooms early to late. Originated by U.B.Stair, Whittier, California. Sports: **Richard Nixon Pink, Richard Nixon Pink Variegated, Pat Nixon, Julie, Tricia.** Chinese synonym: 'Nikesong'.

Richard Nixon Pink. (*C.japonica*), Steward's Nursery, Savannah, Catalogue, 1964, p.2. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106: A rose-pink sport of **Richard Nixon.** Originated in USA.

Richard Nixon Pink Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1 as 'Richard Nixon Pink Var.': A virus variegated form of **Richard Nixon Pink** - Rose-pink with blotches of white. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Richard Nixon Variegated'.

Richard Nixon Variegated. Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'Richard Nixon Var.': abbreviation for **Richard Nixon Pink Variegated.**

Richard Turner. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.330, Reg. No.205: A 13 year old chance seeding, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA, that flowered for the first time, 1949. Plant growth upright and rapid with dark green oval, tapering cuspidate and slightly serrate leaves. Flowers semi-double in form, 10-12.5 cm across, variable with a few

small and/or large petaloids and a cluster of yellow stamens. Colour bright red. Flowers mid-season.

Richard Ward. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.134, Reg. No.1502: A small, pink blush, two tone, rose form double to formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA, first bloomed 1975. Edge of the petals are incurved, 9-10 rows of petals, size 7.5 cm across x 5-6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5-8 cm long x 3.7-4.5 cm wide. See colour photo, front cover, ACS, 1979, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4.

Richardiana. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.10. Orthographic error for **Richardii.**

Richardii. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.2: Red. Orthographic errors: 'Richardiana', 'Richard'. Originated in Italy.

Richardio. (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.46: (Pratts). Perfect imbrication. Vivid crimson. Originated in Italy.

Richardonii. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Richardsonii.**

Richardsonii. (*C.japonica*), Wilder, 1847-1848, *Horticulturalist*, 2:541: A very full, lilac crimson flower with 60-70 petals of regular form. Originated in USA by Marshal Wilder. Orthographic errors: 'Richersoni', 'Richardonii'.

Riche. *(C.japonica),* Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Richeldei. (*C.japonica*), Sacco, 1832-1833 as 'Richildei'; Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.230: 'In some catalogues this flower is called 'Richardi'; this an error; we can positively declare that its true name is 'Richeldei'. Dark red, rose form double with fascicles of stamens in the centre when completely open. Charles van Geert, 1849, Catalogue, No.101, p.13 as 'Richildei': Orangy coral red. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan.' Orthographic errors: 'Richardi', 'Richiedi', 'Richiedei', 'Richiadei', 'Richildei'.

Richersoni. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.26. Orthographic error for **Richardsonii.**

Richiadei. Franco Agostino, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modiciam.* Orthographic error for **Richeldei.**

Richiedei. Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie*, pl.52. Orthographic error for **Richeldei.**

Richfield. (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962: Rose colour, large, semi-double of flat form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Richiedi. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. Orthographic error for **Richeldei.**

Richuhai. (Sunrise on the Sea), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.594 as 'Richu'. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Hinode-no-umi.**

Rick Wood. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.173, Reg. No.1665: A very large, rose-pink, semi-double C.reticulata hybrid (**Arch of Triumph** x ['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), early to late flowering; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. This 8 year old hybrid first flowered 1975. Average flower size, 14.5 cm, across x 3.8 cm, deep. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm long x 8 cm wider. Orthographic error: 'Rickwood'.

Rickwood. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Orthographic error for **Rick Wood.**

Ricordis. (*C.japonica*), Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ricordo di Raffaello Mercatelli. (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1912-1913: A very large, red formal double; originated in Italy by Mercatelli.

Ridan. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* p.345. Different reading: 'Jihtan'. (Jidan). Japanese reading 'Wittan'.

Ridan. (Red Sun), *(C.japonica),* Chen, Jingye, 1253, *Gangfu Bei Zu:* Large red and pink. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Ridante. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1847, p.61. Orthographic error for **Ridente.**

Ridente. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:17. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Ridante'. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue 1852, p.26: Deep pink.

Ridolfiana. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.34. Orthographic error for **Ridolfi.**

Ridolfi. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Burnier Catalogue Supplement, 1842. No description; Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [Illustr.], p.130 as 'Ridolphii': Complete double, irregular 9 cm across; outer rows, 3-4 with regular petals, rounded, ovate; those of the interior, very small, forming an irregular tuft. Vivid red with a few streaks of white. Originated in Italy by the Marquis Ridolfi. of Florence. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ddd as **Ridolfi:** Soft white with wide blood-coloured bands, some petals tender pink standing out from the background. This appears the same as the Berlèse 'Ridolfii-Striata'. Ridolfi, 1848, Catalogo delle Piante, p.9: In the same class as **Triumphans** and **Imperialis** but yet distinct by the greater effect of the increased stripes of vivid red and rose. Note: Some listings use the Marquis Ridolfi's name unchanged, others use the latinised form. It is considered that for uniformity the name will be used unchanged. Orthographic errors: 'Ridolfiana', 'Ridolphiana', 'Ridolphii', 'Rudolpi', 'Rudolphi', 'Ridolphi', 'Rudalphi', 'Ridolfii'. Synonyms: 'Caterina Ridolphi', 'Ridolfi Marchese', 'Comte Ridolfi', 'Ridolphii-Bonardiana', 'Marquis Ridolfi', 'Ridolfiana'. Chinese synonym 'Lidaofei'.

Ridolfi Bianco. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856, as 'Ridolfii Bianco'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct)

Ridolfi Marchese. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Ridolfi.**

Ridolfi Nobilissima. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.45. No description. Ibid, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Vivid rose, imbricated in a spiral. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedica popolare:* Vivid rose, imbricated in a spiral. Originated in Italy.

Ridolfi Striata. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue Supplement, 1842; Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.128 as 'Ridolphii Striata': The flower is 9-10 cm across; full, of a soft white with stripes and band of blood red, irregularly placed, principally on the petals of the circumference; these are oval, somewhat broad, entire, often rounded and notched. The middle petals are numerous, unequal, irregularly disposed and forming a convex heart. The entire flower is irregular, however, sometimes more or less imbrication appears in the disposition of the outer petals, those of the centre are then better disposed. 'Ridolfii Striata' was obtained by seed in Florence some years ago by Marquis Ridolfi and was introduced 4 years ago by Mr Bonard, formerly chief gardener for the Marquis. Mr Bonard imported, at the same time a second camellia which he believed was without a name, and which Mr Paillet named *'*Bonardii*'* but was found to have long borne the name **Ridolfi** in Florence. Thus to regularize the nomenclature of these two varieties the first is nominated **Ridolphi Striata** and the second 'Ridolphi-Bonardiana'. Note: As the first camellia is Italian and named in Italy for an Italian Marquise, the Italian orthography takes precedence over the French, also **Ridolfi** has precendence over 'Ridolphi-Bonardiana' due to prior publication. Orthographic variant: 'Ridolphi Striata*'*.

Ridolfi Vera. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général. No description. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* A bright rose coloured formal double, imbricated like **Incarnata.** Originated in Italy.

Ridolfiana. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia.* Synonym for **Ridolfi.**

Ridolfii. Colla, Luigi, 1843, *Camelliografia…* Orthographic error for **Ridolfi.**

Ridolfo Giorgetti. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.76, 1878-1879, p.76: Similar in form to Saccoi Nova; vermilion tinted lavender. Perfect imbrication. Originated in Italy.

Ridolphiana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:27. Synonym for **Ridolfi.**

Ridolphii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, facing pl.128. Orthographic variant for **Ridolfi.**

Ridolphii-Bonardiana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.128. Synonym for **Ridolfi.** Synonym: 'Bonardii'.

Ridolphii Melitensis. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogo de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.12. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Ridolphii Striata. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, facing pl.128. Orthographic variant for **Ridolfi Striata.**

Rie. (Woman's Personal Name). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.84 with colour photo; A seedling of **Hatsu-arashi,** selected by S. Hisatomi, Japan, named in 2001.Vermilion, medium size tubular single with broad, undulate petals. Tubular stamen cluster. Vigorous, somewhat upright growth. Leaves large, ovate, and revolute at the margins. Flowers early to mid-season.

Rienzi. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:31. No description. Orthographic error: 'Rinzii'. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)

Rievesiana. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.12. Orthographic error for **Reevesiana.**

Rigel. (*C.japonica*), Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.12, 19, 24, 50, colour plate p.6: Blooms early to mid-season. A constant pink, peony form to anemone. Leaves broad-ovate, apices blunt-acute. Originated in France by Pépinières Claude Thoby, Carquefou.

Rigida. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.255: The flower, 9-10 cm across, is full, regular, of a fine carmine red with a touch of scarlet. The petals, disposed in 6-7 rows, are rounded, notched and veined blood red. The first two rows are reflexed cup-like; all regularly imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Righ nam Bradan. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.4 colour photo: A medium sized, red, irregular semi-double to open peony form with stamens in fascicles mixed with some small, erect, centre petals. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Rignoniana. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.12. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rigoletta. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.43 as 'Rigolette': Regularly formed white. *R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bulletino.* Exhibited by Santarelli, 1856. Originated in Italy.

Rigyoku. (Jewelled Carp). *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd, Catalogue, C-24, p.12: Vivid red flower with four rows of petals. Synonym for the Chinese *C.japonica* **Liyuzhu.**

Rikôkun. (Heroine in ancient Chinese novel.). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1993, No.26, p.43, No.5: A seedling of **Zuiryû.** Fragrant. The flower is glossy crimson, 7-8 cm across; rose form double with keeled and incurved petals. Sparse stamens. Late flowering. Originated by Dr Funakshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Rikyô-in. (Rikyô Temple), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Rikyû. (16th Century Tea Master), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.59, p.56, description, p.299: Small, campanulate, pale apricot pink single with 5 petals and a short, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves glossy mid-green, ovate, abrupt acuminate, wavy, medium sharp serrate, midrib keeled. Originated in Japan in 1966 by Hori, Hideo, Toide-machi, Takaora City, Toyama Prefecture. It was originally named 'Mine-no-hikari' but in 1971 the name was changed to **Rikyû.** See colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.162 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.89.

Rikyû-an. (Rikyû's Hermitage). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.283 with colour photo; English translation p.199. Medium size, pink, tubular single. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Somewhat multi-stock natured. A natural seedling of 'Myôren-no-an' (**Myôren-no-iori**). Named and released by Ayano Satô in 1969.

Rikyû-shibori. *(C.rusticana). Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.27. Pale pink ground with red star spots. Smalll single. Flowers mid-season.

Riluohai. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.155. Chinese synonym for **Irihi-no-umi.**

Rilyn Boueres. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2891; ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.136 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Howard Rhodes, Tallahassee, Fla., USA; A 14 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered in 2004. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 7.5cm deep flower is semidouble, lavender variegated white (photo shows a peony form flower). Bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall whole. Plant is upright and dense, with vigorous growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.

Rimembranza. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:23:.Very large, brilliant pink, formal double. Originated in Italy. Synonym 'La Rimembranza'.

Rimu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Higurashi.**

Ring. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo: Medium size, pale pink fading to the centre, irregular peony form. Stamens show amongst small, erect, centre petals. A seedling of **Nina Avery** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Ring Around the Moon. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.179. Synonym for **Tsuki-no-kasa.**

Ringo-tsubaki. (Apple Camellia), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.61. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangements*, p.85. JCS., ed. 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellis in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.272 & Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.170. Japanese group name for the species *C.japonica* var. *macrocarpa* Masamune. Synonym: 'Yakushima-tsubaki', 'Oumi-tsubaki'. Grows wild on Yakushima, Kagoshima Prefecture: Small, single, vigorous, red. produces large seed pods like apples.

Rinyû-ren. (Lily from Rinyû). (*C.amplexicaulis* hybrid), *Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.5 with colour photo, JCR Regn No.2014-10, (ser No. 23); A selected seedling of *C.amplexicaaulis*, pollen

parent an unknown *C.japonica.* Pink, opening first as a formal double, then opening to lotus form with tubular stamens. Petals spoon-shaped as with lotus. Leaves large, flat, as with seed parent. A 9 year old plant, first flowered 2009. Originated by Kimihide Hashimura.

Rinzii. Steffen, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.99. Orthographic error for **Rienzi.**

Rio Leopold. Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture*, p.141. Orthographic error for **Roi Leopold.**

Rio Red. Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9. Synonym for **Rio Rita.**

Rio Rita. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.30. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.59: - Dark red sport of **Anita.** Medium size. Mid-season. Originated in USA by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California in 1947. See black & white photo, p.300, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Synonyms: 'Rio Rita(2)', 'Red Anita', 'Anita's Sport', 'Rio Red'.

Rio Rita (Magnolia Gardens). (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens Nursery and Catalogue, 1948-1949 invalidly as 'Rio Rita': Dark red, medium, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by W.P. Houston, Glendale, California, USA. The affix (Magnolia Gardens) was added in 1951 by Woodroof to distinguish it from the name of the **Anita** sport. Synonym: 'Rio Rita (1)'.

Rio Rita (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Rio Rita (Magnolia Gardens).**

Rio Rita (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Rio Rita.**

Rio Tollo. *(C.japonica) Camelia*, Soc. Española de la Camelia, Dec. 2011, p.42 with colour photo; Formal double, red (RHSCC 045A), medium size 7-9 cm diameter x 4 cm deep with 95-120 petals. Leaves dark green (RHSCC 147A) 8 cm x 4 cm, elliptic, margins serrated, apices pointed. A seedling of **Bob Hope,** first flowered 2005. Originated by Leonor Magariños, Viveros Rio Tollo, Spain.

Ripples. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17. Synonym for **Sazanami.**

Rip Tide. Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.73. Orthographic variant: 'Riptide'. Synonym for **Judge Marvin Mann.**

Riptide. Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.3, p.20. Orthographic variant for 'Rip Tide', synonym for **Judge Marvin Mann.**

Risalinda. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Rosalinda.**

Rish Camellia. Coleman, S.D. 1960, 'The Rish Camellia', ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 15, No.4, p.20. Synonym for **Rish Plant.**

Rish Number 2. Charmwood Nursery, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.1 as 'Rish No.2'. Synonym for *C.oleifera.*

Rish Plant. *(C.oleifera)*, Hilsman, 1956, SCCS., *Camellia Review*, 18(8), inside back cover: A small, white, single, early flowering. Petals thin, papery, twisted and recurved - separate, long, narrow, notched. Stamens in a cup, short, numerous, filaments white, anthers yellow. Leaves dull green, oval, acuminate, base tapered, keeled, margins crenate with fine tips. Origin unknown.

Rising Sun. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.137. Synonym for **Hi-no-maru.**

Rising Sun. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:59: Dark red, very full and pefectly imbricated. Originated in Belgium by Morant. For colour pl. see Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I.

Rising Sun (Overlook). (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research* p.7 invalidly as 'Rising Sun'. No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Crimson red with darker veins and red stamens, tipped with yellow anthers. Large, single. Medium, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA at the Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama.

Rising Sun on the River Yodo. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.126. Synonym for **Yodo-no-asahi.**

Risleri. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in France by Baumann. (Believed extinct.)

Ristoni. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Ristori.**

Ristori. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:17: Formal double, roseatte white, flecked and striped with light or dark carmine. Then in his 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:18 he changes the description to 'Imbricated, violet red with broad, white stripes'. For colour pl. see Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.I as 'Ristorii': Good-sized bloom, ample rounded petals, regularly imbricated, fully emarginated at the summit, slightly incurved at the edges, a rich pink colouring with broad white stripes in the centre of most petals, a heart formed by numerous, small, erect petals. Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.26: Beautifully imbricated violet red with large white border.. This appears a different cultivar. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi. Orthographic errors: 'Ristoni', 'Ristoria', 'Ristorii'. Synonym: 'Il Ristori'.

Ristori (Rovelli). *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli, 1858, Catalogue, p.26 as **Ristori:** Pure white, very beautiful, well formed flower. Rovelli 1896, Catalogue, p.39: Very beautiful, solid pure white flower. p.42: Imbricated glowing pure white, perfect form. Compact habit. Originated in Italy.

Ristoria. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Ristori.**

Rita Blythe. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1996, No.139, p.9, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.464. Registered by Douglas J. Blythe, Kojonup, Western Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1979, and has elegans-form white flowers of 35-45 petals and petaloids, diameter 11 cm. Flowers mid-season on a slow growing bushy plant. Leaves olive green, glossy, flat, elongated, with fine serrations. Petals undulating. Flowers hold on bush.

Rita Thornton. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62, p,21, Reg. No.182: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Buddha,** first bloomed 1973. The upright, vigorous plant has pink, 15-16 cm across, informal double flowers which open early to mid-season. The dark green, lanceolate leaves, 11.5 cm x 5.5 cm, are acuminate and finely serrate. Chinese synonym 'Lida'.

Ritrosa. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy at Giardino Borghese. (Believed extinct.)

Ritrovo d'Amore. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.34. Synonym for **General Cialdini.**

Rival.(*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18.: Dark, poppy red, peony form, Centre petals slashed with white. Then in van Houtte 1844-1845 Catalogue, 18:18: Deep poppy-red peony, flashed with white. Originated in Italy.

River Farm Beauty. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2004, p.24 with colour photo; Reg. No.2629. A cross of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x 'Variety Z' **(Z),** first flowered 1992, introduced in 2006. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. The rose form double flower is 9 cm across, bright crimson red, with 24 petals and 6 petaloids. Cold hardy to -5º F. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.95, colour photo p.c3. Flower has yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Plant is dense with slow growth rate. Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

River Nova. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for 'Rives Nova', synonym for **China.**

River Song. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1969, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.5, colour photo: A very pale pink, rose form double, medium size, seedling of **Elegans;** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

River Tatsuta. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Synonym for **Tatsutagawa.**

Rivers Yeager. Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.6. Orthographic error for **Rivers Yerger.**

Rivers Yerger. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.340, Reg. No.227: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA and first flowered 1950. Plant growth is average, upright, medium, compact with mid-green leaves, oval, abruptly cuspidate and serrate, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The white flowers are striped with pink, 10-12.5 cm across, range from incomplete double with large mixed petaloids, to complete double irregular, similar to **Lady Loch.** Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Rivers Yeager'. Sports: **Rivers Yerger Pink, Rivers Yerger Pink Variegated.**

Rivers Yerger Pink. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.118: A rose-pink sport of **Rivers Yerger.** Mid-season blooming. Originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia. Sport: **Rivers Yerger Pink Variegated.**

Rivers Yerger Pink Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.118: A virus variegated form of **Rivers Yerger Pink** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Riverside. *(C.sasanqua)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.101: White. Large single with white, creped petals. Originated in USA.

Rives. (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.5, p.172: A hybrid with double, white flowers. Originated in England.

Rives-nova. J.E. von Reider, 1834, Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien..., p.220. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.107, 130. Orthographic error 'River Nova'. Synonym for **China.**

Rives Nova China. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **China.**

Rivinii. (*C.japonica*), Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.53. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture'* 1[pt.D]:316 as 'Rivini': [from] de Rivin. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.111, 130: Leaves 8.5 cm. x 3.5 cm, ovate, elongate, acuminate, veined, serrate; petiole 10 mm long, of a pale red, which often extends for a third of the length of the midrib; bud elongate, pyramidal with green scales; flower 8 cm. across, of a deep orange red, very double; petals of the circumference in several rows, oblong, a little spatulate or spoon shaped, crenate at the apex, and arranged in rows; those of the interior, very numerous, erect and forming a dome as in 'Reewesiana' (**Reevesiana**); of the same colour and form.

Rizhiwan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.407; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Hinomaru.**

Rizzio. (*C.japonica*), RHS., *Journal*, 1852, p.xxxv: Messrs Henderson, St. Johns Wood for a continental camellia named **Rizzio** with two blooms on it, exhibiting the familiar sport of one flower being red, the other with white, faintly striped red. Received an RHS. Certificate of Merit.

Ro-akari. (Fire Glow of the Hearth). *(C.japonica)*, Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1991-1992, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, No.315: Single white striped red, cup-shaped with cylindrical stamen cluster. Small to medium size. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Roalina. (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.172: Pale or light red flower. Medium size. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Roaline', 'Roalino'.

Roaline. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.199. Orthographic error for **Roalina.**

Roalino. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1927, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.199. Orthographic error for **Roalina.**

Rob Roy. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, pp.158, 159: Pale pink with a deep pink edge. Medium to large, semi-double with irregular petals. Medium, upright, bushy growth. A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Shot Silk' (**Dayinhong**) x *C.x williamsii* **J.C. Williams;** originated by T.E. Crosen, Simi, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Luoyi'.

Rôbai. (Old Japanese Apricot). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.284 with colour photo; Large red single flower, bowl-formed petals, stamens ume-jin (apricot type). Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of **Tamagasumi** x *C.chekiangoleosa*, originated and named by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, released in 2004.

Robbie. (*C.cuspidata* x *C.saluenensis)*, James, 1958, NCCS, *Bulletin*, vol.12, No.1, p.13: Deep orchid pink. Large semi-double. Slow, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of **Sylvia May** originated by V. James, California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Robby'. Chinese synonym 'Luobiye'.

Robbie Anne. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.90:.Old Rose blotched and spotted white. Large, semi-double, with yellow stamens occasionally mixed with inner petals and petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA.

Robbioni. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845.No descripton. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Robby. Stewart's Nursery, Savannah Catalogue, 1964, p.2. Orthographic error for **Robbie.**

Rôben-tsubaki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.306. Synonym for **Norikoboshi.**

Robe of Feathers. Waterhouse, 1962, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.9, p.3. Synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Robersoni. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Robertsonii.**

Roberstonii. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Robertsonii.**

Robert Buntin. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in* Camellia *Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: Medium sized, irregular semidouble, deep pink with orchid tonings; outer petals oblong, irregular, notched and folded; centre consists of fascicles of stamens divided by a few, small, erect petals. A seedling of **Imura** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Robert Casamajor. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.17: Rose red, semi-double. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Small, deep crimson, semi-double, 6 cm across x 5 cm. deep. The flower is cup-shaped and similar to 'Madame Jannoch' but the colour is deeper and petals more numerous. Holds colour well with age. Petals are spoon shaped, centre petals erect, forming a cup surrounding the stamens; filaments pink-red, anthers yellow. Foliage medium dark green, oval, 7 cm x 3.2 cm. Bends upward from the midrib. Tip long and slender, serrulate on a compact, bushy plant. Originated in the Huntington Botanic Gardens, San Marino, California, USA. It is a seedling of **Madame Jannock,** a locally renamed Japanese import. Sport: **Robert Casamajor Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Luobete'.

Robert Casamajor Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Funchess, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.35 as 'Robert Casamajor Var.': A virus variegated form of **Robert Casamajor** - Turkey red, variously marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Robert Dunn. (*C.japonica*), McDonald Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Rose-pink to rose-red with a silky satin sheen. Large, loose, peony form. Originated by McDonald Nursery, Beech Island, North Carolina, USA.

Robert E. Lee. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. An extremely dark red; in mid-season it opens almost black buds into glowing, dark red, irregular, loose, semi-double flowers. The veins in the petals are even darker in colour. Stamens are red with a few petaloids. For illustration see Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.303, description p.302. Synonym: 'General Robert E. Lee'. Abbreviations: 'General Lee', 'Gen. Robt. E. Lee', 'R.E. Lee'.

Robert Fortune. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Songzilin.**

Robert Fowler. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.178, Reg. No.1839: A very large, red, semi-double C.reticulata ['Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**], mid-season to late blooming; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm, deep. Anthers are yellow. Plant growth is spreading and dense with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 7 cm.

Robert Hendrick. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large rose-pink with light pink petaloids, incomplete double (anemone form), 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Small petaloids are interspersed with stamens. Buds are large, oval, with a light brown colour. Leaves are medium green, elliptic, apices acute on a plant of open hardy growth. First flowered 1947. Originated by Robert Hendrick, Greensville, Alabama, USA as a seedling of 'Robin Hood'. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, Reg. No.103.

Robert Henty. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.169: Originated by Henry J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. A mutant of **Charles Henty;** originated in 1968. White with pink stripes and markings. In all other respects identical with its parent.

Robert Hills. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.104, Reg. No.1708: A medium to large, dark pink with white petals, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Mid-season blooming. Orignated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 56+ petals, some petals imbricated, 12-15 rows, moired effect. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm. long x 5 cm wide. See colour photo, back cover, ACS., 1981, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.1.

Robert Lasson. *(C.japonica),* A. Stervinou, Catalogue 2008, p.11; Medium size semi-double, dark red mottled with white. Central column of stamens with gold anthers. Discovered in Japan by R. Lasson, and possibly already named there.

Robert Lowell Cooper. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, p.17, Reg. No.2014: Medium, vibrant deep red, formal double *C.japonica* (**Letitia Schrader** x **Dr Tinsley**). Flowers mid-season. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.93: The 17 year old seeding first bloomed 1975. Average flower size 10 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 78+ petals, about 12 tiny petals in the centre. Plant growth is slow and average with medium green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm. wide.

Robert Martin. Hume 1951, *Camellias*, pp.95, 149. Synonym for **Woodville Red.**

Robert McNeese. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.178, Reg. No.1810: A small, soft pink, anemone to rose form double to formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Robert McNeese, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size is 6-7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 55 petals and 36 petaloids with a crinkled, flat centre. Plant growth is average, compact and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Robert Norton. (*C.japonica*), Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Our seedling No.156: Large size, semi-double, 10-12.5 cm across, comprised of 17 large, thick, obovate petals and numerous yellow stamens. White with one or two narrow pinkish stripes. Leaves medium to large, obtuse and of a leathery texture. Early blooming. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White with one or two narrow pink stripes. Large, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Originated by K. Sawada of Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA from Japanese seed. First flowered 1933. Sport: **Jean Norton.**

Robert 0. Rubel. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Complete double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA.

Robert Peel. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.26. Large size, light red, marbled at the centre. Originated in England.

Robert Plunket Day. (*C.japonica*) Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.3, colour photo: Large, bright red, peony form double with some golden stamens visible. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Robert Strauss. (*C.japonica*), Haworth, 1987-1988, RHS., *Rhododendron with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.92. Exhibited as a semi-double by D. & R. Strauss. A sport of **Cinderella,** semi-double, carmine rose veined deeper rose madder and fading to white at the petals margins. Early flowering. Dense, bushy habit. Very similar, if not the same as **Raspberry Ice.**

Robert Train. (*C.japonica*), Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1967; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p. 163, Reg. No.890: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant habit is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals and 4-12 petaloids. Very dark red with yellow anthers. Rabbit ears with occasional white or red trumpet petaloid. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Robert Train Variegated.**

Robert Train Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.119: A virus variegated form of **Robert Train** - Very dark red, heavily variegated with white. Originated in USA.

Robert Walker Wilder. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.98, Reg. No.811: A 5 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1964; originated by R.W. Wilder, Fairhope, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is open and average with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The anemone form flower measures 12.5-13 cm across x 5-6 cm deep. The colour is light red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Large, loose petals form rabbit ears in the centre. Small groups of stamens amongst the petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Roberta. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.19. A large, light pink sport of **Paul Jones.** Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia.

Roberta Hardison. (*C.japonica*), ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.39, Reg. No.2240: A large size, deep rose with purple overtones, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by D.P. Hardison, Tallahassee, Florida. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with

approximately 109 petals. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.40-41.

Roberta Ragland. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.280, Reg. No.433: A 9 year old chance seedIng, originated by W.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA that first bloomed 1956. Plant growth habit is upright and open. The dark green leaves average 8 cm long a 5 cm wide. The cameo pink, semi-double flowers, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep have 20 petals - 10 outer petals, 4.5 cm x 4.5 cmm, 6 folded petals, 5 cm long, and 4 small petals in a mass of cream coloured petaloids. Blooms early to midseason.

Robertii. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7, as 'Roberti': No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.80: Flower 10 cm. across, ranunculiform, full, silky flesh-rose. Petals in 7-8 rows, well disposed with perfect imbrication. Frères Noisette Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.38 gives **Schiavone** and **Il Robertii** as synonyms; however the colour given in the original descriptions is quite different and this is rejected. Originated in Italy.

Roberto Van-Zeller. (*C.japonica*). José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Medium size, formal double, of light pink, veined scarlet and striped with white. Originated in Portugal.

Roberts Jewel. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.173, Reg. No.1599: A large, rose coloured, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [**Arch of Triumph** x No.5]), mid-season flowering; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. The flower has yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves.

Robertsonii. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838, p.10: Very double flower of the same beautiful colour and form as **Corallina.** van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18: Scarlet. Very fine form. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.II: Deserves a choice by reason of the size of blooms, their splendid colouring, a deep poppy crimson with fine veining of the petals which are ample, obovate, full or scarsely emarginate, spread out and imbricated with perfect regularity; in the middle a slight depression makes them somewhat channelled. The centre is composed of smaller, upright, uniform petals. Orthographic errors: 'Robersoni', 'Roberstonii', 'Robertsoni', 'Robertstonii'. Synonym: 'Robertson (2)'.

Robertsonii (1). (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.76 as 'Robertsoni(1)': In commerce there are two camellias with the name **Robertsonii** of entirely different forms. The first is a peony form, 10 cm. across of vivid cherry-red with a convex centre of a mixture of unequal petals. Originated in Italy.

Robertsonii (2). Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.76 as 'Robertsoni (2)'. Synonym for **Robertsonii.**

Robertstonii. Rovelli Catalogue, 1902-1903, p.37. Orthographic error for **Robertsonii.**

Robin. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.31: Single, vivid cherry-red (RHS. Chart Cherry 722/3), 6-7 broad petals, obcordate, emarginate at apices and arching outwards, 8 cm across, borne freely at the ends of branches, Buds pointed. Leaves small to medium, narrow, concave and serrate to the base. Early blooming. A seedling originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. Synonym: 'Robin'(Australia).

Robin (Australia). SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.114. Synonym for **Robin.**

Robin (Langston). (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.61, invalidly as 'Robin': Delicate pink in the centre, fading to palest pink at the outer edge. Medium anemone to loose peony form with slightly waved petals. Vigorous, upright growth.

Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by J.T. Langston, Jr., Darlington, South Carolina.

Robin Rise. (*C.x williamsii*), ACRS., 1982, *Camellia News,* No.83, p.22, Reg. No.286: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia as an open pollinated seedling from *C.x williamsii* **Margaret Waterhouse** that first flowered 1972. Flowers salmon pink, semi-double, 10 cm across. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves 8 cm x 3 cm, mid-green, apices acute. Plant habit upright, vigorous and open.

Robin Ruth Ray. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.105. Medium size semi-double. White at centre blending to pink at petal edges. Average, open growth. Originated in 1998 by W. and M.A. Ray, Fresno, Calif., USA.

Robinhood. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Camellia Catalogue, (ca.1936). Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez** as 'Wakanoura Red'. Synonym: 'Robinhood I'.

Robinhood I. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature, p.*56: Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez** as 'Wakanoura Red'. Orthographic variant for 'Robinhood'.

Robinhood II (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946 invalidly as 'Robinhood'; SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.59: Purplish white with rose-pink stripes and flecks and blotched. Medium semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Robinhood III. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, invalidly as 'Robinhood'; SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69: Bright cherry-red. Medium semi-double. Originated in the USA at the Tea Gardens.

Robin's Candy. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov. 1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2190: Medium size, pink with red stripes, formal double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray, Fresno, California. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.90 with colour photo between pp.90-91. Average flower size 9.5 cm, across x 3 cm deep, with 65-70 petals. Growth habit is uright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm. Sport of **Candy Cone.** Chinese synonym 'Jiejietian'.

Robinson 56. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947-1948. Synonym for **Chô-no-hanagata.**

Robinson White. (*C.japonica*), Elliot's Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948: Semi-double. Tissue paper white. Originated in USA.

Robinsonii. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Robiraki. (Opening of Tea Ceremony), *(C.rusticana x C.sinensis),* JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, pp.6-12: Very soft pink miniature, single cupped form. A hybrid from the cross *C.rusticana x C.sinensis* var. *sinensis.* Very early to mid-season blooming. Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.134, colour photo & description: Small size, pink, fading a little at the base, single with 5 crinkled, irregular petals and a central burst of short stamens with yellow anthers. Leaves ovate to obovate, strong green, apices acute, recurved, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Tochio City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Masaharu Kabuto, named and released by Hideyo Katô in 1980. Different reading 'Rohiraki'. Named by Katô, Hidyo.

Rob's Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Davidson's Nursery - Azalea and Camellia Catalogue, 1985: Medium sized, midpink, semidouble. Originated by W. Hooper, Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley, N.S.W., Australia. ACRS., 1986, *Camellia News,* colour photo back cover; Reg No.338.

Robyn Dunne. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.171: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.SW., Australia. A chance *C.sasanqua* seedling that first flowered 1971. Open, vigorous plant with 10.5 cm. diameter, soft, mauvey blooms with notched, white

tips and some rabbit ears. Blooms early to mid-season. Dark green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm, are lanceolate, medium pointed, distinctly serrate.

Robyn Jay. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2831; Regd by Mrs Robyn Yankie, Carmichael, Calif. ACS, *Yearbook,* 2012, p.180 with colour photo, as a 14 year old chance *C.reticulata* seedling, originated by Donald Lesmeister, Calif; Large size, 11.5cm x 7.5cm, rose form double flower is bright pink with 35 petals. Yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Upright growth at average rate. Dark green leaves are 11.5cm x 5cm. Late flowering.

Robyn McMinn. (*C.x williamsii)*, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.27, Reg. No.128: Originated by Erica McMinn, Camellia Lodge Nursery, Noble Park, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Donation**, first bloomed 1967. Plant habit is upright, dense and vigorous. Flowers 9-10 cm across, soft, clear pink flushed deeper pink, formal double blooms. Early to late season flowering. The dark green, 9.4 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide, lanceolate leaves have a prominent midrib and shallow serrations.

Rocchi. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Rochii.**

Rochii. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. No description or history. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Rocchi'. (Believed extinct.)

Rocco. *(C.reticulata). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, pp.37, 38, Reg. No.2262: A very large, rose red semi-double, *C.reticulata* **Mouchang** x 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**), that blooms early to late season. Originated by Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 18 petals and golden anthers. Commercially introduced 1991 by Dean's Nursery, Lucedale, Catalogue. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Rochelle. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2003, p.13 with colour photo, Reg. No.2602. A semi-double to rose form double chance seedling, pink with red dashes. Blooms early to late. Originated by Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, Calif., USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1998. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.66, colour photo p.c5. Flowers measure 8.2 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 60 petals and 20 petaloids. The dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Rodds. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Carlotta Papudoff**.

Rodiana Superba. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.10. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Rodolfo Giorgetti. (*C.japonica*), *R. Società Toscana di Orticulture Bolletino*, 1876: A large, formal double flower, light red striped with white. Well imbricated. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence as a seedling of 'Imbricata Rubra'.

Rodomonte. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18. Orthographic error for **Rhadamante**.

Rodschildiana. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Rothschildiana.**

Roger Hall. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News*, No.72, p.26, Reg. No.215: Originated by Roger Hall, Tea Tree Gulley, South Australia. A chance *C.japonica* seedling with a vigorous, upright, dense habit of growth. Flowers are formal double, 6.5-7.5 cm. across, clear red. Blooms early to late season. The leaves are lanceolate, dark green, 9 cm x 4.5 cm, medium pointed, finely serrate. Chinese synonym 'Heer'.

Rogersonii. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Roget's White. Wall Cottage Nursery Catalogue, 1982, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Rôgetsu.**

Rôgetsu. (December), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû:* White. Early to mid-season blooming. Belongs to the **Shiratama** group. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.15, p.8, description, p.89: Leaves thick, deep green, roundish-elliptic, broadly ovate, shortly caudate, prominent venation, sharply serrate. Flowers single, pure white, widely opening; petals 5-6, waved and reflexed at the margins, compact stamen column, joined for lower third; anthers yellow. A famous cultivar in the Kansai district of Japan. Very old trees are found around Ikeda City, Ôsaka Prefecture. Described as 'Kakuba-shiratama' by Minagawa, 1933; however **Rôgetsu** is an older name in the Kansai district. 'Rô' = waxing and 'getsu' = month, in this case December of the lunar calender, alluding to the early flowering of this cultivar. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.49, p.90 & p.303; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.82, p.63; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.163, 257; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.33, p.12 as 'Rohgetsu'. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.48, 49. Synonyms: 'Bonshiratama' in the Chûbu area and 'Shirorôgetsu', 'Kakuba-shiratama'. Parent of: **Shibori-rôgetsu**, **Aka-rôgetsu**. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* gives 'Oborozuki' and 'Seiganji' as synonyms. While 'Oborozuki' is a different reading of the characters for **Rôgetsu**, the first character 'Rô' = 'oboro' is different and translates as 'hazy'. **Oborozuki** means 'Hazy Moon' and is actually a different cultivar to **Rôgetsu**; both being listed separately by Satomi, 1956. It is also the name of an ancient variety listed in Sakuden's *Hyakuchinshû*, 1630. **Seiganji** is also a different cultivar being a white with red spots, double camellia listed by Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku.* Corruption of the name: 'Roget's White'. Different reading: 'Rohgetsu', 'Rowgetsu'.

Rogetsu. (Dew Moon), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1. First character different, 'Ro' = dew. No description. Originated in Japan.

Rôgetsu. With first character for 'hazy'. Different reading for **Oborozuki.**

Rôgetsu-aka. Kanaoka Catalogue, [Ca.1957]. Synonym for **Aka-rôgetsu.**

Rôgetsu-nishiki. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Shibori-rôgetsu.**

Rogmanesii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic error for **Romagnesii.**

Rohgetsu. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.212. Different reading for **Rôgetsu.**

Rohiraki. Different reading for **Robiraki.**

Roi d'Italie. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Orthographic error for 'Re d'Italie', synonym for **Ré.**

Roi de Belges. Carriere, 1879, *Revue Horticole*, p.145. Orthographic error for **Roi des Belges.**

Roi de Blanc. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.22. Orthographic error for **Roi des Blancs.**

Roi de Naples. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. No description or history. (Believed extinct.)

Roi de Pays Bas. Hazlewood. & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Roi des Pays-Bas.**

Roi des Beautes. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.42. Orthographic error for **Reine des Beautés.**

Roi des Belges. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:79, as 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi Roi des Belges'. See also van Houtte, 1877, *Flore des Serres…,*vol.22, p.185, pl.2356-57: A virus

variegated form of **Lavinia Maggi Rosea;** originated by Dominique Vervaene and first exhibited in Brussels about 1864. Its flowers are large, of different colours on the same plant, sometimes self red (**Lavinia Maggi Rosea**), sometimes red with splashes of white. Synonyms: 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi Roi des Belges', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi Multicolor', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi Nuova'. Orthographic error: 'Roi de Belges'.

Roi des Blanches. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.200. Orthographic error for **Roi des Blancs**

Roi des Blancs. (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.20. No description. Veitch Catalogue, 1856. Description not seen. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.III: With perfect imbrication, snow-white colouring, flat, outspread surface, it is one of the most beautiful camellias. It was obtained from seed by L. Hellebuyck of Gentbrugge-lez-Gand, Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Roi de Blanc', 'Roi des Blanches'.

Roi des Pays-Bas. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 11:15-20. A new cultivar in Berlèse collection of 88. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]316 as 'Roi des P.B.'. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, Index. With reference to pl.161: Flowers usually 9 cm across, sometimes 10, a rose form double, dark cherry-red, showing a flat crimson red or carmine mixed with vermilion. Exterior petals are not numerous, broad, rounded, channelled, reflexed and imbricated with somewhat regularity; those of the centre are small, of different forms and irregularly placed with some stamens visible in the centre. Synonyms: 'Rex Bataviae', 'Superba', 'Rubra Excelsa'. Orthographic errors: 'Rois des Pays Bas', 'Roi de Pays Bas'. Abbreviation: 'Roi des PB'.

Roi des P-B. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Abbreviation for **Roi des Pays-Bas.**

Roi Leopold. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:24: Magnificent formal double, very round, vivid pink petals, all splashed with white and a central white line; compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Belgium by Defresne. Synonyms: 'Prince Leopold', 'Leopold I'. Orthographic errors: 'Roy Leopold', 'Rou Leopold', 'Rio Leopold'. Received an F.C.C. from the RHS., in 1865.

Rois des Pays Bas. Arnaud Catalogue, 1939-1840. Orthographic error for **Roi des Pays-Bas.**

Roka. (Ro Aroma), *(C.rosiflora)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.85, colour photo and description: Very small size, soft pink, single of 6-7 petals, some reflexed, in 2 rows, opening saucer-shaped with a central cylinder of stamens, white filaments and pale yellow anthers. Fragrant. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, dark green, apices long acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. A natural seedling of *C.rosiflora* origin. "Ro" = rosiflora. "ka" = fragrant. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1978.

Rokka. (Six Petals), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, A-456: Small, white, cup-shaped single that is good for the Chabana ceremony. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Rokkau-shiro. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.154. Orthographic error for **Rokkakushiro.**

Rokkakuhaku. JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.119. Different reading for **Rokkakushiro.**

Rokkakushiro. (White Hexagon), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, white, formal double, usually of tiered form like a 6 pointed star. Different readings: 'Rokkaku-haku', 'Rokkaku-jiro'. Chinese reading: 'Liujiaobai'. While this camellia is believed to have originated in China where it is still most popular, no prior listing has been located in that country. Therefore the Japanese

reading of the name has priority. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.22; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.98; ibid, 1983, No.22, p.119.

Rokkakujiro. Different reading for **Rokkakushiro.**

Rokkasen. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41. Different reading for **Rokukasen.**

Rokkô. (Mt. Rokkô). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.286 with colour photo; English translation p.201. Small, purplish red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, thick and channeled petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, plicate. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hyôgo Prefecture. Collected by Yoshihiko Mishama, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981. From Hyôgo to Okayama.

Rokuchôme. (The Sixth Town), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.304: Small, red, irregular anenone form with ragged, crinkled petals and petaloids, cushion centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Rokujô. (Sixth Avenue), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Rokujô-kasuri. ('Rokujô' Variegated), (*C.japonica*), *Sukekatsukyôki*, 1632; Hirayama, Tokuo, (late 17th century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. No description. *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.89: Small. 5 petalled white with patches of dark red and a compact, central stamen column, white stamens, yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Rokujô-tobi'iri'.

Rokujô-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Rokujô-kasuri.**

Rokukasen. (Six Great Poets), (*C x vernalis)*, JCS., *Japan Camellia*, 1986, No.22, p.4, colour photo: Originated in a garden in Hamakita City, selected by Muramatsu and named by Hakoda. Single, small to medium size. A spring flowering sasanqua, white variegation on peach-red background. Petals at intervals having a dappled pattern and size variation. Hakoda, JCS, 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51 as 'Rokkasen': Red ground with white spots. Blooms early to mid-season. Different reading 'Rokkasen'. Discovered by Tsoyushi Matsumura in Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, late 1970s, named ny Naotoshi Hakoda.

Roku-no-shima. Heibonsha, Color Shinsho, Tomita et al., 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.127. Different reading for **Mutsuno-shima**

Roku-no-shima-kasuri. Heibonsha, Color Shinsho, Tomita et al., 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.127. Different reading for **Mutsunoshima-kasuri.**

Rolemone. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1858, p.26. Orthographic error for **Ralemona d'Italie**.

Roleni. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.62, 126. Orthographic error for 'Rollenii', synonym for **Elegans**.

Rolissoni. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, p. facing pl.101. Orthographic error for 'Rollissonii', synonym for **Excelsa**.

Rolled Petal Butterfly Wings. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.14. Synonym for **Juanban Diechi**.

Rolled Petal Peony. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.21. Synonym for **Juanban Mudan**.

Rolled Petals. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.149. Synonym for **Juanban**.

Rolleni. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.62. Orthographic error for 'Rollenii', synonym for **Elegans** .

Rollenii. Whiting, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (45):743, as 'Rollinii'. Orthographic errors: 'Roleni', 'Rolleni'. Synonym for **Elegans**.

Rolling Butterfly Wings. Bao, 1981, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Juanban Diechi**.

Rolling Crimson. Bao, 1981, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Quban Taohong**.

Rollinii. Whiting, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (45):743-744. Orthographic error for 'Rollenii', synonym for **Elegans**.

Rollinii Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:18, as 'Rollini Vera'. Orthographic error for 'Rollenii Vera', synonym for **Elegans**.

Rollinsoniana. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Orthographic error for 'Rollissonii', synonym for **Excelsa.**

Rollinsonii. *La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error for 'Rollissonii', synonym for **Excelsa**.

Rollinsonii Vera. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10 as 'Rollinsoni Vera', orthographic error for 'Rollissonii Vera'. Synonym for **Excelsa.**

Rollisoni. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:315. Orthographic error for 'Rollissonii', synonym for **Excelsa**.

Rollisonii Vera. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.118. Orthographic error for 'Rollissonii Vera', synonym for **Excelsa**.

Rollissoniana. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.10. Orthographic variant for 'Rollissonii', synonym for **Excelsa.**

Rollissonii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.35. Orthographic errors: 'Rolissoni', 'Rollisoni', 'Rollisonii Vera', 'Rollinsonii Vera', 'Rollinsonii', 'Rollissoniana'. Synonym for **Excelsa**.

Rolynii. (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Romã. *(C.japonica)*, Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.55: Anemone form, vivid scarlet. Originated in Portugal.

Roma Red. *(C.hybrid)* NZCS *Bulletin* No.178, July 2014, p.18, colour photo p.16, showing a darkish red formal double. Originated by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A seedling of 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**) x **Dream Boat**. No further details.

Roma Resorta. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Orthographic error for **Roma Risorta.**

Roma Risorta. (*C.japonica*), Lemaire, 1866, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.13, pl.465: This variety was obtained from seed by Delgrande, Rome. Italy. The flowers are large, 12 cm across, of the form of a Centifolia rose of bright pink colour, whipped and lined closely with carmine, each petal lightly bordered white. In Australia it has been confused with the local variety **Helenor** which, however, has a paler background and less petals. Sport: **Roma Risorta Rosea.** Orthographic error: 'Roma Resorta'. See colour pl. 131, p.65, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II. 1978. Chinese synonym 'Luoma'.

Roma Risorta Nuova. (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Roma Risorta Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.13: Incomplete double, rose form, crimson, 22/1, veined crimson 22, sport of **Roma Risorta.** Originated in Aus-

tralia by Hazlewood Bros, N.S.W. See p.209, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.3. Synonym: 'Colac Rose'. Note: Hazlewood's 'Roma Risorta Rosea' originally proved to be a rosea sport of **Helenor.**

Romagnesii. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18 as 'Romagnesi'. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors 'Romagnosii', 'Rogmanesii', 'Romagnossii'. (Believed extinct.)

Romagnosii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. Orthographic error for **Romagnesii.**

Roman Soldier. (*C.japonica*), Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian,* vol.IX, No.4, p.14: In the September issue were listed two new camellias from Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. One was 'Romance' and that name has been changed and registered as **Isle of Capri** while the other, 'Sir Galahad' has been renamed **Roman Soldier** due to names already in use. Very large, thick peony camellia, bright red in colour. It has a beautiful formation and opens to 13-15 cm across. Blooms mid-season. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* lists the ACS., 1961 Reg. No.590, **War Eagle** as a synonym. Sport: Roman Soldier Variegated.

Roman Soldier Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.97. Virus variegated form of **Roman Soldier** - Bright red blotched white in various degrees. Originated in USA.

Romana. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.6. Abreviation for **Bella Romana.**

Romance. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4: Formal double red, 7.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season. SCCS., *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.59: Deep red, medium sized, formal double. Vigorous growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Clarence Hearn, Arcadia, California.

Romanensis. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1858, p.49. Orthographic error for **Romaniensis.**

Romaniana. Guilfoyle, Catalogue of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1883, p.172: Orthographic error for **Romaniensis.**

Romaniensis. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27-31: In the same class as the **Duchesse d'Orleans.** [from] Mariani. For colour pl. see Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: Regularly imbricated; a delicate roseate white, fasciated with bright pink, with rounded petals, whole or slightly bilobate at apex, the centre a full heart, serried and upright. Originated in Italy as a seedling raised by Negri according to Rovelli. 1852. Orthographic errors: 'Romaniana', 'Romanensis'.

Romanoff. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 as 'Romanow'. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.275: Flower 9-10 cm across, often more, regular rose form, vivid rose or clear cherry-red with touches of pale rose and crimson and an uneven, white stripe, sometimes unicolour. Outer petals broad in the first rows, not numerous, emarginate; centre a bright rose; sometimes composed of a group of small petals. The flower is sometimes rose form, sometimes peony form. Orthographic error: 'Romanow'.

Romanow. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Romanoff.**

Romany. (*C.japonica*), Coolidge Rare Plants Garden Catalogue, ca. 1936: Rose-red. Medium sized, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Origin unknown. Said by SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* to be the same as 'Roi Leopold', but the original descriptions do not match so this is rejected. Synonyms: 'Belgium Red', 'Red Perfection'.

Roméo. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15. [from] Boll. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Romola. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.7. Orthographic error for **Romolo.**

Romolo. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.62. No description. Verschaffelt, 1951, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII. pl.II: Recently received from Italy, it has exquisite blooms of vivid pink like a hundred petalled rose; the petals are considerably emarginate, convex and spread out in the first rows and comparatively much smaller and erect in the centre. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.121: Orthographic error 'Romola'. No description.

Romona. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.162 with colour photo; Orthographic error for **Ramona.**

Romulea. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858. *Delle Nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane,* pp.7, 8: Medium sized flower, perfectly imbricated, the first 4 rows of petals cherry-red, the others intense rose, like a picotee; the same tints are found in grades of varying intensity. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Roncharbar. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1858, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74: Cream white. Medium sized, semi-double with irregular petals to rose form double. Medium, open growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Miss E.W. Boorman, Temple City, California, USA.

Rongguan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419. Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.hybrid* **Eikan.**

Rongqia. (Harmony). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.344, p.77. Synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Simpatica.**

Rongqiu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.566. From Zheijiang Province, China. No further details.

Rongtuancha. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.566.; Leaf elliptic, base broad and thick, 7-9 cm x 4-5 cm. Flower deep red, 7-8 cm diameter, flat petals in 2 rows, short and thick, apex slightly concave, regular arrangement, stamen petaloids in several bundles, regularly arranged to form a hemisphere shape. Flowers mid-season to late. From Sichuan Province, China.

Rongyao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Blaze of Glory.**

Rookwood Waratah. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.5. Synonym for **Speciosissima.**

Roon. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.4, Colour photo: A medium sized, deep pink, peony to anemone form with outer petals notched and reflexed and a large cushion of small, twisted and erect central petals, with some whitish petaloids intermixed. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**), originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Roosevelt. (*C.japonica*), Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.189: **Roosevelt,** a large, informal red, similar to a red sport of **Uncle Sam.** Originated in USA.

Roosevelt Blues. (*C.japonica*), Rubel Catalogue No.79, 1940, 'Introducing Camellia **Roosevelt Blues,** Longview Lot No.333: The flowers are dark blue with a maroon shade and are up to 12.5 cm across, of an open anemone form with large guard petals and a centre of a few small, folded and erect centre petals, with a few petaloids and scattered stamens. The form is variable from a loose semi-double of about 30 petals to a peony form with stamens hidden. Growth is upright and compact. First flowered 1938 when 6 years old. Originated by Robert 0. Rubel Jr., Longwood Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA. Rubel was anti-Roosevelt and used this camellia as part of his personal campaign against the election of Roosevelt as President of the USA for a fourth term. Synonym: 'Frankie Bray'. Sport: **Roosevelt Blues Variegated, Roosevelt Blues Pink.**

Roosevelt Blues Pink. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9. A pink sport of **Roosevelt Blues.** Originated in USA.

Roosevelt Blues Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950-1951 as 'Roosevelt Blues Var.': a virus variegated form of **Roosevelt Blues** - Purplish red variously blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Rôran. (Place name where Ruins of Ancient Chinese Kingdom), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.25, p.13 with colour photo: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy.** Like its parent, it has a white base, graduating to a peach-pink ground. Size, medium to large. Flowers very early to mid-season. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan by Tadao Yamaguchi, named and released in 1977. See p.130, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* colour photo.

Rôranka. (Flower of Rôran), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Mura Suzume:* A medium sized, soft pink, anemone form. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Mikuni-no-homare.** Originated by Seiji Himuro, registered to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery in 1993, No.3492.

Rosa. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1, pl.32. Synonym for **Saccoi Nova.**

Rosa. Ed Pynaert, van Geert Catalogue, 1888, p.64. Synonym for **Rosa Odero**.

Rosa Albaeflora. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.131. Synonym for **Contessa Nencini.**

Rosalbaeflora. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.49. Synonym for **Contessa Nencini.**

Rosa Belgica. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de La Culture du Camellia*, p.108. No description seen. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Rosa Bengalensis. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:316: Rose of Bengal. No description. Orthographic error: 'Rosa Benghalensis'. (Believed extinct.)

Rosa Benghalensis. L.L. Liebig, 1839, Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen..., p.10. Orthographic error for **Rosa Bengalensis.**

Rosa Brandi. (*C.japonica*), Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Large flower, perfectly imbricated, alabaster white, with some rose coloured markings. Originated in Italy.

Rosa Chevalier. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.

Rosa Chinae Nova. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.8. Synonym for 'Rosa Sinensis Nova' (**Rosea**).

Rosa Chinensis. (*C.japonica*), Curtis, 1758, *Botanical Magazine*, vol.2, with pl. Edwards, 1815, *The Botanical Register*, vol.1, pl.22. Edwards, 1747 amongst references: A small, single, pink, wild form *C.japonica.* Originated in China. Synonym: 'Rose de Chine', 'Rose de la Chine'.

Rosa Croce. (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.34: Large, cupped flower, ivory petals with delicate rose stripes. Originated in Italy.

Rosa de la Chine. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for 'Rosa Sinensis Nova' (**Rosea**).

Rosa de la Reine. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.200. Orthographic error for **Rose la Reine.**

Rosa del Rancho. (*C.japonica*), Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Description not seen. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.59: Deep pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Clarence Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA.

Rosa Delicatissima. (*C.japonica*), Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.8. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.47. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosa Delicatissima Nova. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.IV. Orthographic variant for **Rosa Delicatissima Nuova.**

Rosa Delicatissima Nuova. (*C.japonica*), Fréderic Bournier, 1853, Catalogue del Etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.55: Bright rose, streaked with white. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.IV: Large, formal double of cherry-red with faint white stripes; petals very large, regularly imbricated. Originated in Italy by C. Luzzatti, Florence. Orthographic variant: 'Rosa Delicatissima Nova'.

Rosa della China. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.55. Synonym for 'Rosa Species Nova', itself a synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosa Denholm. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.4. Orthographic error for **Rosea Denholuis.**

Rosa Denholuis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.200. Orthographic error for **Rosea Denholuis.**

Rosa di Girling. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.34: A pale rose with petals finishing transparent, marked and bordered with white. Originated in Italy.

Rosa di Maggio. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.14. No description. Ibid, 1863-1864, Price List, p.42: Very large, imbricated, cup-shaped flowers. Colour (pink) and the form of **Centifolia**. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. No description. Originated in Italy.

Rosa do Ortel. *(C.japonica) Camelia*, La Sociedad Española de la Camelia, No.17, Dec. 2010, p.38 with colour photo; A seedling of **Bokuhan**, first flowered 2007, male parent unknown. Medium to large formal double, 10-12 cm diameter, red (RHSCC 44A). Flat outer petals and erect rosebud centre petals. Dark green leaves, 8-10 cm length, lanceolate to elliptic. Plant upright, fastigate, medium to rapid growth. Late flowering. . Originated by Eusebio López Redondo, A Coruña, Spain.

Rosa Etrucedi. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosa Grandiflora. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.14. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.200. Orthographic error for **Rosea Grandiflora.**

Rosa la Reine. Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.37. Orthographic error for **Rose la Reine.**

Rosa Laralarus. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.77. Synonym for **Rosularis.**

Rosa Lineata. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855: Flesh white, rayed with carmine. Beautifully imbricated. Originated in Italy. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, 55-56: Pinkish white, striped with carmine. Very beautifully imbricated.

Rosa Luxemburg. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.138 with colour photo; Medium to large size, semi-double with small group of central stamens, blush white (RHS.CC.159D). A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia)** x **Alba Simplex,** first flowered in 2004. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Rosa Madaia. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Orthographic error for **Rosa Madiai.**

Rosa Madalia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.200. Orthographic error for **Rosa Madiai.**

Rosa Madia. William Bull Wholesale Catalogue, 1873, p.153. Orthographic error for **Rosa Madiai.**

Rosa Madiai. (*C.japonica*), James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867: Carmine, blotched with white. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Pearl white with streakings of rose and carmine. Originated by C. Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Rosa Madaia', 'Rosa Madia', 'Rosa Madiaii', 'Rosa. Madiae', 'Rosa Maida', 'Rosa. Madial', 'Rosa Madalia'.

Rosa Madiaii. Newmans Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116-119. Orthographic error for **Rosa Madiai.**

Rosa Madial. Searl & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1902, p.46. Orthographic error for **Rosa Madiai.**

Rosa Maida. Gibbins, H.C., Nursery Catalogue, 1908-1909. Orthographic error for **Rosa Madiai.**

Rosa Magna. (*C.japonica*), Sander Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.2. No description. Originated in Belgium.

Rosa Marginata. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Bright red flower. Like a tassel with margins, very bright. Originaed by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy.

Rosamunde. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p. 14. Orthographic error for **Rosa Mundi.**

Rosa Mundi. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1827, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.2, p.358: Seedling from Mr Press of Hornsby; white ground, spotted and striped with crimson like a York and Lancaster rose; well formed double, 7 cm across. Orthographic errors: 'Rosamunda', 'Rosa Mindii', 'Rosamunde', 'Rosa-mundi', 'Rosa Mundii'. Orthographic variant: 'Rosamundi'. Synonyms: 'Rose of the World', 'Venusta', 'Grey's Venus', 'Garviei'. Sport: **Rosa Mundi Rosea.** Produced from the cross **Semi-duplex** x **Alba Simplex** by George Press, Hornsby, England. Illustrated in Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet*, 1832 and Berlèse 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.38 and Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 50.

Rosa Mundi Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Nurseries Catalogue, 1947, p.13: A rose-pink sport of **Rosa Mundi** originated by Walter Hazlewood, Epping. N.SW., Australia.

Rosa Nova. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Abbreviation for 'Rosa Species Nova', synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosa (Nova Sp.). Lemaire, 1844, in Paillet, *Des Genre Camellia, Rhododendron* ... p.160. Orthographic variant for 'Rosa Species Nova', synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosa Nova Species. Lemaire, 1844, *L'Horticulteur Universel.* Orthographic variant for 'Rosa Species Nova', synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosa Nova Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:51. Synonym for **Saccoi Nova.**

Rosa Nuova della China. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.24: Flower imbricated double, bright rose with margins sometimes lightly marked with white. Abbreviation: 'Rosa della China'. Synonym for Rosea.

Rosa Odero. (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, 1875, p.11. No description. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. No description. Synonym: 'Rosa'. Orthographic variant: 'Rosa' (Odero). Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosa (Odero). Vervaene, J., Catalogue, No.1, 1875. Orthographic variant for **Rosa Odero.**

Rosa Odorata. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Synonym for **Parksii.**

Rosa Palasiana. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.4. Orthographic error for **Rosea Palasiana.**

Rosa Panella. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.169, Reg. No.1112: An 8 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1964; originated by Mrs E.G. Boggs, Fayetteville, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The anemone form bloom is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18 petals and 12 petaloids. The colour is pale pink with red; anthers yellow, filaments white. Late blooming.

Rosa Perfecta. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p. 14. No description. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.75: Perfectly imbricated, dainty form, very pale pink but a little deeper at petal margins. Verschaffelt, 1950, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I as 'Rosea Perfection': This camellia has been grown commerially for a few years. It is of Italian origin, the term 'perfecta' is not well applied in this case, being somewhat irregularly imbricated. The flowers are of medium size, petals full, oblong, outspread, soft pink with a transverse stripe of a paler shade in the centre and delicately veined. Orthographic variants: 'Rosea Perfection', 'Rosea Perfecta'.

Rosa Perfecta Nova. *(C.japonica), The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette,* No.12, Mar., 1856, p.215. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).

Rosa Pictorum. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1, p. facing pl.95: The flower is 10-11 cm across, of a soft rose similar to 'Rose des Peintres'. The corolla is full and regular. The petals are numerous, compactly imbricated, symmetrically from the centre to the circumference. Originated as a seedling in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan in 1833. Synonym: 'Rosa Pictorum Rosea'.

Rosa Pictorum Coccinea. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosa Pictorum Rosea. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Rosa Pictorum.**

Rosa Plena. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2. Orthographic variant for **Rosea Plena.**

Rosa Plena Marmorata. (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873: Flower the form of a semi-double rose, colour light cherry mottled with white. Originated in Portugal.

Rosa Plenissima. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.137, 143. Synonym for **Paulowski.**

Rosa Plenissima Paulikowski. Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.14. Synonym for **Paulowski.**

Rosa Pleno. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.200. Orthographic error for **Rosea Plena.**

Rosa Punctata. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Rosea Punctata.**

Rosa Rubra. Lenten, 1963, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.411. Orthographic variant for **Rosea Rubra.**

Rosa (Schirlinge). Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.8. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct).

Rosa Simplex. Rule Nursery Catalogue, 1860. Orthographic variant for 'Rosea Simplex', synonym for **Aitonia.**

Rosa Simplex. *Le Camelie Ottocentesche del Parco Durazzo Pallavicini,* ca 1997. Synonym for **Aitonia.** See ICS Register, p.4.

Rosa Sinensis. (*C.japonica*), Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica*, pp.13, 19: The flower resembles **Elegans** in size and arrangement of petals. Colour is a pale purplish red, and it measures up to 10 cm across. The outer petals are large, flat and spreading; the inner are small and irregularly formed, rolled inwards and twisted; intermixed with a few imperfect stamens. Outer petals veined a darker red. See pl.38, Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and*

Descriptions.... Originated as a seedling from A. Chandler, England. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 98. Orthographic errors: 'Rosa Sineusis', 'Rose Sinensis'. Synonyms: 'China Rose', 'Chinese Rose', 'Rosa Sinensis Chandleri', 'Pinck', 'Walleri', 'Walneri', 'Wallneri', 'Scarlet Sinensis'.

Rosa Sinensis Chandleri. Anonymous, Mar. 1845, *Revue Horticole*, pp.306-307. Synonym for **Rosa Sinensis.**

Rosa Sineusis. Poiteau, Jan. 1836, *Revue Horticole*, p.166-170. Orthographic error for **Rosa Sinensis.**

Rosa Species Nova. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.194, 234. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 40. Orthographic errors: 'Rosa Speciosa Nova', 'Rosea Species Nova', 'Rosa Chinae Nova', 'Rosea Species', 'Rosea Nova', 'Rosa de la China', 'Rosa della Chine', 'Rosa della China', 'Rosa Nuova della China'. Synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosa Speciosa Nova. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p. 143. Orthographic error for 'Rosa Species Nova', synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosa Speciosissima. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p,9. No description. Originated at Bibbiani, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosa Spectabilis. Anderson & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1887, p.70. Orthographic variant for **Rosea Spectabilis.**

Rosa Superba. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.16, p.29. Orthographic variant for **Rosea Superba.**

Rosa Torriani. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.139 with colour photo; Large size, semi-double, with long, Higo-like sprayed stamens. Red (RHS.CC.46A). A seedling of 'Pomponia Rubra' **(Pomponia)** x **Alba Simplex,** first flowered in 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Rosa Transparens. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.201. Orthographic error for **Rosea Transparens.**

Rosa Triomphant. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Rosa Triumphans.**

Rosa Triumphans. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.100, 227: Leaves diverse, some rounded, others lanceolate, often with tints and spots of yellowish green in the dark green; buds oblong, scales greenish; flowers 8 cm across, double, clear rose; exterior petals in 5 rows, oblong, reflexed, faint veining of red. Those of the centre are a different form, long, narrow, erect, not numerous; others short, rumpled small, mixed with many sterile stamens. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Triumphans Rosea', 'Rosa Triomphant`.

Rosa Variegata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.201. Orthographic error for **Rosea Variegated.**

Rosa Virginalis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.201. Orthographic error for **Rosea Virginalis.**

Rosa Virginica Italica. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Rosa Waratah. (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10 as 'Rosa Warratah'. No description. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Rosa Waratah de Low`. (Believed extinct.)

Rosa Waratah de Low. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30 as 'Rosa Warratah de Low', synonym for **Rosa Waratah.**

Rosa William. (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.51. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.II: In spite of its English name it is an Italian variety from Bernardino Lechi of Brescia. Its vivid carmine red flowers are small but well formed. The petals are rounded, outspread and convex; from the middle of the centre they curl up in an elegant cup, arranged in the form of a hybrid rose.

Rosabaeflora. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:20. Synonym for **Contessa Nencini.**

Rosabelle. *(C.rosiflora* hybr.*),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.262, colour photo, p.41. Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling with *C.rosiflora* as the seed parent, that first bloomed 1978. Spreading, open growth. Flowering Mid-season. Semi-double, 6 cm, rose-pink flowers. It has mid-green, 8 cm x 3.5 cm, lanceolate, tapering apex leaves with shallow serrations.

Rosacea. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia.* Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Rosaeflora. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Rosaeflora. Hooker, 1858, *Botanical Magazine*, t.5044 for the *species C.rosiflora.* Synonyms: 'Sasanqua maliflora', 'Sasanqua Rosaeflora', 'Sasanqua Stricta'. Orthographic error: 'Rosoeflora'.

Rosaeflora Cascade. *(C.rosiflora),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1982: A weeping form of *C.rosiflora* Small, single, pink flowers, originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Rosaeflora Flore Plena. RHS., *Journal*, 1937, 'Index', p.283. Orthographic error for 'Reticulata Flore Pleno'. Synonym for **Songzilin.**

Rosaeflora Grande. Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Catalogue. Blush pink, Small to medium, weeping growth habit. Vigorous, open, spreading growth. An open pollinated seedling of *C.rosiflora.* Flowers mid-season to late. (N#9120TR).

Rosaeflora Nova. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.101, 227: Leaves similar to 'Imbricata Rubra', lanceolate, thin, obscurely serrate; flower about 9 cm. across, of a transparent, deep rose with veins of vivid red; petals in 7 rows, somewhat rounded, very lightly emarginate, regularly imbricated from the centre to the circumference. Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore,* 2003, p.323, as 'Rosaeflora'. Origin uncertain, may have travelled from China to Italy, early 1800s.

Rosaeflore. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.53. Orthographic error for *Camellia rosiflora.*

Rosaflora. *Paxton's Botanical Dictionary,* 1st.ed.,1840. Orthographic error for *C.rosiflora.*

Rosaflora White. *(C.rosiflora).* Cowell's Nursery Catalogue, Camden, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.6: A white-flowering form of *C.rosiflora.* Originated in Australia.

Rosalarus. Abbots Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.13. Orthographic error for **Rosularis.**

Rosalbina. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Synonym for **Contessa Nencini.**

Rosalee. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, ca.1949. Orthographic error for 'Rosalie', synonym for **Uncle Sam.**

Rosalee Bell. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Soft pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. About 100 petals, flower 7.5-8 cm. across. An 8 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by S.J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1941. Leaves rounded, serrate, deep green. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, Reg. No.60.

Rosália de Castro. *(C.hybrid),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, No.103, 1968-1969, p.27, ref 128: Large, orange red, semi-double. Claimed to be a cross between *C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes**

and *C.japonica* 'Mathotiana' (**Grand Sultan**). Originated in Portugal. Asociasión Española de la Camelia, *Camelia*, July 2004, p.30 with colour photo as 'Rosalia de Castro'. Large flower, at least 12 cm in diameter. Semi-double, red (RHSCC 53C) with darker veining. 20 petals, wavy and notched. A small number of petaloids. Stamens in groups, mixed with the petaloids, cream filaments and yellow anthers.. Strong growth. Leaves 10 cm x 4.5 cm, bright dark green, elliptic. Flowers mid-season. Rosalia de Castro is a famous Gallician poet. Created by da Silva, who named it in Portuguese. Synonym; 'Rosalía de Castro'.

Rosalie. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.220. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Rosalie. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Uncle Sam.** Synonym: 'Rosalie' (California).

Rosalie Belle. *(C.japonica),* Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.53. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Rosalie (California). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.59 as 'Rosalie'(Calif.). Synonym for **Uncle Sam.**

Rosalie (So). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.59. Abbreviation for 'Rosalie' (South). Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Rosalie (South). SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.77. Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.**

Rosalie Deneen Fendig. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.75: A sport of **Gladys Fendig** - Shell pink margined white - Large. Originated by A Fendig, Sea Island, Georgia, USA.

Rosaellina. Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian*, 12:52. Synonym for 'Momoiro-wabisuke' which is itself a synonym for **Tarôkaja.**

Rosalind. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.201. Orthographic error for **Rosalinda (McCaskill)**

Rosalinda. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Formal double. Delicate pink. Originated in Portugal.

Rosalinda (Garcia). *(C.reticulata),* Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia,* No.14, June 2009, p.37 with colour photo, as 'Rosalinda'; Large flower, 12 cm diameter, deep pink (RHS.CC. N66C), semidouble, about 20 wavy petals, and up to 50 stamens in 4-5 fascicules. Filaments cream with a pink base, anthers yellow. Petaloides 3-6, irregular form, pink with white markings. Leaves 10 cm x 5.2 cm, dark green (RHS.CC.147A), lanceolate-elliptic. A chance seedling of a reticulata cultivar, originated by Manuel Garcia, Vilagarcia, Pontevedra, Spain.

Rosalinda (McCaskill). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.15: invalidly as 'Rosalinda': Bright pink. Large, peony form. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. Mid-season blooms. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Rosalind'. For illustration see p.308, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Rosalinda Rilla. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error for **Rosalinda Rolla.**

Rosalinda Rolla. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Rosalinda Rilla', 'Rosolinda Rilla'. Originated in Italy.

Rosaline. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1949, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Camden Park Seedling No. 60/52. Originated by Sir William Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia. Never described or distributed. (Believed extinct.)

Rosaline Spang. (*C.japonica*), Buist, Catalogue, 1857-1858, p.11: Rosy crimson. Originated by Buist, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Rosamoena. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Rosamund. *(C.japonica),* Haskins Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1954: Rich pink, formal double. Then in the Haskins 1965 Catalogue, p.6, the description was changed to: Peony form, loose petalled, light red. Rapid, open growth. Originated in England.

Rosamunda. *(C.japonica),* William Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.18. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Rosamundi. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.53. Barthere, Toulouse Nursery Catalogue, 1838, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Rosa Mundi.**

Rosanna Winspeare. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.140 with colour photo; Medium to large size, semi-double, red (RHS.CC.50A). A seedling of **Tricolor Florentine** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia).,** first flowered in 1997. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Rosary. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.170: This variety was first described as 'Finlandia F.N.' before it was known that **Finlandia** had already been used for another variety. It is a seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered 1938. The large blossoms are soft pink in colour, semi-double with long, fluted and twisted petals. Blooms mid-season. Medium, open, upright growth. Originated in USA at Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia. Synonyms: 'Pink Glory', 'Finlandia F.N.', 'Finlandia Pink'.

Rosary Superba. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957, p.19. A peony form sport of Rosary. Originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Rosary Superba Variegated.**

Rosary Superba Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1956-1957, p.19 as 'Rosary Superba Var.'- A virus variegated form of **Rosary Superba.** Pink blotched white. Originated at Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Rosary Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949 as 'Rosary Var.': a virus variegated form of **Rosary** - Light pink, variously blotched white. Originated in Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Synonyms: 'Pink Glory Variegated', 'Finlandia, F.N. Variegated'.

Roscanvel. (Higo). ICS Journal, 2002, p.87, Reg. No.39: An open pollinated seedling of Higo **Hinomaru**. Originated in France by T. & A. Lemaitre, Carquefou. First flowered in 2000 at circa 4 years. An upright shrub of slow growth rate. Flowers moderately mid-season to late. White with red stripes, typically with one stripe darker red (general stripes RHS.CC.54C, darker stripe 46B). A single flat Higo type, 8 cm diameter, with 8 petals and 150 stamens.

Roscii. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.102, 129. Synonym for **Rawesiana,** according to Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, p.103.

Roscii Minor. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.81. Synonym for **Staminea Simplex.**

Roscoe Dean. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.30, Reg. No.2371. A very large, deep rose pink, semi-double to peony form, **Mouchang** x **Pharaoh.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1990 Average flower size is 15 cm across x 9 cm deep, with 15 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and vigorous with dark green leaves 12.7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Rose. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.308. Orthographic error for **Rosea.**

Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Thurburn, J.M., Nursery Catalogue, 1841: Crimson and white, peony flowered. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Rose Agathe. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.10. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Rose Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Rose and Snow. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: New Camellia from Middleton Place (Middleton No.31). Semi-double, medium sized flowers which are rose-pink spotted white, and the petaloids in the centre are marked with the stamens. Three rows of petals make up this 8 cm bloom. Long pointed, deep green foliage and bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in South Carolina, USA. Synonym: 'Emma Ladd'.

Rose Anemone. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias for Sale* as 'Rose Emry'; Rubel, 1936, Wholesale Price List, No.74, p.4: The colour of the flowers varies from deep crimson to rose-pink. A medium sized, anemone form. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Orient', 'Carnation', 'Carnation Red', 'Orientalis', 'Christmas Glory', 'Rose Emery'. Pseudonyms: 'Fireball', 'Ignescens'. Orthographic errors: 'Rose Emry', 'Rose Emory', 'Rose Enemy'. Note: Rubels conjecture that the various forms of 'Rose Emery' stemmed from a misspelling of the name **Rose Anemone** is accepted as the most likely explanation. In USA 'Rose Emery' is given as a valid name and referred to Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie.* However the only connection with Berlèse camellia is through the pseudonym, **Ignescens** which is a valid name for a different cultivar, being a flat semi-double. Therefore this is rejected.

Rose Ann. (*C.japonica*), Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.282, illustrating facing p.288: Irregular, complete double, 8 cm across x 6 cm deep, of a delicate shade of pink with a lavender tinge at the tips of the petals. Its form is similar to **Debutante**. The plant is a slow, upright grower, blooming mid-season. Originated in USA as a chance seedling, by Mrs & Mr J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida.

Rose Ann (Matthews). *(C.hiemalis)*, ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News*, No.36, p.14, Reg. No.108, invalidly as 'Rose Ann': Originated by H.P. Matthews, East Brighton, Victoria, Australia as a seedling of **Kanjiro** that first bloomed 1967. The flowers are 7 cm across, deep rose, fading as flower ages. Early blooming on an upright, dense, vigorous plant. Flowers incomplete double.

Rose Bouquet. (*C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.22, Reg. No.152: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Tiffany,** raised by F.M. Jury, Waitara, New Zealand and first flowered 1975. Plant growth habit is spreading, of average density and dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm. The flowers are rose form to formal double with 50 petals, size 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep; Neyron rose with occasional yellow stamens. Mid-season flowering. See colour photo: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.25. Chinese synonym 'Meiguishu'.

Rose Bowl. *(C.saluenensis)*, Marchants, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, [ca.1948]: Warm rose pink throughout. Crimped like a cistus. Originated in England by Mr Marchant, Wimborne, Dorset.

Rose Brooks. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.64, Reg. No.285: A 15 year old seedling of **Elegans**; originated by Mrs E.R. Harlan, McComb, Mississippi, USA and flowered for the first time in 1947. Plant growth is upright, compact and medium with dark green, oval, crenate leaves. The flowers, 10 cm across, are radiant pink (No.137 Super Kemtone) in colour, with 2735 petals; semi-double and early flowering.

Rose Bud. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.201. Orthographic variant for 'Rosebud', synonym for **Rosita.**

Rose Bud Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Synonym for **Bealei Rosea.**

Rose Bud White. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.201. No description. Originated in USA.

Rose Camellia. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Cultivars of Taiwan.* Synonym for 'Meigui Cha'.

Rose Coloured. Curtis, 1820, *Monograph…,* p.2. Loudon, 1838, *Arboreum Britannicus,* p.385. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Rose Coloured Waratah. Prince, William. 1828, Camellia Japonica, or Japan Rose. *A short treatise on horticulture,* p.169 as 'Warratah Rosea' or 'Rose Coloured Warratah'. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rose Court. (*C.x williamsii*), Bodnant Gardens Nursery, 1986-1987: Bright rose-pink, single; upright growth. Originated at Bodnant, Colwyn Bay, North Wales, UK.

Rose Dawn. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Catalogue, 1942-1943: Rose-pink. Large, formal double, Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Davis. See illustration, p.312, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. Synonym: 'Rose Dawn' (Davis). Sport: **Rose Dawn Variegated.**

Rose Dawn (Davis). SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Rose Dawn.**

Rose Dawn Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.9: A virus variegated form of **Rose Dawn** - Rose pink and white. Originated in USA.

Rose de Chine. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:311. Synonym for **Rosa Chinensis.**

Rose de la Chine. Jacques, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. Synonym for **Rosa Chinensis**.

Rose de la Reine. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for 'Rose la Reine', Synonym for **Rosea.**

Rose de Segur. (*C.sasanqua*). Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.13, 15, 16, 24: Small size single, with flower of luminous pink. Scented. Blooms very early to early. Originated in France by Claude Thoby's Nursery, Carquefou.

Rose des Sables. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.13, 19, 20, 24, colour plate p.5: Large size, semi-double to incomplete double, with small centre petals mixed with stamens. Soft salmon pink. Leaves ovate, apices acuminate, glossy green. Originated at Claude Thoby's Nursery, Carquefou, France.

Rose Double. *(C.sasanqua),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Rose du Japon. *(C.japonica),* de Grace, 1797, *Bon Jardinier.* Mentioned in *Catalogue du Jardin Botanique de Cambridge*, 1742. (Believed extinct.)

Rose du Steir. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ICS *Journal,* 2004, p.74 with colour photo, Reg. No.46: Originated in Quemeneven, France by M. Hervé Ollivier. An open pollinated seedling of Mouchang. First flowered 1995 at circa 5 years. An upright shrub of rapid growth rate. Flowers mid-season. A pink flat semi-double form 12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Named for the small stream, the Steir.

Rose Edison. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9. Orthographic error for **Rose Eidson.**

Rose Edisan. Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p. 13. Orthographic error for **Rose Eidson.**

Rose Eidson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.120: A rose-pink sport of **Frank Eidson.** Originated at the Thomasville Nursery, Georgia, USA.

Rose Emery. Rubel, 1936, Wholesale Price List No.74, p.4. Synonym for **Rose Anemone.**

Rose Emory. *Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. Orthographic error for 'Rose Emery', synonym for **Rose Anemone.**

Rose Emry. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1933, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Rose Emery', synonym for **Rose Anemone.**

Rose Enemy. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for 'Rose Emery', synonym for **Rose Anemone.**

Rose Flower. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report*, index, p.130. Synonym for **Juban.**

Rose Flowered. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 11(2):11. Synonym for **Juban.**

Rose Fragrant. *(C.sasanqua),* Ben Rayner, 1973, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.50. p.2. Originated by John R. Sobeck, California, USA. No description. No valid listing located.

Rose Gem. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.34, Reg. No.137: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Grown from reticulata seed sent from USA, parentage unknown. It first flowered 1968. The plant has an upright, open habit of growth and produces 15 cm across, coral pink blooms early in the season. The olive green, lanceolate to narrowly ovate leaves are 11 cm x 5 cm. with obtuse base and cuspidate to acuminate apex; margins medium serrate.

Rose Gish. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Newest Camellias Catalogue, 1957; Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.30: A 10-12.5 cm. across, semi-double seedling of 'Peach Blossom' (**Fleur Dipater**) was chosen by Rose Gish as her favourite because of the strong, bushy growth and soft, glowing pink flowers. Blooms mid-season. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Rose Glory. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, [before 1945]. Synonym for **Gloire de Nantes.**

Rose Glory Variegated. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947, as 'Rose Glory Var'. Synonym for 'Lady Ruth' (**Gloire de Nantes Variegated**).

Rose Hill Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.202. Orthographic variant for 'Rose Hill Rubra', synonym for **St André.**

Rose Hill Rubra. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27. Synonym for **St. André.** Orthographic variant: 'Rose Hill Red'.

Rose Hollard. (*C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.35, Reg. No.70: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis*, originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand that first flowered 1967. The plant is of a spreading, open habit, the foliage is dark green, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is a rose form double with up to 32 petals, gold anthers on white filaments, 11 cm across x 5 cm. deep. Its colour is rose-pink and blooms mid-season to late. See colour photos: front cover, 1976, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IX, No.5; front cover, 1980, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.5, erroneously titled 'Mrs George Bell'.

Rose la Reine. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. No description. Originated in France. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.55: Enormous flower, full of petals and perfectly imbricated. Carmine rose with darker tints at the tips of the petals, similar in form and colour to Rose 'La Reine'. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Flower enormous size, petals rich and of perfect imbrication, rosy carmine with darker shading at the extremities. Resembles the rose 'La Reine' in form and colour. Originated in Florence, Italy by Boschi.

For illustration see, Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.II. Orthographic errors: 'Rose de la Reine', 'Rosa de la Reine'.

Rose Lotus. Synonym for **Meigiulian.**

Rose Madiai. Anderson & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1902, p.77. Orthographic variant for **Rosa Madiai.**

Rose Magnolia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.202. Orthographic variant for **Magnolia Rose.**

Rose Mahan. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.98, Reg. No.884: A rose-pink, peony form chance seedling that first bloomed 1962, aged 6 years. Originated by J.R. Murdock Sr., Monticello, Florida, USA. Similar to **Kramer's Supreme** in form. Anthers yellow, filaments pink. Size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 45 petals and 30 petaloids that are twisted and interspersed with the stamens. Colour is bright rose-pink. Blooms mid-season to late.

Rose Mallow. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1945, p.7; Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, 1945-1946: Soft pink with darker veins. Very large, semi-double. Slow, open growth. Late blooming. Originated by Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA from seed imported from Japan. First flowered 1936. Synonyms: 'Overlook Seedling No.126', 'Frances M. Solomon'. Sport: **Rose Mallow Variegated.**

Rose Mallow Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A virus variegated form of **Rose Mallow** - Pink with white blotches and dots. Originated in USA.

Rose Marie. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias* as 'Rose Mary': Deep rose, large, perfect double, opening flat. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947: Rose-pink. Medium, formal double. Medium, compact growth with very large leaves. Blooms mid-season to late. Said to have come from Europe to Magnolia Gardens, Georgia about 1848. Orthographic errors: 'Rose Mary', 'Rosemary'. (Believed extinct.)

Rose Marie Chin. (*C.japonica*), Rubel Catalogue No.79, 1940-1941, p.25: No description. Originated at Longview Nursery, Crichton, Alabama. (Believed extinct.)

Rose Mary. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Rose Marie.**

Rose Mary Osborne. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Rosemary Osborn.**

Rose Mary Williams. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.14. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Rose Mundi. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.80. Orthographic error for **Rosa Mundi.**

Rose Myrtifolia. Treseder Nurseries (Truro) Ltd Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.3. Synonym for **Myrtifolia (Australia).**

Rose N'Bloom. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.202. Orthographic error for **Rose'n Bloom.**

Rose N'Bloom Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.202. Orthographic error for **Rose'n Bloom Variegated.**

Rose Nelumbium. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.202. No description. Originated in Belgium. No valid listing located.

Rose of Autumn. *(C.hiemalis)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 2002, p.12 with colour photo, Reg. No.2564. A seedling of *C.hiemalis* **Kanjiro**, pollen parent unknown. The semi-double to rose form flower is a glowing rose-pink. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Robert Green, Jr, Fairhope, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.130, colour photo p.c11. The

11-plus year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Flowers measure 9.5 cm across, with fluorescence or sheen. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 5.7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Rose of China. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.6. Synonym for **Semi-double Blush** as 'Celtic Rosea'.

Rose of Dawn. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II,* p.6. Synonym for **Hagoromo** as 'Magnoliiflora'.

Rose of Denmark. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. Originated in USA.

Rose of Freedom. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.202. No description. Originated in USA,

Rose of Kastellorizo. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1997, *Camellia News,* No.143, p.15, Reg. No.474: Originated by F.K. Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia: A chance seedling that first flowered 1989. White formal double of 93 petals, 7 cm across x 3 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a bushy, upright, medium growing plant. Leaves deep green, elliptic, finely serrate, smooth, acuminate, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals slightly cupped. Renamed from illegal name 'Kastellorizo Rose'.

Rose of the Dawn. Chandler Nursery Catalogue, 1936, p.6. Synonym for **Hagoromo** as 'Magnoliiflora'.

Rose of the World. Wilder, 1835, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 1(1):15. Synonym for **Rosa Mundi.**

Rose Optima. Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.8. Orthographic error for **Optima Rosea.**

Rose Otome. McIlhenny, Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Synonym for **Casablanca.**

Rose Paeony. Camellia Grove Nursery, 1946, p.8. Synonym for 'Lady Beresford' (**Mrs Beresford**).

Rose Parade. (*C.x williamsii*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1969, #6415: Medium, deep rose-pink, formal double cross *C.x williamsii* **Donation** x *C.japonica* that blooms early to mid-season; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1964. Average size, 8 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid. See colour photo facing p.196, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p. 111, Reg No.1510. Chinese synonym: 'Meiquihong' changed to 'Meiqui Dianli'.

Rose Pendant. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*. No description. *What Camellia Is That?*, Macoboy, Stirling, 1997, p.45; Semi-double, twisted petals, bright musk pink. Large central boss of golden stamens.

Rose Pendant. *(C.sasanqua).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.2: Large white semi-double with tall growth. Blooms mid-season.

Rose Perfecta. (*C.japonica*), Haskins Nursery Catalogue, 1954:- Medium size, bright pink, formal double. Originated in England.

Rose Perfection. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.11. Rose-pink. Small, formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Clower, Florida, USA.

Rose Pink. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Descriptions and Illustrations of Camellias* .... Synonym for **Middlemist's Red** as 'Carnea'.

Rose Pink. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias Japonicas*, p.3: Light rose pink, semi-double flowers with faint veining in white through the centre petals; outer petals self coloured. A medium sized bloom with a few stamens.

Rose Pink B. *(C.japonica)*, Van der Vis, Boskoop Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.1. No description. Originated in Holland.

Rose Pink Magnolia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.202. Synonym for **Magnolia Pink.**

Rose Pink (Nobelius). *(C.sasanqua)*, Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.31, invalidly as 'Rose Pink': A medium sized, pink, single with fluted petals. Originated in Australia.

Rose Plena. Overlook Nursery Price List, 1949-1959. Orthographic error for **Rosea Plena (M.G.).**

Rose Quartz. (*C.x williamsii)*, Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1984: Semi-double, large, soft pink with apricot tones. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall.

Rose Queen. *(C.japonica)*, Coolidge Rare Plants Garden Camellia Catalogue, [ca.1936]; McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Rose-pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated from a old unidentified plant in the old Busch Garden, Pasadena, California. It was also released as 'Busch Garden Red' at the same date. Austin Griffith, who researched these names, believes it synonymous with 'Beaute de Nantes'. Sports: **Rose Queen Variegated, Queen of the Acres.**

Rose Queen Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1945, p.7: A virus variegated form of **Rose Queen** - Rose-pink spotted white. Originated by J.S. Tormey, Temple City, California, USA. See illustration, p.295, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Synonym: 'Variegated Busch Garden Red'.

Rose Red. *(C.sasanqua)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: A medium sized, single, star-like, red sasanqua. Originated in Australia.

Rose Royale. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Rose-pink. Large, rose form double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Tea Gardens as 'Tea Gardens No.245'.

Rose Shepherd. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.206, Reg. No.493: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by George W. Shepherd, Orlando, Florida, USA. Plant growth is medium with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5 cm. The rose-pink, semi-double flowers (similar to **Finlandia**), 10.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, have 14 petals and 4-12 petaloids and light yellow stamens. Flowers early to mid-season.

Rose Waratah. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Speciosissima.**

Rose Waratah. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.80 as 'Rose Warratah'. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin dHorticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:316. Synonym for **Amenoniflora Rosea.**

Rose Waratah de Low. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.17 as 'Rose War. de Low'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Rose Weller. *(C.japonica)*, Jim Senko, Tacoma, Wash., USA, Nursery list, 1997. Formal double, white with light pink tones. Medium size. Blooms mid-season.

Rose White. *(C.japonica)*, Van der Vis, Boskoop Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.1. No description.

Rosebud. Klumpp, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.224. Synonym for **Rosita.**

Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.61: Small, rosy coloured, open peony form. Brought from China in 1821 for the Horticultural Society of London by Captain Le Blanc.

Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.194, 234 as 'Rosa Species Nova': Leaves, 8 cm x 5.4 cm, ovate-oblong, very acuminate, lanceolate, twisted, apex recurved, dark green; buds small, oblong, scales green and reddish; flower about 8 cm across, full, rose orange violet; difficult to designate; corolla regular; petals imbricated from the centre to the circumference, a perfect rose form. Sometimes on the plant the flowers are of an angular form, with the petals rounded and fanned out. Originated in China. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.4 gives 'Rosea Nova' or 'Rosea Species' as: 'Imbricated, truly lilac with blue tints.' Synonyms: 'Rosa de la China', 'Rosea de la. Chine', 'Rosa. della Chine', 'Rosa Nuova della China', 'Rosa della China', 'Madame Felice', 'Rosa Nova Species', 'Rosa Speciosa Nova', 'Rosa Nova Species', 'Rosa Species Nova', 'Rosea Species', 'Rosea Nova', 'Rosa Chinae Nova', 'Rosea Vera Specie'.

Rosea. Andrews *Botanical Repository,* 1812, as 'Flore Pleno Rosea'. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.** Burnel, ed., 1837, *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening,* vol.3, new ser., p.151, where it is stated that the **Rosea** of Chandler and Booth; the **Rosea Plena** of Bollweiler and **Middlemist's Red** are all the same variety.

Rosea. Prince, William, Nursery Catalogue, 1822. Description not seen. Hume, 1955, *Camellias in America*, p.385: 'Rosea' is one of the first, if not the first, of the sasanqua varieties grown in America and for many years was the only variety obtainable. A camellia under this name was introduced from England by Williarn Prince and catalogued in 1822. As there is no evidence that sasanquas were introduced to England prior to 1867 and the name had been erroneously attached to *C.maliflora* and *C.oleifera* cultivars, Prince's 'Rosea' is considered to be *C.maliflora.*

Rosea. (*C.sasanqua*), Hume, 1931, *Camellias & Azaleas,* 1st. ed., p.31: Single pink with a rim of 5 petals around clustered stamens which suggest the anemome (Cherokee) rose. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Deep pink, medium large, single, golden stamens. Of Japanese origin, probably imported into America by Fruitland Nurseries. See colour pl. on frontispiece, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949. In 1966, Walter C. Slowcock Ltd. Nursery listed a sasanqua 'Rosea' as 5 cm across, rosy pink, small leaved plant. Chinese synonym: 'Meigui'.

Rosea. Wada, 1937, Japanese Garden Treasures, p.37 as Thea rosea. Pink form of the Japanese Tea plant. Botanical designation *C.sinensis* var. *sinensis* f. *rosea.*

Rosea Amabilis. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.49. No description; 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: This Italian camellia is not new in our collections. It is distinguished by its numerous petals, the first rows of which are close imbricated, rounded and emarginate; the following ones, ovate, oblong with an erect, ruffled centre of a deeper shade of pink.

Rosea Amabilis Nova. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Chandleri. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.67. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Rosea Cincta. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:31. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Damascena. *(C.japonica),* Shneiderff ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino nel Sig. Enrico Shneiderff,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea de la Chine. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Synonym for 'Rosa Species Nova', synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosea Delicata. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Delicatissima. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Delicatissima Nova. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.8. No description. Originated in the Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea de Denholm. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Orthographic error for **Rosea Denholuis.**

Rosea de la Chine. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. Synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosea Den Halm. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. Orthographic error for **Rosea Denholuis.**

Rosea Denhalm. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:57. Orthographic error for **Rosea Denholuis.**

Rosea Denham. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.100. Orthographic error for **Rosea Denholuis.**

Rosea Denholm. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:50. Orthographic error for **Rosea Denholuis.**

Rosea Denholuis. (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.150: Medium sized, light rose, double. Orthographic errors: 'Rosea Denholm', 'Rosea Den Halm', 'Rosea Denhalm', 'Rosa Denholuis', 'Rosea Denham'.

Rosea Elegans. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:18. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:31 says from R Buist of America. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Elegans Nova. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.121. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Flavescens. Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler* pl.22. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Rosea Flavescens Hume's Blush. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.220. as 'ros. flavesc. Humesblush'. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Rosea Flavescens Plena. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.220 as 'ros. flavesc. plena'. Synonym for **Incarnata.**

Rosea Flore. Lemaire, 1854, *Jardin Fleuriste,* p.11 as *Rosea fl.*. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Rosea Formosa. (*C.japonica*), Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole,* pp.119-120. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12: 'Suzannah' type but a much lighter red. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.13: Imbricated; large salmon-pink, streaked with white. Orthographic error: 'Rosa Grandiflora'.

Rosea Grandiflora. Overlook Nurseries Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.42. A *C.sasanqua* whose name was changed to **Splendor.**

Rosea Grandiflora Simplex. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler*, #13: The large single bloom is rose-red, always two or three together. The growth of the shrub is upright but not luxurious. The shoots are green but on the sunny side are brownish. The long leaves are flat, serrate. Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Rosea (Hydon). *(C.japonica),* Hydon Nursery, Surrey, Catalogue, 1960, p.16, invalidly and illegally as 'Rosea': Single scarlet. Originated in England. Illegal according to the Horticultural Code as no latin names acceptable after 1958.

Rosea Identa. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.59. Orthographic error for **Rosea Indenta.**

Rosea Imbricata. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Originated at Bibbiani, Italy. (Believed extinct).

Rosea Indenta. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1941: New camellia from Middleton Place ('Middleton No.23'). Semi-double, delicate pink flower with three rows of petals. The 10 cm. blooms have short stamens. Leaves acuminate, deep green. Growth tall; late flowering. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Rosea Identa'.

Rosea Lilacina. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* .... No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Linensis. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue of Plants, 1899, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Rosea Sinensis', synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosea Magnifica. *(C.japonica),* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Magnifica. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* This *C.sasanqua* was renamed **Rosy Mist.**

Rosea Marmorata. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.157. Orthographic variant for 'Rosa Marmorata'.

Rosea Mastiani. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Minima. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.16. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Mundi. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Deep pink. Large, wavy petalled, irregular, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Note: Not the same as Press's **Rosa Mundi.**

Rosea Nobilissima. Killiow Nursery Catalogue, 1980. Orthographic variant for **Nobilissima Rosea.**

Rosea Nova. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...* No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18: Extra wide flower, delicate pink, imbricated with the most beautiful form, and having a rose-like perfume. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.75: Perfect imbrication. Soft pink with bluish tints. Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911, p.77 lists 'Rosea Nova' as 'Cherry-red'. Synonym: 'Rosea Novissima Odorata'.

Rosea Nova de la Chine. ... Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205-207. Synonym for 'Rosa Species Nova', synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosea Nova Sinensis. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Synonym for 'Rosa Species Nova', synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosea Nova Vera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.201. Synonym for **Sacco.**

Rosea Novissima Odorata. Giardino Inglese, Caserta Catalogue, 1856.Synonym for **Rosea Nova.**

Rosea Odorata. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Synonym for **Parksii.**

Rosea Palasiana. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. No description. *Annotations*, 1848: Vivid cherry-red, semi-double. Orthographic error: 'Rosa Palasiana'. (Believed extinct.)

Rosea Papaver. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.41. It was listed as 'Rosea Papaver' in this catalogue only. All following catalogues listed it just as **Papaver,** by which name it is generally known.

Rosea Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.10. No description. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: This camellia has been grown commercially for a few years. It is of Italian origin - Medium sized blossoms; petals full, oblong, outspread, of a soft pink with a transverse stripe of a paler shade in the centre and delicately veined; imperfectly imbricated. Said to be a mutation of **Sacco.** Synonym: 'Rosea Perfecta Nova'. Orthographic variants: 'Rosea Perfection', 'Rosa Perfecta'.

Rosea Perfecta Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.56: Soft pink with paler central stripe. Imbricated. Synonym for **Rosea Perfecta.**

Rosea Perfecta Nova Extra. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. Synonym for **Rosea Perfecta .**

Rosea Perfecta Superba. *(C.japonica),* Martin y Girard, 1978-1979, *Gran Jardin de la Bomba Catalogue*, No.4, p.40: Beautiful new imbricated variety, delicate clear pink. Originated in Spain. Note: The name is illegal as it was named in latin after 1958.

Rosea Perfection. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.8. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Rosea Perfecta.**

Rosea Plena. Maupoil Catalogue, 1827; Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Colllection de camellia élevés à Bollweiler* as 'Camellia Sesanqua Rosea Plena'. pl.15. Synonym for *C.malifora.*

Rosea Plena. *(C.japonica),* Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de camellia élevés à Bollweiler* as 'Camellia J. Rosea Plena', pl.16: The flower is large, rose-red, of variable form and arranged in cluster of 2 or 3. The plant habit is stong and compact. Young shoots bright green with new growth copper coloured. Leaves are small, long and flat, serrate from base to apex. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.62, 126: Leaves elongated, flat, recurved, venation conspicuous, heavily serrated. Bud obtuse, rather large, scales greenish. Flower 7.5 cm across, double rose colour, arranged from 2-3 in the extremities of the branches. Originated in France. Orthographic variant: 'Rosea Pleno'. Synonym: 'Purple', 'Blow Rosea (Plena)', 'Rosa Pleno'.

Rosea Plena. Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as 'Rosea pl.'. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Rosea Plena. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.317. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Rosea Plena (MG). *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue 1942-1943, invalidly as 'Rosea Plena'. Description not seen. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose pink with dark veins. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, pp.210, 211: Medium, formal double; Neyron Rose 623/1, heavily veined Neyron Rose 623; to 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep; petals about 40, obovate, good substance, 4.75 cm long x 3.24 cm wide, becoming progressively smaller towards the centre which consists of a tight cone of 20 incomplete petals. Leaves elliptic, slightly cupped and curved, dark glossy green, 7-9 cm long x 2.5-5 cm wide, apices short to medium pointed, pronounced venation, petiole stout, to 12 mm long, fine serration. Plant habit upright, bushy, medium growing; early to mid-season flowering. Originated from an old plant at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA, either as a lost label imported plant or a seedling. Sport: **Rosea Plena Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Shenwen Meigui'.

Rosea Plena (Hillier). *(C.sasanqua),* Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.10, invalidly as *Rosea Plena:* Medium sized, rose-pink, semi-double. Originated in England.

Rosea Plena Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, pp.210, 212: A virus variegated form of **Rosea Plena (MG)** - Rose-pink blotched white; Camellia Rose 622 fading to 622/1 at centre, unrolled margins Crimson 22. Size 9 cm across. Originated at Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California.

Rosea Plenissima. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for 'Rosa Plenissima' (**Paulowski**).

Rosea Pleno. Harrison, ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, 1837, p.267. Orthographic variant for **Rosea Plena.**

Rosea Punctata. *(C.japonica)*, Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.II, p.15-20: New cultivars of 88 varieties in Berlèse collection. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.87,128 as 'Rosa Punctata': Leaves 6 cm long x 5 cm wide, roundish-oval, acuminate, near horizontal, regularly serrate, deep green; flower 7.5 cm across, double, well formed, colour cherry-red with some white spots. Originated in Italy, Synonym: 'Rosea Punctata d'Italie'.

Rosea Punctata d'Italie. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.14. Synonym for **Rosea Punctata.**

Rosea Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.143: Leaves long, recurved, of average size, irregularly serrate; buds long, pointed, scales greenish. Flowers semi-double, about 8 cm across, cherry-red, circumferential petals in two rows, heart shaped; those of the interior, small, long, recurved outside and inside, sometimes with touches of white and fertile stamens in the centre. Originated in Italy.

Rosea Semiplena. *(C.japonica)*, J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...*, p.185: Rose red semi-double with 9 petals. Originated in Germany.

Rosea Simplex. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.311. Synonym for 'Rosea Grandiflora Simplex', synonym for **Aitonia.**

Rosea Simplex Grandiflora. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus*, Cam*elien...*, p.184. Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Rosea Sinensis. André Leroy, Angers Catalogue, 1833, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Rosa Sinensis.**

Rosea Species. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.48. Abbreviation for 'Rosa Species Nova'. Synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosea Species Nova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8 as 'Rosea sp. Nova'. Orthographic variant for 'Rosa Species Nova'. Synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosea Spectabilis. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.III: Obtained from seed in Ghent, Belgium by Mr Mathot, flowered for the first time 1851. Colour a vivid pink with crimson tints. Petals are large, imbricated, fully rounded or lobulate, outspread. At the centre they are suddenly smaller to form a rose-shaped heart. Orthographic variants: 'Rose Spectabilis', 'Rosa Spectabilis'.

Rosea Splendida. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1848, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.142-143, 230: Leaves 8 cm x 5 cm, some oval, rounded, others elongated, tips a little recurved, prominent venation and serration; buds oval, rounded, scales pale green; flowers 9 cm across, double, clear cherry-red; exterior petals large, almost round, several rows imbricated and deeper coloured than the others; those in the centre, short, twisted, of a small number with 3-4 petaloids. Originated at the Vauxhall Nurseries, London, England.

Rosea Superba. *(C.japonica)*, Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers*, p.86. No description or history. Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, p.7. Originated in England. Note: There are three cultivars to which this name has been applied. There is the original valid one; Gheldorf, Const., 1844,

Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12: Handsomely imbricated double, deep reddish carmine; the sport of **Mathotiana Alba**; and a sport of **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana' which is the cultivar distributed in the USA under this name.

Rosea Superba. Whitfield, J.J., 1945, *Camellia, the alluring floral gem*, p.3. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Rosea Superba Brooksie. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.1 as 'Rosea Superba'(Brooksie). A sport of **Rosea Superba (US).** Synonym for **Brooksie's Rosea**.

Rosea Superba Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.175: Flower, 10 cm or more across, full, regular, bright carmine red from circumference to rose centre. Exterior petals are large, notched, symmetrically surrounding inner petals which are small and elegantly imbricated. Pale to deep pink madder. Originated in Italy.

Rosea Superba (Sandusky). Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4. Synonym for Rosea Superba Variegated.

Rosea Superba (US). *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1940-1941 invalidly as 'Rosea Superba': 'Formerly catalogued as **Mathotiana Rosea.** Since many nurseries have the pink sport of **Mathotiana Alba** listed as **Mathotiana Rosea,** which is not the same as our large 'rosea' we are changing the name of our variety to 'Rosea Superba'. A full double, very large, to 15 cm across, deep pink bloom resembling [its parent] **Julia Drayton** in form and foliage. Early to late flowering. It is a sport of **Julia Drayton**. imbricated on first opening, changing to incomplete double. Deep pink at petal base with the outer petals streaked deep pink. Pseudonym: 'Mathotiana Rosea'. Synonyms: 'Ada Wilson', 'Laura Dasher', 'Maquachu'. Sport: 'Rosea Superba Variegated'. See colour pl. G.C. Gerbing, 1945. *Camellias*, p.193; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.115. Chinese synonym: 'Saimeigui'.

Rosea Superba Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.22 as 'Rosea Superba Var.': A virus variegated form of **Rosea Superba (US)** - Deep pink variously blotched with white. Originated in USA. See illustration, p.297. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Synonyms: 'Margaret Sandusky', 'Rosea Superba'(Sandusky), 'Ada Wilson Variegated'. Orthographic error: 'Rosea Superba Variant'.

Rosea Superba Variant. Blackwell Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.12. Orthographic error for **Rosea Superba Variegated.**

Rosea Transparens. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: This owes its name to the semi-lucidity or transparence through the tenuity of the petals. It was sent from Italy in 1858. It belongs, by the regular imbrication of its petals, to the class of 'Perfection', distinguished by its ruddy pink colour with a light blush tint and a few white stripes at the centre. Orthographic error: 'Rosa Transparens'

Rosea Triumphans. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1945, p.43. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.II: Of Italian origin. Its blossoms, of medium size, are a charming pink colour, embellished by broad, longitudinal, white stripes. The petals are ample, rounded, oblong, obtuse or faintly emarginate. Orthographic variants: 'Triumphans Rosea', 'Rosa Triomphant'. Synonym: 'Cockii'.

Rosea Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Horton, Thomas, Ltd. Catalogue, ca.1915, p.76: Rose and white blotched. Originated in England. Orthographic error 'Rosa Variegata'.

Rosea Vera. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosea Vera Specie. Francesco Asione, 1856, Catalogo della piante…nel Giardino Inglese de Caserta, p.15. Synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosea Virginalis. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl.242 and facing p.: The flower, 10-11 cm across, is full, of a soft roseate white or soft rose crossed by white streaks. The corolla is regular and perfectly round. The petals are numerous, rounded, serried and imbricated regularly from the centre to the circumference. Originated as a sport of Imbricata Alba. Synonym: 'Alba Virginalis'. Orthographic error: 'Rosa Virginalis'.

Roseacum. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.19. Orthographic error for **Roseana.**

Roseaflora. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Orthographic error for *C.rosiflora.*

Roseaflora Floreplena. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Orthographic error for 'Rosaeflora Flore Plena', synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Roseana. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.62, 126: Leaves 3.8 cm broad x 6 cm long, horizontal, roundish oval, a little acute, very finely serrulate; form colour and dimensions of 'Speciosa Vera' (**Rawesiana**); flower large, full, irregular, of a pale red, inclining to rose; petals of the circumference ample, reflexed and slightly crenate; those of the centre small, erect, edges reflexed, some longer, rumpled. Originated in England. According to Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* this is synonymous with 'Speciosa Vera'. Orthographic errors: 'Roseanum', 'Roseanna'.

Roseanna. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.201. Orthographic error for **Roseana.**

Roseanum. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic error for **Roseana.**

Rosebud Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.6. Synonym for **Bealei Rosea.**

Rosedale Beauty. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Madame Lebois.**

Rosedale's Beauty. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Madame Lebois.**

Roseflora. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Rosaeflora', synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Rosehill Red. Mulberry Plantation Catalogue, 1934. Synonym for **St. André.**

Roseland Red. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.202. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Roseland White. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Roselle Bell. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.99, Reg. No.827: A sport of **Finlandia,** first observed 1948; originated by Mr & Mrs R.A. Bell, Cairo, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves, 8-11 cm long x 3.7-5 cm wide. The anemone form flower is pure white with yellow anthers and light, greenish yellow filaments. It is 10 cm across x 5-6 cm deep with 17-35 petals and 5-7 petaloids. Early blooming.

Rosemaniana. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rosemarie Ostberg. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2900, Originated and registered. by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.136 with colour photo; Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. An 11 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2006. Medium size, 9cm diameter x 5cm deep, flower is semidouble to anemone form and very dark pink, with gold anthers. Falls in one piece. Upright plant with average growth. Dark green leaves average 9.5cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason.

Rosemary. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Orthographic variant for **Rose Marie.**

Rosemary Elsom. (*C.japonica*), ANZCRS., 1955, *Camellia Annual*, No.2, p.6, Reg. No.7: Originated by Charles F. Cole, Canterbury, Victoria, Australia from the cross **Spencer's Pink** x **Elegans.** Informal double, anemone type bloom, 9-10 cm across. Colour delicate shell pink. Blooms midseason.

Rosemary Jean. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.425. Registered by S. & J. Levy, Auckland, New Zealand. A chance seedling which first flowered in 1990. Flower is a medium size formal double, 8 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, having about 40 petals that are incurved and almost circular in shape. Colour is an interesting, polychrome, dusty pink (RHS.CC.70C) with lavender shading at the outside edges (RHS.CC.75A), and marked venation (RHS.CC.67C). The flower lasts well, becoming mauve-blue with age. The bush is upright and dense, and of medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Rosemary Kinser. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Orthographic error for **Rosemary Kinzer.**

Rosemary Kinzer. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink, semidouble. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.77: Light pink. Large, semi-double with occasional erect centre petal. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Shepp. Orthographic error: 'Rosemary Kinser'. Sport: **Rosemary Kinzer Variegated.**

Rosemary Kinzer Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.98 as 'Rosemary Kinzer Var.': a virus variegated form of **Rosemary Kinzer** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Rosemary McGeoch. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News,* No.115, p.10, Reg. No.382: Originated by Alexander H. Scott, Broadwater Terrace, Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1957. A large size single of 8 petals, deep pink, shading occasionally to blush white. Early, free flowering on a rapid growing, upright, bushy plant. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, flat, finely serrate, apices acute. Petals fluted with Higo-like stamens. Chinese synonym 'Luosai'.

Rosemary Osborn. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12: Medium sized, pale amaranth pink, double. Outer two rows of petals, large; centre compact with many small petals and petaloids, mixed with a few inconspicuous stamens. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic error: 'Rose Mary Osborne'.

Rosemary Sawle. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Single, warm pink. Floriferous, bushy growth. A seedling of **Barbara Hillier,** originated by Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, England.

Rosemary Williams. (*C.x williamsii*), Puddle, Charles, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.95: A new single, medium size pink. Each year its branches are laden with flowers, the whole bush becoming a mound of pink .... Originated at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England.

Rose'n Bloom. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960. *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.98: Coral Rose. Large, rose form double with deep petals. Medium, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. Sport: **Rose'n Bloom Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Rose N'Bloom'.

Rose'n Bloom Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.121 as 'Rose'n Bloom Var.': A virus variegated form of **Rose'n Bloom** - Coral rose marked white. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Rose N'Bloom Variegated'.

Rosendale's Beauty. (*C.japonica*), Sander & Fils Nursery Catalogue, 1961, p.11: Large size, cream white, flushed pink. Originated in UK.

Rosenlee. (C.*japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.82: White with tiny pink markings on some of the petals. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by L. Smith, Altadena, California.

Roseoflavescens. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.105. Synonym for **Alba Lutescens.**

Roseo Flore Pleno. Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.56. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Roseo Florescens. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Roseoflavescens', synonym for **Alba Lutescens.**

Roseo Grandiflora Simplici. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection de Camellia élevés à Bollweiler,* #13. Orthographic variant for 'Rosea Grandiflora Simplex' (**Aitonia**).

Roseo Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9. Synonym for **Middlemist's Red.**

Roses Superba. Anonymous, 1848, *Annales de Gand,* pl.204. Synonym for **Rossii.**

Roseta. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Rosetta.**

Rosetta. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.17. No description. Anonymous, Mar.1837, *Revue Horticole,* pp.203-204. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7: Peony form, pink, sometimes with a pure white line. Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellias…,* p.160: Large, double, cherry-red flower, very numerous, broad outer petals, centre anemone form. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Roseta', 'Rosette'.

Rosetta Nova. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book VI, pl.IV as 'Rosetta'(Nova): Received from Italy 2 years ago and the epithet 'nova' has been added to the name to prevent confusion with a former homonym, from which it differs considerably. The blossoms are small with a very regular imbrication of the petals; of a vivid and uniform cherry-pink colour.

Rosette. The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette, No.12, Mar. 1856, p.208. Orthographic variant for **Rosetta.**

Rosette. Townhill Park Nurseries Catalogue, 1955. Synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Rosette. (*C.sasanqua*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1980-1981: Rose-pink. Small rose form double to loose peony form. Growth upright and spreading. Late flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Roseum. (*C.japonica*), Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Roseus. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1952, p.10: Light pink. Medium formal double. Originated in USA.

Rosewood. (*C.japonica*), Pitkin. 1966, SCCS., *The Camellia* Review, vol.27, No.3, p.15: This 11 cm chance seedling, originated by Frank Maitland, Sylmar, California, is a dark red, formal double. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant is sturdy, upright, with medium sized, dark green leaves.

Roshiku-ômin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.154, No.10. Different reading for **Roshuku-ômin.**

Roshi-no-miyako. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Roshuku-ômin. (Heron Roosts, Seagull Sleeps), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Tiered, white double, in two tiers, one like a roost of heron, the other a sleeping seagull. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Roshiku-ômin'.

Rosiflora. Sealy, 1937, *Journal* of RHS., 62(8):352, 357, 358. Correct botanical latin for *C.rosaeflora.*

Rosiflora flore pleno. Sealy, 1937, Journal of RHS., 62(8):352, 357. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Rosie Anderson. (*C.x williamsii*), Cobley Camellia Catalogue, 1977: Medium size, single, irridescent pink. A *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Lavinia Maggi** seedling. Originated in England.

Rosie O'Grady. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.166, Reg. No.1059: A 6 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1963, originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and average with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm. x 7 cm. The semidouble flower averages 12 cm across x 5 cm deep with 13 petals, 3 of which are folded. Deep pink colour with golden anthers and light pink filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Sport: **Rosie O'Grady Variegated.**

Rosie O'Grady Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Haynie, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.2, p.18. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.166, Reg. No.1059 as 'Rosie O'Grady Var.': a virus variegated form of **Rosie O'Grady** - Deep pink heavily moired white. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Rosiflora Cascade. ICS Journal, 1998, p.94. Margaret Tapley, 1996, "Growing Camellias", p.63 with colour photo. The text in the ICS Journal is incorrect. The flower shown in the Tapley book is of **Rosaeflora Cascade.** See ICS Register, p.1581.

Rosigena. Herbert, 1839, *Amaryllidaceae Suppl.*, p.368. Synonym for **Pénélope.**

Rosii. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. Orthographic error for **Rossii.**

Rosina. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modiciam.* Orthographic error for **Rossii.**

Rosina Sobeck. (*C.x williamsii*), Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28. No description. Coghurst Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1994, p.7: Medium size, pale pink, semi-double. Very floriferous. Originated in USA by John E. Sobeck, California, USA. ICS *Journal*, 1998, p.94, Reg. No.27 (altering ICS *Journal* 1997 entry, p.86 with colour plate). Registered by Major David P. Molloy, Kingswear, Devon, UK, and introduced by Dr James Smart, Barnstaple, Devon. Flower is 9.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, light pink (RHS.CC. 56D at margins to 70C at centre). A cup-shaped semi-double, loosely arranged yellow stamens with white filaments and occasional small twisted central petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves are 8 cm x 4.4 cm, flat, elongated elliptic, apex acute, glossy, dark green with medium serrated margins. Spreading growth with medium growth rate.

Rosina Venturi. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.I: Received from Cesar Franchetti, Florance Italy in 1858. Rose form, ruddy pink, of flawless form. Orthographic errors: 'Rosine Venturi', 'Rosini Venturi'.

Rosine. André Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.133: Medium size, peony form - Rose coloured with splashes of white. Orthographic variant for **Rosini.**

Rosine Venturi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.14. Orthographic error for **Rosina Venturi.**

Rosini. *(C.japonica),* Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124: Peony form, rose blotched white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant 'Rosine'.

Rosini Venturi. Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Rosina Venturi.**

Rosita. (*C.japonica*), Armstrong Nursery Catalogue, 1933: Rose-pink, medium sized, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Blotched Rosita.** Synonyms: 'Rosita California', 'Rosita Pink', 'Rosita'(Armstrong), 'Rosita'(1), 'Rose Bud', 'Rosebud', 'Pink Rosita'. Orthographic error: 'Rositta'.

Rosita (Armstrong). McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*. Synonym for **Rosita.**

Rosita California. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942 as 'Rosita Calif.'. Synonym for **Rosita.**

Rosita J.G. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellia.* Synonym for **Rosita II.**

Rosita Missoni. *(C.sasanqua).* Italian CS, *Notiziario,* 2003, No.2, pp.4-5 with colour photos; Semi-double to rose form double, small, diameter 5-6 cm, 13-15 petals, elliptic-cordate, petals smooth to lightly waved, colour soft rose (RHS.CC.63C). Some petals shaded white at the centre. Stamens 10-20, irregular and dispersed, filaments light yellow, anthers yellow. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, dark green. Originated by Floricoltura Lago Maggiore, Cerro di Laveno, Italy in 1996. Synonym; 'F.L.M. Vega'.

Rosita Number 2. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942, p.4 as 'Rosita No.2: A lighter form of 'Rosita California', (**Rosita**). Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Rosita Pink. Glen St Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1938, p.8. Synonym for **Rosita**.

Rosita II. (C.*japonica*), McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia japonica for Sale,* invalidly as *Rosita;* changed to **Rosita II** in 1935 McIlhenny, *List of Camellias*….p.13 as 'Rositta II': Red of a deep shade of old rose. Large, very double, opening full and flat. Petals regular and small for size of bloom. In many blooms the petals are whorled in the form of regular quarter circles from centre to outer edge; tips of the petals indented. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Synonyms: 'Rosita J.G', 'Rosita'(2). Orthographic error: 'Rositta II'.

Rosita (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Rosita.**

Rosita (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Rosita II.**

Rositta. Baron, Mar.1934, *Country Life,* p.53. Orthographic error for **Rosita.**

Rositta II. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias…*p.13. Orthographic error for **Rosita II.**

Rosmunda. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:24. No description. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book III, pl.II: Received from Italy from Cesar Franchetti, Florence. Its blossoms, of medium size, are pure white, and formed of numerous, small, rounded, serried petals, imbricated with geometric regularity, outspread and convex.

Rosoeflora. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for *C.rosiflora.*

Rosofili. *(C.japonica),* Grilli, 1881, *R. Toscana Società di Orticultura Bollettino*, 6:297-300. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rosolinda Rilla. Charles Vuylsteke, 1877-1878., Catalogue, p.10. Orthographic error for **Rosalinda Rolla.**

Rosoularis. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Rosularis.**

Rospigliosi. *I Giardini, giornale d'orticultura,* 1855, Abbreviation for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

Ross. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. No description. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias,* p.17: Scarlet, peony form, late blooming. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Salmon pink, with occasional small white spots. Medium sized, semi-double. Late blooming. Originated from an old plant in Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Alabama. For illustration see p.298, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Synonym: 'Pride of Houston'.

Ross Clark. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata),* Anderson's Camellia Catalogue, 1967, p.8: Spinel pink, very large, semi-double. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1967, vol.V, No.3, p.10, Reg. No.38: A hand pollenated cross *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Buddha;** originated by H.J.Clark, New Lynn, New Zealand that first bloomed 1963. Habit is upright with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 2.5cm. Flowers semi-double with 20 petals, 14 cm across; colour Tyrian Rose HCC.CC.24/2. See colour photo front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIV, No.4, 1985.

Rossane. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino:* Very large, formal double similar to **L'Avvenire**. Petals a vivid red colour. Originated in Italy by Santarelli.

Rossetta. *(C.japonica),* Standish & Noble Nursery Catalogue, 1847-1848: Fine, mottled rose. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Rossiana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* facing pl. 167. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rossiana Superba. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* .p.220 as 'Rossia Sup'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.102, 129: Leaves elliptic, venation prominent, coarsely serrate, medium sized, semi-double flowers of deep cherry-red. Originated in Italy.

Rossi. Burnett ed., 1837, *The Magazine of Botany & Gardening...*, vol.3, p.152. The 'Rossi' of French catalogues, said to be the **Speciosa** of Chandler & Booth. Erroneous synonym for **Rawesiana**.

Rossii. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1826, p.21. No description. Sweet, 1827, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.469 as 'Ross's Camellia': The flower is often 10 cm across, in the form of **Elegans,** but a much darker and deeper red. All petals are finely veined; the outer ones nearly flat, are from 12-17 in number in 2-3 rows around the smaller ones in the centre. The cultivar originated as a seedling of **Anemoniflora,** grown by Mr Ross of Stoke-Newington. See pl.37, Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias…*and F.1707, *Loddiges Botanical Cabinet*, vol.XVIII, 1831. Synonyms: 'Ross's', 'Mr Ross's', 'Gloriosa', 'Rossii Vera', 'Ross's Gloriosa', Orthographic errors: 'Rochii', 'Rossi', 'Rosii'. van Houtte Catalogues, 1839, 1:8 and 1841, 7:8, equates this cultivar with **Rawesiana** synonym **Speciosa**. This is an error as **Rawesiana** originated in China while **Rossii** is an English seedling. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie* incorrectly gives its place of origin as Japan and in his 1843 *Iconographie*, as Italy. This is repeated by Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.210. There is the possibility that the Berlèse **Rossii** was a different cultivar. The name was also invalidly used as a synonym for **Rawesiana.** Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection le Camellias éléves à Bollwiller*, p.36: This entry has an early reference to being applied to **Rawesiana** with 'Ross's' being given in brackets.

Rossii de Loddiges. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.10. Synonym for **Reevesiana.**

Rossii Minor. Colla 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illustr], p.10. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rossii Varietas. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, index, p.336. Synonym for **Waratah Nova.**

Rossii Varietas, Waratah Nova. Berlèse, 1849, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.195 as 'Rossii Varietias, Warrata Nova'. Synonym for **Waratah Nova.**

Rossii Varietas Nova. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.234, (index) as 'Rossi Varietas Nova', abbreviation for 'Rossii Varietas, Waratah Nova', synonym for **Waratah Nova.**

Rossii Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ddd as 'Rossi Vera'. Synonym for **Rossii.**

Rossini. (*C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue: Vivid rose. Regular. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Vivid rose. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Icongraphie*, Book II, pl.I, as 'Giovacchino Rossini'; The type of bloom classes it among the

perfections by reason of its imbricative arrangement of the petals, without however, vigorous regularity. They are large, full bodied, of a vivid cherry red clour with white stripes. Synonym: 'Giovacchino Rossini'.

Rosso Jempreise. *(C.sasanqua).* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.339 with colour photo; Originated in Europe, and intorduced to China by Gao Jiyin in 2004 after visiting the Milan area, Italy. Flowers red with dark red veins visible, very fragrant, single, medium to large size, 5-7 petals, obovate-oblong, slightly waved. Small irregular group of stamens, anthers and filaments yellow. Dense flowers. Leaves dark green, small, elliptic, shiny. Plant compact and vigorous. Flowers early to mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Luosu'.

Rosso Treviso. *(C.japonica),* Italian CS, *Notiziario,* 2008, No.1, p.8 with colour photo; A seedling of **San Dimas** x **Kuro-tsubaki.** Fully imbricated formal double, diameter 9.5 cm x 5 cm deep, 107 petals, rounded, incurved and smooth, margins slightly serrated. Colour red (RHS.CC.185A to 185B), some petals with a white central stripe more evident at the margin. Leaves 11.5 cm x 4.7 cm, lanceolate, apex acuminate, margin serrulate (more at the apex), Upper surface RHS.CC.139A, lower RHS.CC.146A. Upright growth. First flowered in 2002. Originated by Osvaldo Buosi, Treviso, Italy.

Rossone. *(C.japonica),* Santarelli Catalogue, 1891-1892. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ross's. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler.* Synonym for Rossii.

Ross's Gloriosa. Miller, John, Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Rossii.**

Ross's Superba. Anonymous, 1848, *Annales de Gand*, 4:251, pl.204, facing p.251, colour drawing of flower labelled 'Roses Superba', synonym for **Rossii.**

Rothschildi. de Jonghe, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.135. Orthographic error for **Rothschildiana.**

Rostchildii Low. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Rothschildiana.**

Rosularis. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.5: Peony form, large, white blotched rose-pink. Synonyms: 'Marchioness of Exeter Variegated', 'Rosa Laralarus'. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Rosy Clouds. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Fenzhaoyun.**

Rosy Coloured. Loudon, 1840, *Encyclopedia of Plants.* Synonym for **Rosea.**

Rosy Dawn. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.6. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Rosy Lady. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of an irregularly shaped single, mainly white at petal edges and pink towards centre. No other information.

Rosy Mist. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: Rose-pink, medium single. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium, rose-pink, single, 7.5 cm across. There are 7-10 rather round petals which stand semi-erect, forming a cup-shaped bloom when opening. Tips are crinkled and shallowly notched. Stamens are central and open sunburst fashion. Filaments are light yellow. Leaves, dark, glossy green, elliptic, 7 cm x 3.8 cm. Turns up from the midrib. Apex is short but sharp, base rounded, serrations shallow. Plant habit is vigorous and spreading. Profuse bloomer. Early flowering. Originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama, USA who originally gave it the name of 'Rosea Magnifica' but

changed it to **Rosy Mist** in his 1948-1949 catalogue and on. See p.327, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III for illustration. Chinese synonym: 'Hongyu'.

Rosy Morn. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.272: Originated by G.W Hooper, Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley North, N.SW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1970. The plant has a spreading, dense habit with 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm, pointed, elliptic, mid-green leaves. The semi-double, deep rose, 6.2-8.1 cm across flowers, bloom early to late.

Rosy Osmanthus Leaf. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Meihong Guiye.**

Rosy Peony Flowered. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register.* Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Rosy Pillar. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.187. Rose pink, medium size single. Upright and columnar, average growth rate. Originated in 2007 by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Listed by Nuccios in their sasanqua section.

Rosy Posy. *(C.japonica),* Robinson, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.62: Bright pink, semi-double to rose form double, miniature, similar to **Fircone.** Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, USA.

Rotondiflora. Cachet Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.2. Orthographic error for **Rotundiflora.**

Rothschildiana. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. No description. .van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:50: [from] Gruneberg. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.83: Flower, 10-11 cm across, irregular, a flat orange-red. Exterior petals in 3-4 rows, rounded, notched, veined blood red, colour deepening at base and apex of petals. Those of the interior are numerous, broad and long, curved, placed without order, channelled, thin, rumpled, irregular similar to 'Reevesii Major' (**Rawesiana**). Originated in Germany by Gruneberg, Frankfurt. Orthographic errors: 'Rotschildi', 'Rothscildii', 'Rotschidiana', 'Rothschildi', 'Rodschilliana'. Synonym: 'Rothschildii'.

Rothschildii. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus*, Suppl., p.508. Synonym for **Rothschildiana.**

Rothscildii. Croff, Luigi, Catalogue, [before 1900]. Orthographic error for **Rothschildiana.**

Rothwelliana. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, Jun. 1862, *Journal of Horticulture & Cottage Gardener*, p.170: Carmine, petals not so fine formation but a noble flower of great depth, fine and constant. Originated in England.

Rotschildi. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.121. Orthographic error for **Rothschildiana.**

Rotschildiana. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Rothschildiana.**

Rotschildii Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853, No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rotundiflora. *(C.japonica),* Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.22. No description. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74: Red. Round leaved. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.144-145, 230: Leaves variable, of average size, prominent venation, strongly serrate; buds oval-obtuse, scales blackish; Flowers over 8 cm across, full, dark cherry-red, sometimes very bright; petals wide, lightly notched at the apex, sometimes entire, not numerous, well displayed. Originated about 1829 by Louis Noisette, Paris, France.Orthographic error: 'Rotondiflora'. **Rotschildii Nuova.** *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853, No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rotundifolia. *(C.japonica),* Loddige's, 1826, *Botanical Cabinet*, vol.XII, folio 1103, [illustr.]: We raised this plant from seed some years since; it is a good flowering variety. The leaves are

particularly round and of a deep green, easily distinguished from others kinds.' A British cultivar with single, red flowers, originated by Loddige's Nursery, London.

Rouge. *(C.japonica)*, Armstrong Nurseries Catalogue, 1933: Rose-red. Medium, formal double with vigorous, upright growth. Late blooming. Originated by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Sport: **Rouge Variegated.**

Rouge Baiser. *(C.japonica)*, Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A 16 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2009. Plant has slow upright growth, with flat, elliptic, dark green leaves, 9-10cm x 5cm. Flower is a bright red, rose form double similar to **Hagoromo**, 7.5-8cm diameter x 2-2.5cm deep. Some loosely dispersed stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Long mid-season flowering.

Rouge Double. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.10. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Rouge Lotus. Savige, 1984, *Intemational Camellia journal*, No.16, p.33. Synonym for **Yanzhilian.**

Rouge Noiratre. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.10. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Rouge Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A virus variegated form of Rouge – Rose-red and white. Originated in USA. See illustration, p.316, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Rou Léopold. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, [before 1935]. Orthographic error for **Roi Léopold.**

Roulenii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.18. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5 as 'Rouleni'. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Roulii. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1853, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.21, p.148: Notes on new or rare plants - A fine, large. globular shaped flower, of a creamy yellow colour edged with rosy carmine. Originated in France.

Roulinii. Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.25 as 'Roulini'. Orthographic error for 'Roulenii', synonym for **Elegans.**

Round Leaf Butterfly Wings. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16. Synonym for **Tuanye Diechi.**

Rouse's Big Red. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2855; Originated by Dr Dennis Rouse, Auburn, Ala., USA. ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.137 with colour photo; Registered by the Auburn-Opelika Men's Camellia Club. The 30-plus year old seedlingis a large to very large, 12.7cm diameter x 6.5cm deep flower, semidouble, red (RHSCC 46B), with 18 petals. Heavy petal texture and falls in one piece. Yellow anthers, filaments white with red base. Plant is upright, spreading and open with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 5cm with low serration. Flowers late.

Rouvroy. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.216-217, 237: Leaves long-oval, thick, short acuminate, pronounced venation. Flower about 9 cm across, double; ground deep cherry-red with large splashes of white; exterior petals in 2-3 rows, long, reflexed, imbricated with little regard to regularity, sometimes entirely red, other times with broad bands of white, sometimes entirely white. Interior petals anemone-like, very numerous, erect, narrow, colour bright red. Originated in Belgium. Synonyms: 'Comte de Rouvroy', 'Rouvroy (Comte de)'.

Rouvroy (Comte de). Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.308. Synonym for **Rouvroy.**

Rowan Tree. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.14, colour photo: Medium large, 11 cm. across, open, peony form, red with fluted and twisted petals; stamens intermixed with small, erect petals in the centre. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Rowena. *(C.japonica), Australia Botanical & Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. No description. Camden Park seedling 21/50, originated by Sir Williarn Macarthur, Camden Park, N.SW., Australia. Not distributed. Unidentifiable. Extinct.

Rowena Craig. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.299, colour pl. p.13: Originated by Eric Craig, Warrawee, N.S.W., Australia. Published in the N.S.W. Foundation Branch Newsletter, July, 1979. A seedling of the cross **Cho Cho San** x **Edith Linton** that first flowered 1973. Single white flowers with a carmine fleck and pencil stripe on one or more petals, 10-11 cm across; golden stamens. Tulip to cup-shape on maturity. Early flowering. The plant has dark green leaves, upright, open habit and vigorous growth.

Rowena Gordon. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News*, No.36, p.14, Reg. No.104: Originated by S.W. Gordon, Pymble, N.S.W., Australia - A chance seedling that first flowered 1966. Flower 8cm across, pink, semidouble, usually some petaloids. Early to midseason flowering. The plant has a dense habit of growth with smaller than average leaves. Chinese synonym 'Luowenna'.

Rowena Hooks. (*C.japonica*), Griffin, ed., 1955, *Camellian*, 9:14: Pink. Medium, semi-double with fluted and curled petals. Originated in USA by J.R. Hooks, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Sport: **Rowena Hooks Variegated.**

Rowena Hooks Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.2, p.27. A virus variegated form of **Rowena Hooks** - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Rowesiana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:xxx. Orthographic error for **Rawesiana.**

Rowgetsu. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.203. Different reading for the Japanese name **Rôgetsu.**

Rox Anne. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Roxanne.**

Rox Cowley. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White to cream suffused with pink specks and small blotches. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, compact growth with dark green leaves, heavily veined, deeply serrate, oval, apex abrupt acute. Flower 8-11 cm across, 18-24 guard petals in 3-4 rows and 75-100 petaloids. Flowers mid-season. A 14 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by G.W. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Florida, USA, that first flowered 1949. Orthographic error: 'Rex Crowley'. See *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, Reg No.149. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.215, for black and white photo.

Roxane Superbe. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.12. No description. . Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Roxanne. *(C.japonica),* Pierates Cruz Gardens Catalogue, 1953: White. Large, peony form with heavy, china-like petals and blonde stamens. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. See black & white photo, p.216, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Originated at the Pierates Cruz Gardens, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Rox Anne'.

Roxie Reid Gill. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: Average size, about 10 cm across, white, incomplete double, open peony form with stamens mixed with erect, twisted and curled petals in the centre. A seedling of **Louise-Onetta**, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Roy Iles. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2001, Issue No. 138, vol.XXII, No.2, p.20, Reg. No.421. Registered by A.V. Iles, Waimana, New Zealand. A chance seedling, parentage unknown, with *C.japonica* characteristics. The flower is a large semi-double, 10 cm diameter x 6 cm deep, with 21-24 heavy textured petals that are almost circular in outline, and

of a glowing deep pink (RHS.CC.55A). The stamens form a small tight column about 11 mm across. The plant first flowered in 1991, and is upright, dense and rapid growing. The dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers early to late. Won Clark Cup, Best Japonica seedling, 2000 NZ Camellia Society National Show.

Roy Leopold. Hume, 1953, *Azalea and Camellias*, p.41. Orthographic error for **Roi Léopold.**

Roy Stringfellow. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.104, Reg. No.1748: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ['Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**]. Blooms mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm long x 8 cm. wide.

Roy Whitehead. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1963, *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 18, No.1, p.2. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.245, Reg. No.666: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Mrs R.B. Whitehead, Valdosta, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10-12.5 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) are 11-12.5 cm across x 8-10 cm deep and have 14-16 petals. The blooms are salmon pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Early blooming. See colour photo front cover, ACS., 1963, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1 as 'R.B. Whitehead'.

Royal Beauty. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Vivid red. Medium size semi-double. Spreading growth. Early flowering. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Royal Carriage. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.89. Synonym for **Goshoguruma.**

Royal Chinook. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.6. Synonym for **Marchioness of Exeter.**

Royal Coachman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970. p.170, Reg. No.1093: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by T.E. Croson, Simi, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and medium with small, dark green leaves. The semi-double 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) type bloom is coral red with yellow anthers and filaments. Size, 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals. Flowers early through mid-season.

Royal Decoration. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.137. Synonym for **Ichû.**

Royal Flag. (*C.japonica*), Harris' Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956. No description. Originated in USA.

Royal Flush. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, pp.64-65, Reg. No.284: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Earl B. Hudson, Sun Valley, California, USA that first flowered 1954. Plant growth upright, average density and rapid. Leaves average 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, with slight but regular serration. The Venetian Pink (RHS,CC.420/3) semi-double flowers resemble **Finlandia** in form, 10-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 25-30 petals and a few petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.

Royal Intrigue. *(C.x williamsii).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.10: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Princess Lavender** x *C.x williamsii* **William's Lavender.** Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA. A very large semi-double with bright orchid red flowers produced late in the season. A very strong, vigorous, free flowering plant.

Royal Lady. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9. No description. SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.121: Coral rose. Medium to large, semi-double with loose petals

and petaloids in centre. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA. Sport: **Royal Lady Variegated.**

Royal Lady Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Walden Jr., 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'Royal Lady Var.': a virus variegated form of **Royal Lady** - Coral rose with white blotches. Originated in USA.

Royal Robe. (*C.japonica* x *C.reticulata)*, Feathers, 1958, NCCS, *Bulletin*, 12(1):31: Red. Medium, semi-double to peony form with irregular, upright petals. [('Waterloo' (**Etherington White**) x **Debutante**) x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**)]. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. First flowered 1957. Leaves are glossy, dark green, leathery, heavily veined, 12-15 cm long x 7.5-9 cm wide. Flowers 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 15-20 petals and 20-30 petaloids. Flowers early to midseason.

Royal Trumpeteer. SCCS., Oct. 1955, *The Camellia Review*. Orthographic error for **Royal Trumpeter.**

Royal Trumpeter. (*C.japonica*), Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.35: A 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**) seedling, originated by Marshall's Camellia Nursery, San Gabriel, California, USA. The colour is a faint blush overcast in bud form but pure white when open. The semi-double flowers have 16 petals, the centre three not opening as much as the others and forming a trumpet effect in centre to the flower. The size is from 10-12.5 cm across and flowering extends from mid-season through late. The plant has upright growth wth dark green leaves. Orthographic error: 'Royal Trumpeteer'.

Royal Velvet. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1987-1988, p.13, #8306: Dark velvet red. Large. semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries. Altadena, California. USA. ACS.. 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.2, p.9. Reg. No.2126. *American Camellia Yearbook.* 1989. p.127, colour photo [p.135]: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Plant growth is upright. dense and rapid. Chinese synonym: 'Huangjia Tian'erong'.

Royal Velvet Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410. A virus variegated form of **Royal Velvet**. Chinese synonym 'Baiban Huangjia Tiane'rong'.

Royal White. (*C.japonica*). Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29: White. Large, semi-double, rose form to formal double. Spreading growth. Late flowering. Originated at Overlook Nursery, Crichton. Alabama, USA.

Royale. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972. *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.204. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.

Royalty. (*C.japonica* x *C.reticulata*). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.169, Reg. No.1094: A 7 year old cross *C.japonica* **Clarise Carleton** x *C.reticulata* 'Chang's Temple' (**Zhangjia Cha**), originated by T.E. Croson. Simi. California, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves. 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double, Frizzle White type, flowers are bright pink with white filaments and yellow anthers. They measure 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 12 petals. The centre of the petals is a deeper colour (RHS.CC.Red. Group,53C) and they are ruffled. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Royalty Variegated.** Received RHS. Award of Merit, 1986. *Rhododendron, Magnolia and Camellias*, p.88. Chinerse synonym: 'Huangzu'.

Royalty Variegated. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata)*, SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.180 as 'Royalty Var.': a virus variegated form of **Royalty** - Bright pink and white. Originated in USA.

Royston. *(C.japonica*), C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2008, No.176, p.13, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 573. A chance seedling of **Charlie Bettes.** Originated by by Roy. H. Campbell, Maddington, Western Australia. The off-white, rose form double flower has 48 petals, is 13

cm across x 6 cm deep, and flowers early to mid-season on a compact , bushy plant. Leaves mid-green, glossy and keeled. Flowers fall whole.

Roza Harrison. *(C.japonica)*, Napier, 1969, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.23, p.105: In Class 6 for a white single cultivar. Major-General E.G.W.W.Harrison, Tremeer, Cornwall won first prize with **Roza Harrison** a new cultivar named for his wife.

Rozakura. (Rosiflora Cherry), *(C.rosiflora* hyb.) Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.138, colour photo & description: Very small size, tubular form single, deep pink. Flowers profusely. Leaves ovate, dark green, apices acuminate, margins sharply, coarsely serrate. Blooms midseason. A natural seedling of *C.rosiflora.* Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1978.

Rozeana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. Synonym erroneously of 'Rossii' as 'Rossi', then in 1841 Catalogue 7:8: as 'Futtung', synonyms: 'Speciosa', 'Rozeana', 'Rossii', 'Reevesii Major', 'Parksii Vera' 'Palmer Carnation Waratah'. Orthographic error for 'Rozeanum', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rozeanum. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin dHorticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Rozena. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for 'Rozeanum', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Ruantang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, The World's Best Camellia Cultivars, p.151. Chinese synonym for **Turkish Delight.**

Ruanzhi. (Flexible Branch), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The branches are flexible and pendant. It is very elegant. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Juan-chih'.

Ruanziii Baihong. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tzuhi.* (Soft Branch - White Red). Synonym for **Tongzimian**. Different reading: 'Juanchih Paihung'.

Ruanzhi Jiuxin. (Soft Branch Nine Hearts), *(C.reticulata)*, Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* No description but given as a type similar to **Daguiye.** Originated in China. Different reading: 'Juan-chih Chiu-hsin', 'Juanchihchiuhsin'.

Ruanzhi Xiuqiu. Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.115. (Soft Branch - Embroidered Ball), Synonym for **Fenshan Cha.** Different reading: 'Juanchih Hsitich'iu'.

Rubaiyat. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.170, Reg. No.1101: A 10 year old sport that first bloomed 1965; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc. Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth habit is upright and average with small, dark green leaves. The formal double bloom, with petals in alternative rows, is ruby red with blue veining, also variegated. It measures 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 45-50 petals, heavy, waxed and rounded. Blooms early through mid-season.

Rubannii. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rubel Virginalis. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Synonym for **Abby Wilder Pink.**

Rubel's Pink. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.4. Abbreviation for 'Rubel's Pink Beauty', synonym for **Abby Wilder Pink.**

Rubel's Pink Beauty. Harris' Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1947: A medium sized, pink double of variable form. Synonym for **Abby Wilder Pink.**

Rubel's Virginalis. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.6. Synonym for **Abby Wilder Pink.**

Rubel Yell. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Rebel Yell.**

Rubel Yell Pink. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Rebel Yell Pink.**

Rubel Yell Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'Rubel Yell Var'. Orthographic error for **Rebel Yell Pink Variegated.**

Rubel's No. 10. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.16. Synonym for **Wilder's Rose.**

Rubens. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:50. [from] Moens. There is no description but from the dates of origin, does not seem to be the same as Donkelaar's **Rubens**. Rollisson, 1875-1876, Plant Catalogue, p.103: Deep rose, well formed and finely imbricated.

Rubens. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:46: Enormous imbricated, dark red flower with wide, pure white stripes; formed like **Princesse Baciocchi.** [from] Donkelaar. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I. A seedling of Alexander Donkelaar, Chief Gardener of the Botanic Gardens of Ghent, Belgium, who put it up for sale two years ago. A 'perfection' distinguished by the star-shaped imbrication of its lanceolate petals, full or scarsely emarginate, of a vivid rose colour, intersected by a white strip. Le Texnier, 1911, pp.20, 28 says 'Grown from seed by Donkelaar, 1847 and sold commercially in France in 1853 by Miellez of Lille.' The name was erroneously used as a synonym for **L'Avvenire.**

Rubens. Carberry Nursery Catalogue 1962-1963, p.18. Erroneous synonym for **L'Avvenire**.

Rubens (L'Avenir). E.B. Champernowne Catalogue, 1972-1973, p.3. Synonym for **L'Avvenire.**

Rubens Major. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Orthographic error for **Rubescens Major.**

Rubens Striata. Auguste van Geert, 1858, Catalogue, Catalogue No.45, p.33. Synonym for **Rubescens.**

Rubescens. (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:317 as 'reddish'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8: Very wide, round, salmon red petals with white lines. [from] Low. Originated by the Low Nursery, Clapton, England. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camelie*, p.121 as 'Rubescens'(Low): Regular imbricated double, of deep pink or salmon; the petals striped white. Very vigorous growth and a naturally pyramidal habit. Synonyms: 'Rubescens de Low', 'Rubescens'(Low) ' 'Rubescens Nova', 'Rubens Striata'. Orthographic error: 'Rubiscens'.

Rubescens de Low. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.271. Synonym for **Rubescens.**

Rubescens (Low). van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. Synonym for **Rubescens.**

Rubescens Major. (*C.japonica*), Jules Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.13: Imbricated. Beautiful carmine pink. Puddle & Hanger, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.159: Rose form. Petals very broadly obovate, apex rounded, thick in texture, 5 cm x 5.5cm. Some stamens showing in centre of fully opened flowers. Size, 11 cm in diameter. Colour Crimson 22/1 with darker veining. The flower has a characteristic boss of unopened petals in its centre untill it is almost fully blown. Foliage, deep green, glossy, very variable from narrowly elliptic (15 cm x 6 cm) to broadly elliptic (8 cm x 5 cm), apex short to long acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Plant habit, compact and bushy. Originated at Nantes, France. This variety was listed for many years by Henri Guichard of Nantes, France during which time it was confused with **Paolina Guichardini.** Sport: **Princess Anne.** Received RHS., Award of Merit, 1959. Sport: **Rubescens Major Variegated.**

Rubescens Major Variegated. Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.15 as 'Rubescens Var'. Synonym for **Princess Anne.**

Rubescens Nova. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Synonym for **Rubescens.**

Rubescens Striata. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):256. Synonym for **Rubescens.**

Rubescens Variegated. Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.15 as 'Rubescens Var'. Orthographic error for 'Rubescens Major Variegated', synonym for **Princess Anne.**

Rubicaulis. Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellia élevés à Bollweiler*, pl.19. Orthographic error for **Rubricaulis.**

Rubicaulis Nova. Seidel 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.17. Orthographic error for **Rubricaulis Nova.**

Rubiconda Violacea. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae ...;* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Rubicunda Violacea.**

Rubicunda. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Harrison, ed., 1836, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.4, p.154 as a British, red flowered Camellia.

Rubicunda Violacea. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* No description. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845, as 'Rubiconda Violacea'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rubim. *(C. japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Scarlet, formal double, streaked with pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Rubina. (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1, pl.78 and facing p.: The flower is 8-9 cm across, full, carmine red with touches of crimson. The exterior petals, a single row, are of average size, deeply scalloped, regularly cup-shaped, a little twisted; those of the centre are innumerable, uniformly ovoid, small, erect, forming an hemisphere and separate from the outer petals. Originated by Mr. Harrison, New York, USA, about 1837. Chinese synonym 'Lubina'.

Rubini. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23 as 'Rubinii'.Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43 as 'Rubinii'. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:31: Satiny pink with a white line down the centre of each petals, which are very stiff and perfectly imbricated; globular shape. For colour pl. see *Annales de Gand*, 1848, 4:447, pl.228 facing p.447. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi. Synonym: 'Rubini Striata'.

Rubini Superba. *(C.japonica),* Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modiciam.* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rubini Striata. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856, 20:72. Synonym for **Rubini.**

Rubiscens. van der Brock, Rodwell Farm Nursery Catalogue, 1976. Orthographic error for **Rubescens.**

Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1818 *Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis;* Loddige's, 1818, *Botanical Cabinet* pt.11, p.13. Single red camellia. It is probably the same camellia illustrated by Curtis, 1788, *Botanical Magazine,* II, t.42. It has been listed under the names *Camellia japonica* 'Japonica Rubra' and 'Rubra Simplex' and originated in China. Synonyms: 'Rubra Flore Simplici', 'Flore Rubro Simplici ', 'Flore Simplici Rubra', 'Simple Rubra', 'Simplici Rubro', 'Simplici Rubra'. Orthographic error: 'Rubria'. Note: Illustrated in *Allgemines Teutsche Garten-Magazin,* 1810 as 'Einfache rotte *Camellia japonica.*

Rubra. Townhall Park Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, for a *C.sasanqua*. Synonym for **Sasanqua Rubra.**

Rubra Atropurpurea. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Synonym for **Atrorubens.**

Rubra Augusta. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Augusta.**

Rubra Aurantia. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Rubra Aurantia Augusta. Seidel 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Rubra Aurantiaca. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Abbreviation for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.**

Rubra Coronata. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Coronata Rubra.**

Rubra Coronata d'Inghelterra. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Synonym for **Coronata Rubra.**

Rubra Crenulata. (*C.japonica*), Longone Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rubra Cuculata. (*C.japonica*), Louriero Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873: Paeony form, vivid vermilion with splashes of white. Originated in Italy.

Rubra Elegans. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Synonym for **Chandleri.**

Rubra Excelsa. Costa, 1847, *Collection de la Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.6. Synonym for **Roi des Pays-Bas.**

Rubra Excelsa Nova. (C.*japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Collection de la Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.6. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rubra Flore Pleno Maximo. Burdin Catalogue, 1822. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Rubra Flore Simplici. Anonymous, 1822, *Catalogue plantes du Jardin Fromont*, p.7 as 'Rubro Flore Simplici'. Synonym for **Rubra.**

Rubra Gigantea. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.313. Synonym for **Rubra Plena Grandiflora.**

Rubra Grandiflora. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture.* No description. Synonym for **Rubra Plena Grandiflora.**

Rubra Lacca. (*C.japonica*), Longone Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rubra Maculata. (*C.japonica*), Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4: Red blotched pure white. Originated in Italy.

Rubra Major. *(C.japonica),* Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Orthographic error: 'Rubro Major'. Originated in Belgium.

Rubra (Mathotiana). Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Mathotiana Rubra', pseudonym for **Julia Drayton.**

Rubra Max. Anonymous, 1832, *Catalogo delle piante esistenti nel Giardino della Sig. Di Marchesa Priero al Villar Perosa*, p.16. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Rubra Maxima. Maupoil Catalogue, 1826. No description. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.14: Well constructed, large, globular, satin cherry red with tints of pink and white at the centre. Synonym: 'Rubra Maxima Nova'. Originated in Italy.

Rubra Maxima Elegans. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.7. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Rubra Maxima Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.23. Synonym for **Rubra Maxima.**

Rubra Maxima Picta. (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13: New from Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rubra Maxima Plena. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.220 as 'Rubra max. pl'. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Rubra Monstrosa. (*C.japonica*), Alex Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, Catalogue, p.62. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850. p.49. No description; 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.IV: An irregular, complete double, 10-11 cm across, of the form of a tea rose with large, erect, hooded petals of a bright pink with poppy tints, sometimes with a white streak. Originated in Italy.

Rubra Nova. (C.*japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Rubra Perfecta. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7 as 'Rubra Perfection'. No description. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.12. No description. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book I, pl.IV: Flowers medium size, with numerous, imbricated petals, compact, bilobate, outspread. The central ones, somewhat oblong, form a rose-shaped heart. All are vivid crimson red with roseate tints. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Rubra Perfecta Nova'. Orthographic variant: 'Rubra Perfection'.

Rubra Perfecta Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. Synonym for **Rubra Perfecta.**

Rubra Perfection. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p. 7. Orthographic variant for **Rubra Perfecta.**

Rubra Plena. *(C.japonica),* Andrew's, 1802, *Botanical Repository,* vol.3, pl.199 as 'Rubro Plena'; Curtis, Samuel, 1819, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia,* pl.3; Loddiges, 1823, *The Botanical Cabinet*, vol.4, pl.397; Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias…*pl.18: The flowers are about 8-9 cm across. They are of a crimson red colour and resemble the flowers of a large, double, hibiscus. The petals are numerous, of an irregular shape, comparatively long, narrow and pointed, with their edges compressed so as almost to meet. They are nearly upright, and diminish in size towards the centre, which is not elevated. Sometimes the flower has a different appearance, the petals being smaller, similar in colour and formation, but fewer in number and more regular with several parcels of stamens in the centre. It was imported from China in 1794 by Sir Robert Preston, Essex, England. One of the first of the horticultural varieties of *C.japonica* to reach the Western World, its nomenclature has a long history of confusion. Orthographic variants of the name **Rubra Plena** include: 'Flore Rubro Pleno', 'Flore Pleno Rubra', 'Rubro-plena', 'Rubro Pleno', 'Rubro Plena', 'Rubra Pleno'. Synonyms: 'Old Red', 'Double Red', 'Grevellii', 'Greville's Red', 'Rouge Double', 'Greavill's Double Red', 'Crevelle's Red', 'Queen of Denmark', 'Rubra Maxima', 'Rubra Maxima Plena', 'Rubro Maxima', 'Rubro Flore Pleno', 'Old Double Red', 'Newington', 'Madame Lavis'. The name **Rubra Plena** has been erroneously applied to the following cultivars: **Prince Eugene Napoleon,** 'Pope Pius IX'. **C.M. Hovey, Carlotta Grisi, Middlemist's Red, Madame Lebois.** Chinese synonym 'Lubola'.

Rubra Plena. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.33. Erroneous synonym for **C.M. Hovey** as 'Colonel Firey'.

Rubra Plena. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Erroneous synonym for: **Prince Eugene Napoleon, 'Pope Pius IX', Carlotta Grisi.**

Rubra Plena Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.53. No description. Synonyms: 'Rubra Grandiflora', 'Rubra Gigantea'. (Believed extinct).

Rubra Plena Imbricata. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Rubra Plena Major. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.204. Orthographic variant for **Rubro Pleno Major.**

Rubra Plena Monstruosa. *(C.japonica)*, Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Paeony form (similar to **Pompone**) of vivid vermilion. Originated in Portugal.

Rubra Pleno. Loddige's Catalogue, 1804. Orthographic variant for **Rubra Plena.**

Rubra Punctata. Paxton's Botanical Dictionary, 1st. ed., 1840. Orthographic variant for **Rubro Punctata.**

Rubra Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Rubra Rosea Lineata. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Rubra Semi-duplex. Burnett, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening…*3:150. Synonym for **Semi-Duplex.**

Rubra Semi-Plena. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Poiteau, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.16, p.350. No description seen. (Believed extinct.)

Rubra Simplex. Seidel, 1816-1817, *Allegmein Deutsche Garten Mag.*, 2:VIII. Synonym for **Rubra.**

Rubra Supreme. *(C.japonica)*, Stewart's Nursery, Savannah Catalogue, 1964, p.2. No description. Illegal name, part latin. Not validly listed.

Rubra Tenera. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl. 248: The flower, 10-11 cm across, is full, regular and deep red with a touch of crimson lake. The exterior 4-5 rows of petals are broad-oval; the others long, a little curled, imbricated irregularly; those at the centre are very small and forming a centre of almost peony form with some aborted stamens. Originated in France by Mr Drouard, Gouillon, Nantes. Orthographic variants: 'Rubrum Tenerum', 'Rubra Tenere'.

Rubra Tenere. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.204. Orthographic error for **Rubra Tenera.**

Rubra Variegata. Lecoq Catalogue, 1846, p.138. Herbarium specimen, Paris dated 1821. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Rubra Venusta. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ddd: No description seen. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12: Handsomely imbricated double. Large, deep crimson red, often with broad white stripes. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.231: A full rose form flower with external petals in numerous rows, well imbricated, becoming smaller to the centre; dark red speckled with white. Originated in Italy.

Rubra Virginalis. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia japonica for Sale*, p.3: Light pink. Medium large, full peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana. USA as pink sport of **Harlequin.** See colour pl, p.195, G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias.* Synonyms: 'Jeanerette Pink', 'Andrews Pink', 'Jeanerette Bolles Pink', 'Red Virginalis', 'Opelousa. Pink', 'Stiles Perfection Pink'.

Rubria. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, No.12, Mar. 24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Rubra.**

Rubricaulis. *(C.japonica)*, Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis.* No description. Baumann & Baumann 1831, *Collection de camellias élevés à Bollweiler*, pl.19 as 'Rubicaulis': The flower is large, dark carmine red, two to three together, with large and fairly small white spots. The growth of the plant is medium dense, upright, the young growth is dark green with new tips copper coloured. The mature leaves are somewhat arched, dark green and sharply serrate. The buds are brownish-yellow, large, oval, longish acute. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1,

pp.86, 97, 128: Leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, broad-oval, thick, coarsely serrate, venation prominent; bud ovate-oblong, scales yellowish; flower, semi-double, (9-12 petals) 7 cm diameter, regular form, cherry-red; petals broad, rounded; corolla vase-shaped with numerous central stamens. It is also known as 'Rubricaulis Variegata' as it sometimes produces flowers marked with white. Synonyms: 'Lady Campbell's', 'Lady Adelaide Campbell's', 'Lady Admiral Campbell', 'Rubricaulis Variegata', 'Rubricaulis Panache', 'Rubricaulis Maculata', 'Lady Campbell', 'Fulgens de Gand', 'Lady Campbell's Red'. Orthographic errors: 'Rubicaulis', 'Rupicaulis'.

Rubricaulis Maculata. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Rubricaulis.**

Rubricaulis Nova. *(C.japonica),* Petrograd Botanic Gardens List, 1860, p.26. No description. Orthographic error: 'Rubicaulis Nova'. (Believed extinct.)

Rubricaulis Panache. Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.11, p.15-20. Synonym for **Rubricaulis.**

Rubricaulis Variegata. Anonymous, 1832. *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.10, p.256. Synonym for **Rubricaulis.**

Rubro Flore Pleno. Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.56. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Rubro Flore Pleno Maximo. Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.56. Synonym for Rubra Plena.

Rubro Major. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Orthographic variant for **Rubra Major.**

Rubro Maxima. John Miller, Bristol Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Rubra Plena.**

Rubro Paeonia. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47 as "Rubro Peaonia"; Red gem pendent group. Red flower, cupped corolla.

Rubro Peaonia. *Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, p.47. Orthographic error for **Rubro Paeonia.**

Rubro-Plena. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londinenesis.* Orthographic variant for **Rubra Plena.**

Rubro Plena Major. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.204. Orthographic variant for **Rubro Pleno Major.**

Rubro Pleno. Prince, William, Nursery Catalogue, 1822, p.97. Orthographic variant for **Rubra Plena.**

Rubro Pleno Major. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.150: Double, red, large and good. Orthographic variants: 'Rubra Plena Major', 'Rubro Plena Major'. Originated in England.

Rubro Punctata. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.11: Medium sized, single, white with red spots. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Rubra Punctata'.

Rubro Flore Simplici. Martin Burdin aine & Co. Catalogue, 1822, p.56. Synonym for **Rubra.**

Rubro Splendida. *(C.japonica),* Miller, John, Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. Originated in the UK. (Believed extinct.)

Rubro Superba. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1855, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.23, p.130: Medium sized, bright red. Originated in England.

Rubrum Tenerum. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.248. Orthographic variant for **Rubra Tenera.**

Ruby. Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour*, sec.50:18. Synonym for **Kôgyoku.**

Ruby Anniversary. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1997, Issue No.126, vol.XX, No.1, p.20, Reg. No. 382. Registered by R.M. Young, Marton, New Zealand. A 16 year old chance seedling which first bloomed about 1986. A medium to large formal double, 9 cm in diameter with 60 – 65 petals. Flower colour is ruby red with darker veining (RHS.CC.53C-59C), and the outer petals have a bold white stripe down the middle. The plant is upright and of medium density and growth rate, with leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Ruby Bells. (*C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin***,** 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.52: An unregistered seedling of the cross *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* 'Fuyajô' (**Kon-wabisuke**). A small, deep red, single, originated by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.5, p.25, Reg. No.252: First flowered 1964. Bush has an open, spreading habit with dark leaves, 7 cm x 2.5 cm. The single, dark red flower (RHS.CC.Red Group,53C) has 6 petals, reddish filaments and yellow stamens, 5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Lubi'.

Ruby Davidson. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2003, p.25, colour photo p.24, Reg. No. 2598. A semi-double chance seedling with white petals with blush on the outer edges, deep yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Originated by Ralph Davidson, Birmingham, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.66, colour photo p.c5. The 7 year old seedling first flowered in 1999. Flowers have 45 petals and 12 petaloids, and measure 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Plant is spreading with average growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 6.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Ruby Girl. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2005, No.167, p.17, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.554. Originated by Donal R. Coe, Albury, NSW, Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Nuccio's Ruby** x *C.japonica* **Drama Girl** which first flowered in 1977. A large semi-double, salmon rose flower with pink overcast and iridescent colour (RHS.CC.54B-54D), 16 cm diameter x 8 cm deep. Early to mid-season flowering on a compact, upright plant of medium growth. Leaves dark green, flat, keeled, glossy, elliptic, apiculate apex, broadly cuneate base, serrulate margins, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers small when opening, then expand to 16 cm. Stamens tubular. Chinese synonym 'Baoshinü'. Note: Later advice is that first flowering was in 1997.

Ruby Glow. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* II, p.7. Synonym for **Vedrine.**

Ruby Glow Variegated. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'Ruby Glow Var'. Synonym for **Eleanor of Fairoaks.**

Ruby Mathews. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.65, Reg. No.279: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida. First bloomed in 1953. Plant growth is compact and average, and with medium sized, oval, dark green leaves. Flowers, complete double, similar to **Candidissima,** with 70-80 petals, 6-8 cm across. Colour is dark, ruby red, shaded lighter on the inside of incurved petals. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Ruby Matthews'.

Ruby Matthews. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.204. Orthographic error for **Ruby Mathews.**

Ruby Queen. *(C.reticulata),* Koromiko Nursery Catalogue, 1984; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.233: Originated by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand; a cross *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**). The 10 year old plant first bloomed 1980 and has an upright, medium growth habit. The semi-double flowers are 14-16 cm across x 7 cm deep with about 17 petals and a mass of stamens with bright yellow anthers. The colour is a glowing red. (RHS.CC.Red Group,53B). Mid-season flowering.

Ruby Tatum. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.126. Orthographic error for **Rudy Tatum.**

Ruby Velvet. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2005, Issue No.150, vol.XXIV, No.2, p.35, Reg. No.467. Registered by M. & L. Mangos, Tauranga, New Zealand. A 4 year old chance seedling which first flowered in 2003. Flower is peony form, 9 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with 32 petals and 13 petaloids. Petals are upstanding, and the central petals and petaloids are fluted, and surround a substantial centralised cluster of gold anthers on pinkish-white filaments. Colour is deep red (RHS.CC.53B) and the petal edges have a purplish tinge which moves inward as the flower matures. A spreading, open plant of medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Ruby Wedding. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.7, Reg. No.296: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand, from a cross between *C.japonica* **Kimberley** and *C.x williamsii* **Dark Nite**. A medium size bloom of currant red in anemone to peony form, with an outer row of deep wavy petals and a central mass of red, rabbit eared, fluted petaloids intermixed with paler ones and golden stamens. There are 16 petals and about 137 petaloids. Flower size is 8 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season. The plant is upright, dense and of medium growth rate. The leaves are dark green and 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. The 12 year old plant first bloomed 1987. Petal colour is RHS.CC.51B with some petaloids RHS.CC.46A-B, 55B and 19D.

Ruby Woodroffe. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.6, Reg. No.164: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Confucius**; originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand, that first flowered 1975. Growth habit is upright and rapid with mid-green leaves, keeled, sharply serrate, 16.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers vary from semi-double to peony form, 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 15-16 petals of clear pink, (RHS.CC.Red Group, 55A), becoming lighter towards the centre. Anthers are golden, filaments cream. Flowers have a high, rabbit eared centre. Flowers early to mid-season.

Ruchi Rhodes. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2890; ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.137 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Howard & Mary Rhodes, Tallahassee, Fla., USA. The large size, 10.8cm diameter x 3.8cm deep flower is semidouble, bright red and white, bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall whole. Plant is upright, dense, and with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason.

Ruckeri. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.149 as 'Ruckerii': Medium, double, dark red. Originated in England.

Rudalphi. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Ridolfi.**

Rudis Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ruddigore. *(C.japonica),* Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1980: A medium sized, red, semi-double; originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Feathers seedling: KT 69.

Rudolph. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.178, Reg. No.1811: A medium, deep red, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first flowered 1976. Average flower size 8-9.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves. Nuccio's number 7611. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1984, *The Camellia Review,* vol.45, No.3 and colour photo, p.8, *International Camellia Journal,* No.21, 1989. Chinese synonym 'Ludaofu'.

Rudolph Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1996, p.17. A virus-variegated form of **Rudolph.** Brilliant dark red, mottled white. Medium size, full peony to anemone form. Medium, upright to columnar growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA.

Rudolfii. Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.8. Orthographic error for **Ridolfi.**

Rudolphii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:19. Orthographic error for **Ridolfi.**

Rudolphi Striata. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Ridolfi Striata.**

Rudy Tatum. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.105, Reg. No.1749: A very large, red with deeper veining, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (Dataohong) x [(*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (Damanao) x *C.japonica* Mrs D.W Davis) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian']), mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Size is 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.8 cm. Orthographic error: 'Ruby Tatum',

Rudy's Magnoliiflora. SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.96 as 'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora', synonym for **Magnolia** (da Silva).

Ruffian. (C.*japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.111, Reg. No.1504: A very large, white, with yellowish tinge, peony form *C.japonica* seedling of **Charlie Bettes** x **Tomorrow** that blooms mid-season to late; originated by Dr. W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Its flower has 40 petals, 150 petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments. Average flower size, 13-16 cm across x 8-10 cm deep. blooms are heavy, large and dense. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7.5cm.

Ruffled Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: From the Tea Gardens, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. Rose-pink, loose, irregular peony with wavy petals whose texture seem to be that of crepe paper; even the borders of the petals are ruffled. Blooms mid-season to late. See illustration, p.220, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Ruffled Blush. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ruffled Princess. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.91: Pink, medium sized, semi-double to anemone form with ruffled petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Goergia, USA. Sport: **Ruffled Princess Variegated.**

Ruffled Princess Variegated. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.99: as 'Ruffled Priness Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ruffled Princess** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Ruffles. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.92: White. Large, loose, peony form with undulated petals. Vigorous, bushy growth, Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Marshall.

Rugosa. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.194-195, 234: Leaves, 9.5 cm x 6.8 cm, some oval, some elliptic, apex sharp, margins lightly serrate, dark green; bud large, long, scales wrinkled and blackish; Flower over 9 cm across, full, orange red; petals of the first rows, broad, perfectly imbricated and scalloped at the apex. Those of the centre, of different forms, some erect, others flat, in groups. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Rugossima'.

Rugossima. Prince, William, & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for **Rugosa.**

Rugosissima. *(C.japonica)*, Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149: Single, red, large and fine. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Graciosa', 'Rugosissima Major'.

Rugosissima Major. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19. Synonym for **Rugosissima.**

Rui-ichi. (First Class), *(C.japonica).* Kasuya, Kamegorô.1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, semi-double of three rows of petals, with white spots; large size, cylindrical stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.24 & ibid, 1982, No.21, p.100.

Ruixue. (Timely Snow). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.217 with colour photo; Originated around Nanjing City, Jiangsu, China. Flowers white, tending to milk yellow in the centre. Anemone to peony, large to very large, outer petals broad, waved at edges, petaloids sometimed mixed with the inner petals. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Compact, vigorous plant. Flowers mid-season to late.

Rulenii. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Orthographic error for 'Roulenii', synonym for **Elegans.**

Rulona Holland. *(C.japonica),* ACS, 1975, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.2, p.22. No description. SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.135 erroneously as 'Rulona Rolland': White, large, semidouble to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. Orthographic error: 'Rulona Rolland'.

Rulona Rolland. SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.135. Orthographic error for **Rulona Holland.**

Rumania. Giacomelli Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Rumanii.**

Rumanii. *(C.japonica), La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.23. No decription. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4: Pale red, striped white. Orthographic errors: 'Rumania', 'Rumann', 'Rumannii'. Originated in Belgium.

Rumann. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic error for **Rumanii.**

Rumannii. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for **Rumanii.**

Rumi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.405; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Gone Again.**

Rundai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Rendezvous.**

Runt. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1962-1963, p.224, Reg. No.644: A 17 year old chance seedling, originated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plants are columnar, upright and rapid with foliage similar to 'Debutante'. The anemone form flowers, similar to **Elegans,** are light pink, miniature, 3.8-5 cm across with 10 petals and a mass of petaloids. Flowers early through mid-season.

Rupert Carlyon. Treseder & Hyman, 1975, *Growing Camellias*, p.141: A cross of *C.x williamsii* **J.C.Williams** x *C.japonica* **Adolphe Audusson** in England by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall. The flowers resemble large, double, white begonias. The plant has an open, spreading habit and blooms late in the season. Synonym for **E.T.R. Carlyon.**

Rupicaulis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.205. Orthographic error for **Rubricaulis.**

Rupie. *(C.japonica)* ACS, Yearbook. p.138 with colour photo; Regn No.2904. Originated, registered and propagated by Rupert E. Drews, Charleston, S.C., USA. A 28 year old seedling, parentage not recorded. The medium to large, 10cm diameter x 6.5-7.5cm deep, flower is semidouble to loose peony form (photo is of a loose anemone form), white with dark pink stripes or spots.

Gold anthers and yellow filaments. Blooms fall whole. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 6.5cm x 2.5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason.

Rupie's Charleston. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2612. A sport of **Miss Charleston Variegated,** propagated by Rupie Drews, Charleston, S. C., USA in 1998. The high-centred, highly variegated pink and white flower is 12.7 cm across, with heavy petal texture. Best suited for exhibition. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.95, colour photo p.c3. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Ruri-tsubaki. (Ruri Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.90, colour photo & description: Small size, pale pink, single with 7 petals with incurved lateral margins and a short, broad stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic-ovate, dark green, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. This variety was found near the Jôruri Temple in the Kyôto Prefecture and the name 'Ruri' was taken from the temple name.

Ruschi. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.56: Deep red. Rayed with white, imbricated, variable. Originated in Florance, Italy.

Rusii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43. No description, Orthographic error for **Russii.**

Russeliana. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.11. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Russelliana', synonym for **Conspicua de Loddiges.**

Russelliana. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.18. Synonym for **Conspicua de Loddiges.**

Russell Cates. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.280, Reg. No.376: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Russell Cates, Albany, Georgia, USA which first bloomed 1957. Plant growth is upright and rapid with long, slender, dark green leaves. The rose-red, incomplete double flowers, 11-12.5 cm across, have about 30 petals with a large number of petaloids. Early to mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: 'Russell Gates'.

Russell Gates. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Russell Cates.**

Russhay. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.271: Originated by R. Green, Killarney Heights, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of Plantation Pink that first bloomed 1974. The upright, vigorous plant has deep green leaves, 5 cm x 3 cm, apex acute and margins strongly serrate. The flowers are semi-double, 10-12.5 cm across, orchid pink shading to deeper pink towards the centre. Flowers early to mid-season.

Russian Snow. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.5: White with small red flecks. Large, formal double. Seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by Reynard Way Camellia Nursery, San Diego, California, USA.

Russian White. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.3, p.24, Reg. No.82: A chance seedling of **Emperor of Russia,** 12 years old, first flowered 1966; originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. Growth habit is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm, coarsely serrate. The flower is peony form, 10-11 cm across with 20 petals and numerous petaloids. The colour is white, showing cream at the centre, anthers gold, filaments white.

Russii. *(C.japonica), La Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.23. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General as 'Rusii': Red, full. Flower large and majestic. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Rusii'.

Rust. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.42. Synonym for **Harlequin.**

Rusticana. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* The species *Camellia japonica* subsp. *rusticana* Honda (1950). The snow camellia. 'Yuki-tsubaki'.

Rusty. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Undaunted.**

Ruta Hagmann. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.38, Reg. No.2246: A very large size, light blush coral pink, chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Curtain Call** that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by David Hagmann, Orinda, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1986. The flower is 15 cm across x 10 cm deep with 17 basal petals and 15 rabbit ear petals, yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Petals are of excellent substance with blush pink shading to light coral pink at tips. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open, and medium in rate with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Hageman. See colour photo, front cover, ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.1.

Ruth Anderson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.99, Reg. No.850: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated at Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semidouble, white flower is 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 36 petals and 15-18 flagged petaloids. Anthers light yellow, filaments white. The bloom has three alternative rows of sweet-pea shaped petals forming a flared, cup-shaped form with a loose centre of 5 groups of white stamens and flagged petaloids. Flower is fragrant. Blooms mid-season.

Ruth Blackwell. (*C.japonica*), May's Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957: Brilliant red. Medium, semi-double with fluted petals.. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Fernandina, Florida.

Ruth Boyer. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Ruth Royer.**

Ruth Brooks. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.132: Rose colour with snowy white centre. Medium sized, formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Ruth C. McNair. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2756. Originated by John M Davy, Milton, Fla, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.126 with colour photo; A 25-30 year old seedling of **Betty Sheffield**, first flowered 1982. Propagated by Panhandle Select LLC, Milton, Fla. The 12 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep flower is white, peony form, with 3-4 layers of large broad petals and many central petaloids, bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Slight fragrance, heavy petal texture. Flowers mid-season. Dense, spreading growth at average rate. Dark green leaves average 10-11.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Ruth Goff. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.99, Reg. No.864: A 14 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by O.C. Roberts, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is spreading and dense with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**), is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Colour is light red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

Ruth Hightower. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.38, Reg. No.2243: A large size, carmine rose semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated by William H. Hightower Jr., Thomaston, Georgia, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size 10.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 10 petals and 3-4 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is open and average with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4.8 cm wide. See colour photos between pp.40-41.

Ruth Jernigan. *(C.reticulata). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1991, p.79, Reg. No.2209: A very large size, red with frosted sheen on front of petals, semi-double seedling of *C.reticulata* **Harbinger** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), that blooms early to mid-season.

Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 17.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 23 petals, yellow stamens, clear filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 4 cm wide. For colour photos see between pp.80-81.

Ruth Kemp. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, 1941: Originated at Camellia Grove, Ashfield, N.S.W., Australia and transferred to the garden of G.C. Linton, Somersby, N.S.W. A semidouble, light rose, of the hose-in-hose type. The flowers are medium size and display a prominent cluster of central stamens. See illustration, p.299, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Ruth Lane. (*C.japonica*), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1953: Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Pink. Large, cupped semi-double. Originated in USA at Thomasville Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia.

Ruth Laurent. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.164, Reg. No.1875: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ['Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**] that blooms mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm.

Ruth Lennon. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1991, p.80, Reg. No.2214, colour photo between pages 80-81. A large size, bright orchid pink, semi-double seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Valley Knudsen** that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Luther W. Baxter Jr., Seneca, South Carolina, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 15-22 petals, light yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers have a special sheen with upright, wavy petals. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Ruth McLean. *(C.japonica), Camellias, A Photo Dictionary*, Don Ellison, 1997, p.73 with colour photo; peony form, red, medium to large, medium growth, upright. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.107 with colour photo; Dark red peony form, medium to large, flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and of medium growth rate. Origin not given. Note; Photos in the two publications do not match each other. Plants in Portugal match the Ellison photo.

Ruth Norman. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.105, Reg. No.1728: A very large, brilliant red, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by G.C. Norman, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7cm deep with 42 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Ruth R. Dunn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.164, Reg. No.1905: A medium pink, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling originated by J. Ralph Dunn, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid with mid-green leaves, 8 cm x 3.2 cm.

Ruth Royer. (*C.japonica*), Funchess, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.35: A sport of the **Duchess of Sutherland** - pink and white, shading from clear pink to pure white with various amounts of white variegation. Originated at the Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, USA. See illustration, p.221, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Synonyms: 'Thelma Sanford', 'Pink Duchess Variegated'. Orthographic error: 'Ruth Boyer'.

Ruth Seibels. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.241, Reg. No.1379: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double type bloom is white with 20 petals, 7 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size, 12-13 cm across x 7 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Ruth Smith. (*C.x williamsii),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2144: Medium size, pale pink edged deeper pink, peony form. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Donation,** x **Anticipation,** originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. Blooms mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.127: The 4 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 37 petals and 210 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with mid-green leaves 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Ruth Stewart. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.166, Reg. No.1038: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Ruth M. Stewart, Minden, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium, with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form flower, similar to **Debutante,** is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Rose colour. Blooms mid-season.

Ruth Tinkle. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn 2806. Originated by Oscar Tinkle, Portland, Ore., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.82 with colour photo; A 25 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1990. Propagated by Collier Brown, Portland. Plant is upright, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5 cm. Medium size, rose form to semi-double flower is 9 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep, red with faint white streaks on the innermost petals. White anthers (yellow in photo). 65 petals and 5 petaloids. Flowers midseason to late.

Ruth Vaughn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.232, Reg. No.930: A 9 year old seedling of 'Alba Superba' that first bloomed 1959; originated by Dr J.W. Vaughn, Lakeland & Auburnvale, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and willowy, spreading and rapid with light to medium green leaves, 15 cm x 8 cm. The peony form to rose form double flowers are 13-17 cm across x 7-8 cm deep with 80-95 petals. Colour is porcelain white with golden yellow stamens. Often petals have a slight pink undertone. Blooms early through mid-season.

Rutherfordiana. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. Originated in USA. (Belived extinct.)

Ruthie K. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.241, Reg. No.1357: A 7 year old hybrid with reticulata parentage (**Buddha** x unknown) that first bloomed 1969; originated by Howard Foust, El Toro, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium and open with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is vivid rose-pink with yellow anthers and filaments and 17-20 petals. Average size, 15 cm across x 10 cm deep. Blooms midseason.

Ruthie Pope. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.105, Reg. No.1718: A large, bright pink and white variegated, loose peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by C.R. Pope, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 12 cm across x 8 cm deep with 15 petals, 24 petaloids, yellow anthers and flesh filaments. Plant growth is open and medium with light green leaves, 11cm long x 6 cm wide. Sport: **Ruthie Pope Solid.**

Ruthie Pope Solid. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.178, Reg. No.1805: A large to very large, rose-pink anemone form *C.japonica* mutant of Ruthie Pope. Originated by C.R. Pope, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA. Mutant first observed 1977. Blooms early to mid-season. Average flower size, 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 26 petals, 32 petaloids, yellow anthers, pink petaloids.

Rutilans. *(C.japonica),* L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.11. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.195, 234: Leaves 8 cm x 7 cm, wide-oval, almost round, finely, regularly serrate, shining dark green, recurved apex; buds average size, scales blackish; flowers over 9 cm

across, petals in 6 rows, well imbricated, deeply scalloped at the apex; centre a flattened group of petals gathered together. Synonym: 'Rutilans Perfection'.

Rutilans Perfection. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Synonyms for **Rutilans.**

Rutledge Minnex. Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.240, 243, 247. Orthographic error for **Rutledge Minnix.**

Rutledge Minnix. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.302, Black and white photo: Bright red. Medium semi-double. Blooms early to late. Originated by Minnix Nursery, Columbia, Georgia. Orthographic error 'Rutledge Minnex'.

Ruxiong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the NZ. hybrid **Baby Bear.**

Ruying. (Newborn Baby), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA. *C.japonica* **Little Babe.**

Ryan's Argyle. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.30, Reg. No.2370. A miniature, dark pink single chance seedling which flowers mid-season. Originated by Paul Eleazer, Dawson, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 5.7 cm across x 5 cm deep with 5 petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Rye Heriot. *(C.japonica),* Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1947. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.61: Light pink.Very large, open semi-double. *American Camellia Society Quarterly*, vol.6, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.119: An 8 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First flowered 1946. Originated by Walter Allan Nursery, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. Type of plant growth is average, compact and rapid. Rather long, serrated leaves, slightly twisted. Buds are large and pointed. Colour deep rose-pink. Flower is semi-double, 10-12.5 cm across. Early flowering.

Ryôgen-no-hi. (Wildfire), *(C.rusticana),* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, Mar. 1968, No.9, colour pl.; see also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.162, 256: Medium sized, dark scarlet, semi-double with 2 outer rows of large, rounded, notched petals of unequal length. The centre consists of a spreading cluster of stamens with yellow anthers, sometimes broken by an odd vertically folded petal. Leaves mid-green, undulate, margins finely serrate, apex acute, recurved, petioles hirsute. Originated in Kitakanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1959.

Ryôgoku. (Place Name in Edo), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Widely open double, large size, white with bold, dark red stripes. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, 1964, No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ryôjuhai-tsubaki-fukurin. (Ryôju's Cup-shaped Camellia with Margined Leaves). Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: White semi-double in the 'Margined Leaves' Section. Different readings: 'Ryôjuhai-tsubaki-hukurin', 'Ryôjusakazuki-tsubaki-fukurin'. Synonym: 'Ryôzyuhai-tsubaki'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168. (Believed extinct.)

Ryôjuhai-tsubaki-hukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.154. Different reading for **Ryôjuhai-tsubaki-fukurin.**

Ryômen. (Both faces), *(C.japonica),* In the *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968 there are three different Camellia cultivars named Ryômen. The only red double amongst them is pl.582. Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden:* Dark red, double, flowers do not fully open. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ryômen. (Both faces), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.391: Small to miniature, red, double with white variegations. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Possible synonym for **Saifu.**

Ryômen. (Both Faces), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.623: Large, rose form double with 3 rows of imbricated petals, coloured red at the base, with the colour running into a white edge, some small central petaloids and aborted stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ryômen. (Both faces), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.l; Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Small to medium sized, red, double. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81.

Ryômenaka-manyô. (Both faces red - Manyô), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.344, p.569. (Reprint of Yashiro, 1841): Blossoms rather small, red, semi-double. Blooms early. Originated in Japan. 'Manyo' is the famous ancient anthology of Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: This may be the transcription error for the *C.sasanqua* **Ryômen** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695.

Ryômenbeni. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28. Different reading for *C.japonica* **Ryômenkô.**

Ryômenbeni. (Both faces red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Semi-double, autumn flowering varieties of sasanquas. Intense crimson. Medium size. Different reading 'Ryômenkô', which is also the name of a different sasanqua cultivar.

Ryômenkô. (Both Faces Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nakamura, Tsuneo, Sebundô Shinkôsha, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.126: Semi-double, crimson with white stripes; medium size. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan.

Ryômenkô. (Both faces red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24: Both sides of the petals are crimson as the name implies, and slightly white shaded; medium cup-shaped, well arranged; fleshy, thick stamens are centered in the upright bloom. Plant of a spreading nature, not vigorous. Originated in Japan. Different reading is 'Ryômenbeni', which is also the name of a different sasanqua cultivar.

Ryômenkô. (Both faces red), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the early blooming section. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Castilian red, small, formal double, sometimes spotted white. Early blooming. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Species of Japan*, pl.123; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.395, p.351; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.162, 256. Different reading: 'Ryômenbeni', which is also the name of a sasanqua. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Ryômen-sazanka. (Both faces sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.344, p.571. (Reprint of Yashiro, 1841). Cited from *Yamato Honzô*, (1708) and *Hidenkakyô*, (1688). Both side of the petals are red, hence the name 'Ryômen'. This is a variety of **Hoshiryômen.**

Ryôzuhai-tsubaki. Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* Synonym for **Ryôjuhai-tsubaki-fukurin.**

Ryûbi. (Holding Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.31, p.13, pl.(a): Large size, bowlshaped single of 5 pink cast, white, concave, creped, overlapping petals with emarginated and waved edges. Large, higo-like burst of stamens with bronze anthers and greenish-yellow filaments. Late blooming. A seedling of 'Sodekakushi' (**Gauntlettii**) x **Asahi-no-minato.** Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Ryûge. (Legendary meeting of Buddhism), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.193, p.63, description, p.212 as 'Ryuhge': Large, white, semi-double with two rows

of large, white, crinkled, undulate petals numbering 10-12, about a slightly spreading, yellow stamens cluster. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ryuhge'. Chinese synonym 'Fohui'.

Ryuhge. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.212. Different reading for **Ryûge.**

Ryûgû. (Palace of Dragon King), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.240, illustration and description: Very small, vermilion red, single with 4 oval petals and a wide, spreading centre of yellow stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, deeply, coarsely serrate, like **Hiiragi-tsubaki,** prominent venation. Plant habit bushy. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970. For other illustrations see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.272; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.162, 256; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.215.

Ryuguh. Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.36. Different reading for **Ryûgû.**

Ryûhô. (Dragon's Treasures). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.284 with colour photo; English translation p.199. Medium size, crimson, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between the red flower sport of **Hanamiguruma** and **Mado-no-tsuki**. Named and released by Ayano Satô in 1972. From Aichi Prefecture.

Ryûjin. (Dragon King), (*C.x vernalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.51; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.41: Medium size, dark red, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Shizuoka. Prefecture, Japan.

Ryûkô (Dragon Light), (*C.x vernalis*), Yamazaki, Fusako, 1972, *Shokubutsu Kenkyû Magazine,* No.47: Small size, dark red, single. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, North Carolina, 1990, p.61: Small, deep red, single blooms in between seasons; the parent species *C.sasanqua* x *C.japonica*. A very attractive, fine textured triploid camellia with deep green leaves, 4.7 cm x 2.4 cm. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Ryuku'. Chinese synonym: 'Longguang'. Discovered and named by Katsuhiro Maeda in 1972 at an old family home in Hanamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. The age of the plant was estimated at 150 years. Note: Different kanji characters with different meaning but same pronunciation to cultivar below.

Ryûkô (Red Dragon), (*C.x vernalis*), Parks, 1982, *International Camellia Journal*, No.14, p.30: Red, semidouble, medium size. Originated in Japan.

Ryuku. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ryûkô.**

Ryûkyû. (Another name for the Okinawa Isles), (*C.japonica*), *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Hana-gata Irotsuki Meisai,* (before 1868): Large, red, single camellia, with stamens like a bamboo whisk. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.24 & ibid, 1982, No.21, p.100. (Believed extinct.)

Ryûkyû. (Place Name). *(C.japonica),* JCS 1994, *Tsubaki,* No.33, p.35, illustration p.33: Deep red, small size, cup-shaped single with bright yellow anthers. Early blooming. Leaves medium size, glossy green, elliptic. Plant growth upright and sturdy. A chance seedling of **Uminaibi.** Originated by Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa, Japan.

Ryûkyû-chidori. (Ryûkyû Plover). *(C.japonica),* JCS 1994, Tsubaki, No.335, p.35, illustration p.34: A very small size, bright red, campanulate single that blooms early Leaves are small, elliptic with serrulate margins. Plant growth is spreading and sturdy. Selected form of *C.hozanensis* from North Okinawa. Selected by Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa, Japan.

Ryûkyû-shirota'e. (Beautiful White from Okinawa). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.283 with colour photo; English translation p.199. Large, white formal double. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. The original tree is growing with the Momohara family in Ginowan City. The tree is believed to have been

transplanted from Shuri, the ex-capital, during the era of the Ryûkyû dynasty. Named and released by Shûhô Kirino in 1975. From Okinawa Prefecture.

Ryûmon. (Dragon Gate) (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1991-1992, *Seibu no Tsubaki,* No.12: Large size, pink double. Originated by the Kunming Institute of Botany, China.

Ryûsagawa. (Dragon Sands River), (*C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Cherry pink with red splashes and streaks; small, formal double to rose form double. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, pp.24, 33, & ibid, 1982, No.21, p.100. Different reading: 'Rhusagawa'. (Believed extinct.)

Ryûsatsu. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.306, p.337. (Reprint of Yashiro, 1841): Cherry pink, double, small with red splashes. Originated in Japan. Note: This description resembles that of **Ryûsagawa** in 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Possible transcription error for **Ryûsagawa** in *Kadan Chikinshô,* (1695).

Ryûsei (Shooting Star) (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: White, occasionally with red dots and brush-pattern splashes, single, trumpet shaped with long, narrow, trough-like petals, tubular stamens, small, blooming in March. Leaves elliptic, small. Tree spreading growth. A seedling of **Yuri-shibori.** Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2004.

Ryûseikô. (Gleam of Shooting Star), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.49, illustration and description: Small, campanulate single red with large white patches, 5 petals and a broad stamen cylinder with yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. Leaves oval to broad-oval, apex acute, recurved, mid-green, serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan by Minoru Satô. Mid-season blooming. Plant habit bushy. See color photo, p.244, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Ryûseki-no-tsubaki. (Dragon Jewel Camellia), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., ed. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* 1972, vol.I, p.25.; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.162 colour photo, p.256, description: Medium sized, single, wide opening, rose-pink finely veined deeper with some white marbling. Central stamen cluster, spreading in top half, yellow anthers. whitish filaments. joined for lower third. Leaves broad oval, mid-green, abrupt acute, prominent venation, serrate. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture. Japan. The original tree was found in the Kenroku Gardens, Kanagawa City. Named and released by Hisakichi Kimura in 1966.

Ryûshi. (Willow Branch), (*C.sasanqua*). Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: White with red splashes, small single flower. Plant habit weeping. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

S.

S 32. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' designation for **Mary Charlotte.**

S 34. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' designation for **Mermaid.**

S 100. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' designation for **Jenny Jones.**

S 101. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' designation for **Berenice Boddy.**

S 103. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' designation for 'Pride of Descanso', synonym for **Yukibotan.**

S 103. Tiara Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31, as 'S 103 Taira Var.'. Synonym for **Tiara Variegated.**

S 140. Williams & Thompson, 1850, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' designation for **Chô-no-hanagata.**

S 142. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' designation for **Mrs Harry Sinclair.**

S 194. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' designation for **Hanafûki.**

S 203. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' desigation for 'Edith Nichols' **(Miya).**

S 218. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.45. Jones' designation for 'Lauren Bacall' (**H.A. Downing**).

S.D. Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nurseries Price List. 1947, p.8. No description. Originated in USA.

S. Disinganno. Bull, William, Nursery Catalogue, 1873, p.154. Orthographic error for **Disinganno.**

S Imura. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Imura.**

S.N. Number 85. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.3 as 'S.N. No.85'. Synonym for **Julia Drayton.**

S.P. Dunn. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.105, Reg. No.1734: A very large, red, semidouble, *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [5X = *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian'(**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]) x 'Cornelian' that flowers mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 15.5 cm across x 6-7 cm deep with yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 13 cm x 8 cm, heavily serrated. See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.2, p.19, 1987.

S.Peter Nyce. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Sà da Bandeira. *(C.japonica)*, Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1972-1973: Rose form to formal double of vivid rose with white stripes. Synonym: 'Visconde Sà da Banderia'. Orthographic error: 'Sà de la Bandeira'. Originated in Portugal.

Sá de Miranda. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, and No.9, 1872-1873, p.47; Formal double, vivid scarlet. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogue, p.32 as 'Sà da Mirande'.

Sà de la Bandeira. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogue, p.32. Orthographic error for **Sà da Bandeira.**

Sà de Miranda. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.55. Incorrect writing for **Sá da Miranda.**

Sa-an.(Sand Hermitage), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19: Small size, white shading to light pink with light red petal tips, bowl-shaped single. Late flowering. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.106 with colour photo; English translation p.72. A chance seedling of **Goshiki-chiritsubaki.** Originated and released by Katsuyoshi Yoshikawa and Naoyoshi Adachi in 1982.

Saba. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.13. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy.

Sabashide-otome. (Sabashi's Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5. Included in the section for 'Yellow Variegated Leaves'. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p. 165. (Believed extinct.)

Sabashide-seminohane. (Sabashi's Wings of Cicada), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* vol.5. Listed in the section for 'Margined leaves': A large, pink mottled white, double with light yellow, margined leaves. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168. (Believed extinct.)

Sabashide-chaga'eshi. (Sabashi's Brown Clothes), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Listed in the section for cultivars with yellow variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. (Believed extinct.)

Sabato Santo. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Originated in Italy by Conte de Medici Spada. (Believed extinct.)

Sabina. Bridgemere Nurseries catalogue, 1980-1981, p.19. Orthographic error for **Sabrina.**

Sabina. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.115, 131. Synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Sabina. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12: Large size double, pale blush white, often with deep pink towards the margins. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...* No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.56: Deep pink, paler at the centre; sometimes spotted. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Sabina. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. An invalid name with no valid listing located.

Sabina Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.6. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sabine's Japanese Camellia. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum Britannicum,* p.386. Synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Sabini. L.L. Liebig, 1839, Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen..., p.12. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Orthographic error for **Sabiniana.**

Sabine's White. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:557. Synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Sabiniana. *(C.japonica),* Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:557: A Chinese variety sent to Sabine by D.J. Parks of Canton, China about 1824 - A white,

incomplete double about 10-11 cm. across with rare, red stripes. The outer 4-5 rows of petals are close, notched, rose form; those of the interior, irregular. Synonyms: 'Sabine's White', 'Sabine's', 'Guttata', 'Sabina', 'Sabine's Japanese Camellia', 'Sabinii Carnea', 'Wallichiana de Francfort', 'Variegata Guttata'. Orthographic errors: 'Sabinii', 'Sabin's White'.

Sabinii. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.186. Orthographic error for **Sabiniana.**

Sabinii Carnea. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.11. Synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Sabi-no-haru. (Springtime in Sabi), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.386, p.157, description, p.254: Very pale pink, semi-double, 10 cm across, of 14 petals, notched, oblong, and a small, slightly ragged central stamens cluster of pale yellow. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Shimo-shinkawa District, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yasufumi Fukuda in 1980. Leaves, mid-green, elliptic, long acuminate, finely, shallowly serrate. See colour photos: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.64, 218; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.305; Katei Gahô, ed. 1984, *Chabana Koyomi. Vol.1*, *Tsubaki*, p.53.

Sabin's White. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):208. Orthographic error for 'Sabine's White', synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Sabrina. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.141: Light coral pink, with a few red stripes and bordered white on the petals. Medium, formal double. Originated in USA by R Gentry. Orthographic error: 'Sabina'. Chinese synonym 'Shabunina'.

Saburôza. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.114 with colour photo; English translation p.77. Large, red, peony form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, large. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994.

Sacai. Gexplant Catalogue, 1984. Orthographic error for **Sacco.**

Sacca Nova. Harrison, ed., 1855, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.130. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Saccanovia. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Sacci de Lainate. Francesco Ascione, 1856, Catalogo delle piante…nel Giardino Inglese de Caserta, p.15. Orthographic error for **Sacco de Lainate.**

Sacco. *(C.japonica)*, Van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8 as 'Saccoi'. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.103, 227: Leaves 12.2 cm long x 6 cm wide, lanceolate, twisted, dark green, prominent venation; buds large, elongated-oval, scales whitish green; flower 9.5 cm across, soft, clear rose; petals broad, close, numerous, even, imbricated. The ground colour is rose with a wash of pale rose on as much as half the petals. The centre of the flower is composed of some unequal petals; colouring intense rose towards the circumference and a wash of pale rose to the centre. Originated in Italy by Dr. Sacco, Milan about 1832. Synonyms: 'Luna', 'Rosea Nova Vera', 'Alcina', 'Normanni', 'Halfida', 'Alfida', 'Sacco Prima', 'Sacco Superba', 'Sacco Magnifique'. Orthographic errors: 'Sacai', 'Saccoy', 'Saccoi, 'Jaco', Jacco Prima', 'Saccoia', 'Saccoiana'. This variety has become inextricably confused with **Sacco Nova** and **Sacco Vera.** SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* regards them as synonymous with the description: 'Rose pink to rose pink spotted white to deep red. Medium formal double'. The spotted white form is a virus variegated form as variegation is not mentioned in the early descriptions. However van Houtte Catalogue, 1858-1859, 72:6 gives 'Augustina Superba' (**Augustiniana Superba**) as the white blotched form of **Sacco.** For further information see under 'Saccoi'. Chinese synonym 'Saku'.

Sacco de Lainate. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.234 and facing page.: The flower, 10 cm across, full, regular of a delicate, soft rose, rayed with white lines to the centre of the flower, forming a star effect. The petals in 6 rows, are of average size, rather elongated, lightly notched at the apex. Originated by Sacco, Milan Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Sacci de Lainate', 'Sacco de Lainate', 'Sacco Lainatensis', 'Sacco Leinatensis', 'saccoi de Lainate'.

Sacco de Nova. Hume, 1931, *Azaleas and Camellias*, p.33. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Sacco di Casoretti. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Sacco di Lainate. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.35. Synonym for **Sacco de Lainate.**

Sacco di Milano. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Synonym for **Sacco Vera.**

Sacco Lainatense. Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911. Orthographic error for 'Sacco de Lainate', synonym for **Sacco de Lainate.**

Sacco Lainatensis. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for 'Sacco de Lainate', synonym for **Sacco de Lainate.**

Sacco Leinatensis. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for 'Sacco de Lainate', synonym for **Sacco de Lainate.**

Sacco Magnifique. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1945, p.5. Synonym for **Sacco.**

Sacco Mariana. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. p.13: Anemone form with spherical, high centre. Rich carmine colouring. Originated in Italy.

Sacco Nova. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8 as 'Saccoi Nova', (Colore di Lacca). No description. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18 as 'Saccoii Nova'. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.12, as 'Saccoi Nova': Identical in foliage and flower to **Mathilde** as shown in Ghent, 1844. Often confused with **Sacco.** Rare, whitish pink at the centre, 7 rows of transparent petals like gauze, and sparkling like glass. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.26: Lainate. Imbricated, formal double, vivid pink with petals evenly rayed with white lines to form a star. The centre of each petal a bright rose, shaded off to soft rosy pink towards the margins; a well formed flower. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Orthographic errors: 'Sacca-nova', 'Saccoi Nova', 'Saccoi de Nova', 'Sacco de Nova', 'Sacca Novia', 'Sacoie Nova', 'Saquinova', 'Sacoinova', 'Sacoi Nova', 'Jaccoiana Nova Vera', 'Saccai Nova', 'Saccoinova'. Synonyms: 'Sacco Nuova', 'Sacco Nuovissima', 'Sacco di Cassoretti', 'Jacoy Prima Nova', 'Rosa'. For further information see under 'Saccoi'.

Sacco Nuova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Sacco Nuovissima. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Sacco Prima. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae…* Synonym for **Sacco.**

Sacco Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Mid-season flowering, full double, pink; medium size bloom. splendid cut flowers. Small, deep green foliage; tall growth. The solid pink mutant of 'Matosi'. Orthographic variant: 'Sacco Rosea'. Orthographic errors: 'Sacco Rosen', 'Saccoi Rosea'.

Sacco Rosea. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Sacco Rose.**

Sacco Rosen. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Sacco Rose.**

Sacco Superba. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum…* Synonym for **Sacco.**

Sacco Vera. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1: 'Pink'. Berlèse, 1843, vol.3, pl.229 and facing p.: Regular formal double of vivid rose, glossed with a velvety, misty white. Petals are rounded, numerous, lightly notched with carmine red venation. Originated by Paolina, Milan, Italy from Sacco's seed. Orthographic errors: 'Saccoi Vera', 'Saccoiana Vera', 'Jacco Vera', 'Sacoi Vera', 'Socco Vera', 'Saco Vera'. Synonym: 'Sacco di Milano'.

Saccoi. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18; van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, LS. No description; Anonymous, Jun. 1839, *Revue Horticole.* p.205-207. This is the form of **Sacco** in botanical latin. As Dr Sacco was Italian and the Italian catalogues generally use **Sacco** as the name of the camellia this is accepted as the valid form and is the basis for all names in this group. The latin form 'Saccoi' was first introduced by van Houtte and most French and English listings followed suit. The three varieties, **Sacco, Sacco Nova** and **Sacco Vera** appear to be slightly different in their early descriptions and credited to different originators. As well, they are listed separately in a number of Italian catalogues of the time and are considered to have been separate cultivars, irrespective of van Houtte lumping them all together with many other synonyms, orthographic errors and pseudonyms. These are as follows: 'Normanii', 'Colore de Lacca', 'Color di Lacca', 'Rosa Nova Vera', 'Saccoi', 'Saccoi Nova', 'Sacco Nuova', 'Saccoi Vera', 'Saccoiana', 'Saccoiana Vera', 'Jaco', 'Jacco Prima', 'Jakoi', 'Luna', 'Luaa', 'Aluna', 'Alcina', 'Alcina Rosea', 'Amidina', 'Augustina', 'Augustina Superba', 'Augustiniana Superba'. Note; *Camelie Dell'Ottocento nel Verbano*, 2000, vol.1, pp.212-215, with colour photographs, describes two cultivars as **Sacco** and 'Saccoi', with small variations in flower and leaf characteristics.

Saccoi de Lainate. Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.48. Orthographic error for **Sacco de Lainate.**

Saccoi de Nova. Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, ed.5, p.217. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Saccoi des Pientres. *(C.japonica)*, Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. No description seen. (Believed extinct.)

Saccoi Nova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Saccoi Nova Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.58. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Saccoi Ova. Osborn & Son, Fulharn Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.48. Orthographic error for 'Saccoi Nova', synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Saccoi Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.206. Synonym for **Sacco Rose.**

Saccoi Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:44. Orthographic error for **Sacco Vera.**

Saccoiana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18 and 1842, 9:19. Synonym for **Augustiniana Superba.**

Saccoiana Nova Vera. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Saccoiana Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18. Synonym for **Sacco** as 'Saccoi'.

Saccoianna Nova. William Paul, Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.18. Synonym for **Sacco Nova.**

Saccoy. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Sacco.**

Sachiko. (Female Name). *(C.japonica),* Kinji Ohara, Tateyama, Chiba, 1993-1994, *List of Camellias*: Dark red, cup shaped single. Originated in Japan.

Sachi-no-i-tsubaki. (Camellia from Sachi-no-i), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.202, p.101, description, p.320: A medium size, rose form double with 2-3 rows

of large, light pink petals, veined deeper pink, emarginate with 4-5 fascicles of stamens in the centre, divided by small, upright petals. The leaves are glossy mid-green, elliptic, acuminate, finely serrate. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.63. originated in Kansai area, Japan. Original tree was found by the side of the pond 'Sachi-no-i' in the Kyôto Gosho Garden and named by Kanaoka - Chinju'en in 1967. Water from the pond was used for the first bath of the Meiji Emporor.

Saco Vera. Jose Loureiro, 1872,1873, Catalogue No.9, p.60. Orthographic error for **Sacco Vera.**

Sacoi Nova. Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Sacoiana. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Saccoiana', synonym for **Augustiniana Superba.**

Sacoii. William Prince, 1860, *Select Greenhouse Plants,* 45th ed. No.13, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Saccoi', synonym for **Sacco.**

Sacoii Vera. William Prince, 1860, Select Greenhouse Plants, 45th ed., No.13, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Saccoi Vera', synonym for **Sacco Vera.**

Sacoinova. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Sacramento. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.206. Synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Sacramento Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Sade-Gakushi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research.* p.7. Corruption of Japanese name 'Sodekakushi' synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Sadie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2351: Large size, deep rose pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Ernest Aycock, Smithfield, North Carolina. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.9 with colour photo: The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 62 petals. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Sadie Mancell. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Sadie Mancill.**

Sadie Mancill. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.56, Reg. No.260: An 8 year old seedling, originated by E.N. Mancill, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1950. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with leaves, 5-7.5 cm long x 3.7-5 cm wide, heavily veined and serrated, crinkled edges, bright green. Flower - very pale pink, striped and blotched rose; 10-14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 12-20 petals, 7-13 petaloids; clusters of stamens intermixed with large, crinkly petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. Sports: **Sadie Mancill Dawn, Sadie Mancill Pink, Sadie Mancill Variegated.**

Sadie Mancill Dawn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, pp.65, 245, Reg. No.786: A sport of **Sadie Mancill** first observed 1959. Propagated by Kenneth G. Durio Jr., Opelousas, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is medium, open and rapid. The bright green leaves average 10cm x 5.5 cm. Flowers semi-double, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) are 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 15-17 petals and 7-9 petaloids. Colour is deep, soft pink, veined rose and edged with white. Anthers yellow and filaments cream. Similar colour to **Tomorrow's Dawn.** Blooms mid-season.

Sadie Mancill Pink. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, Back cover. No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.110: Pink sport of **Sadie Mancill.** Originated in USA by Kenneth G. Durio Jr., Opelousas, Louisiana.

Sadie Mancill Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.42 as 'Sadie Mancill Var.': A virus variegated form of **Sadie Mancill Pink** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Sadie Nichols. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, Back cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sado. (Sadogashima Island), (*C.x vernalis*)**,** Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki***,** No.26, p.51; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List***,** p.41: Small size flower, light pink single. Blooms early to mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.300 with colour photo; English translation p.210. The original tree grows in Hamo Town, Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Tokuji Ôoka around 1980.

Sado-benifukurin. (Red Bordered Sado), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1988--1989, p.5, A-210 with illustration; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka***,** p.350, colour photo and description: Large size, light pink with stripes and an irregular border of red, semidouble with central stamen column. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices abrupt acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Hamo Town, Niigata Prefecture, Japan with a private family. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1975. Sport of **Ezo-nishiki.**

Sado-biwaba. (Loquat Leaved Sado), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.207, colour photo and description: Small size, red, tubular to vase-shaped single of 5 rounded, over-lapping petals and a broad stamen cluster with reddish filaments, joined at lower third, and golden anthers. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, bullate, blunt apices, margins curved under, serrate. Leaves resemble those of the loquat. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Hamo Town, Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Chôji Nagao in 1968.

Sado Number 1. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, colour photo, p.22 as 'Sado No.1'. A provisional name: Medium size, soft pink, formal double, with 6-7 rows of small, pointed petals. Originated in Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Sado Number 2. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960. *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, colour photo, p.24, as 'Sado No.2'. A provisional name: Formal double, pale pink with white blotches; petals oval, emarginate. Originated in Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Sado Number 3. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, colour photo, p.29 as 'Sado No.3'. A provisional name: Pink, semi-double. 14-18 petals, ragged and creped; stamens broken by small, erect petals. Originated in Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Sado Number 4. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, colour photo, p.34 as 'Sado No.4'. A provisional name: Dark purple red, formal double to rose form double with the odd spot of white. Originated in Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Sado-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Sado), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.263, p.116, description, p.237: Very small, red, campanulate single, 4 cm across with 5-6 reflexed petals and a cylinder of sterile stamens with pale cream anthers. Leaves broad, oval, dark, glossy green. Mid-season blooming. See also colour photos: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.64, 218; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.157. Originated in Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: This camellia is a mutation of a wild camellia from Sado Island and is a *C.japonica* in spiteof the name 'wabisuke'. Synonym: 'Shônagon'. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970

Sado-yabutsubaki. (Sado Bush Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.6, A-274: Purplish red, small, tubular, single. Originated in Japan.

Saeka. (Originator's Name), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1986, *Japan Camellia***,** No.21, p.4, colour photo: Open peony form, creamy white in the centre, blending to pink and light red towards the outer edges of the petals. Stamens yellow in 4-5 fascicles. Originated in Ôsaka, Japan from a seedling obtained from Australia in 1969 by Okuno, Saeko. Flowers mid-season. **Saeka.** (Saeko's Flower). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.108 with colour photo; English translation p.73.

Saeka-unryû. (Saeka's Unryû). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.108 with colour photo; English translation p.74. Medium size red single, fragrant. Flowers early to late. Leaves channelled like the bottom of a boat. Branches flexible, zigzagged in the "Unryû" manner. A chance seedling of **Tennin-matsushima,** originated by Shigeo Naitô in the 1980s. From Izu Ôshima.

Saffo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:8. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:19: Peony form, streaked red. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France***,** vol.40, p.79: Flower 9-10 cm across, rose form of deep red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Safo'. Synonym: 'Saffo Superba'.

Saffo Superba. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum* ... Synonym for **Saffo.**

Safo. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Saffo.**

Saga. (Place name in Kyôto), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran;* Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden:* Medium size, single, white with long, tapering buds. Similar to 'Saga-hatsuarashi'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.76; ibid, 1963, No.4, p.79, ibid, 1961, *Kyôto Engei***,** No.65, p.6.

Saga. Synonym for 'Saga-hatsu-arashi'. Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.*

Saga-hatsuarashi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life,* Apr., p.43 as 'Hatsu-arashi B'. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.322, p.135, description, p.245: Small, white, single, cup-shaped with 5 large, overlapping petals and central stamen cluster. Reduced to synonym for **Hatsuarashi-saga.** P.114, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.17. **Hatsuarashi-Saga** is now the popular name in Japan. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. There is a possibility that this cultivar is the same as the ancient 'Saga'. See: Yashiroda, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.6.

Saga-honami. Different reading for Saga-honnami.

Saga-honnami. (Saga's Honnami), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran;* Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden.* Tuyama, 1966, Camellia Cultivars of Japan, p.96: Single, white with pale red stripes. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.8 and Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.81. (Believed extinct.) Note: Tuyama's description refers to the ancient **Saga-honnami,** not to the existing one.

Saga-honnami. (Saga's Honnami), *(C.japonica),* Noguchi Nursery Catalogue; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1985, *Garden Life:* Pink. single, large, early blooming. A pink colour sport of **Kamo-honnami.** Registered by the Agriculture & Forestry Ministry, No. 113. Discovered by Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan. Synonym 'Kamo-honnami Pink'**.** Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1986.

Sagamigenji. (Sagami's Genji), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Pink with deeper pink stripes, bordered white. Medium size, anemone form. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan by Shôji Himuro.

Sagami-goshiki-botan. (Sagami's Five Coloured Peony), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.124, illustration and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.61, colour photo: Light pink, veined deeper pink, occasionally wide crimson streaks, white edges to petals or pure white to deep purplish red, Resembles **Kyôbotan, Kôkirin**. Medium sized, peony form. Originated in Atsugi City, Tokyo, Japan.

Sagamiguruma. (Sagami's Carriage), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Crimson, single, stamens in a cup shape. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan by Shôji, Himuro.

Sagami-karako. (Sagami's Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.61 colour photo, p.217, description: A medium size, anemone form with 5 elongated, red petals, deeply notched and a centre cushion of small, white petaloids. Leaves elliptic, olive green, bluntly serrate. Originated in Kantô area. Japan.

Sagami-tarô'an. (Sagami's Tarô'an), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Rose pink, striped rose, single. Early flowering. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan by Shôji, Himuro.

Sagami-wabisuke. (Sagami's Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life*, Apr. p.36; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.61, colour photo, p.217, description: Small fuchsine pink, single, 6-7 petals, notched and channelled. Leaves shiny green, elliptic, acute apex, recurved, serrate. A natural seedling of **Tarôkaja** from a prvate family in Ebina City. Synonyms: 'Moza'emon-wabisuke', 'Shigezaemon-wabisuke'. See p.135, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, colour photo. For botanical drawings, colour photos and description see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan.

Saga-shibori. (Saga Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.11: White striped pink, medium sized single, early flowering. Originated in Japan. Saga is a place name in Kyôto.

Saga-shimeri. (Damped Saga), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.363: Small, white, open peony form with multiple pink streaking. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Saga-shiratama. (Saga's White Jewel). *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd, Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, A-448: White striped pink, single. Originated in Japan.

Sagimai. (Heron's Dance). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.273 with colour photo; White semi-double with raised centre petals, medium size, petals are serrated. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size. Spreading growth, densely branched. A seedling of **Hiten,** released by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan.

Sagi-no-miya. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1958, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.11: White striped pink, small single to semi-double. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Sagi-no-yama. (Heron Mountain), *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in Japan.

Sagi-shibori. (Dappled Heron), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Medium large, white, rose form double with 5 rows of tapered petals and tubular stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sahifu. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Different reading for **Saifu.**

Sahifu-kasuri. Different reading for **Saifu-tobi'iri.**

Sahifu-shibori. Synonym for **Saifu-tobi'iri.**

Saho-chiritsubaki. (Saho's 'Chiri-tsubaki'). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.329 with black and white photo; English translation p.232. Medium size, peach red semi-double, cupped petals, split stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling germinated at the growing site of **Shiratama.** Named and released by Taneo Okada in 1996. From Osaka.

Sahohime. (Princess Saho). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.329 with black and white photo; English translation p.232. Small, red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling found in the forest on Mt Saho in the Hokusetsu Ranges. Named and released by Taneo Okada. From Osaka.

Sahohime. Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.22 as 'Saho Hime': Flower small size, pink, single. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Different reading for **Saohime.**

Sahonoakebono. (Dawn Goddess), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushûû*, No.9, pp.131-133: Pale pink, single, early flowering. Thought to be a seedling of **Hatsuarashi-shiratama**. Resembles **Akebono, Tarô'an.** Originated in Ibaragi City, Ôsaka, Japan. Named by Takeshi Watanabe, released by Taneo Okada in 1967.

Saho-no-kômyô. (Light from Saho). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.114 with colour photo; English translation p.78. Medium size, with multi-colour patterns such as all white, all pink, all red, bordered, striped etc. Tubular stamen cluster. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Upright growth. A chance seedling of Shiratama. Named by Yoshishige Awara, released by Taneo Okado in 1993. From Osaka.

Saho-no-shô. *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.114 with colour photo; English translation p.78. Medium size, large and small stripes of red on white ground, peony form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. An old tree being grown by a private family in Tenri City, details obscure. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1960. From Nara Prefecture.

Saho-no-zuiun. (Saho's 'Zui-un'). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.329 with black and white photo; English translation p.232. Medium size, white, bowl shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, curved outwards. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of a white wild japonica. Named by Hôun Kohara, released by Taneo Okada in 1975. From Osaka.

Sai-chû-pan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Saijuban.**

Saierqiao. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.23 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a semi-double with incurving petals, white with tinges of pink on the outer petals. Loose group of central stamens.

Sai Kung Fen. Different reading for **Saigongfen.**

Saifa. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.206. Corruption of the Japanese name **Saifu.**

Saifu. (Provincal Government), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku.* Red, formal double, white. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.309, p. 156, description, p. 183. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.60, colour photo, p.216, description: Rose-red coloured with white spots, rose form double, opening to 4-5 rows of imbricated petals with a small, central stamen cluster. Leaves small, oblong to broadly elliptic, long acuminate, impressed venation, manifestly serrate. Flowers rose form, holding a bud centre, rosy red (Rose Opal 122), variously blotched white. Flowers mid-season to late. For other colour photos and

descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.290, pp.131, 334; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.158 & p.274. Synonyms: 'Saifu-shibori', 'Kyôkosode', 'Chûbu-kyôkosode'. Different readings: 'Sahifu', 'Saihu'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Saify', 'Saifa'. Saifu is thought to be an abbreviation of 'Dazaifu' an ancient local government in Fuku'oka Prefecture and can be written a number of ways. It also means a purse. Note: There are at least 7 different ways of writing the kanji for this variety. See: Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden;* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Although it is not certain that all these old varieties are the same as the existing one, their references are added for the further study of ancient camellia literature in Japan. Note: *Senka'oden* states that there are two distinct cultivars under the name **Saifu.** One is from Settsu (now Ôsaka) and the other is from Washû (now Wakayama). The former's leaves have impressed venation. A tree of more than 250 years of age is at the river side at Kiso, Gifu Prefecture. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.80; ibid, 1964, No.5, p.80.

Saifu. (Provincial Government), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.57, 191, 260: One is deep red, rose form double to formal double with white spots; another is double with divided stamen cluster. Red with white spots. Originated in Japan. There is the possibility that the former is the same as the previous camellia.

Saifû. (Coloured Wind). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.165 with colour photo; Red bordered white, single, medium size, prominent central stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, small. Upright growth. A cross of **Shiratama** x 'Tamahibiki', named and released by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan, in 2004.

Saifubotan. (Saifu's Peony), *(C.japonica),* Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Andoh, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.28, p.11.

Saifujung. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Different reading for **Saifurong.**

Saifukasuri. Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol. 15. Different reading for 'Saitobi-iri' (**Saifu-tobi'iri**).

Saifurong. (Superior Hibiscus), *(C.reticulata).* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.89, colour photo and description: Leaves ovate, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate, 7-8.5 cm long x 3.5-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55A), fully double, diameter 11-13 cm. Petals 30-32 in 7 whorls, regularly arranged, inner whorls with white stripes. Stamens mostly petaloid, only a few remaining. Stigmas rudamentary, flattened. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed at No.2 Farm, Kunming. Introduced to the Kunming Botanical Garden in 1973. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Saifujung.

Saifurong. (Hibiscus Supreme), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Apr. 1990, CCS. Nomenclature Convention, Wusi City, Jiangsu Province, China, Report: Medium large size, hibiscus form, coral pink, semi-double, good texture. Blooms early to late. Leaves dark green; growth medium. Originated in Jianxing City, Zhejiang Province, China.

Saifu-shibori. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.274; Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.155 as 'Saihu-shibori'. Synonym for **Saifu.**

Saifu-tobi'iri. (Saifu Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #110: Large, red flower with white spots. Resembles a lotus. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.15 lists it as synonym for 'Minamoto'; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Saihu-tobi'iri', 'Saifu-kasuri', 'Saihu-kasuri', 'Sahifu-tobi'iri', 'Sahifukasuri'. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.123; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.30.

Saify. McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1942. Corruption of Japanese name **Saifu.**

Saigongfen. (Superior Palace Pink), *(C.japonica)*, Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu:* Colour a slightly pale shade of pink. Double. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Sai-kung-fen'.

Saiho. (Beautiful Imaginary Bird of Happiness from Old China) *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.111. No description.

Saihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.155. Different reading for **Saifu.**

Saihu-kasuri. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.155. Different reading for **Saifu-tobi'iri.**

Saihu-shibori. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.155. Synonym for **Saifu.**

Saihu-tobiiri. Watanabe, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.163. Different reading for **Saifu-tobi'iri.**

Saijinguang. (Surpassing Golden Glory), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.49, colour pl. [p.148]: Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, curved, drooping at apex, side veins 7-8 pairs, indistinct. Flowers single, campanulate, 5.5-7 cm. across, bicolor, pink lineate and maculate on white petals; rarely solid pink flowers appear on the same plant; petals 7 in 2 rows, basally connate. Normal stamens, up to 100, basally united at lower third to form a cylinder. Pistils normal. Buds long-elliptic, light green. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, China.

Saijuban. (Superior Chrysanthemum Petal), *(C.reticulata).* Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114 as 'Saitsueban'. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.85, colour pl. and description: Leaves elliptic or elliptic-ovate, apices acuminate or short-pointed, bases obtusely rounded, surface yellowish-green with yellow spots, 6.4-9.5 cm. long x 3-4.5 cm wide Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57D), diameter 10-12 cm. Petals about 25 in 6-7 whorls, margins slightly reclinate, regularly arranged. Corolla radiate. Stamens about 10, the others petaloid. Pistil rudimentary, flattened. Originated in Dali, Yunnan Province, China. Late flowering. Different readings: 'Sai-chü-pan', 'Sai Chu Pan', 'Saitsueban'. Synonyms: 'Superior Chrysanthemum Petal', 'Rival Chrysanthemum Petals', 'Super Chrysanthemum Petals', 'Super Rose Flower'.

Saika. (Coloured Mist). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of* **Japan),** 2010, p.56 with colour photo; Medium size single, pink ground shading to white at the centre, tubular shape, central column of stamens with white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, flat. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Seiôbo**, grown in 1995 by Takashi Shiota, Ishikawa Pref., Japan, named and released in 2007.

Saikai. (Western Sea), *(C.sasanqua)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Mar. 1978, *Garden Life*, pp.70, 77; Sakata et al., Mar.1981, 'Study of flower Colours in Camellias, II'; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, Kagoshima University, vol.XVII, p.92; Yusuke, Sakata & Ken-ichi, Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.22. No description. JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46: Peach red, single, medium size, early blooming. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, single, crimson. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Named by Hakoda.

Saikai-no-homare. (Honour the Western Sea), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.216: White margins and streaks on clear peach pink ground. Blooms shaped like a sake cup to slender tubular form, single. Filaments pale pink colour, cylindrical, very small. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves ovate to obovate, medium size. Leaf edges curved on the

out-side, undulate, venation prominent. Plant growth upright and vigorous. Originated in Japan as a wild 'Yabu-tsubaki' from Nagasaki Prefecture.

Saikaku. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.60, colour photo, p.216, description: Small, campanulate, soft orchid pink, single, 5-6 overlapping petals, channelled; centre column of stamens, orange-yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves small, dark green, twisted, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins bluntly serrate. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. This name was taken from that of the ancient botanist, Saikaku, Morino. An old tree survives at Morino Kyukaku'en Garden. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata.

Sai-kung-fen. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Ki no Bunka, Tsubaki*, p.156. Different reading for **Saigongfen.**

Sailabo. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.405, p.81. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Salab.**

Saili. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Sally Jane.**

Sailuoyang. (Surpass Luoyang City), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Bright red peony to anemone form, sometimes variegated with white. Medium size. Large rounded, outer guard petals; centre a mixture of petaloids and stamens. Originated in China. See colour photo, [p.140], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang* and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.36, No. 171, Colour photo, No.86. Synonym: 'Dajixiang'. Orthographic error: 'Seroyang'.

Sailute. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Salut**.

Saimeigui. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Rosea Suberba (US).**

Saimon. (Coloured Gateway), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.61, colour photo, p.216, description: Medium size, very pale pink, semi-double, 9-17 large lobed petals on two rows, with 2-3 small petals or petaloids dividing the central stamen cluster into 3 groups. Leaves dark olive green, elliptic, acute apex, shallowly, bluntly serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Toki-no-hagasane.** Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973.

Saimoudan. Bartholomew & Tse, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.20. Different reading for **Saimudan.**

Saimoutan. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Different reading for **Saimudan.**

Sai-mou-tan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Different reading for **Saimudan.**

Saimudan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA. *C.japonica*, sport of **Elegans - Elegans Splendor.**

Saimudan. (Superior Peony), (*C.reticulata*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Ziaozhi:* It is peach red, bright and flashy. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.97, colour pl. and description: Leaves large, thick, broad-elliptic to broad-ovate, apices acuminate or acute, bases rounded or broad-cuneate, 8-12 cm long x 3.5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers deep spinel pink (RHS.CC.61D), diameter 13-14 cm, corolla spherical. Petals 22-27 in 3-4 whorls; outer 1-2 whorls large, flat; inner whorls curved, erect or two petals united at the base. Stamens divided into 6-7 groups by curved petals. Pistils rudimentary, flattened. A new cultivar selected from open pollinated seedlings at the Kunming Botanical Gardens. It is characterized by its large bright, deep pink flowers, terminal flower buds, large leaves and thick branches. Early flowering. Western

synonym: ‘Superior Peony’. Different readings: ‘Sai Mu Tan’, ‘Saimoutan’, Saimoudan’, ‘Chia Mu Tan’, ‘Chiamoutan’. Synonyms: ‘Peony Rival’, ‘False Peony’, ‘Super Peony’.

Sai Mu Tan. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for **Saimudan.**

Sai-no-toki. (Resurrection of Ibis), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon No Chinka,* p.304, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, semi-double with 2-3 rows of wide, emarginate petals and a small, irregular stamen cluster. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Originated in Hamada, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. The original tree fell over, but was resurrected from a cutting; hence the name. A wild japonica from Hamada City, discovered by Masayo Watazu, named and released by Kôsaku Masuda in 1983.

Saint André. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.26. Orthographic variant for **St. Andrè.**

Saint Bon Ami. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.7; Single, red.

Saint Brelade. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; No description.

Saint Clair. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.7; Pink, semi-double to peony form.

Saint Elmo. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer’s Guide*, ed.5, p.51. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson.**

Saint Ewe. Haworth, 1986-1987, RHS., *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* pp.83, 84. Orthographic variant for **St. Ewe.**

Saint Germain-des-Prés. *(C.sasanqua).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Single white.

Saint Michael. (*C.x williamsii*), Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1973 as ‘St. Michael’: A very prolific, medium sized, deep pink single. Originated in England RHS., 1987-1988, *Rhododendron with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.98 Award of Merit, 21 April. 1987. Originated by J.C. Williams, Caerhays Castle, Gorron, St. Austel, Cornwall, UK The plant is vigorous, erect, slightly spreading, free flowering. Leaves, 7.5 cm x 4 cm, fairly dark green. Flowers, 6.6 cm across, single, 2 row of petals, Red Purple Group 66D, veined 57D. Flowers midseason to late. Abbreviation: ‘St. Michael’. Note: As **St. Andrè** and **St. Ewe** predated the implementation of the Horticultural Code in 1959, they are let stand. However, following the recommendations of the Code since that date, abbreviations should be avoided for subsequent cultivars.

Saint Patrick. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.17, colour photo p.2, as ‘St. Patrick’. Reg. No.494. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent, *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mouchang,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1986. An informal double, light red (RHS.CC.51A) flower with 24 petals and occasional petaloids, 15 cm diameter x 8 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on a rapid growing, upright, open plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, elliptical, keeled, serrate margins, acuminate apex, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals notched, fluted and folded in centre. Filaments in groups.

Saint Philibert. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; No description.

Sainty’s Special. *(C.japonica),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia,* p.15: Large, white, peony form. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Pymble, N.S.W, Australia as a large plant of unknown origin. Named by E.G. Waterhouse.

Saiô. (Western King), *(C.japonica),* Takii & Co. Ltd., 1956, *Engei Shinchishiki,* p.40: Large pink. Blooms in winter. Originated in Japan.

Saiô. (See Note), *(C.reticulata* hybr.*),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.30: Medium size, deep red, double, with light red stripes. Late blooming. A seedling of *C.japonica*

Goshiki-chiritsubaki x *C.reticulata* 'Lionhead' (**Ôtani-tô-tsubaki**). Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. Note: **Saiô** is the name that was given to a noble Princess who was sent to Ise to serve at the Ise Shrine, representing the Emperor in ancient times and means "serving the god". *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.106 with colour photo; English translation p.72 with the name translated as (Western King). Medium size, all white, all pink, white bordered pink etc on the same plant. Tubular to trumpet shaped single tubular stamens. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Originated and released by Katsuyoshi Yoshikawa in 1973.

Saishôji. (Saishô Temple), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.14 as 'Saisho-ji': Light rose-pink. Large semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Saishô-shirobana. (Smallest White Flower). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.107 with colour photo; English translation p.73. Miniature, white tubular single with tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Somewhat upright. A chance seedling of **Kasenzan,** originated by Tomita Kunitake in 1994. Named and released by Kairyô-en Nursery. From Kurume.

Saishû. (Colourful Autumn), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.60, colour photo, p.216, description: Medium size, trumpet shaped to bowl-shaped, single, white with red streaks and ticks and some pink areas. Yellow stamens are in an irregular, spreading central cluster. Early flowering. Leaves broad-oval, apex acute, margins serrate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Kaga-hassaku.** Collected from a private family in Kanazawa City by Seizo Matsui, named by Taku Shiota in 1975.

Saishun. (Early Spring), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.335, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink with pink flecks and peppering, lotus shape, semi-double with 3 rows of rounded emarginate petals and a central stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate, waved edges. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan as a sport of **Tanushi-maru.** Different reading: 'Senshun'.

Saisongzi. (Supreme Pine Cone), *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.15. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Apr 2007, No.14, p.50, with colour photo; A seedling of **Damanao** originated by Zhang Yuekun, Kunming, Yunnan, China. Flowers rose form double, peach red, 10-12 cm diameter. 25-30 petals in 5-6 whorls, the inner petals have white stripes or spots and are crimped. Stamens as petaloids. Leaves flat, sub-elliptic, thick and tough, 9-11 cm long x 4.8-5.7 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases cuneate. Flowers mid-season.

Saitaohong. (Superior Crimson), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p. 17: Butterfly wing type. The outer whorl of petals larger and flat, the inner ones twisted and upright, stamens united into fascicles, rarely seen. Crimson. Early flowering. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.73, colour pl. and description: Leaves elliptic to ovate, apices short acuminate, bases broad-cuneate, 9.5-10 cm long x 4.5-6 cm wide, reclinated in a V-shape. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.58B), diameter 11-12 cm. Petals 25-31 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls larger than inner ones, flat; inner whorls curved or two petals united at the base to form a raised centre. Stamens numerous, divided into 5-7 groups by curved petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary, flattened. New cultivar selected from open pollinated seedlings at the Kunming Botanical Gardens, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Sai-t'ao-hung'. Synonyms: 'Superior Crimson', 'Super Crimson'.

Sai-t'ao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Different reading for **Saitaohong.**

Saite. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.17. Chinese synonym for **Betty Sette.**

Saito. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.107 with colour photo; English translation p.73. Large white formal double. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Somewhat upright, vigorous. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Yukie Hisatomi in 1994, named by Kazuyuki Yamabe. From Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture.

Saito-Ohnishiki. (*C.sasanqua* Higo type). *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.33, "Introduction of Higo-sasanqua, Takayuki Tanaka"; Single flower with red margin, 8-10 petals and 82-91 stamens, 10.4 cm diameter. Leaves 5 cm x 2.5 cm. Originated in Japan.

Saitsueban. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114. Different reading for **Saijuban.**

Saiwaka. (Second Youth), *(C.japonica)*, Shôji Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* White, striped deep rose, semi-double. Originated in the Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Tori-no-ko.**

Saixili. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Cécile Brunazzi.**

Saixiuqiu. (Embroidered Ball), *(C.japonica)*, Chang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium sized, red and white, full peony form. Originated in China.

Saiyanghong. (Surpassing Red Sun). Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.61. Synonym for **Haiyunxia.**

Sajin Baozhu (Pearls Sprinkled with Gold), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.53, No.343, colour photo No.201: Small size, 7-8 cm across, anemone form, white with red streaks, 5 large guard petals and a compact centre of white petaloids and golden stamens. Leaves dark green, ovate to broad-ovate, apices acute. Originated in China. Camellias, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.188, colour photo.

Sajin Guang. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Falmouth, 2008, Genetic Analysis on 20 Camellia Varieties by ISSR Markers, Sui Ni and Jiyuan Li, as 'Sa jin guang'; White single with mauve stripe. From east of China.

Sajinte Jiaoshou. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.72, No.263. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Professor Sargent** as 'Professor Charles E. Sargent'.

Sajyragoromo. *(C.sasanqua). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation, p.63; Pale pink, white at centre, single, early. Medium size with wrinkled petal margins. From Kumamoto, a Higo *sasanqua* type.

Sakachûhana. (Intoxicated Flower). Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Synonym for **Shuchûka-tsubaki.**

Sakadzuki-ba. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.18. Different reading for **Sakazukiba.**

Sakaeba. Different reading for **Eiyô**. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.119 as **Eiyô,** but 'Sakaeba' is the more popular reading. See: Heibonsha, Tomita, Tatsuhiko et al., 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.141.

Sakae-wabisuke. (Glory Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.160, colour photo and description: Small size, red, wide campanulate single with 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a centre of infertile stamens. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices long-acuminate, recurved, margins serrate, some undulate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Izu Ôshima, Japan. A natural seedling of **Funatsu.** Originated and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979.

Sakaki-tsubaki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6. Common Japanese name for *C.tegmentosa* (Koidz), Makino & Nemoto.

Sak-araha. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Sakuraba.**

Sakasafuji. (Inverted Reflection of Mt. Fuji), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.212; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.50, pp.54, 298; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.61, colour photo, p.216, description: Campanulate single of soft pink, flower usually pendulous, 5-6 petals, pointed or notched; central column of stamens, anthers orange, filaments white. Leaves small, green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Named by Satô, Minoru in 1970.

Sakazukiba. (Cup-leafed Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Small, single. Castilian Red. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.152, description, p.133: Leaves thick, ovoid, rounded at base; apex acuminate, upper surface strongly concave and flat, impressed venation. Flowers single, widely cup-shaped, red (Rose Opal 022-022/1), petals rounded at apex, wavy surface. Stamen tube with sterile anthers. Late flowering. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. See colour pls.: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.442, description, p.358; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.61, description, p.216 as 'Sakazukiba-tsubaki'. Different reading: 'Sakadzuki-ba'. Synonyms: 'Sakazukiba-tsubaki', 'Sakazuki-tsubaki'.

Sakazukiba-tsubaki. Satomi, 1956, *Camellias Varieties in Japan*, p.11. Synonym for **Sakazukiba.**

Sakazuki-tsubaki. Saitama Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1960. Synonym for **Sakazukiba.**

Saki No Yume. W.C. Slowcock Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.59. Corruption of the Japanese name **Seki-no-yume.**

Sakigake. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950. p.34 as supplied to McIlhenny by Chûgai Camellia Nursery Co, 1934-1935. (Charging Ahead). Synonym for **Hakumyôrenji.**

Sakin. (Sand Gold), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Sakiwake. (Variable Flowering), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzôzufu*, 49: A variety with two different coloured flowers, a pink double and a white, dappled pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.). See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.114.

Sakiwake-wabisuke. (Variable Flowering Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, p.9: Small double blooms on a plant on which appears sports of both pink and white flowers. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Synonym: 'Katayama-yae-wabisuke'.

Sakiya Little Princess. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.21. Orthographic error for for **Sukiya.**

Sakohime. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.206. Corruption of the Japanese name **Saohime.**

Sakon-jiro. (Sakon's White). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.110 with colour photo; English translation p.75. Small, white, tubular single with thick petals and cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias growing in Mure town. Discovered and named by Saneichi Ogawa, released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Saku. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Sacco.**

Sakura. (Cherry), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, p.16, Hamamatsu, 1828, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23: Small. single, white; opening wide cup-shaped. Stamens white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sakura. (Cherry), *(C.hybrid)*, Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986-1987, No.5, p.90: Very small, pale pink, double, inner petals curved. Named by Tuyama. Originated in Japan. A hybrid of *C.japonica* x *C.fraterna.*

Sakuraba. (Cherry Leaf), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Splashed pink on white ground, semi-double in 3 tiers, with divided stamen cluster. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cherry pink, splashed pink, large single. Leaves deeply serrate, like a cherry leaf. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, Mar.1957: Dark red, white stripes, single, large. Originated in Japan. Corrupted name: 'Sak-araha'. Chinese reading: 'Yinghua'. Thought to be a synonym for **Shôkei-sakaraba** and the modem **Sakuraba-tsubaki.** See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, pp.35, 37.

Sakuraba. (Cherry Leaved) (Higo), Tateyama, 1957, Camellia Nursery Catalogue: Large single pink. Originated in Japan.

Sakuraba Party Dress ('Sakuraba' Party Dress) (*C.hybrid*) from Kodaira, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: Pink, single, petals frilled, cylindrical stamens, small to medium, blooming in March. Leaves lanceolate, waved, margins roughly serrated as in cherry leaves. ('Sakuraba' means 'cherry leaves'.) Tree upright. A crossing between **Kishibe-no-sakuraba** and a **Tulip Time** descendant. Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2002.

Sakuraba-genghi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Sakuraba-genji.**

Sakuraba-genji. (Genji's Cherry Leaves), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on variegated leaves; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink, edged white, large flower in 'Leaf metamorphosed' group. See: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.104; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.444, pp.182, 358 as 'Sakuraba-genji-tsubaki'; Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.62, description, p.217: Very pale pink ground with deep pink streaks and lines, occasionally with a white edge. Flower double with pointed petals. Leaves deeply crenate, apex caudate; like a cherry leaf. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Sakuraba-genji-tsubaki'. Corruption of name: 'Sakuraba-genghi', 'Sakuraba-Gengi'.

Sakuraba-genji-karako-pink. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; A pink flowered sport of **Sakuraba-genji.**

Sakuraba-genji-tsubaki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.444, p.182. Synonym for Sakuraba-genji.

Sakuraba-Gengi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name Sakuraba-genji.

Sakuraba-shiro-nadeshiko ('Sakuraba' White Dianthus) (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: White, single, petal margins serrated and frilled, blooming in March to April. Leaves oblanceolate, somewhat waved, margins with noticeable cherry flower type serrations. Tree upright. A crossing between **Party Dress** and a seedling of a 'White Peacock' (**Shiro-kujaku**) descendant. Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2006.

Sakuraba-Tokyo. (Cherry Leaved Camellia from Tokyo), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.352, p.178, description, p.195: Leaves obovate, rhomeo-obovate to broadly elliptic, apex suddenly acuminate, upper surface strongly concave, venation raised, deeply, obtusely and unequally serrate. Flowers semi-double, palest pink to white, scantily striped rosy red,

petals wide opening and partly serrulate. Late flowering. Originated in Japan. Synonym for **Sakuraba-tsubaki.**

Sakuraba-tsubaki. (Cherry Leaves Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.11. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.358, pl.443; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.62, colour photo, p.217, description: Large size, white with pink and red specks and peppering to red streaks, single with 7-9 wide, overlapping, crinkled petals and a small, central stamen cluster. Leaves dark green, undulate, coarsely serrate to crenate, like cherry leaves. Flowers mid-season to late. See p.334, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Synonym: 'Sakuraba'. This cultivar is thought to be a synonym for the ancient **Shôkei-sakuraba** of *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, 1829 or 'Gagari-tsubaki' of *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*, 1827.

Sakurabeni. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan.* p.14. Synonym for **Goshozakura.**

Sakuradaijin. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.83. Synonym for **Hanadaijin.**

Sakurado. (Cherry Coloured of Toya Family). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.330 with black and white photo; English translation p.232. Medium size, pale pink, lotus-form semi-double, poor-looking stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, somewhat weak growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Tamayu Town. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1973. From Shimane Prefecture.

Sakura-fubuki. (Cherry Petals in the Wind), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co.Ltd., 1987-1988, p.3, A-128: Bright peach pink, large peony form. Early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Sakura-fubuki. (Cherry Petals in the Wind), *(C.sasanqua),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1970, *Garden Life*, No.36, p.119: Medium size, soft pink semi-double with waved petals. Elliptic, sharply serrate leaves. Originated by Satô, Chûbu area, Japan.

Sakura-fubuki. (Cherry Petals in the Wind), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.39: Large size, deep pink, semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Minoru Satô in 1960s.

Sakuragai. (Pink Sea Shell), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.211, p.104, description, p.322: Large size, rose form double, 10-11 cm across, 15-17 petals; pale pink fading to almost white in some areas. Leaves shiny mid-green, oval to broad-oval, apex acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms late. Originated in Tochio City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See colour pl., Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.61. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.309. Different reading: 'Sakurakai'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.109 with colour photo; English translation p.74. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. From Niigata Prefecture.

Sakuragaki. (Cherry Hedge), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Red, single, inner petals curved. Profuse stamens and anthers. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. (Believed extinct.)

Sakuragari. (Cherry Viewing), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Large, blush pink, 10 cm across, 6-7 petals with about 120 light yellow stamens in a spreading, circular cluster. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. For colour photos and descriptions see: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.22 and back p.12 in English. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.35 & p.296; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.62, 217. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.138. Resembles **Sakura-tsukasa.** Sport: **Yozakura.**

Sakuragari. (Cherry Hunting), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Red splashes on white ground. Flat flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sakuragawa. (Cherry River), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large double, pale pink, peony form, tubular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.10.

Sakuragi. (Cherry Tree), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309, Ichijima reprint, 1906, p.361. No description seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sakura-goromo. (Cherry Kimono), *(C.sasanqua)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec. 1971, *Garden Life;* Kuriya, p.18. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, white ground, graduating to light red, single form. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated as a Higo sasanqua in 1968 by the Higo Sasanqua Society. Chinese synonym 'Yingyi'.

Sakuraha-gengi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Corruption of Japanese name **Sakuraba-genji.**

Sakurahime. (Cherry Princess), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.217: Peach pink, semi-double, size, deep red, shading to white, lotus form semi-double. Medium large size. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Sakurahime. (Cherry Princess), *(C.reticulata* hybr.*)*, ICS., 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Medium size, deep red shading to white, lotus form, semi-double. Late flowering. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Miyakodori** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Barbara Clark.** Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Sakurajima. (Island in Kagoshima Prefecture), *(C.japonica).* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.62, colour photo, p.217, description: Small, burning red, single with 7-8 incurved petals and a large, central stamen cluster. Leaves green, broad oval, apex short acute, margins shallowly crenate. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Sakurajima-gakkô (Gakkô from Sakurajima), (Wabisuke), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1987, *Garden Life*, Autumn: Very small, deep red, single, wabisuke type, sterile white anthers. Thin waved leaves. Discovered by Enomoto; named by Noguchi, Japan.

Sakura-kagami. (Cherry Blossom in a Mirror), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*: White with pink graduations, semi-double. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.14: Light pink. Medium semi-double with narrow, incurved petals. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Sakura-kagami. (Cherry Blossom in a Mirror), (*C.x vernalis)*, Nakamura, 1971, *Genshoku Satsuki Tsubaki.* p.274; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51: Pale pink ground, semi-double, medium size. An **Egao** type triploid member of the 'vernalis' group; late blooming. Originated in Katayama Juraku'en, Ikeda City, Ôsaka, Japan.

Sakurakai. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.4, A.201. Different reading for **Sakuragai.**

Sakura-kingyo. (Cherry Goldfish), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19. No description. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Sakura-kô. Different reading for 'Sakurabeni' as synonym for **Goshozakura.**

Sakura-komachi. (Cherry Blossom Beauty), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Rose pink, single, 7 cm across with 7 petals and 100 light yellow stamens, spreading in a circle. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Seibundô Shinkôsha,

1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.62, 217. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.16, back p.12 (English); *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.368.

Sakura-komachi. (Cherry Blossom Beauty), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.115: Large, pink, single with 5 broad, overlapping petals. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Sakurasato. Different reading for **Ôri.**

Sakurasumi. (Cherry Corner), (Higo), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, as 'Sakura-sumi'. No description seen. Originated in Japan.

Sakura-tsubaki. (Cherry Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Cherry pink, double, deep red stripes, large flower. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. (Believed extinct.)

Sakura-tsukasa. (Lord of the Cherries), (Higo), Taniguchi, *Chinka Kyôkan*, 1912: Cherry pink, 8-9 cm across, 6 petals with 100 white stamens in a spreading circle. Mid-season blooming. See pls. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.43, back p.12. (English). *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.37, p.50; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, pp.139, 296; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.62, 217. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Sakuragari.**

Sakura-tsukasa. (Lord of the Cherries), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, pink, single. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Sakura-tsukiyo. Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon*, 1974, Different reading for **Sakura-zukuyo.**

Sakurazima-gakkô. ('Gekkô' from Sakurajima). (Wabisuke). *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.39 as 'Sakurazima-gattkô'. Deep pink. Miniature, trumpet shaped single. Flowers early to mid-season.

Sakura-zukiyo. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.571. Different reading for **Sakura-zukuyo.**

Sakura-zukuyo. (Cherry Blossom in the Moonlight), *(C.sasanqua)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.571, pp.220, 395: large, soft pink, 11-13 cm across, single, 6-7 petals, crinkled and emarginate. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: Sakura-tsukiyo'. Corrupted names 'Zakuro-Zukujo', 'Zakuro-Zukiyo'. Different reading: 'Sakura-zukiyo'. A seedling selected by Saitô, Kiyofusa. Designated as a Higo sasanqua by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1967.

Sakuyahime. (Princess Sakuya). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.109 with colour photo; English translation p.74. Small, peach red, sake cup-shaped single, slender petals and tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, somewhat small. Upright growth. A cross between *C.japonica* **Senju** and *C.saluenensis*, originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1984, released in 1997.

Sakyôde-chaga'eshi. Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.*' 'Chaga'eshi' is an ancient word for brown cloth. Different reading for **Sabashide-chaga'eshi.**

Sakyôde-otome. Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Different reading for **Sabashide-otome.**

Sakyôde-seminohane. Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Different reading for **Sabashideseminohane**.

Salab. *(C.hybrid)*, Feathers, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.85: An **Apple Blossom** x *C.saluenensis* cross originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Plant habit

extremely compact, strong growing, prolific seed bearer, with small, light green foliage. Flower medium size, single, pink with a somewhat musky fragrance.

Salamanda. (*C.x williamsii)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.122: Bright red. Medium single. Open, upright growth. Blooms early to late. A seedling from *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Moshio,** originated by L. Jury, New Zealand.

Salar the Salmon. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.14, colour photo: A light red, rose form to semi-double seedling of **Rainy Sun**, with a centre of irregular petals and petaloids, mixed with irregular stamens. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Salcata. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der cultur von Camellien.* Orthographic error for **Sulcata.**

Salian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.81. Chinese synonym for **Sally Ann.**

Salicifolia. *(C.japonica)*, J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.220. No description. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. Michael Floy & Son Catalogue, 1832: Narrow leaved. scarlet anemone, very double and showy. Originated by M. Floy, New York, USA. Synonyms: 'Crassifolia', 'Salicifolia'(Floy's), 'Floy's Salicifolia'.

Salicifolia. The species *C.salicifolia* Champion ex Bentham in Hooker's *Journal of Botany*, III. 309 (1851).

Salicifolia (Floy's) ... van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18. Synonym for **Salicifolia.**

Salicifolia Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Salifen. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.127. Chinese synonym for **Sally Christine.**

Sallie Harrill. Feray's Fine Flowers Inc. Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Sally Harrell.**

Sallie Liles. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.218, Reg. No.1422: A medium size, rosepink, amenone form. A chance seeding originated by Brook S. Liles, Badin, North Carolina, USA. The **Elegans** style bloom has 13 petals and 40-50 petaloids with yellow anthers. Average size is 9.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.2 cm.

Sallie Mayes. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.65, Reg. No.259: A 16 year old chance seedling, originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is strong, upright and medium. Leaves 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide; long pointed, serrated and slightly twisted. The flowers, light peach pink (slight orchid pink as flower ages), 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 25 petals and 5-10 petaloids. Resembles **Eugene Lizé** in form. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Sally Mayes'.

Sallo Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.5: Medium size, pink formal double flower on an upright, compact plant. Note: the name is illegal under the Nomenclature Code, as using Latin after 1956.

Sallour. *(C.x williamsii). Jardins de France*, No.2, p.31. No description. Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucou, France. Seedling of *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Madame Lourmand.**

Sally. *(C.japonica)*, Sander Nursery Catalogue, [before 1914]: Striped pink, semi-double. A charming flower with pronounced stamens. Originated in Belgium.

Sally (McIlhenny). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942, p.10, invalidly as 'Sally': Variety originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Medium sized begonia rose, edged thulite pink, fully imbricated and well built up with many rows of small, somewhat pointed, petals.

Sally (Trehane). *(C.japonica),* Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1972-1973, invalidly as 'Sally': A very vigorous, pale pink single. Originated in Australia.

Sally Anaclerio. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2498. A deep bright red, semi-double to peony form chance seedling with dark yellow anthers. Petals stand erect around deep yellow filaments. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep with 31 petals. Flowers have heavy petal texture and sheen. Plant growth is average, spreading and dense, with dark green leaves 8.2 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Sally Ann. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News,* No.87, p.22, Reg. No.300, colour photo, p.13: Originated by Peter Levick, Wahroonga, N.S.W, Australia. A chance seedling of **Hagoromo** which first bloomed 1977. Semi-double. shell pink, with occasional petaloids, size 12 cm across. Blooms early to mid-season. The upright, dense, vigorous plant has lanceolate, shiny, dark green leaves, 7-8 cm long x 3-4 cm, wide.

Sally Christine. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1996, No.139, p.10, colour photo p.2. Reg. No.468. Registered by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers** as seed parent x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty,** that first flowered 1993. The semi-double, pale pink (RHS.CC.65B) flower of 10-11 petals is 14 cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep, and flowers mid-season on a rapid growing, upright, open plant. Leaves are dark green, glossy, keeled, elliptic, acuminate apex, serrate margins, 13 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Petals notched and fluted. Filaments columnar. A paler pink than **Lasca Beauty.**

Sally Fisher. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1980, p.11: Medium size, semi-double. Palest pink, shading to deeper pink at the edges of the rounded petals. Medium growing yet pendulous plant. Flowers early to late season. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA and sent to Jim Fisher at Camellia Grove Nursery who named it for his daughter. See colour photo on front cover ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News*, No. 108.

Sally Halstead. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Sally Harrell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Quarterly,* 1954, vol.7, No.4, Reg. No.125: A 5 year old seedling of **Mrs F.L. Gibson** x **Debutante,** originated by E.H. Harrell, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is compact. Flower buds large and rounded with white colouration. Flowers incomplete double with mixed petaloids, resembling **Debutante** in shape, 10 cm across, white. Early flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Sallie Harrill', 'Sally Hurrell'. See Sharp, 1951, *Camellias Illustrated,* p.91 for illustration.

Sally Hayes. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9. Orthographic error for **Sallie Mayes.**

Sally Huested. *(C.japonica),* The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.3: Clear pink. Large, anemone type. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'All Out'.

Sally Hurrell. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Sally Harrell.**

Sally J. Savage. (*C.x williamsii*), ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.277: Originated by Charles A. Newman, Bayswater, West Australia, it first bloomed 1975. A chance seedling of **Debbie**. The upright plant has light green, lanceolate leaves. Flowers formal double, 5-7.5 cm across, mid-pink with lilac overlay. Blooms mid-season to late.

Sally Jane. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., Dec. 1990, *Camellia News*, No. 115, p.10, Reg. No.380: Originated by Alex M. Scott, 60 Broadwater Terrace, Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1957. Large size, single, 8 petalled flower, white shading to blush shell pink. Free flowering on an upright, rapid growing, bushy plant. Leaves elongate, light, glossy green, flat, apex acute, finely serrate. Flat petals with Higo form filaments. Similar growth habit to **Queenslander.** Chinese synonym 'Saili'.

Sally Kennedy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.331, Reg. No.207: A 12 year old seedling, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA, that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is open, upright and rapid in rate. Leaves very large, dark green, elliptical, tapering acuminate, margins crenate. Flowers semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), with 9-11 petals and 11-15 cm across. Colour light salmon pink. Flowers early to mid-season. (Mr Turners No.31).

Sally Mayes. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Sallie Mayes.**

Sally Reuthe. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.206. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Salma Walker. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.246: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia of *C.reticulata* **Damanao** x **Buddha** seedling that first bloomed 1978. Plant habit open, upright with dull green leaves, 10.9 cm x 4 cm, apex sharp pointed. Flowers deep rose-pink, informal double, 12-17 cm across x 4 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. See colour photo, p.40, ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79 erroneously as 'Selma Walker'.

Salmon Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Cottage Gardens Co. Inc. Catalogue, 1932: Salmon pink, medium large, semi-double. Originated in USA. For illustration see, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.317. Synonym: 'Salmon Pink Beauty'.

Salmon Pink. *(C.japonica),* Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.35: Medium sized, salmon pink, semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Australia.

Salmon Pink Beauty. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.207. Synonym for **Salmon Beauty.**

Salmon Princess. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.142: Salmon pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Salmon Queen. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. No description. Coolidge Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846: Pure salmon pink. Large double, opening like a rose with outer petals distinct and inner, smaller and more clustered. Vigorous, upright growth with light green foliage. Heavy bloomer. Originated in USA by Doty & Doerner, Portland, Oregon.

Salmonea. *(C.japonica),* Arthur Chandler Nursery Catalogue, 1957, p.11: Pale pink, semi-double. Originated in England.

Saloia. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Rose form double, semi-regular; carmine with white marks radiating from the centre. Orthographic variant; 'Salôia'. Orthographic error; 'Soloia'. Originated in Portugal.

Salome. *(C.japonica),* Hilcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA. Sport: **Salome Variegated.**

Salome Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9 as 'Salome Var.': a virus variegated form of **Salome.** Originated in USA.

Salomonii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.23. No description. Synonym: 'Salomoni Vera'. (Believed extinct.)

Salomonii Nova. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49 as 'Salomoni Nova'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Salomoni Vera. Vershaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.50. Synonym for **Salomonii.**

Salonica. (*C.x williamsii),* Sleeve Donard Nursery Catalogue, 1966-1967. Bright carmine pink flowers, bright carmine in bud, opening to carmine pink. Vigorous growth. The name is a combination of *C.japonica* and *C.saluenensis* and is illegal according to the Nomenclature Code. The cultivar was previously listed by Sleeve Donnard as a *C.saluenensis* form in 1959-1960 Catalogue. New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.6. Renamed **Shimna** in 1992 to conform with the Horticultural Code.

Salour. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.7; No details.

Salter's Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.338. No description. Originated by Malbis, Daphne, Alabama, USA.

Saluenensis. The species, *C.saluenensis* Stapf ex Bean, Trees and Shrubs, III66, c. tab. (1933).

Saluenensis Bartley Pink. Treseders Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.10. Synonym for **Bartley Pink.**

Saluenensis Exbury Trumpet. Treseders Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.10. Synonym for **Exbury Trumpet.**

Saluenensis forma. Sleeve Donard Nursery Catalogue, 1959-1960. Renamed **Salonica.**

Saluenensis Haydon's Compact. NZCS *Bulletin*, March 2005. See **Haydon's Compact.**

Saluenensis Red Stamens. Treseders Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, No.11, 1971-1972, p.22. Synonym for **Red Stamens.**

Saluenensis Trewithen Red. Treseders Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1979, p.3. Synonym for **Trewithen Red.**

Salusbury. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p.50: An old cultivar, thought to have been brought to Natchez before the Civil War and planted in the Salusbury Gardens, Summet, Mississippi, USA. It makes very slow growth. The flower is a semi-double with 3-4 fascicles of stamens and is variable in colour, ranging from self pink to self white. Blooms mid-season.

Salut. *(C.saluenensis x C.lutchuensis), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.105, Reg. No.1730: A miniature orchid pink, single, *C.hybrid (C.saluenensis x C.lutchuensis),* mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1966. Average flower size, 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. The flower has 2 tiny under-petals, 3 petals one size and 3 smaller petals. Very fragrant. Plant growth is spreading, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. Chinese synonym 'Sailute'.

Salute. Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Name changed to **Heartwood Salute,** being too close to **Salut,** and also of the same breeding.

Salutation. (Borde Hill Hybrid), RHS., Award of Merit, 1936, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 99, 204. pub. Mar.28: A beautiful variety raised from *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata.* The large, round flowers have two rows of soft pink petals and a neat cluster of stamens. Originated by Lt. Col. Stephenson R. Clarke, Borde Hill. Haywards Heath, Sussex, England. See p.43, Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustration* for colour photo. Note: There was considerable early controversy about this cross as the reticulata involved was the infertile **Captain Rawes** and many early listings gave the combination *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). However a chromosome count established that **Captain Rawes** was one parent.

Salvatore Rosa. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894: Imbricated form. Red variegated with white. Originated in Italy. Probably named after the Italian painter, Salvator Rosa, 1615-1673. Orthographic variant: 'Salvador Rosa'.

Salvator Rosa. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for **Salvatore Rosa.**

Salvo D'Aquisto. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.141 with colour photo; Medium to large size, semi-double, pink (RHS.CC.50A). A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia)** x 'Latifolia Rubra' **(Latifolia),** first flowered in 2003. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Salzangua. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.10. Orthographic error for Sasanqua, probably as **Lady Bank's.**

Sam Barranco. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook:* A medium-sized, white-variegated, complete-double (formal), 9-10 cm across. Colour is white dashed with pink. There are no less than 65 petals. Buds are small, round and light green. Foliage is oval, dark green with tapered base and average serrations on a plant of slow growth. Originated by Sam Barranco, Beaumont, Texas, USA. First bloomed 1949. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.332, Reg. No.136. Sports: **Sam Barranco Blush, Sam Barranco Pink.**

Sam Barranco Blush. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93: Blush pink sport of **Sam Barranco.** Originated by Sam. Barranco, Beaumont, Texas.

Sam Barranco Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.206, Reg. No.451: A sport of **Sam Barranco** originated by Feray Greenhouses, Beaumont, Texas, USA. Plant habit is slow and of average density with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Formal double flowers, 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 75-100 petals. Deep pink with some white variegation. Flowers early to midseason.

Sam Barranco Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion List, 1962, p.10: A virus variegated form of **Sam Barranco Pink** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Sam Burridge. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.207. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sam Harn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.65, Reg. No.280: This 9 year old chance seedling which first flowered 1954, was originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and compact with mid-green leaves, oval, lightly veined and medium sized. The bright, cherry-red flowers, 9-10 cm across, are incomplete double with 2 rows of large, wavy petals, and many white stamens tipped with small red petaloids, interspersed with golden yellow anthers. Flowers early through mid-season.

Sam Simpson. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.206, Reg. No.487: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1953; originated by Emmett S. Simpson, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium rapid with light green leaves, 11 cm x 4.5 cm. The rose-red, semi-double flowers have rabbit ears, are 12.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 12 petals, 3-4 large petaloids and 4-5 short petaloids at the base of the stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Sam Zerkowsky. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.163, Reg. No.1385: A 12 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1970. Originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The anemone form, 'Elegans' type, bloom is medium, soft pink, 100 petals, 50 petaloids, yellow stamens. Average size 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Loose to full anemone with a centre of white and pink petaloids with a centre of golden

stamens. Two rows of wide, pink petals form a skirt effect. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo on front cover, ACS, 1975, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.3.

Sama. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Somma Compagna.**

Sama Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Channel Isles *C.japonica* **Lady de Saumarez.**

Samailoff. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.14. Abbreviation for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Samanda. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.510, p.65. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* **Samantha.**

Samantha. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1967. *Camellia News*, No.28, p.44, Reg. No.88, colour pl. and description: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of **Damanao** that first bloomed 1964. The early to mid-season flowering, semi-double to incomplete double, is 15 cm across, rabbit eared, with 7 cm petals intermingled with the stamens. Colour is China Pink HCC.024/2. The dark green, finely serrated leaves are 8 cm x 6cm with sharp apex.

Samarkand. *(C.japonica)*, McCaskill's Garden Catalogue, 1962: A very large, coral rose-red, blotched white, semi-double *C.japonica* seedling of **Ville de Nantes.** Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. Flower size is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is medium and upright. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.173, Reg. No.1587. Sport: **Samarkand Variegated.**

Samarkand Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1966, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.1, as 'Samarkand Var.': a virus variegated form of **Samarkand** - Coral rose red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Samaylof. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Samayloff. Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.8. Abbreviation for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Sambô-nishiki. Different reading for **Sanpô-nishiki.**

Sambô-no-mai. Different reading for **Sanpô-no-mai.**

Sambô Tsubaki. Different reading for **Sanpô-tsubaki.**

Samegae. Different reading for **Samegai.**

Samegai. (Place name in Shiga Prefecture), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, (Ichijima reprint 1906) *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, pp.569, 571-572: Small size, single light colour with red dots. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Samekae', 'Samegae'. (Believed extinct.)

Samekae. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, p.569. Different reading for **Samegai.**

Samesaya. Different reading for **Samezaya.**

Samezaya. (Sharkskin Sheath), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, (Ichijima, reprint, 1906), *Kokon Yôrankô*, p.571: Leaves look like sharkskin. **Kairaki** is a variety of this. Pink with white splashes, single, medium size, variegated leaves. Different reading 'Samesaya'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sami. (Personal Name). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.114 with colour photo; English translation p.78. Small to medium size, single, purplish red stripes on white

ground, long petals and tubular stamen cluster. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Tulip Time.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1984. From Okayama Prefecture.

Samidare. (Early Summer Rain), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No. 5, p.80.

Samiloff. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.53. Orthographic error for 'Samailoff', abbreviation for **Contessa Samailoff** .

Samo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425. Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Satsuma.**

Samohong Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.reticulata* **Satsuma-kurenai.**

Samoiloff. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Samailoff', abbreviation for **Contessa Samailoff .**

Samoyloff. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.13. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. Orthographic error for 'Samailoff' abbreviation for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Samoyloff (Contessa) Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Sampei-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.326. Synonym for **Sanpei-tsubaki.**

Sampô-nishiki. Different reading for **Sanpô-nishiki.**

Sampô-no-mai. Different reading for **Sanpô-no-mai.**

Sampô-tsubaki. Different reading for **Sanpô-tsubaki.**

Sampô-zan. Different reading for **Sanpôzan.**

Samuyo-no-tami. (People on Cold Night), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Yellow tinted in the under half of the leaves and light pink in the upper half. Medium size, 5 petalled single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kanyano-tami'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.115.

San Antonia. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic error for 'San Antonio', synonym for **Catherine Cathcart.**

San Antonio. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error: 'San Antonia'. Synonym for **Catherine Cathcart.**

San Bernardino. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947-1948: White, faintly tinted pale blush pink. Medium, semi-double with round petals. Originated by Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, USA.

San Dimas. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.135, Reg. No.1194: A 10 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by Clark Thomas, San Dimas, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with very dark green leaves, 7 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double, rich, dark red bloom measures 10 cm across x 3.7 cm, deep with 17-19 petals and a variable number of petaloids with yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms early to midseason. Colour photo, pl.133, p.65, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II**,** 1978. Sport: **San Dimas Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Sangdimasi'.

San Dimas Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.135, Reg. No.1195 as 'San Dimas Var'. A sport of **San Dimas** first observed 1967. The semi-double, red and white bloom is 10 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 17-19 petals. Blooms early to mid-season.

San Gabriel. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.207. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

San-hsioh-shih. Different reading for **Sanxueshi.**

San Jacinto. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook:* White. Incomplete double. Mid-season blooming. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.78: White. Medium to large anemone to full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

San Joaquim. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Quarterly*, vol. 10, p. 12, 1955. No description. Originated in USA.

San Jose. Nantes. *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. No description. History unknown. No valid listing located.

San Luis Rey. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.207. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

San Marino. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.152, A large, shiny dark red, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling, mid-season blooming, originated by F. Goertz, San Marino, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Flower has 20 petals and yellow anthers and is 11 cm across x 9 cm deep. Petals heavy texture, upright, crinkled and fluted. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. See colour photo, p.161, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias;* front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XII, No.4, 1981; front cover, SCCS., 1978, *The Camellia Review*, vol.39, No.6. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.111, Reg. No. 1559.

San Piet Tsubaki. National Camellia Show, Auckland, NZ, 1997. Corruption of **Sanpei-tsubaki.**

San Rafael. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

San Rafael White. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1), 1942. Synonym for **Shiro Chan.**

San Sanqua Rosea. Newman Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116-119. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sanaide-kingyo-tsubaki. (Sanai's Goldfish Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Fish tailed leaves. 'Sanai' was the name of a nursery at that time. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.159. (Believed extinct.)

Sanbasô. (Title of Kabuki Dance), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

San-cha. Matsumura, 1883, *Figures and descriptions of Plants in Koishikawa Botanic Gardens*, vol.2. Chinese reading: 'Shan-cha'. In some old literature used as a synonym for *C.sasanqua.*

Sanchalo. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. No description seen. Originated in USA.

Sandade de Camillo Aureliano. D.R., 'The Camellia', 1904, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 36:53. Orthographic error for **Saudade de Camello Aureliano.**

Sandan. *(C.hiemalis).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.132. Deep pink, rose form double.

Sandanbana. Different reading for **Sandanka.**

Sandanka. (Three Tiered Flower), (*C.x vernalis),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Medium sized crimson with petaloid stamens in three

groups, similar to the *C.japonica* varieties. This is Itô's description, but the modem cultivar appears different, in its description by Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27, 28: A curious flower. formed in layers, first 5-6 large petals then stamens, and last a layer of smaller petals in the centre with stamens as in an ordinary bloom; deep pink, slow grower, blooms early. There is also a white dotted form. Different readings: 'Sandan-kwa', 'Sandanbana', 'Sandanqua', 'Sandozaki'. Sport: **Sandanka-shibori.** Synonym: 'Sandanzaki'. Corruption: 'Sando Zaki', 'Sando Zari'. See: JCS., ed. 1972, *Encyclopdia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.393.

Sandanka-boshi. Minagawa. Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu.* Synonym for **Sandanka-shibori.**

Sandanka-shibori. (Variegated Three Tiered Flower), (*C x vernalis),* Ishii, 1950, *Engei Daijiten*, vol.2. A white variegated form of **Sandanka.** Synonym: 'Sandanka-boshi'. Originated in Japan. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pp.393, 394.

Sandan Kiro. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.12. Corruption of the Japanese name **Sandanka.**

Sandankwa. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.13. Different reading for **Sandanka.**

Sandanqua. Different reading for **Sandanka.**

Sandanzaki. Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany*, 16(12):691-708: Rose coloured semi-double with three flowers being sometimes produced from a single bud. Said to be the same variety as the **Sandanka** in *Kadan Chikinshô,* 1695, above.

Sander. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.134. Abbreviation for **Fred Sander.**

Sanders. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Orthographic error for **Fred Sander.**

Sanders Sieboldi. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Orthographic error for **Fred Sander.**

Sandertiana. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.207. No description. Originated in Europe. (Believed extinct.)

Sandogasa. (Ancient Japanese Hat), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* Large size, red flower. Originated in Japan.

Sandozaki. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.95. Synonym for **Sandanka.**

Sando Zari. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.258. Corruption for the Japanese name 'Sandanzaki', synonym for **Sandanka.**

Sandozuki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Sandanzaki', synonym for **Sandanka.**

Sandra Ann. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1997, Issue No.126, vol.XX, No.1, p.19, Reg. No. 379. Registered by E. Hansen, Waikanae. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii,* pollen parent unknown. Flowers are soft pink (RHS.CC. 65B – D), large and rather flat, 10 cm diameter x 3 cm deep. A semi-double of about 15 petals with firm texture, with slightly reflexed long oval notched petals and bold yellow stamens. The plant is upright, rather slow growing, and very floriferous, thus well suited to the small garden. Leaves are 6cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Sandra Gaeta. *(C.reticulata x C.chrysantha),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.134: Pink, large size, semi-double with upright, twisted petals. Medium, open, spreading growth. Blooms early to late. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Arcadia** x *C.chrysantha* **Olympic Gold.** Originated by Piet & Gaeta, California, USA.

Sandra Gail. *(C.sasanqua).* C.Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2006, No.170, p.12, Reg. No. 562. Originated by Albert Raymond and Gwenda Norris, Capalaba, Qld, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1993. A loose peony, cyclamen pink flower of 20 petals and 25 petaloids, 7 cm across x 3 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on a slow growing, bushy, dwarf plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, elongated and serrated, 5.5 cm x 2 cm. Flowers shatter. Chinese synonym 'Gaier'.

Sandra Williams. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* 2005, p.28 and colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2657. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1996. Originated and propagated by Jay Ellis Jr, Keystone Heights, Fla., USA. The 6.5 cm diameter flower has a full anemone centre, and combines dark pink to medium red with white variegation. Some interspersed yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous and flowers profusely early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.47 and colour photo p.c8. Dark green leaves are 6.5 cm x 3.2 cm.

Sanduohua. (Triple flower). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.73, No.533. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.x vernalis* Sandanka.

Sandusky Rosea Superba. Shackelford, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.22, No.5. Synonym for **Rosea Superba Variegated.**

Sandy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.170, Reg. No.1120: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967. Originated by Standley G. Holtzclaw, Greer, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The peony form flowers average 12 cm across x 5 cm deep with 65 petals. They are bright rose-red with yellow anthers. Early to mid-season flowering.

Sandy Clark. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.157: Soft pink. Large, semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Vigorous upright growth. A seedling of *C.reticulata* **Buddha** x *C.saluenensis*, raised in New Zealand by Jack Clark.

Sandy Sue. *(C.japonica),* Movich, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.65: White. Large, loose, peony form with heavy textured, wavy petals. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by C. Pitkin, San Marino, California, USA. See colour photo facing p.20, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974; Front cover, ACS, 1973, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.28, No.3; Front page, SCCS, 1974, *The Camellia Review*, vol.35, No.5. Chinese synonym: 'Sangdixiu'.

Sandy Walker. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium sized, rose-pink, semi-double, 8 cm across. Has a slight orange cast. Petals are 5 cm long and wide. Filaments are light yellow with brown anthers. Leaves are dark green, stiff, 7.5 cm x 4 cm on a vigorous, erect plant. Originated as a seeding of unknown parents by Mr & Mrs W.T. Woods, Macon, Georgia. USA.

Sandy Walters. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.142: White streaked red. Large semi-double with loose petals. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA. by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Sanemori. (Ancient Personal name in Nô dancing), Hôrin's Diary, 1645; *Kakumeiki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.255: Small size, red, anemone form flower with a mass of small petaloids and the odd, small, erect petals filling the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47.

Sangalli. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1869, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol. XVI, pl.641: A shrub of good appearance, well branched with small leaves, very finely and remarkably reticulate (veins seemingly yellowish). Originated in Italy by Sangalli. Flowers of average size, white, very

lightly tinted a tender pink with fairly small, delicate petals, very numerous, perfectly imbricated, rounded and slightly notched at the apex.

Sanga-no-tsu. (Three Harbours), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei, Shokubutsu Zufu*, vol.4: Medium sized, anemone form, resembling **Kin-no-zai,** but with lighter tone and white shading on both petals and petaloids; a prostrate, weak grower. Early flowering. A sport of **Kin-no-zai.** Different reading: 'Mika-no-tsu', 'Sanko-no-tsu'. Synonyms: 'Kin-no-zai-shibori', 'Harkara-mikawa', 'Mikawa-no-tsu'.

Sangashi. (Child of Mountain Village), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.64, colour photo, p.218, description: Small, soft pale pink, campanulate single of five overlapping petals with a cylinder of stamens, joined on lower half, white filaments, orange-yellow anthers. Leaves lanceolateelliptic, apex acute, margins shallowly serrate, mid-green. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Selected from a wild japonica community in Matsu'e City, named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1976.

Sangdimasi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **San Dimas.**

Sangdixiu. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Sandy Sue.**

Sangdon. *(C.japonica)*, Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1934, p.15: Shell pink, medium sized, semi-double. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. See illustration, p.244, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Originated in USA.

Sangemen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Three Dreams.**

Sangen. (Three Truths), (*C.x williamsii)*, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.226, description, p.227, colour photo: Medium size, bright, deep red, single with 5-6 channelled petals and a central column of stamens with pinkish filaments and golden anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices tapering-acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Tulip Time** x **Kon-wabisuke.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai.

Sangokaku. (Coral Palace), *(C.reticulata* hyb.), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.205, colour photo and description: Large size, deep red, bowl-shaped single with 5 long, strap-like, channelled and emarginate petals, opening star-shaped and a central stamen cylinder with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Ogawa in Izu Ohshima, Japan, 1975. A natural seedling of **Brian.** Originated and named by Takeo Ogawa in 1975.

Sangoku. (Three Countries), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Purple spotted and edged white. Double. Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Deep red with lighter red stripes, large size, double. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Hikarugenji.** Different reading: 'Mikuni'. Any three adjacent countries are called 'Sangoku' or 'Mikuni'. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. (Believed extinct.)

Sangoshi. (Three, Five, Four), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Semi-double, white. Outer row, 3 petals, middle row, 5 petals, inner row, 4 petals. Occasionally opens as a single. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Migoshi'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, No.1, p.96. (Believed extinct.)

Sangoshô. (Coral Reef). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.165 with colour photo; Deep red single with white border. Somewhat slim central stamen column with yellow anthers on white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Aoi-sangoshô** x **Tama-no-ura**, released by Tokuji Ôoka in 2008.

Sangre de Pichón. *(C.japonica), La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra*, 2004, p.158, Register No.174. Anemone form, 9 cm diameter, Red purple, very dark garnet, (RHSCC 60A-59A). 8 to 10 external petals, centre a mixture of petals and numerous petaloids. Stamens hidden, but with white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves pale green, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, elliptic, apice blunt. Flowers mid-season. Growth is bushy, compact and increasingly erect and columnar. Originated by Maciñeira Nursery, Galicia, Spain.

Sangre de Toro. *(C.japonica), La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra*, 2004, p.159., Register No.156. Anemone to peony form, 10 cm diameter, red (RHSCC 53B to C) with darker veins. About 20 large petals and 40 to 50 petaloids of different sizes, some speckled with white or lighter red. 35 to 70 stamens mixed with the petaloids, filaments light yellow to rose at the base, anthers yellow. Leaves mid to dark green, 9 cm x 4.5-5 cm, elliptic, apice blunt. Flowers mid-season to late. Bushy, dense plant. Originated by Maciñeira Nursery, Galicia, Spain.

Sanguinea. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: Single, crimson. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.102, 129: Leaves of a medium size, form and colour of **Aitonia**; bud oblong, pointed, scales greenish; flower 10 cm across, single, cherry-red, sometimes blood colour; stamens numerous, anthers small, styles long, surpassing by a third, the length of the stamens; bears seed. Originated in England by Chandler. Synonyms: 'Sanguinea Nova', 'Sanguinea Chandlers', 'Sanquinea de Chandler', 'Sanguinea'(New York), 'Sanguinea Nova de Chandler'. Orthographic errors: 'Sanquinea', 'Sanguinnova'.

Sanguinea Chandlers. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847 as 'Sanguinea Chaudlers'. Synonym for **Sanguinea.**

Sanguinea de Chandler. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Synonym for **Sanguinea.**

Sanguinea (New York). Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843,p.4. Synonym for **Sanguinea.**

Sanguinea Nova. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture.* 1[pt.D]:317. Synonym for **Sanguinea.**

Sanguinea Nova de Chandler. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Synonym for **Sanguinea.**

Sanguinea Plena. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Sanguinnova. Ysabeau, ed., 1848-1849, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique*, p.302. Orthographic error for 'Sanguinea Nova', synonym for **Sanguinea.**

Sanguohong. (Three Kingdoms Red), Gao & Zhuang. 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.535. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Mikunikô.**

Sanhehui. (Trinity), *(C.japonica)*, Yang, 1965, A *Study of the Camellia Cultivars of Taiwan*, p.4 as 'San Hohiu': Erect growth, leaves 7.3 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, elliptic. Flowers 7.7 cm across, white with some pink stripes; petals about 40, sometimes the flower is deep red and pink. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'San-ho-hui', 'Sanhowha'.

Sanhei-tsubaki. Different reading **Sanpei-tsubaki.**

San-Ho-Hui. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal.* No.3, p.26. Different reading for **Sanhehui.**

Sanhô-no-mai. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.365. Different reading for **Sanpô-no-mai.**

Sanjin Baozhu. (Variegated Pearl), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.17, p.23, colour photo [p.110]: Peony form. White with red stripes and splashes with an outer row of large reflexed petals around a full pompom centre of petaloids, and small petals and stamens. Originated in China.

Sanjô-beni. (Red Camellia from Sanjô). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.116 with colour photo; English translation p.79. Medium size, vermilion, tubular to bowl-shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick, flat. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Ômura City. Discovered and named by Yoshinori Amano in 1989. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Sanjûka. (Flower of Three Vertical Lines), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe. 1969, pl.80 as 'Sanjyûka': Small, red flower, formed like one flower of single shape. growing from the centre of another single flower with a crown of golden stamens on top. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sanka. (Admired Flower), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.65, colour photo, p.218. description: Large, single, deep red, opening saucer shape; three large, rounded petals, two smaller, reflexed petals veined deeper red. Stamens in central cylinder, yellow anthers, light pink filaments, joined at basal third; mid-season blooming. Plant habit strong and vigorous. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.231. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.115 with colour photo; English translation p.78. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Hanamiguruma.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1971.

Sankô (Three Lights), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White. Single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Sankoh'. The three lights refer to the sun, moon and stars. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.94.

Sankô. (Three Lights), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.65: A white striped pink and red; large, flat bloom. Single of 5 petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sankô. (Three Lights), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: White with a crimson margin. Very Large flower. Semi-double with slightly cupped crêped petals. Originated in Japan. Sport: **Sankô-nishiki.** Different reading: 'Sankow'.

Sankôka. (Three Daimyo's Fragrance). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.115 with colour photo; English translation p.79. Small, reddish purple, tubular to trumpet shaped single, thick petals channelled along the centre, cylindrical stamen cluster, fragrant. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Tulip Time.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1983. From Okayama Prefecture.

Sankoku. Different reading for **Sangoku.**

Sankô-nishiki. ('Sankô' Variegated), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan;* Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan:* Rose-pink striped white, single. Stamens spread in a ring form. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Sankô-tsubaki'. Used as a pseudonym for **Akebono Pink** in USA.

Sankô-nishiki. ('Sankô' Variegated), *(C.sasanqua),* Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu:* White with red towards the petal margins, large size, cup-shaped, semi-double. See: JCS., 1988, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.46. Sport of the *C.sasanqua* **Sankô.** Originated in Japan.

Sankô-nishiki. (Sankô Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Chugai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935: Rose pink with some petals lightly lined white. Small semi-double with incurved petals. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Sankô-tsubaki'.

Sankô-nishiki. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20; Ishii, 1950, *Engeijiten*, vol.2. Synonym for **Sankô.**

Sanko-no-tsu. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures.* Different reading for **Sanga-no-tsu.**

Sanko-tsubaki. McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Sankô-nishiki.**

Sankô-tsubaki. (Three Lights Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. See: JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sankoh. Andoh, 1985, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.46. Different reading for **Sankô.**

Sankow. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.341. Different reading for **Sankô.**

San-no-shina. (Three different kinds of flowers), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Large, red, double with three different types of flower forms. Stamens partly divided and grown into petaloids. Very irregular form. Different reading: 'Mitsu-no-shina'. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.101. (Believed extinct.)

San-no-tsubaki. (Number Three Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.244, 358: Large, red, flat semi-double with white filaments and yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

San-no-tsubaki. (Number Three Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.456: Large, semi-double, white with red streaks, divided stamen cluster with white filaments and yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sanpei-tsubaki. (Sanpei's Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.326 as 'Sampei-tsubaki'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.147, p.84, description, p.312; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.127:: Medium sized, single, 6-7 petals, deep pink at base, fading towards the edge, veined a deeper colour, white borders. Stamen cylinder with pale yellow filaments joined at lower third. Leaves ovate, margins rolled or undulate, serrate, apex acuminate. See colour photos & descriptions: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.65, 218 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.264. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Very early blooming. Named for Oguri, Sanpei in the 1950's by Adachi, Chôka. There is a story in the Journal of the Nagoya Camellia Society by Mr Oguri, Sanpei Jr, telling how this camellia was passed down from the Owari Tokugawa family to the Oguri family in the Meiji era.. This camellia is believed to be synonymous with **Adelina Patti.** Resembles **Nihon-no-homare.** It is also close to **Kashû-karanishiki** of Kanazawa but the leaf veining is different. Synonym: 'Sampei-tsubaki', 'Sanhei-tsubaki'. Chinese synonym 'Canpingchun'.

Sanpô-nishiki. (Three Treasures Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ishii, 1950, *Engei Daijiten*, vol.2; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46; ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, white with red margins to petals, single. Early blooming. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Sampô-nishiki'.

Sanpô-no-mai. (Dance of the Three Treasures of Buddhism). *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.127. Shufu no Tomo Sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.32; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.365; ibid, vol.II, 1978, pl.415, p.167: Large size, open peony form with 3-4 rows of large, outer petals of white or palest blush pink, finely dotted, stippled, streaked and splashed light red; petals are large, wide and cleft at apex, with a centre of 4-6 fascicles of stamens, divided by small, erect petals. Anthers are yellow, filaments white. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves are large, dark green, long oval, apices acuminate, shallowly, obscurely serrate. Plant growth is strong, erect, spreading. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.65, 218 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.375. Different readings: 'Sambô-no-mai', 'Sampô-no-mai'. 'Sanpô' refers to the three treasures of Buddhism: Buddha, the sutras, and the priesthood. The cultivar came from the

collection of the late Kurihara, Yoshifumi, Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Named by Kazutoshi Ôhira around 1960.

Sanpô-tsubaki. (Three Treasures of Buddhism Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures* as 'Sanbotsubaki'; Fuji-en Catalogue, 1957: Very large, beautiful red, triangular shaped. Different readings: 'Sanbo-tsubaki', 'Sambô-tsubaki', 'Sanbô-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan.

Sanpôyama. Different reading for **Sanpôzan.**

Sanpôzan. (Mount Sanpô), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section on double form: See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.35; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.11: White streaked red. Large semi-double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan.

Sanquinea. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Sanguinea**.

Sanraku. (Meaning uncertain), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Sans Famille. *(C.japonica)*, Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.13, 19, 23: Medium size single, vivid pink, funnel shaped. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Claude Thoby Nurseries, Carquefou, France.

Sansan. (Vivid and Beautiful). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.108 with colour photo; Bright pink, semi-double, large, lotus form with long narrow petals in separated layers, small stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Fast upright growth with somewhat slender branches. A chance seedling of **Hagoromo**, released by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan.

Sanse. Shao, Taichong, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.13. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* 'Ezo-nishiki' (**Tricolor**).

Sanse Huapai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Tricolor Florentine.**

Sansehong. (Three Red Colours), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannon Chahua Xiaozhi*. It is pink, bright red and peach red with the three different colours on the one plant. Originated in China. Different readings: 'San-se-hung', 'Sansehung'.

Sansehung. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Different reading for **Sansehong.**

San-se-hung. Different reading for **Sansehong.**

Sanseto. (see below), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Small to medium size, pale pink to pink, campanulate single. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of **Tulip Time** x **Chôchidori**. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. 'San' alludes to 'Sanuki' the old name for the Kagawa Prefecture and 'Seto' is the name of the inland sea: 'Seto-naikai'.

Sanshidi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.405. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Thirty Drops.**

Sanshiki-shibori. Yashiroda, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.6. Different reading for **Sanshoku-shibori.**

Sanshô. (Three Smiles), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Light red with deeper red stripes and fine dots, semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals; tubular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.35. (Believed extinct.)

Sanshoku-shibori. (Three Colour Dapple), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Uesa,, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Tricolor of rose-pink, purplish pink and pale pink, medium size, single of sake cup form. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5. p.80, & *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.6. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Sanshiki-shibori'.

Sanshirô. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1828, *Setsuyô Kikan; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.621: Small, campanulate, single, white with pink and red stripes; white filaments and yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Santa Clara. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, Perkins, Thomas, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.37, colour photo, p.44B: Large, formal double, soft apricot pink, veined deeper colour; petals with feathery edges. Originated in USA by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California.

Santa Craz. *(C.hybrid)*, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.151: Deep pink. Medium size, 10-12 cm across, rose form to formal double. Fragrant. A seedling of **Sylvia May,** originated by Vernon James, Atropos, California.

Santa Maria del Fiore. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Large, imbricated, carmine red; petals numerous, veined, round, large at the circumference, smaller and pointed towards the centre. See: Claudia Sala, 1985, *Armonie di colori*, p.30, colour illustration. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Santa Maria del Fiori'.

Santa Maria del Fiori. Charles Vuylsteke, 1877-1878, Catalogue, p.10. Orthographic error for **Santa Maria del Fiore.**

Santa Marie del Fione. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.166 with colour photo; Orthographic error for **Santa Maria del Fiore.**

Santarelli. Jan Duytschaever Expert Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981. Abbreviation for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Santiana. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.34. Orthographic error for **Santiniana.**

Santiana Speciosa. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Santiniana Speciosa.**

Santiniana. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...* No description. Catalogue la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, p.23. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.107 & facing p., vol.3: The flower is full, 12-14 cm across, of a soft red with streaks of white on the inner petals. Exterior petals in 3-4 rows, 4.5 cm long x 4 cm wide, deeply notched at apex; others short and mixed with longer ones, irregular; colour dull, whitish rose. Originated in Italy as a seedling by Jean Casoretti, gardener for Traversi of Desio, near Milan, Italy. Orthographic error 'Santana'. Synonym: 'Santiniana Vera'.

Santiniana Speciosa. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3, as 'Santiana Speciosa'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:18. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p.284 and facing p., vol.3: The flower is full, 10-11 cm across, with a high centre, orange red carmine, a little weak with touch of crimson. The exterior petals are in 3 rows, large, 4 cm long x 5 cm wide, deeply notched, veined blood red, forming a cup-shape and imbricated. Those of the centre in a cluster, intermingling large and small, numerous with some white spots and streaks on the inner petals. Originated in Italy by Casoretti.

Santiniana Vera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.207. Synonym for **Santiniana.**

Santôka. (Triple Flowered), *(C.hiemalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.39: Medium size, crimson, irregular double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Santo Andrea di Compito. (*C.rusticana* hybrid). Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.142 as 'S. Andrea di Compito', with colour photo; Medium size, cup-shaped semi-double, red (RHS.CC.46A). A seedling of 'Rubra Simples' **(Rubra)** x a form of *C.rusticana*, first flowered in 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Santo Saki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.259. Corruption of the Japanese name: **Santôzaki.**

Santouguan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405. Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Santôzaki.**

Santôzaki. (Three Flowered), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Jisuke, 1930, *Jissai Engei*, No.9-5, pp.484-488; Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: From a single bud, sometimes three medium sized flowers, rose coloured, are formed. Some of the dark green leaves on a branch are three-notched at the apex and such branch bears the triple bloom. Leaves are twisted. Growth is fast. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Flowers early to mid-season. See: pl.529, pp.213, 385, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Sport:: **Gosho-nishiki.** Corruption of Japanese name: 'Santo Saki'. Chinese synonym 'Santouguan'.

Sanuki. (Place Name), (*C.x vernalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41: Small size, deep red, semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. An old variety, discovered and named by Shûhô Kirino in 1951.

Sanuki-iwane. (Sanuki's 'Iwane'), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.64, colour pl., p.218, description: Medium size, semi-double with 3 rows of broad, red petals with white blotches and crinkles on inner petals, opening saucer-shaped. Leaves mid-green, ovate, impressed venation, margins coarsely serrate, apex acute. Originated in Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Raised by a private family, named and released by Sanaichi Ogawa in 1979.. 'Sanuki' is the ancient name for 'Kagawa'.

Sanuki-shirayuri. (Sanuki's White Lily), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.21, colour photo and description: Small size, white, long, campanulate single, lily-like with 5 long, rounded, reflexed petals with somewhat crinkled margins, broad stamen column, white filaments, joined for the lower third, yellow anthers. Blooms profusely, mid-season to late. Leaves olive green, ovate, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Mure Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of a wild japonica. Named and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1974.

Sanuki-tsukasa. (Sanuki's Lord). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.113 with colour photo; English translation p.77. Medium size, peach red, formal double, occasionally with white blotches in the centre of outer petals, split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Mure Town. Discovered and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Sanuki-yukihime. (Sanuki's Snow Princess). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.113 with colour photo; English translation p.77. Medium size, lion form, wrinkled petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, somewhat recurved. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Mure Town. Named and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Sanxing Dafurong. (Three Hearts, Large Hibiscus), *(C.japonica)*, Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: A medium size, pink, semi-double to incomplete double, with large, fluted and notched outer petals and centre stamens broken into fascicles by a few small, erect petals. Originated in China.

Sanxueshi. (Three Scholars), *(C.japonica)*, Huang, Shanghai Nursery Catalogue, 1947: A medium size, formal double, imbricated and tiered to form a star shape. White with pink markings and petals incurved at the apex. Originated in China. Different reading: 'San-hsioh-shih'.

Sanya. Watanabe, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.155. Different reading for **Yamaya.**

Sanya-shibori. (Sanya Dapple), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.128, black and white photo and description. Synonym for **Sanyasô.**

Sanyasô. (Three Nights Inn), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.357, p.149 colour photo, p.250, description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.65, 218. Katei, Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi*, *vol.I*, *Tsubaki*, p.9; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.255, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, pale pink, speckled and dashed deeper pink, campanulate single with 5 petals. Blooms late to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Synonym: 'Sanya-shibori'. This name was taken from the house (or Inn) at the Nishi-Honganji Temple, Kyôto. Named and released by Yoshiaki Andoh.

Sanzen'in-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Sanzen Temple), (Wabisuke), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.7, A-357: A small size, mauve red, tubular single. Originated in Japan. Synonym for **Gyozan-tsubaki.**

Saohime. (Goddess of Spring), (*C.x vernalis)*, Hakoda, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1973, *Garden Life*, p.44; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41: Small size, pink, single, occasionally with white spots. Blooms early to mid-season. Discovered by Katsuhiro Maeda in 1972 at a private family in Hamamatsu, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Fusako Yamazaki. Different reading - 'Sahohime'

Sao-otome. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.207. Corruption of the Japanese name **Sa-otome.**

Sa-otome. (Rice Maid), *(C.japonica)*, Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*, Medium size, blush pink, formal double. Originated in Japan. Corruption: 'Sao-otome'

Sa-otome. (Rice Maid), *(C.hiemalis)*, Kirino, 1973, *Bunka Shuppankyoku*, *Sazanka*, *Misesu no Engeisho*, pp. 132-137; Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec. 1973, *Garden Life*, p.44. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.39: Medium size, deep pink, semi-double to irregular informal double. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Saotome. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Sukiya.**

Sapho. *(C.japonica)*, Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9: Red, streaked. Originated in Italy.

Saquinova. Anonymous, 1848, *Journal d'Horticulteur Pratique Belge*, vol.6, No.10. Orthographic error for **Sacco Nova.**

Sara Bellamy. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.208. Orthographic error for **Sarah Bellamy.**

Sara Belle. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1941. Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Sara Bernhardt. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943. Orthographic error for **Sarah Bernhardt.**

Sara C. Hasti. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for 'Sara C. Hastie', synonym for **Debutante.**

Sara C. Hastie. Wilson, 1930, *House and Garden*, 57(3):158: A plant of unknown origin found at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. It was first listed as 'Sara C. Hastie' in 1930. It was later listed by Fruitland Nurseries, 1936 as 'Sara C. Hastie'(Debutante) and in 1938-1939 by Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue as **Debutante**. In the meantime it has become well known world-wide as **Debutante** and this is now accepted as its valid name. Orthographic error: 'Sarah C. Hastie'.

Sara Dean. Pyron, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.72. Orthographic error for **Sarah Dean.**

Sara Dunham. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.164, Reg. No.1903: A large, rose-pink, semi-double to rose form double *C.reticulata* ['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Jean Pursel**], blooming mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 8 cm.

Sara Ehrlich. Pyron, 1964, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.72. Orthographic error for **Sarah Ehrlich.**

Sara Frost. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940. Orthographic error for **Sarah Frost.**

Sara Hall. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.173, Reg. No.1674: A small, pink with white, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Bagby Hall, Jackson, Mississipi, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size, 7 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves.

Sara-Henri S. Mayer. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.230, Reg. No.568: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by Arthur W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White,** 11 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, are blush with white stamens. The flower has 18-26 petals and 4-6 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Sara Oliver. *(C.reticulata)*, SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.180: Deep salmon pink, large to very large, loose peony form. Vigorous, spreading, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Kramers Bros. Nursery, Upland, California. Orthographic error: 'Sarah Oliver'.

Sara Paul. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.32 with colour photo, Regn No.2723; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Delta Dawn** which first bloomed in 1997. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. The 14.5 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, semi-double to rose form flower is medium pink, and has a limited number of golden anthers on white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.126 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 6.5 cm.

Sara Ritter. *(C.pitardii x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.174, Reg. No.1268: An 8 year old hybrid *(C.pitardii x C.japonica)* that first bloomed 1967. Originated by C.D. Cothran, Pomona, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow with medium dark green leaves, 5.5 cm x 2.7 cm. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, blooms range from pink to mauvette. They measure 7 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 14 petals and 2 or 3 petaloids; golden anthers and filaments. Petals loose, notched, irregular, slightly swirled and fluted. Blooms mid-season to late.

Sara-Sa. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.20. Orthographic error for **Sarasa. (Sawada).**

Sara-Sa Pink. SCCS., 1950, The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature, p.61. Orthographic variant for **Sarasa Pink.**

Sara-shibori. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name 'Sarasa-shibori', (**Aki-no-sarasa**).

Sara-tsubaki. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Synonym for 'Natsu-tsubaki', Japanese for the Stuartia.

Sara Watson. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* No description. Originated in USA.

Sarah. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.58. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874: Imbricated, red with stripes. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Sarrah'.

Sarah. *(C.hybrid).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 with colour photo; Regn No.616-N.; A chance seedling of *C.hybrid* **Paradise Little Jen.** Miniature single to semi-double flowers with rather sprayed stamens, unusual plum red colour, slightly cluster flowering. Upright growth, slightly open and bushy. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jaspers Brush, NSW, Australia.

Sarah Abigail. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Sport: 'Sarah Abigail Variegated'.

Sarah Abigail Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5 as 'Sarah Abigail Var'. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sarah Alice Ruffin. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.134, Reg. No.1494: A very large, white, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season to late blooming. Originated by the Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1972, and has yellow anthers. Average size 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves 12.5 cm x 6 cm.

Sarah Ann Gavin. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.32, Reg. No.326: Originated by Mrs D.L. Cameron-Gavin, Auckland, New Zealand. A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1983. Rapid, upright growth with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 7 cm wide. Semi-double flowers of soft rose pink (RHS.CC.62D), 11cm across x 5 cm deep with 17 petals, yellow anthers on cream filaments. Blooms mid-season to late.

Sarah Bellamy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.246, Reg. No.772: An 8 year old seedling that first flowered 1962. Originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) is light pink with yellow stamens. Blooms are 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Sarah Bellamy Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Sara Bellemy'.

Sarah Bellamy Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.246: A virus variegated form of **Sarah Bellamy** - Light pink blotched white. Originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA.

Sarah Bernhardt. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Medium to large, irregular semi-double, white striped pink with stamens and petals intermixed. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error: 'Sara Bernhardt'.

Sarah Bettes. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1972, p.135, Reg. No.1182: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967, originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and average with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, bright pink, silver tipped petals and petaloids, yellow anthers, light pink filaments. Some inner petals and petaloids folded and creped with stamens intermingled. Blooms mid-season to late.

Sarah C. Hastie. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937. Orthographic error for 'Sara C. Hastie', synonym for **Debutante.**

Sarah Dean. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.136, Reg. No.969: An 8 year old chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed in 1964. Originated by W.F. Bray, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 38 large and 32 small petals and 27 small, round petaloids. Colour is white with golden anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Sara Dean'.

Sarah Dunham. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13 Orthographic error for **Sara Dunham.**

Sarah Ehrlich. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: Deep pink, large, anemone form. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs Ehrlich, Bambridge, Georgia, USA. Orthographic errors; 'Sara Ehrlich', 'Sarah Ehruich'.

Sarah Ehruich. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10. Orthographic error for **Sarah Ehrlich.**

Sarah Foulds. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Ac 1995, No.135, p.12, Reg. No.450: Originated by Jim Powell, Helensburgh, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Arbutus Gum** that first flowered 1988. Semi-double to informal double, china rose flower with 11-19 petals with purplish overtones to the centre, 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. Growth average. Leaves long and narrow, dark green, ovate, margins serrate, apices acuminate, 8 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals large and wavy and have distinctive purplish-blue overtones. Flowers shed intact.

Sarah Frost. Berlèse, 1948, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.226: Originated by Ritchie & Dick, USA. Flower ranunculiform, 10 cm across, clear cherry red or crimson rose. Corolla perfectly round, composed of 8-9 rows of petals, superimposed one on the others with perfect regularity. Petals numerous, well displayed, proportional to the row which they occupy, sometimes divided by a white line. Leaves dull green, rounded, shallow serrations, 8 cm x 5 cm. Plants are vigorous, compact and hardy. Flowers mid-season to late. Synonyms: 'Clarke's Red', 'Owl Face', 'Sarah Frost' (South), 'Frostii', 'Red Clarke', 'Sarah Frost (1)', 'Frosti'. Orthographic errors: 'Sara Frost', 'Sarrah Frost', 'Froostii'. Pseudonyms: **Adrien Lebrun** and **Enrico Bettoni** have been erroneously equated wth **Sarah Frost** in USA. See colour illustrations: Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.IV; G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias,* p.197; Hume, 1955, *Camellias in America,* vol.II, p.272.

Sarah Frost (1). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* II. p.7. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Sarah Frost (2). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* II, p.7. Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni (US).**

Sarah Frost (3). *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* p.7: Dark rose-red; not the full double or perfect form of the original **Sarah Frost** . Originated in USA.

Sarah Frost Improved. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*: Medium size, Tyrian pink, heavily veined aster purple; double, imbricated; inner petals forming a bud centre. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA.

Sarah Frost of South. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.4. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Sarah Frost of West. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.2. Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni (US).**

Sarah Frost (South). SCCR, 1945, *Camellias,* p.16. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Sarah Hall. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.143: Pink mixed with white, small peony form. Medium, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Bagby Hall, Jackson, Mississippi.

Sarah Jane. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News*, No.103, p.22, Reg. No.348 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by K. Strudwick, Crafers, South Australia. A seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered 1978. The pale pink, formal double, 14 cm across x 6 cm deep blooms opens to rose form. Mid-season flowering on an upright, dense growing plant. Fluted petals, silver veining at centre of bloom. Leaves elliptic, dark green and glossy, 11 cm long x 4 cm wide, finely serrate.

Sarah Jean Toland. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2893; ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.138 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by James R.D. Toland, Sacramento, Calif., USA. A 20 year old seedling, first flowered 1998. Small to medium size, 6.5-8.2cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, flower is semidouble form with 9 petals (photo shows a few central petals upright), Colour cerise pinky red (photo shows shows colour on the petal edges, a variable amount of white from the base). Yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 6.5cm x 2.5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason.

Sarah Katherine. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.320: Originated by Jack Greentree, Kingsgrove, N.S.W., Australia. A chance reticulata seedling that first flowered 1979. The 11-12 cm across, loose peony to informal double, silvery pink blooms have petals with indented edges. Leaves pale green, 8 cm x 6.5 cm. Blooms mid-season to late.

Sarah Lee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.38, colour photo between pp.40-41, Reg. No.2250: A miniature to small size, 2 rows of pink petals and 6 rows of creamy white petals, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1972. Average flower size is 6 cm across x 3 cm deep with 60 petals. Blooms always have one bright red dot and sometimes several. Plant growth is open and slow in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Sarah Lee Cannon. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.134, Reg. No.1417: A medium white, anemone, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Mike Cannon, Covington, Louisiana, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Flower has 16 petals, 235 petaloids, white filaments and yellow anthers. Average size, 9 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Sarah Oliver. Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19. Orthographic error for **Sara Oliver.**

Sarah R. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93: Light pink sport of Big Beauty. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.246, Reg. No.808: A sport of **Big Beauty** first observed 1956. Plant growth is the same as parent. The semi-double to peony form flower is 13-16 cm across x 6-8 cm. deep. Colour is light pink to blush with a white border. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by L.W Ruffin, Ellisville, Mississippi, USA. Very similar to, if not the same as **Tillie Wirth.**

SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1968, p.123, lists **Dr George Bunch** as a synonym for **Sarah R.** Sport: **Sarah R Variegated.**

Sarah R Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'Sarah R Var.': a virus variegated form of **Sarah R** - Pale pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Sarah Red. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Catalogue, 1961. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sararahime. (Sarara Princess), *(C.japonica x C.transarisanensis),* Hagiya, 1986, *Studies in Interspecific Hybridizing of Camellias,* No.2, Colour pl.9, p.6, description, p.7, cultivar No.H.1431: Small, white with a touch of pink, semi-double to peony form with the centre a few erect petals and rare stamens with white filaments. First flowered 1983, Fragrant. Early flowering in leaf axils. Leaves, small, green, oval; venation and serration obscure. Habit bushy and spreading, branches slender. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan, from the cross *C.japonica* **Tamagasumi** x *C.transarisanensis.*

Sarasa. (Calico Chintz), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.309; *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.163: A medium size, white, semi-double, peppered with crimson specks and dashes, white filaments and pale yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Edo-sarasa'. (Believed extinct.)

Sarasa. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.11. Synonym for **Aki-no-sarasa.**

Sarasa. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Synonym for **Sarasa (Sawada).**

Sarasa-fukurin-tsubaki. (Bordered Calico Chintz Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.159: Flower, red with white spots, leaves with white, broad yellow edge on each leaf. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Sarasa-hukurin-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.) Note: The description of the flower is the same as **Ranbyôshi.**

Sarasa-hukurin-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.156. Different reading for **Sarasa-fukurin-tsubaki.**

Sarasa-kasuri. (Calico Chintz Variegated), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.338: A small to medium size, semi-double with long, white petals having a few lines and streaks of crimson. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Sarasa-tobi'iri'. (Believed extinct.)

Sarasa-kingyo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue. Abbreviation for **Sarasa-kingyo-tsubaki.**

Sarasa-kingyo-tsubaki. (Dappled Goldfish Camellia), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Small, single, rose-red flower with leaves having multiple apices like the tail of a goldfish and variegated with gold patches. Originated in Japan. Abbreviation: 'Sarasa-kingyo'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p. 161.

Sarasa Pink. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Price List, 1947: Pink sport of 'Sarasa'(Sawada). Originated at Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA. Synonym: 'Sawada Salmon Pink'.

Sarasa-ryômen. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.14. Synonym for **Namiryômen** as 'Uzu-ryômen'.

Sarasa (Sawada). *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939. invalidly as 'Sarasa': Our seedling No.119. semi-double, 10-12.5 cm across, has 12 large petals and yellow stamens in the centre. Flesh colour, dotted and streaked a darker pink. Mid-season blooming. Leaves large, A vigorous grower. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: (Formerly called 'Sawada') A hybrid from Alabama, this semi-double, salmon pink flower, 12.5-13 cm, across, is streaked

and speckled with white, and some are solid pink flowers. Round. dark green foliage. Tall apex growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama from seed sent from Japan about 1925. See colour pl.199, G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias* and illustration, p.321, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Sport: **Sarasa Pink.** Synonym: 'Semi-double Salmon Pink'.

Sarasa-shibori. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Synonym for **Aki-no-sarasa.**

Sarasa-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Sarasa-kasuri.**

Sarashina. (Old name for Nagano), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sara-Tsubaki. Synonym for 'Sharaju'. Synonym 'Natsu-tsubaki'. Japanese name for *Stuartia pseudocamellia.*

Sargasso. *(C.japonica),* Haasis & Winstead, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.32. No description. Originated in USA

Sarge Freeman. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.51, No.2, p.30, Reg. No.2373. A large, bright red, sometimes with large white splotches, semi-double chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 6.5 – 7.5 cm deep, with 22 petals, bright yellow anthers and bright yellow filaments. Strong upright centre petals circle patches of the stamens. Plant growth is spreading and average in rate, with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Sargeant Barrios. Glen St. Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.27. Orthographic error for **Sergeant Barrios.**

Sargent Barrios. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1945. Orthographic error for **Sergeant Barrios.**

Sarita. *(C.sasanqua), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1978, vol.X, No.6, p.11, Reg. No.140. A chance sasanqua seedling, originated by Mrs D. Hume, Katikati, New Zealand that first flowered 1973 and has dark green leaves, 7-8 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The flower is semi-double with 10 petals and an occasional petaloid, golden stamens. The flower is 10 cm across x 2.5 cm deep; deep pink [Red-Purple Group, 58B-C], becoming paler towards the centre. Flowers early to mid-season.

Sarmiensis. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. Orthographic error for **Sarniensis.**

Sarmii. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Orthographic error for 'Sarnii', synonym for **Sarniensis.**

Sarniensis. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.146, 230: Flower about 10 cm across, full, cherry-red to vivid carmine rose; petals wide, well imbricated, numerous, reflexed and forming a regular but flat flower. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19: Good carmine red, perfectly imbricated. Originated in France. Synonym: 'Sarniensis Vera'. Orthographic error: 'Sarmiensis'.

Sarniensis Speciosa. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog,* p.11. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Sarniensis Vera. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-46, 23:51. 'Considered up to now to be a duplicate of **Fordii,** but the true **Sarniensis** is…entirely different'. Synonym for **Sarniensis.**

Saron Leguay. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Orthographic error for **Baronne Leguay.**

Sarrah. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.26. Orthographic error for **Sarah.**

Sarrah Frost. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Societe Central d'Horticulture de France,* p.226. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.321. Orthographic error for **Sarah Frost.**

Sarrel. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Feb. 1998, p.13, Reg. No.2444, (repeated May 1998, p.18). A small, medium pink with some slight variegation ageing to lavender pink, anemone to peony form chance sedling. Flowers early. Originated by Robert Green, Sr, Fairhope, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1979. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading, dense and slow, with medium green leaves 3.8 cm long x 1.8 cm wide.

Sarta. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.189; Purple red, shading towards the centre. Large, semi-double. Originated in USA.

Saruin-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.156. Common Japanese name for *C.saluenensis.*

Saruiwa-tsubaki. Makino, 1940, *Illustrated Flora of Nippon.* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.10; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû,* p.165. Common name for *C.japonica* ssp. *rusticana.* Synonyms: 'Yuki-tsubaki' and 'Oku-tsubaki'.

Saryûô. (obscure). *(C.vernalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.300 with colour photo; English translation p.210. Medium size, white, flat semi-double, flowers shatter, apricot stamens. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size. A natural seedling of 'Ryûô'. Originated and named by Ikunosuke Tanabe in 1989, released by the Kagoshima Camellia Society. From Kagoshima Prefecture.

Sasa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.421; Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Sassafras Zoe.**

Sasaba. (Bamboo Leaves), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Long narrow leaves, single red flower, sometimes with red spots. Originated in Japan. Thought to be a synonym for **Yuriba.** See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.77.

Sasabu. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.19: Small to medium size, dark red, tubular to bowl shape. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan with a private family. Discovered by Hiroshi Ibara, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Sasabune. (Toy Boat of Bamboo Leaves). *(C.japonica),* Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1991-1992, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, No.391: Small size, dark red single. Tubular shape with long petals. Cylindrical stamen tube. Narrow leaves. Originated in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Sasada-beni. (Sasada's Red Sasanqua) (*C.sasanqua*) from Shizuoka Pref. *Sazanka, Winter Flowers* published by National Museum of Japanese History in 2001. Brilliant red, single, flat, medium, blooms in late autumn to early winter. Long narrow petals with gaps between, and twisted at the ends. Originated in a plant nursery in Shimizu City in the 1970s..

Sasagawa. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.62, colour photo, p.217, description: small, soft pink, single with 7 petals, opening wide trumpet shaped with short centre column of yellow stamens. Leaves glossy, mid-green, broad-lanceolate, apex acuminate, recurved, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in wild camellias in Asahi Town, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Hiroshi Ôta.

Sasago-kuro. (Black Camellia from Sasago). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.72 with colour photo; Medium size, deep red single, tubular form. Stamens tubular, pinched at the top, yellow anthers on white filaments. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth with somewhat drooping branches. Found by Ryozo

Osawa in a wild population at the seashore of Sasago, Mihonoseki Town, Shimane Pref., Japan, and released in 2004.

Sasahara. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.240, p.122, description p.163. Leaves obovate to broad-elliptic, apex shortly cuspidate-acuminate, impressed venation, margins serrulate, 5.6 cm long x 3.8 cm wide: petioles 5 mm long, very hairy. Flower peony type, rosy red, (Cherry 722/2) with long, recurved, wavy and lobulate petals, 10-15 in number. Stamens in several groups arranged in double circles. Flowers mid-season to late. Found in the wild state in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. 'Sasahara' was the place of collection.

Sasameyuki. (A Little Snow), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., ed. Mainichi Shinbun, 1971; *Tsubaki*, p.118; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.61, p.58, description p.300. Small greenish tinged white, tubular single of 5 petals, having edges curved inwards; a centre column of pale yellow stamens in the shape of a tea whisk, white filaments. Leaves green, elliptic, apex acute, base cuneate, keeled mid-rib, margins medium serrate. Plant habit is bushy but not vigorous. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. See colour photos and descriptions; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.62, 219, and Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.15. Note: there are two cultivars of this name, both white, usually treated together. It is an important old variety in the Aichi Prefecture. It is the so-called 'Shiro-wabisuke' prized by the masters of the tea ceremony. When used for Chabana (Tea ceremony flower) it was called 'Wabisuke Tsubaki'. Because there was a prior variety with the name 'Shiro-wabisuke' (known as 'Kochoshirowabisuke' in *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai)*, its name has been changed to **Sasameyuki.** Synonym: 'Sasameyuki A'.

Sasameyuki A. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.217. Synonym for **Sasameyuki.**

Sasameyuki B. (Lingering Snow B), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.217: White petal edges are curved outwards and this is the distinguishing difference with **Sasameyuki.** Small, campanulate single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Early blooming. Leaves, small oval, folded at midrib. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Synonym: 'Shiro-wabisuke' (Chûbu).

Sasanaki. (Nightingale's Winter Song), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.82, p.41, description, p.110: Leaves broadly-elliptic, apex shortly-acuminate with fine tip, margins crenate-serrate, thick. Flowers medium size, widely campanulate, 5 petalled, single, pale rose (Neyron Rose 623/3). Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in an abandoned camellia garden in Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Kyôto City, Japan. Named by Kaoru, Miyake.

Sasanaki. (Nightingale's Winter Song) *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1978, *Garden Life*, Mar., pp.68, 74; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.14, colour photo and description: Very small size, white, campanulate single with 5 broad, rounded, embracing petals and a broad stamen cylinder with pale creamy filaments, joined for the lower half, and deep yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves shining mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering-acuminate, margins shallowly and obscurely serrate. Originated in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. This variety bears large fruits and is supposed to be a progeny of 'Ringo-tsubaki' (Apple Camellia). Discovered by Saburô Kumazawa in 1975, named by Eiko Kumazawa.

Sasanami. (Ripples), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Oboechô* with the characters 'Sasa' = small and 'nami' = waves. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Sazanami'. (Believed extinct.)

Sasanami. (Ripples in the Grass), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* with the characters 'sasa' = bamboo and 'nami' = waves, that is waves or ripples in the grass.

A medium sized, double white, with red splashes and pointed petals. See: JCS., 1964, *Tsubaki,* No.7, pp.30, 35. Different reading: 'Sazamami'. (Believed extinct.)

Sasangua Roseo Plena. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.49. Orthographic error for 'Sasanqua Rosea Plena', synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasankua. Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.56. White. This name is an orthographic variant for 'sasangua', in this case it is an error for a form of *C.oleifera.*

Sasankua Flore Plena Roseo. Burdin Catalogue, 1822 as 'Sasankua Fl. Pl, Roseo'. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasankua Rosea Plena. Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Sasanqua Rosea Plena'; synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasa-no-yuki. (Snow on Bamboo), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* White, medium size. Originated in Japan.

Sasanqua. Originally described in Thunberg's *Flora Japonica,* 1784; the name was later applied to forms of *C.oleifera* and *C.maliflora.* However as *C.sasanqua* is a species name, it is rejected as a varietal name. Orthographic errors: 'Sazanka', 'Sesanqua', 'Sasan-kuwa', 'Sassanqua'.

Sasanqua Alba. Catalogue of Plants Sold by James Colvill, 1823, p.13. Synonym for the *C.oleifera* **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Alba. *(C.sasanqua),* B.S. Williams, 1891, New & General Catalogue, p.84: Flowers white, fragrant. Orthographic variant: 'Sasanqua 'Bianca'. Originated in Japan.

Sasanqua Alba Plena. *(C.sasanqua),* G. Reuthe Ltd Catalogue No.62, p.84, 1935: Double, white flowers. Originated in England.

Sasanqua Alba Duplex. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Alba Simplex. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Alba Semi-plena. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler,* vol.4. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Albo Duplex. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Anemoniflora. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research* II, p.7, as 'Sasanqua Anemonaefl.', synonym for 'Sasanqua Rosea', synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua A. Flore Rubro Simplici ... Edwards, 1819, *Botanical Register.* Synonym for *C.rosiflora.*

Sasanqua Bataviae. Bon Jardinier, 1882. Synonym for **Sasanqua Foliis Variegatis.**

Sasanqua B. Flore Incarnato Multiplici ... Edwards, 1819, *Botanical Register.* Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua B.Flore Pleno-Carneo. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.322 as 'Sasanqua B. Fl. Pleno Carneo'. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Blanc. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1833, p.13. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua B. Stricta. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties,* p.322. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Ben. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987: Early, single, white blooms with yellow stamens. Small leaves, vigorous growth. Synonym for **Ben.**

Sasanqua Bianca. Tirocco, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.12. Orthographic variant for **Sasanqua Alba.**

Sasanqua Blush. *(C.sasanqua),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7: White flowered, with blush on reverse side, single, yellow stamens. Small leaves; vigorous growing. Originated in USA.

Sasanqua Cleopatra. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias.* Synonym for **Cleopatra (Sawada).**

Sasanqua Compacta. *(C.sasanqua),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1982, p.22: Very dark, green, dwarf sasanqua. Blooms only occasionally but produces a very large, single, white blossom, bordered rose-red. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. An illegal name according to the code due to using Latin after 1958.

Sasanqua Dawn. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias*, p.14: Large, semi-double blossom with yellow stamens. Ivory white with flesh pink at margins of petals. Originated in USA by Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Sasanqua Double. E.B. Champernowne Catalogue, 1967, p.4. Synonym for **Mine-no-yuki.**

Sasanqua Double Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Veitch Catalogue, 1922: Large, pink, semi-double. Originated in England by Veitch & Son Nurseries, Exeter.

Sasanqua Double White. James Veitch Catalogue, 1913, p.171. Synonym for **Fuji-no-mine.**

Sasanqua Flora Simplici. Curtis, 1820, *Monograph…,* p.2. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Flore Albo. Piccioli Catalogue, 1841 as 'Sasanqua fl. albo'. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Flore Pleno. Edward's, 1827, *Botanical Register.* Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Flore Roseo Pleno. *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 1831. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Folia Variegata. Hazlewood Nurseries Catalogue, 1949, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Sasanqua Foliis Variegatis.**

Sasanqua Foliis Variegatis. *(C.sasanqua),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1866-1867, Catalogue No.10, as 'Sasanqua fol. var.'. Henderson, E.G. Nursery Catalogue, 1867, as 'Sasanqua fol. variegata': Flowers single, red; foliage very small, each leaf margined with silver variegation. Giles & Sons 1881, Nursery Catalogue, p.92 as 'Sasanqua Plena fol. Variegata'. Orthographic errors: 'Sassanqua Folii Variegata', 'Sesanqua Folii Variegatis', 'Sasanqua Fol. Variegata'. Synonyms: 'Sasanqua Bataviae', 'Sasanqua Folia Variegata', 'Sasanqua Plena Folia Variegata', .

Sasanqua Fragrans. *(C.oleifera),* Treseder Nursery Catalogue, 1957. A form of *C.oleifera* in the English nursery trade. No description.

Sasanqua Gigantea. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32. A strain of very large flowering *C.sasanqua* with petals of thick texture and broader leaves. Originated in Japan.

Sasanqua (Lady Bank's). *Hortus Kewensis*, 1812. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Momzono. Winkfield Manor, Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.2. Orthographic error for **Momozono.**

Sasanqua Multiflora Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.63 as 'Sassanqua Multiflora'. Orthographic error for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Myrtifolia. Poiteau, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:350. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua (Oleifera). Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.17. The species *C.oleifera.*

Sasanqua Pink Flesh. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Synonym for **Hashidate.**

Sasanqua Plena Alba. McIntosh Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Plena Bianca. *(C.sasanqua),* Tirocco, G.B., 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.12. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Sasanqua Plena Folia Variegata. Giles, & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92 as 'Sasanqua Plena fol. variegata'. Synonym for **Sasanqua Foliis Variegatis.**

Sasanqua Plena Rosea. Tirocco, G.B., 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.12. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Pleno-Carnea. Loddiges Catalogue, 1823. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Rose. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Cataloguye, 1833. p.13. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Roseaflora. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940. Orthographic error for *C.rosiflora.*

Sasanqua Rosea. Catalogue of Plants sold by James Colvill, 1823, p.13. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Rosea. *(C.sasanqua),* Rollisson 1875-1876, Plant Catalogue, p.103: A single flower of pretty bright rose, fine habit. Foliage small and elegant. Originated in Japan.

Sasanqua Rosea. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias:* Deep rose madder with purple lake cast. Single type blooms. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Sasanqua Semi-double'.

Sasanqua Rosea Plena. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Rosea-pleno. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler*, pl.15. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Rubra. *(C.sasanqua),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1874 as 'Sassanqua Rubra'; Reuthe, G. Nursery Catalogue, No.62, 1935, p.84: Bright rose flowers. Abbreviation: 'Rubra'.

Sasanqua Rubra Plena. Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.14, Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasanqua Semi-double. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. as 'Sasanqua Semi Do.'. Synonym for **Sasanqua Rosea.**

Sasanqua Semiplena. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.187. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Semiplena Alba. McIntosh Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sasanqua Shell Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1937: Large, cupped, single of delicate shell pink. Originated in Australia.

Sasanqua Shell Pink Double. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. as 'Sasanqua Sh. Pk. Do.'. Synonym for **Shell Pink.**

Sasanqua Single Red. Veitch & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Synonym for **Mikunikô.**

Sasanqua-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinchû.* Different reading for **Sazanka-tsubaki.**

Sasanqua Variegata. *(C.sasanqua),* Veitch & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1867: A Japanese variety of *C.sasanqua*, rendered by the distinct variegation of its small, elegant foliage. Pale pink, single flower with variegated leaves. Originated in Japan.

Sasanqua White. *(C.sasanqua),* Exbury Gardens Ltd. Catalogue, 1972-1973, p.7. Medium size, white, single. Winter flowering. Originated by John Allan, Guernsey, Channel Isles.

Sasa-otome. ('Otome' from Sasabu). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.330 with black and white photo; English translation p.232. Medium size, pink formal double. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, plicate. Upright, fast growing. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Shinji Town. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1973.

Sasaukua. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1819, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Sasanqua'.

Sasayaki. (Whispering), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.63, colour photo, p.217, description: Medium size, white, semi-double, lotus shape, with 3 rows of long, somewhat channelled petals and a small, irregular stamens cluster with white filaments and orange-yellow anthers; long petioles. Originated in Jo'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan with a private family. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1971..

Sasayama. (Bamboo Mountain), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki lrohanayose Irotsuki.* See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.30, 35: A light pinkish white, anemone form flower with red spots. The points of the stamens are white. Flower is convex in shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sasayamajinja-akayabu. (Red Wild Japonica of Sasayama Shrine). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p31 with colour photo; Deep rose, small size, tubular single. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Tubular stamen cluster. Late flowering. A 300 year old tree at the Sasayamajinja Shrine, Sasayama-machi, Japan.

Sashimajiri. Different reading for **Sashimaze.**

Sashimaze. (Mingling), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.97, 312: Large, double, white with red stripes and cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sashimaze. (Mingling), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #126: Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Small, formal double, red and white mingled coloured flower. Convex in shape. Very similar to **Hoshiguruma.** Different readings: 'Sashimajiri', 'Sachimaze'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.30, 35; ibid, 1983, No.22, p.129.

Sassafras Zoe. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, *Camellia News*, Spring 2003, No.163, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.548. Originated by Katherine Shaw, Sassafras, Vic., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1994. The single, cup-shaped flower is pink, occasionally striped deeper pink, fading to a white edge, 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep. Flowers very freely mid-season to late on a dense bushy plant of medium growth. Leaves mid-green, oblonceolate, glossy and twisted, 6 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Arrangement of stamens is tubular. Unusual foliage. Chinese synonym 'Sasa'.

Sassangua. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.57. Orthographic error for 'Sasanqua', pseudonym for **Lady Banks.**

Sassankua. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic error for 'Sasanqua', pseudonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sassanqua Alba. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for 'Sasanqua Alba', synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sassanqua Alba Plena. Tourres, Macheteau Nursery Catalogue, 1835, p.17. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sassanqua Flore Roseo Pleno. Maupoil Catalogue, 1827 as *Sassanqua fl. roseo plena.* Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sassanqua Foliis Variagata. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Orthographic error for **Sasanqua Foliis Variegatis.**

Sassanqua Multiflora. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.63. Orthographic error for *C.maliflora.*

Sassanqua Rosea. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for 'Sasanqua Rosea', synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sassanqua Rosea Plena. Tourres, Macheteau Nursery Catalogue, 1835, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Sasanqua Rosea Plena', synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sassanqua Rubra. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic error for **Sasanqua Rubra.**

Sassanqua Simplex. Maupoil Catalogue, 1827, p.23. Synonym for *C.rosiflora.*

Sassenqua Rosea. Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1910. Orthographic error for 'Sasanqua Rosea', synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sasu. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100: Soft pink. Medium to large, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by E.F. Heard, Hampton, Virginia, USA. Orthographic error: 'Sasue'.

Sasue. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Sasu.**

Satake-shibori. (Satake's Striped), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.343, p.173, description, p.192: Leaves oblong to obovate; apex acute, venation a little impressed, margins sharply serrulate, 7.2-8 cm, long x 3.5-4 cm wide; petioles, 7-11 mm long, hairy. Flowers semidouble, not so widely opened, white, striped with deep rose; petals 11-15, largest 4.6 cm x 3 cm; stamens cylindrical, filaments pinkish-yellow. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Mr Satake.

Sata-misaki. (Sata Promontory), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19. No description. Originated in the Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Satan Satin. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10. Orthographic error for **Satan's Satin.**

Satanella. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.82. Urquhart, 1957, *The Camellia*, with colour pl. A large, peony form flower, 11-12 cm, across x 5 cm deep. Blood red. Outer petals of firm substance, broad heart shape, notched at the apex; a high crowned centre of small petal segments intermingled with stamens. Leaves large, broad-elliptic, glossy dark green, margins coarsely serrate, apices sharp pointed. Plant habit vigorous and spreading. Blooms mid-season. The flowers are borne singly at the end of long stems. Said to be of Italian origin. Orthographic errors: 'Satinalia', 'Saternalia', 'Saternella'. Pseudonym: 'Saturnia' under which erroneous name it received an RHS., Award of Merit, 1956. See illustration in Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.*

Satanella Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", 1997, p.74 with colour photo: A large, semi-double to peony form, blood red marked white. Blooms mid-season to late. A virus-variegated form of **Satanella.** Originated in USA.

Satan's Robe. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.161: Oriental red. Large, semidouble. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California from the cross *C.hybrid* **Satan's Satin** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**). See colour photo: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XII, No.6, between pp.16-17.

Satan's Satin. *(C.hybrid),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1965: Brilliant red with sheen. Medium sized single. Early to mid~season flowering. Originated in USA by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California.

Satellite. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.207, Reg.No.500: A 12 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (Masayoshi) that first bloomed 1954; originated by C. Breschini, San Jose, California. Growth habit is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm.

The red peony form flower, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep, has 12 petals and 140 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Satellite Variegated.**

Satellite Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94: A virus variegated form of **Satellite** - Red blotched and marbled with white. Originated by C. Breschini, San Jose, California.

Saternalia. Quaymont -Kings Lynn Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **Satanella.**

Satin Doll. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2510. Originated by Ray Bond, Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.5, colour photo before p.1. A medium to large semi-double seedling of **Dr Tinsley,** pollen parent unknown. White with some petals edged in pink, pink sepals, 46 heart shaped petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Petals have a satin-like texture. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1991. Flowers are 10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, vigorous to average, with dark green leaves 9 cm across x 5 cm wide.

Satin Gown. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.29, Reg. No.100: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty** that first flowered 1958. Plant habit is average with light green foliage, 8 cm x 4 cm. Flower semi-double, colour satin pink size 10-12 cm across. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in New Zealand by L. Jury, New Plymouth.

Satin Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27: Small, thick, dark green leaves; slow, compact growth producing a mass of single, satiny pink flowers with no shading. Originated in USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California.

Satinalia. RHS., 1956, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, p.142. Orthographic error for **Satanella.**

Satin's Robe. Foss, Wilbur, 1970, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.32, No.1, p.5. Orthographic error for **Satan's Robe.**

Satô-aka-yabu. (Satô's Red Bush), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.190. Selected from wild camellias in Ogôri City, Fuku'oka: Medium size, bright red, wide campanulate single of 5-6 wide emarginated, overlapping petals and a narrow stamen column with red filaments, joined for their lower third and yellow anthers. ICS., 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19: Medium size, deep red, tubular to campanulate single. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1985.

Sato-benifukurin. (Sato's Red Ornamental Border). *(C.japonica*), JCS, 1997, *Japan Camellia*, No.54, p.10, illustration No.9: Medium size, semi-double, pink with irregular red ornamental border, 12 petals with central stamen cluster. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Satokihime. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Corruption of **Satsuki-hime.** See ICS Journal, 1`997, No.29, p.91.

Satomomo. (Village Peach), *(C.x vernalis),* Tanaka et al., 1987, *Journal of Japanese Horticultural Science*, 55(2):208 as a 'Gaisen Type' tetraploid cultivar (2n = 60) from Japan: Small size, pink, single with spreading stamens and leaves 4.3 cm long x 1.9 cm. wide.

Sato-musume. (Village Maiden), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1970, *Snow Camellia. Its Distribution and Varieties.* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*. p.64, colour photo, p.218, description: Rhodonite red, lotus-shaped semi-double, veined deeper colour; petals 11-13 in two rows, outer petals rounded, inner with irregular edges; stamens in a central cylinder. Leaves midgreen, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins shallow crenate. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1980s.

Sato-no-aki. (Village in Autumn). *(C.sasanqua x C.yuhsienensis).* Takii's Catalogue, Takii Shubyo Co. Ltd, Tokyo, 1994, Engei Shin Chishiki – *Hana no Gaido:* Flower colour is pale pink and flower shape is magnolia type. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan. The colour illustration shows a small size single of 7-9 irregular petals, emarginated, sometimes with petaloids. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.112 with colour photo; English translation p.76. A cross between *C.sasanqua* **Asahi-no-umi** and *C.yuhsienensis*.

Sato-no-fuji. (Mt. Fuji of Village). *(C.hiemalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.320; English translation p.242. Medium size, semi-double, inner petals white and backs of outer petals pale pink. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. Registered in 1992 to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery. Originated, named and released by Shigeru Anma, Shizuoka Prefecture.

Satsuki-hime. (Princess of May). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.11 with colour plate: Brilliant deep red single, tubular to trumpet shape, of 5-6 petals and small neat stamen column. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size. Selected from wild *C.japonica* growing in Mt. Kosho. Named and released by Masahiro Kiine in 1990. From Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture.

Satsukijiro. (White May), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.63, colour photo, p.217, description: Small, tubular, white, single of 5 overlapping petals about a central stamen column. Late flowering. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apex acute, margins crenate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Known as 'Haru-wabisuke' in the Mikawa District. Small growing, suitable for a potplant. Named and released by Eimei Nagata.

Satsuma. (Ancient Name for Kagoshima), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.218; Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue: Pure white, multiple embracing blooms. Perfect pistil but stamens are lacking. Petals number about 120. Petal edges are clawed. Leaves ovate, small, apex acuminate, margins curved outwards, dark green. The tree is upright and vigorous. Originated in Japan at Kagoshima Prefecture, South Kyûshû. Corruption of name: 'Satuma'. The original tree can be found in the Iso-tei'en Garden in Kagoshima City. Named and released by the Biological Hobbyists' Club of Kagoshima in 1973. Chinese synonym 'Samo'.

Satsuma-akebono. (Satsuma Dawn), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.63, colour photo, p.217, description: A large, somewhat irregular, semi-double with 3 rows of petals of the palest blush pink, profusely peppered and dashed with pink. The central stamen cluster can be broken into fascicles by the occasional small, erect petal segment in the centre. Leaves medium dark green, elliptic, margins shallowly serrate. The original tree is growing with a private family in Kagoshima City, Japan. Sport: **Satsuma-shirotae.** Named and released by Biological Hobbyists' Club of Kagoshima in 1973.

Satsuma-beni. (Satsuma Red), *(C.japonica).* Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986-1987, No.94, p.6; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.9, A-435: Large size, scarlet, single with a bloom like a dahlia. Originated in Japan.

Satsuma-benishigure. (Red Satsuma Drizzle), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.63, colour photo, p.217, description: Medium size, red semi-double with 11-12 rounded, oval petals, slightly channelled, set hose-in-hose, with a small, slightly irregular, central stamen cluster. Leaves, light green, ovate-elliptic; apex acuminate, margins crenate. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Satsuma Crimson. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.30. Synonym for **Satsuma-kurenai.**

Satsuma-fiji. *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.28. White ground with crimson streaks. Medium size single. Flowers mid-season.

Satsuma-kurenai. (Satsuma Crimson), (*C.reticulata*), Macoboy, 1981. *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. p.30, where it is stated that it is a *C.reticulata* from China. Chinese synonym 'Samohong'. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.129 with colour photo; Carmine red, formal double, medium to large, flowers mid-season.

Satsuma-kurenai. (Satsuma Red). *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1996, p.17. Brilliant red, rose form flower. Medium to large size. Vigorous, upright, columnar growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Japan. ICS *Journal*, 1998, p.94, Kurume Shibu colour poster with illustration. Text reference to a Chinese *C.reticulata* appears to be incorrect.

Satsuma-musume. (Satsuma Girl), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.63, colour photo, p.218, description: Small size, double, deep purplish red, single with 5-6 thick petals, long oval, channelled, with a compact, pinched central stamen column. Leaves deep green, glossy, obovate; apex acute, recurved. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Satsuma-ogojo'.

Satsuma-nishiki. (Satsuma Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.63, colour photo, p.218, description: Large size. open peony form, red with white spots and marbling; stamens in 5 fascicles. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apex acuminate, deep green, margins serrulate. Produces divers sports. Originated in Kagoshima, Japan. Named by the Biological Hobbyists' Club of Kagoshima in 1973.

Satsuma-ogojo. Seibundô Shinkôsha, *Senchinshû*, 1979, p.18. Synonym for **Satsuma-nishiki.**

Satsuma-otome. (Satsuma Maiden), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.218: Purple banded, purplish pink, formal double. Petals curved inwards. Flowers are small, perfect **Otome** form. Blooms mid-season. Leaves small, oval, serrulate, dark green; petioles hairy. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Satsuma-shibori. (Satsuma Dappled), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.198, p.64, colour photo, p.212, description: Large size, peony form, pink with red veining developing into full colour at base of petals. Some patches of white on the petals. Leaves lanceolate-elliptic; apex acuminate; margins sharply serrate. Slow growth. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Satsuma-shirasagi. (Satsuma White Heron), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.218: Pure white, single, of sake cup form, closed stamen cluster, small. Blooms late season. Leaves small, long-ovate; apex acuminate, margins undulate, dark green. Growth habit upright and vigorous. A sport of 'Yabu-tsubaki'. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.
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Satsuma-shirotae. (Satsuma Exquisite White), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.218: A pure white sport of Satsuma-akebono. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Satuma. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Orthographic error for **Satsuma.**

Satuma. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997: Corruption of **Satsuki-hime.**

Saturna. van den Broek Nursery Catalogue, 1977-1978. Orthographic error for **Saturnia.**

Saternella. Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, 1972. Orthographic error for **Satanella.**

Saturnia. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942 - Bright red semi-double. Medium large. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Bright red, incomplete double, 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Outer petals 5 cm long, tapering to base. Inner petals red, smaller and occasionally show whitish stripes. Stamens are central and in fascicles. Leaves dark

green, oval, 10.5 cm long x 3.8 cm, wide, tapered at both ends. Serrations coarse, blunt. Plant habit vigorous, loose, upright growth. An old variety imported over 120 years ago by Rev. John G. Drayton of Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina and renamed by him. Note: This name was erroneously used in England for **Satanella** by Veitch and for **Empereur de Russie** by Tregrehan Camellia Nursery. Sport: **Saturnia Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Fanrong'.

Saturnia Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.208 as 'Saturnia Var.': a virus variegated form of **Saturnia.** Red mottled with white. Originated in USA.

Saudade de Camillo Aureliano. *(C.japonica),* Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1883-1884, p.78: Pure white, rose form double. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic errors: 'Sandade de Camillo Aureliano', 'Saudade de Camello Aureliano'.

Saudade de José Francisco Desidério. *(C.japonica),* José Francisco Desidério, Simões & Co, Coimbra, Catalogue No.9, 1930, p.43; Very large flowers, three ros of undulating petals with a cluster of stamens in the centre, dark red, sometimes blotched white. Very shiny leaves. Elegant shrub. Obtained by seedling at this Nursery. Originated in Portugal.

Saudade de Martins Branco. *(C.japonica),* Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Limitada, Catalogue, No.81, 1942-1943, p.8, ref 1102: Cherry red. Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.78, 1944, p.15, ref 72; Vivid pink, variegated with white. Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia*, vol.II, pl.XXXIII: A medium size, semi-double to incomplete double, 10 cm acoss. Bright turkey red, irregularly marbled with white in varying degrees. Petals about 20, broad, rounded and entire or shallowly notched, reflexing at the margins and overlapping to form a symmetrical flower. Stamens yellow in a loose central cluster, sometimes intermingled with petaloids. Leaves dark green, oblong-elliptic, 10 cm x 5 cm, apices long tapered, serrations broad and shallow. Blooms mid-season. Colour photos in Catalogues, VII Camellia Exhibition, Porto, 1994, and IV Camellia Exhibition, Santo Tirso, 2001. Originated in Portugal.

Saul Habas. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.180, Reg. No.1926: A very large, brilliant red, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Blooms mid-season. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 16 cm across x 10 cm deep with 72 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5 cm. See colour photo, front cover ACS., 1983, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.4.

Sauvage. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1909, p.48. Orthographic error for **Sauveque.**

Sauveque. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. No description. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.89, 1884: Large size, dark red, imbricated flower. Vervaene, J. Catalogue No.11, 1888: A medium sized, poppy red semi-double. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Sauveuge'. Orthographic error: 'Sauvage'.

Sauveuge. van Houtte Catalogue, 1893, p.63. Synonym for **Sauveque.**

Savannah Girl. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100: Light pink. Medium large, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.

Savoldi Lineata. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Large cup-shaped flower, red, striped with a beautiful white. A sport of Giuseppina Savoldi. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence.

Sawabe-no-aki. (Autumn at the Seashore), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1960, *Sazanka no Daihyô Hinshu Kaisetsu*, *Engeichô* No.10; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1971, *Garden Life*, p.16: Red, Higo type sasanqua. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Sawada. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for Overlook's **Sarasa (Sawada).**

Sawada. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **K. Sawada.**

Sawada Hybrids. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.124 as a Group name for *C.japonica x C.fraterna* hybrids.

Sawada Number 14 Variegated. Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1 as 'Sawada #14 Var'. Synonym for **Fashionata Variegated.**

Sawada Number 18. *(C.japonica)*, Walden Jr., 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sawada Number 25. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.134: Ivory white. Medium, formal double. Slow, open growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama.

Sawada Salmon Pink. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. An invalid name given without the permission of the originator, K. Sawada who named it 'Sara-sa'. The variegated form is designated **Sarasa (Sawada)** and the solid colour form **Sarasa Pink**. Synonym: 'Sawada Salmon Pink'(South).

Sawada Salmon Pink (South). Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.300. Synonym for **Sarasa Pink.**

Sawada Seedling Number 218. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.146. Synonym for **General Dwight Eisenhower.**

Sawada Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Orton Plantation Plant List, 1941-1942. A virus variegated form of Sarasa Pink - Salmon pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Sawada's Dream. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.281, Reg. No.350: A 12 year old seedling of **Imura** x **Dr W.G. Lee,** originated by K. Sawada, Crichton, Alabama, USA, which first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is medium with thick green leaves, finely serrate with sharp apices. The full, formal double flower averages 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 80-90 petals. The colour is white shading to a delicate pink on or about the outer third of the petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Received the National Camellia Hall of Fame Award, 1978. See colour photos: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.115; Front cover, ACS., 1968, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.2; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.134, p.66. Orthographic error: 'Sawarda's Dream'. Chinese synonym: 'Saweida Demong'.

Sawada's Mahogany. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.32 with colour photo, Regn No.2718; A chance seedling which first flowered in 1971. Originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Ala., USA, and propagated by Bobby Green, Fairhope, Ala. The 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, anemone to peony form flower is dark red, and the petaloids are speckled with white. Flowers early to late. Upright, vigorous plant. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.127 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5 cm.

Sawada's Number 12 Variegated. Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1 as 'Sawada's No.12 Var'. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sawarda's Dream. The Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1983. Orthographic error for **Sawada's Dream.**

Saway Clark. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Saweida Deming. Chinese synonym for **Sawada's Dream.** Later as 'Saweidade Meng'.

Sawoya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Margherita di Savoia.**

Saxon. Griffiths, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.48. Proposed synonym for **Frau Geheimrat Oldevig.**

Sayaka-wabisuke. (Sayaka's Wabisuke) (Wabisuke). JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.11 with colour plate: Small single, deep red, sake cup-shaped, degenerated stamens. Blooms late autumn to midwinter. A new cultivar of wabisuke. Originated in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and released by Teruo Satô, Kurume, in 1994.

Sayake. (Clear), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.127, illustration and description: A small, white, 5 petalled, campanulate single with a short, compact stamen column in the centre. Leaves lanceolate, apex acuminate, recurved, margins sharply serrate, edges rolled, late flowering. Resembles **Chôchidori** but smaller and round petals. A seedling of **Wakanoura,** selected in 1971. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named by Sa'e Suzuki, released by Totsurô Nakamura.

Sayako. (Obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sayogoromo. (Night Gown), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.593 as 'Sayogoromo': A medium sized, irregular semi-double, opening in two tiers as if one flower grew out of another. Colour white with pink areas, streaked crimson. Originated in Japan.

Sayohime. (Princess of Sayo), *(C.x vernalis)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Mar.1978, *Garden Life*, pp.70, 76; Yûsuke, Sakata & Ken-ichi, Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.19. A triploid cultivar from Japan. No description. JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51: Flowers red, single, small size. The original tree is growing at a private family in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Saburô Kumazawa and Mamoru Oda in 1973. Takana et al., Sept.1986, 'Cytological Studies of the origin of *C.vernalis*', *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, pp.208, 211: Small size, pink, single with united stamens. Leaves deep green, 7.8 cm long x 2.6 cm wide.

Sayoko. (Meaning uncertain), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.677: Small, deep crimson, 5 petalled, with white stripe in the centre of each petal. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sayokyoku. (Serenade), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.64, colour photo, p.218, description: Small size, single, soft pink, fading almost to white at petal base. Six overlapping petals, opening cup-shaped, Thick, central stamen column, pale cream filaments, light yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, oval-elliptic, apices acute, undulate, margins finely shallowly serrate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Resembles **Tsumagome** and **Hatsugeshô**.

Sayonara. *(C.x williamsii)*, Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965: A medium semi-double of clear pink. Flowering mid-season. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.SW, Australia. See p.187, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Sayo-no-tsuki. (Evening Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.10, A-471: Pale peach pink, small, single campanulate bloom. Early flowering. Suitable for Chabana. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.100: colour photo and description: Small size, pale pink, spherical shaped single, with a short stamen column, ivory white filaments, joined for their lower half, and light yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Sayoshigure. (Evening Drizzle), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.14: Deep pink. Large single with petaloids. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Kinkô-nishiki'.

Sayo-wabisuke. (Evening Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.112-114; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, A-30: Red, single bloom, campanulate form. Anthers retrogressive, white stamens and pistil, very small. Early to mid-season blooming. Suitable for Chabana. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.158, colour photo and description: Small size, red, tubular single, with central stamen column and yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, ovate to broad-ovate, apices acute, Margins serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Released by Katsunari Higuchi in 1980. Synonym: 'Kurenai-ikkyû.

Sazameki. (Chattering), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.212, p.107, description, p.152: Leaves rhombeo-elliptic to broadly elliptic, base cuneate, apex shortly acuminate, margins finely serrulate, venation impressed, 5.5-8.5 cm long x 3.6-4.6 cm wide. Flowers peony form, dark rose (Spinel red 0023/2) veined deeper. Petals 10-20, flat, slightly recurved at apex, inner petals smaller, intermingled with the stamens and a few petaloids, filaments white or pale pink. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in a private garden in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Sazamiyuki. Savige, 1974, *International Camellia Journal*, No.6, p.29. Different reading for **Sasameyuki.**

Sazanami. (Ripples), *(C.japonica).* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Medium sized eight-fold flower. The top of the corolla is a little slender. The name is repeated in Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai* (before 1868); Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*, as one of the 7 favourites: Pinkish white, splashed and streaked deeper pink; large spherical form. The modern **Sazanami** is illustrated & described in the following publications: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.156, p.272; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.72, p.34; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.304, pp.136, 336; Shufu no Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.33; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.63, 217. These show a large, semi-double with a background varying from white to blush pink, striped red in varying degrees. The name characters for 'Ripples' have been written in various ways. Watanabe's *Chinka Zufu*, 1969 is a different cultivar. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879. Different reading: 'Sasanami'. The differences between these camellias is obscure and cannot be clearly decided. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.30, 35; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.107. Chinese synonym 'Lian'.

Sazanami. (Ripples), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, *Chabaika Taishû*, Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: White stripes on pink. Small double, Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Sazanami. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. Synonym for **Sazarenami.**

Sazanka. Japanese group name for *Camellia sasanqua.* Chinese reading: 'Chabai'.

Sazanka-modoki. Japanese group name for *Camellia tegmentosa* (Koidz), Makino & Nemoto.

Sazanka-tsubaki. (Sasanqua-like Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Leaves and flowers like sasanquas; pointed flower petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.95. Different reading: 'Sasanqua-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sazanka-tsubaki. (Sasanqua-like Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe reprint, 1969: Small size, single, stamens in a ring form. A Chinese bellflower form. It cannot be confirmed if this is the same as the previous listing. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Sazan-tsubaki. Matsumura, 1883. Synonym for *C.sasanqua.* Chinese reading: 'Chabai', 'Chamei'.

Sazare-ishi. (Pebbles), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.58, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, single with 5 crinkled and fluted petals, cup-shaped about a solid, central stamen column with white filaments and yellow anthers. Late flowering. Leaves large, dark green, broad-lanceolate, apices blunt-acute. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.63, 217. A chance seedling, originated and released by Masaichi Satô in 1974.

Sazarenami. (Small Wavelet Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô* #2; Itô. Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Variegated with red on white ground. Tidy and pretty in shape. The corolla is piled up 3-fold to formal double. The stamens resemble a bamboo whisk. Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*, repeats a similar description for **Sazarenami.** As **Sazanami** is included separately in the *Kadan Chikinshô.* 1695, they are thought to be separate cultivars, although this is not certain. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.126; ibid, 1981, No.20, p.108; 1982, No.21, p.107; 1969, No.7, p.30. (Believed extinct.)

Sazarenami-tsubaki. Synonym for **Sazarenami.**

Scamander. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.121. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Scaramouche. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1845: A large spherical shaped peony form double of crimson red. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli, Florence.

Scarlet. Loudon, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.293. Synonym for **Coccinea.**

Scarlet Ball. Synonym for 'Dahonggui'.

Scarlet Ballerina. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.6, Reg. No.292: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. A 13 year old seedling that first bloomed 1987. A cross between *C.japonica* 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**) x **Zambo**. Plant growth is upright, average density and medium growth rate with leaves 9 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flowers are guardsman red (RHS.CC.45A), small size, semi-double, 8 cm across x 6 cm deep with 25-28 petals, about 3 petaloids, aureolin (yellowish) anthers and mallow purple filaments. Heavy flowering, mid-season and is hose-in-hose type with tiered petal arrangement.

Scarlet Bird. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.174. Synonym for **Hiryû.**

Scarlet Bird Brocade. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.174. Synonym for **Hiryû-nishiki.**

Scarlet Buoy. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.7, Reg. No.169: A seedling from *C.japonica* 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**) x **Moshio**, originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand, that first flowered 1969. Growth habit is upright and average with light green leaves, 7cm x 4 cm. The single, scarlet flower has 6 petals and is 6.5 cm across x 5 cm. deep. The anthers are yellow with cream filaments. Flowers early to late. Synonym: 'Scarlet Superior'.

Scarlet Chrysanthemun Petal. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Zhuhong Juban.**

Scarlet Cup. *(C.japonica)*, Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947: Rich red. Large, cupped single with very long buds. Vigorous, compact, upright growth with large leaves. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Valley Garden Supplies.

Scarlet Don. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.208. Orthographic error for 'Scarlet Door', synonym for **Emperor of Russia.**

Scarlet Door. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue,, 1948, p.15. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia.**

Scarlet Dragon. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.174. Synonym for **Hiryû.**

Scarlet Gem. *(C.japonica)*, van den Broek Nursery Catalogue, 1977-1978, p.18. No description. No valid listing located. 1\

Scarlet Glory. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.181, Reg. No.1953: A very large, scarlet, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Blooms mid-season. First flowered 1978. Average flower size, 13 cm wide. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green, medium sized leaves. Chinese synonym: 'Hongrongyao'.

Scarlet King. *(C.sasanqua)*, Mason's Supplementary List, 1961-1962: Large, scarlet, single. Early blooming. Originated in New Zealand.

Scarlet Lotus. Synonym for **Dahonglian.**

Scarlet Maiden. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.326 with colour photo; Synonym for **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Scarlet Nine Hearts. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9. Synonym for **Zhuhong Jiuxin.**

Scarlet O'Hara. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Orthographic error for **Scarlett O'Hara.**

Scarlet Peony. Synonym for **Dahong Mudan.**

Scarlet Perfection. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red. Incomplete double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Scarlet Queen. *(C.sasanqua)*, Mount Congreve Wholesale Nurseries Catalogue, 1990-1991, p.9: Bright red, vigorous, early flowering. Originated in Ireland.

Scarlet Queen. *(C.sasanqua)*, Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1966: From Japan. A good grower with bright red flowers.

Scarlet Red. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. No description. Originated in USA.

Scarlet Ribbons. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn. No.2897; Originated and registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.139 with colour photo; Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Georgia. An 11 year old seedling of **Jean Clere**, first flowered 2006. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 7cm deep, flower is loose peony to rose form double, vibrant red. Stamens shown in photo dispersed among central petals, gold anthers and cream filaments. Flowers fall whole. Plant is spreading and open, with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason.

Scarlet Sinensis. Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. Synonym for **Rosa Sinensis.**

Scarlet Skirts. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.137. Synonym for **Hi-no-hakama.**

Scarlet Superior. Jury, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, Colour pl. facing p.45. Synonym for **Scarlet Buoy.**

Scarlet Temptation. *(C.hybrid)* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.22; Large, intense bright rose red single with prominent yellow stamen cluster. Upright growth with good branching.

Good cold resistance. *C.x williamsii* **William's Lavender** x *C.reticulata* **Purple Gown**. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Scarlet Toned Red. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.327 with colour photo; Synonym for **Hi-inkô.**

Scarlett O'Hara. *(C.japonica),* Flowerwood Nursery Catalogue, 1940: A virus variegated form of **C.M. Hovey** - Dark red spotted white. Has the same form and habit as **C.M. Hovey.** Originated in USA at Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. Synonyms: 'Colonel Firey Variegated'. 'C.M. Hovey Variegated'. Orthographic error: 'Scarlet O'Hara'. See illustration, p.323, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Scassosi. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la Collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.15. No description. Originated in Milan, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Scazzosi'. (Believed extinct.)

Scattering Camellia. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.77. Synonym for **Chiritsubaki.**

Scazzosi. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Scassosi.**

Scchrynmakersii. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.E]:66. Orthographic error for **Schrynmakersii.**

Scent of Sunset. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.194. Synonym for **Akatsuki-no-kaori.**

Scentasia. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1997, Issue No.126, vol.XX, No.1, p.19, Reg. No. 377. Raised by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of C.Higo **Nioi-fubuki** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme.** The plant is 10 years old and first bloomed in 1990. Flowers are a bright full red (RHS.CC. 46A – B) and area large peony form, 10 cm diameter, having about 12 petals and 16 petaloids, of firm texture, and displaying bold prominent yellow anthers, and a nice positive fragrance. The medium sized bush is spreading and open with leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Scented Fireglow. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.360: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. Bright orange red (RHS.CC.46C-D), semi-double, with yellow stamens and parchment coloured filaments, 9 petals and 2 petaloids, 11 cm across x 3 cm deep. Growth habit is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Nioi-fubuki** x **Kramer's Supreme**. Fragrant. Flowers weather well and fall intact.

Scented Gem. *(C.lutchuensis x C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1983: Fuchsia pink with white petaloids. Miniature semi-double. Open, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season, Fragrant. A cross of *C.lutchuensis x C.japonica* 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**), originated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, California, USA. See colour photo, front cover, 1988, ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.107.

Scented Red. *(C.japonica),* Trewidden Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1987: Small, single, red, scented. Round leaves. Originated in UK. at Trewidden Estate Nursery, Penzance, Cornwall.

Scented Snow. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.8; Large white anemone form flower with an especially sweet scent. Early flowering. Rapid upright growth. Leaves are dark green and larger than usual *C.sasanqua*. A cross between *C.sasanqua* **Northern Lights** x *C.oleifera* hybrid **Snow Flurry.** Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Scented Storm. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.194. Synonym for **Nioi-fubuki.**

Scented Sun. *(C.hybrid),* ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.1984: A very large white with an occasional pink stripe, semi-double *C.hybrid* (Seedling D4(2) – **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Salab** x seedling L.B.F.634), originated by Ken Hallstone, Lafayette, California, USA. Midseason blooming. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average size, 12.5 cm. across x 7.5 cm deep with 11 petals, 6 petaloids, golden anthers, creamy filaments. It takes 4-5 days to open and forms 3-4 rabbit ears. It has a good apple blossom fragrance. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green reticulated leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Xiang Taiyang'.

Scented Swirl. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, p.32, Reg. No.345: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand.A fragrant seedling of an unnamed seedling x (*C.hybrid* **Scentuous** x **Kramer's Supreme**). Deep pink, peony form flower, 12 cm across x 6 cm deep, with 16 petals and 16 petaloids, yellow anthers on white filaments. Petals large and upstanding surround the stamens. Plant growth open and average with light green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late.

Scented Treasure. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1950, Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, p.5. Short, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1951, p.286: Rose-red to wine red. Medium, full, peony form. Medium, compact growth. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. See colour photo, p. 196, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, and illustration, p.223, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Chinese synonym 'Xiangwu'.

Scentimental. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4, p.8. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Scentimental. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1997, Issue No.126, vol.XX, No.1, p.19, Reg. No. 376. Raised by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of **Lily Pons** x **Kramer's Supreme,** 12 years of age which first flowered in 1988. Flowers are a bright red (RHS.CC. 47A), and fragrant. A large peony form, 10.5 cm diameter, with yellow anthers, having about 20 petals and 12 petaloids. The plant is of medium size, shape and density and is somewhat early flowering. Leaves are 9 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Scentsation. *(C.japonica),* Pitkin, 1968, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122: As the name implies **Scentsation** has sweet fragrance; it is large and a silvery pink peony form. Blooms early to mid-season. The plant is upright, compact and vigorous. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. For colour photo: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, facing p.45; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.190; Front cover, 1968, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.29, No.8; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.135, p.66. Chinese synonym: 'Xiangshen'.

Scentuous. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.6, Reg. No.165: A hybrid seedling originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand fron *C.japonica* **Tiffany** x *C.lutchuensis*, which first bloomed 1976. Growth habit is medium and open. The light green leaves are 5 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double flower has 8 petals and 16 petaloids and measure 7 cm across. It is white with a pink flush on the back of the petals. Anthers are white with light green filaments. It flowers mid-season to late and has the lutchuensis fragrance.

Schach Kenigen. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.242. Orthographic error for 'Schachkönigin', synonym for **Circe.**

Schachkoniginn de Frankfort. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic error for 'Schachkoenigin', synonym for **Circe.**

Schachkenigin. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.83. Orthographic error for 'Schachkoenigin', synonym for **Circe.**

Schachkoenigin. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19. Orthographic errors: 'Schach Kenigen', 'Schachkeniginn de Frankfort', 'Schachkenigen', 'Schachkönigin', 'Schackkoenigen'. Synonym for **Circe.**

Schachkönigin (Herbert). von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der cultur von Camellien*…p.48. Synonym for 'Schachkoenigen'; synonym for **Circe.**

Schackkoenigen. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.II. Orthographic error for 'Schachkoenigin', synonym for **Circe.**

Scharwood. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Scharwoodii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844, p.49. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Scheherazade. *(C.japonica)*, Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.29, 30: A large, flat flower with warm, glowing coral tones - Coral rose overlaid with gold. Medium to large, semidouble to anemone flower. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms midseason. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Sport: **Scheherazade Variegated.**

Scheherazade Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100 as 'Scheherazade Var.': a virus variegated form of **Scheherazade** - Coral rose blotched white. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Scherwodi. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Scherwoodi. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Scherzo della Regina. van Houtte Catalogue, 1878-1879, 179-ZZ:22. (from) Geo. Bapt. Vitta. Large flower composed of broad petals of glowing rose, veined and striped with vivid carmine. Originated in Italy.

Schiavone. *(C.japonica)*, Franco Agostini, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum…* No description. van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:31: [from Casoretti]. No description. van Houtte, 1849-1850, Catalogue, 38:55: Deep blood-red, superbly imbricated, with white bordered petals and some streaking. Synonym: 'Zavonio'. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II as 'Zavoni'. Presumed to be of Italian origin. The blossoms are of medium size, but their form and imbrication gives them a place in the first rank. The petals are rather small, ovate, rounded, fairly emarginate. At the centre they become compact, ruffled, slightly longer and form an outspread heart. Note: **Il Robertii,** Verschaffelt, 1848, is the variegated form of **Schiavone** (Casoretti). Orthographic errors: 'Schavionii', 'Zawonia', Schiavoni'. Synonym: 'Schiavone' (Casoretti).

Schiavione (Casoretti). van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1859, 38:55. Synonyn for **Schiavone.**

Schiavoni. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.75. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Schiavone.**

Schiavionii. Oudin, Nursery Catalogue of Conservatory Plants, 1845, p.3. Orthographic error for **Schiavone.**

Schichihowden. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Shichihôden.**

Schmitz. Andreé Leroy, 1878, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.54. Abbreviation for **Giardino Schmitz.**

Schneewolke. *(C.japonica)*, *Das Deutsche Kamelien Buch*, 2014, Lucas Dhaeze-Van Ryssel; Seedling of **Finlandia**, pollen parent not known, first flowered 2009. Originator Peter Fischer, Wingst,

Germany. A pure white, peony form flower, 6.5cm diameter x 4.5cm high, some yellow stamens between the undulating central petals. Deep green glossy leaves, 5.5cm x 3cm, lightly serrated. Wide, upright, bushy growth.

Scholar Mathotiana. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, inside cover. No description. No valid listing located.

Schrijnmakersiana Nova. de Jonghe, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.136. Orthographic variant for **Schrynmakersii Nova.**

Schrimmarckersii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic error for **Schrynmakersii.**

Schroederiana. *(C.japonica)*, Seidel 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Schrymmarckersii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Schryrnmakersii.**

Schrynmackersii. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.313. Orthographic error for **Schrynmakersii.**

Schrynmakersiana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. Orthographic error for **Schrynmakersii.**

Schrynmakersiana Nova. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.122. Orthographic variant for **Schrynmakersii Nova.**

Schrynmakersii. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.E]:65, 66 as **Schrynmackersii** on p.65 while on p.66 the name is spelt 'Scckrynmakersi': Double flower with raised, obovate, indented, solid petals of deep, coral colour, with a white blotch on the indentation of some petals, and some normal stamens. Dedicated to the Vicomte de Schrynmakers of Louvin. Exhibited at the Société d'Horticulture de Liége. Exposition d'hiver, le 10 Mars, 1833 by A.E. Fourcault for the best plant in flower. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.165 as 'Sckrimakersii' or 'Mlle Libert' in p. facing pl.165: Leaves 13.5 cm x 5.4 cm, long lanceolate, twisted and recurved with prominent venation, and irregular serration; buds obtuse with yellowish-green scales. Flower, 9 cm across, double, orange-red, coppery; exterior petals in 3-4 rows, broad, sometimes round, notched, well displayed, with veins and lines of deep purple; those of the centre, small, erect, massed in a bundle; the bloom opens in a regular cup-shape like Corallina. Originated in Belgium, by A.E. Fourcault, Sclessin. Orthographic errors: 'Schrynmakersiana, 'Sckrimakersii, 'Schrynmackersii', 'Scchrynmakersii', 'Schrymmarckersii', 'Schrimmarckersii', 'Sckrymakersii', 'Skrimakersii'. Synonyms: 'Mlle Libert', 'Madamoiselle Libert', 'Schrynmakersii Nova'.

Schrynmakersii Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.20. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia*, p.122: Large peony form flower, sometimed imbricated. Violet red. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Schrijnmakersiana Nova', 'Schrynmakersiana Nova'.

Schumakerii. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.60: Anemone form, deep purple. Orthographic error for **Schrynmakersii.**

Schuurman. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.195: Leaves undulate, long-oval, 10-11 cm long x 4.5-5 cm wide, deep green, strongly serrate; flowers 10 cm across, full rose form, regular, of deep rose, or better still, a clear cherry-red with a touch of violet; the petals of the exterior are in 5-6 rows, spoon shaped, regular, some notched, the others entire, all regularly

imbricated; those of the interior, not so large or as regularly imbricated, but numerous. Originated from seed from Japan by Donckelaer, Belgium.

Scilla. Vershaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.23. Orthographic variant for **Scylla.**

Scintilans. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Scintillans.**

Scintillans. *(C.japonica),* Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture*, *Paris,* 11:15-20: Leaves 8 cm x 5 cm, ovate, somewhat acuminate, venation apparent, mid-green; buds large, a little pointed, scales yellowish; flower 8 cm across, double, cherry-red, petals with nuances of red and rose, long, narrow but well imbricated. See illustration 654, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie.* Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Scintilans', 'Scintillous', 'Scintillano'.

Scintillano. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.209. Orthographic error for **Scintillans.**

Scintillating Fragrance. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.11, Reg. No.435. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Hyperscent** x *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari,** which first flowered in 1997. Flower form is variable from rose form double to peony. The glowing dark pink flowers (RHS.CC.58C) are 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with about 25 petals, some of which are small but not petaloids. Stamens have bright yellow anthers on white filaments. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers have a good full honey-and-rose fragrance. Flowers mid-season to late.

Scintillous. Dearborn, 1838, *Monography of the Genus Camellia.* Translated from Berlèse. Orthographic error for **Scintillans**.

Scipdone l'Africano. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.44. Orthographic error for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Scipio Africanus. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Scipio d'Africana. Shepherd & Co Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Scipio L'Africano. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic error for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Scipion l'Africain. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Orthographic error for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Scipione. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.53. Abbreviation for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Scipione Affricano. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.56. Orthographic error for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Scipione l'Affricano. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:67. Orthographic error for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Scipione l'Africana. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.10. Orthographic error for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Scipione l'Africano. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853, as 'Scipione d'Affricano'. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.56: Magnificent flower. Vivid crimson red, reflecting a violet shade, all petals striped white. Perfectly imbricated form. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: The variety was sent to us three years ago by Mr Luzzatti of Florence, Italy where it was obtained from seed. Its blossoms of full medium

size, are pink with numerous, delicate pure white stripes. The petals are closely imbricated, ovate-oblong, retuse or faintly emarginate. The external ones are rounded, all are longitudinally intersected by white stripes. The foliage is small. Orthographic errors: 'Scipio Africanus', 'Scipio d'Africana, 'Scipio L'Affricano', 'Scipion l'Africian', 'Scipione', 'Scipione Affricano', 'Sciipione Africano', 'Scipione l'Affricano', 'Scipione l'Africana', 'Scipioni l'Africano', 'Scipdone l'Africano', 'Schipioni Rosea'.

Scipioni l'Africano. E.G. Henderson & Sons, 1867, Catalogue, p.34. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.29. Orthographic error for **Scipione l'Africano.**

Schrimakersii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.196, 234. Orthographic error for **Schrynmakersii.**

Sckrymakersii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.209. Orthographic error for **Schrynmakersii.**

Scorrier. *(C.japonica)*, Treseders Nurseries (Truro) Ltd Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.4. No description. Treseders Special Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.8: Light red, flat single with pale stamens. Free flowering on a compact bush. An old lost name camellia growing on a wall at Scorrier. See Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia*, p.13. Originated in England.

Scorsati. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error for **Scrosati.**

Scottii. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1847, No.27, as 'Scotti'. [from] Lechi. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.26: Milan. Very large, white, striped and spotted rose. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi.

Scottiana. *(C.sinensis)*, Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.321. This is not a cultivar in the strict sense but a form of tea collected in Assam in the early days and now known as *C.sinensis* var. *assamica.*

Scotty Forbes. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.194, Reg. No.130: A 12 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Robert V. Burgess, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves 12 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form, light pink flower has 18 large, 30 folded and 36 small petals. It has 5 groups of stamens in the small petals and measures 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Scratched Face. Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.33. Synonym for **Zhuapolian.**

Screen of Apricot Blossoms. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.141. Synonym for **Umegaki.**

Scrosati. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description. Orthographic error: 'Scorsati'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Scuddy Roussel. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.136, Reg. No.991: A 5 year old chance seedling of 'Peach Blossom' that first bloomed 1966; originated by J.S. Roussel, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double flower is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 38 petals and petaloids, curled up in the centre. Deep pink with a vein in the centre of each petal. Early blooming.

Scutonii. *(C.japonica)*, Galeotti. M., ed. 1852, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique ou Guide des Amateurs et Jardiniers*, p.12. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Scylla. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19: Peony form, pink interior petals ruffled, spotted with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Seylla'. Orthographic variant; 'Scilla'.

Se Ba Bian. (18 Years Young Lady), (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACS,*Yearbook* 2012, p.56 with colour photo. Large size, Wang "WW#8" x **Ruta Hagmann.** Photo shows a loose anemone form flower, white with small patches of pink to red on the outer petals. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.

Sea Foam. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.64: White. Large, formal double, upright growth. Originated in USA by Weisner. Not to be confused with the sasanqua **Seafoam.** Chinese synonym: 'Haipao'.

Sea Foam. *(C.x williamsii),* Phillips & Rix, 1989, *Shrubs*, the Pan Gardens series, text, p.65, colour plate, p.64: Semi-double white. Originated in UK. Note: this name is invalid as already in use.

Sea Foam. Bristow, 1985, *The Practical Guide to Successful Gardening*, p.35. This appears identical to the Semmes C.sasanqua **Seafoam.**

Sea Gull. *(C.hybrid),* Trehane, James & Son Ltd. Nursery Catalogue, 1979: Raised in USA by David Feathers and numbered S.J.35. A large, regular semi-double, white with a circle of gold stamens when grown under glass. Outdoors it is a 10 cm across, loose peony form flower with notched and waved petals, mixed with the gold stamens. Leaves 10 cm x 7 cm, coarsely serrate. The bush is vigorous, spreading, well branched. Flowers mid-season. 2007-2008 Catalogue, p.11, photo p.26, as 'Seagull'.

Sea Pearl. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.36, Reg. No.153: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1966. The early to midseason, shell pink, semi-double flowers have 5 fascicles of stamens forming a central bunch. It has a vigorous, open habit of growth with obovate, acuminate leaves 8 cm x 5 cm.

Sea Shell. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1. Orthographic variant for **Seashell.**

Sea Shell. *(C.japonica),* Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki -A Propos de Camellia*, p.3 with illustration: From the colour photo this is obviously not Coolidge's **Seashell.** It is a medium size, ivory white, formal double with 7-8 rows of petals, becoming pointed towards the centre of the flower and spaced in a hose-in-hose formation. Chinese synonym 'Haibei'.

Sea Witch. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.36, Reg. No.308: Efforts to trace the origin of this camellia have failed. Registered by Yvonne Cave, Wanganui, New Zealand. Plant growth is average, the mid-green leaves are 8 cm long x 6 cm wide and the formal double flower is 7-8 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 90 petals. The colour is deep pink with slightly darker veining (RHS.CC.54B with veining 54A), and lighter petal edges. Blooms mid-season.

Seafoam. *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A small to medium. single, 7 cm across, with colour white with margins shaded magenta, (RHS.CC,27/ 2). Petals 5, about 3.2 cm. long, round, ruffled and crêped margins. Stamens in a sun-burst fashion. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 3.8 cm long x 2 cm wide, apex acute, margins serrulate. The plant is compact, dense and vigorous. Originated by the Semmes Nursery, Mobile, Alabama from seed of unknown parents. Synonym: 'Semmes Number 5'. Chinese synonym: 'Haipao'.

Seagull. Trehane Nursery Catalogue, Cornwall, 2007-2008. p.11. Originally catalogued as **Sea Gull.**

Sealion. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Very large, up to 16.5 cm diameter, mid-pink, dense peony form. Upright habit, but stems bend under the weight of flowers. Suggested best for exhibition rather than landscape. A cross of **Buddha** x **Forty-Niner.** Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW9210).

Sean Armijo. *(C.reticulata x C.granthamiana),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.134: Brilliant red, speckled white, large to very large size, semi-double with upright petals. Blooms early to

mid-season. *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.granthamiana*, originated by Piet & Gaeta, California, USA.

Sean Roberta. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.8, colour photo: A large, red, irregular double with fluted and twisted petals and golden stamens intermingled with the centre petals. A seedling of **Lindsay Neill,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Seaport's Spring. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.46; Pink bell group, pink flower, bell type corolla, mid-flora, mid-folia.

Sears Special. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100: Medium pink. Large, formal double of flat form with slightly curved petal edge. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Spear's Special'.

Seashell. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink pencilled in deeper tone. Small, semi-double. Vigorous growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA at the Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, East Pasadena, California. See illustration, p.324, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias of the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Orthographic variant: 'Sea Shell'.

Seaspray. *(C.pitardii x C.fraterna). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.368: Originated by N.G. haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. A single, white, miniature flower of 6 petals, golden anthers and white filaments, 4 cm across x 2 cm deep and clustered at terminals and leaf axils. The plant is upright and rapid in growth, with very dark green leaves 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of the *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* hybrid **Snow Drop.**

Seaweed Salt. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.105. Synonym for **Moshio.**

Sebastopol. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Sebastopoli.**

Sebastopoli. *(C.japonica),* Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.8. No description. Verschaffelt, 1872, p.47. No description. Orthographic variants: 'Sebastopol', 'Sebastopolis'.

Sebastopolis. van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:171. Orthographic variant for **Sebastopoli.**

Sebbhuka. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.11. Orthographic error for 'Secchûka' as synonym for **Shôwa-wabisuke.**

Sebbii. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19 as 'Sebbi'. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Seben. ('Camellia' in Yi language) *(C.reticulata)*), Feng Guomeng, 1989, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue as 'Sebon', with colour illustration: Large, 12-13 cm across, open, red, peony form. Centre stamen cluster mixed with some small erect petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Chuxiong, China. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.152 with colour photo as 'Seben'.
Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong, p.21 with colour photos. The maternal tree is located at the relic of Shisang City, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong China. Named by Li Wanqing in 1989. Loose peony form, red. Flowers early to late.

Sebina. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*, p.172. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Sebon. *(C.reticulata),* (Yi Nationality), Feng Guomeng, 1989, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue, with colour illustration: Large, 12-13 cm across, open, red, peony form. Centre stamen cluster mixed with

some small erect petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Chuxiong, China. *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.152 with colour photo as 'Seben'.

Secchû. (In the Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Snow white, medium size double, slender shape. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Settyû', 'Setchû'. (Believed extinct.)

Secchûka. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.388. JCS., ed. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.362; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.238. Katayama, Jurakuen named this as 'Secchûka'. Synonym for **Shôwa-wabisuke.**

Secchû-no-hana (Flower in Snow) (*C.hybrid*) from Kodaira, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: White outer, graduating to red inner petals, semi-double, medium, sasanqua-like stamens, fragrant, blooming in November to March. Leaves ovate, medium. Tree upright growth. An interspecific hybrid between *C.yuhsienensis* and *C.hiemalis*. Originated by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2002.

Secchû-no-hi. (Light on the Snow). *(C.japonica)*, Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1992-1993, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, No.305: A small size, pale pink, single of Sake cup shape. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Secchû-no-matsu. (Pines in the Snow), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.83, colour photo, p.225 description: Medium size, white, single, with 6-7 irregular petals opening saucer-shaped with a large, spreading, central mass of stamens with golden anthers. Leaves light green, elliptic, serrulate margins, blunt acute apices, petioles hirsute. Originated in Nangô, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Tsutoshi Sakata in 1975. Different reading: 'Setchû-no-matsu'.

Sechû. Different reading for **Secchû.**

Secilide Valtange. Catologus Imperial Gardens, Petrograd, 1860, p.26. Orthographic error for **Cécile Voltange.**

Seconda de Rossi. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. Analogous to the first of this name but it is a little larger and the colour is clearer.

Seconda Speciosa. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.23, as 'Secunda Speciosa'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Sedilla. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Rosy white with stripes and spots of carmine. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.26: Very large white striped and spotted with carmine. From Negri. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.57: Irregular, rosy white with splashes and stripes of carmine. Originated in Italy.

Seduction. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109. A Japanese cultivar imported by Waller and renamed by Caledonia Nursery: Rose-red single.

Seduction. *(C.hybrid).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9, Regn No.618-N; A chance seedling of **Nicky Crisp.** Medium to large semi-double blooms, pink-lavender to violet, with upright central boss of stamens. Very floriferous, mid-season to late. Originated by John Emery, Raraflora Nurseries, Forth, Tasmania, while at Jaspers Brush. Applicant Terence E. Pierson, Jaspers Brush, NSW, Australia.

Seedling (Skirving's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19. Synonym for **Waltonensis.**

Sefton. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for **Lady Sefton.**

Seguslita. *(C.japonica)*, Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. No description.

Seiboldii. Lenten, 1964, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.447. Orthographic error for 'Sieboldii', synonym for **Candidissima.**

Seidenstern. (Silk Star). *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal,* 2005, p.130 with colour photo; Reg. No. 58. An open pollinated seedling of **Moshio**. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. First flowered 1993. An upright shrub with medium growth rate, flowering mid-season. A dark red (RHS.CC. 46A), hose-in-hose form semi-double, 7 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep. Golden stamens. Flowers fall whole.

Seifû. (Breezy, Fine Day). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.144 with colour photo; English translation p.98. Small, white, swelling tubular form single. Very early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between **Seiôbo** and **Hatsu-arashi.** One of the earliest bloomers. Originated and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1990. From Izu Ôshima.

Seigaiha. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cuiltivar List*, p.39.Different reading for **Seikaiha.**

Seigangi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.209. Corruption for **Seiganji.**

Seiganji. (Seigan Temple), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku: A* medium size, double, white spotted red. Originated in Japan. This name has been erroneously used for **Rôgetsu.** Corruptions of name: 'Sei-Gongi', 'Seigangi'. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.)

Seigenji-osaraku. ('Osaraku' from Seigen's Temple), (Higo), Tamura, 1956, *Higotsubaki Shinkaki*, No.9, p.33: Medium white, single with large stamen ring. Synonym for **Shiro-osaraku.** 'Osaraku' is a popular name for camellias in Japan.

Seigen-sakurahime. (Seigen's Cherry Princess). *(C.japonica),* Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1993-1994, *Seibu no Tsubaki,* No.102: Bright pink fading to white at bottom. Double with distinctive rows of narrow, keeled petals. Medium to large size. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.143 with colour photo; English translation p.98. A cross between **Miyakodori** and **Ballet Dancer**. Originated and named by Shinichirô Kishikawa in 1989.

Seigetsu. (Chaste Moon), (*C.rusticana*), Nagao, Sôsei-en, 1958, *Tsubaki, Mokuroku Tokushû*. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.82, colour photo, p.225, description: A small, single of 5 petals, red with occasional white spot and a spreading bunch of stamens. Leaves lanceolate-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, medium olive green with feathers of gold down the midrib, petioles hirsute. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See also pl.455 & p.361, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972.

Seigi. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.6, A-281: Translation error for **Masayoshi.**

Sei-gongi. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Seiganji.**

Seigyoku. (Noble Gem), *(C.japonica),* Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957, in section for camellias with variegated leaves. White and yellow spots on dark green leaves. Flower small, red, single. Originated in Japan.

Seihaku. (Pure White), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, snowy white. JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33: Pure white, large double with 3 tiers of petals, inner curved. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.33.(Believed extinct.)

Seihaku. (Pure White), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16: White, single, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Seihi. Nippon Engei Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1904, p.9. This variety has at least three sets of characters, the first translating as 'flying star', the second as 'pure scarlet' and the third as 'pure sun'. It is rose-pink mottled white. A very early, large, irregular double and is considered to be a synonym for **Daikagura,** a name used in the Ôsaka district. Another synonym for this is 'Shôjitsu' in Takarazuka, Hyôgo Prefecture. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Culture of Japan*, p.62; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.229.

Seihitairin. (Blue-red, Large flower), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'ôden*, 1st ser. vol.5: Peony form, large, described as three types of colour. One is red, others are red with white spots and white with red spots. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. Thought to be a synonym for **Shôhitairin** in 1844, *Benran Sômoku*. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80; ibid, 1963, No.4, p.79.

Seija. Macpennys of Brancore Catalogue, 1992, p.2. Orthographic error for **Seiji.**

Seiji. (Meaning uncertain), *(C.japonica),* Wada Nursery Catalogue, [before 1937], p.27: Medium size, rose-carmine, peony form. Slieve Donnard Nursery Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1973-1974, p.16: A fine double, clear red variety. Originated in Japan.

Seijitsu. (Serene Day), *(C.japonica), C*hôshun-en Nursery, 1955, *Shokubutsu Mokuroku*, No.291: Very large, double, red with white spots. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. Probably synonymous with **Daikagura.**

Seiju. (Pure Life), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.20. No description. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.143 with colour photo; English translation p.98. Small, white tubular single cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to late. Selected from wild japonicas in Hirado City. Discovered and named by Hirado Camellia Club in 1980.

Seika. (Pure Flower), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Light blue, double, medium size. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Seikwa', 'Kiyoka'. (Believed extinct.)

Seika. (Pure Fragrance). (C.hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.327. English translation p.233. Medium to large, transparent bluish white, tubular to cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, thick. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of *C.japonica* **Shûfûraku** x *C.rusticana* **Senbazuru.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1984. From Aichi Prefecture.

Seikaiha. (Quiet Ocean Waves), *(C.hiemalis),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.39 as 'Seigaiha': Medium size, white, irregular, informal double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Seigaiha', 'Seikai-no-nami'.

Seikai'ia. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.2. Corruption for the Japanese name: **Seikaiha.**

Seikai-no-nami. Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.51. Different reading for **Seikaiha.**

Seikisai. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.143 with colour photo; English translation p.98. Medium size, white, bowl-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, thick, recurved. Upright growth. A seedling of a white camellia. Named by Kinya Nakao, released by Taneo Okada in 1976. From Osaka.

Seikô. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*. No description. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Seiko-no-hasu. (Seiko Lotus). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany Bulletin*, No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate No.16 p.9, (H3703): A seedling of *C.japonica* **Sadie Mancill** x *C.chekiangoleosa*. Colour is deep red (RHS.CC.52A), large size, double with approximately 50 petals, poor stamens and degenerate pistil. Upright habit. Originated in Japan by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata. Colour photo, ICS Journal, 1995, p.81.

Seiko-no-tsuki. (Seiko Moon). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany Bulletin*, No.8, pp1-9, colour plate No.17 p.9, (H3361): A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tamatsuyu** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Colour vermilion (RHS.CC.45C, large size, single, cup to spherical shape with a thick mass of stamens, higo or apricot type with red filaments and long, protruding pistil. Habit upright, with average branching. Originated in Japan by Kaoru Hagiya. Colour photo, ICS Journal, 1995, p.81.

Seiko-no-yûyake. (Evening Glow on Seiko). (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid). Kaoru Hagiya, June 1994, *Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany Bulletin,* No.8, pp.1-9, colour plate No.18 p.9, (H1765): A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tôkai** x *C.chekiangoleosa.* Colour vermilion (RHS.CC.45C), large size cup shaped single. Mildly fragrant. Stamens thick cylindrical form with red filaments and protruding style. Growth habit upright with average branching. Originated in Japan by Kaoru Hagiya. Colour photo, ICS Journal, 1995, p.81.

Seikwa. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.l, p.62 as 'Sei-kwa'. Different reading for **Seika.**

Seimei. (Pure and Clear), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.137, p.69, description, p.128: A snow Camellia of low, bushy nature. Leaves small, elliptic, venation impressed, midgreen, finely, shallowly serrulate, 4.6-6.9 cm long x 2.1-2.8 cm wide; petioles 4-7 mm long, hairy, light green. Flower rose (Claret rose 021/1), petals unequal, strongly convex, thin, 5-6 in number; stamens 16-17 mm long, slightly irregular and scattered, filaments reddish. Mid-season blooming. Collected in a Temple garden, Shinjô City, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan.

Seimei. (Pure and Clear), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.82, colour photo, p.225, description: Medium size, cup-shaped single, soft light pink, white base, with 5-6 rounded regular concave petals with a white centre, and a compact central column of stamens, with golden anthers and creamy filaments. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. A seedling of **Seiôbo.** Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. See colour photos, p.98, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* and JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.27, p.4. Named and released by Hisako Kamo.

Seiôhô. (Western King), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681 *Kadan Kômoku:* Pale pink, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Seiôbo. (Mother of Western King), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.12: (St Mary) White. Single, medium large. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan. 'Sei-ô-bo' is the Japanese version of the Chinese 'Xiwangmu', the celestial bearer of the passive or female 'yin' principle. Different readings: 'Seiohbo', 'Seioobo'.

Seiôbo. (Mother of Western King), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.29 by Watanabe, Takeshi. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.403, p.205, description, p.209: Leaves broadly elliptic to broadly lanceolate-elliptic, dark matt green, venation impressed, margins crenate-serrulate, petioles hairy. Flower single, pink, paler to the periphery, (Carmine rose 621/1-621/3), campanulate, petals thick, concave, outer petals with darker rose similar to the fruit of the peach, 5-7 cm across. Stamens spreading, filaments and anthers yellow. Flowers very early to mid-season. Habit semi-erect, dense and strong. An old cultivar from Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan where it has often been used in the tea ceremony since the Edo Era. Seiôbo, the legendary Chinese goddess usually carried a peach in her hand.

For further colour photos & descriptions see: Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan.* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.195, p.63; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.468, pp.189, 363; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.11. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.82, 225. Different readings: 'Seiohbo', 'Seioobo'.

Seichbo. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika to Shôkai to Saibai*, p.212. Different reading for **Seiôbo.**

Seioobo. Andoh, 1982, *International Camellia Journal*, No.14, p.55. Different reading for **Seiôbo.**

Seiran. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.259, colour photo and description: Medium size, white with pink and deep, clear red streaks, wide, vase-shaped single of 5-6 petals and central stamen coloumn with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves bright green, elliptic, margins crenate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Note: 'Seiran' is the name of one of the eight scenic spots in Matsu'e City. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.144 with colour photo; English translation p.99. A chance seedling of 'Katsura-nishiki'. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1985.

Seiryû. (Clear Stream) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.67, February 2002: A crossing of *C.hybrid* **Pop Corn** × *C.hybrid* **Wirlinga Belle.** White, outer petals pinkish, semi-double, small, blooms in early to mid season. Leaves medium. Tree vigorous with long nodes. Originated by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Seiryû. Different reading for **Aoyagi.**

Seiryûji. (Azure Dragon Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.82, colour photo, p.225, description: Small, campanulate single, with 5 overlapping petals of blush pink, fading to their base, and compact stamen column with gold anthers and cream filaments. Leaves lanceolate, shining dark green, apex acuminate, margins medium serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Seisai. (Star Colour), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.89, colour photo and description: Medium size, faint pink, wide, cup-shaped single with 5 broad, crinkled, reflexed petals with irregular margins and a short, central stamen column with pale lemon filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices blunt-acute, margins serrulate. A cultivar from a private family in Yatsuo Town. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1983.

Seisan. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.62; ibid 1970, No.10, p.156. Believed to be a misreading for the similar characters for 'Setsusan' (**Sessan**).

Seishi. (Written Pledge), *(C.japonica)*, Botan-en Nursery Catalogue, 1955, *Engei Hôchi* No.234. Description not seen. Originated in Japan.

Seishi. (Female Name). *(C.hybrid). Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.17, colour plate No.59, p.6: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Shigi-tatsusawa** x 'T.D. Wipper' (**Dave's Weeper**). Small size, 6-7 cm across. Single pink flower of 6-7 petals. Intense fragrance. Seishi was the name of a peerless beauty from Go in the Shunjû era. Fusa, Lord of Go, bewitched by her beauty, endangered his dynasty. She was of Chinese and Persian parentage and it is said that she had a body fragrance like *Rosa rugosa.*

Seishô. (Noble Make-up), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.291, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, semi-double, opening wide cup-shape, with broad, overlapping petals in 2-3 rows and a central cluster of yellow stamens. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Selected from cultivars at enshôji Temple, Toyama City. Named by Toyama Snow Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1980s.

Seishu. *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1994, No.27, p.17, colour plate p.6: Chance seedling of **Matoba-nishiki.** A few red stripes on some petals, with white background. Spherical to cup shaped single with massive stamen cylinder. Early blooming. Moderately fragrant. Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Seishun. (*C.sasanqua* Higo type). *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.33, "Introduction of Higo-sasanqua, Takayuki Tanaka". Pink single with 5-8 petals and 39-81 stamens, 8.2 cm to 8.7 cm diameter. Leaves 5 cm x 3 cm. Originated in Japan.

Seisô (Gala Dress), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, illustration (H): A medium size, 7-8 cm across, anemone to peony form, soft pink, with a row of 7 large outer petals, rounded, emarginate, and a centre cushion of 7-10 erect, folded, small petals and 10 petaloids. Stamens mixed with petaloids. Collected in Nishi Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, in 1960. Collected by Susumu Nishizawa, named and relased by Kaoru Hagiya. Leaves long-ovate; petioles hirsute. For colour photos and descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.380, p.348; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.82, 225; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.366.

Seishûhaku. (Western White), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.14: Pure white. Large, semi-double with crêped petals. Originated in Japan.

Seisui. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.144 with colour photo; English translation p.98. Medium size, red stripes on white ground, single, cupped form as it opens. Flowers early to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth, lower branches weeping. A chance seedling of **Hatsu-arashi,** named after the painter, Seisui Morigami. Released by Taneo Okada in 1975. From Osaka.

Seisuikô. (Sparkle of Pure Water). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.144 with colour photo; English translation p.98. Medium size, bluish white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Upright, vigorous, multi-stock. A chance seedling of **Kamogawa.** Originated and named by Ayano Satô in 1973. Different readings: 'Shimizuhikari', Shimizukô'.

Seiten. (Clear Sky), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #102: White, single. Large flower variegated with small and large spots of red in a splashed pattern. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Seizanbô. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.327. English translation p.233. Small, dark red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, petals channelled, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Vigorous growth, weeping branches. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Niihama City. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1984. From Ehime Prefecture.

Seizoroi. (Make an Array), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.225: Scarlet, medium size, semi-double of 10 petals. Mid-season blooming. Leaves ovate, medium sized, curved, margins with obscure serration. Plant habit bushy and vigorous. Originated in Nishi Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.

Sekai-no-zu. (World Map), *(C.sasanqua),* Taniguchi, Shinkichi, 1918, *Engei no Tomo*, No.15, pp.53-56. No description. Originated in Japan.

Sekidera. (Title of Yôkyoku Drama), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.130, p.65, description, p.126: Leaves narrowly obovate-oblong, surface flat, shiny, margins minutely serrulate, venation slightly impressed, 5.7-8.1 cm. long x 2.3-4 cm. wide; petioles 3:5 mm long, pale green, copiously hairy. Flowers irregular, complete double, pink (Neyron rose 623/1 to crimson 22/2), outer petals 8-12, inner petals very numerous, 28-124, filamentously

stalked petaloids 6-22. Stamens concentric and few, filaments yellow to pinkish. Late flowering. Originated in Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Sekido-no-tarô'an. Different reading for **Sekido-tarô'an.**

Sekidoshiro-tarô'an. (Sekido's White Tarô'an), *(C.japonica),* Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986-1987, No.124, p.7; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.27, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, white, cup-shaped single, with 5 large, emarginate, concave, overlapping petals with a broad stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices abrupt-acute, margins serrate. A seedling of **Sekido-tarô'an** discovered and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1968**.** Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Sekido-tarô'an. (Sekido's 'Tarô'an), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu* no *Tsubaki*, p.19; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life,* p.40, as 'Tarô'an'(Sediko): Small, bright, silvery pink, tubular single of 6 petals, with a cylinder of stamens with yellow anthers and cream filaments, joined for the lower third of their length. Leaves glossy, dark green, ovate to broad-ovate, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, venation somewhat raised. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan in the garden of a merchant of the Sekido family. The cultivar was then grown in the Jômanji Temple, Inuyama City, Aichi Prefecture. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.309; Katei Gahô, 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.1, Tsubaki,* p.51. Synonyms: 'Tarô'an'(Sekido), 'Usujômanji'. Tarô'an was a famous votary of Chabana, the tea ceremony. Different reading: 'Sekido-notarô'an'.

Sekidô-zan. (Mt. Sekidô), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.49: White, single, small flat flower, late blooming. Leaves long, elliptic. Plant bushy, spreading wide growth. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Sekikawa-koshimino. (Straw Raincape from Sekikawa), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* p.212: White. Medium size, single with a large corolla. Originated in Japan.

Sekimon-de-benikarako. (Sekimon's Red Anemone), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyô Sha*, vol.5 in section of 'Margined leaves'. Long leaves, slender at base and apex with blue margin. Red anemone form flower. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.7, p.168. (Believed extinct.)

Sekimori. (Gate Keeper), *(C.japonica),* Itô Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double, in 3-4 rows, pink with red mottles and stripes. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33. (Believed extinct.)

Sekimori. (Gate Keeper), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311: A light red, with sparse stripes, single, with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.105. (Believed extinct.)

Sekimori. (Gate Keeper), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.2, No.20: Large, formal double with many small petals, mostly white with some coloured red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sekimori. (Gate Keeper), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.43, colour photo and description: Small size, white, single with 5-6 fluted petals, tubular, opening saucer--shaped, and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower third and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Resembles **Ikkyû** but with a longer stamen column. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices tapering-acute, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Sekimori. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Shuchûka.**

Sekimoto-shiroyae. (Sekimoto's White Double). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.146 with colour photo; English translation p.100. Medium size, white semi-double. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage being raised at the garden of the Sekimoto family in Takatori Town. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1985. From Nara Prefecture.

Seki-no-kariginu. (Hunting Wear at Gateway). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.146 with colour photo; English translation p.100. Small, deep red, trumpet shaped single, somewhat irregular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Toshikazu Iwamoto in 1987. From Shizuoka Prefecture.

Seki-no-to. (Barrier Door), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.14: Pinkish white. Large double with rounded petals. Originated in Japan.

Seki-no-tsubaki. (Camellia at Barrier), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1638, *Sukekatsukyôki. No* description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki,* No.25, p. 14.

Seki-no-yume. (Gateway of Dreams), (*C.rusticana*), Huttleston Catalogue, 1959; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, May, pp.16, 17; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* p.82, colour photo, p.225, description: Large, light red with deeper red veining, semi-double with 25-27 slender petals in 3 rows, emarginate, becoming longer and narrower towards the centre, finishing with 3-5 small, spatulate petals mixed with about 30 golden stamens; outer petals reflexed. Leaves ovate, serrations obscure. A cultivar at a temple in Murakami City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Jitarô Nagao in 1958.

Sekiryû-cha. (Pomegranate Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Ono. 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô;* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*: Pink, large outer petals, numerous small petals in the centre. Different readings: 'Sekiryû-sa', 'Zakuro-tsubaki'. Chinese reading: 'Shiliu Cha'. (Pomegranate Camellia). Thought to be a synonym for **Zakuro** in the *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695. Other synonyms 'Isetsubaki', 'Renge-tsubaki'. See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p. 103.

Sekiryû-sa. Different reading for 'Sekiryû-cha', synonym for **Zakuro.**

Sekishin. (Red Heart), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.153, p.77, description, p.133 as 'Seki-shin': Leaves dark green, oblong-elliptic, rounded at base, shortly acuminate, closely serrate, venation a little raised. Petioles very hairy. Leaves 5.4-6.3 cm long x 2.2-3.3 cm wide. Flowers single, red (Rhodonite red 0022), widely cup-shaped; petals 5-7, very broad, rounded at apex, emarginate; stamen cluster small, 1.6-2 cm high. Late flowering. Originated in Fujibayashi's Garden, Suwa-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. The name 'Red Heart' (which means sincerity) alludes to the colour of the filaments.

Sekishô. (Evening Shine), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.313, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red single of 8-9 rounded, emarginate petals and a pinched in central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves glossy deep green, elliptical, apices acuminate, recurved. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1983. This is the parent of **Yomi-no-ginka.**

Sekishô (Kansai). (Evening Shrine). *(C.chekiangoleosa hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.145 with colour photo; English translation p.99. Medium size, vermilion, sake cup-shaped single. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, large, glossy. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between *C.japonica* **Kuro-tsubaki** and *C.chekiangoleosa.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1991. From Osaka.

Sekishun. (Precious Spring), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.82, colour photo, p.225, description: Large, hemispherical, anemone form, deep pink, with one row of large,

overlapping exterior petals and the centre a large hemisphere of small erect, twisted and folded petals with rare stamens. Leaves small, elliptic, mid-green, apex acute, margins serrulate. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Sekishun. (Regret over the Passing of Spring). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.145 with colour photo; English translation p.99. Medium to large, peach red, peony to lion form. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Fuchû Town. Named and released by Shûhô Kirino in 1960. From Toyama Prefecture.

Sekitei. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia,* No.27, p.13, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.92, colour photo and description: Soft pink single of 3 large petals and 2 smaller petals, recurved, emarginate, lightly fluted. Stamens in a cylindrical cluster, narrowing towards apex; white filaments joined for lower third, yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1974. The name is from Hara, Sekitei, a poet of Shimane who loved camellias.

Seki-un. (Red Cloud), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.444: Medium size, deep red, single, opening widely saucer-shape. Petals 5 with deeper colour in the centre. Stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan.

Sekiyô (Setting Sun), (Higo), Tamura, 1956, *Takiishubyô Shinkaki:* A sport of **Yamato-nishiki** - Deep pink, splashed and dotted white, 12 cm wide, 6-7 petals. Stamens opening circular, light yellow. Leaf small, obovate-elliptic. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Sekiyoh', 'Yûhi'.

Sekiyô. (Setting Sun), *(C.sasanqua),* Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite. Dantairin;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.14: Bright pink Large, single, early flowering, fragrant. Selected and named by Ono, Matao, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.575 & p.395.

Sekiyoh. Vi Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.45, No.2, p.20. Different reading to **Sekiyô.**

Sekizakura. (Cherry at the Barrier), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.36, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, wide campanulate single, with 6-7 wide, rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments joined for their lower third and pale yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves light green, ovate, apices acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1980s.

Sekka. (Snow Flower), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.63, p.32, description, p.103: Leaves ovate, apex shortly acuminate, flat, venation slightly impressed, 7.7-8.7 cm long x 3.74.8 cm wide; petioles hairy, 9 mm long. Flowers pure white, formal double, opening flat, petals 27-37, oblong or broadly elliptic, manifestly emarginate, often denticulate. Stamens and pistil degenerate. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at the Buddhist Temple, Joryûji, Yatsuomachi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.83, 225. Named and released by Takeda Pharmaceutical Company in 1968.

Sekkei. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, (Ichijima, 1906), *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.309, p.361. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sekkô. (Red Snow), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô:* Single, Chinese bell-flower form with tea-whisk style stamen cluster. Red ground with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Yukibeni', 'Setsukô'.

Sekkô. (Red Snow), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Possible different reading for 'Yukibeni' in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695.

Seko-no-yuki. *(C.rusticana).* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.13, 19, 57: Vivid pink, semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Collected in Japan, Named in France.

Selby Sears. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Selena. Shepherd & Co Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.38. Orthographic error for **Seline.**

Selina. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880. Orthographic error for **Seline.**

Selina Louise. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White with a definite yellow centre. Large, rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by C. Grischow, Portland, Oregon.

Seline. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Selina', 'Selena'.

Selma Shelander. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *Newsletter*, vol.4, No.4, Oct.1949, Reg. No.19; Wood, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.281 for the Illges Medal Award: A 17 year old seedling of unknown parents; originated by C.S. Tait, Brunswick, Georgia, that first flowered 1946. Plant growth is average, compact and upright. Leaves dull green, 8 cm x 3 cm, tips curve inwards and downwards, margins undulate, slightly, shallowly serrate. Flowers large, white, semi-double, 11-15 cm across, can vary to incomplete double with small petaloids, usually 14-17 petals. Buds have a pink tinge. Stamens in a central group, anthers large, dark yellow, filaments light yellow. See colour pl. - Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic errors: 'Thelma Selander', 'Selma Variegated'.

Selma Variegated. Abbott's Sunny Knoll Nursery Inc. Camellia Price List, 1954 as 'Selma Vari.'. Orthographic error for **Selma Shelander.**

Selma Walker. ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News,* p.40. Orthographic error for **Salma Walker.**

Selvaggia del Vergiolesi. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Flower very large, perfectly imbricated, ivory white lined with rose. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Selvaggio del Vergiolesi'.

Selvaggio del Vergiolesi. Rovelli Catalogue, 1902-1903. Orthographic error for **Selvaggia del Vergiolesi.**

Semi de Mariani. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. No description. Note: This name probably should be 'Semis de Mariani', that is, "seedling of Mariani". (Believed extinct.)

Semi de Vetillart. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. No description. Note: This name probably should be 'Semis de Vetillart', that is, "seedling of Vetillart". (Believed extinct.)

Semi-double Blush. *(C.japonica),* Kiyono Nurseries Catalogue, 1933, p.8: A fast growing, pale pink, semi-double, medium sized with 11 petals. (8 cm across). Colour the same as Incarnata. Beautiful yellow stamens. Originated from an unnamed stock plant imported from France. Leaves narrow, light green, apex acuminate, finely serrulate, 8 cm x 3.2 cm. Slow, upright, willowy growth. For colour pl. see Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonyms: 'Celtic Rosea', 'Pearl of China', 'Rose of China', 'Kiyono Semi-double Blush' and erroneously 'Hagoromo'.

Semi-double Crimson. Puddle and Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No. 15, p. 120. Synonym for **Mars.**

Semi-double Flush. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.5: Semi-double. Light shell pink. Originated in USA.

Semi-double Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, ca. 1945. Pink, semi-double, originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA.

Semi-double Red. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis.* Synonym for **Semi-duplex.**

Semi-double Red. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Semi-double Rose. Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948. Synonym for **Sergeant Barrios.**

Semi-double Rosea. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.25. Synonym for **Sergeant Barrios.**

Semi-double Rosy Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.209. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Semi-double Salmon Pink. Hume 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.338. Synonym for **Sarasa (Sawada).**

Semi-double Striped. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.209. Synonym for **Tricolor California.**

Semi-double Variegated. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Tricolor California.**

Semi-double Waratah. Curtis, 1819, *Monography on the Genus Camellia*. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Semi-double White. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:519, 562. Synonym for **Semiduplex Alba.**

Semi-double White. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.12. Synonym for **Utsusemi.**

Semi-duplex. *(C.japonica)*, Andrews, 1810, *Botanical Repository*, vol.9, pl.559: A semi-double, red camellia introduced from China in 1808 for Charles Greville. Medium sized, opening flat with 7 flat petals and a tufted centre of petaloids with yellow filaments and a few stamens in the centre. Synonyms: 'Semi-double Red', 'Flore Semi-duplex', 'Semiduplex', 'Semi-double Flowered', 'Semi-plena', 'Japonica Flore Pleno Semi-duplex'.

Semi Duplex. *(C.japonica)*, Treseder's Special Camellia List. 1964-1965: A small, white, single camellia with buff stamens. Originated in England. Illegal according to the Nomenclature Code as it uses latin after the cutoff date of 1958.

Semiduplex Alba. Harrison ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.268: Double white. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Semi-double White'.

Semi-duplex Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7, p.105; Pink flowers, creped petals, with four small 'whirlwinds'. Obtained by Mr. Malheiro, Porto, Portugal.

Semi-no-hagoromo. (Cicada's Feather Robe), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Double, white flower, quite flat. Described as a double form 'Shiratama'. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Tokunaga'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.95. (Believed extinct.)

Semi-plena. Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1826, p.21, as 'Semi-pleno'. Synonym for **Semi-duplex.**

Semiplena. Raffill, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.100. The name of Forrest's garden form of *C.reticulata* now known as **Captain Rawes.**

Semiplena Alba. Loudon, 1839, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.1, p.292. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Semiplena Grandiflora. *(C.japonica)*, Poiteau, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:350. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Semiplena Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Sprenger, C., Catalogue, 1906. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Semi-pleno. Prince Nursery Catalogue, 1822, p.97. Synonym for **Semi-duplex.**

Semi-Ramis. *(C.oleifera x C.x vernalis)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.122: White with a faint pink cast. Small single. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated by R. Cann, Tulare, California, USA.

Semi-Waratah Carnea. *(C.japonica)*, Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [Illust.], p.139, as 'Semi-warata Carnea'. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Semi-Waratah Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [Illust], p.94, 138: Petals clear rose, veined deeper. The flower has 6-9 exterior petals in 2-3 rows, regular, ovate, flat, emarginate. Interior petals oblong, irregular. Originated in Italy.

Seminole Chief. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.224, Reg. No.596: A 7 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1959. Originated by Ralph A. Snyder, Orlando, Florida, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium with dark green leaves. 9.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower is 9-10 cm across with 18-20 petals which are fluted and rabbit eared and with several petaloids. The stamens are central and anthers bright orange, The flower is very deep red, tinged with purple. Blooms early to mid-season.

Semis de Colletii. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.7; Mixed colours, semi-double to peony form.

Semis Sasanqua. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.7; White single.

Sempitsu. Different reading for **Somefude.**

Semplex Alba. Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, 3rd. ed., p.215. Orthographic error for **Alba Simplex.**

Sempu. Watanake. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.157. Different reading for **Senpu.**

Semsii. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...*, p.220. Orthographic error for **Simsii.**

Sen. Duncan D. Fletcher. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.15. Abbreviation for **Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.**

Sen. Duncan Fletcher. Coolidge Garden Catalogue, 1952. Abbreviation for **Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.**

Sena. (Place Name). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.147 with colour photo; English translation p.101. Small, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved, plicate. Somewhat upright growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1988. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Senart. *(C.hybrid).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; No description.

Senator Du Fletcher. South Down Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Abbreviation for **Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.**

Senator Duncan Fletcher. Domoto, 1953, *Outstanding Selected Camellias.* Abbreviation for **Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.**

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher. *(C.japonica),* Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1941-1942: Originating from seed, this peony formed, rose red to dark red Camellia flowers mid-season to late. Foliage is twisted and dull green. Growth slow and upright. Abbreviations: 'Senator Fletcher', 'Sen Duncan Fletcher', 'Senator D. Fletcher', 'Sen. Duncan U. Fletcher', 'Senator Du Fletcher', 'Senator Duncan Fletcher'. Orthographic errors: 'Sen-De-Fletcher', 'Sen. Duncan D. Fletcher'. See colour photo: p.116, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Senator Fletcher. James, 1952, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.14, No.3, p.16. Abbreviation for **Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.**

Senbazuru. (Thousand Cranes), *(C. rusticana),* JCS., Jan. 1973, *Tsubaki*, No. 12, colour photo No.7, p.3, description, p.10: Small, 5-6 cm across, light to dark red, irregular, open peony to semi-double. Outer petals, about 10, oblong, emarginate, are in two rows. In the centre from a short stamen cluster of about 30 to a mixture of stamens, petaloids and small, erect petals, twisted and folded in various degrees, filaments yellow. Leaves dull green, ovate-elliptic, apex acute, margins sharply, shallowly serrate; petioles 7-8 mm long hirsute. Flowers early to mid-season. The tree is low growing and compact; heavy flowering. Originated in Yamamoto, Ojiya City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.84, colour photo. Resembles **Aiaigasa,** but smaller in size and paler in colour.

Senbazuru (Chûbu). (A Thousand Cranes). *(C.japonica),* Kurume Shibu, colour poster illustration, 1997 as 'Senbazuru': Small, trumpet-shaped, 5-petalled single. Faint blush pink fading to pale yellow at centre. Cylindrical stamen column with ivory filaments and pale yellow anthers. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.149 with colour photo; English translation p.102. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, curved outwards at margins. Multi stock type, upright, vigorous. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1973. From Aichi Prefecture.

Senbon-kasuri. (Thousand Patches), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Red spotted white; double. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Senbon-tobi'iri'. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.)

Senbon-tobi'iri. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.157. Different reading for **Senbon-kasuri.**

Sendai-aka-tsubaki. (Meaning uncertain), (*C.rusticana*), Sakata et al., Mar.1981, 'Studies in the Flower Colours in Camellias, II', *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture* Vol.XVII, p.91, Kagoshima University; Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.21. No description. Originated in Japan.

Sendai-no-homare. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981, C-47, p.12. Different reading for **Chiyo-no-homare.**

Sendai-usubeni. (Meaning uncertain), (*C.rusticana*), Sakata et al., Mar.1981, 'Studies in the Flower Colours of Camellias, II', *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture,* vol.XVII p.91, Kagoshima University. Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.21. No description. Originated in Japan.

Sen-De-Fletcher. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Orthographic error for **Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.**

Seneca. *(C.japonica),* Dick, Robert, 1842, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 8:223: Raised from **Coccinea**; its foliage is rather narrower than its parent; the flower is pale or light pink with 17 large petals, very few stamens and an imperfect style. Originated in USA by Robert Dick, Georgetown, D.C.

Sen'e-kotsubaki-kasuri. (Many Tiers, Small Variegated Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.289 as 'Sen-e-kotsubaki-kasuri': Small, dark red, informal double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Sen'e-kotsubaki-tobi'iri'. (Believed extinct.)

Sen'e-kotsubaki-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Sen'e-kotsubaki-kasuri.**

Sen'e-zaki. Synonym for **Somekawa.**

Sengokubune. (Wooden Sailing Vessel of the Edo Era), *(C.japonica),* Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1984, *Tsubaki,* No.17: Found by Hikozô, Hayashi at the Yama-no-kama shrine where it was known as 'Yama-no-kama-tsubaki'. Small to medium size, single, lavender pink flower. Blooms early to late. Originated in Japan.

Senhime. (Name of Tokugawa Princess), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.36. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1980, A-266, p.10: Dark red, peony form. Large flower. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Senhime. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.231. Different reading for 'Chihime', synonym for **Chiyohime.**

Senicea. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1838, *Monographie of the Genus Camellia* -Translated by Dearborn -There exists three different camellias under this name; the foliage of the first resembles that of **Florida;** buds large, roundish, depressed, scales yellowish; flower large, full, cherry red, opening gradually in the form of a cup; petals of the circumference arranged in several rows, broad, rounded and imbricated; those of the other rows are much smaller, a little rumpled in the centre, sometimes striped with white, a little twisted and contains one or two stamens. The second variety has leaves 5 cm wide x 7.5 cm long, ovate lanceolate, very acuminate, of a faded green; flower is large, of a cherry-red, very double, well formed; petals well arranged and imbricated regularly. The third variety has rather large leaves, inclined towards the earth, and of a pale green; the flower is composed of 7 large petals in the circumference; the petals of the middle very nearly like those of **Anemoniflora.**

Senjô-ga-take. (Name of a Mountain), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.14: Dark pink. Large single with broad, incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Senju. (Thousand Hands & Thousand Ages), *(C.japonica),* Hamamatsu, 1825, Setsuyô Kikan; C*hinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.284; Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*: Medium size, single,
dark red, 5 petals and a cushion of small petaloids in the centre, anemone form. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Senshu'. (Believed extinct.) Iwasaki describes this as with a normal stamen cluster, somewhat different from the *Chinka Zufu*. Note: The kanji characters for this cultivar are written in two ways; one is 'Thousand Hands', the other is 'Thousand Ages'.

Senkô-sancha. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* vol.344, (Yashiro, 1841, reprint), p.568. Different reading: 'Asabeni-sancha', 'Seikô'. Chinese readings: 'Jianhong Shancha', 'Chien-hung Shanch'a'. Synonyms: 'Gyokumeika', 'Kaikôka'. A group name for the species *Camellia sasanqua.*

Sennen-fujimurasaki. (Sennen Lavender). *(C.japonica),* Funakien Catalogue, 1986. p.7. No. 128. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987: Clear lavender purple, tinged blue, depending on temperature and environment. Medium size, single; cup to trumpet form. Spreading growth, vigorous. Blooms mid-season. Selected from a seedling of a wild *C.japonica* by Sennen Matsumoto, Japan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*,

p.232, colour photo and description: Small size, lavender red to purple, tubular single with broad-ovate leaves of mid-green, shallowly, coarsely serrate. Blooms mid-season. Selected from wild camellias in the Shimabara Peninsula, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Sennen Matsumoto in 1982.

Sennengiku. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.30. Different reading for **Chitosegiku.** Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pp.366, 417.

Sennin. (Hermit), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.202, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, wide campanulate single, with 5 broad, emarginate, over-lapping petals and a tall stamen coloumn with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Selected from wild japonicas in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saisuke Hisatomi in 1965.

Sennin-bokuhan. *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.85 with colour photo. A seedling of **Momoiro-bokuhan**, selected and named by Sachie and Yukie Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan in 2003. Deep red guard petals. White petaloids mingled with yellow anthers, anemone form. Vigorous, somewhat upright growth.Leaves medium size, oblong, deep green. Flowers mid-season. .

Senogawa. JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.25, p.10, No.1. Synonym for **Senogawa-yuri.**

Senogawa-yuri. (Senogawa Lily), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1986, *Japan Camellia*, No.21, p.4, colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.177 as 'Senogawa': Small to medium size, translucent dark red, campanulate single of 6-7 petals, outer rounded, inner pointed. Central cluster of sterile stamens with pale yellow anthers, white filaments. Anthers sterile. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hiroshima, collected by Yoshimi Kaneko, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982. Synonym: 'Senogawa'.

Señor Fillios. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.209: Medium size. formal double, white with some carmine markings. Originated in USA.

Senora de Monza. Louis Leroy, 1893, Catalogue, p.100: Imbricated pink. Orthographic variant for **La Signora Di Monza.**

Senorii. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.18. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Senorita. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.28, Reg. No.99: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Hikarugenji,** which first flowered 1957. Plant habit is tall and spreading with light green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm. The flower is anemone form with variable number of petals (12-30) and 4-7 petaloids, curved and waved; colour rose-pink with deeper margins. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in New Zealand by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth.

Senpu. (Occupying Wealth), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, reprint, pl.72: Small, dark red, incomplete double with a second tier of petals rising from the middle. Different reading: 'Sempu'. (Believed extinct.)

Senritsu-ko. (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2009, p.17 with colour photo; A back-cross of **Hahuko** on *C.nitidissima*. Light yellow, small to medium, formal to rose form double with peach pink petal edges.. Moderately fast, open, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Breeding is given as **Kiho** x *C.nitidissima.*

Senryû. (Hermit Willow), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Very small size, white, single. A seedling of *C.tsaii x C.rusticana* **Mizuyoshi.** Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan by Mr. Yoshikawa, Toyonaka..

Sensation. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Eureka Red.**

Sensation (Armstrong). *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White to cream white with light rose stripes. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California, USA.

Sensazione. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.143 with colour photo; Medium to large size, semi-double to loose peony form, red (RHS.CC.53B). Petaloids sometimes have white variegation. A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex),** first flowered in 2001. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Senshibeni. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chinkinshô*, vol.I: Medium size, eightfold flower, red with slender top. Stamens cylindrical. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Senshikô'. (Believed extinct.)

Senshikô. Anonymous, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.90 as 'Senshiko'. Different reading for **Senshibeni.**

Senshin-tsubaki. (Clean Heart Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.226: Medium to large, snow-white double. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium size, ovate, thick, blackish green. Plant habit, vigorous. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan as an old camellia owned by a family in Mure Town. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1979..

Senshu. Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu.* Different reading for **Senju.**

Senshû-an. (Senshû Hermitage), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.225: Clear red. small single tubular flower, stamens like a tea whisk (Chasen), anthers light yellow. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.220, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, campanulate single, with 5 irregular, slightly reflexed petals, and a short, central stamen group with yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, obovate, recurved, margins shallowly serrate. Plant habit diminutive. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhei Niwa in 1950.

Senshuh. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Senshun', different reading for **Saishun..**

Senshun**.** (Early Spring), *(C.,japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.19 as 'Senshuh': Medium size, white ground with small, purplish pink variegation, lotus form semi-double. Blooms mid-season to late. Different reading for **Saishun.**

Senshûraku. (Concluding Program), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.20. No description. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.148 with colour photo; English translation p.101. Small, white mottles on red ground, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, small, waved. Upright growth. A variegated form of **Hinamusume**. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1980s. **Sensuikyô**. (Higo) Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Sensuguruma. (Folding Fan Carriage), (Higo), Uekiya, Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*. Large flower; resembles **Tatsutagawa.** See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.124. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sensuikyô. (Higo) Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Senta-ôbakifu. (Senta's Large Yellow Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyoshû*, vol.5: Listed in the section for leaves with yellow variegation. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166: Leaves round, very large, yellow variegation. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Senta-ôba-kihu'. (Believed extinct.) 'Senta' is said to be the abbreviation for the ancient personal name: Senba, Tarô.

Senta-ôba-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.157. Different reading for **Senta-ôbakifu.**

Senta-shirafu. (Senta's White Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Listed in section of leaves with white variegation. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.162: Small, slender leaves with white variegation. Originated in. Japan. Different reading: 'Senta-shirahu'. (Believed extinct.)

Senta-shirahu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.157. Different reading for **Senta-shirafu.**

Senta-tsubaki. (Senta's Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.159: Leaves with white variegation on more than twothirds of each leaf. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sentinel. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94. Abbreviation for **Sentinel-Star.**

Sentinel-Star. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.224, Reg. No.595: A 4 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960, originated by Sanlando Springs Nursery, Longwood, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.8cm. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White,** is 10.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 19-21 petals and 10-12 petaloids. The white, red candy-stripe flowers are heavy, with crinkled petals and a whirl of large petals and petaloids mixed with stamens in the centre. Blooms early. Abbreviation: 'Sentinel'.

Sentoku-an. (Sentoku Hermitage), *(C.japonica)*, Funaki-en Catalogue, 1987-1988, No.132, p.8; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.136, description, p.137, colour photo: Small size, pink, paler at periphery, single with 5 broad, irregular, emarginate petals and a central stamen cylinder with creamy filaments, joined for their lower third and yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrulate. A seedling of **Kaga-wabisuke.** Originated by Matsui, Seizô, in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Sen-wabisuke. (Hermit's Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). *"Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.112. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Senyô. (Many Petals), *(C.japonica)*, Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no* Zu, vol.III, No.26: Medium size, formal double with a large number of small petals, white with pink edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Senyôbeni. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô.* Different reading for 'Senyôkô' as 'Chibabeni'. Chinese readings: 'Jianyehong', 'Chien-yeh-hung'. Synonym for **Higuruma.**

Senyôhaku. (Many Petalled White), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu;* Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, p.344, describe this as a synonym for 'Shiratama' but now **Shiratama** is a single. Different reading: 'Senyôbeni'. Many petals, pure white, small size. Iwasaki described this as the same as **Kagiri** in *Zoho Chikinshô*, 1710. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.121.

Senyôhaku. Different reading for 'Senyôshiro'. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Senyôkô. Different reading for Senyôbeni'. Synonym for **Higuruma.**

Senyôkô. (Many Petalled Red), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu.* Many petals, deep red, thick corolla. Iwasaki described this as a synonym for Karajishi. Originated in Japan. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, p.344 describes this as a synonym for Higuruma from *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, 1738. See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki,* No.20, p.115. Different readings: 'Senyôbeni', 'Chibakô'.

Senyôshiro. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*. Different readings: 'Senyôhaku', 'Chibashiro'. Chinese readings: 'Jianyebai', 'Chien-yeh-bai'. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Senzai. (Rare Chance), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.39: Medium size, deep red, formal double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Separately Falling Camellia. Kitamura, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook, p.*17. Synonym for **Chiri-tsubaki.**

Seppôzan. (Snowy Jewel Mountain), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.157, p.79, description, p.135: Leaves lanceolate, dull green, thin, flat, finely denticulate, 6.5-8 cm. long x 3-3.3 cm wide; petioles a little hairy. Flowers semi-double, widely opening, rose (Rhodonite red); petals 12-15, deeply emarginate, often with small, incurved petaloids, 2-6, outside the stamens. Anthers deep, cadmium yellow. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at Higashi Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.83, 225. Different reading: 'Setsupôzan'.

Sept Bonheurs. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Single pink.

Septangularis. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* [Illust.], p.96. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

September Morn. Flowerwood Nursery Price List, 1945-1946. Synonym for 'Yoheihaku' (**Shirabyôshi**). Chinese synonym: 'Jiuyue Zhichen'.

September Song. *(C.sasanqua),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Light pink, large, single. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. For illustration see p.328, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Sera Belle. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1941. No description. Originated in USA at Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California.

Serafina. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.96. Orthographic variant for **Seraphina.**

Serafino Masseti. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Large flower, perfectly imbricated, colour rose, a little clearer at the centre, a large stripe of white traverses half of the major part of a sole petal. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti, Florence.

Seraphim. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Dark pink. Medium size, semi-double with erect centre petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Sport: **Seraphim Variegated.**

Seraphim Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: A virus variegated form of **Seraphim** - Dark pink blotched with white. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina.

Seraphina. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.116: Medium size, white, single. Fertile. Originated in Italy.

Seratifolia. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Serratifolia.**

Serbelloni. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.324. Abbreviation for **Duca Serbelloni.**

Serbelliana. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Duca Serbelloni.**

Serbelloniana. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum* .... Synonym for **Duca Serbelloni.**

Serbilliana. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for **Duca Serbelloni.**

Serena. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.337: Originated by Mrs S. Blackie, Putaruru, New Zealand. A chance seedling of **Mrs. Bertha A. Harms.** The flower is a white semi-double with golden anthers, 10 cm across with 16 petals. Blooms mid-season. Upright plant with average density and growth rate. Leaves dark green, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Serenade. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957, p.302, Reg. No.312: A 5 year old seedling of **Finlandia,** originated by Mr & Mrs Albert E. Johnson, Beaverton, Oregon, USA that first bloomed in 1957. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with large, glossy, dark green leaves, deeply veined, 11 cm 7 cm. The cream-white flowers are 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 12, very broad petals and 84-109 petaloids, intermingled with 100 stamens. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season to late. See colour photo: Front cover, 1958, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.19, No.6.

Sergeant Barrios. *(C.japonica)*, Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1942 as 'Semi-double Rosea' but changed in the 1944-1945 catalogue to 'Sgt. Barrios': Rose-red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Semmes Nursery, Alabama. Orthographic errors: 'Sargent Barrios', 'Sargeant Barrios'. See colour pl., Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonyms: 'Semi-double Rosea', 'Wade Hampton', 'Wade Hamilton'.

Serica. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Orthographic error for **Sericea.**

Serica Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.145, 230. Orthographic error for 'Sericea Vera', synonym for **Sericea.**

Sericea. *(C.japonica)*, Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus,* ed.2, p.74: Double, silky. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.87, 128: Leaves 6-10 cm long x 3 cm wide, lanceolate, apex reflexed, coarse serrations. Flower over 10.8 cm, across, cherry-red, sometimes darker and dull; anemone form, similar to 'Waratah Alba' (**Anemoniflora Alba**) only larger and flatter; petals of the circumference are in 4 rows, broad, round-oval, regularly placed but unequal in size, very notched; the centre is a hemisphere composed of variable petals. short, very numerous, collected together. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Sericea Vera', 'Puquella'. Orthographic errors: 'Serica', 'Cericea', 'Serica Vera'.

Sericea Striata. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1850, *Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.1: It was obtained from seed in Italy. It is a perfection with imbricated petals, red with distinct white stripes, either single or sometimes double, which separate the petals into two distinct parts. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.57: Deep pink bordered white, sometimes self-carmine. The flower resembles **Nassiniana.** Orthographic error: 'Cericea Striata'.

Sericea Vera. Berlèse,. 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.145, 230, as 'Serica Vera'. Synonym for **Sericea.**

Serojac. Guichard & Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Serojah.**

Serojah. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* p.57: White with lines and spots of carmine, some rows of petals imbricated, those in the centre erect. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Serojac'.

Serotina. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Seroyang. Wang & Yu, 1989, Camellia, No.30, p.27. Erroneous translation for **Sailuoyang.**

Serpentina. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 2:101-107 as a seedling of **Pompone**. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Serra. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.48. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 18471848, p.62. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.311: Flower 9-10 cm, across, peony form, of soft white, dotted and streaked with carmine red, the streaks multiple and diverse in form. Petals of the circumference in 2-3 rows, oval-obtuse, very notched, irregular, thin and transparent; those of the interior, numerous and varied, forming a dome at the centre. Originated in Italy.

Serra 2. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Serratifolia. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149: Double, fine dark red. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.268: The flower is 10 cm across, full, regular, largely imbricated, red-purple with spots of rose and white lines which regularly divide the petals which are in 8-9 rows, rounded, nearly entire, concave, erect, somewhat compact; the three outside rows are deep red with many veins of blood-red; those of the centre are cherry-red with numerous spots and lines of white. Originated in England. In USA it became confused with an American cultivar **William Penn.** Orthographic error: 'Seratifolia'.

Serratifolia. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.34. Pseudonym for **William Penn.**

Serratula Major. *(C.japonica)*, Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.9. Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Servi. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:57: Very beautiful, perfect, wine-red flower. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.I as 'Servii': This variety, of Italian origin, has been grown for a few years. The arrangement of its petals is in distinct imbricated serries, increasing in size from the centre towards the circumference. A better than average floral amplitude, a rich poppy-rose colouring, recommend this camellia. Orthographic error: 'Servii'. Synonym: 'Servi d'Italie'.

Servi d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ddd. Synonyn for **Servi.**

Servii. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Servi.**

Servoodii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Sesanqua. Curtis, 1820, *Monograph*…, p.1. Michael Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.27. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.** Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl.100. Appears to be a synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sesanqua Alba Semiplena. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler*, p.9, pl.14. Synonym for **Lady Bank's.**

Sesanqua Rosa. Michael Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.28. Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sesanqua Rosea Plena. Baumann & Baurnann, 1831, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler.* Synonym for *C.maliflora.*

Sese-no-shiranami. (Torrent of White Waves), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White striped and splashed deep pink; small, 6 petalled single. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Sezeno-shiranami'. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.105.

Sessan. (Snowy Mountain), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, semi-double in 3 rows, medium size with a big centre cluster. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33. Different readings: 'Setsuzan', 'Yukiyama', 'Setsusan'. (Believed extinct.)

Sessan. (Snowy Mountain), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu:* Snow white, large. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.517, p.210, description, p.383: White, single of 7-8 petals opening flat; 7-10 cm across; petals broad, overlapping, crêped, emarginate. Stamens pale yellow in a spreading cluster. Leaves small, dark green, ovate, apex acute, margins crenate. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Setsuzan'(Edo). Different readings: 'Setsuzan', 'Setsusan', 'Yukiyama'.

Sessan. (Snowy Mountain), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô:* White, semi-double, large, early blooming. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Sessan-sazanka', 'Setsuzan', 'Setsu-san', 'Yukiyama'. (Believed extinct.)

Sessan. (Snowy Mountain), *(C.hiemalis),* Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite*, *Dantairin; Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.568, p.220, description, p.394: White single to semi-double, 8-10 petals, 6-9 cm. across, opening wide cup-shaped, fragrant. Petals broad, deeply cleft to cordate, crinkled. Named by Saitô, Kiyofusa. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Yukiyama', 'Setsuzan', 'Setsusan'. Synonym: 'Setsuzan'(Higo).

Sessan-sazanka. Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô*. Different reading for **Sessan.**

Sessen. (Pen Name of Poet), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.74, colour photo & description: Small size, faint pink, tubular to campanulate single of 5 rounded, broad, overlapping petals and a broad stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for their lower third and yellow anthers. Mid-season blooming. Leaves glossy, mid-green, broad-ovate, apices abrupt acute, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellia Club in 1980.

Sesshû. (Name of Ancient Famous Painter), *(C.japonica),* Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986-1987, No.126, p.7; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.28, colour photo & description: Small to medium size, white, wide campanulate single with 5 broad, emarginate, reflexed petals and a tall stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower third and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Matsu'e, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Selected from the wild camellias near the northern side of Lake Shinji, Matsu'e City. Named and released by Yasushi Ihara around 1981.

Seta-no-nagahashi. (Long Bridge of Seta), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White with red stripes and splashes. Large single with 5 petals incised at points. Originated in Japan. The long bridge at Seta, Shiga Prefecture, was the scene of many famous battles. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.108.

Setchû. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #75: Different reading for **Secchû.**

Setchûka. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.6 as synonym for **Hatsukari** as **Shôwa-wabisuke**. (Flower in Snow). Different reading: 'Secchûka'.

Setchû-no-matsu. Different reading for **Secchû-no-matsu.**

Seto-egao. (Seto's Smiling Face), (Higo), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.84, colour photo, p.225, description: Large, soft pink with colour fading to base of petals, 5-6, broad, fluted, somewhat crinkled and irregular in size. Stamens in a ring with old gold anthers and cream filaments. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.118, colour photo, p.119, description. Originated in Kumomoto Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Sakuragari, Egao** and

Asomusume. Seto was the person who brought this variety, which was thought extinct, from Kumamoto to Tokyo around 1914.

Setogawa-bashi. (Setogawa Bridge). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.147 with colour photo; English translation p.101. Medium size, deep red, semi-double to open peony form, with a small number of irregularly scattered stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage. Selected and released by Toshikazu Iwamoto in 1986. From Shizuoka Prefecture.

Seto-no-musume. (Seto Girl), (Wabisuke), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.20: Very small size, purple with a band of light pink, shading to red; sake-cup shaped single. Medium to late season blooming. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.147 with colour photo; English translation p.101. Regarded as being a chance seedling of 'Uraku' (**Tarôkaja**). Named and released by Isamu Ochi in 1981.

Seto-no-tsuki. (Seto Moon), *(C.japonica),* Rothschild, 1963, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No. 17, p. 144. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.36, 37, colour photo, p.37, description: Small size, white, campanulate single with 6 rounded, overlapping, slightly reflexed petals and a central stamen column with white filaments, with pinched in apex, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic, margins serrulate. Selected from wild japonicas in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Jitsuji Urata in 1981, named by Kichinosuke Aburatani.

Setosuke. Different reading for **Seto-no-suke.**

Seto-no-suke. (Seto Lineage), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, white, single. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33, and ibid, 1982, No.21, p.110: White, single, medium size, with light red cast on margins of petals. Different reading: 'Setosuke'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Seto-uchi. (Inner Seto), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.83, colour photo, p.225, description as 'Setouchi': Medium size, rose-pink, single with petals veined deeper colour, large, overlapping, emarginate. Stamens in a central column with golden anthers and white filaments joined for the lower third and pinched in apex. Leaves shiny green, obovate, apex acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Named and released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery.

Setsugekka. (Snow, Moon and Flowers), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311, as originated by Yasaburo. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Setsugekka. (Snow, Moon and Flowers), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.342, gives this cultivar as listed in the *Tsubaki Meikan,* (before 1925); Shufu no Tomo-sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka,* p.51; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.99, p.35; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.114, p.74; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.83, description, p.225: Medium size, single of 5 petals with a ground of pale blush pink to white, dashed and peppered pale red, broad, overlapping, opening wide cup-shaped. Stamens in a central column, widening at the top, yellow anthers, whitish filaments joined for the lower third. Leaves elliptical to broad-ovate, shiny mid-green, apex blunt acuminate, margins serrate, strongly twisted, often with white spots. Plant habit is not vigorous. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.

Setsugekka. (Snow, Moon and Flowers), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Saitama Engei & Co. Catalogue, 1911, p.7: A peculiar, large white double. See the following colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.516; Macoboy, 1981, *The*

Colour Dictionary of Camellias, p.177; Tuyama ed., 1979, *Ishii's Selected Japanese Camellias*, pl.117, (35): Large, pure white, semi-double of 8-12 incurved petals. Leaves deep green, a little weeping. Upright, fast grower. Early flowering. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.329, photo, p.326, description: Flower single, white with occasional tinge of Rhodamine pink 527/1 at apices, deepening on reverse, up to 10 cm broad. Petals 7-9, heavily undulate, variable in shape, firm, apices double notched, heavily crimped, light yellow anthers, greenish-white filaments. Leaves oblong-elliptic, medium to dark, semi-glossy green, 5-7 cm long x 2-3 cm wide, margins serrate-crenate, apices tapering. Originated in Japan by Jisuke Minagawa. Synonyms: 'Fluted White', 'Wavy White', 'Elegant Friends'. Different readings: 'Setsugekwa', 'Setsugekkwa', 'Setsugetsuka', 'Setsugetsekwa', 'Setsu Gekka'.

Setsugekka (Izu). (Snow, Moon and Flowers). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.146 with colour photo; English translation p.100. Medium size, small stripes and splashes of pink and red on white ground, trumpet shaped to flat single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Appeared in *Senchinshû* in 1979, origin details obscure.

Setsugekkwa. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.19. Different reading for the *C.sasanqua* **Setsugekka.**

Setsugetsuka. Miyazawa Catalogue, 1954. Different reading for *C.sasanqua* **Setsugekka.**

Setsugetsukwa. Takashi Tanahashi, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*. p.108. Different reading for *C.sasanqua* **Setsugekka.**

Setsugô. (Snow Village), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.406, p.163, description: Small, informal, incomplete double, 8 cm across with blush ground, vividly striped crimson. Petals in 4 rows, irregular, fluted, with a few small. erect, central petals breaking the stamen group into fascicles. Leaves medium green, elliptic, apex acute, margins serrate. See also: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.83 colour photo and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.341. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1975.

Setsukô. Different reading for **Sekkô.**

Setsupôzan. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.157. Different reading for **Seppôzan.**

Setsusan. Anonymous, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9. Different reading for **Sessan.**

Setsuzan. (Snowy Mountain), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*. Different reading for **Sessan.**

Setsuzan (Edo). Hakoda, JCS, 1987, *Tsubaki*, No, 6, p.46. Synonym for **Sessan** from Tokyo Prefecture.

Setsuzan (Higo). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46. Synonym for **Sessan** from the Kumamoto Prefecture.

Setsuzan-sazanka. Itô, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô*. Synonym for **Sessan.**

Setti. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Cultivar Classification Report*, p.6. Synonym for **Lady Vansittart.**

Settyû. Watanabe, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.157. Different reading for **Secchû.**

Seven Hearts Red. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.111. Synonym for **Qixinhong.**

Seven Hearts White. Synonym for **Qixinbai.**

Seven Opals. *(C.sasanqua),* Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27: Medium size, single, shaded pink. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Seven Sisters. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, 1942-1943. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Seven-Eleven. *(C.japonica),* Movich, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.62: Originated by Jack Mandarich, California, USA. A fragrant seedling of Fragrant Frill. A 12.5 cm across peony with hundreds of petaloids. It is soft pink and a strong grower.

Seventh Desire. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.8; Cerise pink double flowers with a small central boss of stamens. Notched and crinkled petals give an interesting appearance. Vigorous growth tending to weep at the branch tips. Very early flowering. A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Asahi-no-umi.** Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Seventh Heaven. *(C.japonica),* Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.78; Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Light rose-pink. Large, full, semi-double with wide petals and small petaloids in the centre. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. See illustration, p.224, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Sport: **Seventh Heaven Variegated.**

Seventh Heaven Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.101, as 'Seventh Heaven Var.': A virus variegated form of **Seventh Heaven** - Light rosepink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Seventy Six. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.170: Dark red. Large to very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA.

Seville Square. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.134, Reg. No.1489: A large, medium to dark red, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to midseason; originated by Miss Ida Meriweather, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 18 year old seedling first flowered 1965, with 16 outer petals and 10 or more folded petals and petaloids in the centre and yellow anthers. Size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. The flower has several rows of thick, large, ruffled petals. Plant growth is spreading, open, pendulous with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Seylla. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic error for **Scylla.**

Sgariglio. Leon Leguay, Jan.1853, *Review Horticole,* p.31. Orthographic error for **Sgarriglio.**

Sgarriglio. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.26: [from] Croff. Imbricated, bright carmine, completely new. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Review Horticole,* p.31: Imbricated and brilliant carmine. Very new in 1853. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.57: Imbricated in clusters or spiral, bright rose, veined, the central petals streaked white. Very beautiful. Originated in Italy by Croff..

Sgyno. Guilfoyle, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens,* 1883, p.172. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno.**

Sha Ho-hui. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Cultivars of Taiwan.* Orthographic error for 'San-ho-hui', different reading for **Sanhehui.**

Shabunina. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Sabrina.**

Shackelford Q. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.14. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Shackelford 138. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10. Coding for **High Society.**

Shackelford 143. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10. Coding for **Indian Chief.**

Shackelford 144. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10. Coding for **Nick Adams.**

Shackelford 178. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10. Coding for **Coral Mist.**

Shackkoenigen. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.326. Orthographic error for 'Schachkoenigen', synonym for **Circe.**

Schackornigin. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Schachkoenigen', synonym for **Circe.**

Shades of Evening. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1941-1942: A new camellia from Middleton Place, ('Middleton No.5'). A rose-like semi-double form with deep to dark red colouring. When fully opened the petaloids are intermingled with the stamens. There are 5 rows of outer petals. Leaves long and narrow, dark, glossy green. Late flowering. Originated in USA at Middleton Gardens, South Carolina.

Shadow Play. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Pink. Semi-double. Mid-season. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.225, illustration, p.222, description: Large semi-double with twisted petals, Neyron rose 623 fading to 623/1; 9 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals about 15, firm substance, undulate, recurved, broad-obovate, apices notched, margins crimped. In the centre of the flower is a group of small petals, petaloids and stamens in fascicles, white filaments, small, light yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic, cupped, dull dark green, 10-12 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, margins coarsely serrate, long pointed apex and pronounced venation. Plant habit upright, vigorous, free flowering. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Shaguma. (Red Bear – see note), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.205: Medium size semi-double. Long narrow petals about 20 in 3 rows, emarginate, red with paler edges. Originated in Japan. For the unusual pronunciation of this, see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.157. Different reading: 'Akaguma'. (Believed extinct.) Note: 'Shaguma' refers to the red dyed fur wig used in classical dramas and dances.

Shah of Persia. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27. Synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Te Deum'.

Shai-chin. Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Zichi Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Shaijin.**

Shaijin. (Gold Screen), *(C.japonica)*, Lui, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Zichi Hua Hui:* Yellowishwhite spots on small leaves. Flowers red, variegated white. Originated in China.

Shakkô. (Ruddy Red), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #162: Medium size, pure red, single with cylinder of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Shakukô', 'Akabeni', 'Sekikô'.

Shakkô. (Red Mouth), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, red, double. Tubular stamens. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Shakkoh', 'Sekiguchi'. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32.

Shakkô. (Red Radiance), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.25, p.4, colour photo: Originated by Ohara, Kinji, Chiba, Japan as a chance seedling. Bright scarlet red. Medium size, semi-double with 2 rows of petals. Early flowering. Similar to **Our Betty.**

Shakkyô (Stone Bridge), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.21, p.9, description, p.212; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.366: Medium size, rose form double, bright red spotted white. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, margins coarsely

crenate, apex blunt acuminate. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Original tree is in the Chôfuku Temple, Kyôto Prefecture. Supposed to be a seedling of **Daikagura.**

Shakô. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Single, pale pink, large, splashed, fragrant. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shakoban. (Dapple of Quail), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô; Y*ashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344: Petals dotted like the feather of a quail; pale pink with a white dapple, medium size, single. Different reading 'Shakohan'. (Believed extinct.)

Shakohan. Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, (reprint), vol.344, p.572. Different reading for **Shakoban.**

Shakukô. Different reading for **Shakkô.**

Shala's Baby. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.1, p.28, Reg. No.1986: A small white with a slightly yellow centre, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Robert and Shala McNeil. This 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 7 cm across x 3 cm deep with 12 petals, 60 petaloids and yellow anthers. The flower has a full, tight centre. Plant growth is spreading and medium, with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 m.

Shalimar. *(C.japonica)*, Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Catalogue, 1941. Light pink, medium semi-double. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.227: Flower semi-double to incomplete double, China rose 024/1 with petal pieces China rose 024; 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with up to 30 petals, outer reflexed, slightly undulate. Centre of flower a duster of crimpled stamens, united for one third of their length, white filaments, yellow anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic, slightly cupped, dull, dark green, heavy texture, 6-9 cm long x 4-5 cm wide, margins broad, shallow, serrations; apices medium, long pointed. Plant habit, upright, spreading, vigorous. Mid-season flowering. A chance seedling originated by Coolidge Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Shallimar'.

Shalimar Sunset. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2118: Medium to large size, dark red, rose form, sometimes formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.127, colour photo (p.136): The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size, 7.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 60 petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is dense and medium with dark green leaves, 8cm long x 6 cm wide. Originated in USA by Edwin & June Atkins.

Shallimar. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Orthographic error for **Shalimar.**

Shaman. (*C.japonica* x *C.reticulata*), ACS., Nov.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2068: Very large, crimson, peony form *C.hybrid (C.japonica* **Hi-no-maru** *x C.reticulata* **Buddha**). Late flowering. Originated by Yoshiaki Andoh, Japan. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.84: The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size 13 cm across x 7.5cm deep with 28 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. The flowers have wavy, folded petals and some small petals. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5.8 cm.

Shamuro. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I #205: Pale pink, edged white flower mixed with red spots in a splashed pattern. Medium size. double. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Double with 3-4 petal rows, pale purple ground with white edges and red spots: Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Purple ground with red spots, 3-4 petal rows. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: There are three different colour plates in the *Chinka Zufu*. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.122; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.31.

Shamuro. (obscure), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.330: A medium size, semi-double, white, finely streaked and speckled fuchsine pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shamuro. (obscure), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.676: A large size, double with 4-5 rows of petals, colour white, with large, crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shan Cha. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* (Yashiro, 1841 reprint). Chinese group name for *C.reticulata*. Japanese reading: 'San-cha'.

Shan Cha Hua. Chen, 1937, *Chung Kuo Chumu Fen Lei Hsueh.* Chinese group name for camellias. Synonyms: 'Cha Hua', 'Nai Tung Hua', 'Shou Hsing Cha', 'Man To Lo', 'Man To Lo Shu', 'Chuan Chu Hua Shu'.

Shancha Zhidu. (Camellia Headquarters). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Massee Lane.**

Shandian. (Paddy Wife), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.596. Synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Inazuma.**

Shane Mochree. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.6, colour photo: Medium size, red, informal double, with irregular petals in 4-5 rows and fascicles of stamens. Originated in USA as a seedling of **Galilee** by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Shane's Castle. *(C.japonica),* Baronscourt Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Shane's Choice. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1996, No.139, p.10, Reg. No.473. Registered by Mrs Rita Wenke, Walla Walla, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1989. A deep pink (RHS.CC.52A) elegans-form flower of 10-11 petals and 100 plus petaloids, 10 cm diameter x 4 cm deep. Flowers abundantly mid-season on a medium growing bushy plant. Leaves mid-green, glossy, elliptic, blunt acute apex, shallow-pitch serrations of 3-5 mm, base acute, 8 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Petals rounded and emarginated. Filaments few and scattered.

Shanghai Dianxue. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.567 as 'Shanghaidianxue'; Synonym for **Dianxue.** Other synonyms 'Dianshui' and Dianxi'. Originated in Shanghai, Zheijiang Province, China.

Shanghai Furen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.246, p.70. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Shanghai Lady.** Later changed to 'Shanghai Nüshi'.

Shanghai Hedinghong. *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.210 with colour photo; Synonym for **Honghainanbaozhu.**

Shanghai Huangguan. (Shanghai Imperial Crown). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 21st January 1993. Flower is similar to **Daikagura** but looser; also similar to **Huangguan** but larger. Originated in Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Lady. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.178, Reg. No.1788: A very large, light orchid pink, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid (**China Lady** x **Buddha**). Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Flower size is 13-15 cm across. Plant growth is rapid and spreading with light green leaves. See colour photo front cover SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.43, No.3, 1982. Chinese synonym: 'Shanghai Furen', later changed to 'Shanghai Nüshi'.

Shanghai Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; New Chinese synonym for **Shanghai Lady.**

Shangri-la. Armstrong Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Benidaikagura** as 'Daikagura Red'.

Shanguan Zhichen. (Gleaming Lining), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.75, No.553. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Dazzler.**

Shanhuhong Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* sport **Betty Sheffield Coral.**

Shanhule. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Kramer Bros *C.x williamsii*, **Coral Delight.**

Shanjinguang. (Shining Golden Light) *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yu, *Camellias*, No.11, p.21: A small shrub. Leaves 6-7 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide. Flower buds obspherical, petals 5, sometimes 2 inner calyx become small petals. Single. White with pink tint, or variegated with light purple stripes and spots; 6.5-7 cm across. Tubular stamens united at base, anthers yellow, with copious pollen; styles thin and long. Flowers mid-season. Originated in China.

Shanmei Zhi Guang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* **Raspberry Glow.**

Shannon Nelson. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.136, Reg. No.968: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by W.F. Bray, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double to peony flower, similar to **Frizzle White** and **Daikagura,** is 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 21 petals. Colour is dark rose with golden anthers and white filaments. It has fluted petals and rabbit ears. Blooms early to mid-season.

Shannon Tunstal. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Shanshuo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tama Glitters.**

Shantali Jiaoshou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Shaonü. Chinese synonym for USA., *C.japonica* **Junior Miss.**

Sharaju. Botan-en Catalogue, 1958. Synonyms: 'Natsu-tsubaki', 'Sara-tsubaki', 'Shara-no-ki'. A Japanese common name for *Stuartia pseudocamellia.*

Shara-no-ki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.511 & p.379. Japanese common name for *Stuartia pseudocamellia.*

Shari Thompson. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., Feb. 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2115: Medium size, blush pink with pale pink edges and, sometimes splotched of deeper pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.127: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size. 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 62 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with mid-green leaves 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Originated in USA by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia.

Sharlie Rayner. (*C.pitardii x C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VI, No.6, p.35, Reg. No.71: A chance seedling originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand as a *C.pitardii x C.japonica* hybrid that first bloomed 1971. Growth habit, open and upright with

dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.5 cm. The flower is semi-double with up to 28 petals and measures 7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Colour is soft pink fading to white at the centre. mid-season to late flowering.

Sharon. *(C.japonica),* Sander & Fils Nursery Catalogue, 1961, p.11: Double, rose, large size flower. Originated in Belgium.

Sharon Ann Wylie. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1965, *Camellia News*, No.20, p.16, Reg. No.68: Originated in Australia by Percy A. Wylie, Dundas, N.SW, as a seedling of **Great Eastern** that first flowered 1959. The plant is a vigorous, upright, compact grower and flowers very early. The flowers are 7.5-8 cm across, white, informal double. Leaves are dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Sharon Elizabeth. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.49, Reg. No.1153: A mutant of **Cleopatra** first observed by Albert Q. Bell, Roanoke Island Gardens, Manteo, North Carolina, USA. A pygmy growth form reaching 60 cm high by one metre wide. Flowers are semi-double, rose-pink, 5.5 cm across and open flat with 5-8 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Early blooming.

Sharon Lee. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1951, *Quarterly*, vol.VI, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.117: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered 1943. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California. Growth is compact and average, Flowers are irregular complete double, rose colour (1-J-4 Maertz & Paul Chart), size 8-11 cm across. Mid-season flowering.

Sharon Pelton. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.49, 60, Reg. No.1152: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1965, originated by Dr. James B. Tarver, San Marino, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double, 'Herme' (Hikarugenji) type, soft pink bloom is 10-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 25 petals and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season.

Sharon Raye Pearson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1949 Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.19. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.62: Medium pink sport of **Feastii,** originated in USA. See illustration, p.302, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.II.

Sharon Rose. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A 5 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Cecil R. Allen, Milton, Florida, USA that first flowered 1950. Plant growth open and slow. The 10 cm across flower is an incomplete double with large petaloids. There are three rows of large, almost square petals, followed by a row of curled petals, small petaloids and stamens. Then a couple of rows of imbricated petals with smaller petals in the centre. Flower colour is red (3-U-6 M&P). Flowers mid-season.

Sharon Shuman. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2002, p.20 with colour photo, Reg. No.2585. A pale pink formal double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Flowers are 9.5 cm across. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.131, colour photo p.c11. The 30 year old seedling first flowered in 1980. First introduced soon after 1980. Flowers have 72 petals, and 8 small petals in the bud centre. Plant is open, with average growth rate and dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Sharon Smith. *(C.japonica),* ACS., May 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2040: Large, light rose, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early. Originated by Walter L. Smith. Tylertown, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.85 with colour photo between p.60-61. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 60 petals and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm.

Sharon-no-hana. (Flower of Sharon). *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia*, 1991, No.39, p.13, Kairyô-en Mail Order Catalogue, 1995, p.3, colour plate: Medium size, anemone form. The delicate outer petals are white and washed pink. Central mass of creamy white petaloids. Early flowering. Originated in by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan.

Sharwoodii. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.12. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Sharyn's Blush. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.316: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia from a chance seedling of **Furô'an** that first flowered 1982. The formal double, 14 cm across x 5 cm deep flower has rose to red petals, similar in colour to a sliced strawberry. Blooms mid-season to late. An open, upright plant with 10 cm x 4.5 cm mid-green, ovate leaves.

Sharyû-ô. (Dragon God), *(C.x vernalis)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41 as 'Syarû-ô: Medium size, white, semi-double, flat flower. Early blooming. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Shawa-no-saki. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Shay Dean. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2356: Very large size, pink, rose form double. A *C.reticulata* hybrids **Craig Clark** x **Nuccio's Ruby** seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9 with colour photo: The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1988. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 59 petals and 4 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous with leaves 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Shayla's Baby. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions. Orthographic error for **Shala's Baby.**

Sheatheri. *(C.japonica)*, Fuller, 1877, *Sydney Handbook*, p.123: Pink shading to silvery pink at the centre. Medium large, formal double. Spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Australia by Silas Sheather, Paramatta, N.S.W. For illustration see: Hertrich, 1999, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.228.

Sheboshushi. (Eighteen Scholars), Yang, 1965, *Camellia Cultivars of Taiwan.* Different reading: 'Shih-pa-hsüeh-shih'. Taiwanese reading for 'Shiba Xueshi'.

Shechan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym of the USA *C.japonica* mutant **Shiro Chan.**

Sheila. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, pp.238, 239, Reg. No.1322: A 5 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1871; originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is light orchid pink to deeper pink with 16 petals and 6-16 petaloids with light yellow stamens. Size is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season.

Shelby Brothers. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.246, Reg. No.756: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by S.L. Brothers, Madison, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), is 11 cm across x 2 cm deep with 25-28 petals and 2-4 petaloids. Colour is rose-pink with yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Shelby Sears. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Sheli. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Shirley Spencer.**

Shell Flowered. Prince, William, 1828, *A Short Treatise on Horticulture*, p.169. Synonym for **Conchiflora.**

Shell Flowered. Loudon, 1840, *Encyclopedia of Plants.* Synonym for **Imbricata.**

Shell Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale*, p.9 as 'Sasanqua Shell Pink': Medium size, rose-pink, somewhat lighter in the centre. Peony form with irregular petals. Midseason blooming. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Synonyms: 'Shell Pink Double', 'Sasanqua Shell Pink Double'.

Shell Pink. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias:* A very rich shell pink, peony type double, large flower of solid colour throughout. Stamens almost completely hidden. Late blooming. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Shell Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Sasanqua Shell Pink.**

Shell Pink Double. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8 as 'Sasanqua Sh. Pk. Do.'. Synonym for **Shell Pink.**

Shell Pink Mathotiana Alba. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Shell Pink Semi-double. *(C.sasanqua),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8 as 'Sasanqua Sh. Pk. Semi Do.': Medium sized, semi-double, pink. Originated in USA.

Shell Pink Single. *(C.sasanqua),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8 as 'Sasanqua Sh. pk. Single': Medium sized, cup-shaped, shell pink single. Originated in USA.

Shell Pink Special. *(C.sasanqua),* Gambles Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Large, shell pink, single, opening wide cup-shaped. Originated in Australia.

Shell Pink Vansittart. Harris, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.207. Synonym for **Yours Truly.**

Shelley Maree. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1980. *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.240: Originated by Arthur W. Brinsley, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A sport of *C.sasanqua* Lucinda. It varies from its parent by its very pale pink flowers.

Shellie Rae. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17: Blush pink. Small formal double. Medium. upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Ray Gentry.

Shellye Farber. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.246, Reg. No.675: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Joseph E. Miller, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide and heavily serrate. The semi-double, cherry-red flower is 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 12 large petals and a collarette of stamens with red filaments and golden anthers, then 4 petals and a group of stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Shelter Cove. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Bright midpink with a very warm undertone. Large, rose form to formal double. Strong, upright, open growth. Flowers midseason. Seed parent (*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown'), pollen parent unknown. Originated in 2005 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Shemeo-Tonil. Try, 1962, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.16, p.130 in the description of an exhibit by Haskins Bros. Nursery. Believed to be a corruption of the Japanese name **Hime-otome.**

Shemio Tonil. Haskings Bros. Nursery Ltd. Catalogue, 1980. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hime-otome.**

Shenban Dakate. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Carter's Sunburst Pink Variegated.**

Shenbian Caidai. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.59. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Margaret Davis Ashley.**

Shenchi. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.80, No.616, Colour photo No.319. Chinese synonym for USA *C.hybrid* **Angel Wings.**

Shenfenban Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Blush.**

Shengdan Jieri. (Christmas Day), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.586. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Yuletide.**

Shengdan Kuaile. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.67. Chinese synonym for **Merry Christmas.**

Shengdan Lazhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hiemalis* **Christmas Candles.**

Shengdianxue. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.235 with colour photo; A famous variety from Wuxi, China. Petals are notched and shaped like those of a lotus. Flower is red with pink spots. Diameter 7-8 cm, semi-double. Flowers mid-season. Note; Flower pictured shows considerable white variegation.

Shenghuo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Flame.**

Shengjie. (Holy Pure), (*C.reticulata* hybrid). China Regn No.17. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Oct 2007, No.20, p.46, with colour photo; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Kona**, originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA. Flowers rose form double, 13 cm diameter. About 30 petals in 4-5 whorls. Inner two whorls white lightly tinged pink, outer whorls slightly darker pink with light purple margins, broad and flat. Leaves broad and thick, 13-14 cm long x about 7 cm wide, deep green and shiny. Leaf veing similar to *C.japonica.*

Shengzhuang. (Splendid Attire), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.75, No.549. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Enishi.**

Shenhong Hudie. (Dark Red Butterfly), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.69: Double hibiscus type, similar to **Honghudie** but of a deeper colour. Originated in China.

Sheniotonil. Haskins Bros. Nursery Ltd. Catalogue, 1970. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hime-otome.**

Shentao Baozhu. (Dark Peach Pearl), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, dark red, full peony to anemone form with 5 guard petals enclosing a mass of small folded petals and and petaloids. Early blooming. Originated in China.

Shentao Mudan. (Dark Peach Peony), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, dark red, peony form double. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China.* p.34, No.156, colour photo No.78: Leaves mid-green, obovate. Originated in China. Sport: **Huaye Yianshi Mudan.**

Shenwen Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for USA **Rosea Plena (MG).**

Shenzhi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.422; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Fairy Wand.**

Shepherdess. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.84: Coral rose sport of Augusto Leal Gouveia Pinto. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California.

Shepherdii. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.9: Large rose. Double. Originated by Shepherd & Co. Nursery, Paramatta, N.S.W., Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Shepherd's Blush. *(C.japonica),* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, [ca.1890]. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Shepherd's Incarnata. Alexander Hunter's Notebook, 1872. Synonym for **Leda.**

Shepherd's Red. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1943. Synonym for **Speciosissima.**

Shep's Boutonire. Davis Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.4. Orthographic error for **Shepp's Boutonniere.**

Shepp's Boutonniere. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962: Small, red and white, formal double. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.246, Reg. No.702: SCCS, No.62-38 - A chance seedling originated by Paul Shepp, Pasadena, California, USA. Flowers are white with red and pink stripes, 5-7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep; a formal double that, when fully open, has a small tufted centre. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant is compact, upright and medium. Orthographic error: 'Shep's Boutonire'. Sports **Shepp's Boutonniere Blush, Shepps Boutonniere Red.**

Shepp's Boutonniere Blush. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962. Pink sport of **Shepp's Boutonniere.** *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.246, 247, Reg. No.703: SCCS., No.62-40. A sport of **Shepp's Boutonniere** first observed in 1951. The flowers are pink with a white edge. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Shepp's Boutonniere Red. *(C.japonica),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962. Red Sport of **Shepp's Boutonniere.** *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.247, Reg. No.704: SCCS., No.62-39 - This red sport of **Shepp's Boutonniere** was first observed in 1951. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Shepp's XIII. *(C.japonica),* Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7: A 12.5 cm across, incomplete double, pink flower, slightly deeper in colour than **Otome.** It also produces some semi-double flowers. Originated by Shepp's Shade Garden, Pasadena, California, USA.

Sherbrooke. Wylam, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13. Synonym for **Kumasaka.**

Sheridan. *(C.japonica),* Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.7: Compact, columnar growth with narrow pointed serrated leaves. Trumpet shaped, single, rose-red with bluish veinings flower. Midseason. blooming. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W, Australia.

Sheridan Wilson. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Review*, vol.46, p.18, Reg.2191: Large size, peppermint semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Lady Vansittart.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.90 with colour photo between p.90-91. The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. Average flower size, 12 cm across with 19 petals. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with light green leaves 8 cm long x 3.2 cm. wide.

Sherrida Crawford. *(C.reticulata)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn 2804. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.81 with colour photo; A 15 year old cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Jean Pursel**; first flowered in 2000. Propagated by E. Hulyn Smith and Mark Crawford, Valdosta. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves are 10.8 cm x 5 cm. Large size, rose form double, light pink flower is 11.5 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep. White anthers and white filaments. Flowers midseason to late.

Sherrie Hollis. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.15. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sherrie N. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2459. A very large, white, anemone form chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 15 petals, 200 petaloids, white anthers and white filaments. Petals are ruffled. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves 12 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Shervoodii Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Shervodii. Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Sherwood. Oriental Importing Co. Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Sherwoodiana. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic error for **Sherwoodii.**

Sherwoodii. *(C.japonica),* Originated in USA by Sherwood. Anonymous, 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 7:126: In the western part of the house stands the original plant of **Sherwoodii;** a superbly formed variety of the shape of the 'double white' (**Alba Plena**), of a deep rose, finely flaked with white, perfectly imbricated. Buist, 1845, The American Flower Garden Directory, ed.3, p.225: Rosy crimson, frequently spotted pure white, very double, petals reflexed when fully open; a free grower and profuse bloomer. A seedling of Mr Sherwood of Laurel Hill. Orthographic errors: 'Sherwood', 'Sherwoodi', 'Sherwodii', 'Shervoodii', 'Scherwoddii', 'Scharwood', 'Scherwodii', 'Sherwodii', 'Pherwoodii', 'Perwoodi', 'Pherwoordii', 'Sharvvoodii', 'Shervodii', 'Sherwoddiana'. Synonym: 'Sherwoodii d'Amerique'.

Sherwoodii d'Amerique. Harrison ed., 1846, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.90 as 'Sherwoodi d'Ameriqua'. Synonym for **Sherwoodii.**

Sherwood's Ashy Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Sherry Lynn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.62, Reg. No.2284, colour plate between pp.64-65: A medium size, blush pink, formal double *C.japonica* seedling of **Nina Avery** that blooms early to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 66 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and average with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Shetao Mudan. (Purple Tree Peony), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.64, p.37, colour pl.[p.137]: Red semi-double with 3 rows of rounded, slightly emarginated petals. A small tree. Leaves and flowers resemble **Taohong Mudan** but colour is a deeper purple. Originated in China.

Shibagaki. (Brushwood Fence), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* #198: Inside of flower is pale yellow and the rest is white. Large, double flower. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, double, large column of stamens, egg yellow. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32, ibid, 1982, No.21, p.103.

Shiba-onkô. (Historical Character from the Tsung Dynasty), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû:* Red, double. The size of each flower is variable, some have no stamens. Late flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Shiba-onkô's Chinese name was Sze Ma Kwang, who was an ancient Chinese scholar and politician. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.102.

Shiba Xueshi. (Eighteen Scholars), *(C.japonica)*, Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* This is a famous old variety. There can be many different coloured blooms on the one branch. It mutates readily and has many forms such as 'Hongbai Mudan', 'Zuoxuanzhuan, 'Yuxu-anzhuan', 'Fenxin Zhuanban', and 'Hongbaiyun'. See pl.161, p.75, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978 for the pink form under 'Sheboshushi'. This is a medium size, silvery pink, formal double. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apex acute, recurved, margins serrulate. Originated in China. There are white, red, pink and variegated forms. Different reading: 'Shih-pa-hsüeh-shih'. Taiwanese reading: 'Sheboshushi'.

Shibenashi-gokayama. (Stamenless 'Gokayama'), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No. 11, pp. 115, 117, 119, with botanical drawing, colour photo and description: Very small size, red, saucer-shaped, single of irregular petals and vestigal stamens. Leaves bright green, ovate, very shallowly serrate, apices acuminate. Originated in Japan. Collected by Ogawa from a wild camellia at Gokayama, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Shibenashi-no-tsubaki. (Stamenless Camellia), *Sukekatsukyôki*, 1632. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14.

Shibenashi-wabisuke. (Stamenless Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life*, Apr., p.36; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.277, p.121, description, p.239; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, colour photo, p.68, description, p.219; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.148: Leaves oblong-elliptic, shortly-acuminate, base acute, margins serrate, impressed venation. Flowers at terminals and leaf axils, small, up to 6 cm across, purplish rosy, 5-6 petals. Stamens vestigal. Blooms mid-season. Botanical classification: *Camellia wabisuke* f. *subvidula* Kitamura. (1950), synonym: *Thea reticulata* var. *campanulata* f. *subvidula* Makino, (1918). Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Synonyms: 'Nyogo-ga-shima' (Women's Island), 'Goke-tsubaki' (Widow's Camellia), 'Campanulata Subuvidula'. It is considered likely that **Shinkuri** (Scooped Stamens), described in 1798, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* may be the same variety. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Present name given by Takashi Tsuyama in 1966.

Shibori. (Dappled), *(C.japonica)*, Hirayama, (late 17th century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* Hamamatsu, 1825. *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. No description. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. (Believed extinct.)

Shibori. (Dappled), *(C.sasanqua)*, Saitama Engei & Co. Catalogue, 1911, p.7: Large flower, spotted with carmine. Originated in Japan.

Shibori-benikagura. (Variegated Red Kagura), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.157. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shibori-beni-wabisuke. (Variegated Red Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Satô, *Tsubaki Meihan Chûbu*, 1957. No description. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Shibori-bokuhan. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars in Japan*, p.370. Synonym for **Shibori-karako.** Local name in Chûbu.

Shibori-botan. (Variegated 'Botan'). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.123 with colour photo; English translation p.84. Large, bud-centred to peony to semi-double, pink and red stripes on white to pale pink ground, split stamens. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A cross between **Berenice Boddy** and **Tomorrow**. Originated and released by Atsushi Itô in 1987. From Chiba Prefecture.

Shibori-chôji. (Striped Anemone), *(C.rusticana)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.186, p.61, description, p.211 as 'Shibori-chohji': A medium size, red spotted white, anemone form, with 2 rows of deeply cleft outer petals and a centre cushion of small, erect,

twisted and folded petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apex short acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Late blooming. Plant habit, dwarf type. Different reading: 'Shibori-chohji'. A variegated form of **Benichôji.** See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.69 colour photo, p.220, description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.384, colour photo. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1960.

Shibori-chohji. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shibori-chôji.**

Shibori-daikagura. Tateyama Catalogue, 1957. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Shibori-dewatairin. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.69. Synonym for **Manzairaku.**

Shibori-eago. Donnan, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.84. Orthographic error for **Shibori-egao.**

Shibori-egao. (Variegated Smiling Face), *(C.x vernalis)*, Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.52; SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.191: A virus variegated form of **Egao** - Deep rose blotched white. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan, by Yoshioka. Synonym: 'Egao-nishiki'.

Shibori-Egao Corkscrew. *(C.vernalis).* SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, Jan. 2009, p.11 and colour photo inside front cover. Pink mottled white form of **Egao Corkscrew.**

Shibori-hagoromo. (Striped 'Hagoromo'), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.336, description, p.337, colour photo: Medium size. white with deep pink stripes, hose-in-hose semi-double (lotus shape) with ovate, fluted petals in 3 rows and a few stamens intermingled with some erect, central, small petals and petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves light green, ovate, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Hagoromo** x **Yuri-tsubaki.** Named and released by Hideyo Katô in 1975.

Shibori-hassaku. ('Hassaku' Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Large and small red spots on white. Medium size. Originated in Japan. *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyokai*, 1960; Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1. Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.41 as **Hassaku-shibori.** Synonym for **Hassaku-shibori.** Sport: **Benihassaku.** 'Hassaku' means August by the lunar calendar, implying very early flowering. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp,69, 220. Sport: 'Beni-hassaku'.

Shibori-hatsu'arashi. (Variegated 'Hatsu'arashi'), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.132, photo: A small, blush pink, wide-campanulate single with the 5 petals finely peppered with red and a central column of stamens with golden anthers. Blooms early. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. A natural seedling of 'Saga-hatsu'arashi' (**Hatsuarashi-Saga**). See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II. 1978, pl.363, p.148; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chaban Koyomi*, *vol.I*, *Tsubaki*, p.60; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.69, 220; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.250. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tomita Kunitake in 1965.

Shibori-hiko-osaraku. (Young 'Osaraku' Variegated), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.220: Peach red ground with white variegation, semi-double to peony form. Size medium-large; mid-season flowering. Leaves medium size, wide-oval, undulate. Petiole hir-sute. Plant growth upright and vigorous. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Shibori-itsukamachi. (Variegated 'Itsukamachi'). *(C.rusticana). "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.111. No description. From Niigata Pref.

Shibori-hiryû. Yôshun-en Catalogue, 1954. Synonym for **Hiryû-nishiki** as 'Hoshi-hiryû'.

Shibori-hôju. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.253. Synonym for **Yatsuo-nishiki.**

Shibori-jesu. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.105. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Shibori-jusu', synonym for **Monjusu.**

Shibori-jusu. Chûgai Catalogue, 1935. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.28. Corruption of **Monjusu.**

Shibori-kagura. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushûû*, p.62. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Shibori-kanako. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Shibori-kanoko.**

Shibori-kanoko. (Variegated 'Kanoko'), *(C.japonica)*, Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.29 as 'Shiborikanoko': White bells striped with red, petaloid anthers in the throat. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Shibori-kanako'.

Shibori-karako. (Variegated Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the section for anemone form. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White striped pink. Medium size, anemone form. Vigorous, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. See pls. & description: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic...*, p.106; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars in Japan*, pl.211, p.370. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pp.163, 349. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.69, 220; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.361. Synonyms: 'Nishiki-mino' in Kansai and 'Shibori-bokuhan' in Chûbu. Sport: **Fukurin-nishiki-mino.**

Shibori-kingyo. Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.54, illustration. Synonym for **Shiborikingyo-tsubaki.**

Shibori-kingyo-tsubaki. (Variegated Goldfish Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.276, Colour photo & description as 'Shibori-kingyo': Medium size, white with red streaks, including rare pink markings, wide campanulate single with 5-6 broad, overlapping, reflexed, somewhat crinkled petals and broad, central stamen cluster with gold anthers. Late flowering. Leaves mid-green, broad ovate with multi-apices. (Fishtail). Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Shibori-kingyo'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.122 with colour photo; English translation p.83. A chance seedling of unknown parentage. Collected in Kita-kanbara District. Named and released by Yoshitaka Fujii in 1979.

Shibori-man'e. (Variegated Multifold), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.237: A medium size, irregular anemone form, white with crimson striping. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.16. (Believed extinct.)

Shibori-mannyô (Striped Double), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.376, p.191, description, p.201: Leaves elliptic to obovate-elliptic, flat, veinlets flat or a little impressed, manifestly serrate upper half of leaf, 7-8.5 cm long x 3.6-4.8 cm wide. Flowers irregular, rose form double, pale rosy pink (Spinel pink 0625/2) occasionally striped rose (Spinel pink 0625-0625/1), outer normal petals 11-45, inner normal petals 4-22, embracing each other. Androecium in two concentric circles, mostly petaloids, normal stamens few. Late flowering. Originated in a private garden, Kuroda, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Shibori-monjusu. Ishii & Hosaka, 1954-1959, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Shibori-myôrenji. (Variegated 'Myôrenji'), *(C.rusticana)*, Katayama, 1963, Juraku-en Catalogue; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.184; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.220, 69: Leaves broad-elliptic, dark green, shortly acuminate at apex, manifestly crenate; petioles hairy. Flowers single, widely cupshaped, red (Spinel red 0023), delicately blotched white. Flowers mid-season to late. Propagated by Katayama, Juraku-en, Kibe-machi, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. See: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.285, p.144; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.106 & p.307; A sport of **Beni-myôrenji.**

Shibori-nankin. (Small Striped), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1969, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.371, p.189, description, p.200: Leaves elliptic, long acuminate, venation sub-impressed, margins crenate-serrulate, 6.8-7.3 cm long x 3.4-4.2 cm. wide. Flowers double, flat topped, palest pink striped rosy red (Cherry 722/3), petals suddenly diminishing in size at centre, 42-58 in number, emarginate. Stamens lacking. Late flowering. Originated at Hosono, Shirohata-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Shibori-no-rôgetsu. Chûgai Catalogue, 1934-1935: Two or three lines of crimson on snow white, perfectly round petals, single. Early blooming. Synonym for **Shibori-rôgetsu.**

Shibori-oborozuki. (Variegated Hazy Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Fuji-en Catalogue, 1955: Very large, white with red stripes or graduations. Originated in Japan.

Shibori-ôkarako. (Variegated, Large Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.36; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. pl.452, p.178 description, p.263: A large, petaloid centered, semi-double red, with white blotches. Large, rounded, emarginate, overlapping outer petals, 12-14 in number, surrounding a small, compact group of petaloid stamens. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport of **Ô-karako.** Sport: **Kyôkarako**. Synonym: 'Ôkarako-shibori'. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.69, 219.

Shibori-otome. (Variegated 'Otome'), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on formal double. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Formal double, medium size, white striped pink. Blooms mid-season. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.204 & p.360; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.433 & p.356; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic...*, p.96; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.69; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.399. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Shibori-owari-wabisuke. (Variegated 'Owari-wabisuke'). (Wabisuke). *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.39. Crimson ground with white blotches. Miniature, sake-sup shaped single. Stamens vestigial. Flowers mid-season. A sport or virus variegated form of **Owari-wabisuke.**

Shibori-renge. (Variegated 'Renge'). *(C.hybrid). "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.111. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Shibori-rinzu. *(C.japonica)*, Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40 in a list of camellias imported from Japan by Mr Uyematsu of the Star Nursery, Montebello, California, USA. No literature citation in Japan has been located. Probabaly a corruption of a Japanese name.

Shibori-rôgetsu. ('Rôgetsu' Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl. 166 & p.288; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.329, p.166, description, p.188; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, pl.131; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.69, 220; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.260, colour photo, p.261, description: Leaves broadly elliptic to elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, margins undulate,

crenate, venation slightly impressed, petioles glabrous. Flower widely open, medium size, single, white, narrowly striped red in various degrees. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Ikeda City, Ôsaka. Japan. Sports: **Kakureiso, Nihon-no-homare.** Note: No relationship with **Rôgetsu.**

Shibori-sashu. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Shibori-jusu', synonym for **Monjusu.**

Shibori-seiôbo. ('Seiôbo Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Funaki-en Catalogue, 1987-1988, No.103, p.6; JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.27, p.4, colour photo: Medium size, single of 8-9 petals opening widely cup-shaped, petals broad, emarginate, overlapping; a white ground with a peppering and streaking of pink and carmine. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves glossy mid-green. Originated at a temple in Ukino Town, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan as a natural seedling of **Seiôbo.** Named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1979.

Shibori-shishigashira. (Variegated 'Shishigashira') *(C.vernalis). Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.50. Crimson blotched white, small semi-double. A sport or virus variegated form of **Shishigashira.** Originated in Japan.

Shibori-shôwa. *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.27; Synonym for **Shibori-shôwa-no-sakae.**

Shibori-shôwa-no-sakae. (Variegated 'Shôwa-no-sakae'), *(C.hiemalis).* Deep peach pink with white spots, formal double, medium size. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Shôwa-no-sakae Variegated'. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49. Sport of **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Shibori-shusu. Sakata Catalogue, 1938. Different reading for 'Shibori-jusu', synonym for **Monjusu.**

Shibori-tamatsuyu. (Jewels of Dew Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Hagiya, Kaoru, 1984, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.2, p.18. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shibori-tarô'an. ('Tarô'an' Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Izu Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Garden, 1980, *List of Plants*, p.11 as 'Shiboritarôan':- A variegated form of **Tarô'an** - soft pink blotched white. Originated in Japan.

Shibori-tatsuta. (Variegated Tatsuta), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46: White, variegated form of **Momoyama**. Originated in Japan..

Shibori-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for **Shimo-no-momiji.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.109.

Shibori-wabisuke. Chûgai Catalogue, 1936-1937. Synonym for **Wabisuke.**

Shibori-wabisuke. (Variegated Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.39. Crimson ground with white blotched. Small, trumpet shaped single. A sport or virus variegated form of **Beni-wabisuke**. Flowers early to mid-season.

Shibu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Shikibu.**

Shicenglou. (Ten Storied Pavilion), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1980, *Shancha Hua:* Scarlet, peony form. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.83: Peony form, spherical form double, flowers velvety scarlet, 10 cm across. Stamens highly petaloid, clustered together with petals like a ball. Pistil degenerate. Buds long ovate. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, large, dark green, margins serrulate, veins prominent. A dwarf shrub. An ancient Chinese cultivar, originally named 'Ceng Ceng Lou' (Double Petalled Pomegranate), (personal ltr, Y.C. Shen).

Shichifuku-benten. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.62 as 'Shichi-huku-benten'. Different reading for **Shichifukujin-benten.**

Shichifukujin. (7 Gods of Good Fortune), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.14: Pale pink edged mallow pink. Very large, semi-double with crinkled petals. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Shichihukujin', 'Shichi Fukujin'. Orthographic errors: 'Shishifukujin', 'Hichifukujin'. Synonyms: 'Shinonome', 'Good Fortune'. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.525, p.385: Deep pink, peony form. (Somewhat different from the original description.)

Shichifukujin. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.62. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.60: Small campanulate, red single of 5 petals and a central column of yellow stamens. Leaves dark glossy green, distorted to rounded and trumpet shapes. No apices or serrations. Synonym for **Shichihenge-tsubaki.**

Shichifukujin-benten. (Benten of the 7 Gods of Luck), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.64 as 'Benten-kaguri': Large, peony form, red. Leaves irregularly variegated at margin with gold. Originated in Japan Synonyms: 'Shichihenge-benten', 'Shichifuku-benten', 'Benten-kagura'. Sport of **Daikagura.** Different reading: 'Shichihukujin-benten'.

Shichige-tsubaki. (7 Changes Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80: Red of 7 different shapes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shichigosan. (See below), (Higo), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.128, colour photo & description: Medium to small size, pink with colour fading to base, single, of 5 emarginate, irregular petals, opening flat with a flaring centre of stamens with pale yellow filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, lanceolate-elliptic, apices abrupt acuminate, margins serrate. The smallest flower in the Higo group. Recognised by the Higo Society in 1984. Occasionally produces anemone form flowers. 'Shichigosan' is November 15th. A gala day for children 3, 5 & 7 years old. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of name: 'Hichigosan'.

Shichihenge-tsubaki. (Seven Changes Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Aoyama Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Rose-red, small, single with variable leaf forms. Plant habit, weak. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Shichihenge-tsubaki'. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.452, pp.184, 360; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.68, 219. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.152 as 'Shichihenge-tsubaki'. Synonyms: 'Shichihenge-tsubaki', 'Shichifukujin'. This is also said to be the same as the variety **Heigorô-nanabake** in Mizuno, 1828. Note: An old tree of this variety was found at Matsunaga, Tôkichi's garden in Inazawa, Aichi Prefecture. Two different originations are given; the *Chûbu no Tsubaki* and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972 give the Chûbu area, while *Senchinshû*, 1979 and *Nihon no Chinka*, 1989 give the Kantô area. Different readings: 'Shichi-henge', 'Hichihenge'. Note: Asai, Keitarô asserts that this cultivar is distinct from Nanabake-tsubaki which resembles Benten and the leaves colour change depends on the season. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.159.

Shichihenge. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* Synonym for **Shichihenge-tsubaki**. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37.

Shichihenge-benten. Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55, with illustration on p.54. (Benten of the 7 Changes). Synonym for **Shichifukujin-benten.**

Shichihôden. (Edifice of 7 Treasures), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika-meikan;* Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*, vol.4: Rose-pink, large, semi-double with long, narrow petals. Round leaves. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Shichihowden', 'Shippôden', 'Shichi-hôden'.Corruption of name: 'Hichi-hôden', 'Schichihowden'.

Shichihôden. (Seven Treasury Houses) (*C.sasanqua*) from Saitama Pref. *Sazanka, Winter Flowers* published by National Museum of Japanese History in 2001. Peach red, flat, single, medium, blooming in late autumn to early winter. Described in *Baichaka Meikan* in 1905.

Shichihowden. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935. Different reading for **Shichihôden.**

Shichihuku-benten. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.62. Different reading for **Shichifukujin-benten.**

Shichihukujin. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.62. Different reading for **Shichifukujin.**

Shichihukujin-benten. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.158. Different reading for **Shichifukujin-benten.**

Shichikô. Inazawa Nursery Catalogue, C.20, 1987. Japanese synonym for the Chinese *C.japonica* **Qigiao.**

Shichikomachi. Different reading for **Nanakomachi.**

Shichiôden. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36. Orthographic error for **Shichihôden.**

Shichiseiden. (Edifice of 7 stars), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shidare-botan. (Weeping Peony). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.120 with colour photo; English translation p.82. Small, yellowish white, anemone to open peony with thick petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, waved, thick. Weeping branches, somewhat weak growth. A chance sedling of **Kamo-honnami.** Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1987. From Tokyo.

Shidare-kochô. (Weeping Butterfly), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Very small size, pale pink, double. A seedling of **Tiny Princess,** originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980.

Shidare-tsubaki. (Weeping Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.12: Deep pink. Medium sized single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan.

Shido. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.59: Small, semi-double, pink with white edges and scarlet stripes, with divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shien. (Purple Fence), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Nakamura, JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32 as an erroneous transcription for **Shibagaki.**

Shi-en. (Purple Blaze), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Large size flower, somewhat purple, with graduations, peony form, early flowering. A seedling of **Show Girl** x *C.granthamiana* from Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.117 with colour photo; English translation p.80. Parentage stated to be **Flower Girl** x *C.granthamiana.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Shigakasuri. (Shiga Variegated), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.60 as 'Shiga-kasuri': Medium size, semi-double, white with blush pink areas and red streaks. Originated in Japan. Shiga is place name for Shiga Prefecture. Different reading 'Shiga-tobi'iri'. Resembles 'Waka-no-ura'. (Believed extinct.)

Shiga-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Shigakasuri.**

Shigenbeni. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.62. Different reading for **Shigenkô.**

Shigenkô. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1, #145: Double. Beautiful pink flower, large, flat in shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Shigenbeni'.

Shigenshû. JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36. Orthographic error for **Jigenkô.**

Shigi-tatsusawa. (Snipe in a Marsh), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.67, colour photo, p.219, description: Small, campanulate, white with 5 overlapping petals and a column of pale yellow anthers. Early blooming. Leaves light green, lanceolate-elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins serrulate. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.33 colour photo as 'Shigitatsusawa'. A seedling of **Seiôbo.** Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Shigi-tatsuzawa'. Chinese synonym 'Minglichi'. *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.118 with colour photo; English translation p.80. Originated and released by Seizô Matsui in 1975.

Shigi-tatsuzawa. Different reading for **Shigi-tatsusawa.**

Shigoden. (Meaning Uncertain), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Very large size, pure red, single. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.31; ibid, 1983, No.22, p.143. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shigure. (A Drizzle), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* This flower has many white petals with small red dots. Originated in Japan. Possibly the same as **Shigure** from *Chinka Zufu*, pl.555. See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.110. (Believed extinct.)

Shigure. (A Drizzle), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.555: White, semi-double with occasional pink mark. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.145. (Believed extinct.)

Shiguredaki. (Name of a Waterfall), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Large, blush pink, splashed pink. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Shiguresome. (Soaking Drizzle), *(C.japonica)*, Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* White, moired rose, medium size, single. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.8. (Believed extinct.)

Shigyokuden. (Purple Treasure Palace), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.101: Rose-pink, rose formed double, 9 cm across; petals in 4-5 rows, opening cup-shaped, outer rows flexing when fully open. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apex short-acute, margins finely, shallowly serrate. Collected in Mi'e Prefectrue, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1960.

Shih-ching-cha. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.147. Different reading for **Shijing Cha.**

Shih Liu Cha. Ono. 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô.* Different reading: 'Shiliu Cha'. Japanese reading: 'Sekiryû-cha', synonym for **Ise-tsubaki.**

Shih-ching-feng-wei. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.147. Different reading for **Shijing Fengwei.**

Shih-pa-hsueh-shih. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chu Ming Tichi Hua Hui.* Different Reading for **Shiba Xueshi.** Taiwanese reading: 'Sheboshushi'. Synonym: 'Eighteen Scholars'.

Shihpashushi. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Shiba Xueshi.**

Shihô. (Greatest Treasure), *(C.rusticana)*, JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, pl.4, p.1, description, p.9: Soft salmon pink, 8 cm across, single to semi-double with up to 10 overlapping petals and wide-spread, somewhat Higo-like, inner curved in a cup-shape, light yellow stamen cluster and occasional petaloids. Mid-season to late blooming. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate to broad--ovate, apex short acute, margins shallowly serrate; petioles hairy. Originated in Japan, Jôetsu

City, Niigata Prefecture, in 1962. Discovered by Susumu Ishikawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1971. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.219.

Shihô. (Purple Treasure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.121 with colour photo; English translation p.83. Small, purplish red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from wild camellias growing in Okinawa. Collected by Mokichi Tachibana in 1985, named and released by Takeo Ogawa. From Okinawa to Izu Ôshima.

Shihôka. (Flower of Greatest Treasure), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.136, colour photo and description: Medium size, pink, wide vase-shaped single, with 5 wide, irregular, overlapping petals and a broad stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and golden anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, flat, obovate to elliptic, margins serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.121 with colour photo; English translation p.83. A cross between **Tarô'an** and 'Tennin-no-an' (**Tennin-no-iori**). Originated and released by Minoru Sato in 1977.

Shihtzetou. RHS., Hü, 1950, *Magnolia & Camellia Conference Index*, p.130. A corruption of 'Shitzut'ou', different reading of **Shizitou.**

Shih-tzu-t`ou. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.147. Wade reading for **Shizitou.**

Shihzexiao. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, p.33. Different reading for **Shizixiao.**

Shihzutou. RHS., 1970, *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.24, first page with colour photo and caption. Different reading of the Chinese name **Shizitou.**

Shih Yang Cha. Yü & Feng, 1956, *Yunnan Shan Cha Hua Tuchih.* Different reading for 'Shiyang Cha'.

Shih Yang Ching. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Shiyangjing.**

Shihyangchin. Yü, 1964, *Camellian.* Different reading for **Shiyangjin.**

Shijin Hehua. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.54. Synonym for **Honghehua.**

Shijing Cha. (10 Views Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.147 as 'Shih-ching-cha': White lines on peach pink ground. Small formal double. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Shih-ching-cha'.

Shijing Fengwei. (10 View Phoenix Tail), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.149 as 'Shih-ching-feng-wei': Light pink ground with vertical stripes of red. Medium size, semi-double to open peony form. Originated in China.

Shijing Mudan. (Multicolour Peony), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Red, formal double with white splashes and a bud centre. Flowers more than 90 petals, 15 different colour patterns on one plant from milk white with dark red strips, to half white, half red or red or pink or white. See colour photo, Chang, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, [p.130] as 'Huachang-e Cai'. Originated in China.

Shijing Tingtai. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.569 as 'Shijingtingtai'; Fast, erect growth with strong branches. Leaf yellowish green, lustrous, elliptic, 7-8 cm x 3-4 cm, apex acute, base broad cuneate, veins obscure, margins finely serrate. Flower hibiscus form, deep red 6-8 cm diameter. Outer petals large in one row, smaller petals about 100 folded to overlap, including one outer layer of larger petals. Late flowering. Name refers to a pavilion shape of the centre petals. From Sichuan Province.

Shijûgara. (Manchurian Great Tit), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.12: White. Large, single, cylindrical stamens. Early to mid-season. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* p.68. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Sport: **Idaten.** Different reading: 'Shijûkara .

Shikainami. (Waves of Four Oceans), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Shirai-Bunko, 1812. *Tsubaki Nayosechô:* Light red ground with white spots. Medium sized single with one flower in a larger flower, in another largest flower, in 3-4 tiers, standing apart. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red with white spots, semi-double with 3 rows of petals. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.132; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.31, ibid, 1982, No.21, p. 109; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, appendix, p.35. (Believed extinct.)

Shikainami. (Waves of Four Oceans), *(C.japonica)*, Ishii, Yugi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei, Shokubutsu Zufu*; Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.322, pl.184; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pls. 327, 328, p.339; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.73; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.66, 219, as 'Shikainami-Kantô'; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.346, as 'Shikainame-Kantô': Medium size, white with a few red streaks, petals in 2-3 rows., some small, erect, centre petals, stamens and pistil mostly aborted. Synonyms: 'Shikainami-Kantô', 'Shikainami-Tokyo'. Note: The colour range of this cultivar is variable, white with red stripes; blush with rare red stripes; pink veined deeper; white bordered and striped red. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport: **Shikainamibeni.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.117 with colour photo; English translation p.80. An old tree survives at Kezôji Temple in Kira Town.

Shikainami. (Waves of Four Oceans), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu'en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* White with pink graduations. Originated in Japan.

Shikainamibeni. ('Shikainami' Red), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.339: Solid red sport of **Shikainami-Nagoya** as 'Chûbu-shikainami'. Originated in Japan.

Shikainami (Chûbu). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.66, 219. Synonym for **ShikainamiNagoya.**

Shikainami (Chûbu Fukurin). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.66. Synonym for **Shikainami-Nagoya.**

Shikainami (Kantô). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.66, colour photo, p.219, description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.346. Synonym for **Shikainami.**

Shikainami-Nagoya. (Shikainami from Nagoya), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.368, p.187, description, p.199: Leaves ovate-elliptic to broad-elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins coarsely serrate. Leaves bigger and thicker than Shikainami. Flowers double, white to pink (Rose madder 23/2), striped deep red (Cardinal red 822/3), with deep pink veining. Late flowering. Sometimes white with deep pink. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu to Tsubaki*, p.73 erroneously lists this as 'Shikainami'. Synonyms: 'Chûbu-shikainami', 'Shikainami'(Owari), 'Shikainami'(Chûbu), 'Shikainami'(Chûbu Fukurin). Sport: **Shikainamibeni.** Originated in Nagoya, Japan.

Shikainami (Owari). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life*, Apr., p.40. Synonym for **ShikainamiNagoya.**

Shikainami-Tokyo. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.199. Synonym for **Shikainami.**

Shikami. (Obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309, Ichijima reprint, p.361. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shikamura. (4 Villages & Deer Village), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* #104: Flower is single and the petals have red and white dapples. Large flower. Also listed in the following ancient bibliographies. All are thought to be the same: Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e.* See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.119 as 'Deer Village'. Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78 as 'Shikainami-tairin', 'Deer Village, Large'. Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu.* See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.109 as 'Deer Village'. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.31; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109 as 'Deer Village'. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shikason'. (Believed extinct.)

Shikamura-tairin. Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Synonym for **Shikamura.**

Shikan. Japanese reading for the Chinese **Ziguan.**

Shika-no-koe. (Call of the Deer), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red, large size, double. Petals narrow and twisted. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.100. (Believed extinct.)

Shika-no-matsu. (Deer Amongst Pine), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80: Single, red with deep red stripes, sake cup shape. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. (Believed extinct.)

Shikason. (Four Villages). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.117 with colour photo; English translation p.80. Small, white, cup-shaped to tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. The original tree, of 130 cm in circumference, survives in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1975. From Shimane Prefecture.

Shikason. Different reading for **Shikamura.**

Shikason. (Four Villages), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life*, Apr., p.48; *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.334, p.139, description, p.247: Small size, white, campanulate single with 5-6 large, frilled, overlapping petals; stamens in a cylindrical cluster, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, broad-lanceolate, apex short-acuminate, margins shallowly serrulate, raised venation. Blooms early season. Originated in Matsu'e, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. See: Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki*, p.144; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.67, 219. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.19. It is said that this cultivar had been a favourite camellia of Matsudaira, Fumaiko, and often used for the first tea ceremony of the year.

Shikibu. (Master of Ceremonies) *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.50, p.19, description, p.211: A medium small, anemone centered form with outer petals, 7-9 in number, in one row, crimson, rounded to obovate, slightly emarginate, surrounding a compact, central cushion of small, erect, folded petals, crimson with white edges. Blooms from early to late. Leaves pale green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins shallowly serrulate. Very similar to **Bokuhan** but larger than it and with more petals. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A chance seedling of **Bokuhan**, named and released by Eimei Nagata in 1957 in Nagoya City. See: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.37; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.443, p.175; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki,* p.57; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1980, *Senchinshû*, pp.66, 219; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.356. Chinese synonym 'Shibu'.

Shikimatsuba. (Scattered Pine Needles), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Muramusume:* White, lined and splashed rose, anemone. A sport of **Kyôkarako.** Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Shikimi. (Place Name), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellias*, No.31, p.4, colour photo: A wild Yabutsubaki, small, about 4.5 cm across, red, single with 5 rounded, oval, emarginate petals of uneven length and a slender, central stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Shikinami. (Wide Expanse of Waves), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1840, *Sômoku Benran:* Pure red, mottled with white, single. Flower japonica-like, leaves sasanqua-like. Flowers early. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shikishima. (Poetic Name for Japan), *(C.hiemalis),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias;* Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite. Dantairin:* Rose-pink. Medium sized double, 5-6 rows of petals, deeply cleft. Originated by Shishido, Yajirô, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo, pl.580, p.222, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Chinese synonym: 'Fudao'.

Shikishima Splash. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.8; A genetic variegation of **Shikishima**. Bright yellow splashes on the leaves. Other details as for the original. Pruning recommended to maintain a striking plant. Found and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Shikô. Different reading for the Higo **Tsukasa-beni.**

Shikô. (Official Red), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.67, 219: Medium size, campanulate red single, 5 petals, cleft, overlapping; compact column of stamens with gold anthers. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apex acute, margins bluntly, shallowly serrulate. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.

Shikoku Stars. *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust., *Camellia News,* Winter 2011, No.186, p.12 with colour photo. White single with widely sprayed stamens. Collected by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA, from the northern regions of Shikoku Island, Japan.

Shikoku-beni. (Shikoku Red), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.39: Medium size, deep red, double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Shikoku district, Japan.

Shikoku-sarasa. (Calico of Shikoku), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1959, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Persimmon coloured with small, white splashes, white edges. Medium to small size. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.31. (Believed extinct.)

Shikoku-sazanami. (Ripples of Shikoku), (Higo), Alpen, 1977, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.63, p.9: Medium size, semi-double, splashed rose-pink. Leaves are oval with fine serrations down the entire leaf margin. Originated in Japan.

Shikoku-shirayuri. (White Lily from Shikoku). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.29. Pure white, medium size, tubular single. Flowers mid-season.

Shikonfu (Purple Note) (*C.japonica*) from Hachiôji, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.82 published in February 2007: Purplish red with prominent white variegation, single, tubular to campanulate, medium size, blooming February to April. Tree upright, branches slender, slow growing. Leaves long elliptic, reddish deep green in winter. Nameless when bought at Kairyôen Nursery in around 1988. Named by Hiroshi Okado in 2005.

Shiko no mai. *(C.japonica), Camellia Photo Collection,* 1997 Japan, p.35 with colour photo; Small open single, flower colours variable from white to red, including striped and pink edged white.

Shikon-tsubaki. (Purple-blue Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.12 gives this name as a synonym for 'Murasaki-tsubaki'. However a new cultivar carries this

name in modern Japanese camellia books. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.3, pp.40, 292; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.67, description p.219: A 5 petalled, campanulate single of deep red with a purplish cast. Large, central stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves broad, oblong-oval, mid-green, apex short acute, margins manifestly serrate, petioles hirsute. Resembles 'Kon-wabisuke'. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.

Shikon-tsubaki. (Puplish Dark Blue Camellia). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.118 with colour photo; English translation p.81. Medium size, deep red, purplish red in cold season, tubular to trumpet shaped single, tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Somewhat upright growth. Released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery in Ikeda City. From Osaka.

Shikon-wabisuke. Botan-en Catalogue, 1957. Synonym for **Kon-wabisuke.**

Shikun. (Purple Ruler), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.232, colour photo, p.233, description: Small size, deep red, with a purplish cast, wide campanulate single of 6 petals, a Chinese bellflower form, rounded to pointed by incurved lateral margins and a central stamen column with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, flat or cupped, margins serrate. Originated in the Ishikawa Pefecture, Japan.

Shikunami. (Spreading Wave), *(C.japonica)*, Kana-oka, 1960, *Tsubaki no Shiori.* No description seen. Originated in Japan.

Shikunshi. (Four Princely Plants), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.12, C-60: Peach red coloured, single, large, cup-shaped with spreading stamen cluster. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.171 colour photo & description: Large size, red, higo form single, opening flat with 5-6 large, irregular, overlapping petals and a circular burst of numerous, yellow stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A seedling of **Surusumi.** Discovered and named by Masaichi Satô in 1973.

Shikuro-tsubaki. (Purplish Black Camellia). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.111; No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Shilian. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Audrey Claire.**

Shilin Loutai. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.62. Synonym for **Simianjin.**

Shiliu Cha. (Pomegranate Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Li, Shizhen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu:* The colour is fiery red and the central petals are like a freshly split pomegranate. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Shih-liu-ch'a. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.52, No.336, colour photo No.194: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, fiery crimson, anemone form with 7-8 large, irregular guard petals, and a centre of erect petaloids, tipped with white, giving the appearance of seed in an open pomegranate. Leaves matt green, elliptic, apices acuminate. Mid-season flowering.

Shiliuhong. (Pomegranate Red), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, bright red, anemone form with small, compact petaloid centre. Originated in China. See also colour photo, [p.136], Chang, Shao Yun. 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.62. Synonyms: 'Jixianghong', 'Shizixiao'. This name is also given as a synonym for **Xingtao Mudan** on p.50.

Shiliutiao. *Proceedings of the ICS Congress*, Chuxiong 2012, p.197. No details.

Shimabara-no-komoriuta. (Lullaby of Shimabara), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.20. No discription. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Shimachidori. (Striped Plover), (*C.rusticana*), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, 1967, No.8, p.19, black & white photo, p.18, description: Crimson, semi-double, 4-5.5 cm across, of 15-17 petals, cordate, hose-in-hose type, lotus shape with white blotches and a few, small, compact stamens with yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, 7-9 cm long, elliptic. Collected in Kamo City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, 1957 at a private family. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967.. See: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.173, p.58; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.295 & p.335; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.70, 220; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.326.

Shimafubuki. (Island Snowstorm), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, A-418: Large, double white, sprinkled with red spots. Originated in Japan.

Shimahenge. (Island Change), *(C.japonica)*, Ôoka Chinka-en Catalogue, [before 1980]. Description not seen. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Shimakage. *(C.japonica), Camellia Photo Collection*, 1997 Japan, p.46 with colour photo; small sake cup-shaped pinksingle, strong central column of stamens. Broad leaves heavily marked with yellow genetic variegation

Shimakikyô. (Island Balloon Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310, Ichijima reprint, p.362. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shima-kinsekai. (Island Golden World), *(C.japonica)*, Shufu no Tomosha, Kirino, 1976, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, p.80, colour photo, p.225, description: Red, single, tubular form, medium size, mid-season flowering. Leaves with golden variegation on the midrib. Originated in the Izui Ôshima, Tokyo, Japan.

Shima-musume. (Island Girl), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.34; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.78, colour photo & description: Campanulate single of the faintest blush pink. Cup shape with five broad, irregular, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with small, yellow anthers. Small flower. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, margins shallowly crennate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan as a seedling of **Chûbu-yobukodori.** See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.70, 220. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1972.

Shima-no-aki. (Autumn on an Island). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.29. Small, pink, campanulate single. Flowers early to mid-season.

Shima-no-haru. (Island's Springtime). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.124 with colour photo; English translation p.84. Medium size, deep red mottled white, semi-double with split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size, somewhat plicate, occasionally with yellow blotches. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Utsumi Town, Shôdoshima Island. Named and released by Hasechika Imoto in 1976. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Shima-no-nishiki. (Island Brocade), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô, Shinkôsha, May, 1973, *Garden Life*, p.14, colour photo, p.27. description: Medium size, 7-9 cm across, open peony form with about 25 petals and a ground of faint blush pink finely peppered, spotted and streaked crimson. Stamens in fascicles amongst erect, wavy, central petals. Leaves olive green, small, even, elliptic, apex acuminate, raised venation, serrations finely uniform. Habit densely spreading. Originated in Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1967. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.437; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.70, 220; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.373. Synonym: 'Okesa-nishiki'.

Shima-no-tomoshibi. (Island Light), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.38: Small size, tubular to vase-shaped, white, with a greenish tinge at the base of the petals, single

with 5 petals, ovate, channelled, reflexed, overlapping, and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined at their lower half and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-ovate, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate. Originated in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Hirado Camellia Club in 1981, named by Kichinosuke Aburatani.

Shima-sazanka. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.378. Synonym: 'Miyama-sazanka'. Japanese group name for *C.brevistyla* Hayata. This group resembles 'Taiwan-sasanqua'. Distribution Formosa on mountain ridges.

Shima-sakigake. (Island Harbinger), *(C.japonica)*, Shufu no Tomosha, 1976, Kirino *Nihon no Tsubaki:* colour photo, p.81, description, p.225: Red, single, small size, tubular form, very early blooming. Originated in Izu Ôshima, Tokyo, Japan.

Shima-shichihenge. (Island of change), *(C.japonica)*, Ohoka Chinka'en Catalogue (before 1900). No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shimasodachi. (Brought up on an Island). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.123 with colour photo; English translation p.84. Medium size, dark red, tubular single. Mid-season to very late flowering. Leaves elliptic, somewhat plicate at the midribs. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias growing in Sarugashima Island. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1983. From Aichi Prefecture.

Shima-sudaki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan.* Error for 'Shima-tsubaki'.

Shima-tsubaki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6 as 'Shima-sudaki'. Japanese group name for *C.gracilis* Hemsl.

Shima-tsubaki. The group name for camellias originating in the Izu Ohshima Island, Tokyo, or in the Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture.

Shime-otome. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hime-otome.**

Shimeo Tome. Toynbee, N. Catalogue, 1957-1958. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hime--otome.**

Shimeo-tome. Winkfield Manor House Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.2. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hime-otome.**

Shimeo Tomi. Pennell & Son Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hime-otome.**

Shimeo-Tonil. Try, 1962, RHS., *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.16, p.130. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hime-otome.**

Shimeri. (Moisture), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.697: Small, campanulate single, white dotted pink and streaked crimson, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shimeri-hayazaki. (Moisture, Early blooming), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.570: Medium small, semi-double, petals white becoming pinkish towards the base, ticked with crimson. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Shimio Tonil. Haskin's Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hime-otome.**

Shimisi. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Hulyn Smith.**

Shimizu-hikari. Different reading for **Shimizukô.**

Shimizukô. (Sparkle of Pure Water), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.12, C-30: White, single, central stamen cluster. Medium size. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shimizuhikari'.

Shimizu-shibori. (Shimizu Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Double. White variegated with pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29.

Shimizu-shimeri. (Pure Water Moisture), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.617: Large, open peony. White variously streaked red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shimmer. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS.**,** 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.99: Brilliant orange red, medium to large size, semi-double with irregular petals, to anemone form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Langdon Nursery Catalogue, Sebastapol, California, USA.

Shimmering Sequins. Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Synonym for **Bill Wylam.**

Shimna. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.6: A renaming of 'Salonica' which was an illegal name according to the Horticultural Code, as it was formed by combinig parts of the latin epithets of the parent species. Bright carmine pink flowers, bright carmine buds, opening to carmine pink. First listed as *C.saluenensis forma* in 1952-1953, Sleeve Donnard catalogued it under this name 1953-1954, 1957-1958, 1959-1960 and 1961-1962, renaming it 'Salonica' in 1966-1967 Catalogue. Originated in Ireland, and believed to be a seedling raised by Harry Bryce, the original shrub surviving at the nursery. Shimna is the name of the river that passes the site of the now defunct nursery.

Shimobijiro. (Shimobi's White), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.43: Medium size, white, campanulate single with 5 irregular petals and a central stamen column with yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves dark green, small, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Shinmei Shrine, Shimobi Village, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1973. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.70, 220.

Shimoda-shiroyabu. (Wild White Camellia from Shimoda). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.11. No description. From Kumamoto Pref., Japan.

Shimofuri. (Frost Fall), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shimofusa-wabisuke. (Shimofusa Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.66, 68, 70, botanical drawing, colour photo and description; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.21: Small size, crimson, sometimes with white spots, tubular to trumpet shaped single of 5 cordate petals of irregular size. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Chiba Prefecture, Japan. Named by Mr. Utsugi in 1980. Note: 'Shimofusa' is an ancient name for the northern part of Chiba Prefecture.

Shimo-no-momiji. (Frosted Maple), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White with 2 or 3 lines of red stripes. Medium size, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Shibori-tsubaki'. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.109.

Shimotsui. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.21: Small to medium size, reddish purple, tubular single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

Shimotsuki. (November). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.124 with colour photo; English translation p.85. Medium size, white bordered pale pink, flat single to semi-

double. Early flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, glossy, clear veins. Upright, somewhat vigorous growth. A cross between *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** and *C.granthamiana.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in the 1980s. From Osaka.

Shimo-tsuki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* Synonym for **Koshi-no-yoso'oi.**

Shimotsuma. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.100. This is the ancient name for **Yukimiguruma** and means the third spouse. Different reading: 'Shimozuma'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32.

Shimoyo. (Frosty Night), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.272: Medium size, white, semi-double with stamen cluster broken by odd small petaloid. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shimoyo. (Frosty Night), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.538: Large, white semi-double with emarginate petals. Stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shimozuma. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Synonym for **Yukimiguruma**. Different reading: 'Shimotsuma'.

Shimura. (Four Villages), *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.78: Pink. Large, peony form. Originated in Japan.

Shin-aka-seiôbo. (New Red Seiôbo). *(C.japonica),* Kurume Tsatsuji Seisan Kumiai Catalogue, 1989-1990, "Kurume no Kaboku", p.7, Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1991-1992, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, No.271: Red, single with cylindrical stamen tube. Small to medium size. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of **Seiôbo**. Originated in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Shin-akebono. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1948, p.11. Synonym for Minagawa's **Akebono.** Imported to USA by Domoto as **Akebono** but changed to 'Shin-akebono' (New Akebono) as 'Akebono' was already invalidly used for 'Valentine' (**Akebono Pink**). Orthographic errors: 'Shino-Akebono', 'Shin-Ake'bono'.

Shin-Ake'bono. Burncoose & Southern Nursery Catalogue, 1985. Synonym for **Akebono.**

Shinano. (Ancient place name for Nagano), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841. *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shina-no-miyaka. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Shina-no-miyako.**

Shina-no-miyako. (Capital of China), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan,* p.32: Rose exterior, white, pink-flushed interior. Medium size, single. Autumn flowering. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White with pink shades at petal tips, pink on petal reverse. Medium size, single with incurved, twisted petals. Early flowering. Long leaves. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Shina-no-miyaka'.

Shinate. Chinese synonym for the USA., *C.granthamiana* hybrid **Lois Shinault.**

Shin-azuma-nishiki. (New Eastern Brocade), *(C.sasanqua),* Minagawa, Jisuke, 1930, *Jissai Engei*, No.9, *Chabai no Chomeihinshu to Saibai;* Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*, vol.4: Blush pink, dotted and striped with white. Large, semi-double with curled petals. Originated in Japan.

Shinbô-aka. (Shinbô Red), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.218, p.110, description, p.155: Leaves elliptic, base cuneate, apex finely acuminate, glossy green, impressed venation, 6.2-8.5 cm, long x 2-3.8 cm wide. Flowers of peony type, deep rose (Spinel red 0023/1), the

centre full of small petaloids; outer petals 7-9, emarginate, slightly recurved; inner petals, 2-12, intermingled with stamens and 11-27 petaloids. Stamens, anthers orange-yellow, filaments pinkish orange yellow. Late flowering. Originated at Shinbô, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Shin Cha. Different reading for the Chinese 'Tien Cha'. Japanese reading for *C.reticulata*.

Shinchû-kakehashi. (Suspension Bridge of Shinchû), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section on margined leaves: Flowers white, single, with red stripes. Long leaves, wide bases, white margins. See; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) 'Shinchû is thought to be a nurseryman of the time. Different reading: 'Fukachû-kakehashi'.

Shinchû-otome. (Shinchû's 'Otome'), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on yellow variegated leaves: whitish leaves with large white spots. Different reading: 'Fukachû-otome'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.165. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shin-chûrippu-taimu. (New 'Tulip Time'). *(C.x williamsii). "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.112. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Shinchû-surugamiyage. (Gift of Suruga fom Shinchû), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1829, *Sômoku Kingyôshû in* section with marble-like variegated leaves: leaves, long pointed apex, wide base, undulate, white spots appear as it grows. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shindaika. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Kan, Yashiroda Ltd, Kagawaken Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.8: Largest crimson. Originated in Japan.

Shin-en. (Swallow of God), *(C.japonica)*, Angyô, 1955, *Shokubutsu Shunjû*, p.5: Small red spots on white. Small size, single. Originated in Japan.

Shinginryû. (New Silver Dragon), *(C.sasanqua)*, Yôshun-en Nursery, 1958, *Engei Hôchi*, No.598: Formal double. Red on pink cast white. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Shin-hagoromo. (New 'Hagoromo'), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, No.44, pp.13, 31: Deep crimson, 8-12 cm across, 7-8 petals, 100 light red stamens in a spreading cluster. Leaves large, ovate to long-ovate, lustrous dark green, sometimes showing yellow to white variegation. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Higo-hagoromo,** of which it may be a mutation. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.223.

Shin-harugasumi. (New 'Harugasumi'). (*C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.138 with colour photo; English translation p.94. Medium size, pale pink bordered white, trumpet to flat single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, profuse. Discovered by Kikutoshi Mizokoshi from the cultivars in his garden, released in 1981 by an enthusiast. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Shin-hatsu-arashi. (New 'Hatsu-arashi'). *(C.japonica)*, *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.10; Pure white, small to medium tubular single. A seedling of **Hatsu-arashi,** originated by Sac. Hisatomi. Flowers early to mid-season.

Shinheiwa. (New Harmony), *(C.sasanqua)*, Fuji-en Catalogue, 1958: Pale pink. Large, double. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Shinhiryû. (New Red Dragon), *(C.sasanqua)*, Sôsei-en Catalogue, 1955; Ka'ô-en. Catalogue, 1955: Large red. Early blooming. Originated in Japan. Synonymous with **Shokkô.**

Shining Hour. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.125: Clear, delicate pink. Medium, full peony form. Medium, compact growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Shining Star. *(C.sasanqua),* McCaskill Gardens advert. SCCS, 1950, *Camellia Review,* vol.12, No.3, p.18. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White, single. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. See illustration p.332, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Shining Sun. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.138. Synonym for **Kiyô.**

Shinjika. (Flowers for Shinto Ceremony), *(C.x vernalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.51; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.41: Small size, deep pink, semi-double form. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.303 with colour photo; English translation p.212: Description and photo are of a single flower. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, clear venation. Upright, vigorous growth.

Shinjôji-beni. (Red of Shinjô Temple), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.190, colour photo & description: Medium size, deep red, wide vase-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with red filaments, joined for their lower third and bright golden anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acute, recurved, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in the garden of the Shinjô Temple, Gifu Prefecture, Japan. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1987, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Shinkiraku. (New Rare Pleasure), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life Magazine*, May, p.16, illustr; Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.79 colour photo, p.223 as 'Shin-kiraku': Medium size, deep red, semi-double; petals about 25, large, rounded, a little crinkled and pleated, opening wide cup-shaped; stamens in a small, irregular central cluster with small, yellow anthers. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Higashi Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Shinkô (True Red), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki, Irohanayose Irotsuki.* JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.31; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109: Red, double, large size with separated stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shinku'.

Shinkô. (True Red), *(C.sasanqua).* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Deep, lustrous red, single. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shinku'.

Shin-kôbai. (New 'Kôbai'), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Ôshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanic Garden of Plants,* p.12. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shinkokkô. Different reading for **Shinkoku-beni.**

Shinkoku-beni. (Red of God's Nation), *(C.sasanqua),* Hosaka, 1937, *Kômoku Zufu;* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Nakamura, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka,* p.130: Bright red single. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Shinkokukô', 'Shinkokkô'. Synonymous with **Mikunikô.**

Shin-kokuhô. (New Black Treasure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.136 with colour photo; English translation p.93. Medium size, purplish dark red, trumpet shaped single, short and fat cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat recurved. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. A chance seedling of **Kon-wabisuke.** Named and released by Kan Utsugi in 1985. From Chiba Prefecture.

Shinkô-sazanka. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6. Japanese group name for *C.shinkoensis* Makino. Synonym: 'Shinkô-tsubaki'.

Shinkô-tsubaki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6. Japanese group name for *C.shinkoensis* Makino.Synonym: Shinkô-sazanka'.

Shinku. Different reading for **Shinkô.**

Shinkumagai. (New 'Kumagai'), (Higo),Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.159 as 'Shinkumagae'. No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Higo-shinkumagai'.

Shinku-no-fusa. (Scarlet Tassel), *(C.sasanqua).* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344. Ichijima reprint, 1906, pp.571, 572. No description seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shinkuri. (Scraped Stamens), (Wabisuke), Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Sjinkuri'. See: Andoh, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.28, p.7. Listed in Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77: Very small size, red, cup-shaped, no stamens. Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan. No* description. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Shinsan'.

Shinkuri-wabisuke. (Scraped Stamen Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Small, rose-pink single. Lacks stamens. It is believed that this is the same as the **Shinkuri** listed in the *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Originated in Japan. See:, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.5, & Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. (Believed extinct.)

Shinnihon. Different reading for **Shinnippon.**

Shinnippon. (New Japan), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White ground, marbled with pink, very large; rich stamens. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Shinnihon', 'Shinyamato'. Sport of **Yamato-nishiki.** Synonym for **Shôwa-no-hikari**

Shinnone. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974. Corruption of Japanese name **Shinonome.**

Shino-Akebono. Starling, 1987-1988, RHS., *Rhododendrons* with *Magnolia and Camellias*, p.74. Orthographic error for 'Shin-akebono', synonym for **Akebono.**

Shinobu. (Endure), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Semi-double with 2-3 row of petals, white ground, fine speckles, medium size, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.31. (Believed extinct.)

Shinobudera. (Hidden Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.76, colour photo & description: Small size, faint pink, cup-shaped single of 5-6 broad, concave, rounded, embracing petals and a broad, circular stamen cluster with white filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Originated in Mount Sekidô, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1979.

Shinobu-yûgiri. (Creeping Evening Mist), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, pl.2, p.1, description, p.9: Medium size, 8-9 cm, across, semi-double of 20 soft pink petals, large, overlapping, rounded, a little emarginate, in 3 rows about an irregular stamen cluster, broken into fascicles by petaloids. Leaves thick, lustrous green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, margin shallowly crennate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan in a 100 year old tree at Nanpei, Fukushima City. The name refers to Mt. Shinobu near place of origin.

Shinobu-no-koromo. (Concealing Robe), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Petals, red mixed with white, full double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.10.

Shinobu-zuri. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, small, semi-double. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.35. (Believed extinct.)

Shinoda-shibori. (Shinoda Variegated), *(Cjaponca)*, Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.2: Large, single, wide opening; white with broad crimson stripes, a short, solid, broad stamen cylinder. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.20. (Believed extinct.)

Shinogani. (Shino Crab), *(C.sasanqua)*, Murayama, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1971, *Garden Life*, Dec., p.16 as originated in Kumamoto, listed in an ancient, unknown bibliography. (Believed extinct.)

Shinohara. (Bamboo Field). *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.706: Small, red, anemone form with a red centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shinome. (Bamboo Grasses), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.350 as 'Shinonome': Large, soft pink, semi-double with white petal edges, cylindrical stamens. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shinonome'. (Believed extinct.)

Shinonome. (Eastern Light), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagatatsuki Obo'echo:* Double, pale pink ground with white spots. Semi-double with 3 rows of petals, stamens widely spread. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p. 119. (Believed extinct.)

Shinonome. (Eastern Light), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Light red, white, semi-double with 3 rows of petals, large size, stamens widely spread. Thought to be the same as the above **Shinonome**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: There are six cultivars named 'Shinonome'. The first two are in Kanji meaning "Eastern Light", the others are in Kanji meaning "Eastern Cloud". Both imply "daybreak".

Shinonome. (Eastern Cloud), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section with variegated leaves: Red, single, small. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Small, red, single, with some white spots and spreading stamens. Leaves variegated. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shinonome. (Eastern Cloud), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937: Flesh, single, broad petalled, very large flower. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.519, pp.211, 383: Light rose-pink, very large, semi-double, 7-12 cm across with 9 petals of creped texture, slightly notched. Central stamens with light yellow filamens and dark yellow to brown anthers. Leaves dark green, elliptic, 5 cm x 2 cm, apex blunt, base rounded, margin coarsely serrate. Resembles **Shichihôden**. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Corruption of name: 'Shionome'. Synonym: 'Dawn'. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III**,** p.333.

Shinonome. (Eastern Cloud), (Higo), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.16; Tamura, 1956, *Shinkaki*, No.9; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.35, No.51, back page 13. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.219: Large, single. Scarlet streaks on pink with rose-pink filaments in a central burst. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan. Sport of **Yamato-nishiki.** Often produces diverse sports.

Shinonome. (Eastern Cloud), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.67, colour photo & description: Palest pink, becoming white as the flower opens. Medium size, white, cup-shaped single with 6 broad, irregular, overlapping petals, some slightly reflexed, emarginate and a cenral column of stamens with ivory filaments, joined for their lower half, and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, ovate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.121 with colour photo; English translation p.82. A cross between **Yobukodori** and **Shûfûraku.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1976.

Shinonome. Different reading for **Shinome** in *Chinka Zufu*.

Shin-osaraku. (New Osaraku), (Higo), Tamura, 1956, *Shinkaki*, No.9: Pink, single. Originated in Japan.

Shin-ôtahaku. (Ôta's New White), (Higo), Vi Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.1, p.20: Large, white, single, 11 cm across, opens vertically, with wide spreading stamens. See colour photo, p.59, Yokoyama & Kirono. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* as 'Shin-ôta-haku'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Shin-otome. (New Maiden), *(C.hiemalis)*, Yôshun-en, 1956, *Engei Hochi:* Pink double. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.39: Medium size, deep pink, double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Xin Yinü'.

Shinpô. (God's Treasure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.138 with colour photo; English translation p.94. Medium size, red trumpet to sake cup-shaped single, fat stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, large, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A wild japonica found in Kagamihara City. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1990, released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.

Shinpu. (New Wife), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.21. No description. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Shinroku. (Shrine Deer), *(C.japonica)*, Tateyama Nurserey Catalogue, 1957: Small red spots on white, small size, single. Originated in Japan.

Shinsan. Different reading for **Shinkuri.**

Shinsan. (Meaning Uncertain), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.202, 659: Small, red, campanulate single of 6-7 irregular petals with a centre of white infertile stamens and a protruding style. Originated in Japan. Possible synonym for **Beni-wabisuke.**

Shinsan. (Meaning Uncertain), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 659: Very small, dark red, single with 5-6 irregular cordate petals and no visible stamens. Originated in Japan. Thought to be the same as the above.

Shinseiki-no-hikari. (Light of New Century), *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 99, p.3 with colour photo, JCR Regn 2013-10, (ser. No.10); A seedling of **Tama-no-ura** x **Black Magic,** originated by Atsushi Itô., Single, fresh blood red, tubular to trumpet shape, small to medium size. Spreading plant, mid-season to late blooming.

Shinseikô. (New Radiant Star), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p. 50: Medium size, red with clear white markings, single. A central stamen cylinder, pinched in at the top, yellow anthers, white filaments joined for lower third. Leaves glossy, dark green, lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins coarsely serrate. Plant habit inclined to be weak. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.243, colour pl. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1969.

Shinseishi. (New Clean Official), *(C.japonica)*, Hiroshima Nô'en Catalogue, 1958: Red spots on white, double. Large. Originated in Japan.

Shinsekai. (New Universe), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.79, colour photo, p.223, description: Large, deep pink, veined deeper pink, semi-double to open peony form, with large, waved, irregular petals, with stamens divided into fascicles by erect centre petals. Leaves mid-green, ovate, margins sharply serrate, petioles hirsute. Originated in Kariba-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1971.

Shinsetsu. (New Snow), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.65, p.33, description, p.104 as 'Shin-setsu'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.223; Pure snow-camellia. Leaves rhombeo-ovoid to broadly-elliptic, olive green, keeled; petioles green to light green, very hairy. Magnolia flowered, palest pink (Rose-pink 427/3), petals 12-16, oblong, rounded, recurved. Stamens in a central cylinder 2.5 cm long x 2 cm in diameter, filaments bright

yellow. Late flowering. Originated in Naka-uonuma-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969.

Shin-setsugekka. (New 'Setsugekka'). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.137 with colour photo; English translation p.93. Medium size, red splashes and stripes on white ground, tubular to sake cup-shaped single. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. A cross between **Shûraku** and **Kotobuki.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1995. From Aichi Prefecture.

Shinshi. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #151; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*. No.7, pp.32, 35; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109: Small, eight-fold, pale yellow flower. Small in shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shinshi-nishiki. Different reading for **Shintsukasa-nishiki.**

Shin-Shi-Ko. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.278. Corruption of Japanese name **Shunshokô.**

Shinshioko. SCCS, 1949, Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.19. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.62. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shunshokô.**

Shin-shiratama. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senshinshû*, p.197. Synonym for **Akitsu-shiratama.**

Shinshoko. Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1944-1945. Corruption of Japanese name **Shunshokô.**

Shin-tarô'an. (New 'Tarô'an'), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.10, A-243: White, single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Medium size. Originated in Japan.

Shintsukasa. (New Lord), (Higo), Satomi, 1958, *Camellia Varieties of Japan.* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement...*, colour photo, p.62, description, p.71 as 'Shin-tsukasa'; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.29, No.38, back p.13: Flower red, 11 cm. across, 5-6 petals. Stamens pale pink, large, spreading group. Leaves medium broad-ovate, edges curled. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.23 & p.294; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.139. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.79, 223. A sport of **Shintsukasa-nishiki.**

Shintsukasa-nishiki. (New 'Tsukasa-nishiki'), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White, spotted pink. Very large, single. Hiratsuka, Taizô, 1964, *Higo Tsubaki*, p.2, description, back p.14 & p.36: Crimson spots on white, 11 cm across, 6 petals, 160 light yellow stamens in a spreading burst. Late blooming. Leaves large, broadly-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, margins coarsely crenate. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.336, p.170; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.117 & p.308. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.79, 223. Different reading: 'Shinshi-nishiki'. Sports: **Shintsukasa, Asahizuru, Reihô, Bishônen, Ô-aso.** Corruption of name: 'Shin Tukasa Nishiki'.

Shin-tsukimiguruma. (New 'Tsukimiguruma'), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.132, p.45, description, p.211: Large, single, soft pink, with colour fading towards the haft of the petals to the number of 6-7, broad, rounded, overlapping to open cup-shaped; stamens in central column, anthers golden, filaments very pale cream. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Kantô area, Japan by Minagawa Chinka'en Nursery. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.79, 223. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.131.

Shin Tukasa Nishiki. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Corruption of name **Shintsukasa-nishiki.**

Shinyamato. Tamura, 1956, *Shinkaki.* Different reading for **Shinnippon.**

Shinyamato-nishiki. (New 'Yamato-nishiki'), (Higo), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.62, as 'Shin-yamato-nishiki'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shioda-kasuri. Different reading for **Shiota-kasuri**

Shiogama. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.57: Single, pale red fading to white, anemone form, small. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiogama. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310 & 311: Flower single, with cylindrical stamen cluster. Thin red lines on soft pink or solid, soft peach pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiogama. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ô-den.* Resembles Momoiro-bokuhan. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be the same as **Shiogama** from *Chinka Zufu*.

Shiogama. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Single, White with light red spots. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shioginu. (Bathing Suit), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: White ground with pink graduations. Large, single. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shiogoromo'.

Shioginu. (Bathing Suit), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamgoro, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in section on early blooming; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light pink, streaked deeper pink. Large. Early blooming. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shiogoromo'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36.

Shiokaze. (Sea Breeze), *(C.x vernalis)*, Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, 55(2):208, as a triploid cultivar (3n = 45) from Japan. See JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51: Small size, pink, single. Originated in the Shizu'oka, Prefecture, Japan.

Shiogoromo. Different reading for **Shioginu.**

Shiomihakka. (White Flower of Shiomi), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.333, p.139, description, p.247 as 'Shiomi-hakka': White, cup-shaped, single with 7-8 rounded, slightly cleft, overlapping petals and a compact stamen column, pinched in at the top, anthers yellow, filaments white. Leaves bright mid-green, ovate, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1.979, *Senchinshû*, pp.66, 219, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.40.

Shiomihakka. (White Camellia from Shiomi). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.117 with colour photo; English translation p.80. Small, white tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, curved inwards. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing around the former residences of samurais in Shiomi-nawate. Discovered and released by Tomohisa Arikawa. From Shimane Prefecture.

Shiosai. (Sea Roar), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.186, p.97, description, p.318: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, irregular, informal double, red with long, strap-like petals and a centre of long petaloids and small, erect petaloids and stamens. Anthers dark yellow, filaments yellow. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, mid-green, long-elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins a little undulate, serrate, venation impressed. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969. Similar to **Beni-arashi, Midaregami.** See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.219.

Shiota-kasuri. (Shiota Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.165, 357, 443: Large size, peony form, white ground striped with crimson in varying degrees; occasionally solid red or solid white. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Shioda-tobi'iri', 'Shioda-kasuri,' 'Shiota-tobi'iri'. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.159. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.32, 35.

Shiota-tobi'iri. Anonymous, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.90. Different reading for **Shiotakasuri.**

Shippôden. Different reading for **Shichihôden.**

Shiquan Dataile. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Taylor's Perfection.**

Shirabokuhan. Different reading for **Shirobokuhan.**

Shira-boyoshi. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.89. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shirabyôshi.**

Shirabyohshi. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shirabyôshi.**

Shirabyôshi. (Medieval Female Dancer), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in section on early blooming; *Nagoya Chinzue* (ca.1910). Owned by Usami, Naohachi. For this see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. Large size, white, peony form camellia. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White, formal double. Large peony form. Early blooming. There are many flowers forms for this cultivar, anemone form, formal double, semidouble. Resembles **Shiro-daikagura.** See colour pls. and descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.65 & p.114; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.106; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.6; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pp.116, 327; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.75, 222. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.364. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Different readings: 'Shirobyôshi', 'Shirabyohshi', 'Hakubyôshi'. Synonyms: 'Yohei-shiro', 'Yohei Haku', 'Yohei-jiro', 'Albatross'. 'September Morn', 'Shirosakushi', 'Dancing Girl'. Chinese synonym: 'Jiuyue Zhichen'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36. Note: Nakamura in the *Encyclopdia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, describes **Shirabyôshi** as a synonym for 'Yohei-jiro' (**Yoheishiro**), but Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan* asserts that they are distinct. See ibid, p.471: Leaves of 'Yohei-jiro' are smaller than this and the flower produces more often anemone and peony forms.

Shira-fukurin Benten. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.59 with colour photo; Medium size single flower, with a prominent tubular ring of yellow stamens. Leaves elliptic, finely bordered with white. Originated in Japan.

Shirafu-no-taka. (White Marked Hawk), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White. Large, single with petaloids mixed, long and short. Flower form is similar to **Ise-tsubaki.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings : 'Shirahu-no-taka', 'Shira-huno-taka'. Synonym: 'Shiro-ise'. See pl.628, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.96.

Shira-fuyô. (White Cotton Rose). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.10; White, medium size, wide open single. A seedling of **Miyakodori**. Originated by K. Inoue, Kurume, Japan.

Shiraga. (White Hair), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.637: Dark red double of pine-cone form, with white, hair-like markings on centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Shira-hige', 'Shiro-hige'.

Shira Gaki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.11. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shiragiku.**

Shiragayama. (Mount Shiraga), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.17, colour photo & description: Small to medium size, white, tubular to campanulate single with 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves bright mid-green, ovate, apices acute, magins shallowly serrate. Selected from wild japonicas on Mt. Shiraga, Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1987.

Shiragika. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Corruption of Japanese name **Shiragiku.**

Shiragiku. (White Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, Genshô, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White, large, double. *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695; Itô, Jukyû, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, 1739: Medium size; Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* A lotus shaped flower. Yashiro, *Kokon Yôrankô*, 1841, vol.310; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Colour photos & descriptions in the following: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.76, pp.130, 472; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.59; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.409, 410 & p.353; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki;* Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.116; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.75, description, p.222: Well branched cultivar with dense foliage rapid growth. Leaves elliptic to broadly elliptic with petioles glabous to a little hairy. Flowers white, flattened in appearance, strongly wavy, leaving a tight pointed bud centre. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Synonyms: 'Tama-usagi' (of Hôkyô, Kyôto), 'Gardenia', 'Neige d'Oree', 'Refinement', 'Harriet I. Laub', 'Lord Chesterfield', 'Purity', 'Japanese Perfect White', 'Japanese Perfection', 'Perfection White II', 'Golden Snow', 'White Japanese Purity'. Corrupted names: 'Shirigiku', 'Shiragika'. Pseudonyms: Erroneously as 'Renjo-no-tama', 'Il Cygno'. Chinese synonym: 'Zhengjie'. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29; ibid. 1983, No.22, p. 116; 1969, No.7, pp.31, 36 and Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80.

Shiragiku-goromo. (Coat of White Chrysanthemums), *(C.japonica)*, Angyô, 1955, *Shokubutsu Shunjû*, p.5: Snow white, peony form. Originated in Japan.

Shiragiku-kasuri. Different reading for **Shiragiku-tobi'iri.**

Shiragiku-tobi'iri. (Dotted Shiragiku), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Like a white chrysanthemun. White with a few spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shiragiku-kasuri'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.22.

Shiragiku-toji. (Closed White Chrysanthemun), *(C.japonica)*, Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I. Large flower. The corolla is snow white and piled up. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Shirakiku-toji', 'Shirokikutoji'. This is a possible synonym for the **Shirokikutoji** in the *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe 1969 reprint.

Shiragiku-zuki. Katayama Catalogue, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana.* Different reading for **Shirokikuzuki.**

Shiragiku-tou. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, formal double, piled up corolla. Thought to be an orthographic error for **Shiragiku-toji.** See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.35; ibid, 1982, No.21, p. 109.

Shiragoromo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for 'Shirogoromo'.

Shiragumo. Different reading for **Haku-un.**

Shirahama. (White Beach), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16 as 'Shira-hama': Pure white. Large, single with round, incurved petals and some petaloids. Originated in Japan.

Shirahama. (White Beach), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.31, p.4, colour photo: Medium to large size, white, with a greenish cast at the base, single with 8-9 large, rounded, embracing petals, opening wide campanulate and a compact, central stamen cylinder with yellow anthers and white filaments, joined at their lower third. A seedling of the Higo **Jitsugetsusei**. Originated in Chiba Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Atsushi Itô in 1987.

Shirahato-tsubaki. (White Dove Camellia), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.496, p.375. Synonym for *C.fraterna.*

Shirahige. (White Beard), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #76: Pale pink, large size, double, with a few red streaks. Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* see JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.108: Faint pink, large size, double, with little red spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Shirohige', 'Shiraga'. Erroneously described as 'Shiraga' in *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.*

Shirahige. (White Beard), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.401: Medium size, red, hose-in-hose with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shiraga'. Thought to be a transcription error for **Shiraga.**

Shirahime. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.44, colour photo & description: Medium size, white, cup-shaped single, with 5 overlapping, concave, crinkled petals and a broad, central stamen cluster having white filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Natural seedling of **Jômanji.** Named for the Shiroyama-hime Shrine by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1980.

Shirahito. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shirahu-no-taka. Asai Kietarô, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7. Different reading for **Shirafu-no-taka.**

Shira-ito. (White Threads), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.373 as 'Shi-raito': Large, open peony form, white with central stamens with white filaments. Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Pure white, double, cup-shaped; stamens divided, somewhat different from the *Chinka Zufu* type. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shirajishi. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.30, as 'Shira-jishi'. Different reading for **Hakujishi.**

Shirajusu. (White Satin), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.63. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shirakanoko. Different reading for **Shirokanokô.**

Shira-Karaho. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Corruption of Japanese name **Shi-rokarako.**

Shira Karako. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.211. Different reading for **Shirokarako**

Shirakawa. (Personal name or District in Fukushima), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.714: Small, white, semi-double with waved petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p. 158. (Believed extinct.)

Shirakawa-gengo. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.113: Large, white, single with central stamen cluster, white filaments, yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p. 100. (Believed extinct.)

Shirakawa-tobi'iri-tsubaki. (Shirakawa Margined Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1633, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.15. (Believed extinct.)

Shirakawame. (Girl from Shirakawa), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.21: Small to medium size, brilliant red, cup-shaped single. Late blooming. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture.

Shirakikutoji. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe. 1969, pl.392. Different reading for **Shirokikutoji.**

Shira-kokenoe. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.2. Corruption of the Japanese name: **Shiro-kokonoe**

Shira-koshiminio. Different reading for **Shirokoshimino**.

Shirakumo. (White Clouds), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White with red stripes. Double. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.28. (Believed extinct.)

Shirakumo. (White Clouds), *(C.rusticana)*, JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.24, p.4, colour photo: Originated by Makino, Kôroku, Toyama Prefecture, Japan, by grafting the wild snow camellia **Kiridani** onto 'Tachikan-tsubaki', (**Kanjirô**) which has a white variegating virus which gives a beautiful cloud quality of an individual nature. Wild snow camellias are difficult to variegate, but using the variegated 'Tachikan-tsubaki' this can be facilitated.

Shirakumo-tsukasa. (Lord of White Clouds), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan. No* description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiraku-tsubaki. (Shiraku Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Multiple double. White patches on red ground. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Jiraku-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Shiramine. (White Peak), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.1, A-37 with illustration: Pure white, single, tubular, opening to cup-shaped. Medium size. Flowers early. Originated in Japan.

Shiranami. (White Capped Waves), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.50: Medium size, dark red and white, single with central stamen column. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Amagashita**. (Believed extinct.)

Shiranami. (White Waves), *(C.sasanqua)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1971, Dec. *Garden Life*, No description. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Shiranubi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.63. Different reading for **Shiranui.**

Shiranuhi. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974-1975. Different reading for **Shiranui.**

Shiranui. (Fishing Lights on the Sea), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan;* Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.41 and back p.14: Deep bright pink. Very Large. See colour pls: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.108; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.140. Scarlet with rare white marks, single, 6-7 petals, 9-10 cm across with 130 light pink filaments

in a ring and small leaves. Different reading: 'Shiranuhi', 'Shiranubi'. Synonym: 'Crimson Cup'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Shiranuhu'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Tamehachi Yoshimura. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.222, 265 as 'Shiranui' (Higo). Chinese synonym 'Buzhihuo'.

Shiranui. (Fishing Lights on the Sea), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.42; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.222, 265 as 'Shiranui' (Kansai): Dark red, single, opening evenly. Stamens change their ratio with filaments short and reddish. Large flower, mid-season blooming. Leaves oval to long-oval, medium sized to large, thick, apex acuminate. Growth habit upright, sparse and vigorous. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan or possibly in China. It closely resembles **Chûbu-kumagai** or could be synonymous.

Shiranui (Higo). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.222, 265. Synonym for Higo **Shiranui.**

Shiranui (Kansai). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.222, 265. Synonym for *C.japonica* **Shiranui.**

Shira-nuhu. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Shiranui.**

Shira-ôgi. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974-1975: White. Medium sized single, heavily flared, golden stamens. Different reading for **Hakusen.** See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.111, 237.

Shira-otome. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Different reading for 'Shiro-otome' (**Haku-otome**).

Shira-ryoshi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Shirabyôshi.**

Shira Sag. Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No 2, p.20. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shirasagi.**

Shirasa-shibori. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Sarasa-shibori', synonym for **Aki-no-sarasa.**

Shirasagi. (White Heron), (Higo), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.96: Large, single, white. Originated in Japan.

Shirase. (Name of a River). *(C.japonica)*, Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa, 1994, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35: Small size, campanulate, bright red single. Early blooming. Plant habit spreading and sturdy. Selected from the wild at Shirase River, Kume Island, Japan.

Shirasumi. Nippon Engei Kaisha Catalogue, 1904, p.9; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.124; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.353: Synonym for **Shiro-suminokura.** Different readings: 'Shirosumi', 'Shirozumi'. Local name in Kansai area.

Shirataka. (White Hawk), (Higo), Cho, [Ca. 1800], *Chinka fu*, illustr. [p.12-13]: Large leaves. Snow white. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangements*, p.69 as 'Shira-Taka' = 'Haku-Taka': White. 10 cm across with 6 petals. Stamens, 120 or more, fully open, yellowish. Leaves large, ovate to broad-elliptic, venation heavy. Different readings: 'Hakutaka', 'Shirotaka'. Synonym: 'Higo-hakutaka'. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.78, pp.62, 302 as 'Higo-hakutaka'. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.112 as 'Hakutaka-higo'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. In Japan the different reading **Hakutaka** is commonly used for this cultivar and this is accepted to differentiate this cultivar from others of the same name characters.

Shirataka. (White Hawk), *(C.japonica)*, Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.35, colour photo and description: Snow white, large, 10 cm across, 5-6 petals, opening wide cup-shaped, crinkled about the margins. Stamens in a ring formation, about 129 with thick white filaments. Leaves thick, dull dark green, long-ovate. Plant habit dense, erect, vigorous. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.222 for description. An old tree can be found in Sofu'e-chô, Nakajima-gun, Aichi Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1957.

Shirataka. (White Hawk), *(C.japonica)*, Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.30: Large size, semidouble, smooth petalled, showing stamens and petaloids in the centre, pale, fading pink. Wada gives 'Albatross' as the translation of **Shirataka** but 'White Hawk' may be closer to the intended meaning.

Shirataki. (White Waterfall), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu:* Double. Pure white. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109; 1981, No.20, p.123: Semi-double with 2 row of petals, sake-cup shaped, pure white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiratama. (White Bead), *(C.rusticana)*, Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenatatum Exoticarum* as 'Siratamma'. No description. Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.308 & vol.362; Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, medium size, single of 7 petals. Vigorous, compact growth. Early blooming. Note: These 'Shiratama' from the ancient lists are probably not the same. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.86; p.142, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan.* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.16 as 'Hatsuarashi'(Shiratama). See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.68, p.59 and description, p.301. Resembles **Hatsuarashi (Shiratama).** Synonym: 'Hatsu-arashi-Kansai'. Different reading: 'Shirotama'. Note: Sakuden, 1630, *Hakuchinshû* describes 'Shiratama' as the group name for the white camellia generally. Nakayama, 1847, *Senkaôden* describes it as a synonym for 'Hatsu-arashi'. Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu* lists it as 'Fuyuzaki-no-shiratama' which means 'winter flowering white camellia'. Kasuya. Kamegorô lists two 'Shiratama's', one is a single, the other a double with 3-4 rows of petals. For these see: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.124; ibid, 1969, No.7, pp.31, 32; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.94; ibid, 1963, No.4, p.73.

Shiratama. (White Bead), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, large size, double with divided stamens. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109.

Shiratama. (White Bead), *(C.japonica)*, Yokohama Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1895: Double, white ball. Note: This appears to be the origin of **Shiratama** as it is known in the West. According to SCCS., 1950. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.60 as 'Shirotama' its description is: White. Medium sized, rose form to formal double. Vigorous, open, upright, growth. Midseason blooming. However, in Japan 'Shiratama' is a white single, never double. Synonyms: 'Egret', 'Hearn's Egret', 'Abundance', 'Senyôhaku'. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* cites *Honzô Kômoku Keimô* 1803 as giving **Senyôhaku** as a synonym. Different readings: 'Shirotama', 'Tamashiro'. See p.327, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Shiratama. (White Bead), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* White, large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiratama-bana. (Shiratama Blossom), Okumura, 1810, *Chinka Hin'i*, illustr. [p.8-9]. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hakugyokuka'. (Believed extinct.)

Shiratama-benten. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.210; Izu-Oshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden, *List of Plants* as 'Shiratamabenten'; Inazawa Nurseries Co Ltd. Catalogue,

1980-1981, p.16, D-121: Single white with variegated leaves. Synonym for **Benten-shiratama.**

Shiratama-hôju. (White Bead Treasure). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.10; Medium size, rose form double, pure white. Spreading growth, flowers mid-season. Named by S. Kirino, Kurume, Japan.

Shiratama-hôshu.(‘Shiratama’ Gem). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.134 with colour photo; English translation p.92. Medium size, white, bud-centred, round and thick petals. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. An old variety raised in Kurume, details unknown. Named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1993. Former name ‘Yae-shiratama’. From Kurume.

Shiratama-monogurui-tsubaki. (White Curled Blossom Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Joshiau Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening in Japan.* No description except that contained in its name. Originated in Japan.

Shiratama-Nagoya. (Shiratama from Nagoya), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.88: Single, white, early blooming. Originated in Nagoya, Japan.

Shiratama-Reikanji. (Shiratama from Reikanji), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellias Cultivars of Japan*, p.88; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.9, p.5, description, p.87: Leaves thick, broad-elliptic, apex suddenly acute, deep green. Flower pure white, petals broad and wavy at margin, keeping a ball shape for a period before fully opening. Thick stamen column. Blooms mid-season to late. One of the most beloved cultivars for the tea ceremony. There are many similar cultivars in Kyôto. ‘Shiratama’ is a common name for the single white camellia and there are many of this name distinguished only by slight differences such as **Honshiratama** (Genuine ‘Shiratama), **Akayama-shiratama** (‘Shiratama’ from Akayama) etc. See: Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol.I, Tsubaki*, p.43 as ‘Shiratama’.

Shiratama-shibori. (Variegated Shiratama), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Iro-hanayose Irotsuki*, in the early blooming section; See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36; Itô, Ko’emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White streaked pink. Single. Leaves elliptic, prominent venation, early blooming. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.129, & p.310; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.10. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.167 & pp.290, 477; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.75, 222. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.275. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Resembles **Matsushima** and **Shibori-rôgetsu.** Sport: **Gyoku-un.** Corruption of Japanese name: ‘Shiratima-shibori’. Different reading: ‘Shirotama-shibori’.

Shiratama-tsubaki. Chidamian, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.163. Synonym for **Shiratama.**

Shiratima-shibori. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1938-1939. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shiratama-shibori.**

Shiratori. Different reading for **Hakuchô.**

Shiratori-no-mai. (Dance of White Bird). *(C.sasanqua). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.296 with colour photo; Medium size white single, cupped petals, flared stamens. Flowers early. Leaves ovate, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Found in Sofu’e-machi, Inazawa City, Japan, by Minoru Satô in the 1970s.

Shiratsuyu. (White Dew), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #39; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* see: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.35: Large, white flower with a double, piled up corolla. Originated in Japan. Different reading: ‘Hakutsuyu’, ‘Shirotsuyu’, ‘Hakuro’. (Believed extinct.)

Shiratsuyu-nishiki. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures* of Japan, p.28. Different reading for **Hakuro-nishiki**. Different reading: 'Shirotsuyu-nishiki'.

Shirayae. Different reading for **Shiroya'e.**

Shirayae-dairin. Minagawa, 1960, *Chinkashû.* Synonym for **Ginsekai.**

Shirayae-kikyô. Different reading for **Shiroya'e-kikyô.**

Shira-wabisuke. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.7. Different reading for **Shiro-wabisuke.**

Shirayuki. (Snow White), (Higo), Tamura, 1966, *Shinkaki* No.9: White, single, 8 cm across, 8 petals, 100 white stamens in a spreading cluster. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photos: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic ...*, pl.30; Hiratuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.7, No.2, back p.11; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.29, p.15; Different reading: 'Shiroyuki'. Synonym: 'Shirayuki'(Higo).

Shirayuki. (White Snow), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.321: Medium size, white, open peony form with irregular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shirayuki. (White Snow), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.95, pp.67, 305; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.222: White, single, opening easily, but more inward curved and cup-shaped than the Higo 'Shirayuki'. Large, whorled stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves oval to long oval, medium sized, margins strongly. curved outwards, undulate. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Branch mutations are numerous. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. A sport of 'Fukurin-shokkô' and sports to 'Shokkô-beni'.

Shirayuki (Higo). Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia* Reuiew, vol.45, No.2, p.20 as 'Shira-Yuki'(Higo). Synonym for 'Shirayuki'.

Shirayuki-hime. (Snow-white Princess), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.40, p.20, description, p.97: Leaves broadly-elliptic, rounded at base, shortly acute, 6.7-9 cm long x 4.2-5.5 cm wide, dull deep green, flat, venation flat or impressed. Flower white, medium size, peony form; outer petals 16-35; inner petals strongly wavy, 16-24, mixed with irregular, numerous stamens with yellow filaments. Blooms late season. Originated in Mr Matsui's private garden, Yatsuo-shi Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Shirayuki-hime. (Snow-white Princess), *(C.hiemalis),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.39: Small size, white, irregular, informal double. Blooms early to late. Selected from seedlings of **Fuji-no-mine** in 1960s. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Baixueji'.

Shirayuki-tsubaki. (White Snow Camellia). *(C.rusticana). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.133 with colour photo; English translation p.90. Medium size, white, flat single, rusticana-like flared stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat oblong, medium size, waved. Cespitose, dwarf, of rusticana parentage. A cultivar growing at a private family in Kita-kanbara District. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966. From Niigata Prefecture.

Shirayuri. (White Lily), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.20, description, p.21, colour photo: Small to medium size, white, wide campanulate single with 5 regular, rounded, reflexed, slightly emarginate petals and a narrow stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves bright green, elliptic, apices acute, margins bluntly serrate. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Kenji Maeda in 1981. Different reading: 'Shiroyuri'.

Shirazono. (White Garden), *(C.sasanqua),* Murayama, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1971, *Garden Life*, Dec. p.16. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shirazuru. Different reading for **Hakutsuru.**

Shire Otome. Humble, 1963, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.373. Corruption of Japanese name 'Shiro-otome' (**Haku-otome**).

Shirigiku. Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shiragiku.**

Shirley Anne. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2002, No.158, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.537. Originated by Leslie Round, Geilston Bay, Tasmania, Australia. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Brushfield's Yellow,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1997. The semi-double flower of 12-15 petals is light pink, occasionally shading to lighter tonings, with the possibility of 1-3 petaloids. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an upright, bushy plant of medium growth. Firm textured and long lasting on bush. Petals reflexed. Leaves mid-green, obate to obovate, variable in size, average 10 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Shirley Estes. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2006, p.13 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2691. A cross between **Jury's Yellow,** seed parent, x 'Homeyer's 257' (**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Colonial Dame**). First flowered in 2000. Originated by Hyman R. Norsworthy, Beaumont, Tex., and propagated by Glenn Read Nursery, Lucedale, Miss., USA. The 9 cm diameter, loose peony flower is white, and is stated to have white anthers. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate, and blooms mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2006, p.65 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Flower is incorrectly described.

Shirley J. Stimson. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.115, p.11, Reg. No.384, 1990: Originated by Walter Allan Stimson, Hafey Road, Kenthurst, NSW., Australia. A cross between *C.japonica* **Catherine Stimson** x **Laurie Bray** that first flowered 1981. The single, 8 petalled, bright red flower, 13cm across x 6.5 cm deep, colour METH 11C8, opens early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, curled, glossy green, finely serrate, acute apex, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals fluted, filaments columnar.

Shirley Meneice. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2004, p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No.2626. A chance seedling originated by R.E. Dodd, Marshallville, Ga., USA. First bloomed in the early 1990s. The magenta pink flower has 14-15 heart shaped petals with unusual brushed, lighter pink markings, bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.95, colour photo p.c4. Plant is upright with average spreading growth. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Shirley Norup. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* Spring 2003, No.163, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.549. Originated by Len Norup, Eight Mile Plains, Qld., Australia, registered by John Butler, Cabarlah, Qld. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Debutante** that first flowered in 1999. A formal double, pale pink flower of 73 petals, imbricated with petals paling towards edge, 8 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on a compact, medium growing plant. Leaves mid-green, glossy, rounded at base, apiculate apex, 8,5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Long lasting flowers.

Shirley Spencer. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.208: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia as a seedling of **Cherilyn.** First flowered 1975. The upright, dense plant has leaves 5.5-7 cm long x 2.5-3.3 cm wide, with distinct serrations. The 7.5 cm across **Debutante** pink flowers have fringed petals and flower early to late. Chinese synonym 'Sheli'.

Shirley Temple. *(C.japonica),* Elliot, Douglas, Nursery Catalogue, 1959, No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Shirley's Own. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1995, No.135, p.11, colour plate p.2, Reg. No.442: Originated by Kenneth Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of **Fiona Capp** x **Easter Morn** that first flowered 1989. Flower colour soft, pale pink (RHS.CC.62D), fading to off-white (RHS.CC.36C), 12 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on a spreading, slow growing plant. Leaves glossy olive-green, ovate, flat, with serrate margins and acuminate apices, 8.2 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Petals notched, opening flat. Filaments and petaloids medium red. Flowers shed whole.

Shirley's Surprise. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2008, No.159, p.3, Reg. No.478. Registered by Shirley Munroe, Waikanae, New Zealand. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. Plant is of average density, form and growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 6.5 cm. The flower is of single form, 9 cm wide by 6 cm deep, with 7-8 petals. About 100 ivory-cream anthers and bright yellow filaments form a compact columnar central mass. Flower colour is bright rose (RHS.CC. 53C/D), edged with an unusual darker grey-purple (RHS.CC. 186A) covering up to one third of the flower area. Flowers last well when picked. Flowers early to mid-season.

Shiro Azahani. *(C.japonica),* Ayling, 1977, RHS., *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.96. A single white camellia entered by Sir Giles Loder in the RHS Camellia Competition. Apparently a corruption of an unknown Japanese name.

Shiro Chan. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Incomplete double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.332, Reg. No.209: A 3 year old sport of **C.M. Wilson** that first flowered 1950. Originated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, California, USA. Plant type and growth are the same as for **Elegans**. Flower incomplete double anemome form, similar to **Elegans**. Colour white. Some petals show very light basal pink on first opening. Flowers mid-season. The name is formed from 'Shiro', Japanese for white and 'Chan' for Chandler. Sport: Snow Chan. Names previously used for this white sport of **C.M. Wilson** or **Elegans** are 'Chandleri White', (McIlhenny, 1937); 'Chandler's White', (Vanderbilt, 1941) and 'White Elegans', (Fruitland, 1943). The cultivar **Madge Miller** named in 1938, believed to be seedling of **Elegans,** being very similar, caused confusion by collecting synonyms such as 'Chandleri Alba', 'White Chandleri' and 'Chandleri White'. This casts doubt on this complete group of synonyms and, while McIlhenny's 'Chandleri White', 1937 has priority it is considered that **Shiro Chan** is now in such universal use that it be let stand as the valid name. Orthographic errors: 'Chiro-Chan', 'Shirto Shan'. Chinese synonym: 'Shichen'.

Shiro-asukagawa. (White Asuka River), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.600: White with red stripes, medium size, irregular semi-double with erect centre petals and irregular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shirobana-kingyo. (White Flowered Fishtail), Ohoka Chinka-en Catalogue, (before 1982). Synonym for **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki.**

Shirobana-tarô'an. Botan-en Nursery Catalogue, 1957, p.12. Synonym for **Shiro-tarô'an.**

Shirobandai. (White 'Bandai'), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* p.62, colour photo & description: Small size, white, single with 5 long, narrow, oval petals, separated, arranged star-shaped and a central cluster of stamens with pale lemon filaments and light yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, long, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins deeply serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A cultivar from a private family in Jô'etsu City, named and released by Mutsuo Sakata in 1983.

Shirobishi. (White Rhombus), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu,* vol.1. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Hakubishi'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.21. (Believed extinct.)

Shirobokuhan. (White 'Bokuhan'), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109: A small, white, anemone form with 8-9 outer petals, somewhat emarginate, in 2 rows and a central boss of creamy white petaloids. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate to broad-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.78, 223: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.353: Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi*, *vol.I*, *Tsubaki*, p.46. Resembles **Shirokarako** but larger.

Shiroboshi. (White Star), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki*, *Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.2. No description. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Hatsuyuki'. Different reading: 'Shirohoshi'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.21. (Believed extinct.)

Shirobotan. (White Peony), *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nurseries Catalogue, 1949 as 'Shiro-Botan': White. Medium, semi-double to loose peony form. Unique with its cup and saucer form before fully opening. Vigorous growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated from seed from Japan planted 1931 by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA. The different reading **Hakubotan** is reserved for the old Japanese cultivar, Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû.* Synonym: 'Wonder Grow'. Corruption of name: 'Shirabothian'. Has been erroneously equated with **Yukibotan.**

Shirobotan. Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.36. Different reading for **Hakubotan.**

Shirobotan(2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Synonym for **Leviathan.**

Shirobotanzaki-kingyo. Ôoka Catalogue, 1980, *Chinkaen.* Abbreviation for **Shirabotanzaki-kingyoba-tsubaki.**

Shirobotanzaki-kingyoba-tsubaki. (White Peony, Goldfish Leaf Camellia), *(C.japonica): Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.439, p.181, description, p.357: A white, open peony form, 12 cm across with 'fishtail' leaf forms of medium green, multiple apices, margins serrulate. Originated in Japan. The original tree was found at Seijô, Setagayaku, Tokyo in 1962. Abbreviation: 'Shirobotanzaki-kingyo'. For colour photos see: Sufu-no-Tomosha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.36; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.76, 223. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.365. This camellia has the largest flower in the 'fishtail' group

Shirobotanzaki-kingyo-tsubaki. Synonym for **Shirobotanzaki-kingyoba-tsubaki.**

Shirobothian. Knight's Nursery Ltd. Catalogue, 1976-1977. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shirobotan.**

Shirobyôshi. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Shirabyôshi.**

Shirochasen-kagura. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.237. Synonym for **Hakuchô-no-mizu'umi.**

Shirochijimi. (White Crepe), *(C.sasanqua*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* White, large size, creped petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shirochinka. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Tuyama. 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.130. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.31. Different reading for **Hakuchinka.**

Shirochirimen. (White Crepe), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White. Large size, single with thick creped petals and cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.31. (Believed extinct.)

Shirochirimen. (White Crepe), *(C.sasanqua),* Ishii, Yûgi, 1933, *Jissai Engei*, No.15; *Chabai no Hinshu Kaisetsu:* White, single, medium size, creped petals. Originated in Japan.

Shiro-chiritsubaki. (White Scattering Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens *List of Plants* as 'Shirochiritsubaki'. No description. Originated inJapan.

Shiro-daibotan. Different reading for **Shiro-ô-botan** in *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700).

Shirodaika. Kan, Yashiroda Ltd Kagawaken Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.8. Orthographic error for **Shiro-daikagura.**

Shiro-daikagura. (White 'Daikagura'), *(C.rusticana),* Yokohama Gardeners' Association Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.8; Ishii, Yûgi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu;* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû:* White, finely twinned double with twinned and curled petals and stamens irregularly scattered between them. Medium size, loose peony form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Early flowering. Leaves resemble **Arajishi,** petioles hirsute. In spite of its name it has no relationship with **Daikagura.** Resembles **Shirabyôshi.** Different reading: 'Hakudaikagura'. Synonyms: 'Daikagura White', 'White Daikagura', 'Shirodaika', 'White Kagura', 'Shirodaikagura (1)'. Sport: **Maifubuki.** See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.142 as 'Haku-daikagura'. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.248, p.327; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi*, *vol.I*, *Tsubaki*, p.45; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.77, 223. In USA a white sport in the **Daikagura** group was named 'White High Hat', also 'Conrad Hilton' and has been confused with **Shiro-daikagura.** Chinese synonym 'Bai Taishenle'.

Shiro-daikagura (Chubu). (White 'Daikagura'). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.134 with colour photo; English translation p.91. Large, white, peony to lion form, thick petals, split stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling, originated and named by Ryôichi Kosaki in 1955. No connection to the earlier **Shiro-daikagura.**

Shiro-daikagura (1). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.62. Synonym for **Shiro-daikagura.**

Shiro-daikagura (2). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.62. Synonym for **Joshua E. Youtz.**

Shiro-echigo. (White 'Echigo'), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Flower pinkish white, large size. Synonym: 'Echigo-haku'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-ezo. Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden, *List of Plants*, p.11 as 'Shiroezo'. Abbreviation for **Shiro-ezo-nishiki.**

Shiro-ezo-nishiki. (White 'Ezo-nishiki'), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.76, description, p.222: Medium size, white, semi-double; petals large, rounded, emarginate, in 2 rows, hose-in-hose type petals; stamens in central column. anthers yellow, filaments white. Leaves, deep green, broad-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate turned under. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport of **Ezo-nishiki.** Probably synonymous with Tricolor White. Other sports: **Miyako-no-nishiki, Dainty, Nishiki-gasane**, 'Aka-ezo'.

Shiro-funatsu. (White 'Funatsu'). *(C.uraku). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.136 with colour photo; English translation p.92. Small, white, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Funatsu.** Originated and released by Takeo Ogawa around 1970. From Izu Ôshima.

Shirofu-hiboke. (White Variegated 'Hiboke'), *(C.sasanqua);* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* Variegated leaves, flowers crimson. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu,

1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p. 161. Corruption: 'Shirofu-momoboke-sazanka'. (Believed extinct.)

Shirofu-momoboke-sazanka. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7. Corruption for **Shirofu-hiboke.**

Shirofu-no-taka. Different reading for **Shirafu-no-taka.**

Shirofuji. (White Fuji), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* White, large flat flower with wide spreading stamens. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shirohuji'

Shirofunatsu. (Shipping Harbour), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.35, colour photo & description: Small size, white with palest pink graduating on the outer petals, single with 5 broad, rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated by Mr. Ogawa, on Izu, Ohshima, Japan. Sport of **Funatsu**. Resembles **Shiroseiôbo** and **Suzugao.**

Shirogan. Different reading for **Hakugan.**

Shirogasane. (White Pile), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344: Small, transparent white, semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shirokasane'.

Shirogenna. (White Genna), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.642 as 'Shirogenna': Medium size, white, peony form. Originated in Japan. Possible synonym for **Shirokenna** in *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, 1789. (Believed extinct.)

Shirogeshi. (White *Poppy)*, *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.297, 390 as 'Shiro-geshi': Medium small, white, peony form, divided stamens. Thought to be a synonym for **Shirokarako.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shirokeshi.

Shirogeshi. (White Poppy), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden:* Large size, single, anemone form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shirogifu. (White Gifu), *(C.sasanqua)*, Shirai-Bunko., 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81: Large size, white, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be synonym for **Gifu** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695.

Shirogoromo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for 'Shiragoromo'.

Shirogyôkô. (White 'Gyôkô'), *(C.japonica)*, Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1, No.2: Single of 5 round petals, white with red veins and markings. Anthers in a short, wide cluster with yellow anthers. Synonym: 'Shirokikô'. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.21. (Believed extinct).

Shiro-hachiman. (White Hachiman Shrine), *(C.japonica)*, *Tsubaki Byôbu*, (Late 17th century). Owned by Hirayama, Tokuo; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.616: Large, formal double, white with some stamens showing when fully open. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-hachiman. (White Hachiman Shrine), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.393: Large, white, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-hagoromo. (White 'Hagoromo'), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.78, description, p.223: White, hose-in-hose semi-double, 14-16 petals in 3 rows, rounded, slightly emarginate, chanelled. See colour photo, p.295, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Ehime, Japan as a seedling of **Hagoromo.** Named and released by Shigeichi Yagi in 1975.

Shirohassaku. (White 'Hassaku'), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1960, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.13, p.7, description, p.88: Leaves elliptic, tapering both ends, venation impressed. Flower white, single, rather small, narrowly campanulate, petals roundish, slightly wavy, a little emarginate. Very early flowering. A very old cultivar from the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Hassaku is the 8th conjunction of the lunar calendar, that is 1st August referring to the very early flowering. Colour pls: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.23; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi*, *vol.I, Tsubaki*, p.43; Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.78, 223. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.32. Resembles **Kaga-hassaku.**

Shirohassaku. (White Hassaku), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.223: Early flowering, white, single. Larger than the Satô, 1960 **Shirohassaku.** Originated in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Shirohige. Different reading for **Shirahige.**

Shirohito. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. Different reading for **Shirahito.**

Shirohitoe-kingyoba-tsubaki. (Single White Brocade, Goldfish Leaf Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.76, description, p.223: Medium size, single, white, opening wide cup-shaped with central stamen cylinder, anthers pale yellow, filaments white. Leaves large with multi-apices, 'fish-tailed', dark green, margins serrulate. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.52, colour photo. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A cultivar of a private family in Mikawa District, discovered and released by Giichirô Kôzu in 1957. Resembles **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki.**

Shirohôju. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.246. Synonym for **Hôshu.**

Shiro-hon'inbô. (White 'Hon'inbô'), *(C.japonica). Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.229 as 'Shiro-hon-imbô': Medium size, white, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Hon'inbô is the name of the Master of the Igo game.

Shiro-hoshi. Different reading for **Shiroboshi.**

Shiro-huji. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.160. Different reading for **Shirofuji.**

Shirohu-no-taka. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.63. Different reading to **Shirafu-no-taka.**

Shiroi Hagi. (White Hagi) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a natural crossing between **Wirlinga Belle** and **Pop Corn.** White, 4cm across, flowers and plant similar to **Pop Corn.** Leaves small. Branches pendulous. Found by Yaichiro Fujimoto.

Shiro-ise. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*. Synonym for **Shirafu-no-taka.**

Shiro-ise. (White Ise Shrine), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.628: Medium size, white, anemone form with 5 broad petals surrounding a cushion of white petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.). It is possible that this is a synonym for **Shirafu-no-taka** from *Hyakuchinshû*, 1630.

Shirojishi. Iwasaki, 1828, *Chinka Hin'i.* Different reading for **Hakujishi.**

Shiroji-shokkô (Rouge of Old China), (Higo), *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, 1830; Taniguchi 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White striped pink. Medium size. Originated in Japan. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.123.

Shirojusu. Different reading for **Shirajusu.**

Shirokaga-ume. (White Kaga Plum), *(C.rusticana)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.76, p.61, description, p.302: Medium size, white, single, petals 6-8, large rounded, overlapping, emarginate, opening widely cup-shaped; stamens spreading, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins sharply serrulate. Late flowering. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. 'Kaga' is old place name for Ishikawa Prefecture.

Shirokagura. (White Sacred Music), *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Large size, loose peony form. White. Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.42; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.222: White, peony form, hemispherical with stamens inter-mixed with the interior petals. Large size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves long-oval, medium large, margins partly turned outwards and distorted. Plant habit upright, variable to weak growing. A similar type to **Yukibotan**. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.

Shirokakae. (All Embracing White), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1967; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.32, p.16, description, p.94; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.222: Pure snow Camellia. Leaves ovate-elliptic to oblong-elliptic, surface dull green, concave, venation impressed, margins sharply serrulate; petioles hairy. Flower white, semi-double, petals 15-20 with occasional petaloid, obovoid, wavy, incurved, convex on inner surface, medium size, 8-11 cm. across. Stamen cluster small, spreading, light cadmium yellow. Late flowering. Collected at Sasaoka. Machi, Minami-Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969..

Shiro-kanako. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Shirokanoko.**

Shirokane-shinzô-tsubaki. (Camellia of Shirogane, Shinzô), *(C.japonica)*, Hantei Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.163: Leaves long and slender, white with variegation, matt. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-kasane. Different reading for **Shirogasane.**

Shirokanoko. (White Fawn), *(C.japonica)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.29: White bell shape with a disc of petaloids in the throat. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shirakanoko'. Corruption of name: 'Shiro-kanako'.

Shiro-kantsubaki. (White Winter Camellia), *(C.hiemalis)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.75, No.555: Medium size, white, 7-8 cm across, double with 30-35 petals. Originated in China. Chinese synonym: 'Baiyu'. (White jade).

Shirokarako. (White Anemone), *(C.rusticana)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki, Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White, medium size. Early blooming. This ancient camellia is thought to be the same variety as 'Shirokeshi' in Nakayama, 1847, *Senkaôden.* For colour photos & descriptions see: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic...*, p.106; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour.* vol.I, 1972, pl.386 & p.349; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.84, p.142; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.352; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.76, description, p.222: White, medium size, anemone form with 6 outer petals, a little irregular and notched. Leaves small, dark green and elliptic and dense. Vigorous, spreading growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Synonyms: 'Kotohajime', 'Kaga-tsubaki', Different reading: 'Shirakarako', 'Shiro Karako'. Resembles **Shirokoshimino, Shirobokuhan.** See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.31, 36. Corruption of name: 'Shira-Karaho'.

Shirokari. Tokio Nurseries Catalogue, 1896. (White Goose).Different reading for **Hakugan.**

Shirokenkyô. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1. Different reading for **Shiromi-odoroki.**

Shirokenna. (White Kenna), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77: Pinkish white, double, channelled lotus flower. Thought to be a synonym for **Shirogenna** in the *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700). (Believed extinct.)

Shirokeshi. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan.* Different reading for 'Shirogeshi' as synonym for **Shirokarako.**

Shiro-kiji. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Hakugan.**

Shirokikô. Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu;* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.21. Synonym for or corruption of **Shirogyôkô.**

Shirokikutou. Corruption for **Shiragiku-toji** in Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.35; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109.

Shirokiku. Saitama Nursery Catalogue, 1911. Different reading for **Shiragiku.**

Shirokikutoji. (White Kikutoji), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 146 as 'Shiro-kikutoji': Large, white, rose form double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Shirakikutoji', 'Shiragikutoji'. Thought to be a synonym for **Shiragiku-toji** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695. Corruption: 'Shirokikutou'.

Shirokikutoji. (Close of White Chrysanthemum), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.394 as 'Shiro-kikutoji': Medium size, white, peony form. Originated in the Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shirakikutoji'. Corruption: 'Shirokikutou'.

Shirokikuzuki. (White Chrysanthemum Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Medium small, white, campanulate single; petals large, rounded, emarginate, crinkled; stamen cylinder short, anthers golden, slightly fragrant. Leaves large, elliptic, dull, dark green with occasional yellow variegation. Early to mid-season flowering. Flower shape and leaves resemble **Kikuzuki,** but there is no reference to any relationship. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.180; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.63, pp.58, 300; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.32. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.76. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.

Shirokikyô (White Balloon Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #66: Small size, white, double, resembling Chinese Balloon Flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Shirokikyô-tsubaki'.

Shirokikyô (White Balloon Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White flower, very small single, flower shape like a balloon flower. Synonym: 'Shirokikyô-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77; JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.31; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109. (Believed extinct.)

Shirokikyô-tsubaki. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311. Synonym for **Shirokikyô.**

Shirokimura. (White 'Kimura'), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.247 as 'Shiro-kimura': Small, white double with pinkish tone at base of petals. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.15. (Believed extinct.)

Shirokimura. (White 'Kimura'), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.275 as 'Shiro-kimura': Medium size, white, semi-double with divided stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shirokingyo. Hillebrand Nursery Catalogue, 1976. Abbreviation for **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki.**

Shirokingyoba-tsubaki. (White Goldfish Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Satô,1957, *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai*, p.65: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.376 as 'Shirokingyo-tsubaki'. Medium size, white, single with 6-7 petals, broad, waved, emarginate and a large, spreading stamen cluster with brownish-yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves, deep glossy green, multi-apices, 'fishtail' shape. Synonym: 'Shirokingyo-tsubaki'. Abbreviation: 'Shirokingyo'. Corruptions of name: 'Shirokyngyo', 'Shiro Kinjo'. For colour photo see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.436, pp.181, 357. Resembles **Shirohitoe-kingyoba--tsubaki** and there are other similar varieties. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Shirokingyo-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.376. Abbreviation for **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki.**

Shiro Kinjo. Giorgetta Franco, 1984, *Floriculture Lago Maggiore*, p.15. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki.**

Shirokirin. (White Giraffe), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, p.5: Large, full double, white. Originated in Japan.

Shirokochô. (Pretty White Butterfly), (Wabisuke). RHS., 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.20 - Finlay - 'Camellias at Windsor' a Japanese cultivar from Wada under the different reading 'Shirokochyo'. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.256 with colour photo; Miniature white single, tubular form, lacking stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, small. Upright growth. A cross of a seedling of **Tarôkaja** x a wild white japonica, released by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, in 2008.

Shirokochyo. Different reading for **Shirokochô.**

Shiro-kokonoe. (Nine Rows White), *(C.hiemalis)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.14, colour photo; Hakoda, JCS, 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49: Medium size, white, double with many petal rows. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Shirakokonoe'.

Shirokomachi. (White Beauty), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan:* Medium size, pure white. Leaves round and thin. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Shirokoshimino. (White Straw Cape), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki;* Monk Hôrin, 1639, *Kakumeiki;* No description. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.34 as 'Shiro-koshiniino'; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309: White with one flower growing from another. A flower in 2 tiers. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shirakoshimino'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.49; JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.15. (Believed extinct.)

Shirokoshimino. (White Straw Cape), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.267 as 'Shiro-koshimino': Medium size, single, white with a centre a mixture of stamens and fan-shaped petaloids. Originated in Japan. Thought to be the same as the above. (Believed extinct.)

Shirokoshimino. (White Straw Cape), *(C.japonica)*, Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.220: White anemone form double. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.77, description p.222 as 'Shiro-koshimino': Medium size, anemone form double, white with 5 large, overlapping outer petals, opening wide cup-shaped with the centre almost filled with small, erect, folded petaloids. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, margins coarsely crennate, apex bluntly acute, venation impressed. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Sport of 'Nishiki-mino'. See colour photo: Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki*, p.46. Resembles: **Shirobokuhan, Shirokarako.**

Shiro-kotsubaki. (Small White Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 143 as 'Shiro-kotsubaki': Very small, white, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-kujaku. (White Peacock) (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: White, large, lotus form semi-double, long narrow petals, irregular stamens, blooming in February to May. Tree spreading and weeping. Leaves lanceolate, medium. A descendant of a crossing between **Kujaku** and **Miyakodori.** Originated by Shinichi Noguchi, and named in 2004.

Shirokyngyo. Parks et al. 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Corruption of the Japanese name 'Shirokingyo' abbreviation for **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki.**

Shiro-matsugae. (White Pine Branch), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1696, *Kadan Chikinshô,* #44; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, formal double white, glossy round flower. Snow white stamens. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.35. (Believed extinct)

Shiro-matsushima. (White Pine Island), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, white, formal double, single. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.32; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109. Originated in Japan. Thought to be an orthographic error for **Shiro-matsugae.** (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-matsukasa. (White Pine Cone), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700) Watanabe, 1969, pl.498: Medium size, rose form double with many rows of petals like a pine cone. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiromidare-zaki. (White Irregular Bloom), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden *List of Varieties.* No description. Originated in Japan.

Shiromi-odoroki. (White Amazing Display), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* #20; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.126: Large size, double, white flower, like a chrysanthemum. The corolla is short and it resembles a chrysanthemum. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shirokenkyo'. Tuyama believes this is the same as the existing **Kenkyô.**

Shiromomiji. (White Maple), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* #94; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, white, double. The apices of the petals are slender and arranged in line. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.31. (Believed extinct.)

Shiromyohrenji. Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon.* Different reading for 'Shiro-myôrenji'.

Shiro-myôrenji. (White Myôren Temple), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû:* Single white. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.184; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.12, p.6, description, p.88 as 'Shiro-myôren-ji': Leaves dark green, thick, broadly-elliptic, apex suddenly acute, margins grossly serrate, evoluted, side veins impressed. Flower campanulate single, white, petals broad, undulate and wrinkled. Simple stamen tube with stout white filaments united basal third. Long known in the Aichi and Kansai districts, Japan. Different readings: 'Shiramyôrenji', 'Haku-myôrenji', 'Shiro-myohrenji'. Synonym: 'Myôrenji White'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp. 113, 237 and Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.41 as 'Haku-myôrenji'. Synonym for **Hakumyôrenji.**

Shironagaraku. Different reading for **Shiro-osaraku.**

Shiro-no-botan. Treseders Nurseries (Truro) Ltd Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.4. Synonym for **Shirobotan.**

Shironome. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937. Corruption for **Shinonome.**

Shiro-ô-botan. (Large White Peony), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.295: Large, white, open peony form with irregular petal edges. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Shiro-daibotan'. (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-oimatsu. (White Old Pine), *(C.japonica),* Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27: Snow white. Originated in Japan.

Shiro-ôkagura. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Shiro-daikagura.**

Shiro-osaraku. (White 'Osaraku'), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan;* Hitatsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.7 and back p.11: 8-10 cm across, 5-7 crinkled petals, 150 white, spreading stamens. Leaves medium sized, ovate to oblong-elliptic. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.92 & p.304; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.76; Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.58. Synonym: 'Seigenji-osaraku'. Different reading: 'Haku-osaraku'. Originated in Seigenji, Ara'o City, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Shiro-otome. (White Maiden). *(C.hiemalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.302 with colour photo; English translation p.212. White formal double, late flowers show a few stamens, medium size. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Almost upright, dense branches, slow growing. A stable mutation of **Otome-sazanka**, originated in Kurume, Japan.

Shiro-otome. Different reading for **Haku-otome.**

Shiro-owari. (White 'Owari'), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.274: Medium size, open peony form, white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) 'Owari' is the old name for Aichi Prefecture. See: JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.15.

Shiro-owari. (White 'Owari'), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.663: Medium size, formal double; petals with pointed apices; pink fading to a broad white border. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-ragura. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Shirokagura.**

Shiroranchû-kingyo. (White Four-tailed Goldfish Leaves), *(C.japonica),* Perkins, 1975, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.112, black and white illustration of leaves p.109 as 'Shirorancho-kingyo': Plant develops many forms of 'fishtails' on its leaves, including separate hanging tails. (Usually egg-shaped). White single flower. This appears to be the white form of 'Ranchu-kingyotsubaki' or **Ranchûba-tsubaki.** Originated in Japan.

Shirorenge. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* #70; Okumura, (ca.1810), *Chinka Hin'i;* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.161. Different reading for **Hakurenge.**

Shirorôgetsu. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.63. Synonym for **Rôgetsu.**

Shiroryômen. (White Both Faces), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77: Pure white, medium size, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiroryômen. (White Both Faces), *(C.x vernalis),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* White; no other description. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.85. (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-ryoshi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Shirabyôshi.**

Shirosakasa-fuji. (White Inverted Fuji), *(C.japonica)*, Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986, No.7, p.114; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd, Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.1, A-42: Medium size, white, campanulate single. Late blooming. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.35, colour photo & description: White, campanulate single with 5 irregular sized petals, central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves bright green, elliptic to narrow-elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins shallowly crennate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A chance seedling, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1980.

Shiro-sazanka. (White Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua)*, Settsu Raikôyen Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939: Large, single flowers, pure white; strong growth. Good grafting stock. Originated in Japan.

Shiroseiôbo. (White 'Seiôbo'), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.77, description, p.222 as 'Shiro-Seiôbo': Medium size, campanulate single, white of 5 overlapping petals, rounded and slightly crinkled; large central, light yellow stamen cylinder with exposed style; early blooming. Leaves dull green, obovate, apex blunt acute, margins sharply serrate. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.33, colour photo. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Seiôbo.** Named and released by Ryôichi Nakamura in 1965.

Shirosekima. JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32. Orthographic error for **Shirosekimori.**

Shirosekimori. (White Sekimori), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #191; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Medium large, white, mixed with red, anemone centre. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.35. (Believed extinct.)

Shirosemi. (White Cicada), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. (Believed extinct.)

Shiroshakushi. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Different reading for **Shirabyôshi.**

Shiro Shan. W.C. Wicks Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.9. Orthographic error for **Shiro Chan.**

Shiroshidare. Abbreviation for **Shiroshidare (Ishikawa).**

Shiroshidare (Ishikawa). (White Weeping Camellia from Ishikawa), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.47 as 'Shiroshidare'. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.77, description, p.222: Medium size, translucent white, 5 petalled single, opening cup-shaped with a spreading stamen cluster, white filaments. petioles with minute hairs. Plant habit pendant. Synonyms: 'Shiroshidare', 'Shiroshidare-tsubaki'(Ishikawa), 'Kagashidare'. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Shiro-shidare (Nara). (White Weeping Camellia). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.328 with black and white photo; English translation p.233. Small, white, tubular to trumpet shape single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, waved. Weeping branches. A natural seedling of **Kegon**. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1980. From Nara Prefecture.

Shiroshidare-tsubaki. (White Weeping Camellia), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.332, p.138, description, p.247: Small, single, white with 5 irregular petals, waved petal edge, opening flared campanulate; stamens in a large, somewhat spreading, group. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Plant habit pendant. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Synonym: 'Kagashidare', 'Shiroshidare-tsubaki'(Kansai).

Shiroshidare-tsubaki (Kansai). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.77. Synonym for **Shiroshidare-tsubaki.**

Shiroshidare-tsubaki (Ishikawa), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.77. synonym for **Shiroshidare (Ishikawa).**

Shiroshin-tsukasa. Higo Society of Japan, 1975. Synonym for **Reihô.**

Shiro-shôkarako. (Small White Anemone). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.32 with colour photo; Small white anemone form, guard petals trumpet shape. Flowers early to late. Leaves ovate, small. Upright, slow growth with slender branches. An old and rare cultivar, but old plants now not known. Synonym for **Himekarako.**

Shiroshôwa-no-sakae. (White 'Shôwa-no-sakae'), *(C.sasanqua),* Yôshun-en, 1955, *Engei Hôchi*, p.47: White, sometimes with a pale red rim. Blooms early. Originated in Japan. Orthographic error: 'Shiroshowa-cha'.

Shiroshôwa-cha. Yôshun-en, 1955, *Engei Hôchi*, p.26. The character for 'cha' erroneously used for 'sakae'.

Shirosumi. Boten-en Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Different reading for 'Shirasumi' as synonym for **Shiro-suminokura.**

Shirosumikura. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.12. Different reading for **Shiro-suminokura.**

Shirosumi-magai. (Fake 'Shirosumi'), *(C.japonica),* Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ô-den;* Resembles **Suminokura,** but flower form is different. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.80. (Believed extinct.)

Shiro-Suminikura. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.221. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shiro-suminokura.**

Shiro-suminokura. (Suminokura's White), *(C.japonica),* Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'ô-den*, 1st ser., vol.5 as 'Shiro-suminokura-tsubaki'; Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Co. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27 as 'Shiro-sumi-no-kura'; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.54, p.27, description p.101 as **Shiro-suminokura**: Formal double white. Leaves broadly elliptic, rounded base, apex cuspidate, impressed venation. Petals small, numerous, convexed inner surface, but outer eventually reflexed leaving a small bud centre. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.72, p.124; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.414 & p.353; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi*, *vol.I, Tsubaki*, p.47; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.77, 222; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.387, color photo. Synonym: 'Shirasumi'. Corruption: 'Shiro-Suminikura'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.79. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.134 with colour photo; English translation p.91. Description and photo are of a semi-double flower with a central group of anthers.

Shiro-suminokura-tsubaki. Synonym for **Shiro-suminokura.**

Shirosuzume. (White Sparrow), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* White, small size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shirotae. (Exquisite White), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Pure white, very large size, formal double. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78; JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.123. (Believed extinct.)

Shirotae. (Exquisite White), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1978, vol.II, pl.390, p.158: Flower with many large, white petals, rose form double to formal double, opening cup-shaped with bud centre, ultimately showing a few abortive stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, margins finely, shallowly serrulate, petioles minutely hairy. One of the earliest flowering cultivars of *C.rusticana.* Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. For colour photos see: Kantei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki*, p.47. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.78 & description, p.223. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi. Dec. 1995, *Fleur*, No.42, p.17 with colour plate. Edited by Kodansha.

Shirotae. (Exquisite White), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan:* White with medium sized leaves. Originated in Japan.

Shirotae-no-sode. (Name derives from a poem on a white peony by Chinese poet Tao Yuan Ming), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White, very large double. Satomi was of the opinion that this was the same as the modern 'Sodekakuchi' (**Gauntlettii**). The name means 'sleeve of white silk appearing behind green leaves.' Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.96.

Shirotaka. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.161. Different reading for **Shirataka.**

Shirotakukai. *(C.japonica)* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32 as 'Shiro-takukai': Transliteration error for **Shiro-wabisuke.**

Shiro-takai. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Shiro-wabisuke.**

Shirotama. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for **Shiratama.**

Shirotama-hoshu. (Hoshu's White Jewel). *(C.japonica)*, JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.11 with colour plate: White, bud centred formal double, medium size. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Shiro-tama'ikari. (White 'Tama-ikari'), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.21: Small to medium size flower, white, bowl-shaped single with overlapping petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Fragrant. Originated in Chiba Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.134 with colour photo; English translation p.91. A cross between **Hikarugenji** and **Tama-ikari** , bred by Atsushi Itô in 1986, released in 1990.

Shirotama-karako. (White Jewel Anemone). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.328 with black and white photo; English translation p.233. Medium to large, white anemone. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium to large. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1975. From Shimane Prefecture.

Shirotama-shibori. A.J. Mackie Nursery Catalogue, 1963, p.18. Different reading for **Shiratama-shibori.**

Shiro-tarô'an. (White 'Tarô'an'), *(C.japonica)*, 1955, *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai:* White, single, opening campanulate; petals 7 in number, wide, rounded, overlapping; stamens in a compact, wide, central column. Leaves dark green, ovate, keeled, apex acute, margins shallowly serrulate, slightly undulate. Originated in Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture, Chûbu area, Japan from a seedling of **Tarô'an** x **Mado-no-tsuki.** See colour photos: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.26; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.81, p.303; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.78, 223, as 'Shirotarô'an'(Satô).

Shiro-tarô'an. (White 'Tarô'an'), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.223: Palest pink at early stage of blooming, opening wide cup-shaped; early blooming. Leaves waved at

edge. Often confused with the above cultivar. Plant habit spreading. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Shiro-tarô'an (Satô). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.78. Synonym for **Shiro-tarô'an.**

Shirotome. Yokohama Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.8. Corruption of Japanese name 'Shiro-otome', different reading for **Haku-otome.**

Shirotomo'e. (White Swirl), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.119; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109 & 1969, No.7, pp.31, 36; Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu:* White, double, large size. Petals arranged in a whirl and piled up, in some cases in a peony form. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Tomoe'. (Believed extinct.)

Shirotori. Different reading for **Hakuchô.**

Shiro-tsubaki. (White Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: Small, white, single. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan. This is also the common name for the group of white camellias in Japan.

Shirotsuru. Different reading for 'Hatsutsuru' and synonym for 'Hatsutsuru (Higo)'.

Shirotsuyu. Different reading for **Shiratsuyu.**

Shirotsuyu-nishiki. Different reading for **Hakuro-nishiki.**

Shiro-wabisuke. (White Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Usami, Naohachi's *Nagoya Chinzu'e,* (ca. 1910): White, small, single, early blooming. Wada, Hakoneya Nurseries Catalogue, 1935, p.26: Large, funnel-shaped single. Flowers early. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.395, p.201, description, p.207: Leaves elliptic to long-elliptic, long acuminate at the apex, flat on upper surface, but veinlets impressed, obscurely crenate-serrulate at the margin. Flowers very small, single, white, half-opened, sake cup-shaped, petals incurved. Staminal tube small with sterile, vestigial anthers. Flowers early to mid-season. Slow, compact growth. Minute hairs on ovary. This cultivar was given species status by Kitamura as *Camellia wabisuke* Kitamura, (1950). It has been known as 'Wabisuke' in Kyôto, but the red with white spots form has priority for this name. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Different reading: 'Shira-wabisuke'. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.219 & p.384; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.466 & p.362; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.79, 223. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description see: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.23-26. Sports: **Fukurin-hina-wabisuke, Hina-wabisuke.** Synonym: 'Wabisuke-shiro'. Corruptions: 'Shirotakukai', 'Shiro-takai'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127, ibid, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.7.

Shiro-wabisuke (Chûbu). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.265. Synonym for **Sasameyuki B.**

Shiro-wakanoura. (White 'Wakanoura'), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.12: A white sport of **Wakanoura.** Large, semi-double, white. Mid-season blooming. The synonyms 'Waka-no-ura White' and 'White Wakanoura' erroneously apply to the white sport of **Ezo-nishiki** as the name **Wakanoura** has been confused with **Tricolor** ('Ezo-nishiki') in America. Therefore the application of the name **Leucantha** as a synonym for **Shiro-wakanoura** is erroneous.

Shirowashi. (White Eagle), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large size, white, double. Early flowering. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.76. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiroyabu-tsubaki. (White Bush Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.2, description, p.8: White, campanulate single of 5 petals, with mid-green, ovate leaves, acute apex, manifestly serrate margins. The common Japanese name for the wild bush camellia. Originated in Japan.

Shiroya'e. (White Double), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* White, double with 3 rows of petals. Shirai-Bunko, 1739, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* White, semi-double with two rows. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.5, p.81. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: White, semi-double in 3 rows. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiroya'e-kikyô (White Double Balloon Flower), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Small, white, double; like a Chinese balloon flower. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shirayaekikyô'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32. (Believed extinct.)

Shiroyae-kingyo. Ohaka Chinka-en Catalogue, 1980. Abbreviation for **Shiroya'e-kingyo-tsubaki.**

Shiroya'e-kingyo-tsubaki., (White Double Goldfish Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214: Semi-double, white with leaves having multi-apices (Gold fish tail form). Originated in Japan as a seedling of Kingyo-tsubaki. Abbreviation: 'Shiroyae-kingyo'.

Shiroya'e-nagai. Tomita et al., Heibonsha, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.138. Abbreviation for **Shiroya'e-nagaiichimasa**.

Shiroya'e-nagai-ichimasa. (White double of Nagai-ichimasa), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.195 as 'Shiro-yae-nagai-ichi-masa': Medium size, white, semi-double flat flower, with central stamen column having white filaments. Abbreviation: 'Shiroya'e-nagai'. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.111. (Believed extinct.)

Shiroya'e-sazanka. (Double White Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.507 as 'Shiro-yae-sazanka': Medium size, white semi-double with irregular petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.166.

Shiroya'e-sazanka-tsubaki. (Double White Sasanqua-like Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.715 as 'Shiro-yae-sazanka-tsubaki': A small campanulate white, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.158.

Shiro-yae-wabisuke (White Double Wabisuke). (Wabisuke) *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.112. No description. From Aichi Pref., Japan.

Shiroyagura. (White Tower), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.212: Medium size, white, peony form, double. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.43. (Believed extinct.)

Shiroyama-shônagon. *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en Niigata Retail List, 1986-1987, colour photo front back, description p.1: Small size, red single with degenerate, white stamens. Early flowering. Suitable for tea ceremony. A "wabishin" tsubaki. Named and released by Sôji Okubo in 1974. Note: 'Shônagon' was an official rank in the government system in ancient times. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.136 with colour photo; English translation p.93. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat, recurved. Spreading growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Koki Town, Sado Island. From Niigata Prefecture.

Shiroyamato-sangai. (White 'Yamoto-sangai'), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #165; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, medium large, convex. Petals in 3 layers. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.32, 35. (Believed extinct.)

Shiroyasaka. (White Eight Slopes), *(C.japonica)*, Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: White, single, medium size, early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Shiroyawata. Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* Different reading for **Shiro-hachiman.**

Shiro-yobukodori. (White 'Yobukodori'), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.12: White sport of **Yobukodori.** Originated in Japan.

Shiroyuki. Different reading for **Shirayuki.**

Shiro-yukitsubaki. (White Snow Camellia), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.10: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, white, single with 6 irregular sized, rounded petals, opening flat, edges rolled in, with a spreading group of dark yellow stamens. Flowers late. Leaves waved, prominent venation; petioles hirsute. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.78, 223; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.61. Originated in Higashi-Kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: There are many similar varieties with this name and 'Shiro-yukitsubaki' is often used as a common name for white *C.rusticana*.

Shiroyuri. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.8, A-398. Different reading for **Shirayuri.**

Shiro-yuriba-tsubaki (White 'Yuriba-tsubaki') (*C.japonica)* from Kodaira, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No. 81, August 2006: White semi-double, small, petals slenderly campanulate, cylindrical stamens, blooming in March to April. A descendant of a crossing between **Yuri-tsubaki** and **Shiro-kujaku.** Originated by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2004.

Shirozumi. Different reading for 'Shirasumi'.

Shirozuru. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasure of Japan.* Different reading for **Hakkaku.**

Shirshigeshira. Woodward, 1987, *International Camellia Journal*, No.19. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shishigashira**.

Shiruku-rôdo. (Silk Road), *(C.reticulata* hybrid*)*, ICS., Apr,1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Large size, pink to deep pink ground, outer petals red, campanulate semi-double, arrayed in a whirl form. Late flowering. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of 'Shot Silk', (**Dayinhong**) x **Kara-nishiki.** Named and released by Ryo Nagao.

Shirving's Seedling. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ddd as 'Seedling (Skirving's)'. Synonym for 'Alba Illustrata' (**Waltonensis**).

Shisang. (Shisang Town), *(C.reticulata)*, China Regn No.49, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, June 2009, No.12, p.49 with colour photo; Flowers rose form, peach red, 12-13 cm diameter. Petals 22 in 3 whorls, incurved. Leaves wide elliptic, 8-11.5 cm x 4.7-6.7 cm, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to wide cuneate, deep green, slightly incurved, shallowly serrate. Flowers mid-season. Propagated from a tree in the remains of Shisang Town, and dating back to the Song Dynasty (A.D. 1300).

Shisantaibao. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Yûsuke, Sakata & Ken'ichi, Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.19. No description. Sakata et al., Mar. 1981, 'Flower colours in the Camellia, II; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture,* vol.XVII, p.89, Kagoshima University. No description. Originated in China.

Shisen. (Purple Fountain), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.231, colour photo & description: Small size, deep red, compact, vase-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, ovate, apices tapering acute, margins crennate. Selected from the wild in Ôzu City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts' Club.

Shishi. (Lion), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Pink white graduation, single, large size flowers. Yashiro. 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shishi. (Lion), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki*, *Hanagata tsuki Oboechô;* Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô:* Red coloured, double, with 5 rows, small, white dots, short petals. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.139. (Believed extinct.)

Shishi. (Lion), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe reprint, 1969, pl.375: Red ground, white blotches, double peony form, divided stamens. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.145. (Believed extinct.)

Shishifukujin. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Corruption of Japanese name **Shichifukujin.**

Shishigasane. (Many Layered 'Shishi'). *(C.japonica)*, Cho, [before 1867], *Chinka-fu*, illustr. [p.6-7]. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shishigashima. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Corruption of Japanese name **Shishigashira.**

Shishigashira. JCS., 1968, *Tsubaki*. The Japanese reading of the characters for the Chinese *C.reticulata* **Shizitou.**

Shishigashira. (Lion's Head), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the section on peony form; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Light rose-pink. Small to medium size, peony form. Tuyama. 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.131, p.126, description, p.126 as 'Shishi-gashira': Leaves small, broadly elliptic to oblong elliptic, venation slightly impressed. Flowers pink (Carmine 621/2), anemone to peony form with 8-9 broadly expanded outer petals and small, erect, folded petals and petaloids forming a large, rounded mass in the centre. Flowers mid-season. For colour pls. & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.103 & p.176; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.365; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.68, 219; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.353. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan. Resembles **Kagura-jishi.** Corruption: 'Shishirô'.

Shishigashira. (Lion's Head), *(C.hiemalis)*, Nihon Engei Kai Zasshi, 1894; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: Red, double, dwarf, free flowering. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.536, pp.214, 387; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.178. Chinese synonym 'Shizitou Chamei'. Synonyms: 'Beni-kantsubaki', 'Kan-tsubaki' in Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*, 'Shishi-sazanka', 'Lion's Head', 'Beni Kantsubaki'. Corruption of name: 'Shishigashima', 'Shirshigeshira', 'Shishigashira-Kansai'. In Japan the most popular name for this cultivar is 'Kantsubaki'. Sport: **Umegaki.** Originated in Ikeda City, Kansai area, Japan.

Shishigashira-Kansai. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.400. Synonym for the *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira** as synonym for 'Kan-tsubaki'.

Shishigashira-Minagawa. Tuyama & Yamada, 1979, *Ishii's Selected Japanese Camellias, Including Sasanqua*, p.82, 83. Synonym for **Shishigashira Tall.**

Shishigashira. (Lion's Head), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Red, double, medium size. Originated in Japan.

Shishigashira Pink. *(C.hiemalis).* Camellia Grove Nursery, Sydney, Catalogue 2002, p.24. A sport of the *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira** with similar slow dense growth, but flowers are lighter pink and smaller. Flowers early to mid-season. Possibly the same as **Umegaka.**

Shishigashira Tall. *(C.hiemalis),* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22, as 'Shishigashira': Medium, pale pink bloom of 10 or more petals which are curled and amongst which stamens are mingled. Slow dense grower. Early flowering. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.15 as 'Shishigashira'. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1963: Pink. Medium large, tall growing. Mid-season blooming. Satomi says: It is recognised that there are two sort called **Shishigashira**; one dark crimson-red, small, semi-double with a spreading habit; the other pure pink, medium-large and tall habit. Hazlewood's Nurseries listed the latter as **Shishigashira Tall.** Originated in Japan by Jisuke Minagawa. Butterfield, 1952, *Camellia Culture for the Home Gardener*, 5:18 states that **Shishigashira** is a sport of **Shôwa-no-sakae** (as 'Showa no Saki'). There is no evidence to support this contention

Shishikasuri. (Variegated Lion), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.105: Small, deep crimson, single with white splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shishi-tobi'iri'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p. 100; ibid, 1964, No.5, p.135.

Shishiku. (Lion's Roar), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô*, vol.II, #12: Both flowers and leaves are disordered and the flower is variously variegated white on red ground. Large size, double. Flower and leaves resemble **Ranbyôshi**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shishiku. (Lion's Roar), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.15: Deep pink. Large, double with narrow, incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Shishima. (Place Name of Origin), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.31, colour photo & description: Small size, white, with a greenish cast at the base, campanulate single with 5 petals, reflexed, wide, overlapping, rounded, with a central stamen column having white filaments, joined at their lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves shining mid-green, broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins obscurely crennate. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling of a wild camellia. Named and released by Toshi'e Tasaka in 1970.

Shishimai. (Lion Dance), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.219: Red. 18 irregular petals with central petaloids, which are red with white lines; filaments pale yellow. Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Leaves medium size, wide oval, short, petiole hirsute. Similar type to **Arajishi** but flower smaller and paler. Originated in Naka Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Shishimino. (Lion in Straw Rain-cape), *(C.japonica)* Watanabe, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. This variety was painted on the 'Byôbu' screen in late 17th century, reserved by Hirayama, Toku'o, Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shishimura. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.63. Orthographic error for **Shikamura.**

Shishinden. (Emperor's House), *(C.japonica),* Sawada, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.48. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shishi-ô. (King of the Beasts), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Pink. Very large. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Shishi-oh'.

Shishi-odori. (Lion's Dance), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Red, medium size. Originated in Japan.

Shishi-oh. Different reading for **Shishi-ô.**

Shishirô. JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36: Corruption for **Shishigashira.**

Shishi-sazanka. Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana.* Synonym for the *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira.**

Shishito. *(C.hiemalis),* Hagiya, 1986, *Studies in Hybridization of Camellias,* No.2, p.11 as the seed parent of **Sûrin**. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shishi-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Shishikasuri.**

Shishi-tsubaki. (Lion Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Monk Horin, 1645, *Kakumeiki*. See: JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki,* No.21, p.15; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47. Possible synonym for **Shishi.**

Shishi-tsubaki. (Lion Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Katsuhiko, 1981, *Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera*, 1981, p.84, illustration: Medium size, deep pink wth white blotching, open, peony form with 1-2 rows of outer petals and a confused centre of erect, twisted, small petals, mixed with a large number of yellow stamens. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan.

Shishôka. (Meaning uncertain), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, p.7: White ground, striped pink. Large single, higo form stamens, spreading in a ring. Midseason flowering. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.325, p.164, description, p.187: Leaves ovate-oblong to oblong-elliptic, shortly acuminate at the apex, manifestly serrulate at the margin. Flower single, white, sparsely and thickly striped with rosy red (Rose opal 022 to Rhodonite red 0022), petals incurved and wavy. Late flowering. Received from Katayama Juraku-en, Kibe-machi, Ikeda-shi, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Mr Minoru Satô says that a very old tree of this cultivar is at Chiyoda-mura, Inazawa-shi, Nagoya Prefecture. See colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.68, 219. Very similar to 'Yûshôki' as **Reikanji-ezo-nishiki** if not the same.

Shisu. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Synonym for 'Monjusu Red' (**Shusugasane**).

Shitatsuki. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344; Ichijima, 1906 reprint, p.573. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shitatsuma. Different reading for 'Shimotsuma' (**Yukimiguruma**).

Shitsu. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841 (reprint); Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309, p.361 reprint from pictures in *Hyakuchinzu, owned* by Katô, Isenokami Fujiwara Yasuhiko. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shitsukura. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* #148: Pale, egg yellow double, large. Stamens in a cylinder. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shizukura'.

Shitsuo. (Obscure), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Eggshell white, stamens cylindrical. Double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Possible orthographic error for 'Shitsukura'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No,7, pp.31, 35; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.109.

Shitzetou. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report.* Different reading for **Shizitou.**

Shiujingqiu. (Crystal Ball), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The petals are round and drooping and the colour is like crystal. Originated in China.

Shiu-chiu. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.147. Error for 'Hsiu-ch'iu' (**Xiuqiu**).

Shi-un. (Purple Clouds), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.46; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.459, p.180, description, p.264: Small to medium size, rose form double, eventually opening to show a centre of small, erect petals and rare stamens. Colour is violet-red with white blotching. Leaves lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, mid-green, acuminate apex, margins coarsely serrate. Flowering very late. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.67, 219; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.398. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1975.

Shi-undai. (Heights of Purple Cloud), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1938, describes it as: 'White with scarlet variegation, full double, large flower' and Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, as 'Intense red, large, semi-double'. The first was designated 'Shiundai (2)' and the second 'Shiundai (1)' by Fendig in *American Camellia Catalogue,* 1953. However there is considered to be only one cultivar as follows: Large, rose-pink, single, with 7-8 petals, outer edges tinted deeper with violet, the inner parts a lighter pink. Stamen cluster small, spreading, filaments light yellow, anthers small and yellow. Leaves mid-green, oval, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm, apex acute, recurved. Originated in Japan. See colour photo: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I. 1972, pl.522, pp.211, 384. Synonyms: 'Shiundai (1)', 'Shiundai (2)'. Corruption of name: 'Shun-Dai'. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* gives **Shishima** as a synonym. Chinese synonym 'Ziyuntai'.

Shiundai (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Shi-undai.**

Shiundai (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Shi-undai.**

Shivel Duncan. *(C.japonica)*, Sewell, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.49: Semi-double with some incurved petals that stand erect, brilliant red, similar to **Blood of China.** Blooms early with flowers 11-13 cm across. Originated by Mr & Mrs W.S. Duncan, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Sport. **Shivel Duncan Variegated.**

Shivel Duncan Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian:* A virus variegated form of **Shivel Duncan** - Brilliant red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Shiyangjin. (Ten Brocades), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The petals are white with red spots. It can have one flower with several colours, or the whole tree can have several colours. Yü, 1964, *Camellian* describes it as follows: Leaves elliptic, apex short acuminate, base cuneate, shining dark green, 4-5 cm long x 2-2.5 cm wide. Flowers pale rose, variegated with white stripes, formal double, 6 cm across. Petals rounded, diminishing in size towards the centre. Due to the variation in proportions of red and white, it consists of 10 variations. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Shiyangjing'. Sport: **Baishiyangjin.**

Shiyangjing. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. (10 Appearances). Synonym for **Shiyangjin.**

Shiyue Yunshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **October Affair.**

Shizaki. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Uekiya, Seijirô, ca,1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.I. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.20. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shiziqiu. (Lion's Ball), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.83, colour photo [p.140]: Medium size, deep pink, full peony form, no stamens visible, centre a mass of irregular, twisted, small petals and petaloids. Leaves ovate, dull green, apex blunt acute, margins serrulate. Originated in China.

Shiziton. Cannon, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.3. Corruption of Chinese name **Shizitou.**

Shizitou. (Lionhead), (*C.reticulata*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi* as 'Jiuxin Shibaban' or **Shizitou.** (Nine hearts eighteen petals or Lionhead). The colour can be dark or light. The flowers are well developed and like a 'suanni' (mythical lion) lifting up its head and leaping. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.95, colour pl. and description: Leaves oblong-ovate to oblong-obovate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, slightly reclinate, 6-9 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide. Flowers dark red (RHS.CC,53C-D), diameter 10-15 cm. Petals about 30 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner folded, forming a raised flower centre. Stamens numerous, divided into 5-9 groups by folded petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary, very few partially fertile. The cultivar is fast growing and tall. It is widely cultivated in Kumning and Dali and there are many trees aged several hundred years. It is commonly called 'Dahongchahua' (Dark red Camellia Flower) in Dali. It flowers mid-season. Different readings: 'Shih-tzu-t'ou', 'Shihtzetou', 'Shitzetou'. Western synonyms: 'Lionhead', 'Lion Head'. Sport: **Damanao.** Japanese reading: 'Shishigashira'. The Japanese **Shishigashira** is different to this in spite of the same kanji characters. Corrupted name: 'Shiziton'. See colour photos in Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.165. Received the RHS Award of Merit in 1975.

Shizitou. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.82. Synonym for **Jiuxing Cha.**

Shizitou. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.587. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira.** Later changed to 'Shizitou Chamei'.

Shizitou Chamei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; New Chinese synonym for *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira,** replacing 'Shizitou'.

Shiziwu. (Lion Dance), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.73, colour photo (p.139): Scarlet, variable, irregular, spherical peony form, 10 cm across with one row of large, reflexed petals; the centre a mass of over 200 small, irregular petals and petaloids. Leaves deep green, glossy, obovate elliptic, variable from flat to undulate, thin, deeply irregularly serrate, apex acute, base obtuse, 6.4-7.2 cm, long x 4.2-4.8 cm wide, elevated midrib. Originated in China in 1983. Japanese reading: 'Shishimai'.

Shizixiao. (Lion's Smile). Chang & Yü, 1981, *Shan Chahua.* Used as a synonym for both **Simianjin** and **Shiliuhong.**

Shizu. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Shuzu', synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Shizuka. (Quietude), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, [about 1810], *Chinka Hin'i:* Red, single. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310, reprint from pictures owned by Katô, Isnokami. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shizuka. (Quietude), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.283: Large, red, single; petals, 6-7, rounded, overlapping, waved margins; stamens in large, compact cylinder, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan by Shunichi Sakuragi in 1975, named by Eimei Nagata. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.68, 219.

Shizuka-sarasa. (Variegated 'Shizuka'), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.574, 590: Medium size, semi-double to open peony form, white with red markings. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.1 07. (Believed extinct.)

Shizukiyama. (Mt. Shizuki). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.120 with colour photo; English translation p.82. Small, pale pink narrowly bordered white with occasional stripes, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A mutation from an old tree on Mt. Shizuki in Hagi City. Flower colour of the mother

tree is peach red. Named and released by Shigeru Yoshimatsu in 1984. From Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Shizukura. Different reading for **Shitsukura.**

Shizumu-ariake. (Setting Moon at Dawn), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Semi-double to anemone form, red with white variegated petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shizu-no-kurenai. (Red Camellia from Shizu). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.119 with colour photo; English translation p.81. Small, deep red, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Somewhat upright growth. A wild camellia found in Shizuno District in Seki City. Named by Nagaharu Niwa, released by "Gifu Tsubaki Kai". From Gifu Prefecture.

Shizu-no-minato. *(C.japonica), Camellia Photo Collection,* 1997 Japan, p.98 with colour photo; Red anemone form, some petaloids have white markings, a few stamens mixed with the petaloids.

Shizunoya-no-chasen. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.63. Different reading for **Shizuya-no-chasen.**

Shizutani. (Quiet Valley), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.82, colour photo & description: Small size, pale pink, campanulate single, with 5 regular, reflexed, overlapping petals and a pinched in stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves shining mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Collected and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980.

Shizuya-no-chasen. (Spread Stamens of Humble House), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red, single, magnolia form with 5 long petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shizunoya-no-chasen'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, pp.101, 102.

Shneiderff. *(C.japonica*, Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff,* p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Shoalhaven. *(C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.315: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia as a seedling of **Balderdash**. First flowered 1982. The 14cm. across x 6 cm deep, rose-pink, irridescent single to semi-double flowers open mid-season to late. Upright, spreading growth habit with leaves mid-green, ovate, reticulate, 15.1 cm long x 6 cm. wide.

Shô-an. (Small Hermitage), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.73, colour photo, p.221, description: Medium size, deep pink, cup-shaped single, 5-6 rounded, emarginate petals with some crinkling. Central stamen column, yellow anthers, creamy white filaments. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apex acuminate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A chance seedling originated and named by Kiraku Sakuragi in 1973.

Shocking Pink. *(C.x williamsii)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1955: Tyrian rose. Medium size, rose form to formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia as a chance seedling from *C.saluenensis.* For colour photo see front cover, Savige, 1967, *Camellias.*

Shochika. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Wholesale Price List, 1985-1986. Back cover, colour photo. Orthographic error for **Shuchûka.**

Shôdo-koku. (Dark Red of Shôdo Island), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.366: Small, purple red, single, opening narrow campanulate, 5-7 petals, outer densely tomentose on reverse. Stamens in central cyclinder. Leaves small size, medium green, long-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrate, waved, thick. New growth black-red. Selected

from a wild japonica community on Shôdo Island, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hasechika Imoto in 1972. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.221.

Shodon. (Classical Ryûkyû Dance). *(C.japonica)*, Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa, 1994, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35: Small size, red, cup-shaped single. Early blooming. Foliage medium size, elliptic. Growth spreading and sturdy. Selected in the wild from northern part of Okinawa Island, Japan.

Shôdoshima. (Shôdo Island), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.218, colour photo & description: Small size, burning red, cup-shaped single with 5 rounded, concave petals and a yellow stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season. Leaves narrow-lanceolate to lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins rolled up, sharply serrate. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1989.

Shôemon. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.651: White, rose form double, medium size. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p. 150. (Believed extinct.)

Shôemon. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.691: Pink with white edges, rose form double. Medium size. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.155. (Believed extinct.)

Shoen-no-iro. Botan-en, 1957, *Engei Hôchi*, No.237, p.9: Single, medium size, 6-7 large, round petals. Blooms in 5 ways, white, spotted dark red, half white, red with white border, pale red. Different reading for 'Yukari-no-iro', as synonym for **Shokkô-nishiki.**

Shôgenkifu. (Shôgen Yellow Cloth),, *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section with yellow variegation; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166: Large leaves, round, bluish green with yellow margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Shôgenkihu'.

Shôgenkihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.162. Different reading for **Shôgenkifu.**

Shô-heiguri. (Small Heiguri). *(C.japonica)*, Chinka-en Catalogue, Niigata, 1989-1990, p.2. Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1993-1994, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, No.333: Small size, tubular, light pink single. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Shôhitairin. (Large Shôhi), *(C.japonica)*, Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Rose-pink, blotched white. Large, peony form. Variegated leaves. Thought to be a synonym for **Seihitairin** in *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, 1789 and *Senka'ôden*, 1847. Possible synonym for or sport of **Daikagura.** Different reading: 'Shôjitsu-tairin'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, pp.5, 6. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Teruhi-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Shôhô-an. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.22: Orthographic error for **Shûhô-an**.

Shôhôkarako. Tateyama Nursery List, 1957. Synonym for: **Shûhô-karako.**

Shôhôzan. (Mt. Shôhô). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.328 with black and white photo; English translation p.233. Small, vermilion, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, somewhat waved. Upright, fast growing, slender branches. A natural seedling of **Kasenzan**. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1989.

Shohwa-no-akebono. Different reading for **Shôwa-no-akebono.**

Shohwa-no-hikari. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shôwa-no-hikari.**

Shohwa-no-homare. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shôwa-no-homare.**

Shoin. (Study), (Wabisuke), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.25, p.10, No.6: Pale peach pink, single, sake cup form, very small. Retrogressive anthers. Mid-season blooming. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.84, colour photo. A seedling of **Sukiya.** Originated by Sasai in Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

Shoin-no-iro. (Colour of Studio), (Higo), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No. 1, p.64 as 'Syoin-no-iro'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shô-isahaya. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Different reading for **Ko-isahaya.**

Shôjitsu. (Bright Sun), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.62. Synonym for 'Daikagura'. 'Shôjitsu' was a popular name for **Daikagura** in Takarazuka City, Hyôgo Prefecture. Different reading 'Shôhi'. Synonym for 'Seihi', which was the local name in Ikeda City, Ôsaka Prefecture.

Shôjitsu-tairin. Different reading for **Shôhitairin.**

Shôjoh. Sakata et al., Mar. 1981, 'Flower Colour in the Camellia. II'; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, vol.XVII, p.90, Kagoshima University. Different reading for **Shôjô.**

Shôjô. (See below), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #93: Large, convexed, double, red flower with a few white spots and piled up petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Shôjôbeni', 'Shôjôkô. The 'Shôjô' are legendary beings with the body of a monkey and long red hair. They are especially fond of sake. The name is sometimes translated as Orangutang.

Shôjô. (Orangutang), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* Red, single, large size with long, narrow petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shôjô. (Orangutang), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.112: Medium size, scarlet, anemone form single with 5-6 large outer petals and a central cushion of scarlet petaloids. Originated in Japan. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.100. (Believed extinct.)

Shôjô. (Orangutang), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.370: Small, crimson flower with 5 large outer petals and a large, widely spreading centre of crimson petaloids, sparsely streaked with white. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.87. (Believed extinct.)

Shôjô. (Orangutang), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.308, 310: Large size, red with white spots, double, lotus form bloom with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shôjô. (Orangutang), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large size, red, with a few white spots, formal double, regular, piled up form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shôjô. (Orangutang), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.6, A-8: Large size, dark red double, lotus form. Originated in Japan. It is doubtful that this is the same as the Yashiro, 1841 cultivar.

Shôjô. (Old Expression for 'Love at First Sight'). *(C.japonica)*, *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.25, p.11, Colour plate No.38: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Seiôbo.** Small size, 7-8 cm across, sinle of 6-7 recurved petals, apple pink deepening to light pink. The colour graduation is better than **Seiôbo,** but flower is flatter in shape. No fragrance. Early flowering.

Shôjô. Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*, No.5. Synonym for **Shôjôhi.**

Shôjôbeni. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e.* Different reading for 'Shôjôkô'. Synonym for **Shôjô.**

Shôjôhi. (Red Orangutang), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Scarlet, very large, 11 cm across. Leaves large and broad. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Abbreviation: 'Shôjô'.

Shôjôin. (Shôjôin Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.328 with black and white photo; English translation p.233. Small, pale pink, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small to medium. Upright, slender but fast growing. A natural seedling of a white japonica growing at Manganji Temple in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1991. From Shimane Prefecture.

Shôjôkô. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol. 16. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Shôjô.**

Shôjômai. Nihon Shubitsu Co. Catalogue, 1910. Different reading for **Shôjô-no-mai.**

Shôjô-no-mai. (Dance of Orangutang), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910 as 'Shôjômai'. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan* as 'Shojo-no-mai', p.32: Medium size, very bright pink with 5-6 broad petals. Upright, slender growth. Blooms early. Variegated leaves. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16: Deep red, medium size. Weak, poor grower. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Shojyô-no-mai', 'Shôjômai'.

Shojû. (Happiness & Long Life), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.303, colour photo & description: Small size, very pale pink fading to creamy tone at centre, semi-double with 8-10 ovate petals, cleft at apices, and a short, yellow stamen column. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Late blooming. Originated in Mt. Sekidô, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1984.

Shôkaen. (Flower-admiring Banquet). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.165 with colour photo; Small single, tubular to trumpet shape, red widely bordered with white. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, small. Fast, upright growth. A seedling of 'Tamahibiki', thus third generation from **Tama-no-ura.** Named after Shokaen Nursery, and released by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan, in 2007.

Shôkei. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* White flower, variegated with red. Orignated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. (Believed extinct.)

Shôkei-benikakari. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsuabaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.162. Different reading for **Shôkei-benikake.**

Shôkei-benikake. (Shôkei's Pink), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Cultivars with very large, white variegated leaves. 'Shôkei' is a personal name; 'benikake' is an old name for a flower which appears a pink colour. Different reading: 'Shôkei-benikakari', 'Syôkei-benikake'. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.162. (Believed extinct.)

Shôkei-sakuraba. (Shôkei's Cherry Leaf), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Leaves like a cherry leaf. Flower, double, white striped pink, large. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Syôkei-sakuraba'. Thought to be synonymous with **Sakuraba-tsubaki.**

Shôki. (Right Account), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.5, p.79: Large size, semi-double with 2 tiers of petals, cup-shaped, red with white stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.).

Shokka-Nishiki. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Corruption of Japanese name **Shokkô-nishiki.**

Shokkô. (Sechuan Red), *(C.japonica)*, Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol. 15 as ('Sechuan River'). Originally the name was written as 'Sechuan River' but now the kanji for 'Sechuan Red' is popularly accepted. Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*, p.10; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* The flowers are small to medium, single, white with petals red borders or red with white blotches. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Different reading: 'Shokkoh', 'Shokkou'. For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.137; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.70; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.99, pp.69, 305; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.244. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.74, description, p.221: Medium size, single, 5-6 petals, irregular, waved, red with white blotches and speckles; stamens in a compact, central cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments light yellow, joined lower half. Leaves strong, glossy green, ovate to obovate, apex acute, margins shallowly crenate-serrulate. Similar to 'Reiganji-maizuru', **Amagashita, Hakkan, Yoshitsukasa** and **Yokogumo.** Synonym: 'Shokko (1)'. Note: In America the name 'Shokko' was erroneously applied to **Hakurakuten.** See: JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.113; ibid, 1981, No.20, p.105; 1969, No.7, p.31.

Shokkô. (Sechuan Red), *(C.japonica)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.29: Intense, blackish crimson with a suffusion of vermilion; one of the rarest; effective, golden yellow, sasanqua-like stamens. Originated in Japan.

Shokkô. (Sechuan Red), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan* lists 'One is a large size, single, white with red stripes, spreading stamens; another is a large, red, semi-double'. Satomi, 1956, *Camellias of Japan:* Medium size, pink with some marbling of white. A sport of the Higo **Shokkô-nishiki.** Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Syokkô'. Note: The identification of Taniguchi's two cultivars is difficult at the present time.

Shokkô (Sechuan River), *(C.x vernalis)*, Ishii, Yûgi, 1933-1934, *Jissai Engei. 15 Chabai no Hinshu Kaisetsu, 13-:* Deep red, single, small size. Round leaves, Originated in Japan.

Shokko (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Shokkô.**

Shokko (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Erroneously for **Hakurakuten.**

Shokkôbeni. (Sechuan River Red), *(C.japonica)*, Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenetatum Exoticarum* as 'Sokkobin'. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) It is possible that this variety is the same as **Shokkô** in Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e.* See JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.28, p.10.

Shokkôbeni. ('Shokkô' Red), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8: A red sport of Shirayuki: Rose-red, medium size, single with 6-7, wide, rounded, over-lapping petals amd a large, spreading stamen cluster. For pl. see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.9 & p.293. Common in the Kansai area, Japan. Sports: **Shokkô-nishiki, Fukurin-shokkô**. Different reading: 'Shokkôkô'.

Shokkoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika* no *Shôkai to Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shokkô.**

Shokkoh-nishiki. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shokkô-nishiki.**

Shokkoh Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.212. Synonym for **Shokkôbeni.**

Shokkôkô. Different reading for **Shokkôbeni.**

Shokko Nishike. Craig, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.63. Corruption of Japanese name **Shokkô-nishiki.**

Shokkô-nishiki. (Sechuan Red Brocade), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Pink marbled white, large. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, [p.64], colour photo: Large, 10 cm, across, semi-double, 14 pink marbled white petals. Stamens spreading, filament cluster, white. Leaves medium sized, oblong-elliptic. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. For colour photos & descriptions see: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.39, back p.14. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.396, p.161; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.140; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.75, 221, lower picture. Synonym: 'Candlelight Brocade'. Different readings: 'Syokkô-nishiki', 'Shokkoh-nishiki'. Corruption of name: 'Shokko Nishike'.

Shokkô-nishiki. (Light of Sechuan Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310 as (Sechuan River Brocade); Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* The modern camellia of this name was raised by Katayama and is different to the Yashiro one above which is now unidentifiable. Single white, large size, 5-6 emarginate petals, a little fluted at the edges, with pink and light red streaks, opening wide cup-shaped. Stamens, large and widely spreading with prominent style, Higo-like. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.125, p.77 & p.309; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki*, p.61. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.284. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.75, top RH picture as 'Shokkô-nishiki' (Katayama), p.221. Sports: **Shokkôbeni, Fukurin-shokkô, Shirayuki.** Synonym: 'Yukari-no-iro'. See also: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.8; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.236.

Shokkô-nishiki. (Sechuan Red Brocade), *(C.x vernalis)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Red, white stars. Medium size, small, single. Sport of the *C.x vernalis* **Shokkô.** Originated in Japan.

Shokkô-nishiki (Kanaoka). (Light of Sechuan Brocade from Kanaoka), *(C.japonica)*, Kanaoka Camellia Garden, 1963: Leaves lanceolate-elliptic, wavy, manifestly crenate-serrulate. Flowers single, widely opening to almost flat, white, striped in varying degrees with rose (Rose opal 022--022/3). Petals large, lobulate. Stamens cylindrical. Originated at Kanaoka Camellia Garden, Takarazuka City, Hyôgo Prefecture. Japan. The name is made up from 'Shoku' an ancient provincial name for the province of Sechuan, China. The centre character is 'ko' = light and 'nishiki' = brocade. Light of Sechuan Brocade. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.326; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.75, 222, top LH picture. Synonym: 'Shokkô-nishiki'.

Shokkô-nishiki (Katayama). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.221. Synonym for *C.japonica* **Shokkô-nishiki.**

Shokkou. Different reading for Shokkô.

Shokô (First Yellow), *(C.japonica x C.chrysantha)*, JCS., *Japan Camellia*, No.32, July 1989, p.4, colour photo, p.5, text: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Shigi-tatsuzawa** x *C.chrysantha*, raised by Tadao, Yamaguchi, Tsurugi-chô, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Pale butter yellow, single, 4 cm across, opening through a spherical shape to cup-shaped; with 6 concave, emarginate petals and a centre of golden anthers. Leaves intermediate between parent species, slightly resembling *C.chrysantha* in shape, 12 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms early to mid-season. See: *International Camellia Journal*, Oct. 1990, No.22, p.58. Chinese synonym 'Chuhuang'.

Shôkôshi. (Little Prince), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama. 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.138, black and white photo and description: Small, pink, campanulate single with 5-6 irregular, wavy petals; stamens in a central column, anthers yellow, filaments pale cream, united for basal third.

Leaves medium size, dark green, obovate, apex acute, margins shallowly serrulate. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Originated and named by Itsurô Munakata around 1970. Different reading: 'Shoo-koo-shi'. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.302; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.74, 221. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.123.

Shoku-no-nishiki. (Sechuan Brocade), *(C.x vernalis),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Saitama Engei Co. Catalogue, 1911: White, striped pink. Medium size, single to semi-double. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Shôkyô. (Personal Name. *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* No.25, p.15, colour plate No.56: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A seedling from *C.japonicas* **Seiôbo** x 'Gozen-no-kaori' (**Hinoyama-tarô**). A small size, 6-7 cm across, single with 6-7 petals, pale pink fading to white at centre. Flower and leaf shape resemble 'Gozen-no-kaori', with similar but more intense fragrance. Flowers mid-season. "Shôkyô" is the younger of the beautiful sisters in the Chinese historical novel *Sangokushi.*

Shômomiji. Sakata, T. and Co. Catalogue, 1938 as 'Shô Momiji'. Different reading for **Komomiji.**

Shômonsasu. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Different reading for **Yoinimonsasu.**

Shomura. *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Very large, single, red with white spots. The kanji characters and description of this flower is similar to **Shikamura** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695 and *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, 1739. and it is possible that an ancient translator miswrote this for 'Shikamura'.

Shônagon. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.64 as a synonym for **Sado-wabisuke.**

Shônan-no-haru. (Shônan Spring), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.74, colour photo, p.221, description: Large, single of 6-7 petals, opening wide cup-shaped, palest blush pink, peppered, dotted and streaked deep pink stamens in a large, central, spreading cluster, anthers yellow. Leaves ovate, waved, prominent venation, mid-green, widely, shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season. Resembles **Kantô-hanamiguruma**. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Shônichi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.229. Different reading for 'Teruhi', 'Shôhi', 'Seihi', synonyms for **Daikagura.**

Shônoya. (House of Village Headman), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.258, colour photo, p.259, description: Medium size, white with red and pink splashes, wide campanulate single, with 5-6 broad, emarginate petals and a central stamen cylinder, with white filaments, joined for their lower third and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices long tapering acuminate. Originated at Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1980.

Shô-ô. (Smiling Old Man), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.18 and back p.12 as 'Syô-oh': Blush pink, medium size, (8 cm across), filaments white, pistil yellow green. Leaves sharply serrate. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Shô-oh', 'Syô-oh'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.221.

Sho-oh. Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.20. Different reading for **Shô-ô.**

Shoo-koo-shi. Alpen, 1977, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.63, p.9 where it is erroneously given as a Higo. Different reading for **Shôkôshi.**

Shooting Star. *(C.rusticana). American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.131, colour photo p.c11: Reg. No.2571. A white semi-double chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. Nuccio's #8744. Introduced in their 2000 catalogue. The seedling first flowered in 1991. Plant growth is dense and average with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Shôroku-tsubaki. Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5. Synonym for **Mumei-tsubaki**. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû***,** No.7, p. 163.

Shorty. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.173, Reg. No.1659: A large, red, variegated white, semi-double, chance seedling japonica, late flowering; originated by Dr J.M. Habel, Suffolk, Virginia, USA. The 20 year old seedling bloomed for the first time in 1970. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm.

Shôtaishi. (Small Thai Child), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.74, colour photo, p.221, description: Very small, crimson, 5 petalled, campanulate single with a central, sterile stamen column, whitish anthers, red filaments. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apex acuminate, manifestly serrate, recurvd. outwards. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Shot Silk. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 11(2):11. Western synonym for **Dayinhong.**

Shot Silk Narrow Leaved. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10. Synonym for **Liuye Yinhong.**

Shot Silk Reticulate. Peer, 1954, NCCS., *Bulletin*, vol.8, No.1, p.9. Synonym for **Maye Yinhong.**

Shou Hsing Ch'a. Wade reading for the pinyin 'Shouxing Cha'.

Shouyan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Nuccio, *C.reticulata***, Debut.**

Shouji. (Hunting Jacket), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang***,** p.94, colour photo, [p. 146]: Medium size, formal double or rose type double. Plant habit, spreading, dense with leaves similar to **Hongchang'e Cai,** obovate, flat, narrower with tips sharper. Flowers singly or in pairs, abundant, white, tinted flesh colour, variegated with broad pink lines and a few scarlet splashes, 80-85 petals in 8-9 rows. Flower cup-shaped, petals arranged regularly. Flower buds heart-shaped, green. Late flowering. Originated in Hangzhou, China. Synonym: 'Shijing Mudan'. See colour photo, No.155, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China.* Different reading; 'Shouyi'.

Shoutao. (Birthday Peach). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.44 with colour photo; Grown in the Chengdu area, Sichuan, China. Flowers soft pink, graduating to deep pink at the petal edges, formal double, petals nearly round, outer petals flat, centre petals usually remain closed in a raised ball. Light green leaves, broad-ovate, shiny. Compact, vigorous plant. Flowers mid-season. Synonym 'Magu Shoutao'.

Shouxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* for the USA *C.japonica* **Premier.**

Shouxing Hong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.569.; From Sichuan Province, China. No further details.

Show Girl. *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata)*, Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook***,** p.140: A **Narumigata** (5n = 75 hybrid) x *C.reticulata* **Damanao**, (6n = 90). Raised by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Pink. Large to very large, semi-double to open peony form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. See colour photo; front cover, SCCS., 1969, *The Camellia Review*, vol.30, No.4, erroneously as **Cover Girl.** Orthographic variant: 'Showgirl'. Chinese synonym: 'Genü'.

Show Time. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1978: Light pink semi-double. *American Camellia Yearbook***,** 1979, p.111, Reg. No. 1528: A very large, clear, light pink, semi-double with fluted petals, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season; originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1972. Average flower size, 13 cm across. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm. See colour photos: Front cover, SCCS., 1979, *The Camellia Review*, vol.40, No.3; Front cover, ACRS., 1981. *Camellia News***,** No.79. Chinese synonym: 'Huazhan Shijie'.

Shôwa-benisuzume. (Red Sparrows in Shôwa Era). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.130 with colour photo; English translation p.89. Medium size, deep red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Upright growth, sparse branching, buds, leaves and branches dark red in winter. A chance seedling of **Bokuhan.** Originated and released by Shigeichi Hirano in 1982. From Kanagawa Prefecture.

Shôwa-nishiki. (Brocade of Shôwa Era), *(C.japonica)***,** Minagawa, 1956, *Chinkashû;* Tateyama Nursery Camellia List, 1957: Pink and red stripes on white, medium size, single with 5 petals, 3 large and rounded, 2 small, opening wide campanulate. Leaves glossy, deep green, lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated by Minagawa, Jisuke, in Saitama Prefecture area, Japan. Resembles **Aki-no-yama,** but larger. For colour photos see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan***,** pl.165. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.343, p.142; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.74, 221. Synonym: 'Shôwa-no-nishiki'. Note: 'Shôwa' refers to the modern era in Japan which began with the accession of Emperor Hirohito in 1925. It means 'Enlightened Peace'.

Shôwa-nishiki. (Brocade of Shôwa Era), *(C.sasanqua)***,** Kurume Tsutsuji Seisan Corp., 1970, *Tsutsuji no Furusato:* Flower, large size, semi-double, white with pink cast at margins. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Shôwa-nishiki. (Brocade of Shôwa Era), *(C.sasanqua), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour***,** vol.I, 1972, pl.585, p.223, description, p.397: Large, white, single, 9-10 cm. across, 7-8 petals, showing some pink near margins and on reverse, crinkled and waved. Stamens in a small, spreading group, anthers brownish-yellow, filaments creamy. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Shôwa-no-akebono. (Dawn of New Era), *(C.japonica),* Minagawa, 1957, *Chinkashû;* Minagawa Nursery, 1960, *Shinsen Chinkashû:* Blush pink, semi-double. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.166. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.93, p.47, description, p.114: Leaves flat, suddenly acuminate at the apex, all margins crenate. Flowers pink (Rose pink 427/2), semi-double, widely cup-shaped, with irregular, rather thin staminal tube, filaments whitish. Originated as a seedling of **Akebono** by Jisuke Minagawa, Ryôke, Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. See colour photos and descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.364; ibid, vol.II, 1978, pl.380; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki*, p.51; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.300. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.74. Different readings: 'Shohwa-no-akebono', 'Syôwa-no-akebono'.

Showa-no-hikara. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.3. RHS, Anthony Huxley ed. 1992, Dictionary of Gardening, No.1, p.483. Corrupton of the Japanese name: **Shôwa-no-hikari.**

Shôwa-no-hikari. (Light of Shôwa), (Higo), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appeciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.53, colour photo, p.73, description: Sport of **Yamato-nishiki.** Flowers light pink, striped pink, sometimes irregularly variegated white on edges of petals, 8 cm across, 6 petals. Stamens full, spreading, slightly pinkish white. Leaves medium size, ovate to ovoid, often with yellowish white variegation. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.18, 34 & back p.13; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in*

Colour, vol.I, 1972, pl.153; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.140. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.74, 221. Different readings: 'Shohwa-no-hikari', 'Syôwa-nohikari'. Synonym: **Shinnippon.** Chinese synonym: 'Zhaohe Ronguang', later amended to 'Zhaohe Zhi Guang'.

Showa-no-homare. (Glory of Shôwa), *(C.japonica)*, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: Very large size, single flower, with petals somewhat crêped; snow white. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: Large, white, single with petals 5 cm across, somewhat crêped. Stamens in a large, slightly spreading, cylinder, anthers golden yellow, filaments white, joined at basal third. Leaves dark green, oval, 8 cm x 4 cm with sharp, shallow serrations, stiff and flat. Originated in Kantô area, Japan by Minagawa, Jisuke, as a seedling of **Yukimiguruma**. Imported into USA in 1940 by T. Kiyono from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Japan. See colour photos & descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.55, p.180. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.97 & p.305; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.74, 221. Different reading: 'Shohwa-no-homare', 'Syôwa-no-homare'. Chinese synonym: 'Zhaohe Rongguang'.

Shôwa-no-homare. Nihon Kaki, 1961, *Hana no Hope.* Synonym for **Hi-otome-sazanka.**

Shôwa-no-kagayaki. (Glory of Shôwa), *(C.x vernalis)*, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.28; Shufu no Tomo Sha, Kirino, 1976, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, pp.119, 235; Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, 55(2):208: A 'Gaisen Type' tetraploid cultivar from Japan. Clear red, single, small size, narrow petals. Different reading: 'Syôwa-no-kagayaki'.

Shôwa-no-koromo. (Robe of Shôwa), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, according to Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.10, p.162. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shôwa-no-goromo', 'Syôwa-no-koromo'.

Shôwa-no-nishiki. Minagawa, 1960, *Shinsen Chinkashû.* Same characters as for **Shôwa-nishiki.**

Showa-no-saka. Sawada, 1954, RHS., *Camellia and Rhododendron Yearbook*, No.8, p.26. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Showa-no-sakaae. Ghislain, 1982, *Le Camelie*, fig.25, pp.45, 77. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Shôwa-no-sakae. (Glory of Shôwa Era), *(C.hiemalis)*, McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* New, double white. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium sized, light pink, incomplete to irregular double, 6.5-7.5 cm across, about 24 petals. Has a rosebud centre which opens wide. Musky fragrance, Leaves dark, olive green, 5.5 cm x 3.2 cm, manifestly serrate. Plant habit vigorous and spreading. Ishii, Yûgi, 1950, *Engei Daijiten.* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.15: Soft pink, occasionally marbled white. Medium large, double to rose form double. Early. Said to be a seedling of **Shishigashira** from Kansai area, Japan, origin about 1928. Synonyms: 'Glory of Showa', 'Usuirokan-tsubaki', 'Usuiro Kantsubaki', 'Usubeni'. Sport: **Shibori-shôwa-no-sakae.** Corruption of name: 'Showa-no-saka', 'Showa-no-sakaae', 'Showa-no-shaki', 'Showanosaleae', 'Shawa-no-saki', 'Showa-no-saki'. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.528, p.385. First imported by McIlhenny from Chûgai Nursery, Japan for USA in 1935 and listed in 1937 with an incorrect description. Also imported by Kiyono to USA from Yokohama Nurseries, Japan in 1940 as 'Usuiro-kantsubaki'. Chinese synonym: 'Huazhaohe Zirong', later amended to 'Zhaohe Zhi Rong'.

Showa-no-sakae Variegated. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price list, 1955-1956, p.6 but as the *C.heimalis* Shôwa-no-sakae is occasionally marbled with white, this listing is reduced to synonymity. Synonym for **Shibori-shôwa-no-sakae.**

Showa-no-sakai. Domoto Outstanding Selected Camellias, 1953. Corruption of Japanese name **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Showa-no-saki. Butterfield, 1952, *Camellia Culture for the Home Gardener.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Showanosaleae. Chidamian, 1949, *National Horticutural Magazine,* 28(l):1-3. Corruption of Japanese name **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Showa-no-shaki. Lord, 1986, *The Plant Finder*, p.57. Corruption of Japanese name **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Shôwa-no-wabisuke. Botan-en Nursery Catalogue, 1955.Synonym for **Shôwa-wabisuke.**

Shôwa-otome. Yôshun-en Catalogue, 1973. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Otome.**

Showa Supreme. *(C.hiemalis),* Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26: A seedling of **Shôwa-no-sakae,** originated by Nuccio's Nursery, Altadena, California, USA. The colour is similar to its parent but the flowers are larger and a loose, fluffy, peony effect. A vigorous, compact grower with beautiful green foliage. See colour pl. facing p.240, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957. See also Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.353. Chinese synonym 'Chaoji Zhaohe'.

Shôwa-wabisuke. (Wabisuke of the Shôwa Era), (Wabisuke), Botan-en Nursery Catalogue, 1938 as 'Shôwa-no-wabisuke'. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.221, p.388; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.397, p.207, description, p.27: Leaves narrowly elliptic, concave and channelled on upper surface, manifestly serrulate at the margins, petioles glabrous. Flower single (5 petals), widely opened, palest pink with a nuance of deeper pink on the outer petals and at base. Flowers mid-season. Sexual parts retrogressive. Originated in Takarazuka. City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Recent Japanese camellia publications such as *Nihon no Chinka*, p.248 and *Senchinshû* pp.115, 238, describe this cultivar as identical to **Hatsukari** and this is now accepted. Synonyms: 'Shôwa-no-wabiske', 'Secchûka', 'Little Princess', 'Yanagiba-wabisuke', **Hatsukari.** See: Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, *Tsubaki*, p.167; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.26; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.465, p.362. For the identification of this see Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.140. Chinese synonym 'Pingguohua'.

Showboat. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS, *Supplementary List,* 2014. White, with pink petal edges occasionally incurved. Large rose form double. Vigorous, upright, somewhat open growth. Flowers early to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nursery, Altadena, Calif., USA, catalogued 2012.

Showfire. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News*, No.111, p.12, Reg. No.366: Originated by Donal Coe, Albury, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of **Wildfire** that first bloomed 1985. A deep red, (RHS.CC.64B with 46A veining) single of 6 petals, campanulate form, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Central stamen cylinder with filaments joined for their lower half, becoming red with age. Leaves mid-green, matt, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrate, 7 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers early to mid-season. A fast growing, upright plant.

Showgirl. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery, 1989-1990, Price List. Coghurst Nursery Catalogue, early 1990s p.7. Orthographic variant for **Show Girl.**

Showie. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. Originated by Houghton Hall, San Anselmo, USA.

Shoya-no-hadashiro. (White Skin at First Night), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Pale pink, single. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. Different reading 'Hatsuyo-no-hadashiro'.

Shu-aka-otome. (Vermilion Red Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.134: Medium size, formal double, scarlet red with deeper veining. Flower form resembles 'Otome'. Originated by Funaki-en, Musashino-shi, Tokyo, Japan.

Shuangban Cha. (Double Petal Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Shuang-pan Ch'a': Large, white semi-double, 11.5 cm across, 15 petals. Originated in Korea. Different reading 'Twanbanchu'.

Shuangban Chaoxian Cha. (Double Petal Korean Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Shuang-pan Ch'ao-hsin Ch'a': Purple red variegated white, semi-double, 11 cm across, 15 petals. Originated in Korea. Different reading 'Twanbanchuchinchu'.

Shuangban-mei. (Twin Petalled Plum). *(C.sasanqua),* Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, p.7 as 'Shuang-pan Mei': Small, semi-double, white with red edges and reverses, 9-12 petals, about 7.8cm across. Originated in Taiwan.

Shuangfeiyan. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.70. (Bright Red Beauty). Synonym for **Dandahong.**

Shuangfoding. (Buddha's Twin Crown), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: A medium sized, red, open, incomplete double with 3-4 rows of fluted and keeled outer petals and an irregular centre of stamens and petaloids. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate to broad-oval, acuminate to blunt-acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in China.

Shuangheding. (Twin Crane's Heads), *(C.japonica),* Shanghai Botanic Garden List, 1984: A red, medium sized, peony form incomplete double with oblong petals, fluted and keeled, with the stamens broken into many fascicles, scattered through the flower. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apex acute, margins shallowly serrulate. Originated in China.

Shuanghuazhu. (Double Styles). *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.259 with colour photos; A special flower form with two bud centres, developed by Ge Lumei and Ge Yunfeng, Ningbo City, Zheijiang, China. Flower would otherwise be classified as formal double with about 68 large petals, notched at the edges, and a further 60 small petals in the bud centres. White with occasional red spots and 10 or more flat filaments. Flowers mid-season to late.

Shuangmian Zhinü. (Double Faces Weaver), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification ....Outstanding Camellias*, p.77 with colour photo; A sport of **Elizabeth Weaver** which originated in the Shanghai Camellia Garden, Shanghai, China. Flowers light pink, outer petals deep pink, formal double, medium to large. Petals regularly arranged with two centres to each flower. Leaves dark green, small-elliptic. Spreading, vigorous growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Shuang-pan Cha. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Shuangban Cha.**

Shuang-pan Ch'ao-hsin Cha. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Shuangban Chaoxin Cha.**

Shuangse Hongmeigui. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.78. Chinese synonym for **Red Red Rose Variegated.**

Shuangse Meigui. (Two Coloured Rose), *(C.sasanqua),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.541, colour photo No.304: Medium size, rose-pink with white variegation, semi-double to informal double with 3 rows of somewhat irregular petals. Originated in China.

Shuangxing. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.sasanqua* **Frosted Star.**

Shuben Hitoe. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Corruption of Japanese name 'Shubeni-hitoe'. Synonym for **Mihata.**

Shubeni-hitoe. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: Large, deep crimson, single to anemone form, 13cm across x 5 cm deep. The anthers modify to small, pinkish white petaloids, crowding the centre to form an anemone type flower. Petals are round, wavy and notched. Stamens have white filaments and pink anthers. Leaves dark green, ovate, 8 cm x 6 cm, flat, apex abrupt acute, bases rounded, margins coarsely serrate. This is a Japanese cultivar that was imported to USA in 1940 by T. Kiyono. It has been found to be a synonym for the higo **Mihata**. Corrupted names: 'Shubeni Hotae', 'Shu-Beni-Hito', 'Shu-beni Hitor', 'Shuben Hitose'.

Shu-beni-hito. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5. Corruption of Japanese name 'Shubeni-hitoe', synonym for the higo **Mihata.**

Shu-beni-hitor. Griffiths, 1953, *American Camellia Quarterly*, 7(3):5-6. Corruption of Japanese name 'Shubeni-hitoe', synonym for **Mihata.**

Shubeni Hotoe. Abbot's Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Corruption of Japanese' name 'Shubeni-hitoe', synonym for **Mihata.**

Shûbô-karako. Different reading for **Shûhô-karako.**

Shuchûhana. Nihon Shubyô Catalogue, 1910. Different reading for **Shuchûka.**

Shuchuhka. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shuchûka.**

Shuchûka. (Flower in Sake), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Kôrankô.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shuchûka. (Flower in Sake), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Double, white with red markings. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1969, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79; Minamoto, Yoshiro, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* Double, white with true red markings, medium size. See: Yashiroda, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.6. Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Description similar to above. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.32; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White, with rose-pink border, open peony form. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.377, p.192, description, p.22 as 'Shuchû-ka': Leaves oblong to oblong-elliptic, suddenly acuminate at the apex, manifestly serrulate at the margin half above, venation prominent, petioles glabrous. Flowers medium size, vase shaped, double, petals 18-35, undulate, pale pink, striped with narrow and short rosy-red marks (Spinel red 0023/1) at the margin. Petals falling after flower. Late flowering. Plant habit bushy and spreading. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport: **Ôshôkun.** See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.189; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia, Its Appreciation and Artistic...*, p.97; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meikai no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.128; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.360 & p.345; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.72, 221. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.372. Different readings: 'Shuchuhka', 'Shuchûhana', 'Shuchuu-ka', 'Shuchû-no-hana'. Corruptions of name: 'Shuchuka Pickate', 'Shuchakwa', 'Syutyûka', Synonyms: 'Shuchuka (1)', 'E.A. McIlhenny'. Chinese synonym 'Jiuzhonghua'.

Shuchûka. (Flower in Sake), *(C.japonica)*, *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai*, (before 1868): Small size, single, white with red petals edge and fine red speckles. Originated in Japan. Note: except for the description 'single' this is similar to the above. There is the possibility of a description error of 'single' for 'double' and being synonymous with the above.

Shuchûka. (Flower in Sake), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32: White, rosy edges, medium. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16 as 'Shuchukwa': Medium sized single, white, finely bordered with purple touched pink, flat bloom; fast upright growth. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Different readings: 'Shuchukwa', 'Shuchû-no-hana', 'Syucyûka'. Corruption of name: 'Shochûka'. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.542, p.215 & p.388; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.178. Synonym: 'Shuchuka (2)'.

Shuchuka (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for 'E.A. McIlhenny', itself a synonym for **Shuchûka.**

Shuchuka (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Synonym for **Shuchûka.**

Shuchûka-tsubaki. (Camellia Flower in Sake), *(C.japonica)*, Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami;* Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.161: Leaves narrow and long, waved edges, bluish margins. Flower is good. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shuchukwa. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16. Different reading for the sasanqua **Shuchûka.**

Shuchû-no-hana. Takii Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Different reading for **Shuchûka.**

Shuchura Pickate. Piet, 1978, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.40, No.1. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shuchûka.**

Shuchuu-ka. Iimure, Gorô, 1987, *International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.47. Different reading for **Shuchûka.**

Shûfûraku. (Music of Autumn Wind), *(C.japonica)*, Yoshida, Shigekurô, (Aichi), Hôka'en, 1931, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Tateyama Nursery Camellia List, 1957: Snowy white, single, medium size, Blooms early. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.20, p.10, description, p.91: A bush camellia of moderate growth. Leaves broadly oblong-elliptic, rounded at the base, suddenly acute at the apex, slightly revolute at the margin. Flowers single, campanulate, pure white, in rare cases, with very small red stripes or spots. Petals roundish, delicately wrinkled all round. Mid-season flowering. Slightly fragrant. A famous camellia from the Chûbu District, Japan. Different readings: 'Shuhûraku', 'Shuhfuhraku'. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.72, p.60 & p.302; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.27; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.71, 220. Resembles **Kamo-honnami,** but smaller.

Shûgaku-in. (Palace & place name in Kyôto), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.111, p.56, description, p.120: Leaves broadly elliptic, coarsely serrate, deep green, 5.1-9.4 cm. long x 2.6-4.7 cm wide, petiole 6-8 mm long, more or less hairy. Flowers broadly cup-shaped, petals, 5-7, pink (Spinel pink 0625/2) on outer side, paler pink (Rhodomine pink 621/3) on inner with deeply coloured veins. Stamen cluster, cylindrical and stout, 3.5-4.3 cm. long, with large anthers and pale yellow filaments. Flowers early to late. Originated in Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Kyôto City, Japan. Different reading: 'Syûgaku-in'.

Shûgetsu. (Autumn Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Mainichi Shimbun, 1971, *Tsubaki*, anemone form with 5 irregular petals, 3 large cordate, 2 small and almost hidden. The centre consists of a compact cushion of folded, red petaloids. Petioles hirsute. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.71, 220, as 'Shûgetsu' (Kansai). Originated in Kansai, Japan.

Shûgetsu. (Excellent Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.40; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.71, colour photo, p.220, description: Medium size, soft pink, single with the colour lighter towards the petal base, opening wide, cup-shaped, petals 6-8, somewhat fluted and crinkled. Stamens in a stout, central cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments

white. Resembles **Mado-no-tsuki.** The first character of the name is different to the cultivar above, 'Shu' = excellent instead of autumn. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.125 with colour photo; English translation p.85. Stated to be a mutation of 'Tsuki-no-mado' (**Mado-no-tsuki**). Discovered by Shôichi Satô in 1973, named by Chûbu Camellia Society.

Shugetsu. (Vermilion Moon), (Higo), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.72, colour photo, p.220: Large size, vermilion red, Higo form with 6-7 petals and a wide spreading stamen cluster, small, gold anthers and stout, pale yellow filaments. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.126 with colour photo; English translation p.86. Leaves elliptic, large, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A mutation of **Daikanhô.** Designated as a new Higo by the Higo Camellia Society in the 1980s.

Shûhô-an. (Hermitage of Heavenly Fragrance), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.97, colour photo and description: Medium size, soft pink, cup-shaped single with 5 irregular, crinkled, concave petals and a wide stamen cylinder with ivory filaments, joined at their lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves flat, mid-green, broad-ovate, apices abrupt-acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A seedling of 'Engei-tarô'an' (**Tarô'an**), which it resembles but is paler in colour. Named and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1980.

Shûhô-karako. (Shûhô Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the section on anenome form; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Deep red, medium sized, anemone form. Watanabe, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.197, p.100, description, pp.147, 148: Cultivar of stout growth, making a thick crown. Leaves very broadly elliptic, dark green, veinlets impressed, petioles glabrous. Flowers double, red (Delft rose 020), petals oblong, rounded at the apex, slightly emarginate, manifestly plicated along the middle, and horizontally spreading. In the centre of the flower are many small petals intermingled with stamens. Late flowering. Resembles **Ô-karako.** Originated in Shaô-en Garden, the nursery of ancient Itô, Kingorô, from the Somei village of the Edo period in Japan. Different reading: 'Shuhhoh-karako', 'Shûbo-karako'. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl. 127 & p.218; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.368; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.72, 221; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.358. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36.

Shuhhoh-karako. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai* to *Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shûhô-karako.**

Shuhû-raku. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.163. Different reading for **Shûfûraku.**

Shui Meiren. ICS Journal 2013, p.103. Colour photo.

Shui-ching-chiu. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.159. Different reading for **Shuijingqiu.**

Shui-fu-jung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Shuifurong.**

Shuifurong. (Watery Hibiscus), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.12: Spinel Pink. Mid-season, Tengchong, China. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.49 colour photo and description: Leaves oblong, apices short acuminate, bases cuneate, margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, dark green above, light green and bright beneath. 7.5-11 cm long x 3.5-6 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55B), diameter about 11 cm. Petals more than 15, outer whorls flat, inner slightly curved and erect. Stamens numerous, irregularly arranged. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* from Tengchong, Yunnan,

China. Different reading: 'Shui-fu-jung'. Synonym: 'Pink Hibiscus'. See colour photo in Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Chahua*, p.59.

Shuihonglian. (Sleeping Red Lotus), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.60, No.401, colour photo No.258, as 'Muhonglian': Leaves mid-green, elliptic; flower medium to large size, semi-double to incomplete double, 11-12 cm across with 26-36 petals, with 2-3 rows of large, rounded, outer petals and the centre a mixture of small, semi-erect petals and stamens. Colour cherry red. Blooms mid~season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Shuihong Wubao. (Pink Jewel), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Ching Kuo Chu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Shui Hung Wu Pao'.

Shui Hung Wu Pao. Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Shuihong Wubao.**

Shuijingbai. (White Crystal), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* White, formal double. Originated in China.

Shuijingqiu. (Crystal Ball), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The petals are round and drooping and the colour is like crystal. Originated in China.

Shuilian Cha. (Waterlily Camellia), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.82, No.652. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.x williamsii* **Dream Boat .**

Shuin-Dai. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of the Japanese name, **Shi-undai.**

Shuin-shio-ko. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Shunshokô.**

Shuishohaku. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.121. Different reading for **Suishôhaku.**

Shuixian. (Narcissus), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.80, No.620. Colour photo No.321. Chinese synonym for the Jury *C.x williamsii* **Water Lily.**

Shuixiangzi. (Narcissus Child), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.33, No.142: Large size, white, double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Shujakumon. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11, A-521. Different reading for **Suzakumon.**

Shujing Huanghaou. (Crystal Queen), *(C.hybrid).* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.368 with colour photo; Originated by Xinzhu Camellia Society, Taiwan. Flower light pink with some wide red stripes, formal double, medium size.

Shujing Tianshi. (Crystal Angel), *(C.hybrid).* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.368 with colour photo; Originated by Xinzhu Camellia Society, Taiwan. Flower light pink, formal double, medium size.

Shuko-no-tsuki. (Scarlet Moonlight), (Higo), *Higo Rokka*, 1989, p.32: Large size, 13-15 cm across with 6-7 petals with red ground and cloudy white spots. Sport of **Shugetsu.** Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated as a new Higo by the Higo Camellia Society in 1984.

Shun-en. (Spring Garden). *(C.japonica),* Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1991-1992, *Seibu no Tsubaki,* No.233: Bright red, anemone form. Medium to large size. Early flowering. Originated in Chûba District, Japan.

Shungaku. (Mountain Springtime), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1969, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, ed., *Tsubaki Meikan:* Snow white, single, medium to large size, 5 round, inward curved petals. Higo-like

ring of stamens; late flowering. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Different reading: 'Syun-gaku'. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1967.

Shungetsu. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.215; Name changed to **Kotohime** in 1975.

Shungetsu-an. (Hermitage of Spring Moon). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.128 with colour photo; English translation p.87. Small to medium size, pink, tubular single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, veins protruding. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between **Hôgetsu** and **Shiratama**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1963. From Achi Prefecture.

Shungyo-kô. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936. Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Shungyoko-nishiki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Different reading for 'Shunshokô-nishiki' as synonym for **Fuiri-shunshokô.**

Shuni-e. (Resembling a Painting in Vermilion), *(C.japonica).* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Coral red, semi-double, blooms opening flat, large. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Monjusu.**

Shunkô. (Spring Radiance), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.73, colour photo, p.221, description: Small, soft orange pink, campanulate single of 5 irregular, emarginate petals. Leaves deep green, long elliptic, apex acuminate, margins shallowly crenate, slightly waved. Plant habit slow growing. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.128 with colour photo; English translation p.87. A chance seedling of a wild japonica in Mure Town. Named and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1974. Similar to **Mure-akebono.**

Shunkôbeni. (Red Spring Light), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, Jan. 1956, *Engei Shin Chishiki:* Double, rose colour, medium to large flowers. Good shaped bush with many flowers. Lasts well as a cut flower which has the appearance of a rose. Originated in Japan.

Shunkôji. (Shunkô Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987, No. 100 as 'Syunkohji': Light pink with red variegation or red fading to white at the tips of each petals. Small, single, cupped form. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Shunmei. (Place Name), *(C.vernalis).* Nagoya Camellia Society, 1979, *Tsubaki*, No.12: Discovered by Hiroshige, Hayakawa of Shunmei, Ichi-no-miya, Aichi Prefecture. A small single with *C.japonica*-like flowers of light lavender pink. Young branches hairy, ovaries pubescent. Small, round, slightly wavy leaves. Upright growing. Mid-season blooming. Seedlings: **In-no-shô** and **Kira-no-shô.**

Shunpû. (Spring Breeze), *(C.saluenensis x C.lutchuensis)*, Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986, No.106, p.6; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.86, colour photo & description: Small size, faint pink, cup-shaped single with 5 petals, 3 broad, rounded, concave and 2 smaller outer petals, all overlapping, with a central stamen column, having white filaments, joined for their lower half and yellow anthers. Rather strong fragrance. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dull, dark green, broad-ovate, margins crennate. Plant is compact. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Minato-no-haru.**

Shunrai. (Spring Thunder). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.129 with colour photo; English translation p.87. Small, white, long tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, somewhat waved. Upright growth, dense branches, compact. A chance seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1992. From Tokyo.

Shunrai. (Spring Thunder). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.329 with black and white photo; English translation p.232. Medium size, peony form, large and small stripes

of deep red on white to pale pink ground. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat plicate. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars grown by a private family in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973. From Shimane Prefecture.

Shunsetsu. (Spring Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64 as 'Syun-setsu'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Shunsetsu. (Spring Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.245, colour photo & description: Medium size, dark red with pure white blotched, cup-shaped single of 5 regular, rounded petals and a pinched in central stamen column with yellow anthers and light yellow filaments, joined for their lower half. Mid-season blooming. Leaves deep, glossy green, broad-ovate, margins crennate. Originated in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Tsukasa Isomoto in 1980, named by Kichinosuke Aburatani.

Shunshô. (Spring Evening), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789. *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Medium size, semi-double, white with red stripes, sake-cup shape. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Different reading: 'Haruyoi'; Watanabe, 1970, Tsubaki Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.122. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shunshô (Spring Evening), *(C.japonica)*, Mainichi Shinbunsha, 1971, *Tsubaki*, p.140, colour photo: Deep pink, semi-double to rose form double, opening cup-shaped; petals in 3 rows, veined deeper pink, centre a few irregular stamens mixed with 2-3 small, erect petals. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apex acute, Margins shallowly serrulate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1980 *Senchinshû*, p.73. A sport of **Chûbu-tamatebako.** Discovered by Haruichi Sakuragi in 1968. Different reading: 'Haru-no-yoi', Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.76.

Shunshokka. (Flower of Spring Dawn), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64; ibid, 1970, No.10, p.163, as 'Shunshokkwa': No description. Originated in Japan.

Shunshokkô. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.73 as 'Shun-shokkô'. Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Shunshokkwa. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.64. Different reading for **Shunshokka.**

Shunshokô (Red Dawn Light in Spring), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1932, *Chinkashû;* Ishii, Yûgi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu; :* A soft, rose-pink, with a yellowish cast at the centre, semidouble, opening cup-shaped; petals rounded, emarginate in 3-4 rows. Small, irregular stamen cluster with large, golden anthers and white filaments. Leaves dark green, apex blunt acute, margins strongly serrate. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan, by Minagawa, Iza'emon from a seedling in 1907. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.99, pp.168, 473; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.101, p.51; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.208 & p.321; Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.89 as 'Shunsyokô'. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.307. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.73, description, p.221 as 'Shun-shokkô'. Different readings: 'Shun-shokkô', 'Syun-shokkô', 'Shun-shokow', 'Shunshokoh', 'Shunsyokô', 'Shungyokô', 'Syunsyokkô'. Corruption of name: 'Shuin-Shio-Ko'. Synonym: 'Angels Blush'. Sport: **Fuiri-shunshokô.**

Shunshokoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Shunshokô-nishiki. Synonym for **Fuiri-shunshokô.**

Shunshokô-shibori. (Dawn Light in Spring Variegated), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens, *List of Camellias*, as 'Shunshokôshibori. Synonym for **Fuiri-shunshokô.**

Shunshokow. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.19 as 'Shunshokow': Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Shunshunka. (Spring Flowers), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.73, colour photo, p.221, description: Small, deep pink, campanulate single, 5 rounded petals, slightly crinkled on margin, surrounding a robust, central stamen column. Leaves slightly waved. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Shunsyokô. Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.89. Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Shuran. (Drunken Frenzy), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, red, double, with long, pointed petals like a lotus flower. A few white stars. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Syuran'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.)

Shûran. (Excellent Orchid). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.126 with colour photo; English translation p.86. Small, pink at the petal margin, graduating to white at the centre, sake cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, recurved, plicate. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Peter Pan.** Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1988. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Shurei. (Shurei Gate to Shuri Castle). *(C.japonica),* Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa, 1994, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35: Small size, dark red, cup-shaped single with bright yellow anthers. Blooms early. Leaves are oblong-elliptic. Plant growth is upright and sturdy. Chance seedling of **Uminaibi.** Illustration on p.33.

Shûrei. (Graceful). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.126 with colour photo; English translation p.86. Medium size, vermilion, tubular to bowl-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of a cultivar. Originated and released by Mitsoroku Makino in the 1980s. From Toyama Prefecture.

Shûrei. (Graceful). (Higo). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.329. English translation p.232. Large, pale pink, flat single, apricot anthers, filaments white. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A mutation of **Chôjuraku.** Designated as a Higo by the Higo Camellia Society in 1984. From Kumamoto Prefecture.

Shûren. (Beautiful Screen), (Higo), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.22. No description. *Higo Rokka*, 1989, p.29: Medium size, 10 cm across, pale rose-pink with 5 petals. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Shuri-jô. (Shuri Castle). *(C.japonica),* Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa, 1994, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35: Bright red, small size, campanulate to cup-shaped, single. Early blooming. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Bush is upright and sturdy. Chance seedling of **Uminaibi**. Illustration on p.34.

Shuri-otome. ('Otome' of Shuri). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.132 with colour photo; Medium size, vermilion formal double, a few stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. History unknown. Similar to **Kumekurenai** and 'Kume-naka'. Named and released by Sanekazu Tsuwa in 2008.

Shûsai. (Autumn Colour), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.212, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep burning red, open, cup-shaped single with 5 irregular, overlapping petals and a central, pinched, stamen cylinder with reddish filaments, joined

for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated by the late Kamo, Zenji, Taka'oka City, in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Shushaka. (Meaning uncertain), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White, spotted red. Double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Syusyaka'. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29.

Shûsô. (Autumn Grass), *C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.293, colour photo & description: Large size, white, lotus form double to incomplete double with 2-3 rows of large overlapping, emarginate, outer petals and a bud centre, opening to show small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens intermixed. Leaves dark green, ovate, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Seedling of **Daijôkan.** Named by Jirô Kamiyama in 1978.

Shûsô. (Autumn Frost) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref. *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society in 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Seiôbo**, pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. White, slight pink shadings occasionally seen at limited areas, single, flat, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1996.

Shusu. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Synonym for **Shusugasane.**

Shusugasane. (Double Satin), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.16; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.31; 1982, No.21, p.108. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, large, rose form double. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.199, p.101, description, p.148: Leaves elliptic to narrow-elliptic, flat on upper surface, venation a little impressed, petiole glabrous. Flowers double, dark rosy (Claret red 021/1), petals rather small, convex on upper surface, wavy, incised at the apex. Stamen cluster, little irregular. Late flowering. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. A solid red form of **Monjusu.** Different reading: 'Shusukasane'. Synonyms: 'Monjusu-aka', 'Monjusu Red', 'Carmen', 'Otome Red', 'Hijusu', 'Red Donckelarii California', 'California Donckelarii Red', 'Shusu', 'Shuzukayama'. For colour illustrations & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.11 & p.26; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.163; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.318. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.72, 221. Thought to be the same as **Suzukayama.**

Shusuguruma. (Satin Carriage), *(C.japonica)*, Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Large, red, double. Originated in Japan.

Shusukasane. Different reading for **Shusugasane.**

Shutendohji. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.211. Different reading for **Shutendôji.**

Shutendôji. (Tumbling Drunken Boy), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.521: Open, medium to large size, peony form, double red; petals with irregular margins, bordered pink and blotched white, in 4-5 rows, small central stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: There are 4 cultivars whose name characters transliterate as 'Shutendôji' and although some of the characters are different they all refer to the same old Japanese fable of the ogre 'Shutendôji'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.139.

Shutendôji. (Sake Heaven Drunken Boy), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.42: Red, single with 5 petals, widely open, and a cushion of green stamens, interspersed with a few red and white petaloids. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei, Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.92. (Believed extinct.)

Shutendôji. (Sake Drinking Boy), *(C.japonica)*. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #114; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan:* Double, large and quite red flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Shutendôji. (Sake Drinking Boy), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.203, p.65, description, p.211 as 'Shutendohji': Very large size, up to 14 cm across, semidouble, 13-15 petals, oblong, channelled and notched, spaced apart. Centre consists of a small group of stamens and long, slender petaloids, red with some white streaking. Flower shapes are of different types. For further colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.418, p.168. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.319. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.72, 221. Originated by Nyohô-zenji, Ôzu City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. A plant at Nyôhoji Temple is designated as a protected plant of Ehime Prefecture. Different reading: 'Shutendohji'. Chinese synonym 'Jiutian Tongzi'.

Shûtô. (Autumn Peach). *(C.rusticana), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.45 with colour photo; Small, palest pink single, sake-cup shaped, round petals, columnar stamens, Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size. Bushy, vigorous growth. A seedling of **Momosuzume**, earlier flowering than the parent. Named by Yoshiharu Yano, Yamaguchi Pref., Japan.

Shuûrei. (Graceful). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.126 with colour photo; English translation p.86. Large, pale pink, semi-double, slender petals, cylindrical to split stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. A cultivar growing with a private family, believed to be a seedling of 'Sodekakushi' (**Gauntlettii**). Named and released by Tetsushi Mure in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Shûyô. (Autumn Sunshine), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.220: Very light peach pink to white ground with large and small vertical marks of red. Single, bowl-shaped blossoms with round spread stamens. Medium to large size. Early blooming. Leaves medium sized, ovate, blunt acute apex, thick, dark green, petiole hairy. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Similar to **Kantô-hanamiguruma** from the Kantô district but a different flowering period. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Shûzan. (Place Name in Kyôto Prefecture), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.25: Large, single flower, red with white variegation, incurved petals. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Shuzon'.

Shûzan. (Place Name in Kyôto), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.71, colour photo, p.220: Small, campanulate single, deep crimson, with 5-6 rounded, overlapping petals and compact, regular shape; central stamen column with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Leaves medium to dark green, ovate, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo, p.191, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated by the side of the Shûzan thoroughfare, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Motoharu Miyazawa.

Shuzon. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shûzan.**

Siam. William's Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for **Comtesse du Hainaut.**

Sibolai. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.362, p.78. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.japonica* **Michael Spry.**

Siboriseiobo. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997: Corruption of **Shibori-seiôbo.** See ICS Register, p.1677.

Siccardi. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, 1851: Imbricated, dark blood red with wide white border and even marbling. Leguay, Jan. 1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.31 as 'Siccardii':

Very new in 1853. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.57: Deep blood red with broad, uniform, marble-white stripes. Superb imbrication. Originated in Italy by Rovelli Bros.

Sichifukuhin. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1964, p.57. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shichifukujin.**

Sichouxing. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410. Chinese synonym for the Germany *C.japonica* **Seidenstern.**

Sichuan Baozhu. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.189 with colour photo; . Red, full peony form. Leaves narrow elliptic. A gift to the Shen family in China in the 1940s. Now may be extinct.

Sichuanmanao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.214 with colour photo; A virus variegated variet of **Manao.**

Sidney Woodroffe. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.126. Orthographic error for **Sydney Woodroffe.**

Sidonia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II: Obtained from seed in Italy, this Camellia belongs to the class of perfections, with pure white blossoms, broken by soft pink maculae. The petals are of two forms, those of the first rows are rounded, bilobate, convex, outspread; the following and central ones are rounded, apiculate, upright, and decrease gradually in size to the heart, which is depressed.

Sidonnie Megan. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.602-N.; Masses of small, pink semi-double flowers. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated by Bill Parker, Camellias-R-Us, Glenorie, NSW, Australia.

Sidushan Cha. Different reading: 'Szu Tu Shan Cha'. Chinese name for *Stuartia pseudocamellia.*

Siebold. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.21. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Siebold Wakanoura Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.20. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Siebold White. Heutte, 1958, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.12, p.86. Synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Sieboldi. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.17. Orthographic variant for 'Sieboldii', synonym for **Candidissima.**

Sieboldii. Courtois, 1833, *Magazine d'Horticulture,* 1 [pt.D]:310. Synonym for **Candidissima.**

Sieboldii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.180, 181. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Sieboldii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:14, 19. Synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Sieboldii Alba. Boardman's Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1939 as 'Sieboldi Alba'. Synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Sieboldii Hadden. *(C.japonica),* Fortesque Garden Trust Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.10: Crimson red, fully double. Originated in the UK. Note: An illegal name. The use of words of Latin form in new cultivar names was banned after 1959.

Siebold's Tricolor. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.* Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Sieboldtiana. Spae, 1847, *Annals de Gand*, 3:218. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Sieboldtii. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Sieboldii', synonym for **Leeana Superba.**

Siege. *(C.japonica)*, Try, 1965, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.19, p.159: In a list of prize winning varieties at the April, 1964, Camellia Competition; class 42 for rose-formed or formal double varieties. Entered by the Duke of Devonshire.

Siella Polare. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.76, 1878-1879, p.74. Orthographic error for 'Stella Polare', synonym for **Etoile Polaire.**

Sierra Belle. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.62: White. Large, single to semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by East Lawn Nursery, Sacramento, California.

Sierra Madre. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White, semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.80: White. Large, semi-double with irregular petals to loose, peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA at the Star Nursery, California.

Sierra Spring. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1949, *Bulletin*, vol.11, No.2, p.19. No description. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Camellia Catalogue, July, 1959: A virus variegated form of **Madame Hahn** - Bright pink and white. Originated in USA by C. Marshall, Sierra Madre, California. Orthographic errors: 'Sierra Springs', 'Sirra Spring'.

Sierra Springs. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951. Orthographic error for **Sierra Spring.**

Siesta Time. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.50, Reg. No.1158: A 10 year old chance seedling *C.japonica*, that first bloomed 1966; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower is 11-12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 26 petals and 4 petaloids. The colour is light rose with yellow anthers and light pink filaments. As the flower ages, the outer petals undulate. In some instances the stamens form six flat clusters in the form of a star.

Sieur de Bienville. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13: A deep, rose-pink sport of **Florence Stratton,** originated by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. A very massive bloom; first 6-8 rows of petals imbricated and turned down, inner rows turned up and cupped about the centre.

Sigi Tatu Sawa. Yamaguchi, 1990, *International Camellia Journal*, No.22, p.56. Orthographic error for **Shigi-tatsusawa.**

Sigismond de Pronay. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.122. Abbreviation for **Baron Sigismond de Pronay .**

Sigismund. Oriental Import Co. Descriptive & Illustrated Catalogue, 1887, p.26. Abbreviation for **Baron Sigismond de Pronay.**

Signinima. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Belgium's Royal Camellias. Error for 'Sigismond', abbreviation for Baron Sigismond de Pronay.

Signor Dumoustier. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.46: Flower medium sized, regular, full, imbricated, blush white, peppered with rose and streaked with cherry red. Orthographic variant for **Monsieur Dumostier.**

Signora A. Verschaffelt. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic variant for **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt.**

Signora di Monza (La). Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic variant for **La Signora di Monza.**

Signora di Monza. van Houtte Catalogue, 1875-1876, 163:305. Abbreviation for **La Signora di Monza.**

Signora (La) di Monza. de Jonghe, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.136. Orthographic variant for **La Signora di Monza.**

Signora Pepin. Fratelli Roda, 1885, Nursery Catalogue, p.48. Orthographic variant for **Madame Pepin.**

Signoria da Monza. Lanaret, 1879, *Revue Horticole*, p.168. Orthographic error for **La Signora di Monza.**

Sikainami. (Four Story Billows), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1968, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.163 as 'Sikainami'. Different reading for **Shikainami.**

Sikamura. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1968, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.163. Different reading for **Shikamura.**

Sikemi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica*, **Giardino Schmitz.**

Sikete Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Willard Scott.**

Silfide. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.8: Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy. Large, cup-shaped flower with 12 rows of petals, perfectly imbricated; colour a vivid red at the circumference, becoming paler towards the centre which is roseatte white.

Silfo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:32. No description. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi. (Believed extinct.)

Silk Road. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Medium pink, silk-like texture. Medium size, single form. Strong, upright, well branched growth. Flowers early to midseason. {(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Forty-Niner**) x [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Tiny Princess**) x **Tom Knudsen**]}. Originated in 2009 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Silky Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.8. Synonym for **Comte de Toll.**

Silky Pink Rosea. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.8. Synonym for **Comte de Toll Rosea.**

Sillay's Tarr Seedling. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.135, Reg. No.1490: A large, watermelon red, rose form double *C.japonica* seedling that blooms mid-season to late; originated by Walter Tarr, Orange Park, Florida, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1975, has 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) type blooms with numerous petals, yellow anthers and pinkish-yellow filaments. Size is 10 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 4 cm. wide.

Silliani Bianca. *(C.japonica),* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Perfect white, formal double. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti.

Silva. Synge, 1958, RHS., *The Rhododendron& Camellia Yearbook*, No.12, p.103 in the report on the April, 1957 Camellia Competition. Orthographic error for **Sylva.**

Silva Porto. *(C.japonica),* Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.71. Formal double, imbricated. Pure white. Originated in Portugal.

Silvana Lucchesi. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.144 with colour photo; Medium size, informal double, cup-shaped, stamens intermixed with central petals. Blush pink (RHS.CC.49D). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex),** first flowered in 1990. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Silver Anniversary. *(C.japonica)*, Dekker, 1960. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.2: The Nuccio brothers are introducing an outstanding white flower, 13 cm. across, named **Silver Anniversary**. This is a large semi-double white, which flowers from early to mid-season. See: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.247, Reg. No.696. Orthographic error: 'Silver Anniviersary'. Colour photos: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IX, No.4, between pp.20-21 and on the front cover SCCS., 1979, *The Camellia Review*, vol.40, No.6. Chinese synonym: 'Yinhun Jinian'.

Silver Anniviersary. Liss Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for **Silver Anniversary.**

Silver Baton. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.92. Synonym for **Gin-no-zai.**

Silver Belt. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Synonym for 'Yindai' (**Manao Zipao**).

Silver Betty Sheffield. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Synonym for **Betty Sheffield Silver.**

Silver Burgundy. *(C.sasanqua).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.2: Medium size, white informal double with tall spreading growth. Originated in Australia.

Silver Chalice. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.24, Reg. No.710: SCCS., No.63-31 - A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958, originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The white, peony form flower is 11 -12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, similar in form to **Debutante.** Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo: front cover, SCCS., 1979, *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.2. Received the Margarete Hertrich Award for 1979. Chinese synonym: 'Yinbai Chalisi'.

Silver Cloud. *(C.japonica)*, Masons Nursery Catalogue, 1968, Large, white semi-double with ruffled petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in New Zealand.

Silver Cloud (Nuccios). *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980. p.173, Reg. No.1680, invalidly as 'Silver Cloud': A very large, white, peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to late; originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Nuccios #7626. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size 11 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. See colour photos: Front page, SCCS., 1980, *The Camellia Review*, vol.42, No.1 and on the front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.7, as 'Silver Cloud'. Synonym: 'Glory Glory Halleluyah'. Chinese synonym: 'Yinyun'.

Silver Column. (*C.sasanqua* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.13, Reg. No.394. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of (*C.sasanqua* x *C.fraterna* **Yoimachi)** x an unknown pollen parent, which first flowered in 1992. A single miniature white, 6 cm diameter x 1.5 cm deep with 7-8 fine-textured petals having a slightly rumpled surface, and a compact centre of stamens. The plant is fast-growing, has a slender, fastigate habit, and sets multiple buds at each leaf axil, flowering early to late. Leaves are 6 cm long x 3 cm deep.

Silver Crest. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Cream white. Large peony form to anemone. Vigorous, bushy growth. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Silvercrest'.

Silver Dollar. *(C.sasanqua)*, SCCS., 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.138: White. Medium sized peony form. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, their #78015. ACS., 1989, May, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2172. *American*

Camellia Yearbook, 1989, p.127: The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Introduced to commerce 1985. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate.

Silver Dragon. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.19. Synonym for **Ginryû.**

Silver Edge Camellia. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9. Synonym for **Yinbian Cha** as 'Yin-pien-ch'a'.

Silver Etching. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.166, Reg. No.1023: An 8 year old seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by S.A. Willsey, Lockhart, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and open with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18-20 petals. Light pink with bright yellow anthers and white filaments. and has a silver border, fluted and rabbit eared. Lighter pink than **Wildwood.** Blooms mid-season.

Silver Flower in the Next World. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.85 with colour photo; Synonym for **Yomi-no-ginka.**

Silver Lace. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, p,17, Reg. No.2024: Large to very large, white, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.94. The 4 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average size flower, 14 cm across with irregular, lacy petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid. Chinese synonym: 'Yinchoudai'.

Silver Leaf Camellia. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.62 with colour photo; Synonym for **Gin'yô-tsubaki.**

Silver Lining. *(C.japonica)*, Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian:* White, large, formal double. Vigorous growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Silver Lotus. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Yinhehua.**

Silver-Lotus-Flower. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11. Synonym for **Yinhehua.**

Silver Mist. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, Dekker, 1969. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.99: A large, semidouble, silver pink *C.reticulata x C.japonica* hybrid that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Maitland, Lauderdale Gardens, California, USA. Sport: **Silver Mist Variegated.**

Silver Mist Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.1 as 'Silver Mist Var': A virus variegated form of **Silver Mist** - Silvery pink splashed white. Originated in USA.

Silver Moon. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942. Synonym for **K. Sawada.**

Silver Pavilion. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.13. No description. Originated in USA.

Silver Plume. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.79: Soft peach pink. Medium to large, loose, peony form. Upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Silver Powder. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.212: Rose-pink striped a soft pink. Originated in USA.

Silver Ruffles. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1965: White. Large to very large, loose, semi-double with ruffled petals, 13-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Vigorous, slightly open, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Califor-

nia, USA. See colour pl. facing p.210, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966 and front cover, SCCS., 1966, *The Camellia Review*, vol.27, No.5.

Silver Screen. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.13, Reg. No.443. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance *C.sasanqua* seedling which first flowered in 1997. The flower is 10 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep, a semi-double with 10-11 petals that are waved and undulate, slightly obcordate in shape. Colour is almost pure white with a hint of cream colouring at the base, and is lightly scented. Flower is very similar to **Setsugekka,** but plant growth is denser and more compact and slower growing, making it a good choice for low hedges. The dark green leaves are 5.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide, and flowering is early season.

Silver Shadow. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2071: Very large, silvery pink and white moired, rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid, chance seedling of **Carl Tourje.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by Houghton Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.85 with colour photo between pp.60-61: The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 35 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Petals are in 4-5 tiers, imbricated and incurved, two outer tiers pink moired white, other petal rows continue with lighter pink edges and moired all the way to the centre. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., Sept.-Oct.1990, *The Camellia Review*, vol.52, No. 1.

Silver Star. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.141: Blush pink. Medium anemone to loose, peony form. Vigorous, spreading growth. Originated in USA by Novick.

Silver Tip. Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.188. Synonym for **Madame Hovey.**

Silver Tower. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.14, #8069: Medium semi-double, white, narrow petals, clean and simple. Vigorous, upright, columnar growth. Mid-season blooming. ACS., May,1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2128. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.127: The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Plant growth is upright, columnar and rapid in rate.

Silver Triumph. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.111, 112, Reg. No.1520: A very large white with golden stamens, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Nuccio's #6384. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1963. Average flower size 13cm across. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. See colour photos: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.117 and back cover ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79. Chinese synonym: 'Yinkaixuan'.

Silver Waves. *(C.japonica)*, Goertz, 1970, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25: A *C.japonica* seedling, 13 cm across, irregular semi-double, white bloom. Flowers midseason on a vigorous, upright plant. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Nuccio's #6503. See colour photo, p.117, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Chinese synonym: 'Yinlangtao'.

Silverado. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1995, Sept-Oct, *The Camellia Review*, vol.57, No.1, p.22, Nuccio's Advert. No description.. Originated in USA by Nuccios. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.34. Medium size single, white with faint rose border. Unusual foliage colour, frosty light grey-green small leaves. New growth reddish-brown. Upright, fairly slow growth.

Silvercrest. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Silver Crest.**

Silvery Pink. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.7. Synonym for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia.**

Silvery Pink. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.34. Synonym for **Kishu-tsukasa.**

Silvestria. *(C.japonica),* Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7. Very regular white flower, smaller than usual. Obtained by seedling by Father Manoel Silvestre. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Silvia. Colla, 1843, Camelliografia, pl. 134. Orthographic error for **Sylvia.**

Silvia. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.22. Abbreviation for **Silvia Pirovana.**

Silvia Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne.* p.15. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Silvia Pirovana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:25. No description. 1854-1855 Catalogue, 53-46 as 'Silvio Pirovana': Very vivid, imbricated pink. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.57 as 'Silvia Pirovani': Large, imbricated flower, deep red with paler petal venation, which gives the flower a matt finish. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Silvio Pirovana', 'Silvio Pirovano', 'Silvia Pirovani', 'Silvio Piro Vano'. Abbreviation: 'Silvia'.

Silvia Pirovani. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.57. Orthographic error for **Silvia Pirovana.**

Silvio Pirovana. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53-46. Orthographic error for **Silvia Pirovana.**

Silvio Pirovano. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia.* p.122. Orthographic error for **Silvia Pirovana.**

Simboldii. Harrison ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic error for 'Sieboldii', synonym for **Tricolor.**

Simeon. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue;* Doty et al., 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.250, 253; ACS., 1950 *Quarterly,* vol.5, No. 1, Reg. No.35: A seedling resulting from a cross of **Reverend John Bennett** x **Hikarugenji** made by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA in 1937. The parent listed as 'Reverend John Bennett' was not the true variety of that name, but a misnomer (for **Alba Superba (MG))** distributed in the trade at that time. The seedling first flowered 1944. Plant growth is rapid, upright and compact but some branches are pendulous while others are upright. Leaves: some are moderately wrinkled while others are smooth. Flower buds light green, long, pointed. Flowers semi-double, 15 cm across. colour a delicate rose. Blooms mid-season. See p.305, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Sport: **Simeon Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Ximeng'.

Simeon Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Simeon Var.': A virus variegated form of **Simeon** - Rose blotched white. Originated in USA.

Simetrica. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Symetrica.**

Simianjin. (Beautiful from Four Sides), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuochu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui:* Flower large red, anemone type, resembling an hibiscus. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.62, colour photo, (pp.132, 133): One outer row of large, red, guard petals (7-8) with a centre cushion of small, twisted petaloids with a few stamens intermixed. Leaves, bright mid-green, broad-ovate, apex tapering acute, margins serrate.

Originated in China. Synonyms: ‘Shizixiao’, ‘Shijin Loutai’, ‘Simianjing’. Different reading: ‘Szu Mien Chin’.

Simianjing. (Four Sided Mirror) Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua* Note: Wang & Yü use the final character ‘jing’= mirror while Liu has used the character for ‘jin’= view.

Simmetrica. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Orthographic variant for **Symetrica.**

Simmons Gipsy. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.274: A chance seedling, purchased at a plant stall. First flowered 1976, and in 1991 is 16 years old. The semi-double flower is rose-pink, 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with about 22 petals, 4 petaloids and cream anthers. Plant growth is medium, upright with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, RHS.CC. 54B colour.

Simmons Magic. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.18, Reg. No.415. A chance seedling of **Bob’s Tinsie,** pollen parent unknown, which first flowered 1995. The handsome ‘Tinsie’ (**Bokuhan**) type flower is a medium size anemone form, 8.5 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, made up of about 12 petals, 100 petaloids and no stamens. The outer ring of petals is well separated from the tidy central mass of petaloids, which are large and even in size. The petals have a heavy texture and their colour is a solid, vivid red (RHS.CC.46C). Plant is upright, fast growing and of average density, with dark green leaves 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Simon Bolitho. *(C.x williamsii).* Trewidden Estate Nursery Retail Price List, 1995, p.8: A seedling from Trengwainton, Cornwall, UK. Glossy foliage and flowers of good deep pink. Single. Free flowering. *Camellias, The Gardener's Encyclopedia,* 2007, Jennifer Trehane, p.296 with colour photo.

Simon Bolivar. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.145 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone form, red (RHS.CC.50A). A seedling of ‘Rubra Simplex’ (**Rubra**) x **Moshio**, first flowered in 1989. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Simons Lucas. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large, deep rose-red, anemone form, 9-11 cm. across with 22 petals and about 69 petaloids. Stamens are hidden among the petals; filaments and anthers yellow. Buds are oval and green to brown. Leaves are medium dark green, 8.2 cm x 5 cm. Stiff, glossy acuminate apex bending downwards, shallow serrations. Plant habit is upright, rapid in rate, producing several types of flower formation. Originated in the garden of Dr Simons Lucas. Florence, South Carolina, USA. Reg. No. 70 with the ACS.

Simpatica. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.25, Reg. No.259: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1976. The upright, open plant has 10 cm x 6 cm, mid-green, elliptic leaves, apex apiculate, base obtuse, medium serrations. The 12-14 cm across, formal double blooms are deep rose (RHS.CC.54A fading to 54B). Blooms mid-season to late. Chinese synonym: ‘Rongqia’.

Simple Grandiflora. Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. Synonym for **Aitonia.**

Simple Rubra. Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. Synonym for **Rubra.**

Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1829, *Annales Société d’Horticulture de Paris*, 5:274. A plant which resisted winter cold in the garden of Mr Prince of New York. (Believed extinct.)

Simplex. *(C.reticulata),* RHS, 1944, *Journal.* Received an RHS., Award of Merit when exhibited by Rothschild. Large, red, single, *C.reticulata* f. *simplex.*

Simplex Alba. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853-1854. Orthographic variant for **Alba Simplex.**

Simplex Rubra. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853-1854. Orthographic variant for Rubra Simplex (**Rubra**).

Simplex Pink and White. *(C.japonica),* Greenbriar Farms Catalogue, 1944. No description. Originated in USA.

Simplici. *(C.japonica),* Piccioli, Antonia, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante del Giardino Botanico annefso l'T. e Museo di Fisico e Storie Naturale,* p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Simplici Albo. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.175. Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Simplici Rubro. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.175. Synonym for **Rubra.**

Simplicifolia. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* No description. Originated in Europe. (Believed extinct.)

Simplicity. *(C.japonica),* Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1940: For those who like a single flower, this variety gives an abundance of medium sized, red flowers with fluted petals and golden stamens. Bushy, medium growth. Originated by Hearn, USA.

Simplicity (Australia). *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944, invalidly as 'Simplicity': White, medium large, magnolia-like semi-double with waved petals, 8-10 outer and 4-5 smaller ones amongst golden stamens. Originated in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, probably as a stock survival. It was first designated **Simplicity (Australia)** in the SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.80 to distinguish it from Hearn's **Simplicity.** Synonym: 'Simplicity' (Waterhouse).

Simplicity (Waterhouse). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* Synonym for **Simplicity (Australia).**

Simply Red. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 with colour photo; Regn No.607-N.; Seedling of **Jane Morgan.** Informal double, bright pink to deep rosy red, 5 cm diameter. Leaves 6 cm x 2.5 cm. Fast, pendulous growth. Flowers mid to late season. Originator Roger Nancarrow, Orange, NSW, Australia, and released by Camellia Grove Nursery, Glenorie, NSW.

Simpolai. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica*, **Michael Spry.**

Simpson Pink. *(C.japonica),* Acorn Ridge Farm Catalogue (before 1944). No description. Originated in USA.

Simsii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1829; Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:317. No description. *Floricultural Cabinet,* 1838: Medium sized, dark red, single. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Semsii'.

Simsii Plena. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.174, 175: Leaves small, similar to those of **Derbyana,** buds large, ellongated, with greenish scales; the flower about 9 cm across, full, deep, clear, cherry-red; exterior petals very large, not numerous but well imbricated, while those of the centre are quite small, elongated and numerous, forming a central vase shape. Originated in England.

Sincerely. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1966, p.99, Reg. No.862: A 13 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by John F. Marscher, Beaufort, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright with light green leaves, 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The anemone form flower measures 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 10 petals and about 102

petaloids. Colour is strong, purplish red (10 PR 4/12) with yellow anthers and red filaments. Numerous petaloids have bell-shaped ends. Blooms mid-season.

Sinensis. Linnaeus, 1753. The common tea plant *Camellia sinensis* var *sinensis.* White, small, single flower.

Sinensis Benibana Cha. *(C.sinensis),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1982: Small nodding pink single, flowers, 1.5-2 cm across. Dark purplish, new growth. Leaf and flower form typical of the species *C.sinensis* var *sinensis.* This cultivar has been botanically designated *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis* f. *rosea* (Makino) Kitamura (1950).

Sinensis Black Sinensis. *(C.sinensis).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.195. Very dark maroonish green foliage with small maroonish pink flowers. Rounded, compact growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Sinensis 89/3. *(C.sinensis).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.195. Small white single, elongated flower stem. Soft green reticulated leaves. Medium, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Sinensis Madison Tea. *(C.sinensis).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.195; Light pink, miniature single. Vigorous, compact growth. Medium size, crinkled leaf. Floweres early. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Sinensis Moundy. *(C.sinensis).* A white, single seedling with a more mounding, compact growth than the usual *C.sinensis.* Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Sinensis Old Savannah Tea. *(C.sinensis).* White miniature single. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. Large leaf. Flowers early. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Sinensis Queen Bees Tea. *(C.sinensis).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.195; White miniature single. Vigorous upright growth. Large leaf. Flowers early. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

Sinensis Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1: Leaves smaller than **Rosa Sinensis,** but alike in form, colour and nerves; buds elongated and pointed; flower 6.2 cm across, often more, double, rose; petals of the circumference bent down, broad, a little reflexed externally and notched at the apex; the others smaller, rumpled, forming an irregular centre.

Sinensis Rosea. ACS, May 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.2, p.20: Florida Star Nurseries & Supply Co., Marrianne, Florida, USA. Synonym for *C.sinensis* **Benibana Cha.**

Sinensis f. variegata. *(C.sinensis).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18. Form of *C.sinensis* with variegated leaves.

Sing Westbrook. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photos: A medium sized 'Sweet Pea' coloured, open peony form, with large, irregular petals, white colour with soft pink towards margins; stamens in 4-5 fascicles. A seedling of **Nina Avery** originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Singapore Sal. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, pp.218, 219, Reg. No.1407: A very large, deep Magenta red, semi-double. An 8 year old chance *C.reticulata* seedling of **Mary Williams**, that first flowered 1969; originated by Mr & Mrs H.S. Putman, Long Beach, California, USA. The flower has 23 petals with yellow stamens. Average size, 18 cm across x 10 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves 8 cm x 3.8 cm.

Singing Fountain. *(C.japonica),* Short, 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.134: A vigorous, upright plant with long, willowy growth, suitable for espalier, weepers or vining. Two tone shades of

pink of **Berenice Boddy** type blooms. Flowers along the stem. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Singing River. *(C.sasanqua),* *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.333, Reg. No.166: A 6 year old seedling of **Cleopatra**, originated by Woodland Nursery, Pascagoula, Mississippi, USA that first flowered 1953. Plant growth is average in density and rapid. Flowers resemble **Narumigata,** more numerous but smaller, 6-8 cm across with 5-9 petals. Early flowering.

Singing Waters. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian:* Clear pink. Medium to large, loose peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Single Blush Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Medium sized, blush pink, single, 5 petals, about 8 cm across. Originated in USA at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Single Crimson Flaked. *(C.japonica),* Gibbons, H.S., 1908-1909, General Catalogue. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Single Flesh Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* A soft flesh pink of small to medium size, 5 petals. Originated in Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Single Heart Butterfly. Dryden, 1982, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.1, p.18. Western synonym for **Duxin Diechi.**

Single Heart Butterfly Wing. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Duxin Diechi.**

Single Heart Spinel Pink. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.163. Synonym for **Duxin Yinhong.**

Single Heart Dali Camellia. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Duxin Dali Cha.**

Single Light Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Single, 5 petals, medium size, light pink. Originated by R. Veitch, England.

Single Light Red. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941: A medium sized, 5 petalled, single of rose-red. Originated in Japan.

Single Pink. *(C.japonica),* Nyman's Catalogue, 1918: Small, pink, single. Originated in England.

Single Pink (Lindo). *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Catalogue [before 1945], invalidly as 'Single Pink': Medium sized, pink, single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California.

Single Pink and White. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Five petalled variety. Rose pink, tipped white. Originated in USA at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Single Red. Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, 1788. A name given to the red, single type *C.japonica.*

Single Red. *(C.japonica),* John Waters Son & Crisp, The Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10; The Barnham Nursery Catalogue, Sussex, 1957-1958, p.28: Single red with golden anthers. Originated in England.

Single Rose. *(C.japonica),* Backhouse, J. Catalogue, 1896. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Single Rose. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941: Single, rose-pink. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Single Rose Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Rose-pink. 5 petals. Originated in USA.

Single Shell Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Originated in USA at the Doescher Nurseries.

Single Striped. Loddiges, 1830, *Botanical Cabinet*, 17, t.1694. Synonym for **Variegata Simplex.**

Single Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, [before 1945]. No description. Originated in USA.

Single Waratah. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Single White. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia* .... Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

Single White. *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Abundant white flowers, edges of petals tinted pink, single. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Single White Striped. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.220. Synonym for **Variegata Simplex.**

Single with Stripes. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.204. Synonym for **Variegata Simplex.**

Sinica. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.173, 174: Leaves 8.1 cm x 5 cm, oblong-lanceolate, recurved, almost without serration, mid-green; buds large, obtuse, scales greenish; flower 9.5 cm across, full, deep cherry-red; exterior petals in 4-5 rows, imbricated, ovate-rounded, deeply notched; in the centre the petals are long, narrow, ovoid, coming together in a mass, forming a heart about 2.7 cm in diameter; several have small marks of white at the apex. Originated in England.

Sino Akebono. Wall Cottage Nursery Catalogue, 1982, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Shin-akebono' (**Akebono**).

Sinor. *(C.japonica),* Victor de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.6. No description. Unknown origin. Orthographic error 'Sinov'. (Believed extinct.)

Sinov. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Sinor.**

Sir. Bahaud Litou. Dartington Hall Gardens Catalogue, 1966. p.2. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Sir.de Bahnaud Litou. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Sir. de Bahuaud-Litou. Guichard fils Catalogue, 1908. Abbreviation for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Sir.de Gaston Allery. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Abbreviation for **Souvenir de Gaston Allery.**

Sir.de Henri Guichard. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Abbreviation for 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard'. synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Sir C.H. Buzacott. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.213, No description. Originated in the UK. No valid listing located.

Sir Eric Pearce. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News*, No,91, p.22, Reg. No.319, colour photo rear cover: Originated by Keith Ballard, Mount Waverly, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.reticulata* **Buddha** that first flowered 1979. The flowers are informal to formal double, 15 cm across, colour RHS.CC.55B, light pink, darker towards the centre and lighter pink towards the petal edges. Blooms mid-season. The open, upright plant has dark red juvenile growth, mature leaves 12.5 cm x 8 cm, shining green with numerous, deep serrations.

Sir Galahad. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.170: Originated at Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA, parentage unknown. Double formal white, occasionally marked with carmine stripes. Shows no stamens. Sometimes flowers are solid pink. Large flower. Vigorous, upright growth. Late blooming.

Sir Gallahad (Shackelford). *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomencture*, p.122: Red. Very large, loose, peony form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, invalidly as 'Sir Gallahad'.

Sir Ivanhoe. *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.146 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, pink (RHS.CC.57D). A seedling of **Moshio** x 'Pomponia Semiplena' (**Pomponia Semi-duplex**), first flowered in 1984. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Sir Robert Muldoon. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, July 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.36, Reg. No.310: Originated by A.P. Gamlin, Manaaia, New Zealand. A 9 year old plant which first bloomed in 1987. It is an upright plant of medium rate, open growth with dark green foliage, leaves 11 cm long x 7 cm deep with 35 petals, 13 of these being large outer petals and the remainder smaller and upright centre petals intermingled with the stamens. The colour is a glowing pink (RHS.CC.58C-D), and the stamens are yellow anthers on cream filaments. Named after a famous Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Sir Thomas Williams. *(C.japonica),* Southern Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1942. Immense, double, deep red flower. Originated in USA.

Sir Victor Davies. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.7, p.7, Reg. No.293: A seedling cross by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**) x **Zambo.** The plant has a neat form and tidy habit with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. The formal double to peony form flower is of small size, 8 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with about 53 petals and 68 petaloids. The flower colour is cardinal red veined darker, almost violet rose (RHS.CC.53B-186D), and the inner petals fading to magenta rose. Flowers open to formal double, then change to peony form, the petals changing from deep red to smoky lavender and fading at petal margins. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in New Zealand, and named for a very prominent pioneering nurseryman. Orthographic error 'Sir Victor Davis'.

Sir Victor Davis. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.109; Orthographic error for **Sir Victor Davies.**

Sir Walter Scott. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sir Winston Churchill.. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p. 170, Reg. No. 1107: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and open, with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5cm. The semi-double type flowers range from 12-15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 20 petals and 13 petaloids. Colour is white with yellow anthers and cream coloured filaments. Blooms mid-season to late.

Siria. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.57: Dark red. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Siris Pink. *(C.japonica),* Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940: A formal double similar to 'Pink Perfection' (Otome), but deeper in colour. Originated in USA by Malbis, Daphne, Alabama.

Sirohagoromo. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Corruption of **Shiro-hagoromo.** See ICS Register, p.1699.

Sirotome. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.213. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Shiro-otome', different reading to **Haku-otome.**

Sirra Spring. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.105. Orthographic error for **Sierra Spring.**

Sishaluo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the American *C.japonica* **Tiffany.** Later spelling 'Sishalou'.

Sissi. *(C.reticulata),* Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A 16 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2009. Plant is upright and fast-growing, with bright, ribbed, dark green leaves, 14cm x 7cm. Flower is semi-double to rose form double, colour bright rose, 14cm diameter x 3-4cm deep. Stamens yellow, filaments white. Flowers mid-season to late. Flowers drop whole.

Sissy Lackey. *(C.japonica),* Pyron, Joe, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89. The flower is a large to very large, semi-double, pink, similar to **Ethel Davis** or **Wildwood** but parentage is unknown. The petals are thick and velvety and the plant has a strong, upright growth. Originated by Middleton Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Sissy Lackey Variegated.**

Sissy Lackey Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.103: A virus variegated form of **Sissy Lackey** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Sister. *(C.japonica),* Marjorie Washburne, 1961, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.23, No.1, p.10: A flower of 11 cm across but lacking substance. Anderson's Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.33: Very large, flat single; light rose-pink. Strong, open growth with deep green foliage. Originated by Marjory Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas.

Sister Camilla. *(C.hybrid).* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2006, No.160, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg No.566. Originated by Marjorie Baker, McLeod, Vic., Australia. A chance seedling of *C.hybrid* **Snowdrop.** First flowered in 1993. A pure white miniature single, cup-shaped flower 3.5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on a dwarf, dense, weeping plant. Leaves light green, matt, keeled, narrowly ovate, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. Stamens arranged in a column. Flowers fall whole. Pleasant strong perfume. Flowers along stem.

Sister Mary Leo. *(C.reticulata x C.saluenensis), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VII, No.6, p.36, 1972, Reg. No.73: A chance seedling of an unnamed *C.reticulata x C.saluenensis* hybrid which first flowered 1969. Originated by Jack Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. Growth habit is open and upright, leaves dark green, 9 cm x 4 cm. The flower is semi-double with 20 petals, 6 petaloids and golden anthers with white filaments. The colour is deep rose (RHS.CC.57C) and average size, 14 cm across x 8.5 cm deep. Abbreviation: 'Mary Leo'.

Sister Rosalie. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 2000, No.154, p.18, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.533. Originated by Charles A. Newman, Western Australia, and registered by Jean Evans. Seed parent *C.sasanqua* **Beatrice Emily,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1993. The semi-double to peony form flower of 27 petals is cup-shaped, white, with a touch of pink on the edge of some petals, and is 9 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Flowers floriferously early to mid-season on an upright plant. Leaves mid-green, curled, 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Siteladun. Chinese synonym for USA., *C.japonica* **Florence Stratton.**

Situka. *(C.japonica),* J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.47; Semi-double to peony form, white, bordered and lined with bright pink.

Siweike. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.505, p.65. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Rena Swick.**

Six Angled. Prince, Wm., 1828, "Camellia japonica or Japan Rose." *A Short Treatise on Horticulture*, p.170. Synonym for **Myrtifolia**

Six Great Poets. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.325 with colour photo; Synonym for **Rokukasen.**

Siyue Huiyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **April Remembered.**

Sizitou. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.587. Orthographic error for **Shizitou.**

Skip. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, pp.224, 225, Reg. No.595: A 4 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Sanlando Springs Nursery, Longwood, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White,** is 11 cm across x 7 cm deep and has 19-21 petals and 10-12 petaloids. The white-red flowers, candy-striped, are heavy, with crinkled petals, and have a swirl of larger outer petals and petaloids intermingled with golden stamens in the centre. Early blooming.

Skip & Carolyn Evans. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.170 with colour photo; Light rose to purple semi-double with darker veining, also irregular red flecks and spots, and some white marbling at the petal edges. 10 cm diameter. Sprayed and irregular central stamen cluster with a few petaloids.

Skip's Choice. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2875; ACS, Yearbook, 2013, Originated, registered and propagated by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. A 10 year old seedling of **Phyllis Hunt**, pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2004, Medium size, 8.2cm diameter x 5cm deep, flower is semidouble with 10 petals, photo shows central petals raised. Colour pink, darker at petal edges, bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers fall whole. Plant is spreading and open, with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers late.

Skirving's Seedling. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12ddd as 'Seedling' (Skirving's); Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Waltonensis** as 'Alba Illustrata'.

Skrimakersii. Ridolfi, 1843, *Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani.* Orthographic error for **Schrynmakersii.**

Sky Dance. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist – Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.213. No description. No valid listing located.

Sky Line. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.80. Orthographic variant for **Skyline.**

Sky Under Morning Sun. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.17. Synonym for **Asahino-sora.**

Skylark. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.103: Light lavender pink. Medium semi-double of trumpet form. Medium, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Skyline. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomeclature*, p.80 as 'Sky Line': Mulberry red. Large, semi-double with fringed petals. Medium, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Skyrocket. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2384. A large white flower with flecks and stripes of deep pink. An anemone form chance seedling which flowers early to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1996, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 18 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 10.7 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 12 petals, 8-

10 petaloids, golden anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average and medium with shiny, glossy, dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Sleeping Beauty. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.16, Reg. No.453. Registered by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between a wild *C.reticulata* x the *C.reticulata* x *C.japonica* **False Howard Asper** which first flowered in 1982. The flower is single or semi-double, 12 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with 8-10 petals of a heavy texture, lightly waved and of nearly circular shape. Outer parts of the flower are mid-pink (RHS.CC.68D), shading to near-white inside. The stamen mass is wide, about 4 cm across, with erect stamens having sulphur-yellow pollen on yellow filaments. The plant is spreading, open, and of medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season. The main characteristics are of a flat flower of heavy texture and lightly waved petals.

Sleeping Scent. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.21 Reg. No.386. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between a seedling [(**Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x C.hybrid **Salab**) x **Erin Farmer**] x **Tama-ikari.** Flower is a medium size semi-double, 9 cm diameter x 3 cm deep, with about 14 petals, and loosely packed stamens which occupy about 2/5 of the flower diameter. Colour is a deep pink at the petal tips shading lighter in towards the midrib and to the base of the petals (RHS.CC. 55B fading to 62D; main body of petals and overall appearance of 55B – 55C). Plant is of average growth habit and medium vigour, with light green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flower has a light fragrance.

Sleeve Hider. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.119. Synonym for **Gauntlettii** as 'Sodekakushi'.

Sleigh Bells. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1961, *Camellia News,* No.8. p.25, Reg. No.47: Originated by John R. Williams, Turramurra, N.S.W., Australia from a seedling of 'Peach Blossom' (**Fleur Dipater**). It has an upright, bushy habit. The flower is a semi-double, white with small to medium size flower. First bloomed 1960. Blooms mid-season to late.

Slendens. *(C.japonica),* Stuart Low, (Enfield) Ltd, Park View Nursery Catalogue, 1959-1960, p.14: Striped pink and white. Originated in England.

Slenderlee. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: Watermelon pink, medium size, single, formerly known as 'Mutt's Watermelon Pink'. Originated by K. Sawada, Crichton, Alabama, USA from seed imported from Japan. See illustration, p.335, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III.

Slidell Centennial. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg.No.2065: Large, dark, rosy pink, peony form to rose form double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Mid-season blooming. Originated by F. & S. Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.85: The 16 year old seedling first bloomed 1972. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 46-50 petals in 10-15 tiers. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Slim 'N Trim. *(C.sasanqua). American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.131, Reg. No.2570: A deep rose pink single chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. Introduced in their 1999 catalogue. Nuccio's #9222. The seedling first flowered in 1991. Flowers measure 7.5 cm across with 7-9 petals. Plant is dense, with excellent columnar growth, and dark green leaves 3.8 cm long x 1.2 cm wide.

Sloane. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Radiata.**

Small Crimson. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Xiaotaohong.**

Small Drum. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.320 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kotsuzumi.**

Small Five Hearts. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.151. Synonym for **Xiaowuxin.**

Small Five Stars. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report.* Synonym for **Xiaowuxing.**

Small Leaf Peony. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Xiaoye Mudan.**

Small Leaf Spinel Pink. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.164. Synonym for **Xiaoye Yindie.**

Small Magnolia. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Xiaoyulan.**

Small Myrtle Leaved. Booth, 1830, LHS., *Horticultural Transactions* .... Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Small One. Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal.* Orthographic error for **Small Wun.**

Small Osmanthus Leaf. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report*, p.130. Western synonym for **Xiaoguiye.**

Small Osmanthus Leaved. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 11(2):11. Synonym for **Xiaoguiye.**

Small Slam. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1998, p.25, Reg. No.2483. A miniature to small, red with red and white petaloids, anemone form chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 18 year old seedling first flowered in 1980. Average flower size is 6.5-7 cm across x 1.2 cm deep, with 10 petals and 40-50 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Small Wonder. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.247, Reg. No.691: SCCS., No.62-13. A seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1960. The flower is purple red and ranges from 4.5-5.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. It is a formal double with incurved petals. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Small Wun. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.142: Rose-pink. Miniature, anemone form. Vigorous, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Novick. Orthographic error: 'Small One'.

Smellie Nellie. *(C.japonica),* Withers, 1979, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.71, p.9: A seedling raised by Meyer Piet, California, USA used. for breeding for fragrance. Orthographic variant: 'Smelly Nellie'.

Smelly Nellie. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic variant for **Smellie Nellie.**

Smentii de Colvill. *(C.japonica)*, Bergami Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Smile. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.14. No description. SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.127: Rose red. Medium, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Midseason blooming. Originated by Mrs R.H. Brodie, Biloxi, Mississippi, USA.

Smile of Fortune. *(C.x williamsii),* Jury, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.90, 91: A dwarf growing breeder plant from the cross *c.saluenensis* **Sunnybank** x **Hassaku.** Large flowered single, rosy pink. See illustration p.91. Originated by L. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Smiling Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Originated by K. Sawada, Crichton, Alabama, USA from seed imported from Japan. Delicate pink. Medium, large, semidouble. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. See p.328, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Smith de Vasconcellos. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.6, 1869, p.9; Regular rose form, pale pink, very large and beautiful. Obtained by Mr. J. Smith de Vasconcellos. Originated in Portugal.

Smith Grandiflora. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.26. Orthographic error for **Smithii Grandiflora.**

Smithiana. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Smithii.**

Smithii. *(C.japonica),* Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.29: Double, light rose with a tendency to violet and irregular white marks. Petals in 3-4 rows, semi-irregular, rounded. Originated in England by Colvill. Synonyms: 'Smithii Colvillea', 'Smithiana', 'Smithii Vera'. Orthographic errors: 'Smithy', 'Smythy', 'Smithi', 'Smitti', 'Smitii'.

Smithii Colvillea. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellia présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.9 as 'Smithii Colwillea'. Synonym for **Smithii.**

Smithii Exeter. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856 as *Smithii Extherii.* No description. Orthographic errors: 'Smithii Extherii', 'Smithii Esterii'. Ludcombe Prince of Exeter had a camellia propagator named Smith. (Believed extinct.)

Smithii Extherii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Smithii Exeter.**

Smithii Esterii. Franco Agostoni, 1844, Catalogo Plantarum .... Orthographic error for **Smithii Exeter.**

Smithii Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Jacob-Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p.127: Originated in USA by James B. Smith, Philadelphia. Large, double, dark orange red, shaded like 'Graya Nova'. Incomplete double, about 10 cm across with few exterior petals, large, up to 4 cm across, oblong, channelled, irregular, separated, notched at the apex; those of the interior, of a small number, irregular, unequal and intermingled with stamens. Orthographic variant: 'Smith Grandiflora'. Orthographic error: 'Smitii Grandiflora'.

Smithii Vera. Catalogus, Imperial Gardens, Petrograd, 1860, p.26. Synonym for **Smithii.**

Smith's Amabile. *Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Smith's Amabilis. Rubel, 1957, *Camellian*, pp.20-22, 30. Synonym for **Amabile.**

Smith's Royal King's. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Smithy. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Smithii.**

Smitii Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for **Smithii.**

Smitii Grandiflora. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for **Smithii Grandiflora.**

Smitti. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic error for **Smithii.**

Smitty. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2330: Large size, deep rosy red, rose form to formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late season. Originated in USA by A.Fendig & Jane F. Ledbetter, St. Simons Island, Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10 with colour photo: The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size is 10.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 34 petals and 3 petaloids, yellow anthers and milky white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and average in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Smitty Ledbetter. *(C.japonica),* Flanders, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.108: Originated by A.Fendig, St Simons Island, Georgia, USA. An early blooming, large, red double.

Smoke Ring. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2005, Issue No.150, vol.XXIV, No.2, p.36, Reg. No.470. Registered by R. & V. Bieleski, Manukau City New Zealand. A sport of **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes,** first observed in 2000, and propagated and verified by Camellia Haven. The flower is a well-defined anemone form, 10 cm across x 4 cm deep, with 11 petals in 2 rows, and 90-100 tightly clustered petaloids held on short, white, fused filaments. As with the parent, flower colour is variable according to growing conditions, ranging from light red with a violet tinge (RHS.CC.61C) to a pure light violet (RHS.CC.70A) and occasionally to darker violet shades. Growth is similar to the parent, upright, dense and strong, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Smooth Fragrance. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.411. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Scented Sun** and *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari.** The flowers are large and range from semi-double to peony form, 12 cm in diameter x 6 cm deep, with about 35 petals, few or no petaloids, and a central mass of stamens. Colour is deep bright pink (RHS.CC.58C), with some veining of the petals. Flowers have a light scent. The plant is upright, of average density and vigorous growth rate, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Smythe White. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest,* 1(1), 1942. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Smythy. Scuola di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Smithii.**

Snells Blush. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1998, No.147, p.12, Reg. No.499. Originated by Mr Peter Snell, Bundaberg, Qld., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1988. A light blush pink, formal double flower of 60 petals, 12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a slow growing, bushy plant. Leaves mid-green, glossy, curled, oval, serrations absent, acute apex, 9.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. Petals notched. Colour the same as **Twilight**, petals more rounded and flowers later.

Snippet. *(C.pitardii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1971, vol.VII, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.55: A seedling with dwarf characteristics, originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii.* A small, open, semi-double with 15-16 long, narrow petals with multiple notched margins and a small number of stamens, fused at the base, with white filaments and golden stamens. The flowers are 5-6 cm across. Opening flowers and buds are a soft pink (RHS.CC.55B), fully open the centre petals are white and translucent, the outer petals RHS.CC.55C or D. Leaves are dark green, keeled, lanceolate, recurved, 5 cm x 2 cm. Free flowering with bud set in leaf axils. Habit is dwarf and compact. See colour photo, front cover *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.X, No.6, 1978.

Snooty Beauty. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.114: Glowing rose-pink. Large semi-double with white tipped petaloids, intermixed with golden stamens. Originated by H.Mura, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Snooty Beauty Variegated.**

Snooty Beauty Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Snooty Beauty Var.': a virus variegated form of **Snooty Beauty** - Rosepink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Snow. *(C.japonica)*, Merino, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61: A snow white, anemone flower that first bloomed 1959. A chance seedling raised by the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. A good upright grower. Blooms mid-season.

Snow (Marian Grove). *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.592-N as 'Snow'. (Name already used).; A white flowered sport of **Marge Miller,** first found late 1990s. Late blooms slightly pinkish in cooler areas. Flowers mid-autumn to early winter. Same groundcover habit as parent. Originated by Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia.

Snow. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.14. Synonym for **Mine-no-yuki.**

Snow Baby. *(C.japonica)*, McCaskills Gardens Catalogue, 1965: White, Miniature, anemone form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Snow Ball. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for **Snowball.**

Snow Bell. *(C.japonica)*, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.232, black & white photo, description, p.230: Flowers semi-double, white, to 11 cm across x 5 cm deep; petals about 15, firm, broad-ovate, inner crêped, apices notched, sometimes fluted. Centre of flower a loose arrangement of a few petaloids and stamens, filaments creamy, fused one third their length, anthers small, dark yellow. Leaves oblong-elliptic, semi-glossy, dark green, 10 cm x 5 cm, margins shallowly crenate; apices short to long pointed, venation obscure upper surface. Plant habit spreading, dense and medium. Blooms mid-season. Imported unnamed from Japan by the Huntington Botanic Garden. Chinese synonym 'Xuezhong'.

Snow Belle. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.211 with colour photo; Synonym for **Yukikomachi.**

Snow Bird. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Chinese synonym: 'Xueniao'.

Snow Butterfly. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.212 with colour photo; Synonym for **Yukikomanchô.**

Snow Camellia. Hilsman, 1956, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.17, No.8. Inside back cover; Charette, 1956, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.17, No.8, pp.7-12, 32. Common name for *C.japonica* ssp. *rusticana* (Honda), Kitamura (1950).

Snow Chan. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1957: Pure white sport of **Shiro Chan**. Large to very large. Synonym: 'White Elegans'. Received a Preliminary Commendation from the RHS in 1964. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Note: For confusion surrounding the names of the white sports in the **Elegans** group, see cultivar **Shiro Chan.** Chinese synonym: 'Xuechan'

Snow Cloud. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue;* White. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.80: White. Large semi-double to loose peony form with fluted petals. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Jones.

Snow Cone. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.97: White. Medium, formal double with wide, heavy petals. Bushy, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by T.E. Croson, Paso Robles, California, USA.

Snow Doll. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Synonym for **Pax.**

Snow Drift. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3. Synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Snow Drop. *(C.pitardii x C.fraterna),* ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News,* No.72, p.26, Reg. No.218: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii x C.fraterna* seedling that first flowered 1975. The upright, open plant has dark green, 7 cm x 4 cm leaves. Flowers are miniature, single, white with pink edged petals, golden stamens. Flowers early to late at each leaf axil. See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol..XIV, No.3, 1985, p.21. Orthographic variant: 'Snowdrop'. Chinese synonym 'Xuerong'.

Snow Drop Cascade. *(C.hybrid).* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.28; A seedling of **Snow Drop**, raised by Steve Campbell, Australia. White shading to pink at outer edges. Miniature to small, single to semidouble. Spreading growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Snow Fairy. *(C.japonica),* Dekker, 1964, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.66: A white, miniature formal double, which shows a few stamens in late season. Medium, compact growth. Originated in the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Snow fall. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.7; Orthographic variant for **Snowfall.**

Snow Flake. Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* Orthographic variant for **Snowflake.**

Snow Flake on Peach Blossom. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Synonym for **Xuesa Taohua.**

Snow Flame. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.128: White. Medium to large, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Late blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Snow Flecked Peach Blossom. Ikeda. 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Synonym for **Xuesa Taohua.**

Snow Flurry. *(C.oleifera* hyb.), Ackerman, 1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.1, p.17, 27, Reg. No.2033: A hybrid of *C.oleifera* (Pl.I. 62561) x **Frost Princess** *(C.hiemalis* x *C.oleifera).* It has stood 5 winters out of doors at Glen Dale, Maryland, USA without injury when it was repeatedly exposed to temperature down to -12ºC. The flowers are anemone form, 7 cm across x 4 cm deep with 12 petals and 18 petaloids, white, autumn flowering (very early). Plants are spreading, dense, slow to medium growth rate. Leaves 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Chinese synonym 'Jiangxue'.

Snow Goose. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* No description. Anonymous, Nov.1953, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 134:207, with illustration on front cover as 'Alba Simplex Snow Goose': The illustration on our cover this week is of *Camellia japonica* var. 'Alba Simplex Snow Goose'. This beautiful variety, which has white flowers flecked with crimson, pale yellow filaments and deep yellow anthers, was given an Award of Merit when shown before The Royal Horticultural Society on April 28 last, when shown by Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex, England. A sport of **Alba Simplex.** Synonym: 'Alba Simplex Snow Goose'.

Snow Lady. *(C.japonica),* ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2344: Large size, pure white, loose peony to rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late season. Originated in USA by Arthur Wade Chastain, Thomasville, Georgia.

ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10 with colour photo: The 20-25 year old seedling first bloomed in 1965. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 6.5 cm deep with 35-40 petals and yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous with light green leaves 11 cm long x 5.3 cm wide.

Snow Lion. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* Synonym for 'Xueshi' (**Damanao**).

Snow Maiden. *(C.japonica)*, Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Camellia Catalogue, 1936: White. Small semi-double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Coolidge Rare Plants Garden, Pasadena, California. See illustration, p.233, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Erroneously equated with **Utsusemi** as 'E.H.Rust'.

Snow Man. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.7; Orthographic variant for **Snowman.**

Snow Mitt. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News*, No.72, p.26, Reg. No.221: Originated by John G. Baxter, Doncaster East, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.japonica* **Gauntlettii** that first flowered 1976. The upright, dense plant has 12 cm x 8 cm, broadly elliptic leaves. Flowers formal double, white, 12-14 cm across. Flowers mid-season to late.

Snow, Moon and Flowers. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.327 with colour photo; Synonym for **Setsugekka.**

Snow Mountain. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16. Synonym for **Sessan.**

Snow Nymph. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.340, Reg. No.221: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Wesley E. Milligan, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1953. The pure white flowers, 4-5 cm across, are semi-double to peony in form with 12-16 outer petals around a centre of petaloids. Flowers early to mid-season.

Snow in Sunrise. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22. Synonym for **Hinode-no-yuki**.

Snow on Flower. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.21. Synonym for **Hana-no-yuki.**

Snow of Mountain. Rubel, 1933, Choice Pot Grown Camellias List No.63. Synonym for **Mine-noyuki**.

Snow Oguni Basin. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.213 with colour photo; Synonym for **Yuki-oguni.**

Snow on Pine. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.18. Synonym for **Matsu-no-yuki.**

Snow on Peak. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.306. Synonym for **Mine-no-yuki.**

Snow on the High Peaks. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.176. Synonym for **Takane-no-yuki.**

Snow on the Mountain. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934. Synonym for **Mine-no-yuki.**

Snow Paeony Camellia. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.* Synonym for **Yukibotan.**

Snow Palace. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.85: White. Large semi-double to anemone form with large outer, undulate guard petals. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1959, *The Camellia Review*, vol.20, No.7. Colour photo, (p.100), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement.*

Snow Peony. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No. 18, p.112. Synonym for **Xuemudan.**

Snow Peony. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.77 with colour photo; Synonym for **Botanyuki.**

Snow Princess. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Medium large, semi-double to occasional formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1949; petals 40; late blooming.

Snow Queen. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Synonym for **White Perfection.**

Snow Swirl. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2005, p.28, with colour photo, p.29, Reg. No.2667. A chance seedling that first flowered 1994. Propagated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 11.5 cm diameter, pure white, formal double flower sometimes has slightly ruffled petals. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2005, p.47, with colour photo. p.c8. Plant is upright, open and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 5.7 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Snow Tulip. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. No description. SCCS, 1942, *Camellias*, p.3: White, single, 6.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Medium large, single to semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA by Carter. See illustration, p.329, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias of the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Snow White. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Snow White. Rosedale, 1958, Los Angeles Times. Synonym for **Thomas D. Pitts.**

Snow White. *(C.japonica),* Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.307, illustrations, p.304, description: Complete double formal type, white, 9 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Petals to 35, orbicular to broad-ovate; centre of flower, small segments fused with stamens, white filaments, light yellow anthers. Leaves lanceolate, tapering both ends, dark green, semi-glossy, medium leathery, margins shallowly, broadly serrate, venation light. Habit upright, compact grower. Blooms mid-season to late.

Snow White Chrysanthemum Petal. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Xuebai Juban.**

Snow White Princess. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.212 with colour photo; Synonym for the *C.rusticana* **Hime-shirayuki.**

Snow White Princess. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.329 with colour photo; Synonym for the *C.hiemalis* **Shirayuki-hime.**

Snow White (Rosedale). SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.103. Synonym for **Thomas D. Pitts.**

Snow White (Star). *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.103, invalidly as 'Snow White': White. Large, semi-double with central mass of golden stamens and occasional petaloid. Blooms mid-season. Originated by the Star Nursery, California, USA.

Snowball. *(C.japonica),* Domoto Camellia Catalogue, 1932, White. Large, full peony form. Slow, upright growth. Originated in USA by Domoto, California. Orthographic variant: 'Snow Ball'. Synonym: 'Snowball White'.

Snowball White. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.34. Synonym for **Snowball.**

Snowbird. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., June, 1983, N.S.W. Foundation Branch News Letter, Issue 5: Bears semi-double, white flowers after the style of **Miyakodori.** Originated in Australia.

Snowcloud. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Grove Catalogue, St. Ives, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.21: Medium size, semi-double white with a touch of pink on some petal edges. Vigorous, upright growth. Early blooming sport of **Jennifer Susan.** Note: Name is illegal according to the Nomenclature Code, as being too similar to **Snow Cloud.** See ICS Register, p.1736. C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.605-N.

Snowdoll. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Synonym for **Pax.**

Snowdrift. *(C.japonica),* Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1935: Semi-double, white. Medium large. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Regular, White, semi-double. 8.5 cm across x 4 cm deep. The uniform-sized petals are 4 cm long, are in 3 rows, There are about 70 golden stamens, sometimes united. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.306: Semi-double, cup & saucer shape when a central bud-like cone is unopened, white, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals to 20, roughly spatulate, apically notched, channelled. The centre of the flower is a cone formation which opens to reveal an erect column of slender stamens, white filaments, golden anthers. Central petal segments creped. Leaves tapering to both ends, cupped, 7-9 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide, dull, dark green above, broad, sharp serrations, apices long pointed, venation well defined. Mid-season flowering. Imported from Japan by T. Domoto in 1932. Orthographic variant: 'Snow Drift'. Synonym: 'Snowdrift (2)'.

Snowdrift 1. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.34. Synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Snowdrift (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Snowdrift (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Snowdrift.**

Snowdrop. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* vol.XIV, No.2, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Snow Drop.**

Snowfall. *(C.sasanqua).* SCCS, 1996 *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.151: White, small size single. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Snowflake. *(C.japonica), The Garden*, 1912. A medium sized, white single. Originated in the UK. Hillier's *Manual of Trees and Shrubs*, 1971, p.59: White, medium size, single.

Snowflake (Sawada). *(C.sasanqua),* Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1945, p.7, invalidly as 'Snowflake'. No description. Nuccios Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.19: Beautiful flat, large petalled, white, with large, deep green foliage and vigorous, upright habit. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.336 illustration, p.334, description: Flower single, white, to 10 cm across. Buds elliptic. Petals broad, 5-7, slightly undulate, apices deeply notched. Centre of flower a spreading group of large stamens, greenish-yellow filaments, golden-yellow anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic, semi-glossy, mid-green, coarse serrations, tapering apices. Pant habit upright, medium growing and free flowerng. Blooms early. Originated as a chance seedling by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Snow Flake'.

Snowie. *(C.japonica),* The Little Red Barn Catalogue, 1971. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, pp. 135, 136, Reg. No. 1203: A 7 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by Mary Alice and Neal Cox, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with medium, dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5-6 cm. The rose form double, 'Purity' (**Shiragiku**) type, bloom is white with some pale blush. It measures 5.5-6 cm across x 2.5-3.2 cm deep, has good texture, a prolific bloomer, opens 3 rows of medium guard petals and a tight rose-bud centre. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variant: 'Snowy'.

Snowish Peony. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.88. Synonym for **Yukibotan.**

Snowman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.247, Reg. No.758: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by Wilmer Stewart, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, rapid and spreading with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double, 'Frizzle White' type, flower is 15 cm across x 10 cm deep with 35 petals and 12 petaloids, pure white with white filaments and yellow anthers. Inner petals are curled and twisted, forming a high centre, outer petals distinctly notched and curved backwards. Midseason blooming. Received the John Illges Award of the ACS for 1976. See colour photo, back cover, ACS., May, 1985, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Xuerin'.

Snowmist. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15, Reg. No. 2405. A miniature, white, single, chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.7, colour photo before p.1. The seedling is over 15 years old. Average flower size is 2.5 cm across x 1.2 cm deep with 7-8 petals. Plant growth is dense and slow. Previously named 'Domoto's Snowflake'.

Snowstorm. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). SCCS, 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.165: White miniature single with notched petals. Vigorous, spreading, weeping growth. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of **Snow Drop** originated by A.Raper, The Patch, Victoria, Australia.

Snowy. Valdosta Camellias Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.4, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Snowie.**

Snowy Egrets. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.195, Reg. No.1242: An 18 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is open and pendulous with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 2.8 cm wide. The semi-double, white bloom has golden anthers and creamy yellow filaments, 16 petals and 8 narrow, tubular petaloids. The bloom measures 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. The corolla consists of long, narrow, fluted petals, twisted and exposing a large, loose bunch of golden stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

Snowy Spots. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal,* No.18, p.108. Synonym for **Dianxue.**

Sôan-wabisuke. (Thatched Arbor Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.263 with colour photo; Miniature to small red single, sake cupped form, ovary densely pillose. Flowers early to late. A natural seedling of **Tarôkaja,** named by Shuho Kirino, Tokyo, Japan in 2001.

Sobeck Hybrids. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.140. Collective epithet for *C.reticulata x C.granthamiana* hybrids.

Sobeck's Supreme. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News,* No.48, p.8 and Ben Rayner, 1973, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.50, p.2. No description. Originated by John R. Sobeck, California, USA. No valid listing located.

Socco Vera. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1973, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Sacco Vera.**

Soccoia. Merrillees, 1951, *Shere Camellia List.* Orthographic error for **Sacco.**

Sode-gakure. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name 'Sodekakushi', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Sodegakushi. Different reading for 'Sodekakushi'.

Sodegaskushi. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, (undated), p.15. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Sodekakushi', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Sode-gukushi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name 'Sodekakushi', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Sode Gutchie. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name 'Sodekakushi', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Sodekakushi. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Catalogue, 1912-1913. Minagawa,1933, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.110; JCS., 1972, ed. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, pl.254, p.110; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.84, 221. Different readings: 'Sodegakushi', 'Sode Gakushi', 'Sode-ga-kushi'. Corruptions of name: 'Sode-gakure', 'Sade-gakushi', 'Soderakushi', 'Sodegaskushi', 'Sode-gukushi', 'Sode Gutchie', 'Sodekakutshi'. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Sodekakutshi. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1), 1942. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Sodekakushi', Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Soderakushi. McEarcharn, 1963, *Catalogue of Plants in the Garden of Villa Taranto*, p.61. Corruption of Japanese name 'Sodekakushi', synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Sodeshiga-ura. (Sodesiga-ura Bay), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.258, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, white with pink and red stripes, wide campanulate single of 5-6 wide, rounded, overlapping, pointed, reflexed petals with tall stamen cylinder having white filaments, joined for their lower thirds, and yellow anthers. Leaves strong green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Sodôrihime. Different reading for **Sotôrihime.**

Sôemon. (Ancient Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, Utakuni, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sôen. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.188: Medium size, white, flat, semi-double, round and uniform with a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.110. (Believed extinct.)

Sôen. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.327 with black and white photo; English translation p.234. Small, pale pink, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Parentage unknown, named and released by Nonoichi Town Camellia Lovers Club, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan in 1990.

Sôen-koshimino. (Sôen's Straw Raincoat), *(C.japonica)*, Horin, 1645, *Kakumeiki.* No description. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47. (Believed extinct.)

Sôetsu. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.609: Large, Medium size, double, red fading to light pink, numerous, small petals with divided stamens. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.145. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sofia. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.8: Large flower with 12 petals, large sized, level, lobulate; those central, erect; the innermost, acuminate, folded shell-like, of a vivid rose, lighter at the periphery, becoming darker towards the centre. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Sofia Chiarugi. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, pp.57, 58: Vivid red, deeper at the centre, the petals often lightly edged with white. Becomes violet with age. Imbricated. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Bright red, imbricated, darker towards the centre, petals often lightly striped or tinted white. See pl.I, Book IV, Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as

'Sophia Chiarugi'. Originated in Italy by Nencini, Florence. Orthographic variant: 'Sophia Chiarugi'. Orthographic errors: 'Sophia Charugie', 'Sophia Chiarugia', 'Sophie Chiartugie', 'Sophia Charurgi', 'Sophia Chiarurghi', 'Sophia Chiarrugi'.

Sofia Mazzetti. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1896-189. Beautiful variety, No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Sofia Onesti. *(C.japonica),* Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.35: Large, regularly imbricated flowers, central petals light rose, veined red; those of the circumference vivid red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Sophia Onesti'.

Sofia Rocaglia. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87. Orthographic error for **Sofia Roncaglia.**

Sofia Roncaglia. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1879, Conferenza orticolo del 16 Marzo, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura, Bollettino,* 4:66-71. A formal double of bright rose with white spots. A virus varieated form of **Virginia Franco Rosea.** Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Sofia Rocaglia'.

Sofia Santarelli. E.G.Henderson & Son, 1870, Spring Catalogue, p.18. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.82, 1881-1882, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Sophia Santarelli.**

Soft Branch Lion's Head. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Ruanzhi Jiuxin.**

Soft Branch Nine Hearts. Waterhouse, 1970, SCRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9. Synonym for **Ruanzhi Jiuxin** as 'Juan-chih-chiu-hsin'.

Softglow. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.129, p.8, colour plate No.2, Reg. No.429: Originated by Donal Coe, Glenroy, NSW, Australia. Seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty;** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1988. Semi-double of 14 petals in 3 rows; soft pink (RHS.CC.55C), 16 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on an erect, compact, medium growing plant. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, apices blunt-acute, base flat, surface matt, margins serrate, coriaceous, 10 cm long x 7 cm wide. Petals wavy and frilled at edge; stamens central and spreading.

Softly. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.12, Reg. No.193: Originated by Felix Jury, Waitara, New Zealand. An 8 year old seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Joshua E. Youtz.** It forms an upright plant with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. The formal double flower is 10 cm across x 4 cm, deep with 50 petals; the colour of the outer ones is soft lavender, suffusing to cream at the centre. Flowers mid-season to late. See: Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XVII, No.1, Mar.1991. Chinese synonym: 'Piaorou'.

Softly Fragrant. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.11, Reg. No.436. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Scentasia,** which first flowered in 1997. The flower is peony form, 10 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep, with 10 petals and about 5 flag petals inside the somewhat compact mass of petaloids (around 70-90) admixed with visible stamens. The flower is pale pink (RHS.CC.49D) and has a light, somewhat spicy scent. Plant is of average height, upright and rapid growing, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Sofue-no-homare. (Pride of Sofue). *(C.sasanqua). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.306 with colour photo; Medium size, pink peony form with ruffled petals. A few stamens among the petals. Flowers early. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright, very vigorous growth. Found in Sofue-machi, Niigata Pref., Japan in 1970s. Finder unknown.

Sôfuku-shiratama. (Sôfuku's White Single Camellia), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.21. No description. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.150 with colour photo; English translation p.103. Medium size, white, trumpet to sake cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamens, round flowering buds. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. The original tree, measuring 80 cm in circumference, grows at Sôfukuji Temple in Gifu City. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1987, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Sôfuren. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1970, *Garden Life*, No.36, p.12; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49. Synonym for **Kôgyoku.**

Sôgenhaku. (Sôgen's White), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.18, colour photo & description: Small size, white, wide vase-shaped single of 5 large, rounded, overlapping petals and a broad stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices blunt acute, margins widely, shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated with a private family in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Collected and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1976.

Sogetsu. (August in old Japanese Calendar). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.150 with colour photo; English translation p.103. Small, palest pink with red graduation on petal margins, tubular to cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross between **Tsurugata** and **Takara-no-hana.** Originated and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1997. Name reflects the very early flowering habit. From Okayama Prefecture.

Sôginhaku. (Sôgin's White) (*C,japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref. *Japan Camellia* No. 67 February 2002: Parents unknown. White, peony, petals channeled, large, blooms in spring. Leaves somewhat lanceolate, medium, flat. Originated by Kunimitsu Suzuki in 1995.

Sogliana. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.119. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Sohaku. (Simple White), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.85, colour photo, p.226, description: Small, campanulate single with 5 creamy white petals, rounded, overlapping, surrounding a pinched in stamen cluster, white filaments joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves, glossy mid-green, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, shallowly serrate. See colour photo, p.33, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Japan. Selected from wild camellias in Narutaki, Kyôto City. Named and released by Motoharu Miyazawa in 1980.

Sôhen-wabisuke. (Sôhen Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No. 11, pp. 102, 104, 105, with colour photo and botanical drawing: Very small size, red, campanulate single of 7 somewhat crinkled petals and a centre of pale yellow, abortive stamens. Leaves bright green, lanceolate, apices long caudate, margins serrulate. Originated in Toyohashi-shi, Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Sohshiarai. Different reading for **Sôshi-arai.**

Sôhuku-shiratama. Different reading for **Sôfuku-shiratama.**

Sô-i. (Religious Desire), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.382: Medium size, white, single with 7 petals, opening flat with tall stamens, yellow anthers and white filaments fused for the lower third. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.3. p.161. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sokay. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. Originated in France. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Sokei-no-yosôi (Adorned with Simple Blessing), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.282, colour photo & description: Medium size, soft pink striped deep red, wide campanulate single of 5 petals of irregular size, somewhat reflexed, and a central cylinder of stamens with creamy filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves glossy deep green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Seiichirô Sasai, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1983. Different reading: 'Sokei-no-yoso'oi'.

Sokei-no-yoso'oi. Different reading for **Sokei-no-yosôi.**

Sokobeni. (Red Base), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.311. Cited from the ancient nursery Yasaburô. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sokobeni. (Red Base), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô:* Pale pink, with deeper pink base, single, large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sôkojiro. Different reading for **Sokoshiro.**

Sôkokuji. (Sôkoku. Shrine), *(C.japonica)*, *Tsubaki Byôbu*, 17th century: Owned by Hirayama, Tokuo, Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. See: Watanabe, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. (Believed extinct.)

Sokokuri. (Scraped Base), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) The name alludes to degenerate, wabisuke type stamens.

Sokoshiro. (White Base), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki*, No.89; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pink single. Bamboo whisk form stamens. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27. Originated in Japan. Described as a synonym for **Kamitsuma** (The first spouse). Different reading: Sôkojiro'. (Believed extinct.)

Sokotsu. (Hasty), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White spotted pink. Double. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sol d'Oro. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Sol de Oro.**

Sol de Oro. *(C.japonica)*, Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, [before 1945]: Pink. Medium single with a mass of stamens and petaloids in the centre. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Solaris. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.14. Synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

Solcata Rosea. *Il Giardiniere*, 1852. Orthographic error for **Sulcata Rosea.**

Sole d'Italia. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.122: Regular double, pure white, lined and streaked crimson. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.35: Double imbricated, ivory white with large spots and stripes of rose and carmine. Originated in Italy.

Solenne in Quest'ora. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.4, colour photo: Crimson, loose peony form, centre a mass of small, irregular petals with some stamens intermixed. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**), originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Solfatare. Carlo Constantine Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Solfatara.**

Solfatara. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1863: Flower of Canary shade, becoming pure white at the periphery; petals broad, numerous, imbricated, rounded at periphery, becoming acuminate towards the centre. Originated in Italy. Named for the famous rose 'Solfatara', first exhibited 1852. Sport: **Virginia Cesana.** Orthographic error: 'Solfatera'.

Solfatera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.214. Orthographic error for **Solfatara.**

Solferino. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1862: Medium sized, imbricated, delicate pink. Originated in Italy by Sangalli.

Solid. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, colour photo, p.26. Synonym for **Latifolia.**

Solid Latifolia. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Latifolia.**

Solitaire. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Complete double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.81: White. Medium large, formal to rose form double. Medium, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Soloia. *(C.japonica),* Scuola di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct.)

Solomon Number 10. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.14 as 'Solomon No.10'. No descripion. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Sport: 'Solomon Number 10 Variegated'.

Solomon Number 10 Variegated. Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.3, as 'Solomon No.10 Var.' No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Soloman's Pink. *(C.japonica),* Walter Allen Nursery Catalogue, 1949: Deep pink. Large formal to rose form double; vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by A.A. Solomans, Sumpter, South Carolina.

Solstice. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2010, p.10; A cross of *C.flava* x *C.japonica*, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, and propagated by Camellia Forest Nursery, N.C., USA. Light yellow, medium size, rose form double. SCCS, *Supplementary List*, 2011; Narrow, light green leaves, with long leaf tips.

Somailoff. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.58. Orthographic error for 'Samailoff', abbreviation for **Contessa Samailoff .**

Somarazu. (Not Dyed), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.57, colour photo and description: White coloured, single, small size, cup-shaped with 5 broad, overlapping petals and a solid column of stamens of irregular length, yellow anthers, light yellow filaments. Leaves broad-ovate, glossy, deep green, serrate margins, acute apices. See colour photo, p.18, Yokoyama & Kirino,1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A seedling of **Shûfûraku** x **Hôgetsu.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1961.

Somayoff. Angelo Longone, 1891, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Contessa Samailoff.**

Somechiyo. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.85, colour photo, p.226: Fuchsine pink, veined deeper, large 5 petalled single with broad, rounded, overlapping petals, opening almost flat, a central stamen cylinder with small yellow anthers and light cream filaments. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Somefude. (Painting Brush), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.280, colour photo & description: Small size, pink, becoming paler towards the centre, single with 6-7 rounded petals of irregular length, opening wide cup-shaped, and a short, wide, central stamen group with yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering caudate, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan. A seedling of **Tarôkaja** x **Nukifude.** Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979.

Somegawa. Different reading for **Somekawa.**

Someginu. (Dyed Clothes), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36: Large size, white, merging to pink at petal base, single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Someginu. (Dyed Clothes). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.151 with colour photo; English translation p.104. Small, vermilion graduating to white at centre, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Someisan. (Somei Mountain), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Deep red, large size, thick petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Somekawa. (Name of Kabuki Character), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large size, white ground with pink speckles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Somekawa. (Name of Kabuki Character), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium sized double, white ground with pink spots; early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Somekawa. (Name of Kabuki Character), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Formal double. Light pink, spotted and striped deeper pink, medium size. Yokohama Gardeners'Association Nursery Catalogue, 1891. p.8: White with carmine striped. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.45, p.84; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.391, p.199, description, p.206: Leaves ovate-oblong to oblong-elliptic, dark green, a little plicate along the midrib, venation lightly impressed, margins obscurely crenate, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers complete double, pink, narrowly and densely striped or spotted dark red, (Cardinal red 82/3). Late flowering. Sports to **Haku-otome.** See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.439, p.356; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.401. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Somekawa is the family name of a famous actor of the Edo period. Different reading: 'Somegawa'. Sports: Sumizome, Somekawa Rosea. For colour photo see, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.85, 220. In America this cultivar name has been erroneously confused with **Eureka Variegated** and **Mrs Confer.** Synonym: 'Somekawa Variegated'. Resembles 'Kikusarasa'.

Somekawa Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.14, as 'Somegawa Rosea': Rose-pink sport of **Somekawa.** Originated at Hazlewood Nurseries, Epping, N.S.W., Australia.

Somekawa Variegated. Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Synonym for **Somekawa.** This name was also used erroneously in America for **Eureka Variegated** and **Uncle Sam Variegated.**

Somekawa Variegata. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.14 as 'Somegawa Variegata'. Orthographic error for 'Somekawa Variegated', synonym for **Somekawa.**

Someka-no-ko. (Spotted Fawn), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Medium sized, red, anemone form single with many petaloids, with white stripes. Blooms mid-season. Slow growing habit. See colour photo, p.356, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* as 'Somekanoko'. Originated in Ôsaka, Japan.

Somekô. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Uekiya Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki*, *Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1, No.7: Medium size single red with colour fading to white at the centre. Synonym: 'Somekoma'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.21. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Somekoma. Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki*, *Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.2, No.7: Medium, single, red fading to white at the centre. Synonym for **Somekô.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Somekosode. (Dyed Small Sleeve), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô*, vol.11, #5; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* The corolla is variegated wih pure red on light coloured ground. A three fold flower with good shape. The stamens resemble a bamboo whisk. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double with 5-6 tiers of petals, white ground with pink spots, early flowering, good shape. Resembles 'Oki-no-nami'. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p. 134; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.27. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Somerby. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1964. Orthographic error for **Somersby.**

Somersby. *(C.japonica)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Ruby red, edged deeper red. Medium, rose form double to peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated by E.G. Water-house, Gordon, N.S.W, Australia. For colour photos see front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1963, vol.III, No.4 and pl.136, p.66, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Somerset. *(C.hiemalis)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.24, Reg. No.214: A chance seedling of the *C.hiemalis* **Kanjiro;** originated by H.J. Colbert, New Plymouth, New Zealand, that first flowered 1965. It has rapid, open, upright growth with light green leaves, 6 cm x 3.5cm. The deep pink, semi-double flowers have a silvery cast, are 8 cm across x 3 cm deep with 9 petals, creamy filaments and gold anthers. Flowers early to mid-season.

Something Beautiful. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.165, Reg. No.1900: A miniature, pale pink with a burgundy edge, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Edwin & June Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 80-85 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Fanli'.

Something Special. *(C.sasanqua)*, Davidsons Nursery Catalogue, 1985 as 'Somethings Special': Large, single, white with a pink border and yellow stamens, Originated by Pat Goonan, Sydney, N.SW, Australia. Orthographic error: 'Somethings Special'.

Someya-no-teishu. (Owner of Dyer's Shop), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red, medium sized, double with white and pink petaloids. In section on camellias which sport various coloured blooms. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Tonda-monogurui'.

Somma Campagna. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Vivid rose, tinted at the centre with a few white lines on the outer petals; small flower, well imbricated. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.58 as 'Somma Campagnia': Vivid pink, paler at the centre with white streaks on outer petals. Small size, fully imbricated flower. Note: 'Somma Campagna' is correct orthography for 'Beautiful Country'. Orthographic variants: 'Somma Campagne', 'Somma Campagnia' 'Sommacampagna'. Chinese synonym 'Sama'.

Somma Campagne. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue, No.63, p.27. Orthographic error for **Somma Campagna.**

Somma Campagnia. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.58. Orthographic error for **Somma Campagna.**

Sommacampagna. Hillebrand, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.337 with colour photo; Orthographic variant for **Somma Campagna.**

Sommelliana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 952. Synonym for **Emmeliana.**

Somnabula. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Sonnambula', synonym for **La Sonnambula.**

Somnambula. Guichard fils Nursery Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for 'Sonnambula', synonym for **La Sonnambula.**

Somnambula (La). van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, 144:367. Orthographic variant for **La Sonnambula.**

Son Hackney. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover. No description. SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.115: Blush pink. Large, semi-double to loose peony form with twisted petals. Originated in USA.

Son Patin. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sonata. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.341, Reg. No.223: A 9 year old seedling of **Pink Star** x 'Marquis d'Exeter', (**Marquis of Exeter**); originated by Wm. E. Schmidt Nurseries, Palo Alto, California, USA. First flowered 1950. Plant growth is upright but pendulous. The glowing, rose-pink, large flowers with numerous petals are complete double, irregular, similar to Professor Sargent. Blooms mid-season.

Sonata-no-mine. (Yonder Peak), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Pink, large, single, striped white, one line across a petal, occasionally dotted white. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.107. (Believed extinct.)

Soncholei. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Orthographic error for **Soucholei.**

Song of Paris. *(C.japonica)*, Goertz, 1970, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24: Clear, warm pink, rose form double with inner petals cupped and pointed. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Song Bird. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Synonym for **Biho.**

Songbird. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. White flecked pink. Large, formal, imbricated double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Late blooming. Originated in USA. According to Olrich, 1958, this camellia was named by E.H. Carter because the owner of the plant was named 'Vogelsang', German for 'Songbird'.

Songchunqui. (Farewell to Spring), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17: Crimson, mid-season. Originated at Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.74, colour photo and description: Leaves oblong to elliptic, apices acuminate to long-acuminate, bases cuneate, 8-10 cm long x 3.5-5.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57C), diameter about 11 cm. Petals 14-17, folded over. Stamens numerous, divided into groups or undivided, placed among petals in the flower centre. Pistils well developed or rudimentary. Mid-season flowering. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* in Tengchong. Synonyms: 'Farewell to Spring', 'Late Spring'. Different reading: 'Sung-ch'un-kuei'.

Songdasi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.501, p.64. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Souza's Pavlova.**

Songhuapian. (Pine Cone Scales), *(C.japonica)*, Shanghai Botanic Garden List, 1985. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.111: A rose form double of the faintest pink blush, opening petals layered and apart like an opened pine cone. Petals narrow-oval, cleft, opening to show a few yellow stamens. Leaves, small, dull dark green, elliptic, acuminate.

Songshang Yanzhi. (Pine Rouge), *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, vol.2, p.27 as 'Sonshanyenchi': Spreading growth, leaves crenate, green, 7.4 cm x 3 cm. Flowers, 11.2cm across, 5 rows of irregular petals, white and pink. Flowers mid-season. Synonym 'Pine Rouge'. Different reading: 'Sung-shang Yen-chih'.

Songyanghong. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.86. (Songyang's Red). Synonym for **Yuanyang Fengguan.**

Songzi. (Pine Cone), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Red, rose form double, opening with petals separated and a small group of yellow stamens. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Xiaosongzi'. See colour photo, [p.137] Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.58 as 'Xiaosongzi'.

Songzi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.66. Chinese synonym for **Matsukasa.**

Songzike. (Pine Cone Shell), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuzhi.* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.88, colour pl. and description: Leaves elliptic to ovate-elliptic, apices short pointed or obtusely rounded, bases obtusely rounded or broad-cuneate, 6.5-7.5 cm. long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide. Flowers rose-red (RHS.CC.53C), diameter 8-10 cm. Petals about 30 in 5-6 whorls, regularly imbricate. Stamens about 31. Pistil mostly rudimentary, flattened. The leaves of this cultivar are very similar to **Juban** except that they have spots. The flower form is similar to **Songzilin** but with fewer petals and smaller flowers. Blooms mid-season to late. It originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Different readings: 'Sungtzuko', 'Sungtzeke', 'Sung-tzu-k'o'. Synonyms: 'Pine Cone Shell', 'Pine Nut Shell', 'Pine Shell'. See colour photo, p.165, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Songzilin. (Pine Cone Scales), *(C.reticulata)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xioazhi:* The colour is light red and the petals are like a pine cone opening its scales. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.83, colour photo and description: Leaves flat, nearly ovate or orbicular, margins revolute, apices obtusely rounded or acute, bases long-cuneate or obtusely rounded, 6-8 cm long x 3.6-4.8 cm, wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.53D), diameter, 10-13 cm. Petals about 48 in 9-10 whorls, obovate, becoming gradually smaller from outer to inner whorls. Stamens mostly petaloid, very few remaining rudimentary. Pistil rudimentary, flattened. This is a fully double cultivar with flat, dense petals which are easily deciduous and resemble the scales of a pine cone when first open, hence the name. Blooms mid-season. There was an old tree of this cultivar at the Taihua Temple in the Western Hills of Kunming. It was said to have been planted by Jianwen, an Emperor of the Ming Dynasty. The tree died in 1962. Another tree at the Panglong temple of Jinning County has a height of more than 10 meters and a diameter of 52 cm. This tree was planted in the Yuan Dynasty, (1347). Synonyms: 'Robert Fortune', 'Pagoda', 'Pine Cone', 'Pine Cone Scales', 'Flore-Plena', 'Dobrada'. Probably first reached England in 1824 as part of a collection of plants by Parks in 1824. Also imported by Robert Fortune in 1844 as 'Reticulata Flore Pleno'. Different readings: 'Sungtzelin', 'Sung-tzu-lin'. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, facing p.114; Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1965, vol.IV, No.4 as 'Pagoda'. Received an RHS First Class Certificate in 1865 as 'Reticulata Flore Pleno'.

Sonju-in. (Sonju Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.121, p.61, description, p.123: Leaves rather small, broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, acute at apex. Flowers semi-double, pink (Carmine rose 622/2-3), petals orbicular, widely expanded, notched and with poor stamens. Late flowering. Long cultivated in the garden of the Buddhist Temple Sonju-in, Ninnaji, Omuro, Ukyô-ku, Kyôto City, Japan.

Sonnambula. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.109. Orthographic variant for **La Sonnambula.**

So-no-kimi. (Personal Name of Satsuma), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.368, colour photo & description: Large flower, red, peony form with a centre of small, erect, folded petals mixed with stamens. Leaves bright green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. Named and released

by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1980. Red sport of **Hayato-no-mai.** Sport: **Satsuma-nishiki.** Satsuma is the old name of Kagoshima Prefecture.

Sonora. *(C.japonica)*, Riverbank Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1949; ACS., 1951, *Quarterly*, 6(2):9: A seedling of unknown parentage, 13 years old; first flowered 1944. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA. Plant growth is average in density and rapid in rate with light green foliage. Flowers are complete double, imbricated. Colour Nilson rose, (2-1-2 Maerz & Paul Chart), 8-10 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Registration No.123 with the ACS.

Sonshanyenchi. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, pp.26, 27. Taiwanese reading for **Songshang Yanzhi.**

Sophia. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.II: Very large blooms, with large petals in the first row and a peony form centre, pink with white variegation. Named for the Queen of the Netherlands. Obtained as part of an unknown breeder's collection in Belgium by Glym, Utrecht, Netherlands. Blooms midseason. Habit of growth and colour of flower similar to **Elegans,** but flower more cup-shaped with lesser petals. Synonyms: 'Sophia No.2, Longview', 'Sophie Glym'.

Sophia. Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1844, p. 13: Very large flower. Vivid red. Orthographic variant for **Sophie.**

Sophia Charugie. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Sofia Chiarugi.**

Sophia Chiarugi. Verschaffelt, , 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.1. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.55. Orthographic error for **Sofia Chiarugi.**

Sophia Chiarrugi. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.20. Orthographic error for **Sofia Chiarugi.**

Sophia Chairugia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Sofia Chiarugi.**

Sophia Chiarugie. Bahaud, A.D. Catalogue, 1935. Orthographic error for **Sofia Chiarugi.**

Sophia Chiarurgi. Leroy, Louis, Catalogue, 1902, p.S. Orthographic error for **Sofia Chiarugi.**

Sophia Chiarughi. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1889, p.34. Orthographic error for **Sofia Chiarugi.**

Sophia Chiaruzi. F. Delauney, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.26. Orthographic error for **Sofia Chiarugi.**

Sophia d'Italie. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.22. Synonym for **Belle Sophie.**

Sophia No.1. Kiyono, SCCS, 1942, *The Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Synonym for **Sophie.**

Sophia Onesti. Cuvelier, 1887, *Revue de L'Horticulture Belge et Etrangere*, vol.,13, p.35. Orthographic variant for **Sofia Onesti.**

Sophia Pulcherrima. *(C.japonica).* Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogo No.29, 1895--1896: Rose striped white, medium sized, peony form. Origin unclear.

Sophia (Rubel). SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.16. Synonym for **Sophie.**

Sophia Santarelli. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.76, 1878-1879, p.76: A new colour for camellias. Centre yellowish-orange fading to white, pink edges and all blotched orange. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Sofia Santarelli'.

Sophia Ziurine. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Sophia Zizurin.**

Sophia Zizuren. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.8. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1872-1873 as 'Sophia Zizurin'. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct. Orthographic error: 'Sophia Zuirine'.

Sophiana. *(C.japonica)*, Poiteau, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:212-214; Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.88, 118, 128: Leaves oval, slightly acuminate, deeply serrate, green; bud large, conical; Flower cherry-red, 8.5 cm across, 15-20 petals, broad, well imbricated, reflexed towards the centre, convex in the middle, concave a the base; petals of the centre disposed like a lily; filaments in 5 fascicles. Originated from seed by Mr Mathieu of Paris, France and named by Mr Poiteau.

Sophie. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.172: Flower brilliant cherry-red, regular, over 11cm across; exterior petals in 4 rows, the largest 4.5 cm wide x 5 cm long, oval, sometimes round, notched; those of the interior are small, elongated, upright or curved, forming a central heart 3 cm across. Originated in Germany and introduced to France by M. Cachet, Angers. Synonyms: 'Sophia No.1', 'Sophii No.2'.

Sophie d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:51. Synonym for **Belle Sophie.**

Sophie Ducker. (C.hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.13, Reg. No.508. Originated by Dr R. Withers, Donvale, Vic., Australia. Seed parent C.hybrid **Our Melissa,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1994. A bicolour elegans-form flower with 5 petals shading from pink (RHS.CC.64D) to white at base of petals, and a large boss of pale pink (RHS.CC.62D) petaloids in the centre. Size is 4.2 cm across x 2 cm deep. Flowers early with a short season on an open, bushy, slow growing plant. Leaves dark green, matt, keeled, elliptic, fine serrations, acuminate apex, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals notched and fluted. Occasional filaments.

Sophie Glym. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:68. Synonym for **Sophia.**

Sophie (Italie). van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19. Synonym for **Belle Sophie.**

Sophie L. Meakin. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.14, colour photo: Medium sized, deep pink, open, informal double seedling of **Sarasa.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Sophie No.2. Longview, SCCS, 1942, The Classification of Camellias, p.4. Synonym for **Sophie**.

Sophie Strothers Meakin. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.16, colour photo: Medium sized red, informal double seedling of **Ville de Nantes.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Sophocles. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.15, colour photo: Soft pink, semi-double, 11 cm across with petals slightly fluted and a short cluster of stamens. A seedling of **Victory White,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Sorin-an. (Sorin Hermitage), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.198, colour photo, p.199, description: Small size, deep, brilliant red, single, wide campanulate with 5 wide, long emarginate, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves bright mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate. Blooms very early to mid-season. A cultivar growing at a temple in Obama City, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Named by Yoshizumi Tobiyama in 1978, released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Sorisso di Amore. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.215. Orthographic error for **Sorriso di Amore.**

Sormanni. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.136. Orthographic error for **Sormannii.**

Sormannii. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.122. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.58 as 'Sormanni': Large size, imbricated, dark red with white stripes. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Sormanni'.

Sorpresa di Botanici. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien...*, p.54. Orthographic error for **Surprise des Botantistes.**

Sorpressa dei Botanici. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871, Orthographic error for **Surprise des Botanistes.**

Sorrioso di Amore. Bull, Wm. Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.80. Orthographic error for **Sorriso di Amore.**

Sorriso di Amore. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:24: The petals at the circumference are vivid pink with darker veins and nearly all lined with white lines; those at the centre are pale pink, streaked and suffused with white and imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Sorriosi di Amore', 'Sorisso de Amore'.

Sôryû. (Blue Dragon), *(C.reticulata* hyb.), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Medium size, white to white with red variegation, single. Late blooming. Originated in the Kyôto Prefecture, Japan from the cross, *C.japonica*, **Goshiki-chiritsubaki** x *C.reticulata* **Shizitou.** Originated by Katsuyoshi Yoshikawa, released in 1969.

Sosetsu. (Personal Name), *(C.sasanqua)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1971, *Garden Life*, Dec. p.16: White. Higo sasanqua. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Sôshi. Williams and Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41 as 'Zo-shi'. Synonym for **Sôshi-arai.**

Sôshi-arai. (Washed out Writing), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27: Very large size, double with 3-4 rows of petals, white ground with red spots. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Double. Light pink, blotched and spotted reddish pink, large. Originated in Japan. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.355, p.180, description, p.195: Leaves narrowly ovate-elliptic, acuminate at the apex, remotely crenate-serrulate at the margin; Petioles glabrous. Flowers double, vase-shaped, heavily striped with deep red (Cardinal red 822/3) lines and dots. Petals tend to fall after flowering. Late flowering. Variegation of colour appears in the big, old trees of **Sôshi-arai.** Originated in Kantô area, Japan. 'Sôshi' = booklet; 'arai' = washing out a stain. The name **Sôshi-arai** is an abbreviation of Sôshi-arai-komachi, the title of a Yôkyoku drama. Synonyms: 'Sôshi-awase', 'Zozhi'. For colour photos & descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.10, p.24; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.305 & p.336; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.1, Tsubaki*, p.62. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.84, 226. Yokoyama & Kirono, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.346 as 'Sôshiarai'. Different reading: 'Sohshiarai', 'Soushi-arai', 'Sôshi Arai'. Resembles **Nukifude, Ezo-nishiki.** Chinese synonym 'Caozhixi'.

Sôshi-awase. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No,10, p.163. Synonym for **Sôshi-arai.**

Sôshin-wabisuke. (Soshin's wabisuke) (*C,japonica*) from Saitama Pref. Published as the front cover of *Japan Camellia*, No.78, August 2005: A natural seedling of **Shimofusa-wabisuke**, clearly a hybrid with **Tama-no-ura,** growing next to the mother tree. Bloomed first in 1995, miniature, red widely bordered white, single. White filaments with degenerated anthers, slightly hairy ovary. Profuse blooming from late autumn to mid-season. Leaves waved like those of **Tama-no-ura.** Tree vigorous. Originated by Sôshin Hirai and named for himself.

Sôshisen. Sakata, T. & Co. Catalogue, 1938: Misstranslation of **Sôshi-arai.**

Soshô. (Simple Makeup), *(C.japonica)*, Funaki-en Catalogue, 1987-1988, p.8, No.136. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.130, colour photo & description: Medium size, pink fading to white in the centre, single with 6 broad, rounded petals, opening wide cup-shaped, with a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Mid-season to late blooming. Leaves bright green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated and released by Taku Shiota in 1985. Chinese synonym 'Suzhuang'.

Soshô-zakura. (Cherry as Simple Adornment), *(C.sasanqua)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Single. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Sôshun. (Early Spring), Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.12, C-23: Japanese reading for the Chinese *C.japonica*, **Zaochun.**

Sôshunfu. (Ode to Early Spring), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, Kyôto Engei Kurabu *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, 1968, p.60, illustration (I), p.V: Medium sized, open, peony form, clear dark pink with 16 outer petals and a tuft of 10 petaloids in the centre. Stamens about 100. Early flowering. Leaves wide-ovate. Collected at Nishi Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1960. Different reading: 'Sôsyunfu'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.84, 226.

Sôshunka. (Fragrance of Early Spring), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.68, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, wide campanulate single with 3 large, rounded, emarginate petals and 2 small, irregular, outer petals. Stamens in a central cylinder with pale lemon filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Mid-season blooming profusely. Leaves dark green, slightly undulate, elliptic to obovate, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.149 with colour photo; English translation p.102. A chance seedling of **Shûfûraku.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1964.

Sôsyunfu. Different reading for **Sôshunfu.**

Sospiro. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.8: Small flower, outer petals rounded; those of the middle and centre somewhat acuminate, channelled and a little undulate, regularly imbricated, colour vivid rose in various graduations of stripes, or variations of the same with more intense colour. Originated in Italy by Delgrande.

Sosyô. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Different reading for **Soshô.** See ICS Register, p.1748.

Sôtan. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.13. Synonym for **Kamo-honnami.** Note: There are three kinds of 'Sôtan'. i.e. 'Sôtan', synonym for **Kamohonnami; Sôtan (Katayama)** or 'Katayama-Sôtan', and **Sôtan** which was found at Jukô-in, Daitokuji, Kyôto.

Sôtan. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica)*, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1968, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, colour photo, (p.3), as 'Sôtan-tsubaki'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.366: Flower white with a pale pink cast, single, small size, long, cup-shape, petals emarginate; stamens in a compact cylinder. Late flowering. Leaves compact, ovate, long. The original tree was in the precincts of the Jukô-in Temple, Daitokuji, Kyôto City, Japan. See colour photos & descriptions: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.84, 226; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.70. Synonym: 'Sôtan-tsubaki' from Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1968, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9.

Sôtan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.70. Synonym for **Sôtan (Katayama).**

Sôtan (Kamohonnami). Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.163. Synonym for **Kamo-honnami.**

Sôtan (Katayama). (Katayama's Sôtan), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.84, lower RH, colour photo, p.226, description: Small, white, 5 petalled single; petals rounded, overlapping, opening cupshaped, slightly reflexed; stamens in a compact cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments white, joined lower third, blooms early to mid-season. Leaves ovate to broadovate, mid-green, apex acute, margins serrulate. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.28 as 'Katayama-sôtan', Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Selected from the wild in Daitokuji Temple, Kyôto City. Sôtan was Grand Master of the Tea Ceremony in the 16th Century.

Sôtan-tsubaki. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, Mar. 1968, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, (p.3). Synonym for **Sôtan.**

Sothern Charm. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.7. Orthographic error for **Southern Charm.**

Sotoori-hime. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30. Different reading for **Sotôrihime.**

Sotôrihime. (Princess in Ancient Japan), *(C.japonica x C.lutchuensis)*, Hagiya, 1986, *Studies on Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias*, No.2, colour pl.2, p.4, description, p.5: A seedling of Higo **Sakura-tsukasa** x *C.lutchuensis*, originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan. Flower is light peach pink 10-11 petals, embracing, semi-double, 5-6 cm across, petals ovate, thick, stamens apricot-like, filaments white. Strong perfume. Blooms mid-season in the leaf axils. Leaves small, ovate, veins and serrations obscure. Pendant habit. See p.105, colour photo, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Different readings: 'Sodôrihime', 'Sotoorihime'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.151 with colour photo; English translation p.103. Parentage is stated to be **Sakura-tsukasa** x *C.hiemalis.*

Souchelei. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Orthographic error for **Soucholei.**

Soucholei. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Sonchole', 'Souchelei', 'Soucholi', 'Souchoulei'.

Soucholi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Soucholei.**

Souchoulei. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, 11, p.7. Orthographic error for **Soucholei.**

Soul. *(C.japonica)*, Hilliers Arboretum, 1987, Hampshire County Council List, p.5. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Soul of Japan. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.14. No description. Originated in USA.

Soulangeana Nova. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Soulangiana Nova.**

Soulangeana Plenissima. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Synonym for **Soulangiana Nova.**

Soulangiana. *(C.japonica)*, Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.174, 232: Leaves large, long ovate, of a dull green; buds large, obtuse, scales greenish; Flower about 10.8 cm across, single, carmine red, 8-9 petals, broad, sometimes round, notched and veined deep red. The interior of the flower consists of a group of ivory filaments, some with petaloids, the others with yellow anthers. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Synonym: 'Soulangiana'(Casoretti), 'Soulangeana'.

Soulangiana Nova. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:57. No description. Jakob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.11: Very double, perfect form, a beautiful carmine shade with a pink centre; Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4: Imbricated, carmine pink; Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.142 as 'Soulangiana Plenissima': Petals in 8-9 rows, rounded,

concave, numerous and imbricated, slightly notched, of a beautiful rose. Leaves 8 cm x 4 cm, long-oval, somewhat spoon-shaped, recurved, reclined or horizontal, wrinkled, venation prominent, coarsely serrate, intense green. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Synonyms: 'Soulangiana Plenissima', 'Soulangiana Plenissima d'Italie', 'Soulangiana Plena', 'Soulangeana Plenissima'. Orthographic error; 'Soulangeana Nova'.

Soulangiana Plena. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, description facing pl.62. Synonym for **Soulangiana Nova.**

Soulangiana Plenissima. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10. Synonym for **Soulangiana Nova.**

Soulangiana Plenissima (Italie). van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19. Synonym for **Soulangiana Nova.**

Sound of Music. *(C.japonica),* Redwood Empire Nursery Catalogue, 1974; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.135, Reg. No.1478: A very large, light pink with some blending to darker pink, peony form to semi-double *C.japonica*, chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Clarence E. Jones, Elizabeth City, North Carolina. USA. The 18 year old seedling first bloomed 1964 and has 30-75 petals, 5-20 petaloids. yellow anthers, light yellow filaments. Average size, 14.5 cm across x 7.5 cm, deep. Plant growth is average, spreading and rapid with mid-green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Soushi-arai. Different reading for **Sôshi-arai.**

South City. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.215: Pink touched with white. Originated in USA.

South Pacific. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.36, Reg. No.75: A seedling cross of *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Buddha,** originated by Jack Clark, Auckland, New Zealand, that first flowered 1966 and has open. upright growth with dark green leaves. The flower is semi-double with 9 petals, China rose HCC.24/1, 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

South Port. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980. p.174, Reg. No.1668: A very large, deep red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (**Arch of Triumph** x ['Cornelian'(**Damanao**) x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), early to late flowering; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA The 7 year old hybrid first bloomed 1977. Average flower size is 14.5 cm across x 7-8 cm deep with bright yellow anthers and high, centre rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright, average with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 8 cm.

South Seas. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1967, vol.V, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.31: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **C.M. Wilson;** originated by Felix M. Jury, Waitara, New Zealand. The plant is upright, open with mid-green leaves, 9 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers semi-double with up to 15 petals and occasional petaloids. Size is 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, white flushed Rose Bengal (HCC.25/3). The shading becoming paler as the flower ages. The petals have waved margins, thick texture and anthers are gold. Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Nanhai'.

Southeastern Flower Show. *(C.japonica).* ACS *Yearbook* 2011, p.145 with colour photo; Regn No.2811. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Ga. USA, date unknown. Registered by the ACS, Fort Valley, Ga., and propagated by Tommy Alden, County Line Nursery, Byron, Ga. Very large flower is 13.3 cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep with 16 petals and 160 petaloids. Guard petals lay flat on each other. Medium pink (RHSCC 54A), semi-double to anemone form. About 200 stamens with yellow anthers and light yellow filaments inside the petaloids. Average, upright, open growth. Flowers early to late. Dark green leaves average 10 to 12.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Note; The flower pictured is pink with white variegation.

Southern Belle. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Light pink. Large, semi-double, late flowering. Upright growth. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Southern Charm. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.86: Cream white. Very large semi-double to anemone form with stamens and petaloids mingling in the centre. Medium, upright growth. Originated in USA by Fisher. Synonym: 'Queen Juliana'. Orthographic error: 'Sothern Charm'.

Southern Cross. *(C.japonica)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1951, Crimson Red. Medium large peony form. Upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Camellia Grove, St. Ives, N.S.W., Australia.

Southern Donckelarii. Lammerts, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.5. Synonym for 'Monjusu-aka' (**Shusugasane**).

Southern Donkilari. Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1941. Orthographic error for 'Southern Donckelarii', synonym for 'Monjusu-aka' (**Shusugasane**).

Southern Magnolia. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.29: Medium sized, pink, semi-double. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Southern Magnoliaeflora. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, pp.8, 11. Synonym for 'Celtic Rosea' (**Semi-double Blush**).

Southern Princess Baciocchi. Griffiths & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, pp.8, 11. Synonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki.**

Southern Secret. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2012, p.30 with colour photo. Regn. No. 2832. Regd by Glenn Read Camellia Nursery, Lucedale, Miss. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.181 with colour photo; Originated by Mrs. Jill Read; The 18 year old chance seedling first flowered 1998. The large to very large, 12.7cm x 5cm, semidouble flower has deep coral pink outer petals, shading to lighter coral pink centre. Centre petals slightly ruffled and fluted. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 5.7cm. Flowers early to midseason.

Southern Snowball. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec 2012, p.30 with colour photo. Regn. No. 2833; Regd by Glenn Read Camellia Nursery, Lucedale, Miss. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.182 with colour photo; Originated by Mrs. Jill Read. An 18 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1998. Medium size, 9cm x 5cm, whte flowers are anemone to full peony form with 170 petals and white anthers. Upright, dense, vigorous growth. Flowers early to midseason.

Southern Star. *(C.japonica)*, Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.12: Single to semi-double, deep rose pink, similar in colour to **Edith Linton.** Star-like arrangement of petals. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Gordon Waterhouse, Kurrajong Heights, N.S.W., Australia. See: ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.21. Mar. 1966, p. 19.

Southern States Red. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1944, p.5. No description. Originated in USA.

Southern Tokayama. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, pp.8, 11. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Southland. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.225, Reg. No.649: A 17 year old chance seedling, originated by Wheeler's Nursery, Macon, Georgia. Plant growth is pendulous and compact with long, very dark green, serrated leaves that are sometimes crinkled. The semidouble to anemone form flowers are 11-15 cm across and have 20-25 petals. Colour is light pink with darker pink veining. Blooms early to late.

Souv. d'Henri Guichard. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.35. Abbreviation for 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard', synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Souv. d'Une Ami. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias, p.* 13. Abbreviation for **Souvenir d'Une Ami.**

Souv. de B. Litou. Stuart Low & Co. (Enfield), Ltd, Royal Nurseries Catalogue. 1956-1957, p.20. Abbreviation for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souv. de Bahaud Litou. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.35. Abbreviation and error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souv. de Berhaud Litou. Haskin's Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.4. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souv. de Blanch. Litou. E.B. Champernowne Catalogue. 1966, p.41. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souv. de Emile Disfresne. Haskin's Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.4. Orthographic error for **Souvenir d'Emile Defresne.**

Souv. de Emilie Dufresne. Haskins Nursery Catalogue, 1954. Abbreviation and error for **Souvenir d'Emile Defresne.**

Souv. de Gaston Allery. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.81. Abbreviation for **Souvenir de Gaston Allery.**

Souv. de Henri Gouchard. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.17. Abbreviation and error for 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard', synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Souv. de Louis Sander. Dartington Hall Gardens Catalogue, 1966, p.3. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Louis Sander.**

Souv. de Mme Colette van Wassenhove. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Abbreviation for **Souvenir de Madame Colette van Wassenhove.**

Souv. de Mme Tally. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.81. Abbreviation for **Souvenir de Madame Tally.**

Souv. de Mme. Francillon. John Waterers Sons & Crisp Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.35. Abbreviation for 'Souvenir de Madame Francillon', synonym for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

Souvenir. *(C.japonica),* Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanical Papers, Melbourne Botanic Gardens,* p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Souvenir. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.3: Clear red. Large double, opening from a centre which resembles a small pom-pom. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. SCCS, 1945, *Camellias,* p.17 as 'Souvenire': Semi-double, bright pink. Mid-season. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* 1950, p.63: Clear rose pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Originated in USA. Note: Later editions of SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* erroneously take up this form as 'Hearn's seedling'. Orthographic variant 'Souvenire'. Valley Garden Supplies 1946, Catalogue: red anemone form, 10cm across. Early blooming. Originated in USA by Clarence S. Hearn, Arcadia, California from the cross **Daikagura** x **Cheerful.**

Souvenir Bahoud Le Tou. W.C. Slowcock Ltd Goldsworth Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.45. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souvenir d'Adolphe Cachet. *(C.japonica),* de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1933, p.13. Bright red. Originated in France.

Souvenir d'Emile Defresne. *(C.japonica),* Lemaire, 1861, *L'Illustration Horticole*, VIII, pl.289 and facing p. of pl.299: Bright carmine, formal double, striped with white. Originated in Belgium by Emile Defresne of Liege. Orthographic errors: 'Souvenir d'Emile Dufresne', 'Souvenir d'Emilie Dufresne', 'Souv. de Emile Disfresne', 'Souvenir d'Emily Dufresne', 'Emile Dufresne', 'Souvenir de Emile Defresne'.

Souvenir d'Emilie Dufresne. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Souvenir d'Emile Defresne.**

Souvenir d'Emily Dufresne. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Researchi* p.7. Orthographic error for **Souvenir d'Emile Defresne.**

Souvenir d'Eugenie. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, p.109. No description. Van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1898, 104:33: Flesh coloured with a white margin and a confused centre. Originated in France.

Souvenir d'Henri Guichard. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Orthographic variant for 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard', synonym for **Hikarugenji.**

Souvenir d'Henri Guichard Rose. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Synonym for **Benibotan.**

Souvenir d'Une Ami. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias,* p.13 as 'Souv. d'Une Ami': Deep rose-pink. Large single. Originated by McIlhenny at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Abbreviation: 'Souv. d'Une Ami'.

Souvenir de Bahaud Latou. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.7. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souvenir de Bahaud Litou. McIlenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souvenir de Baho Latow. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1947, p.7. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou. *(C.japonica),* Guichard et Fils Nursery Catalogue, 1910 as 'Sir. de Bahuaud-Litou': The rose-pink sport of **Mathotiana Alba,** which it resembles in all aspects except colour. Originated in France by Bahuaud-Litou, Nantes. Synonyms: 'Mathotiana Pale Pink', 'Lady France', 'Lady Frances', 'Lady Francis', 'Carol Lombard', 'Madame Cormerais', 'Queen Victoria's Blush South', 'Bahaud-Litou', Orthographic errors: 'Souvenir de Bahaud Latou', 'Souvenir de Bato Latow', 'Souvenire de Bahaud Latou', 'Souvenir de Lituou', 'Souvenir de Bahad Litou', 'Souvenir de Batard Litou', 'Sir. de Bahnaud Littou', 'Souvenir de Batard Litou', 'Sounenir de Beruard Litou', 'Souverir de Blanchelitou', 'Souverir de Barhaud Littou', 'Souvenir de Behaud Litou', 'Souvenir de Litou', 'Souv. de Berhaud Litou', 'Souv. de Blanch. Litou', 'Sir di Bahaud Litou.', 'Couvenir Bahoud Le Tou'.

Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou Variegated. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Souv. de Bahaud Litou Var', erroneously given as a synonym for **Anna Bruneau.** See **Mathotiana Rosea Variegated** for correct name.

Souvenir de Barhaud Littou. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.27. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souvenir de Batard Litou. The Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souvenir de Beruard Litou. Haskins Nursery Catalogue, 1980. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souvenir de Claude Brivet. *(C.hybrid).* Pépinières Thoby, Gaujacq, France, *Catalogue,* 2014. Their own seedling of *C.oleifera* **Jaune** x *C.sasanqua* **Crimson King**. Single flower, with varying mixture of pink and white on petals. Scented. Rapid, vigorous growth.

Souvenir de Col. Van Wasenhove. Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.6. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Madame Colette Van Wassenhove.**

Souvenir de Colette Van Wassenhove. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950. Abbreviation for Souvenir de **Madame Colette Van Wassenhove.**

Souvenir de Desio. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book Xl, pl.IV: Originated in Italy. Blossoms of medium size, vivid cherry-red, belonging to the rose form class. Its rounded or oblong petals are somewhat irregular, with a few white stripes.

Souvenir de Emile Defresne. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.215. Orthographic variant for **Souvenir d'Emile Defresne.**

Souvenir de Ferdinand Favre. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2004, p.73 with colour photo, Reg. No.44: Originated in Carquefou, France, by M. Alfred LeMaire. A sport of **Roi des Belges,** having all petals finely fimbriated. First observed 1994, propagated 1995 with 100% stability. An upright shrub of medium growth rate. Long blooming period, mid-season to late. A red (RHS.CC.45D) formal double, 8-11 cm across x 4-5 cm deep. Named for Ferdinand Favre, 18-19th century politician, and the first person to introduce camellias to Nantes.

Souvenir de Frans van Damme. *(C.japonica),* de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.8. as 'Souvenir de F. Van Damme'. No description. Originated in Belgium.

Souvenir de Francfort. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.III: A vivid cherry rose colouring, blossoms of the largest size, formed by oval petals, regularly imbricated, outspread, bilobate and an anemone shaped heart of small, compact petals. Originated in Germany by the Baron de Pronay. Orthographic variant: 'Souvenir de Frankfort'.

Souvenir de Frankfort. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Souvenir de Francfort.**

Souvenir de Gaston Allery. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, (ca.1924) as 'Sir. De Gaston Allery': A large, semi-double, salmon rose-pink, lined with white. Originated in France by Guichard Soeurs, Nantes. Abbreviations: 'Sir. de Gaston Allery', 'Souv.de Gaston Allery' .

Souvenir de Henri Guichard. Guichard fils Nursery Catalogue, 1908 as 'Sir. de Henri Guichard', synonym for **Hikarugenji.** Abbreviations: 'Sir. de Henri Guichard', 'Souv d'Henri Guichard', 'Souv. de Henri Guichard.'. Orthographic errors: 'Souv, de Henri Gouchard', 'Souv d'Henri Guichaud'.

Souvenir de Hubert Thoby. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.13, 19, 51, colour plate p.4: Large size flower, formal double to rose form double, brilliant red to deep pink. Stamens mixed with petaloids. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, USA. Introduced by Thoby Nurseries, Frnce, 1979.

Souvenir de Jean la Bihan. *(C.hybrid)* ACS Journal, Mar-May 2012, pp.13-14 with 2 colour photos. Originated by Fanch le Moal, Guingamp, France, in 2008. A seedling of **Mary Christian.** The 2 photos vary. One has a few petaloids mixed with a smallish centre of stamens. The other shows an extremely wide centre of stamens surrounded by more regularly placed petals.

Souvenir de la Beaujoire. *(C.japonica),* Guichard Soeurs Nursery Catalogue, 1973, No.460: Originated in France by Guervel. The flower is semi-double, white shaded pink, lightly stippled and edged white with streaks, more or less large, of bright pink to red.

Souvenir de la Somaglia. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. No description. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Vivid carmine, veined deeper, Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Gianetto.

Souvenir de Litou. Sander & fils Nursery Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souvenir de Louis Sander. *(C.japonica)*, Treseder Special List, 1964-1965: A large, bright rose, semi-double. Originated in Belgium. Abbreviation: 'Souv. de Louis Sanders'. Orthographic error: 'Souvenir de Louis Sanders.

Souvenir de Louis Sanders. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia*, p.48. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Louis Sander.**

Souvenir de Madame Colette van Wassenhove. *(C.japonica)*, Guichard & Fils Nursery Catalogue, 1894 as 'Souvenir. de Mme. Colette van Wassenhove': Cream white. Large with a pompom in the centre. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Garden*, vol.II. p.308, 308 with illustration as 'Souv. de Mme Colette van Wassenhove': Flower, incomplete double to irregular double, anemone to peony form, self white, up to 10 cm across x 4 cm. deep. Petals, 12-15 base segments, broad orbicular, to 5 cm long x 4.5 cm broad with deep apical notching, recurved to undulate, firm texture. Centre of flower, incomplete petals and petaloids, large and small, wavy and folded, intermingled closely with stamens, white filaments, dark anthers. Buds near globular. Leaves broad-elliptic, 7.5-8.5 cm long x 4.5-5 cm. wide, dark glossy green, flexible, very shallow and broad serration, Apices short pointed to abrupt. Mid-season to late flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Souvenir de Col. Van Wasenhove', 'Souv. de Mme. Coletti', 'Souv. Von Warrenhaven', 'Madame Coletti Van Wassenhove'. Abbreviations: 'Souv. de Mme Colette van Wassenhove', 'Souvenir de Mme Colette van Wassenhove', 'Colette van Wassenhove', 'Souvenir de Col. Van Wassenhove'.

Souvenir de Madame Coletti. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56 as 'Souv. de Mme. Coletti'. Abbreviation for **Souvenir de Madame Colette van Wassenhove.**

Souvenir de Madame Francillon. Waterers Nursery Catalogue, 1930-1931, as 'Souv. de Mme. Francillon', p.35. Synonym for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

Souvenir de Madame Faucillon. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivar from Nursery Catalogues*, p.215. Synonym for **Monsieur Faucillon.**

Souvenir de Madame Tally. *(C.japonica)*, Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1941 'Souv. de Mme. Tally': Soft pink blotched white. Large formal double. Originated in USA by Clarence S. Hearn, Arcadia, California.

Souvenir de mon Père. *(C.japonica)*, Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.19; No description.

Souvenir de Philippe. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888 as 'Souvenir de Phylippe': Flower very large, imbricated, petals round, bright red with large splashes and spots of white. Originated in Italy.

Souvenir de Phylippe. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic variant for **Souvenir de Philippe.**

Souvenir de Vervaene. *(C.japonica)*, James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1914, p.28. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Souvenir du Prince Albert. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.427. Synonym for **Albertii.**

Souvenir Madam Cachet. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Madame Cachet.**

Souvenir Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle, 1876, *Melbourne Botanic Gardens List.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Souvenir of Anne Marie Hovey ... *(C.japonica)*, Hovey, 1883, *The Garden*, 24:249-250. An exquisite double white flower of medium size, with perfectly rounded petals, broad and incurved, forming, when fully expanded, a perfect cup-shaped flower. First flowered 1850. Originated by C.M. Hovey, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

Souvenir Vendéen. *(C.japonica)*, Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.13, 19, 20, 51: Flowers semi-luminous, orange-red. Beautiful long stamens, sometimes mixed with petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in France by Claude Thoby's Nurseries, Carquefou, France.

Souvenire. SCCS, 1945, Camellias, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Souvenir**, 3rd para.

Souvereign. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Sovereign.**

Souvereing. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Sovereign.**

Souverir de Blachelitou. Champernowne Catalogue, 1968. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souverir de Behaud Litou. West End Nurseries Catalogue, 1985. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souvirir de Litou. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou.**

Souza's Pavlova. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.5, p.25, Reg. No.255: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A 10 year old seedling cross *C.japonica* **Nioi-fubuki** x *C.hybrid* **Scentuous** that first flowered 1984. Plant habit open and average in rate. Leaves dark green, averaging about 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The clear pink flowers are peony form with 16 petals and about 8 petaloids. A few stamens show white filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers measure 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late Flowers fragrant and fall in one piece.

Sovereign. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:51: White,splotched with carmine red, very double, petals well imbricated and nearly 12.5 cm across. Originated by H. Low & Co., Clapton, England. Orthographic errors: 'Sovering'(Low), 'Sovereing', 'Souvereign', 'Sovereirgn'. See colour pl.III, Book IX, Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Synonym: 'Sovereign'(Low).

Sovereign (Low). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.62. Synonym for **Sovereign.**

Sovereing. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Sovereign.**

Sovereirgn. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.43. Orthographic error for **Sovereign.**

Sovering(Lou). Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Sovereign.**

Soyokage. Cannon, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29. Corruption of the Japanese name Soyokaze.

Soyokaze. (Zephyr), (Higo), Murayama, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.10; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.14 & back p.12: Light pink, single, 8-9 cm across, of 7-8 petals with a large, spreading burst of short, white stamens. See colour photo: pl.54, p.55, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972 & description p.299: Mid-season blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Bifû', 'Bihû'. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.226.

Soyokaze. (Zephyr), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.226: Peach pink coloured, medium size, peony form with 15 outer petals and a centre of small, erect petals, petaloids and

stamens intermixed. Filaments yellow. Mid-season flowering. Leaves medium sized, ovate, coarsely serrate, undulate; petioles hirsute. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Of snow camellia lineage, originated in Arai City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Soyokaze. (Zephyr). *(C.hybrid), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.152 with an incorrect colour photo, English translation p.152. Miniature, pink, trumpet shaped single, thick and rounded petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, miniature, recurved. Spreading growth, weeping branches. A cross between a *C.x williamsii* and *C.hybrid* **Wirlinga Belle.** Originated and released by Kaoru Hagiya. From Niigata Prefecture.

Spada. *(C.japonica),* Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur 1'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement:* Grown in 1854 by Francois Mariani of Milan, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Spafortiana. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana.**

Spanish Dancer. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.604-N; Seedling of **Flower Girl,** originated by Bob Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia, grown and released in 1998 by Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives, NSW. Lavender pink, informal double flowers , about 11 cm diameter. Leaves about 9 cm x 5 cm. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers early to late..

Spanish Dancer. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* Nov. 2008, p.18, Regn. No.483. A cross of *C.sasanqua* x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Gael's Dream** x *C.japonica* **Takanini,** first flowered in 2004. Name later changed to **Tarantella** because of the earlier published, but later registered, Australian cultivar.

Spanked Baby. *(C..hybrid),* James, 1958, NCCS., *Bulletin,* 12(1):13: Baby pink. Medium sized semi-double. Slow, spreading growth, blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of **Sylvia May** originated by V. James, California, USA.

Spariglio. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, pl.IV: Blossoms of virginal pink, larger than the average, formed of regularly imbricated, oval petals. Originated in Italy by Luigi & Co.

Sparkler. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1985, p.185, Reg. No.1979: A very large, light, irridescent pink, peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid seedling of Pink Sparkle, mid-season flowering; originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 10 cm. deep. Plant growth is open, upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm. x 4.5 cm.

Sparkling Burgundy. *(C.hiemalis),* American Association of Nurserymen, 1957, p.37, Plant Patent No.1539, granted to Rene Casadaban, Abita Springs, Louisiana, USA, originator. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, Reg. No. 424, colour pl. 'F', p.178: A 9 year old seedling of **Hinode-gumo** x **Shôwa-no-sakae** with an upright, compact habit and rapid growth. The dark green leaves are 5 cm. x 2 cm. The flower, Rose Bengal in colour (Pl.2 5/1 Wilson), average 8-10 cm across x 5 cm deep with aproximately 39 petals, intermingled with petaloids and stamens. Early blooming. See colour photo, back cover, ACRS., 1982, *Camellia News,* No.83. Selected as the 'All-America' Camellia for 1960.

Sparmania. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic error for **Sparmanniana.**

Sparmaniana. Berlèse, 1838, *Monographie,* translated by Dearborn. Orthographic variant for **Sparmanniana.**

Sparmanni. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Sparmanniana.**

Sparmannia. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Sparmanniana.**

Sparmanniana. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.103, 129: Leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, roundish-oval, slightly acuminate, prominent venation, mid-green; buds large with greenish scales; Flowers 7-8 cm across, double, cherry-red; exterior petals round, recurved, the others erect, dispersed, with the form and dimensions of those of the flower Rex Bataviae. Originated in England. Orthographic errors and variants:: 'Sparmaniana', 'Sparmania', 'Sparmanni', 'Sparmannia', 'Sparrmanniana'.

Spathula. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.216. Orthographic error for **Spatulata.**

Spathulata. Anonymous, 1831, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 9:47. Orthographic variant for **Spatulata.**

Spathulata Flore Pleno. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Synonym for **Spatulata.**

Spatulata. *(C.japonica)*, Loddiges Catalogue, 1826, p.21. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.312: Semi-double, spatulate flower, bright purplish red, with sone narrow, rose petaloids and normal stamens. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.89, 95, 128 as 'Spatulata': Leaves rather large; buds with dark yellow scales; flower large, single, cherry-red; petals elongate, bifid, spatulate, channelled with the apex a little recurved. Fertile. Originated in England. See pl.143, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.* Orthographic variants: 'Spathulata', 'Spathulate'. Orthographic errors: 'Spatullata', 'Spatulatae', 'Spathula'. Synonym: 'Spathulata Flore Pleno'.

Spatulatae. Berlèse, 1838, *Monographie*, ed.1, translated by Dearborn, index: Orthographic error for **Spatulata.**

Spatulate. Loudon, 1840, *Encyclopedia of Plants*. Orthographic variant for **Spatulata.**

Spatullata. Sacco *Illustrations*, 1832-1834. Orthographic error for **Spatulata.**

Spear's Special. Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for Sears Special.

Special Delivery. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.225, Reg. No.656: A 9 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1961; originated by D. Bernard Brockman, Greer, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 3.7 cm. The flower is 13-15 cm across x 10 cm deep, semi-double, white with golden stamens, interspersed with clusters of petaloids, surrounding 3-7 rabbit ears. The flower has 30 or more petals and 80 petaloids. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season.

Special Pink. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.36. Abbreviation for sasanqua 'Chandler's Special Pink', synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Special Tribute. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Complete double. Late. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.81: Salmon pink. Large, formal to rose form double. Medium, open growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. See illust. p.235, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol..III.

Specie della China. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Synonym for *Camellia japonica.*

Speciosa. Booth, 1830, Horticultural Society of London. *Transactions* 7:554. Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.22; Synonym for Rawesiana. In the USA it was erroneously equated with **Professor Charles S. Sargent Variegated**. In England the name was also used for the species *C.saluenensis* and *C.pitardii.* See pp.183, 185, 225, 229, Sealy, 1958, *A Revision of the Genus Camellia.*

Speciosa. *(C.japonica),* J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...,* p.220. No description. James Burnett ed., 1837, *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening...*, vol.3, new series, p.153: In addition to 'Speciosa' syn. 'Rawesiana', **Rossii** of France and 'Rawes Variegated Camellia' there is also listed a **Speciosa** in French catalogues. A large, dark crimson, single camellia; a good variety for seed, and not inferior in beauty to any of the double sort. (Believed extinct). Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.64. The flower measures 7.5 cm. The 4 exterior rows of petals are overlapping, broad, rounded convex, bent outward and indented. Centre petals are small, tight, shredded and in a globule Colour draws on red-cherry.

Speciosa Alba. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846. p.48: From Guicchardini. Very large, full flowers, superb. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40, p.77: Peony form, 10 cm across, white, rarely splashed pink. Originated in Italy by Guicchardini. Synonym: 'Speciosa Alba de Guicchardini'.

Speciosa Alba de Guicciardini. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.122. Synonym for **Speciosa Alba.**

Speciosa Atrorubens. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, *Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani.* No description. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi. (Believed extinct).

Speciosa Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.149: Double. Fine rose. Originated in England.

Speciosa Simple. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Staminea Simplex.**

Speciosa Vera. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1 , pp.99, 100, 103. Synonym for **Rawesiana**.

Speciosima. Rasmussen's Catalogue, 1922, p.13. Orthographic error for **Speciosissima.**

Speciosissima. *(C.japonica),* Jacquim, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.14. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Speciosissima. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1862: A large and well-shaped, free-flowering variety, raised by ourselves. Can be confidently recommended as the most showy camellia at present in cultivation. Flowers brilliant scarlet, paeony shaped, and unusually elevated in the centre. The variety is robust and a free grower, blooms early to mid-season. Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail,* p.29, description, pl.XXI: With two to three rows of outer petals, flat or curving downwards and a waratah-like central cushion of small, incurving petaloids, colour carmine rose (RHS.Chart 21/1). In its early stages the bloom resembles a large **Anemoniflora**; but later the central cushion becomes much elevated and a concave, crater-like cavity forms in the middle. A robust and erect-growing shrub with large characteristic foliage. It blooms early and continues in flower for a long period. Synonyms: 'Shepherd's Red', 'Pink Waratah', 'Arnenoniflora Rosea'. Orthographic errors: 'Speciossima', 'Speciosima'. There is a variegated form for which a separate name has not been given.

Speciossima. Jessep, A.W., 1948, *Plants in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens,* p.4. Orthographic error for **Speciosissima.**

Speckled Flower. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.9. Synonym for 'Quequehua' as 'Chueh Chueh Hua'.

Speckles. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Finlandia Variegated** as 'Margaret Jack'.

Spectabile. *(C.japonica),* Hogg Nursery Catalogue, 1834. No description. Originated by Thomas Hogg, New York, USA. Renamed 'Spectabilis' by Hogg, 1836, in *Magazine of Horticulture,* 2:59.

No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19 as 'Spectabilis' (Hogg): Splendid, globeshaped camellia, very full, milky white superbly splotched with pink. Synonyms: 'Spectabilis d'Amerique', 'Hogg's Spectabilis'. Orthographic error: 'Hoog's Spectabilis'. Note: This name is preferred to prevent confusion with the Berlèse and Loddige **Spectabilis.**

Spectabilis. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.63, 70, 87, 126: Large double, 8 cm flower, of medium, vivid pink; exterior petals, regularly arranged in 3 rows, are wide and sometimes spotted with white; the centre petals are smaller, oval and ruffled and often streaked with white. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.II. Grown from seed in Paris and also known as 'Celsiana' and 'Lutetiana'.

Spectabilis d'Amerique. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13. Synonym for **Spectabile.**

Spectabilis d'Angleterre. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Synonym for **Spectabilis de Loddiges.**

Spectabilis de Loddiges. *(C.japonica)*, *Catalogue de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23 as 'Spectabilis Loddiges'. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.210 and opposite p.: Double, slightly irregular, medium deep cerise, softening to pale cerise at the edges of the central petals, deeper cerise veining, large, ruffled bulging centre. Synonyms: 'Loddigesii', 'Spectabilis Loddiges', 'Spectabilis d'Angleterre'. Originated in England.

Spectabilis des Pays-Bas. *(C.japonica)*, Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Spectabilis Grandiflora. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.182: Medium, vivid cerise, heavily veined a darker colour. Three outer rows of large, wide, regularly imbricated petals, with a paeonyform centre of narrow, ruffled petals with edges shading to white. Originated in Italy.

Spectabilis (Hogg's). Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1841, p.11; van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19 with **Spectabilis de Loddiges** given as a synonym, but believed to refer to Hogg's **Spectabile.**

Spectabilis (Loddiges). van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ddd with the same description as 'Spectabilis' (Hogg's) (**Spectabile**).

Spectabilis Loddigesii. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico populare.* Orthographic variant for **Spectabilis de Loddiges.**

Spectabilis Lodigesii. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général. Orthographic error for **Spectabilis de Loddiges.**

Spectabilis Maculata. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. No description. Harrison, ed., 1839, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.7, p.56, White, red stripes. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11 gives it as a synonyn of 'King'. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, opposite pl.158 says: There are two 'Spectabilis Maculata' in commerce; the first to appear was 'King's', originally from England. It appears in catalogues under 'Spectabilis Maculata des Belges' and 'King's', and Burdin, 1845, gives 'King's Royal' as a synonym. The second of this name is known as **Spectabilis Maculata de Loddiges**. A synonym for **Kingii.**

Spectabilis Maculata de Loddiges. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1838, p.18. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.158: White, washed pale pink, 9-10 cm across, with occasional cerise pink streaks and many small, pink spots, full, irregular with 3-4 exterior rows of round-ovate petals. Orthographic variants: 'Spectabilis Maculata Loddigesii', 'Spectabilis Maculata Loddiges', 'Spectabilis Maculata Vera'.

Spectabilis Maculata des Belges. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.158. Synonym for **Kingii** as 'King's'.

Spectabilis Maculata Loddiges. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, facing pl.158. Orthographic variant for **Spectabilis Maculata de Loddiges.**

Spectabilis Maculata Loddigesii. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Spectabilis Maculata de Loddiges.**

Spectabilis Maculata Vera. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.158. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.13: Petals are blush white. Synonym for **Spectabilis Maculata de Loddiges.**

Spectacular. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.232, Reg. No.932: A 7 year old chance seedling of **Elegans,** that first bloomed 1959; originated by Harold Cawood, Americus, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and slow with light green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The anemone form bloom is 10 cm across, red with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Spellbound. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.99, Reg. No.825, colour photo, p.114: A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed 1954; originated by Malbis Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Leaves are over 10 cm x 6 cm in size. Plant growth is open, upright and rapid. The shrimp pink flowers are semi-double to peony form, with yellow stamens. Blooms measure 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 30 petals and 1-5 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late. According to SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1968 this is a synonym for **Marie Bracey.** See colour photo, back cover, ACS., 1965, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.5.

Speme. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Spencer Hill. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.31: Deep rose-pink. Medium, semi-double. Blooms late. Originated in USA at the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Spencer Smiley. (*C.reticulata*), ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, p.17, Reg. No.2013: Soft phlox pink, large, semi-double chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Damanao.** Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Houghton S. Hall, California. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.94: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 13 petals, golden anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Spencer Walden. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.105, Reg. No.1760: A very large, red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid (**Arch of Triumph** x [*C.reticulata* **Damanao** x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 8 cm deep with rabbit ears and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 8 cm wide.

Spencer's Delight. *(C.x williamsii)*, Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122. Originated in New Zealand as a seedling of the cross *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Debutante** by Felix M. Jury. No description. No valid listing located.

Spencer's Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939: Pink single. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941: Single. Flesh pink, medium sized flowers, with a cluster of golden stamens. A seedling of unknown parentage, sold to Mrs G.A.P. Weymouth, Malvern, Victoria, Australia and transferred to their property at Ferntree Gully in 1908; the property was sold to Sir Baldwin Spencer, 1922 and again sold on his death. The flowers of the single pink were sold to a florist who called it 'Pink Czar'. Mr Alan Bolton, Nobelius's propagator in 1933, obtained cuttings and plants were listed in their catalogue of 1935 as 'Pink Czar', but afterwards in their 1939 catalogue and on the name was changed to **Spencer's Pink** as it had come from the old property of Sir Baldwin Spencer. This name has been generally adopted as being more appropriate than 'Pink Czar' as it has no relationship with **The Czar**. A further

synonym is 'Lady Spencer'. For colour illustrations see: pl..XVIII, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail* and p.118, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Chinese synonym 'Fenyi'.

Speranza. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:24. Auguste van Geert, 1859 Catalogue, No.47, p.35. Abbreviation for **La Speranza.**

Speranzo. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.47. Synonym for **La Speranza.**

Sperenza. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Orthographic error for 'Speranza', abbreviation for **La Speranza.**

Spicata. *(C.japonica),* Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.104; Landreth Catalogue, 1844; Buist Catalogue, 1844: Bright Red. Originated in the USA. (Believed extinct.)

Spicatum. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.248. No description. Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.225: Foliage, very dark, shining green, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide, very pointed; the flower bright red, nearly 10 cm in diameter, circumferential petals large and round, gradually diminishing to the centre and concealing a few stamens. The plant grows and flowers freely and has an upright, branching habit. Originated in USA.

Spicy Pink. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, July 1993, Issue No.115, vol.XVIII, No.2, p.47, colour plate p.48: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Bokuhan** ('Tinsie') x *C.lutchuensis*, originated by John Lesnie, Manukau City, New Zealand. Small size, red semi-double. Scented.

Spindletop Centennial. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Feb. 2000, p.11, Reg. No.2516. A white formal double flower. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Hyman R. Norsworthy, Beaumont, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.7, colour photo p.c14. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1993, and is a cross of **Yukibotan** x (**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Mary Lilla Dumas**). Flower has 30-35 petals, with 5-6 very small petaloids at the centre. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and average growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. Dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Spindrift. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, p.38, colour illust. between pp.40-41: Miniature white with light pink stripes, semi-double *C.japonica* seedling of **Finlandia Variegated**. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. The 30 year old seedling first flowered 1965. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 17 petals and 5-6 petaloids, dark gold anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is average, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Spinea. Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture,* p.141. Orthographic error for **Spini.**

Spinel. Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Dayinhong.**

Spinel Pink Ball. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Taohong Xiuqiu.**

Spinel Pink Butterfly Wings. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Synonym for **Yinhong Diechi.**

Spinel Pink Chrysanthemun Petal. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Synonym for 'Yinhong Juban' (**Tongzimian**).

Spinel Pink Lion. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.165. Synonym for **Yinhong Shizi.**

Spinel Pink Peony. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Yinfen Mudan.**

Spinel Pink Perfection. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Taohong Zhaoyang.**

Spineo. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. Orthographic error for **Spini.**

Spineo var. Rosea. Verschaffelt 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Spini Rosea.**

Spini. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:52: Milky white with 2 or 3 stripes down the centre of each petal; perfectly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.III as 'Spineo': A perfection of flawless form and snow white blossoms, larger than average, a small, compact foliage. We received it a few years ago from Italy ... The central petals are lanceolate-acute, their form contrasting with that of the exterior rows which are all ample, rounded and faintly emarginate. Von Biedenfeld, 1956 gives 'Spineo' and **Spini** as synonymous. If so, apparently the form described by Vershaffelt had a minimum of pink markings. It must have had some as it sported a 'rosea' form. Orthographic errors: 'Spinii', 'Spinea', 'Spineo', 'Spinio'. Sport: *Spini Rosea.*

Spini Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:24. No description. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.III as 'Spineo var. rosea': Delicate pink, formal double sport of **Spini,** fixed by grafting. In spite of their relatively small size, the blossoms are formed of numerous and rather ample, rounded petals, outspread, and imbricated with perfect regularity. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variant: 'Spineo var. rosea'.

Spinii. Giardino Inglese Caserta Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for **Spini.**

Spinio. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.23. Orthographic error for **Spini.**

Spink. *(C.pitardii x C.fraterna)*, ACRS., 1986, *Camellia News*, No.99, p.22, Reg. No.344: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.hyrid* **Snowdrop** that first flowered 1984. A single rose-pink flower (MHC 12A4) of 6 petals, 5 cm across x 3 cm deep, produced on an upright, open plant. The leaves, 6.5 cm x 3.5 cm, are olive green with fine serrations, acute apex and matt surface. For colour photo see rear cover, ACRS, 1986, *Camellia News*, No.99.

Spinola Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Magnificent flower, colour ivory white, centre greenish, petals narrow, close packed, numerous, perfectly imbricated and cupped. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.58. No description. Originated in Genoa, Italy.

Spiral. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated in USA.

Spiralater. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.35. Orthographic error for 'Spiraliter', synonym for **Spiraliter Imbricata.**

Spiralis. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1830, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture, de Paris*, 7:280-281: Raised from seed sown in 1821 by M. Noisette and named by him. Form of the old 'Double White' (**Alba Plena**), a crimson colour delicately lined with white. Originated in France. Synonyms: 'Spiralis B', 'Spiralis Vera', 'Spiralis Imbricata'.

Spiralis A. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19. No description. Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camelia…,* p.161 as 'Spiralis': Large, double pale cherry-red flower, very numerous, broad, uneven outer petals, irregularly arranged and of diverse forms. Origin unknown.

Spiralis B. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19. Synonym for **Spiralis.**

Spiralis Imbricata. Trillon, Le Mans Nursry Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Synonym for **Spiralis.**

Spiralis Incarnata. *(C.japonica)*, Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.13: Cerise pink, handsomely imbricated. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13. Originated in France.

Spiralis Nova. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Synonym for **Spiralis Novissima.**

Spiralis Novissima. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Spiralis Nova'. (Believed extinct.)

Spiralis Rosea. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Spiralis Rosea Plena.**

Spiralis Rosea Plena. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13: This camellia differs from 'Spiralis Imbricata' and 'Spiralis Incarnata' by its vivid colour, its form is equally very perfect and its petals are arranged in a regular spiral. Synonym: 'Spiralis Rosea'. Originated in France.

Spiralis Rubra. *(C.japonica).* Mead, ed., 1861, *Horticulturalist*, 16:328, frontispiece: We present for a frontispiece this month a remarkable camellia raised by the late Noel J. Becar ... This is the camellia which Mr Becar first dedicated to A.J. Downing; this name was subsequently given to another seedling. The flower now presented has never been named, but by some has been vulgarly called 'The Screw'...We now give it the name of **Spiralis Rubra.** The form is constant ... It will be noticed that the spirals are remarkably symmetrical ... The colour and substance are unexceptional and the habit good. The illustration shows five spirals, each of about 9 petals Synonym: 'Cochlidea'.

Spiralis Vera. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Spiralis.**

Spiraliter. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Abbreviation for **Spiraliter Imbricata.**

Spiraliter Imbricata. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.115: The flower is 9-10 cm across, it is full and regular, of a carmine red colour with touches of rose. The flower is perfectly round, a little depressed in the centre. The petals are in 5 rows, imbricated regularly from the centre to the circumference. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 as 'Spiraliter': Flower large, imbricated, bright vermilion: petals regularly orbicularly imbricated and disposed in a spiral, external petals emarginate, internal ovate-acuminate, sexual parts abortive. Said to have been originated by Tagliabue, Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Spirality', 'Spiraltor'. Synonyms: 'Imbricata Spiraliter', 'Imbricata Spiralis'. Abbreviation: 'Spiraliter'.

Spirit of Troy. *(C.sasanqua x C.reticulata)*, Piet, 1980. SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.42, No.1, p.5: A seedling from the cross *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.reticulata* **Dataohong**, originated by Meyer Piet,, Arcadia, California, USA. Large, red, semi-double with some inner petals forming rabbit ears. Large, light yellow boss of stamens in centre. See colour photo, p.44B, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, 1984.

Spitfire. *(C.x williamsii).* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2006, No.160, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 568. Originated by Mr. P.G. Edwards, Boronia, Vic, Australia. A seedling of *C. x williamsii* **Wynne Rayner,** possible pollen parent **Kramer's Supreme.** A semi-double, bright cherry red (RHS.CC. 63A), hose-in-hose flower of 12 petals, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers freely over a long period on an upright, bushy, rapid growing plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, curled, lanceolate, with sharp serrated margins, 11 cm x 3.5 cm. Columnar stamens. Flowers shed whole. Petals narrow, fluted and luminous. Flowers are perfumed and long lasting.

Splash of Pink. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.146: White with splash of pink. Medium peony form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California.

Splash-o-White. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.98: Red splotched white on several petals. Small to medium semi-double. Slow growth. Blooms early to late. Originated by E. Pieri, San Gabriel, California, USA.

Splendens. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants..*, No.35. Jacob Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Synonym for **Coccinea.** Also used as a synonym for **Allnuttii** and 'Rosaeflora' (**Middlemist's Red**) according to Makoy. 1836, p.17.

Splendens. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.81. Red, large semidouble. Late blooming. Originated by McIlhenny in USA.

Splendens Alba. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.86, 226: Leaves 7 cm x 6 cm, round-oval, sometimes cordiform, strongly veined, deep green; buds round, obtuse, scales blackish; flower 8 cm across, off-white; exterior petals oblong, deeply veined, those following, numerous, bunched, erect and mixed with stamens. The flower resembles **Welbankiana.** Originated in France. Synonyms: 'Splendidissima Alba', 'Belle Nannette', 'Belle Nanette', 'Nannettiana Alba'. See pl.89, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* and p. facing. A synonym for **Belle Nanette,** Cels, 1836.

Splendens Carlyon. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink. Large, semi-double to incomplete double. Leaves broad, habit upright. Originated in England. Very similar to, if not the same, as **Conspicua.** Orthographic error: 'Splendens Caroline'.

Splendens Caroline. Van der Broek Wholesale Catalogue, 1978-1979, p.18. Orthographic error for **Splendens Carlyon.**

Splendens Chandler. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, Supplement to Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus*, p.508 as 'Slendens Chandl.'. Synonym for 'Splendens', synonym for **Coccinea.**

Splendens Halnuts. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. Orthographic variant for 'Splendens', synonym for **Coccinea.**

Splendens (Magniflora). Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. Synonym for **Magniflora.**

Splendens Novissima. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Splendens Vera. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.103, 129: We possess two varieties of 'Splendens': the first a single flower and is not remarkable; the second, whose leaves much resemble those of 'Magnolia Plena' has a superb appearance; its flowers are very full, regular, deep cherry-red; petals rounded, imbricated, some of those in the centre are contorted, and formed into two separate hearts. Originated in England.

Splendentissima. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Orthographic error for **Splendidissima.**

Splendid. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de camellias élevés à Bollweiler.* Synonym for **Insignis.**

Splendid Flowered. Prince, 1828, *Camellia Japonica or Japan Rose...*,p.168. Synonym for **Insignis.**

Splendida. *(C.japonica),* Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*, vol.1, p.688, No.31. Synonym 'Gray's Eclipse'. No description. Paxton, 1834, *Magazine of Botany and Register...*, vol.1, p.38: White ground, spotted or striped red. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.116, 117, 131 as 'Punctata Plena': Leaves oval, almost round, 8 cm x 6 cm, prominent venation, coarsely serrate, deep green; flower 8 cm across, soft rose ground marked with cherry-red lines; circumferential petals broad, crenate, convex; those at the centre small, elongate, erect,

of the floral form of 'Imperalis' (**Gray's Invincible**). Sport of **Press's Eclipse.** Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Gray's Eclipse', 'Punctata Plena.

Splendida Borghese. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Carmine rose with some marks of white. Flower very full, formal double. Originated by Borghese, Rome, Italy.

Splendidissima. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1835, *Revue Horticole*, pp.31, 32; Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:286-287: Leaves 11 cm x 8 cm, rounded oval, almost cordiform, venation apparent, lightly serrate, glossy deep green; buds large, oval, obtuse, scales greenish: flower 10 cm across, full, white, similar in form to Colvillii; outer petals broad, numerous, reflexed, undulate, irregular, lacinated, of pure white; those of the interior more erect, elongate, numerous, compact, curled and of a less brilliant white. Originated by Berlèse, Paris, France from seed said to have come from the ancient camellia of Caserta. Synonyms: 'Splendidissima Nova', 'Splendidissima Berlèse'. Orthographic errors: 'Splendissima', 'Splendentissiina'. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16 gives **Spendidissima** as synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata**, but from their original descriptions they are considered separate cultivars.

Splendidissima Alba. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:417: A white sport of 'Variegata Plena' (**Variegata**) said to have originated by Soulage-Bodin, Fromont, France. See pl.112, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie.* Orthographic error: 'Splendissima Alba'. Synonym: 'Splendidissima de Soulange'.

Splendidissima Berlèse. Berlèse, 1937, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.51 as 'Splendidissima Berl.'. Synonym for **Splendidissima.**

Splendidissima de Soulange. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30. Synonym for **Splendidissima Alba.**

Splendidissima Nova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. Synonym for **Splendidissima.**

Splendissima. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.335. Orthographic error for **Splendidissima.**

Splendissima Alba. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.22. Orthographic error for **Splendidissima Alba.**

Splendor. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.36: Delicate pink with darker pink edge. Very large, semi-double. Originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA and first invalidly named 'Rosea Grandiflora' which was later changed to **Splendor** due to the previous use of the first name. For illustration see p.339, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Orthographic variant: 'Splendour'.

Splendour. Wakefield, 1964, *Camellias for Every Garden.* Orthographic variant for **Splendor.**

Spoffordiana. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.11. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforth Striped. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae Suppl.*, p.367. Synonym for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthia. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthia Alba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19. Synonym for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthia Carnea. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana Carnea.**

Spofforthia Rosea. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.187. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana Rosea.**

Spofforthiae. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Orthographic variant for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthiae Carnea. Hazlewood, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.252. Orthographic variant for **Spofforthiana Carnea.**

Spofforthiana. *(C.japonica)*, Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.34. Originated by Rev. Herbert, Spofforth, England from a seedling of **Alba Simplex** x **Pompone**. A very large, double white with a few pink stripes and occasionally, one or two anthers. Synonyms: 'Spofforthiana Alba', 'Spofforthiana Alba Vera', 'Spofforth Striped', 'Spofforthiana Striata'. Orthographic variants: 'Spofforthia', 'Spofforthii', 'Spofforthia Alba', 'Spofforthiae'. Orthographic errors: 'Spoffortrei', 'Spaforthiana', 'Spotfordii', 'Spofortiana', 'Spopphorthii', 'Spoffordiana'. Sports: **Spofforthiana Carnea, Spofforthiana Rosea.**

Spofforthiana Alba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19 as 'Spofforthia Alba', synonym for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthiana Alba Vera. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27 as 'Spofortii Alba Vera'. Synonym for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthiana Carnea. *(C.japonica)*, Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.25 as 'Spofforthia Carnea'. No description. Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.226: Flower very similar to **Spofforthiana** but larger. Orthographic error: 'Spofortiana Carnea'. Originated in England. Sport of **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthiana Delicatissima. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison ed., 1842, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.107: Spotted and striped on a white ground. Originated in England.

Spofforthiana Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: Superior to the **Paeoniiflora** in form and colour. The flower has some anthers. Originated by Rev. Herbert, Spofforth, England, from **Anemoniflora** x **Variegata**. A British hybrid with pale or light red flowers. See pl.203, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* as 'Spofortiana Rosea'. Orthographic variants: 'Spofforthia Rosea', 'Spofforthii Rosea'. Orthographic errors: 'Spoffhortiana Rosea', 'Spofortiana Rosea', 'Spoffortiana Rosea'. Synonym: 'Iduna'.

Spofforthiana Simplex. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.217. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Spofforthiana Striata. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.136. Synonym for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthii Alba Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:19. Synonym for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofforthii Rosea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27-32. Orthographic variant for **Spofforthiana Rosea.**

Spoffortiana. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.58, 115, 131. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana.**

Spoffortiana Alba. Rovelli Catalogue, 1902. Synonym for **Spofforthiana.**

Spoffortiana Carnea. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana Carnea.**

Spoffortiana Rosea. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.203. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana Rosea.**

Spoffortiana Stricta. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*. Orthographic error for 'Spofforthiana Stricta', synonym for **Spofforthiana.**

Spoffortiana Vera. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofortiana. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana.**

Spofortiana Carnea. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana Carnea.**

Spofortiana Rosea. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana Rosea.**

Spofortii Alba Vera. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27. Orthographic error for 'Spofforthiana Alba Vera', synonym for **Spofforthiana**.

Spohifera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.23. No description. Orthographic error for **Spolufera.**

Spolofera. Burdin Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Spolufera.**

Spolufera. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:317. No description. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illust.] p.105: Complete double, petals regularly imbricated in rows, round-oval, thick, emarginate, smaller at the centre with some folded. Colour fire red. Size, 7-8cm across. Orthographic errors: 'Spolofera', 'Spolulifera', 'Spohifera'.

Spolulifera. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Spolufera.**

Sponge. Rubel, 1936, *Camellia Culture Under Glass...*, p.44. Synonym for **Harlequin.**

Spontanea Trifida. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.14. Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Spopphorthii. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1950, Catalogue Général, p.51. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana.**

Sporting Class. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2757. Originated by John M Davy, Milton, Fla, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.127 with colour photo; A 30 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1985. Propagated by Panhandle Select LLC, Milton Fla. The 9 cm diameter, peony form flowers are white with flecks, streaks and petals of dark coral pink. Anthers have a yellow tint and filaments are yellow. Plant is upright to spreading, with dense growth at average rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5.7 cm.

Sporza. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der cultur von Camellien...*, p.41. Orthographic error for 'Sforza', abbreviation for **Francesco Sforza.**

Spotfordii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. Orthographic error for **Spofforthiana.**

Spotlight. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.97: Light red. Large, semi-double. Originated in USA by J.C. Robinson, La Canada, California.

Spotted Mathotiana. Armstrong Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Synonym for **Julia Drayton Variegated.**

Spotted Red Chrysanthemum Petal. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Dianhong Juban.**

Spready Freddy. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.13, Reg. No.397. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling with general *C.sasanqua* characteristics, but with an unusual low and spreading growth habit. Flowers early, and first flowered in 1993. A miniature anemone form, 5 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, with about 14 petals and 65-75 large spreading petaloids. A few stamens are visible among the petaloids, and also cluster in the centre. Colour is a deep cyclamen pink (RHS.CC. 59D). Leaves are dark green, 5 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Sprinfiles. *(C.japonica),* Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. White, tinted red.

Spring. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Pink pendent group. Pink flower, bell to magnolia type corolla.

Spring Announcing Flower. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Baochunhua.**

Spring Awakening. *(C.hybrid),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, North Carolina, 1990, p.2: Small size, double, rose coloured flowers are produced in such profusion that the foliage is hidden at peak of bloom. Small delicate foliage, but vigorous growth rate. Selected for placement where a splash of colour is needed in early spring. Formerly 'CF-19'. Originated in USA. ACS., May 1991, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.2, No.18, Reg. No.2206. A cross between *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes** x [*C.saluenensis x C.sasanqua*]. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 5 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, North Carolina, USA.

Spring Beauty. *(C.reticulata),* Ben Rayner, 1973, ACRS., *Camellia Review*, No.50, p.2. No description. Originated by John R. Sobeck, California, USA. No valid listing located,

Spring Call. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS,. 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.81: White. Medium large, cupped semi-double of lily form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Spring Cardinal. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2507. Details given incorrect. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* colour photo before p.1. A crimson red, formal double seedling of 'Tricolor Red' (**Lady de Saumarez**) x *C.oleifera* (PI 162561). Flowers early to mid-season. The 18 year old seedling first flowered in 1988. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 36 petals. Plant is winter hardy to -10° F. Growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves 10.8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Spring Circus. *(C.japonica x C.oleifera).* SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.166: Bright pink, medium size, anemone form. Average, dense, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Cold hardy to -10°F. A seedling of **Lady de Saumarez** x *C.oleifera*, by Dr William Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Spring Daze. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.153: Blush pink, edged coral pink, small to medium size, formal to rose form double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Kramers Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Chunmimang'.

Spring Deb. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1956: A seedling of **Hikarugenji**. Medium pink. Medium, full peony form, 8 cm across. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms midseason to late. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. See colour pl. facing p.178, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966 and front cover, SCCS., 1966, *The Camellia Review*, vol.27, No.6.

Spring Fanfare. (C.hybrid) ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.17, Reg. No.496. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia, and registered by Andrew Raper, Rhodo Glen Nursery, Melbourne. A cross between *C.japonica* **Kuro–tsubaki** x (**Tiny Princess,** seed parent x *C.tsaii.)* First flowered 1989. The 5 petal, single pink (RHS.CC.68C) flower is 2.5 cm across x 1.5 cm deep, and flowers freely late in the season on an upright spreading plant of rapid growth. Leaves deep green, glossy, flat, elongated, serrate margins, acuminate apex, 8.8 cm long x 3.6 cm wide. Petals fluted, first petal whiteon reverse. Filaments in a column. A floriferous cluster-flowering hybrid.

Spring Festival. *(C.cuspidata* hyb.), Donnan, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.152: A *C.cuspidata* chance seedling originated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, California that first bloomed 1970. The flower is a medium pink shading to light pink at the centre. Rose form double measuring 5-6 cm across. The plant has a narrow, upright, growth habit. Flowers mid-season to late. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIII, No.3, 1983. Chinese synonym: 'Chunjie'.

Spring Fever. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1967, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.3, p.20. No description. Pitkin, 1968. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.121: Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA as a seedling of **Jessie Katz.** A very large, rose-pink. Semidouble to loose, peony form double with wavy petals. Blooms mid-season to late on a bushy, upright, vigorous plant. See colour photo facing p.150, *American Camellia Yearbook.* 1969 and front cover, SCCS., 1967, *The Camellia Review*, vol.29, No.l. Sport: **Spring Fever Variegated.**

Spring Fever Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4, p.12 as 'Spring Fever Var.': a virus variegated form of **Spring Fever** - rose-pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Spring Fling. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1991-1992, #8108, p.16: Red, medium size formal double. Medium, bushy, upright growth. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Spring Formal. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, p.17, Reg. No.2019: A medium sized, deep pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Kumasaka,** originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.94: The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size is 9.5 cm. across. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid. See colour photo, p.6, *International Camellia Journal*, No.21, 1989. Chinese synonym: 'Chuntian Yelifu'.

Spring Frill. *(C.oleifera x C.vernalis).* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.3, p.30, Reg. No.2255: Large size, bright iridescent pink, rose form double *C.oleifera x C.vernalis* **Egao.** (Tetraploid). Late flowering. Originated in USA by Dr William Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1992, pp.38-39, colour photo between pp.40-41: The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 34 petals, orange-yellow anthers and white filaments. Cold hardy to -10°F. Plant growth upright, average and slow in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Chunzhou'.

Spring Hill. *(C. japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature* p.149: Medium pink. Large, semi-double to anemone form. Bushy, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Spring in Autumn. *(C.sasanqua),* Gum & Woodroof, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, p.52: Colour peach pink. Large, semi-double. Originated in USA by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California.

Spring Love. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.165. Synonym for **Chunzhilian.**

Spring Mist. *(C.japonica x C.lutchuensis), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.178, Reg. No.1844: A miniature, blush pink, semi-double *C.hybrid (C.japonica* **Snow Bell** x *C.lutchuensis*) that blooms early to mid-season, originated by A.E. Longley and C.R. Parks, Los Angeles State and County Arboretum. The 18 year old seedling first bloomed 1965. Average size, 5 cm across x 2.5 cm. deep with 13 petals and 1 petaloid. Anthers yellow, filaments cream. The small, fragrant blooms are produced in profusion. Plant growth is spreading, open and

medium with medium green leaves and coppery new growth. See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIV, No.2, p.20, 1985. Chinese synonym 'Chunwu'.

Spring Morning. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Pink pendent group. Pink flower, bell to magnolia form corolla.

Spring Promise. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Catalogue, 1988, p.5: Single red, vigorous, well shaped. Originated in USA.

Spring Song. (Wabisuke). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.16; Small light pink flowers opening to a trumpet shape. Delicate foliage, early flowering. Cold hardy. A seedling of wabisuke **Sukiya.**

Spring Sonnet. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A sport of **Colonial Lady,** observed in 1948 and named and introduced by V.0. McCaskill, Pasadena, California, USA. Pale pink with deeper pink margins. Same flower form and plant habit as its parent. Received the 'William Hertrich Award' in 1977 and the 'William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award' in 1982. For colour photo see Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.118. Chinese synonym: 'Chunshi'.

Spring Sonnet Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.424, p.82: A virus variegated form of **Spring Sonnet.** Originated in USA.

Spring Sonnet Peony. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.14. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Spring Surprise. (*C. x williamsii*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.21, Reg. No.389. Raised by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.saluenensis f. minor,* with the pollen parent uncertain, but probably **Tiffany.** A medium size semi-double, 8 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep of 20 petals. The outer petals and petal tips are medium to deep pink, shading to blush pink in the petal base and flower centre (RHS.CC. 55B fading to 56D; main appearance 56B. The plant is upright, dense and slow growing and flowers mid-season. The dark green leaves are 5-6 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

Spring Tide. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.217. Orthographic variant for **Springtide.**

Spring Time. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Spring-time**.

Spring Triumph. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Irregular double. Midseason. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.81: Deep coral pink. Large, full peony form. Medium, open growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Spring Wind. (*C.japonica* x *C.lutchuensis), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.181, Reg. No.1922: A miniature, white with pink tinge, single *C.hybrid (C.japonica* P.I.1231695 x *C.lutchenesis* P.I.226756). Flowers mid-season. Originated by Dr. W. Ackerman, Washington, D.C., USA and propagated by Dr. Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata-shi, Japan. The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1967. Average flower size is 5.5 cm across x 2 cm deep with 5 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Very sweet fragrance. Commercially introduced in 1982. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium with light green leaves, 5.5 cm. x 2.5 cm.

Spring Jazz. *(C.japonica), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.172. Pink semi-double, fading to white. Upright plant habit, other details unknown.

Springfield. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.260: Bright pink with white blotch. Originated in USA.

Springhead Gem. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2353: Small size, light pink with deeper coloured borders, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Frank A. Wilson, Leslie, Georgia. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10 with colour photo: The 25 year old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 95 petals. Blooms have swirled petals. Plant growth is spreading and slow with dark green leaves 10.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Spring's Promise. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.14: Very winter hardy, red, single. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.2: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Kumasaka.** Good flower bud and foliage hardiness. The single, red flowers are produced from winter into early spring. An excellent plant that flowers freely in winter. ACS., May 1991, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.2, p.18, Reg. No.2204. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 5 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth average, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, North Carolina, USA.

Springtide. *(C.japonica),* Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, 1941: Soft pink, medium sized, rose form double. Vigorous, compact growth, Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at the Coolidge Gardens, California, USA. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I, p.333, black & white photo.

Springtime. *(C.japonica),* Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7: Light pink. Pond, Mrs J.D., 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.166: Pink, incomplete double. Original plant from Vicksburg, Mississippi, USA originating in 1885.

Springtime (Sebire). (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62, p.21, Reg. No.180 invalidly as 'Springtime': Originated in Australia by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria. A seedling of Buddha that first flowered 1970. The upright, dense, vigorous plant produces semi-double, pale rose, 14 cm across flowers, early to mid-season. The mid-green, lanceolate leaves, 9 cm x 3.5 cm have a medium acuminate apex.

Sprinkled with Gold. Synonym for Shaijin.

Sprite. *(C.pitardii* var. *pitardii),* ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.27, Reg.No.199: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia as a chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* that first flowered 1974. The upright, dense plant produces distinctive, 6.5 cm across, light salmon pink, informal double flowers, mid-season to late. Leaves light green, lanceolate, 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. See color photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.7 and p.4, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66. Chinese synonym: 'Tiaopique'.

Spurdle Heritage. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.46, Reg. No.298: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand, from the cross *C.x williamsii* **Fantastic** x **Rendezvous**, that first bloomed 1987 at 6 years of age. Upright, neat growth habit with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Medium to large semi-double, bright scarlet with deeper veining (RHS.CC.45C veined 45A), large wavy petals and central stamen boss. Size 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 24 petals and 24 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Sputnik. *(C.japonica),* Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian.* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.104: Dark red. Medium semi-double with large, upright petals and compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Hillcrest Nurseries, Kingston, North Carolina, USA. See colour photo, p.118, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Squadron Leader Astin. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.48, No.2, p.7: A root sport of **Ô-niji** with one more row of petals and completely white. Very cold resistant. Originated by Phil. C. Astin, Georgia, USA.

Squammosa. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. Orthographic error for **Squamosa.**

Squammosa Alba. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Squamosa Alba.**

Squammosa Rosea. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for 'Squamosa Rosea', synonym for **Squamosa.**

Squammata. Piantaio Comunale Romano, 1859. Orthographic error for **Squamosa.**

Squamosa. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.196, 233: Leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide, oblong-ovate, apex shortly acuminate, recurved, margins entirely serrate, veins apparent, deep green; buds large. flattened at top, scales blackish; flower over 9 cm across, colour cherry-red to dull carmine. The corolla is round, regular, similar to 'Mutabilis Traversii' (**Traversi**); petals broad, rounded, numerous, lightly notched and imbricated symmetrically from the circumference to the centre, imitating the scales of a fish (squamae). Dr Sacco of Milan, Italy originated this cultivar which is sometimes marked with white at the petal margins. Orthographic errors: 'Squammosa, 'Squammata', 'Squarini'. Synonym: 'Squamosa Rosea'.

Squamosa Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. No description. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Rovelli, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.II: Leaves large, dark green, ovate-oblong, slightly acuminate, prominent venation, finely serrate. The flowers are large, similar to **Duchesse d'Orleans;** the large, numerous petals are rounded, clear white, lightly streaked and tinged with pink, emarginate and symmetrically imbricated like the scales of a fish. Originated by Lechi, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Squammosa Alba'.

Squamosa Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.217. Synonym for **Squamosa Rubra.**

Squamosa Rosea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:25; de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.122. Synonym for **Squamosa.** Orthographic error: 'Squammosa Rosea'.

Squamosa Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.35: Red lined with white, well imbricated. Originated in Milan by Sacco, Italy. Synonym: 'Squamosa Red'.

Squamosa Vera. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: The epithet refers to the imbrication which is so close as to be likened to the scales of a fish. Its colouring is a deep cherry red, relieved in each petal by a border or stain of a decided violet shade. It has a good sized, full bodied bloom composed of numerous biform petals. Those of the first row are rounded and they become lanceolate as they approach the centre where they are slender and form a compact but open heart. It is of Italian origin and has been grown commercially for a few years. Orthographic errors: 'Squarrosa Vera', 'Squamose Vira', 'Squarose Vira', 'Squamosa Verra'.

Squamoa Verra. Onillon Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.3. Orthographic error for **Squamosa Vera.**

Squamose Vira. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p. 13. Orthographic error for **Squamosa Vera.**

Squarini. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Squamosa.**

Squarose Vira. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.12. Orthographic error for **Squamosa Vera.**

Squarrosa Vera. Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1911, p.48. Orthographic error for **Squamosa Vera.**

St.Adele. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.217. No description. Originated in UK No valid listing located.

St. Andrè. *(C.japonica),* Robert Veitch & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1912: Large flowered, semi-double rosy crimson. McIlhenny imported it from Veitch and listed it in his 1937 Catalogue as: Very large, semi-double with full centre. Bright red. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, bright red, semi-double to incomplete double, 10-12 cm across. Colour shades to purple at the petal tips. Stamens pink. Petals 5 cm wide, deeply notched on tips. Inner petals semi-erect. Foliage dark green, broadly oval, 8 cm x 5 cm. Midrib yellow with edges of leaf turned up from it. Serrations angular, shallow. Plant habit vigorous, spreading. Synonyms: 'Rose Hill Rubra', 'McIlhenny'. Originated in Belgium by Sander. It is the name of the Sander Nursery and the original plant was still living in 1970's. For colour photos: see pl. facing p.153, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1949 and Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.118.

St. Disinganno. William Bull Nursery Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74. No description. Orthographic error for 'Il Disinganno', synonym for **Disinganno.**

St. Elmo. Kiyono Nurseries Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.13. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson**.

St. Eve. Ingwerson Nursery Catalogue, 1972. Orthographic error for **St. Ewe.**

St. Ewe. *(C. x williamsii),* Anonymous, 1947, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 121:133, 149: RHS., Award of Merit, camellia **St. Ewe.** This medium sized, bright pink, single variety is believed to be a cross between a *C.japonica* and a dwarf form of *C.saluenensis.* Shown by C. Williams esq., Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England. See illustration on p.149. See colour photo, p.111, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Camellias* and pl. facing p.88, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1951. Received the RHS FCC in 1975. Orthographic error: 'St Eve'. Erroneously stated by Fendig in *American Camellia Catalogue*, 1952 to be a saluenensis x reticulata.

St. George. *(C.japonica),* Shepherd Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.9: Bright rose. Medium large, formal double. Blooms mid-season to late. See p.337, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I.

St Giofello. William Bull Retail Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.74. No description. Orthographic error for **Il Gioiello.**

St. Helena Red. *(C.japonica),* William Falla Nursery Catalogue, ca.1827. No description. Originated in China. There is a story that, en route from China, this camellia was saved from a shipwreck on the island of St Helena, and brought to England by a sailor. (Believed extinct.)

St Ives. *(C.japonica),* Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Large, informal double with large petals, loosely arranged and interspersed with stamens. Whitish blush, peppered with dots and spots of carmine. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia.

St. Mary. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Morning Glow.**

St. Magali. George G. Whitelegg, Jan. 1958 List. Synonym for **Magali.**

St. Magili. George G. Whitelegg Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Synonym for **Magali.**

St. Michael. Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1973. Abbreviation for **Saint Michael.**

St. Patrick. See **Saint Patrick.**

Stabler Pink. *(C.japonica,* Fendg, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue;* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light rose-pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous,

compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Dr. L.V. Stabler, Greenville, Alabama, USA. Registration No.45 with ACS., 1954.

Stacked Deck. *(C.japonica),* *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.178, Reg. No.1809: A large, rose-red, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 60-66 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Stacy Susan. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.147: Blush dashed pink. Miniature, formal double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama. Chinese synonym: 'Sushan'.

Stain Pink. *(C.sasanqua),* Kondo, 1978, *International Camellia Journal,* No.10, p.68. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Stalin. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse. 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.78: A large, showy, deep crimson, semi-double. Originated by Fratelli Bagnasco Nursery, Pieve-Ligure near Nervi, Italy. Illustration, front cover, *International Camellia Journal,* 1988.

Stallsworth. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942. No description. Sport: **Stallsworth Variegated.** Originated in USA.

Stallsworth Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. A virus variegated form of **Stallsworth.** Originated in the USA.

Staminea. Loddiges Catalogue, 1826, p.21. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Staminea Flore Pleno. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris,* 16:417. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Staminea Plena. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.103, 128. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Staminea Simplex. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.88, 128: Leaves large, 11 cm x 8cm, round-oval, stiff, shortly acuminate, prominent venation, pale green; bud very large, oblong, obtuse, scales yellowish; flower 10 cm across, single, 8-9 petals, cherry-red, sometime darker, stamens numerous, anthers large, filaments short. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Pinckolor', 'Speciosa Simple', 'Roscii Minor'.

Stan Jones. *(C.hiemalis),* ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.294: Originated by Stan Jones, Mount Ousley, N.S.W., Australia from **Kanjiro** x **Splendor** that first flowered 1979. The 9 cm across, semi-double flowers are pale pink with deep rose-pink edges. The upright, dense plant has dark green, oval, 3.5 cm x 2.5 cm leaves.

Standard. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.18 as 'No.4 Standard', changed to **Standard** in 1933-1934, p.14 catalogue: Light rose-pink to white in centre, shading out to dark rose-pink near the outer petals. Large formal double. Medium, compact growth. Flowers late. See colour photo, front cover, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1931. See illustr. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens* vol.I, p.335. Synonyms: 'Standard Pink', 'Standard Double Pink and White', 'Standard Double Pink', 'Standard Double'. Sport: **Standard Rosy Red.**

Standard Bearer. (*C.rosiflora* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.33, Reg. No.332. Originated by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.rosiflora* hybrid **Wirlinga Princess** that first flowered 1987. Spreading dense and rapid growth with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers anemone form, 3 cm across x 2 cm deep with 11 petals and 16 petaloids. Colour light pink (RHS.CC.55C-D). Blooms mid-season to late. It develops a strong, upright leader, making it suitable to develop as a standard.

Standard Double. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Synonym for **Standard.**

Standard Double Pink. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.13. Synonym for **Standard.**

Standard Double Pink and White. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Standard.**

Standard Pink. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.13. Synonym for **Standard.**

Standard Rosy Red. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946: Rosy red sport of **Standard.** Originated in USA.

Standing Ovation. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.181, Reg.1954, (erroneously as a *C.japonica):* A very large, deep red, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling, that blooms midseason. Originated by the Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 4 year old seedling first bloomed in 1981. Average flower size, 15 cm across. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green, medium sized leaves. Species corrected in ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.1, p.24. See colour photo, SCCS., 1987, *The Camellia Review*, vol.49, No.1, front cover. Chinese synonym: 'Huanteng'.

Stangate Ruby. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1996, No.139, p.9, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.462. Registered by the Adelaide Hills Branch of the ACRS, Aldgate S.A. A chance seedling that first flowered 1990. The dark red (RHS.CC.58B) formal double flower has darker veining and white markings, maturing to informal double, 7.5 cm across. Flowers freely mid-season to late on a vigorous, compact plant. Leaves are light green, glossy, oval, acute apex, shallow serrations. Good texture, filaments scattered. Flower has a distinctive texture. Chinese synonym 'Baoshi'.

Star Above Star. *(C.x vernalis)*, Dekker, 1964, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.66: McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California are introducing their new vernalis seedling, which is a semi-double in the form of one star superimposed on another star. The centre is white shading to lavender rose at the edges. Flowers mid-season. The shrub is vigorous, upright and bushy with foliage similar to **Ginyrû.** Received the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Seedling Award for 1969. See colour photo, p.178, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and on the back cover, ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83. Chinese synonyms: Xingshangxing', 'Fanxing'.

Star Bright. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook:* Pink. Semi-double. Early. Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.78-79: A seedling of Rainy Sun originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. A loose, somewhat spidery, semi-double with 5 out-jutting guard petals, which give the flower its star effect, and other smaller petals arranged loosely in the centre with a few stamens. Size, 9-10 cm across. The foliage is compact and dark green.

Star Burst. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.239, Reg. No.1329: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first flowered 1971. Originated by Frank Sturch, Fair Oaks, California, USA. Plant growth is spreading and slow with light green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The rose form double, 'Purity' (**Shiragiku**) type, bloom is red with 45 petals and 20 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Serrate leaves, star shaped flower with a centre of stamens and petals. Late blooming.

Star Cream. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1944-1945: Creamy white, loose peony. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in The Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.237: Incomplete double, loose peony form, cream white, yellow overcast at apices and petal bases; 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Buds globular; petals about 25, outer row, heavily reflexed, undulate, almost rotund; inner petals, double and triple, segments united, apices notched, crimped; centre of flower a

loose arrangement of twisted, incomplete petals, petaloids and stamens, filaments creamy, anthers bright yellow. Leaves elliptic, cupped, curved, semi-glossy, dark green, 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide, shallow, broad serrations, apices medium acuminate. Habit upright, open, vigorous, mid-season flowering. Sourse: Possibly of Japanese origin, distributed by F.M. Uyematsu, Star Nursery, Montebello, California.

Star Cream Peony. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31: A medium sized, cream white, open peony. Originated in USA.

Star Dust. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic variant for 'Stardust', synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon Rose.**

Star Fire. *(C.japonica)*, Pyron, J., 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.38: A large, fiery red, semi-double with a brilliant mass of yellow anthers. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Starfire'.

Star is Born. *(C.reticulata)*, ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, p.17, Reg. No.2018: A very large, light pink, semi-double, *C.reticulata* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Growth medium and compact. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.94. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 15 cm across. Plant growth is dense and medium. See colour photo: front cover, SCCS, 1987, *The Camellia Review*, vol.48, No.3.

Star Light. Rhodelia Nursery Catalogue, (ca,1945). Orthographic variant for 'Starlight', synonym for **Surusumi.**

Star of Bethlehem. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: Originated as a chance seedling by G.G. Gerbing, Fernandino, Florida, USA. A semi-double, pure white with the star formation of Imura type. Flowers mid-season. Size 7.5 cm across. Low, wide-spreading, bushy growth and long, narrow, dark green foliage.

Star of David. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.25, Reg. No.256: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1977. The semi-double, 11 cm bloom has 12 petals and a central column of stamens. Colour is RHS. Red Group, 52A. An upright, spreading habit with mid-green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, ovate, apex acute, base obtuse, margins serrulate. The petals sometimes form a shape of one triangle over another as in the Star of David. Chinese synonym 'Daiwei Zhi Xing'.

Star of India. *(C.reticulata).* ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.36, Reg. No.152: originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia from a seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) that first flowered 1968 when 4 years old. An upright grower, it bears flowers 11 cm across of Oriental red, HCC.819/3, with fluted, hose-in-hose petals and a pronounced trifid stigma and few stamens for a semi-double form. The 12.5 cm x 5.5 cm olive-green leaves are elliptic with fine serrations.

Star of Toowoomba. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Spring 2003, No.163, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.550. Originated by Les Rose, Toowoomba, Qld., Australia, registered by John Butler, Cabarlah, Qld. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mouchang** that first flowered in 1993. The pink rose form flower has 36 petals with smaller central petals streaked pale pink, 15.5 cm diameter x 7 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an upright, open, spreading bush. Leaves dark green, glossy, serrate, rounded at base, apiculate apex, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. A few stamens. Name approved by Toowoomba City Council.

Star Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Pink Star.**

Star Queen. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.15. No description. Masons Nursery Catalogue, 1968: Deep rose-pink with rows of petals in star formation. Medium size, 10cm across. Mid-season blooming. Originated in New Zealand.

Star Red. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.19: An extremely dark red semi-double, even darker than **Mrs Charles Cobb.** Sent to Magnolia Gardens from California some years before.

Star Ruby. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S, Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.15. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.124: Blood red. Large formal to rose form double, with 4-6 rows of petals. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season to late. Originated by F. Griffin Sr., Columbia, South Carolina, USA.

Star Shadow. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* p.82: Brilliant rose-pink. Large, full, semi-double. Slow, low, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Star Song. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.144: Pink. Medium sized, anemone to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Novick.

Star Wheel. Greenbrier Farms Price list, 1940. Synonym for **Hoshiguruma.**

Star White. Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940. Synonym for **Candidissima.**

Stardust. Azalea Glen Nursery Catalogue, 1934. Synonym for **Marguerite Gouillon Rose.** Orthographic variant: 'Star Dust'. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Starfire. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, inside cover. Orthographic variant for **Star Fire.**

Starlet. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957, p.303, Reg. No.293: A 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Frank Eidson, Thomasville, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1952. Plant growth upright and rapid with small, dark green leaves, 4 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. The small, star-like flowers are light rose-pink and average 6 cm across x 2 cm deep with 36 petals and resemble **Candidissiina** in form. Blooms early to mid-season.

Starlight. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.29. Synonym for **Surusumi.**

Starry. Prince, William, 1828, *Camellia Japonica or Japan rose...*,p.170. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Starry Flowered. William Prince, 1823, Catalogue. Synonym for **Myrtifolia.**

Starry Lights. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Semi-double, Early. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.82: Coral pink. Medium large, semidouble with wavy petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Starry Night. *(C.japonica)*, River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.11. No description. Originated in USA.

Starry Pillar. *(C.sasanqua).* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.19. Small single white, occasional tint of pink on edge and on bud. Small dark green foliage. Medium growth, columnar habit. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA., who regard it as likely to be a *C.sasanqua x C.tenuiflora* hybrid.

Stars and Bars. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.247, Reg. No.681: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960, Originated by Mrs J.V. Knapp, Tallahassee, Florda, USA. Plant growth is open, willowy and slow with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double, blood red flowers are 5.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 150 or more petals.

Each petal has a creamy white bar down the centre. It is pinched at the top of the petals, showing two tiny white tips, giving a starred and barred effect. Blooms mid-season.

Stars 'N Stripes. *(C.hybrid). American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.131, Reg. No.2569: A single, white striped red flower, unusual colour combination for a sasanqua-type flower. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. Introduced in their 1999 catalogue. The seedling first flowered in 1990. Flower is 9 cm across with 7-9 petals. Plant is upright, spreading and average growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 5 cm long x 1.8 cm wide.

Staryi. Anonymous, 1909, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3.46:175. Orthographic error for **Storyi.**

State Line Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature as* 'State Line Var.': Dark red and white. Medium large, semi-double. Originated by Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama, USA.

Staur. *(C.japonica),* Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Stefania di Butera. *(C.japonica),* E.G. Henderson & Son, 1871, Spring Catalogue, p.50 as 'Stephania de Butera'. Anonymous, 1876, *R Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* Very large flower, perfectly imbricated, bright rose. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.43: Imbricated, bright pink with streaks, sometimes self coloured. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence..

Stella. *(C.japonica),* Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture,* p.141: Rosy carmine, striped white. Originated in USA.

Stella Blare. Peer, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.56. Orthographic error for 'Stella Polare', synonym for **Etoile Polaire.**

Stella d'Italia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:24: Imbricated, light pink banded with white. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book X, No.III: Received from Italy, originated by Mariani, Milan, from seed. The blossoms are above average size, admirably imbricated, vivid pink; the numerous petals perfectly rounded, full or rarely bilobate, convex with somewhat upturned edge. The foliage is small.

Stella del Pincio. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie chi si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane,* p.8: Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. A flower of medium fullness with 10 or more rows of oval petals, canalized and acuminated and symmetrically disposed in a spiral star-shape. Colour soft rose with a form somewhat like **Candidissima.**

Stella della Quiete. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.15: More than 60 petals, reflexed and folded to form a large, perfectly imbricated, concave flower of pale vermilion, sometimes self coloured, sometimes spotted with white. Raised at Villa Quiete, Rome, Italy.

Stella di Compito. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.73. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Large flower, rose-pink with splashes and streaks of more vivid red. Cattolica, Az. Agr. Camelie Borrini Camellia List, 1995: Medium to large sized double. Soft rose bordered white. Late flowering.

Stella di Pergo. *(C.japonica),* Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.55: Imbricated in a spiral. Bright pink. Originated in Italy.

Stella Matutina. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camelie chi si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane,* p.8: Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. A smooth convex form with 10 rows of petals; those of the periphery, broad, rounded, becoming reflexed and keeled. A flower of medium size, new amongst the whites for unusual petal arrangement.

Stella Polare. Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.23. *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, Apr.1862. Orthographic variant for **Etoile Polaire.**

Stella Polarie. *Cassell's Popular Gardening*, vol.I, 1883. Orthographic error for 'Stella Polare', synonym for **Etoile Polaire.**

Stella Polaris. Lang & Bunyard Nursery Catalogue, 1933. Orthographic error for 'Stella Polare', synonym for **Etoile Polaire.**

Stella Sewell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.341, Reg. No.214: A 9 year old seedling of **Duchess of Sutherland;** originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida. First flowered 1953. Plant growth is compact and average with glossy, light green leaves, medium sized, narrow and pointed. Flower buds are oval, pointed and white. The flower is white with a creamy overcast, 10-15 cm across, incomplete double similar to **Nobilissima,** with golden stamens intermixed with the central petals and petaloids. Mid-season blooming.

Stellan. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1995, No.135, p.11, Reg. No.443: Originated by Kenneth Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **San Dimas.** A vivd red (RHS.CC.46B), semi-double of 11-14 petals, 9.5 cm across x 4 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an average growing, bushy plant. Leaves olive-green, glossy, flat, ovate with serrate margins and acuminate apices, 9 cm long x 5.6 cm wide. Petals notched, filaments mingled with petaloids. Flowers shed whole.

Stellar Sunrise. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.16; A solid pink sport of **April Dawn**. Deep pink, formal double flowers often have incurving petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Strong upright growth, with large glossy, dark green leaves. Found and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Stellari. Sgaravatti Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for **Stellaris.**

Stellaris. *(C.japonica),* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, pp.35, 36: Perfectly imbricated, often star-like. Red, lighter in the centre with the petals banded with white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.58: Salmon red with the petals paler at the centre where they are striped with white. Magnificent imbrication. Originated in Italy by Guicciardini, Florence.

Stellata. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, p.104; Semi-double, light pink with white stripes at the centre of each petal. Obtained by seedling by Mr. Thedim. Commonly known as 'Little Star'. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Stellata. *(C.japonica),* Graulhie, Jun.1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.67 in a list of camellias grown in the nursery of M. Tourres, Machetaux near Tonniens, France. No description. (Believed extinct.) Possibly the same as the previous entry.

Stellata. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink with a darker pink centre. Single. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. See p.339, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Stellata Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Charles Vuylsteke, 1877-1878, Catalogue, p.17. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct).

Stenano. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844, p.23. No description; Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.22. No description; Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, p.226: Perfectly imbricated formal double, 9-10 cm across, more or less deep orange-red. Petals crimped, cupped, indented, spotted white, some flame coloured, others edged or streaked white. Luzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.36: Rose, double. Perfectly imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, pp.58, 59: Fully double, rich pink, perfectly imbricated, often with white streaks or paler in the centre. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.III: Blossoms over medium size, composed of

numerous, rounded petals, scarsely lobulate, imbricated closely in a spiral, outspread at the circumference, turned up at the centre where they form a rose-like heart; vivid pink colouring, either uniform or with white stripes. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Stenuno', 'Stenaro'.

Stenaro. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.218. Orthographic error for **Stenano.**

Stenuno. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. Orthographic error for **Stenano.**

Stephan Allen. Van der Vis, Boskoop Nursery Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Stephen Allan.**

Stephania. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Stéphanii.**

Stephania di Butera. E.G. Henderson & Son, 1871, Spring Catalogue, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Stefania di Butera.**

Stephanie. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.104: White with cream centre. Medium sized, formal double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs E.W. Fitzpatrick, San Diego, California, USA.

Stéphanie. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9; Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.116; Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Stéphanii.**

Stephanie Golden. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2462. A medium size, hot pink, semi-double chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Tom Dodd Nurseries, Semmes, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 13 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 8.2 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 18 petals, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Stephanie Stanley. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.107: Dark pink with white spots. Large to very large semi-double with ruffled petals. Vigorous, open, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by E. Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA.

Stéphanii. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8 as 'Stephani': No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.23, p.87, 226 as 'Stephany': Flower about 11 cm across, clean white, full; exterior petals in many rows, broad, well displayed, notched and irregularly disposed in a cup-shape; those at the centre forming a compact, convex mass, similar to Nobilissima. Orthographic errors: 'Stéphanie', 'Stéphani', 'Stephania', 'Stephanio'. Synonyms: 'Stephanii Alba', 'Corra Alba'. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:xxx gives it as a synonym for **Haylockii,** however this is not accepted as **Haylockii** is given as having occasional pink stripes. However they must be very similar as Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.211 gives a description with a few pink stripes under the name 'Stephany' (which is considered to be **Haylockii**.)

Stephanii Alba. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. Synonym for **Stéphanii.**

Stephanio. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.14. Orthographic error for **Stéphanii.**

Stephany. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.211. Synonym for **Haylockii.**

Stephen Allan. *(C.sasanqua)*, Griffin ed., 1959, *Camellian*, 1:23. No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error 'Stephan Allen'.

Stephen Bullock. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., 1986, *Camellia News*, No.99, p.22, Reg. No.346, colour photo rear cover: Originated by A.J.S. Bullock, Bentleigh, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from 'Janet Clark' that first bloomed 1984. A peony to informal double, 15 cm across x 9 cm deep, of deep red with fluted petals intermingled with stamens. (MHB.118C)

Blooms midseason. Plant growth is fast and bushy with dark green, glossy leaves, elliptic, apex acute with fine serrations, 11 cm x 5.5 cm.

Stephen Foster. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.63: Dull red changing to purple plush. Medium sized, irregular, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Bradford.

Stephen Gordy. *(C.japonica)* ACS *Yearbook*, p.140 with colour photo, Regn No.2909. Originated and registered by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. An 8 year old seedling, parentage unknown. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 5cm deep, flower is semidouble form, deep pink with bright gold anthers and pink filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flower falls whole. Plant is upright with vigorous growth. Mid-green leaves average 8.2cm x 3.8cm. Flowers midseason.

Stephen O'Mara. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.11, colour photo: Medium sized light pink, irregular semi-double with rare upright petals in the centre, breaking stamens into fascicles. A seedling of **Mrs William Thompson,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Stephens Garden. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.32 with colour photo, Regn No.2719; A chance seedling, first flowered 1965, originated and propagated by Bobby Green, Fairhope, Ala., USA. A 7 cm diameter x 3.25 cm deep, formal double flower with 100 petals. Light pink shading darker at the edges, which become slightly reflexed. Flowers mid-season to late. Upright, vigorous plant. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.128 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Stephe's Red. *(C.japonica)*, Cook, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89: Bought from a nurseryman in Louisiana. Large, oval, dark green leaves with coarse serrations and prominent venation. It has a vigorous, open and spreading growth habit. Flower buds, long and pointed and medium green colour. The blossoms vary from single with a loose stamen cluster to semi-double with stamens and petaloids interspersed. It first opens deep rose-red, becoming paler as the blooms ages. Its size is about 10 cm across and it flowers mid-season.

Sterana. *(C.japonica)*, Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Sterilis. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Steropa. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-48, p.62. Orthographic error for **Sterope.**

Sterope. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.145-146, 230: Leaves round-oval, similar to 'Dorsettii'; buds large, round, scales greenish; flower about 10.8 cm across, full, cherry red to carmine lake, somewhat like the nuances in **Imbricata;** exterior petals in 3 rows, regularly displayed, not numerous, deeply notched; those of the interior are variable from large to small, very irregular, separating the circumference from the centre a little like **Atrorubens.** Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Steropa', 'Sterops'.

Sterops. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. Orthographic error for **Sterope.**

Steve Blount. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.I, p.239, Reg. No.1334: A 7 year old japonica seedling (**Miriam Stevenson** x **Mark Alan)** that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Dr. W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double, **Mark Alan** type, flower is RHS.CC.66A (light red) with 21-26 petals and 12-15 curled petals and white stamens. Average size, 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Very long, fluted and twisted petals. Blooms very early. Sport: **Steve Blount Variegated.**

Steve Blount Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.4 as 'Steve Blount Var'. A virus variegated form of **Steve Blount** - Light red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Steve Preston. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.99: Pink. Large, anemone form. Vigorous, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by L.C. Preston, Walnut Creek, California.

Stevenii. *(C.japonica),* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155. Crimson and Scarlet. Originated in USA by M. Floy, New York.

Stephens. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Emperor of Russia.**

Stephen's Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Synonym for **Pride of Greenville.**

Stephens Plant. Griffiths & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, pp.4, 12. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia.**

Stevie Cockrell. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1958, p.291, Reg. No.324: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by the Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is compact and average with medium size, dark green leaves, ovate and acuminate. The semi-double flowers are white, heavily flecked and dashed bright red 6-7.5 cm across with 4 alternating rows of petals and a few petaloids and inconspicuous white stamens. Mid-season blooming.

Stewardii. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Stewart's White Supreme. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.207, Reg. No.473: An 8 year old seedling of **Ville de Nantes,** originated by Wilmer Stewart, Savannah, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1955. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 6cm. The white flowers, 12.5 cm across x 10.5 cm deep, have 52 fluted and rabbit eared petals. Blooms early to mid-seaon.

Stewetii Vera. Tourres, Macheteaux Catalogue, 1839, p.22. Orthographic error for 'Sweetii Vera', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Stile's Perfection. *(C.japonica),* Mackenzie, P., Mar.1843, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 9:148: Originated by J.B. Smith, Philadelphia, USA. It is a vigorus shrub, leaves 10 cm x 6 cm ovate-oblong, dentate, acuminate, clear, shining green; flower 10 cm across, very double, regular, of a deep cherry-red, petals emarginate, imbricated from the centre to the circumference, numerous. Orthographic error: 'Style's Perfecton'.

Stile's Perfection (F.N.). *(C.japonica),* Hume, 1931, *Camellias and Azaleas,* ed.1, p.33: Flowers variegated, white striped with rose, double. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.15 and SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenlature,* p.63 erroneously as a synonym for **Duchesse de Rohan,** invalidly as 'Stile's Perfection': White with pink flecks and stripes, sporting shell pink, rose pink and light lavender pink, edged white. Medium sized, anemone form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. (SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*). Synonym: 'King's Rosea'.

Stile's Perfection Pink. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.18. Synonym for Duchesse de Rohan according to Fendig, 1953. Synonym for **Rubra Virginalis.**

Stile's Perfection Pink (South). Hertrich. 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.268. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora** as 'Paeoniaeflora Rosea' (China).

Still Hope. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.98: White with a pink cast. Miniature, semi-double to anemone form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Metcalf, California.

Stillson's Perfection. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Stilson's Perfection', synonym for **Stilson's Perfection Pink.**

Stillson's Perfection Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Orthographic error for **Stilson's Perfection Pink.**

Stilson Valtevareda. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery List. 1940: Very full double, very symmetrical, delicate pink outside, white blotches throughout. Large size. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Stilson's Valtevareda'.

Stilson's Perfection. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Stilson's Perfection Pink.**

Stilson's Perfection Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7: A small, pink, formal double. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Stilson's Perfection'. Orthographic error: 'Stillson's Perfection Pink'.

Stilson's Valtevaredo. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Stilson Valtevaredo.**

Stirling Macoboy. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). C. Aust., *Camellia News*, Spring 2011, No.187, p.21 with colour photo. A cross of **Lasca Beauty** x **Dream Girl** originated by R. Cherry, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Mid-pink (RHSCC 63C) semi-double to loose informal double flowers, average size 140mm diameter x 70mm height. Flared cluster of stamens has creamy-white filaments and gold anthers. Bud colour is RHSCC 63A. Strrong growing plant has serrulate, elliptic leaves 100mm x 40mm, colour 147A upper surface and 146B reverse, with weak to medium undulation. Named for the well known writer of camellia and other gardening books.

Stirling Sonnet. Forrest, 1985, *Trees* and *Shrubs Cultivated in* Ireland. Orthographic error for **Spring Sonnet.**

Stô-aka-yabu. (Bush Camellia of Satô). Orthographic error for **Satô-aka-yabu.**

Stochweliana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Stockwelliana.**

Stochwelliana. Burdin Maggiore &Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Stockwelliana.**

Stockiana. *(C.japonica)*, Schweidweiler, 1846, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratica,* vol.4, pp.301, 302. From E. Defresne, Liége, Belgium: Convex flowers, 8-9 cm across, with 2 groups of petals, the outer regular, the centre composed of many clusters of irregular petals, each surrounded by broad, rounded petals giving a distinctive aspect. Colour blush, finely edged with carmine. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:45: Peony form, very floriferous, a mass of blush white flowers, streaked and spotted with pink. Synonym: 'Gemella'. Orthographic error: 'Stokiana'.

Stockwelliana. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.23, No description. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: Of American origin, received in 1844. Habit vigorous with bright green leaves, rounded ovate, acuminate, a few veins and wide, shallow serrations. Buds large, round with greenish scales; the blossoms, 9-10 cm across, are well imbricated with numerous round-oval petals, emarginate, becoming smaller and more oval towards the centre. Colour a delicate pink, tinged deeper pink. Orthographic errors: 'Stochwelliana', 'Stockwellana', 'Stochweliana', 'Stokwelliana', 'Stokweliana'.

Stockwellana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1866-1867. Orthographic error for **Stockwelliana.**

Stokweliana. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Stockwelliana.**

Stokwelliana. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.44. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Stockwelliana.**

Stoke's Pink. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.87: Pink. Large, flat semi-double of lily form with rounded petals. Originated in USA.

Stokiana. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Stockiana.**

Stomp. *(C.japonica)*, Onillon Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.3. Imbricated vivid pink. Originated in USA.

Stone Gates. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2138: Medium size, deep to blush rose, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Vi Stone and Theo Gates, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p. 127, colour photo (p.136): The 18 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average size of flower 8 cm across x 6 cm. deep. Petals are flared and twisted. Foliage is spotted and twisted; plant growth tall, open and medium.

Stonewall Jackson. *(C.japonica)*, Feast's Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.17. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Stoplight. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.81: Dark red. Medium large, semi-double with three rows of petals and central ring of stamens and centre petals semi-erect. Spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.281, Reg. No.418: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by Charles E. Maston, Whittier, California, USA that first bloomed 1952. Plant growth is dense, spreading and slow with dark green leaves, very serrate, apex cuspidate.

Storeji. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Orthographic error for **Storyi.**

Storey. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Storyi.**

Storeyi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852, 45:41. Orthographic error for **Storyi.**

Storeyi New Pink. Chandler & Son Nursery Catalogue, (ca.1948), pp.8, 9. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Stork Crest Red. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Hedinghong.**

Storm. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep flame red with dark purple edge, semi-double, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Petals stiffly semi-erect, pointed orbicular and deeply notched at the apex. Filaments light yellow, anthers dark yellow. Leaves dark green, elliptic, 8 cm x 4 cm, tapered base, thick, short apex, wide, medium serrations, raised venation. Originated in USA by Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida. Sport: **Storm Variegated.**

Storm Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10. Virus variegated form of **Storm** - Flame red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Stormy Weather. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.81: Dark velvet red. Medium to large, semi-double with swirled and fluted petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Story. Lindenj Nursery Catalogue, 1878-1879, p.11. Orthographic error for **Storyi.**

Storyi. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, Apr.1848, *Florist*, 1:101. Description not seen. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852, 45:41 as 'Storeyi': Imbricated flower. Brilliant pink at the circumference, nearly white at the centre. Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878, as **Storyi.** Outer petals brilliant rose, centre almost white. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.II as

‘Storeyii’: Obtained from seed a few years ago by Messrs Veitch & Son, Exeter, England ... Its blossoms are large (10 cm at least), and are composed of ample, even petals (those of the centre scarsely smaller), oval-rounded, outspread and perfectly imbricated, of a delicate pink, very pale at the margins (Which makes them seem to be edged with white) and veined with crimson. Orthographic errors: ‘Storeji’, ‘Staryi’, ‘Storey’, ‘Storeyi’, ‘Storeyii’, ‘Story’.

Stowe Number 114. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.63 as ‘Stowe No.114’: White marbled rose red. Large, formal double. Originated in USA.

Stradflordii. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1862, p.11. Orthographic error for **Stratfordii.**

Straetenii. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*)*, Morren, 1845, *Annales de Gand*, 1:481-482 with colour pl.47 facing p.481. Said to be a seedling from a cross of *C.reticulata* x *C.japonica* **Atrorubens** made by A. van der Straeten, Leige, Belgium. Semi-double flower, 11-13 cm diameter. Outer petals are 4 cm wide at the top, and strongly blunted. Petals mix at the centre with prominent yellow stamens, in groups of about 10. General colour is reticulata pink, with some streaks of darker pink, which establish another analogy with the reticulata. Central petals are washed with white streaks at the base. A few sterile stamens.

Straffordii. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1856, p.8. Orthographic error for **Stratfordii.**

Strambio. *(C.japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27: [from] Sacco. White, peony form. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Straminea. *(C.japonica)*, Loudon,1839, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.1, p.293. Straw coloured. Orignated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Stranger. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.15, colour photo: A medium sized, irregular, open, peony form with red, twisted and folded petals and golden anthers. A seedling of **T.K. Variegated**, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Strasaldo. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Strassoldo.**

Strassaldo. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p. 18. Orthographic error for **Strassoldo.**

Strasoldo. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Strassoldo.**

Strassoldo. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1833, p.18. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: ‘Strasoldo’, ‘Strassaldo’, ‘Strasaldo’. (Believed extinct.)

Stratfordii. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50, as ‘Strattfordii’. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.59, as ‘Stratfordi’: Vivid rose streaked with white. Imbricated. Origin unknown.. Orthographic error: ‘Straffordii’, ‘Stradflordii’.

Strattfordii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. Orthographic error for **Stratfordii.**

Strawberries ‘n Cream. *(C.hybrid)* C. Aust., *Camellia News*, Spring 2011, No187, p.24 with colour photo. A seedling of **Yume** raised by Gene Phillips, Savannah Ga., USA.

Strawberry Betty. Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1. Synonym for **Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme** of which it is an unstable form.

Strawberry Blonde. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* A sport of **Aspasia Macarthur.** Light salmon pink, lightly speckled deep pink. Medium size. Blooms mid-season. Originated by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California, USA. Plant patent No.766. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.340. See also ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.2 for colour photo. Sport: **Glamour Girl.** Chinese synonym: ‘Jinfa Nülang’.

Strawberry Cream.. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2512. A light blush pink, semi-double to rose form chance seedling. Heavy petal texture, sometimes crinkled. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1999, p.6, colour photo before p.1. Originated by Tom Dodd, Semmes, Ala., USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 24 large petals, 4-6 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Flowers have darker edges and heavy petal texture with sheen. Plant growth is upright, spreading and vigorous with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Strawberry Limeade. *(C.sasanqua),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn. No.2834. Regd. by Glenn Read Camellia Nursery, Lucedale, Miss. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.183 with colour photo as a *C.japonica*; A 9 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2005. The miniature size, 3.2cm x 1.8cm, formal double flower is strawberry pink with petals tipped lime green, and a lime green centre. 40 petals, photo shows petals in separated layers, with many incurving. Upright, dense, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 5cm x 1.8cm. Flowers early to midseason.

Strawberry Parfait. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.291: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand from the *C.japonica* cross **Scarlet Buoy** x **Brushfield's Yellow.** The plant, now 13 years old, first bloomed 1987, and the flower is china rose striped with crimson (RHS.CC.58B striped 52A). The flower is 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 31 petals and 36 petaloids. It is semi-double to loose peony form. The anthers are straw yellow and the filaments aureolin, and it flowers mid-season. The plant is upright, dense and medium in growth rate, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Strawberry Ripple. *(C.hiemalis).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.595-N,; A seedling of **Peach Puff,** first flowered in 2001. Medium size, opening formal double, ageing to informal double. Mixture of soft pink and white. Very early flowering. Slightly pendulous growth. Originated by Justin O'Malley Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia.

Strawberry Soda. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.136, Reg. No.988: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964, originated by Alton Leger, Handsboro, Mississippi, USA. Plant habit is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The anemone form flower is 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with many petals and petaloids. Light pink with deep pink stripes and yellow stamens. Early blooming.

Strawberry Swirl. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, Reg. No.264: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. It is a 14 year old cross of *C.japonica* **Tomorrow** x **Tiffany** and first flowered 1980. The plant has average growth and density with an upright form. Leaves are dark green, 9 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flowers are medium to large, 10-11 cm across x 6-6.5 cm deep with 45-50 petals and 20-35 petaloids. Also groups of stamens show throughout the flower with pale filaments and yellow anthers. The colour is a soft pink with white margins on petals and deeper veining with an occasional rose stripe. Flowers early to mid-season. Colour RHS.CC.55B-C.

Streamliner. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.105: White, finely striped deep pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Striata. Michael Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.27as 'fl.Striata'. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Striata. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Deep rose pink, shading to crimson at the tips, single. Later in his 1948-1949 catalogue it is described as: Medium sized semi-double, spectrum red, without veining; petals small and loosely arranged, with central

area of some petals upturned and an occasional petal mottled white. Stamens interspersed with petaloids. Early blooming. Originated in USA.

Striata (da Silva). *(C.japonica),* da Silva & Filos Nursery Catalogue, 1988 invalidly as 'Striata': Rose pink, striped with carmine or lilac. Originated in Portugal.

Striata Alba Plena. *(C.japonica),* Villa Pamphili Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Striata Alba Semiplena. *(C.japonica),* Villa Pamphili Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Striata Chandlerii. Tourres, Macheteaux Nursery Catalogue, 1835, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Striata Chandleri', synonym for **Chandleri.**

Striata Chinensis. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellia présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.16. Synonym for Variegata.

Striata de Fraser. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 34(197):205. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Striata folius var. Eleganter. *(C.japonica),* Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6 as 'Striata fol. v. Eleganter'. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Striata Major. Catalogus, Imperial Gardens, Petrograd, 1860, p.26. Synonym for **Striped Major.**

Striata Pamfili. *(C.japonica),* Bull, William, Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Orthographic variant: 'Striata Pamphili'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Striata Pamphili. Bull, William, Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1970. Orthographic variant for **Striata Pamfili.**

Striata Plena. Anonymous, 1816-1817, *Allgemeinen Deutschen Garten Magazins*, 2:VIII as 'Striata Pl.'. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Striata Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Giardino Inglese Caserta Catalogue, 1856, No description. Originated in Italy by Brozzoni. (Believed extinct.)

Striata Simplex. *(C.japonica*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.219: White stripe with blush spots. Originated in UK.

Striata Sinensis. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.11. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Striata Variegata. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.68. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Striatiflora. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Striatiflora de Milan. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Striatiflora Perfecta. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Stribet Major. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Striped Major.**

Stricta Flore Pleno Carneo. Edwards, 1821, *Botanical Register,* pl.547 as 'C.sasanqua B, stricta fl. pl. carneo'. Synonym for *C.rosiflora.*

Strictly Ballroom. *(C.hybrid).* ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1998, No.147, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.498. Originated by Mr & Mrs G. Waldon, Wodonga, Vic., Australia. Seed parent *C.hybrid*

Wirlinga Belle, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The pale pink flower of 9-11 petals is 5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep, and is darker pink at the edge of the petals early in the season. A cluster flowering type hybrid, floriferous mid-season to late on an upright, medium growing plant with slightly pendulous branches. Leaves olive green, matt, elliptic, caudate apex, serrate margins, 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Petals round, slightly notched, filaments columnar. Decorative red seedpods in summer.

Strie de Gaujacq. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.7; No details.

Strike it Rich. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.136, Reg. No.1211: A 10 year old chance reticulata seedling that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Richard F. Roggia, San Jose, California, USA. Plant growth is rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7.5 cm. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is clear pink with yellow anthers. It has 60-70 petals and a few petaloids and is 13-15 cm across. Blooms mid-season.

String of Pearls. *(C.hybrid),* Wilkes Nursery Catalogue, 1978: Blush pink, formal double. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.174, Reg. No.1621:- A medium to large, very light blush-pink, formal double, (**Snowman** x **Charlean**). Blooms mid-season. Originated by Wilmer Stewart, Savannah, Georgia, USA and first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 78 petals which sometimes incurve. Colour similar to Mrs D.W. Davis. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Striped. Curtis, 1819, *Monography of the Genus Camellia.* Synonym for **Variegata.**

Striped Beauty. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cuiltivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.260: White with pink striped. Originated in USA.

Striped Colvillii. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for 'Colvillii Striata' (**Alba Lineata**).

Striped Double. Miller's Nursery, Bristol, Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Striped Kwanka. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.219. Orthographic error for **Kanka-shibori.**

Striped Major. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.146-147, 230: Flower 10 cm across, cherry-red carmine, brilliant and transparent; exterior petals in 3-4 rows, about 5 cm wide, rounded, notched, reflexed, lightly veined, poorly imbricated; centre petals not numerous, diverse forms without regularity, forming a corolla like Colvillii. Originated in England. See pl.278, Berlèse, *Iconographie*, 1843. Orthographic error: 'Stribet Major', 'Stripet Major'.

Striped Parks. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Parksii.**

Striped Rosita. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.219. Synonym for **Blotched Rosita.**

Striped Virgin. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.109. Synonym for **Otome-shibori.**

Striped Warratah. Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.I, p.62. Synonym for **Versicolor.**

Stripet Major. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27. Orthographic error for **Striped Major.**

Strisciata Nuova. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.29. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Strocelli. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. p.43. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Strofiolala. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.44. Orthographic error for **Strofiolata.**

Strofiolata. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.22. No description. Orthographic error: 'Strofiolala'. (Believed extinct.)

Strogher's Choice. Mark S. Cannon Scion List, 1963-1964, p.14. Orthographic error for **Strother's Choice.**

Strombio. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19. No description. In 1844 catalogue: Very Large. Wine red, superb. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* p.226: Formal double, 9-10 cm across, almost pure vivid carmine red, sometimes blood-red. Broad petals, entire, rounded, forming a well bodied camellia. Originated in Italy.

Strother's Choice. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Pink. Large, loose peony form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Strogher's Choice'.

Stryker's Caty. *(C.x williamsii),* Mulligan, Brian, *Woody Plants in the University of Washington Arboretum,* 1977, p.36. No description. Raised in the USA by D.Stryker, Langlois, Oregon in 1950 from the cross of *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Yukibotan.**

Stryphosa. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.115, 131: Leaves medium size, ovate-lanceolate, shortly acuminate, strongly serrate, mid-green. Flower double, large, white striped or dotted with rose and red. Originated in Germany.

Stuart Watson. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.106, Reg. No.1762: A very large, semi-double, red *C.reticulata* hybrid *(C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [(*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian]. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 15 cm across x 6 cm deep. Anthers yellow. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 6 cm.

Style's Perfection. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:37; Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.29. Orthographic error for **Stile's Perfection.**

Styles Perfectione. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Stile's Perfection.**

Subaru. (The Pleiades), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.290, p.147, description, p.178: Leaves narrowly ovate-elliptic, undulate, venation impressed, coarsely serrulate, 5.5-7.6cm long x 3.2-4.1 cm wide, petioles, 7-9 mm long, glabrous. Flowers semi-double, deep red (Cardinal red 822/1), spotted with small white blotches. Petals 10-15, largest, 4.8 cm wide. Stamen cluster a little irregular, filaments pinkish creamy. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in a private garden, Hirose, Kanose-machi, Niigata-shi, Japan. Released by Jihei Ishikawa. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.81, 224, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.330, for colour photos.

Subebebeni. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Possible corruption, 'Suherabeni' in *Kokon Yôrankô,* 1841, Ichijima reprint, 1906.

Subije. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Kamo-honnami** erroneously as 'Amabilis'.

Subiji. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.4. Synonym for **Kamo-honnami** as 'Amabilis'.

Subijin. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Corruption of Japanese name **Suibijin.**

Subin Tegra. Nuccio's Nurseries Advert., ACS 1994, The Camellia Journal, vol.49, No.2, p.13. Corruption of the name of the species *C.subintegra.*

Sublime Porta. *(C.japonica),* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.59: Dark red, transparent, veined white, large, imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant 'Sublime Porte'.

Sublime Porte. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854-1855, Catalogue, p.21. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.219. Orthographic variant for **Sublime Porta.**

Subucula Veneris. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.104; Commonly known as 'Anagoa de Venus Semi-dobrada'. White, with small scarlet splashes, most of them hardly noticeable. Obtained by Father Antonio Cardoso dos Santos. Originated in Porto Portugal.

Sucyn. (*C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.281, Reg. No.397: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by Joseph E. Miller, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, which first bloomed 1958. Plant growth is upright and rapid with leaves 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The ruby red (RHS.827) flowers resemble **Blood of China** in form, average 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20 petals, rabbits ears and bright yellow stamens with pink anthers. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Sucyn Variegated.**

Sucyn Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol,18, No.1, back cover as 'Sucyn Var.': a virus variegated form of **Sucyn** - Ruby red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Sudachidori. (Bird Leaving the Nest), *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.30: Medium size, pink, campanulate single flower, Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.japonica* var rusticana **Asazakura** x **Dr Louis Polizzi.** Originated in Niigata Prefecture by Kaoru Hagiya, named and released in 1983.

Sudare-no-uchi. Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan.* Different reading for **Misu-no-uchi.**

Sudie Blanchard. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990. *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.103: Chalk white, large size, semi-double. Medium, compact grwth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by J.K. Blanchard, Wallace, North Carolina. ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2179. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.128: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 16 petals and white anthers. Remarkably cold hardy. Plant growth is dense and medium with dark green leaves, 12 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Sudzuka-no-seki. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934. Different reading for **Suzuka-no-seki.**

Sue Ann Mouton. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10, No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.99: A light coloured sport of 'Julia Drayton Supreme' as **Mathotiana Supreme.** Originated in USA by Broussard, Louisiana. Synonym: 'Mathotiana Supreme Pink'.

Sue Green. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2409. A medium size, white shading to sweetpea pink, anemone form chance seedling. Originated by Dr. James M. Habel, Jr, Suffolk, Va., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.7, colour photo before p.1. The 32 year old seedling first flowered in 1965. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 20 petals, numerous petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Sue Gwathmey. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* p.291, Reg. No.322: A 20 year old chance seedling, originated by E.B. Davis, Mobile, Alabama, USA, which first bloomed about 1950. Plant growth is medium, rapid, bushy and spreading, with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The flowers are semi-double, irregular in form, light rose-pink with about 30 petals

and 8-10 petaloids and an occasional stamen. Petaloids vary from pink to white. Flowers are 8-12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Sue Kendall. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2477. A miniature, wine red, formal double chance seedling. Flowers early to late. Originated by Don Kendall, Modesto, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1998, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 65 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Sue Laurent. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.339: Originated by Mr & Mrs J.B. Rivett, Whakatane, New Zealand. A 10 years old chance seedling. Colour salmon pink (RHS.CC.55B), peony form with some yellow stamens. Flower size is 11 cm across x 6 cm deep, with about 22 petals and 60 petaloids. A plant of average growth with 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide light green leaves. Blooms mid-season to late.

Sue Rhodes. (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.181: Rich pink. Very large, semi-double to peony form with fluted petals. Upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), originated by Mrs I. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand.

Sue Seeley. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10: Light rose-pink. Large, loose peony form. Upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated at River View Nursery, California.

Sue Wilder. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, p.248, Reg. No.801: A 12 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1959 at 7 years of age; originated by Robert W. Wilder, Fairhope, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The anemone form flower is 11-12.5 cm in diameter x 6 cm deep with 20 petals and 35 petaloids. Large, loose petals, slightly waved and uniformly notched at the apex. Stamens intermingle with centre petaloids surrounded by large petaloids. Bright, rich pink with yellow anthers and light pink filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

Suehiro. (Expanded Future), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with small red spots. Stamens like a bamboo whisk, semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.33. (Believed extinct.)

Sue-michibata-shiro. (Roadside of Su'e), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.56, colour photo & description: Medium size, white, with 7 broad, overlapping, crinkled and waved petals and a short, broad, central stamen column with white filaments and light yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Originated in Kushimoto, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan.

Suertan. (Sultan). Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.521, p.66. Chinese synonym for the Belgian *C.japonica* **Grand Sultan.**

Sug Edwards. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1979, p.219, Reg. No.1411: A large, medium pink, semi-double. A 6 year old chance seedling of a *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1975. Originated by Sarah Godly Edwards, Savannah, Georgia, USA. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is medium pink with yellow anthers and white filaments, 40 petals and 5 petaloids. Average size 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Sugar and Spice. *(C.japonica),* Short, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.42. A corsage Camellia. No description. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, Califomia, USA.

Sugar'n'Spice. (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.115, vol.XVIII, No.2, p.47, colour plate p.48: A seedling of the *C.x williamsii* **Pink Dahlia** x *C.lutchuensis,* originated by John Lesnie, Manukau City, New Zealand. Medium sized, light pink, semi-

double with lightly notched petals. Fragrant. Note: The name 'Sugar and Spice' under the illustration is invalid.

Sugar Babe. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.281, Reg. No.378: An 11 year old seedling, originated by A.M. Harman, San Fernando, California, USA, which first flowered 1954. Plant growth is average and slow. The dark green leaves are 6 cm x 3.2 cm. The dark pink to red blossom averages 5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variant 'Sugarbabe'. Received the John A. Taylor Jr. Miniature Award, 1983. See colour photos: Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.2; and pl.137, p.66, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Tianniu'.

Sugar Daddy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.166, Reg. No.1032: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by W.H. Fleetwood, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and vigorous with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double bloom is 14.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 37 petals and 10 petaloids. Medium pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. Colour photo, inside back cover, ACS., 1968, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.3. Sport: **Sugar Daddy Variegated.**

Sugar Daddy Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Sugar Daddy V.': A virus variegated form of **Sugar Daddy** - Medium pink and white. Originated in USA.

Sugar Dream. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.23, Reg. No.208: A controlled cross of *C.hybrid* **Dream Girl** x *C.oleifera* **Jaune,** originated by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand that first flowered 1980. It has dark green leaves 7-8 cm long x 2-2.5 cm wide. Growth is open, upright and medium. Flowers are medium pink, anemone form, 8 cm across x 3 cm deep with 18 petals and numerous petaloids, cream yellow, some tipped pink. Flowers early and has a sweetish scent. Chinese synonym: 'Tianmeng' later altered to 'Tangmeng'.

Sugaragataki. *(C.japonica)* Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. From Kumamoto Pref. No details.

Sugarbabe. Newmans Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Orthographic variant for **Sugar Babe.**

Sugi-no-to. (Cedar Door), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* White with short rose-pink streaks. Formal double. A seedling of **Kyôkarako**. Originated in the Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.140 with colour photo; English translation p.96. Small, pale red to pink stripes on pink ground. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large. Upright growth. Originated by Teiji Himuro. Registered to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fishery, #3502.

Sugiura. (Personal Name), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Suglio. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.14: No description. Formal double of vivid clear red. Originated in Italy.

Sugoroku. (Childrens Dice Game), (Higo), Izu-Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanic Gardens List.* No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.285, colour photo & description: Medium size, white with rare pink marking, to deep red, single of 6 to 7 overlapping, crinkled and emarginate petals, opening flat, with a large, spreading burst of numerous stamens with yellow anthers. Flower colours are variegated in several different ways. Its name implys the chances of what flower colour appears, like the chance of a dice game. Leaves dark green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season to late.

The original tree is growing with the Shimoda family, Kumamoto City, Japan. Named and released by Tsugio Ôta in 1971.

Suherabeni. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.344. No description. Originated in Japan. Possible corruption for **Subebebeni** in *Kadan Chikinshô,* 1695. (Believed extinct.)

Sui-Begin. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Suibijin.**

Suibigin. Manning, 1939, *Plant Buyer's Guide,* ed.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Suibijin.**

Suibijen. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Suibijin.**

Suibijin. (Blushing Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.64; ibid, 1970, No.10, p.163: Pink. Large, single with round petals. A medium sized, pale pink to carmine rose bloom, 6-7.5 cm across (RHS.CC.621/3 and lighter) with 5-6 rounded petals about 5 cm across with a crêpe-like texture, wrinkled edges, slightly notched; flaring central stamens, anthers dark yellow, filaments yellow. Leaves medium to dark green, 8 cm x 5.3 cm, apex blunt pointed, bases round, thick. Habit slow, open growth. Different reading: 'Yoibijin'. Synonyms: 'Blushing Maiden', 'Lady Crutwell'. Corruptions of name: 'Subijin', 'Subiji', 'Suibigen', 'Suibigine', 'Sui-Begin', 'Suibigin' . In the USA the name **Suibijin** was erroneously applied to **Kamo-honnami** as 'Amabilis'. In translation 'Sui' = intoxicated or elated and 'bijin' = beautiful woman, hence the synonym 'Blushing Maiden'. A cultivar from a private family in Iyo City, named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1982.

Suibijin Alba. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for **Kamo-honnami.**

Suibijine. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report,* p.13. Corruption of Japanese name **Suibijin.**

Suigan. (Flushed Face), *(C.japonica),* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.* Pale pink, large size, double. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei,* No.65, p.S. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Suigetsu. (Drunken Moon). (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.138 with colour photo; English translation p.94. Medium size, pale yellow, bowl-shaped single, pink petal margins. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, glossy. Upright growth. A cross between *C.hybrid* **Shimotsuki** and *C.nitidissima.* Originated and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1994. From Osaka.

Suihua. (Multicoloured Tassel), *(C.japonica),* Chang & Chang, 1867, *Pen Two Kang Mu.* No description. Originated in China. (Believed extinct.)

Sui-no-hana. (Place name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.139 with colour photo; English translation p.95. Small, pale pink changing to white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright, vigorous growth. An old tree growing at a temple in Sui-no-hana, Aioi Town, Naka District. Named and released by Yasuo Katayama in 1986. From Tokushima Prefecture.

Suiraku. (Happy Drunkenness). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.112. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Suiseishi. (Flushed Seishi), *(C.sasanqua),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Suisha. Different reading for **Mizuguruma.**

Suishôban. (Crystal Plate), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, semi-double, cup-form; divided stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Suishôhaku. (Crystal White), (Higo), Tamura, 1956, *Higo Tsubaki;* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan* as 'Suisho-haku'; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellias*, p.9 & back p.11: Pure white, large, 8-9 cm across, 5-6 petals, the three on the outside being larger than those on the inside gives a three cornered appearance, spreading stamen cluster with 120-140 long, white filaments. Late flowering. Leaves long-ovate, medium sized, thick, dark lustrous green. Different readings: 'Suishôjiro', 'Suisyohaku', 'Shuishôhaku'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.224.; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.368.

Suishôkyû. (Iris Palace), (Higo) Murayama, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.10: White Higo camellia. Originated in Japan.

Suishônowa. Different reading for **Suishôrin.**

Suishôrin. (Crystal Wheel), *(C.japonica)*, Cho, [before 1867], *Chinkafu*, illustrations pp.10, 11. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Suishônowa'.

Suishô-tsubaki. (Crystal Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*, according to Watanabe, 1970; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.157: Virus variegation appears on half of each leaf. Resembles **Kifutamiya-tsubaki.** Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Probable synonym for **Yamanashide-suishô** of *Sômoku Kinyôshû.*

Suisyohaku. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.11, No.9. Different reading for **Suishôhaku.**

Suitengû-benikarako. (Red Anemone of Suitengû Shrine). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.41 with colour photo; Large vermilion anemone form. Tight compact petaloid centre has some white streaks. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves medium size, elongated elliptic. Late flowering. A 150 year old tree at the Suitengû Shrine, Senoshita-machi, Kurume, Japan.

Suizenji. (Place Name) *"Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.63; Synonym for **Shinonome.**

Sujuki. *(C.japonica)*, Salkia Nursery (India) Catalogue, 1920-1921, p.7. Dark red. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Sukasa. *(C.japonica)*, Donnan, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.81: A small picotee *Camellia japonica* imported from Japan by Nuccio's Nurseries in 1980. A small bloom with white petals, picoteed with a fine rose-red line on margins. The bloom has a loose peony form. Possibly a corruption of the Japanese name 'Tsukasa' (Master).

Sukiya. (Tea House), (Wabisuke), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15: Small, pink single. A few red spots, jar-shaped. Early flowering. Also listed in: Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki* as large flower. Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô* A medium size, bamboo whisk like stamens. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Bamboo whisk stamens, mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.133; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.33; ibid., 1982, No.21, p.110. Note: The early descriptions are slightly different and clear identification is not possible. It is possible that some are the same as the modem cultivar and the others are not.

Sukiya. (Tea House), (Wabisuke), Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pale pink, single, small size, blooms early. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.396, p.201, description, p.207: Leaves lanceolateelliptic to broadly lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins minutely serrulate; leaves resemble **Tarôkaja;** slow, open growth, Flower single, pale pink, (Neyron rose 623/1 to /3) tinged with rose in part on the outer side, half opened, petals channelled, stamens short, anthers dull yellow without pollen, style long. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. 'Sukiya' is a small room for the tea ceremony. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description see: pp.29, 30, 32, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*,

No.11. See colour photos & descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.392; pl.396, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.27 and pl.461, p.361; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pp.187, 361; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.80, 224; Colour photo, p.84, Yokoyama. & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Synonyms: 'Sukiya-wabisuke', 'Momoiro-wabisuke'. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.85 gives **Sukiya** as a synonym for 'Uraku', however the true 'Uraku' is a different cultivar with the prior name of **Tarôkaja.**

Sukiya Little Princess. Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.35. Synonym for **Shôwa-wabisuke.**

Sukiya (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue. Pseudonym. for **Hatsukari.**

Sukiyabeni. (Red Sukiya), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Long, narrow petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Sukiyakô'. (Believed extinct.)

Sukiyakô. Different reading for **Sukiyabeni.**

Sukiya-unryû. ('Unryû' type 'Sukiya'). (Wabisuke). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.229 with colour photo; Small, pale pink, sake cup-shaped single. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright growth with zig-zag stems like **Unryû-tsubaki.** A sport of **Sukiya,** found and named by Shunsuke Hisatomi, Fukuoka Pref., Japan, in 2003.

Sukiya-wabisuke. Miyazawa, 1955, *Tsubaki no Samazama Shinkaki*, No.5, p.10. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.361; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.392. local name in the Kansai area for **Sukiya.**

Sulcata. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Striped. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19: Imbricated, white with a yellowish streak extending down each petal from the centre to the circumference. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.II: Originated by Mr. Negri, Milan, Italy, this interesting camellia has been found in collections for several years. It is sometimes met under the name of 'Belle-Irene'. The name is derived from the latin sulco = a groove and expresses the greenish line found in the middle of the border. The deep green leaves are oval, oblique, 4-5 cm wide x 7-8 cm long, acuminate with regular serrations. The bud is large, round with greenish scales; the blossoms, 10 cm across, are full, anemone form, with numerous white petals, oval, rounded, emarginate and regularly imbricated from the centre to the circumference. Verschaffelt in 1852 again figured and described this cultivar under name 'Belle Irene', Book IV, pl.III. Van Houtte separately listed both names in 1841 in his No.9 catalogue, but **Sulcata** has priority. Synonyms: 'Alba Viridis', 'Sulcata Alba', 'Bell' Irene', 'Bella Irene', 'Belle Irene'.

Sulcata Alba. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1855-1856: Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.59. Synonym for **Sulcata.**

Sulcata Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.62. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Purplish pink with white stripes at the centre of the petals. Imbricated. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.36: Ground of bright purple, petals lined with white to the centre. Imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.59: Light purple base with white streaks. Inconstant imbrication. Originated in Italy.

Sulina Louise. Mark S. Cannon Scion List, 1962, p.10. Orthographic error for **Selina Louise.**

Sulferina. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Sulphur Island. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.30. No description. Originated in USA.

Sulpheurous. Anderson & Co. Catalogue, 1902, p.77. Orthographic error for **Sulphureous.**

Sulphureous. *(C.japonica)*, Sheather Nursery Catalogue, 1877 as 'Sulphureus'; Shepherds & Co. Catalogue, 1880, p.9: Rosy salmon pink, with occasional white stripe. Medium large, formal double. Originated in Australia by Silas Sheather, Parramatta, N.S.W Orthographic errors: 'Suphureus', 'Sulpheurous'.Orthographic variant: 'Sulphurous'.

Sulphureus. Sheather Nursery Catalogue, 1844. Orthographic error for **Sulphureous.**

Sulphurous. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic variant for **Sulphureous.**

Sultana. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.48: Beautiful imbricated form, dark red, rayed white. Superior to **Cruciata.** Originated in Italy. (No relationship to American cultivar).

Sultana. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.87: Sport of **Julia Drayton** (invalidly as 'Mathotiana'). Scarlet semi-double to peony form. Large to very large. Originated in USA at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. Sport: **Sultana Variegated.**

Sultana Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960: as 'Sultana Varie.': a virus variegated form of **Sultana** - Scarlet blotched white. Originated in USA.

Suma. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Formal double, medium size, white spots on red ground. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Suma-no-ura. (Bay of Suma), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Large size, double, white, red margined. Originated in Japan.

Sumibiki. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sumidagawa. (Sumida River), *(C.rusticana)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotruki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pure red double with white spots, pot shaped, peony form. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.132; ibid, 1982, No,21, p.111; 1969, No.7, pp.33, 36; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.159 & p.276: Rose coloured, spotted white, large, double with 3-4 rows of long, oval petals, inner ones channelled, reflexed with the central stamens broken into fascicles by small, semi-erect petals. Leaves mid-green, obovate, apex acuminate, base cuneate, margins finely, shallowly serrulate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. The Sumida River runs 200 kilometers from Kobushiyama to Tokyo Bay, passing through Kumagai. See colour illustrations & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.265, pp.122, 330; Shufu-no-Tomo-Sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.36; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.324; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.81, 224. The name of this camellia has been written with different first characters which, however, are synonymous.

Sumidagawa. (Sumida River), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.288: Medium sized, white, semi-double with veined petals and spreading stamens with reddish-brown anthers. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.122. (Believed extinct.)

Sumikura. Sawada, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.48. Different reading for **Suminokura.**

Suminda Gawa. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.219. Corruption of the Japanese name **Sumidagawa.**

Sumi-no-hikari. (Light in a Corner), (Wabisuke), Cited in Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.233 as the flower with the degenerate stamens; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.180, colour photo & description: Small size, bright red, campanulate single with 5-6 overlapping petals and infertile stamens. Leaves elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, bright green, apices long acuminate, recurved, margins finely serrulate. Blooms very early to mid-season. Originated in Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

Suminokura. (Famous Merchant Suminokura, Yochi), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû* as 'Sumi-no-kura-tsubaki', described as obtained by Suminokura, Yochi. Shirai-Bunko, 1789. *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Red, full double, large, variable. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.103, ibid, 1964, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Yoichi-tsubaki', 'Sumi-no-kura'(Tsubaki). Note: Existing **Aka-suminokura** is similar to this.

Suminokura. (Famous Merchant), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'ôden,* 1st ser. vol.5: Dark red ground with white spots. Formal double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. Sumi-nokura was famous for the number of canals and ships he built and he described this variety as the best one. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.79. Synonym: 'Suminokura-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Sumi-no-kura (Tsubaki). Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû;* Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'ô-den.* Synonym for **Suminokura.**

Sumitomo. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.23, p.36: Flower very large, up to 18 cm across. A pure white, double. Mid-season flowering with thick petals. Originated in Imabari City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Akinori Tajima in 1981. Note: Fujuwara-no-sumitomo rose in rebellion against the Emperor in the middle of the Heian era.

Sumiya. (Corner Shop), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.329: Medium size, white, single flat flower with 5 irregular and waved petals with stamens in a large ring shape. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.155. (Believed extinct.)

Sumiya. (Corner Shop), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.611: Medium size, white, single of 5 slightly irregular petals; centre consists of a ring of pointed petaloids about a group of short, green stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sumiya. (Charcoal Shop), *(C.japonica)*, Monk Horin, 1642, *Kakumeiki;* Hirayama's *Tsubaki Byôbu*, (late 17th century). No description. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, pp.47, 48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sumiyagura. (Corner Tower), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.318: Small semi-double with 2 rows of petals, pale pink, deepening towards the base, red streaks. Centre is a tall column of petaloids. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.138. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sumiyagura. (Corner Tower), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.384: Medium size, anemone form, white, heavily streaked with red. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.161. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sumiya-tsubaki. Sakuden,1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for 'Katsura-no-hana'.

Sumiyoshi. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.149: Medium size, single with 6 even, oval, notched, deep crimson petals about a wide circular group of short, yellow stamens. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.105. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sumiyoshi-botan. (Sumiyoshi Peony), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.129, p.65, description, p.126: Leaves dark green to green, ovoid-elliptic to broadly elliptic, rounded at the base, shortly acuminate at the apex, depressed crenate at the margins, venation slightly impressed, 4.9-7.4 cm long x 2.5-4.5 cm wide; petioles 3-4.5 mm long and hairy. Flowers pink, (deeper than phlox pink 625/3), normal petals ultimately recurved with a loose mass of inner, small petals and petaloids. Petals 8-13, up to 5.2 cm wide, 12-43 small, inner petals intermixed with petaloids and stamens. Petaloids 34-82 in number, cuneate to fan shaped. Originated in Sumiyoshi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Sumiyoshi-kasuge. (Sumiyoshi Grey Horse), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.347: Medium size, single of 5 deep red petals, irregular anemone form. The centre is a ring of dark red petaloids about a group of short yellow stamens and a few whitish petaloids. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, pp.77, 142. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sumiyoshi-kasuge. (Sumiyoshi Grey Horse), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.614: Large, single of 9 deep red petals, anemone form, large wide centre of white petaloids. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.148. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sumiyoshi-kasumi. (Sumiyoshi Haze), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.550: Large, single of 5-6 deep vermilion, ragged, twisted petals about a large centre of golden stamens and some petaloids. Thought to be a sport of **Sumiyoshi.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.144. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sumiyoshi-no-sato. (Sumiyoshi Village), *(C.sasanqua),* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.15: Pinkish white with a pink base. Medium, semi-double with long incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Sumizome. (Black Frock), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e.* See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.125: Greyish white. Medium sized full double. Late season flowering. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.46: The dark purplish red sport of **Somekawa**, itself a sport of **Haku-otome.** Medium sized, formal double. Leaves dark green, large, elliptic, reflexed. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.396 & p.351; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.81, 224. Resembles **Murasaki-tsubaki** and **Ryômenkô.**

Summer Night. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group. Purple flower, cupped corolla.

Summer Pearl. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2874; Originated, registered and propagated by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.140 with colour photo; The small size, 6.5cm diameter x 4.5cm deep, flower is semidouble to rose form to peony form with 40 petals. Very light pink with red or pink stripes. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall whole. Plant habit is upright, spreading and vigorous. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 5cm with low serration. Flowers early to late.

Summer Sunset. *(C.japonica),* Pyron, Joe, 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.38: A sweet pea pink, large, loose peony to semi-double with rabbit ears. A shade of pink reminescent of summer sunsets. Originated in USA by Dr Gilbert Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama.

Sumozome. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.220. Corruption of the Japanese name **Sumizome.**

Sun and Moon. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16. Synonym for **Jitsugetsu.**

Sun Burst. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic variant for **Sunburst.**

Sun Dial. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, Bulletin, 1950, Vol.11, No.5, p.4. A seedling of unknown parentage. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Creamy white at base to flesh pink, striped red. Anemone form. Slow, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. Seibu Maizuru Institute, *Pamphlet* Osaka Expo 1990 shows a semi-double flower.

Sun Light. Synonym for **Nikkô.**

Sun Kissed. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.167, Reg. No.1040: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by Mrs M.M. Hitchcock, Little Rock, Arkansaw, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves, 11 cm x 7.5 cm. The anemone form flower is 7.5 cm across and has 40 petals and 15 petaloids. Pink colour with yellow anthers. Blooms late.

Sun Song. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.20, Reg. No.141: A chance seedling of **Elegant Beauty** that first bloomed in 1976; originated by Neville Haydon, Howick, New Zealand. The plant is average with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm and flowers early to late. The flowers are formal double with 80-82 petals and some petaloids, the centre rows of which are small and strap shaped. The colour is pink (RHS.CC.52C-D) and on the reverse side deeper pink (RHS.CC.52A-B). Flower size is 11 cm x 4 cm. See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1987, vol.XV, No.2, p.19 as 'Sunsong'. Chinese synonym: 'Taiyang Ge'.

Sun Storm. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2005, Issue No.150, vol.XXIV, No.2, p.36, Reg. No.468. Registered by R.J. Macdonald, Waiuku, New Zealand. a 15 year old chance seedling which first flowered in 1995. Flower is a 6 petalled single, 5 cm across x 3 cm deep. Colour is dark red (RHS.CC.59B) with blackish veining. Anthers are rich yellow, and the dark red filaments are fused for two-thirds of their length. Plant growth is average, dense and slow, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers early to late. Champion miniature seedling, 2004 NZ National Show.

Sun Worshiper. *(C.hongkongensis x C.rusticana), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.181, Reg. No.1924: A medium, rose-red, formal double *C.hybrid, C.hongkongensis x C.rusticana* seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr W. Ackerman, Washington, D.C., USA. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 20 petals and 22 petaloids, yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 2.8 cm. New foliage is dark purple red, changing to green. Orthographic variant: 'Sunworshipper'. Chinese synonym 'Taiyang Chongbaizhe'.

Sunago. (Sand), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.46: Large sized, crimson, anemone form semi-double with a compact centre of small, pointed, red and white petaloids. See: Kyôto Engei Kurubu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.92. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sunago. Hakoda, 1974, *Nôdôkai Nôjôhô*, *N*o.6, List of Sazanka, p.53. Synonym for **Sunago-sazanka.**

Sunagohôju. (Sand Gems), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.81, colour photo, p.224 description: Large, rose form double of 4-5 rows of petals, very pale pink marked by a peppering and streaking of red, opening to show a central column of light orange yellow stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apex acute, margins finely shallowly serrate. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Sunago-kasuri. (Variegated 'Sunago'), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, p137: Large, deep crimson, anemone form, semi-double with 2 rows of indented petals and a centre of variegated petaloids and stamens intermixed. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Sport of **Sunago** in *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700).

Sunago-otome. (Dotted 'Otome'), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in section on variegated leaves. See: ICS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.37. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink. Medium sized full double. Leaves dotted yellowish white. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan.

Sunago-sazanka. (Dotted Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua),* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* Small spots on the leaves. Synonym: 'Sunago'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.101. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Sunbeam. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte, 1899, Catalogue: Ivory white semi-double, confused centre with yellow stamens. Believed to have been imported from Japan.

Sunbeam. *(C.sasanqua).* SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, Jan-Mar 2010, p.13; Large semi-double rose pink with lighter tones on the petals. Low growing, spreading plant. Leaves develop a fine golden edge when grown in strong sunlight. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Sunburst. *(C.japonica),* Griffin Sr. ed., 1957, *Camellian*, 9:19: Red. Medium sized, semi-double with a sunburst of stamens showing through fluffy petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by W.G. Parker, Montgomery, Alabama about 1951.

Sundae. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1989. vol.XVI, No.1, p.27, Reg. No.268: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand from a seedling of *C.japonica* 'Fuyajo' x **Zambo.** It is 12 years of age and first flowered in 1980. The plant is upright, of average density and growth rate. The leaves are dark green, 7 cm x 3 cm. The miniature, single flowers have 7 petals and measure 5.5 cm across x 3 cm deep. A mass of about 125 petaloids, creamy white in colour, overlaid with light carmine, fills the centre of the flower and contrasts with the crimson outside petals. (RHS.CC.52C).

Sundance. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2352: Medium size, dark red semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Mercer Sherman, Albany, Georgia, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10 with colour photo: The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 10 petals, 10 petaloids, bright yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms have star shaped stamens and notched petals. Plant growth is upright and average in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Sunday Morning. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.207, Reg. No.452: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr R.H. Segrest, Bonifay, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 3.5 cm. The semi-double, light rose pink flowers, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 25 petals and 3-4 petaloids with yellow stamens. Flowers early. Sport: Sunday Morning Variegated.

Sunday Morning Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961, as 'Sunday Morning Var.': A virus variegated form of **Sunday Morning** - Light rose pink and white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Xingqitian Zhichen'.

Sundew. *(C.japonica),* Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland* as a cultivar at Mount Congreve, Kilmeadin, County Waterford. No description. No valid listing located,

Sundowner. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2110: A very large size, deep, wine red, rose form double *C.japonica*. (**Tiffany** x **Mark Alan Variegated**). Blooms mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, California, USA.

Sung-ch'un-kuei. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Songchunqui.**

Sung-shang Yen-chih. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3, p.26. Different reading for **Songshang Yanzhi.**

Sungtzeke. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.113. Different reading for **Songzike.**

Sungtzelin. Yü, 1950. RHS., Camellia *and Magnolia Conference Report*, p.130. Different reading for **Songzilin.**

Sung-tzu-ko. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Songzike.**

Sungtzuko. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, p.25. Different reading for **Songzike.**

Sung-tzu-lin. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. Different reading for **Songzilin.**

Sunninghill. *(C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.159: Rose-pink. Large, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata*, originated in New Zealand by J. Clark, Auckland.

Sunny Bank. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.220. Orthographic variant for **Sunnybank.**

Sunny Garden. *(C.sasanqua).* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.260: Bright crimson, single. Originated in USA.

Sunny Jim. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White variegated red. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.82: White with peppermint candy stripes. Large, semi-double with irregular stamens. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Sunny Side. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.105: Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, #8221, first catalogued 1990. White at centre, blending to pink at edge. Small to medium sized single. Average, compact, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originally invalidly named 'Bright Eyes', and renamed as this had already been taken for another cultivar.

Sunny South. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.26: Light pink. Medium large, single with a heavy crown of stamens. Upright growth, Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Sunnybank. *(C.saluenensis),* Jury, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.88: Originally purchased from England as a small plant of *C.saluenensis*, it proved a deep pink with wide, open flowers of good substance. Used as a breeder plant. Orthographic error: 'Sunnybrook'.

Sunnybrook. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114. Orthographic error for **Sunnybank.**

Sun-Ray. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.99: Rose red. Medium semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dalraida Nursery, Montgomery, Alabama, USA, 1959. Orthographic variant: 'Sunray'. Sport: **Sun-Ray Variegated.**

Sun-Ray Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol. 17, No. 1, inside cover as 'Sunray V.'. A virus variegated form of **Sun-Ray** - Rose red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Sunray. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, inside cover. Orthographic variant for **Sun-Ray.**

Sunray Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, inside cover as 'Sunray V.'. Orthographic variant for **Sun-Ray Variegated.**

Sunrise. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.15: Clear rose-pink, double blooms opening very flat. Small inner petals incurved at tips. Late flowering.

Sunrise in the Beach. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.74 with colour photo; Synonym for **Hama-no-akebono.**

Sunrise Sea. Yashiroda, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16. Synonym for **Asahi-no-umi.**

Sunrise Serenade. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.13, Reg. No.396. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling with typical *C.sasanqua* characteristics. Flower is a loose anemone form, 8.5 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with 10-12 petals in a flat outer ring, and about 20 petaloids, which are quite wide, form a loose column in the centre. Colour is light pink (RHS.CC. 68B) shading from RHS.CC68A at the rim to near-white at the flower centre. It has quite a heavy scent. Plant growth is upright, medium and of average density, with dark green leaves 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers freely early season.

Sunrise Sky. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16. Synonym for **Asahi-no-sora.**

Sunrise (Wada). Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31. Due to the instability of virus induced variegation this is reduced to a synonym for **Iwane-shibori.**

Sunset. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.136, Reg. No.1202: A 9 year old chance reticulata seedling that first bloomed in 1964; originated by Frank Maitland, Sylmar, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The semi-double, orange-red blooms measure 13-15 cm across and open mid-season to late. Sport: **Sunset Variegated.**

Sunset Clouds. *(C.sasanqua), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.330 with colour photo; Rose red single with wrinkled petals, 5-6 cm diameter. Leaves elliptic, dark green. Understood to have originated in China, and been released in 1989.

Sunset Glory. *(C.japonica),* Short, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.287: An **Elegans** seedling, originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. A 12.5 cm across bloom with long, trough-like guard petals and a small, compact crown of petaloids. Colour a glowing, coral pink. See colour photo: front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1970, vol.VI, No.7. See also: Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.239. Sports: **Sunset Glory Variegated, Owen Henry.** Chinese synonym 'Luori Yuhui'.

Sunset Glory. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Fendan.**

Sunset Glory Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.105 as 'Sunset Glory Var.': A virus variegated form of **Sunset Glory** - Coral pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Sunset Oaks. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.100, Reg. No.822: A sport of **Finlandia Variegated** first observed in 1961; originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California. Flowers are pale pink with a deeper pink margin; semi-double, 10-11 cm across and bloom early to mid-season. See colour photo facing p.148, *American Camellia Yearbook.*

1969 and on front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1978, vol.X, No.4. Chinese synonym 'Xiyangli'.

Sunset Sea. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16. Synonym for **Irihi-no-ume.**

Sunset Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4, p.21 as 'Sunset Var.': A virus variegated form of **Sunset** - Orange-red variegated white. Originated in USA.

Sunshine. *(C.sasanqua)*, Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25: Cream coloured single. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. For illustration see Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.340.

Sunsong. Camellia Haven, 1978, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.2, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Sun Song.**

Sun-Up. *(C.japonica)*, Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.79: Coral pink, Large semi-double with centre of intermingled petaloids and stamens. Vigorous, low. bushy growth. Blooms early. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. Sport: **Sun-Up Variegated.**

Sun-Up Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.105 as 'Sun-Up Var.': A virus variegated form of **Sun-Up** - Coral pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Sunup Variegated. Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4 inside rear cover as 'Sunup Var'. Orthographic variant for **Sun-Up Variegated.**

Sunworshipper. ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.35. Orthographic variant for **Sun Worshipper**.

Suomo. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.435, p.62. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* 'C.D. Somer'.

Super Chrysanthemun Petal. Bao, 1980. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Saijuban.**

Super Crimson. Bao, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2., p.18. Synonym for **Saitaohong.**

Super Nobilissima. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Orthographic error for **Superba Nobilissima**.

Super Nova. *(C.japonica), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.174 with colour photo; Small to large, anemone to peony form, white with some radial stripes of red, petals fimbriated. Catalogued by Backhouse Nursery in 1870. Originated in England.

Super Peony. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Saimudan.**

Super Rose Flower. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Synonym for **Saijuban.**

Super Rosea. *(C.sasanqua)*, Greenbrier Farms Catalogue, 1944: Rose-pink, single. Originated in USA by Greenbrier Farms, Norfolk, Virginia.

Super Star. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.24, Reg. No.215: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* which first flowered 1972. Originated by Mrs J.E. Shaw, Waima, Northland, New Zealand. The plant has slow to medium growth with mid-green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double flowers are white, 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 10 petals, white filaments and golden anthers. Blooms early to late. Very similar to, or perhaps the same as the japonica **Lily Pons**. Chinese synonym: 'Chaoxing'.

Superba. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1(pt.D):313: Superb. Double. Petals elliptic, concave, of vivid red. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.88, 128: Leaves round-oval, 6 cm x 5 cm, serrate and somewhat undulate, thick, dull green. Flower large, semi-double in the form of a cup, cherry-red with a few stamens amongst small petals. Originated in Italy according to Berlèse. Synonym: 'Superbe'. Note: Auguste van Geert, 1856, gives **Vandesiana Superba** as a synonym, but Berlèse lists them both with different descriptions.

Superba. *(C.japonica),* Rovelli Catalogue, 1872. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896. p.43. Very beautifully imbricated, carmine red with some stripes. Originated in Italy.

Superba. *(C.reticulata).* RHS., *Journal*, LXXIII, 194:1948: A single form of reticulata raised from seed collected by Forrest in Yunnan, China. A lovely form with salmon pink flowers.

Superba. *(C.sasanqua),* Stonehurst Estates Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Single. Pale pink. Bushy. Originated in England. Latin name illegal accordoing to the *Nomenclature Code,* given after 1958.

Superba Alba. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1), 1942. Orthographic variant for 'Alba Superba'.

Superba Elegans. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. No description. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Superba Grandiflora. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Grandiflora Superba.**

Superba Nobilissima. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Creamy white peony form. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue Supplement, 1943-1944: From the Tea Gardens Farm comes this large, peony form, late flowering white Camellia. The flowers are waxy textured, Very slow, upright growth. Foliage large, long pointed, pale glossy green. See illustration: Hertrich, 1958, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.240. Synonym: 'Quincy White'. Orthographic errors: 'Super Nobilissima', 'Superba Noblissima'.

Superba Noblissima. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.35. Orthographic error for **Superba Nobilissima.**

Superba Nova. *(C.japonica),* Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1870. No description. Originated in England.

Superba (Palmer's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Superba Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.9. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Superbe. Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle Piante chi si Travano...*, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Superba.**

Superbissima. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.103, 129: Leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide; buds obtuse, scales greenish; flower of the largest dimensions, double, cherry-red, often shaded with rose; petals irregularly arranged. Originated from seed by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy in 1833. See Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino delle Camellia*, pl.14; Sacco, 1830-1833. Synonyms: 'Superbissima de Sacco', 'Molibrani'. See Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* pl. 110 for illustration. In the USA the name became erroneously applied to **Latifolia, Leeana Superba** and **Gloire de Nantes** by McIlhenny.

Superbissima Alba. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43. No description. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellia présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russes et Reine de Pologne*, p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Superbissima. de Sacco. D., Ch. Apr.1844, *Revue Horticole,* p.6-7. Synonym for **Superbissima.**

Superbissima Grandiflora. *(C.japonica)*, Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838: Very large double. Dark red. Originated in Italy.

Superbissima Grandissima. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison ed., 1839, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.7, p.56. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10: Double, dark red. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Superbissima Nova. *(C.japonica)*, *Catalogue de la Société Royale, d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:26. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Superior Chrysanthemum Petal. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11. Western synonym for **Saijuban.**

Superior Crimson. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17. Western synonym for **Saitaohong.**

Superior Hibiscus. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Synonym for **Saifurong.**

Superior Peony. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.21. Western synonym for **Saimudan.**

Superior Pink. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.151.Synonym for **Saigongfen.**

Superscent. *(C.hybrid)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.5, p.25, Reg. No.249: Originated by J. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand from *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha Harms** x *(C.hybrid* **Salab** x *C.japonica* **Spring Sonnet**). The plant has an open, spreading growth habit of medium rate. The leaves measure about 11 cm long x 5 cm wide, dark green. The flowers are peony form, 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 12 petals and 6 petaloids, creamy in colour with a faint pink blush., Anthers are yellow, filaments white. Blooms mid-season to late. Fragrant and fall in one piece. Chinese synonym 'Chaoxiang'.

Supina. *(C.japonica)*, Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: Red. Supline. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Supinae'. (Believed extinct.)

Supinae. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.53. Orthographic error for **Supina.**

Suppress Noblissima. U.S. National Arboretum List, 1959. Orthographic error for **Surpasse Nobilissima.**

Suppresse Nobilissima. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7 as 'Suppresse Nobiliss.'. Orthographic error for **Surpasse Nobilissima.**

Supra Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.23. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Supra-Nova. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.18. Synonym for **Novissima.**

Supreme Nobilissima. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.339. Orthographic error for **Surpasse Nobilissima.**

Supreme Red. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Synonym for **Yipinhong.**

Supresse Nobelissima. Lindo Nursery List, 1944-1945. Orthographic error for Surpasse **Nobilissima.**

Supresse Nobilisima. Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1948-1939. Orthographic error for **Surpasse Nobilissima.**

Supresse Nobilissima. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p. 13. Orthographic error for **Surpasse Nobilissima.**

Supresse Noblissima. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Surpasse Nobilissima.**

Suraga-shibori. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.22. Orthographic error for **Suruga-shibori.**

Sûrin. (obscure), *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Hagiya, 1986, *Studies in Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias*, No.2, p.11, colour photo 21, p.10: A seedling of *C.hiemalis* **Shishito** x *C.reticulata* **William Hertrich** that first flowered 1982. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan. Flower is purple-red of irregular, open peony form, 13-14 cm across, petals large, wavy, upright with stamens divided into fascicles amongst the petals, anthers yellow-brown, pistil regressive. Early blooming. Fragrant. Leaves medium sized, oval, pronounced venation, margins serrulate, mid-green.

Surlina Louise. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p. 14. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Surmanii. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Surmannii.**

Surmannii. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. No description. *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1852, Book X, pl.IV: This variety bloomed for the first time in 1851. It was received about 4 years ago from Milan, Italy. A flower of medium size, perfect form, clear pink with a few white stripes at the centre, rounded, imbricated, petals outspread; slender, upright growth. Orthographic error: 'Surmanii'.

Surpasse Nobilissima. *(C.japonica)*, Menoreau Catalogue, 1886, p.11: Originated and named by Haas, France, about 1879. Peony form, very beautiful, white. Flowers early. Synonym; 'Monsieur Paugam'. In American lists the name has been variously corrupted to: 'Supresse Nobilissima', 'Supresse Nobelissima', 'Supresse Nobilisima', 'Supreme Nobilissima', 'Supreme Noblissima', 'Suppresse Nobilissima', 'Suppress Noblissima'.

Surpreza de J. Marques Loureiro. (*C.japonica*), Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogo, No.27, 1892, p.68: Perfectly imbricated formal double, white with some rose spots, the base of the petals shaded chamois-yellow. Originated in Portugal.

Surprisa di Botanici. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No. 36, p.44. Orthographic error for **Surprise des Botanistes.**

Surprise. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 165P:109: Semi-double, pure white with yellow stamens. Probably a Waller import from Japan.

Surprise (MG). *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942, invalidly as 'Surprise': A double rose-flowered form of shell-pink, striped and flaked rose~pink. When first open the 10cm blooms have a perfect rose formation, but in full development, stamens show. Mid-season flowering. A seeding originated by Magnolia Gardens, Johns Island, South Carolina, USA. For illustration see: Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.241.

Surprise des Botanistes. *(C.japonica)*, Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27. [from] Negri; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.59: White, peony form, splashed and streaked with carmine. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Medium sized, peony form, flesh-white, splashed and streaked with carmine. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Surprise des Bothanistes', 'Surpriza di Botanici', 'Supresa di Botanici', 'Sorpressa dei Botanici', 'Sorpesa de Botanica', 'Sorpriza di Botanici', 'Surprise di Botanici,', 'Surpriza di Botanici'.

Surprise des Bothanistes. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.15. Orthographic error for **Surprise des Botanistes.**

Surprise di Botanici. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.5. Orthographic error for **Surprise des Botanistes.**

Surpriza di Botanici. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.14. Orthographic error for **Surprise des Botanistes.**

Surprize di Botanici. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue, No.40, p.36. Orthographic error for **Surprise des Botanistes.**

Surubumi. Roper, 1955, RHS., *The Rhododendron & Camellia* Yearbook, No.9, p.96. Corruption of the Japanese name **Surusumi.**

Suruga. (Suruga Province), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.605: Medium size, white, single with 5 large, crenate petals and a central stamen column, golden anthers, yellow filaments. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.145. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Suruga-fukurin. (Bordered Suruga), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: In section on margined leaves - 'Suruga' with white margined leaves. Originated by Heisaki, in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p. 167. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Suruga-hukurin'.

Suruga-genji. (Genji of Suruga), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859 *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Very large size, single, red with white blotches. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Suruga-hukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.164. Different reading for **Suruga-fukurin.**

Suruga-kaori. (Suruga Perfume), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.28, p.13: Medium size, red, campanulate single, 6-7 petals, emarginate. Central stamen column of slightly irregular length, yellow anthers, pinkish filaments. Fragrant. Leaves mid-green, long-elliptic, apex acuminate. Originated in Shimizu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. See: JCS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.22.

Suruga-shibori. (Suruga Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.22, erroneously as 'Suraga-shibori': Very small size, pink ground, variegated with red, tubular to trumpet-shaped single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Released by Shizuo Suzuki in 1986.

Surusumi. (Rubbing Black Ink Stick), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* In a section on changeable camellias. Colour blackish red, five petalled single. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.113. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: "Surusumi" was the name of a black horse owned by Minamoto, Yoritomo in the 12th century.

Surusumi. (Rubbing Black Ink Stick), *(C.japonica)*, Yoshida, Shigekurô, (Aichi Prefecture). Hôka'en, 1931, *Tsubaki Meikan;* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû.* Description not seen. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.28, p.14, description, p.93: Leaves large, very broadly elliptic, coarsely serrate, deep blackish green. Flower silvery white, large, bowl shaped single, 5-6 petals, emarginate. Stamens arranged in a circle, anthers gold, filaments thick and cream coloured. Flowers midseason to late. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.94; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyami vol.1*, *Tsubaki*, p.45; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.94 & p.305; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.62, p.23; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.81, 224. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no*

Chinka, p.48. Originated by the nurseryman, Itô, Shichibei, Inazawa City at the beginning of the 19th century, in Chûbu area, Japan. Similar to **Daihakuhan.** Note: "Surisumi" was the name of a black horse owned by Minamoto, Yoritomo in the 12th century.

Surusumi-benten. (Surusumi Goddess), Ohoka, [before 1980], *Chinkaen.* 'Surusumi' with leaves with yellow variegated margins. Synonym for **Benten-surusumi.**

Survivor. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.2, p.24, Reg. No.2004: A medium sized, medium pink, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season; propagated by John B. McFerrin, Gainesville, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.94: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 55 petals, 200 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium with dark green leaves, 11.2 cm long x 6.6 cm wide.

Survivor (Parks). *(C.sasanqua x C.oleifera),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.5, invalidly as 'Survivor': Large size, white, single with pink edges. Strong grower. Originated by Dr. Clifford Parks, North Carolina, USA. Ibid., 1995, p.7: A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.oleifera.* Cold hardy to -10°F. Vigorous, well formed and free flowering with an abundance of single, white flowers. Early blooming.

Susan. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Clear pink. Small to medium size, single with yellow stamens. Willowy, pendulous growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Charles Grischow, Portland, Oregon, USA.

Susan Brown. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.127. Synonym for 'Lady Eddinger Solid Sport'.

Susan Carter. Azalea Glen Nursery Price List, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Frizzle White.**

Susan Elsom. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1963, *Camellia Annual*, No.12, p.25, Reg. No.58: A chance seedling of **Berenice Boddy**, that first bloomed 1961, Vigorous, upright plant, blooms early and long. Semi to incomplete double, 12.5-13 cm across; colour bright scarlet. Leaves dark green, 12.5 cm long x 6-7.5 cm wide, lanceolate, with 9-10 serrations to the inch. Originated by A.W. Jessep, Malvern, Victoria, Australia.

Susan Golombiewski. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.135: Deep glowing red, very large size, semi-double. Vigorous, spreading, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.reticulata*, 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) seedling x **Jean Pursel;** originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2176. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.128: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 17 cm across x 8 cm deep with 45-57 petals and white anthers and filaments. The plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid with light green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Susan Jane Ledbetter. *(C.japonica),* Flanders 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.108: A semi-double white seedling of **Selma Shelander.** Originated by A. Fendig, St Simon's Island, Georgia.

Susan Johnson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.146: White. Large, semi-double. Bushy, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Dr G.R. Johnson, Carthage, Texas.

Susan Jones. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.181, Reg. No.1941: A large, rose-red, semi-double, seedling *C.japonica* (**Lady in Red** x **All American**) that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1978. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 26-28 petals. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

Susan Lyman Wearn. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.232, Reg. No.922: An 8 year old chance seedling of **Queen Bessie,** originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The formal double flower is 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 95-100 petals. Colour is blush pink, flecked deeper pink. Mid-season flowering.

Susan Page Skinner. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.100, Reg. No.853: A semi-double flower, 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 15-20 petals and an occasional petaloid. White to light blush pink with rose markings. Anthers light yellow, filaments white. Petals round with stamens symmetrically grouped. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 5 cm. Originated by Julington Nurseries, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida. First bloomed 1956 at 11 years.

Susan Pilgrim. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2349: Small size, deep rose with white stripes, anemone form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Late blooming. Originated by Dr Charles F. Minarik, West Harwich, Maryland, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10 with colour photo: The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1991. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 24 petals and 4 petaloids. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark, serrated leaves 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Susan Shackelford. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1967, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.2 and front cover illustration; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.106, Reg. No.1757: A large, medium to deep pink, rose form double to semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late; originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1965. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Sport: **Susan Shackelford Variegated.**

Susan Shackelford Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Susan Shackelford Var.': a virus variegated form of **Susan Shackelford** - Deep pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Susan Smith. *(C.japonica),* ACS., May, 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2039: Medium size, light pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Early blooming. Originated by Walter L. Smith, Tylertown, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.85, with colour photo between pp.60-61: The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 4 cm deep with 68 petals. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Susan Stacey. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.82: Red margined purple. Large semi-double of cupped form. Originated by J.H. Stacey, Bay Minnette, Alabama, USA.

Susan Stone. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Complete double. mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.334, Reg. No. 143: An 8 year old seedling of **Martha Wright,** originated by Mrs W.T. Roughten, Thomasville, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1952. Plant growth is average and compact with slender, pointed leaves. The flower is a complete double, imbricated, similar to **Alba Plena,** 9-10 cm across with 60 petals. Colour is pink, similar to **Incarnata.** Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Fensushan'.

Susan Stowe. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.220. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Susan Terzian. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.100, Reg. No.879: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963, originated by L.H. Terzian, Fresno, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm

wide. It is coral rose with darker veining, yellow anthers and white filaments. Size is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 38 petals and 51 petaloids. Orthographic error: 'Suzanne Terran'. Sport: **Susan Terzian Variegated.**

Susan Terzian Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Susan Terzian V.'. A virus variegated form of **Susan Terzian** - Coral rose and white. Originated in USA.

Susan Yelton. *(C.sasanqua),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2082: Small, frosty pink, semi-double, chance *C.sasanqua* seedling. Early flowering. Originated in USA by D.P. Hardison, Tallahassee, Florida. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1988, p.190 with colour photo between pp. 186-187: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed in 1983. Average flower size is 6 cm across x 2 cm deep with 13 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Extremely fragrant as a wild rose, cold resistant, prolific bloomer. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 4 cm x 2.5 cm.

Susann. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.118: Light pink to deep pink, shading lighter. Miniature rose form double with 3 rows of tiny petals. Originated by F. Griffith Sr., Columbia, South Carolina, USA.

Susanna. *(C.japonica),* Loudon, 1835, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.11, p.294: Three varieties of *C.japonica* were raised from seed in Thompson's Nursery, Mile End, grown from seed sown in 1828 from the variety **Expansa - Susanna,** named after Thompson's daughter. Flowers similar to **Sweetiana.** The petals have a white ground with pink stripes like a carnation but fainter. The centre is pretty well filled with petals. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Miss Susanne Thompson', 'Susanna di Thompson'. Orthographic errors: 'Suzianna', 'Susseana', 'Susiana'.

Susanna Beard. *(C.japonica),* ACS, The Camellia Journal, Feb. 1997, p.15. Reg. No.2391. A large pink edged, peony form flower, fading to white in the centre. A cross of 'Donckelarii' (**Masayoshi**) x **Pirates Gold**. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.7, Colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 46 petals, 6 petaloids, white anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green fimbriated leaves 10 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Susanna di Thompson. Burdin Catalogue, 1855-1856. Synonym for **Susanna.**

Susannah. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2: Blotched white. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:19: Imbricated, well rounded petals, bright red, tinted with salmon and speckled white. Originated in Italy. See colour pl.160, Berlèse, *Iconographie*, vol.II. as 'Suzannah'. Van Houtte, 1844-1845, 18:19, gives **Nicholsonii** and **Pictorum Striata** as synonyms, but from early descriptions and illustrations they would seem to be separate cultivars, although somewhat similar. Orthographic errors: 'Sussannah', 'Suzannah', 'Susunnah'.

Sushanna. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* **Suzanne Withers.**

Sushanna Xiaojie. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.313, p.75. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Stacy Susan.** Note: The same synonym has been used invalidly for **Suzanne Withers.**

Susiana. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43. Orthographic error for **Susanna.**

Susie. Rogers, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.4. Abbreviation for **Little Susie.**

Susie B. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83, p.22, Reg. No.290: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Carl**

Tourje, that first flowered 1979. The lavender pink, 9 cm across x 5.5 cm deep flowers bloom mid-season to late. The open, upright plant has 12 cm x 5 cm, dark green leaves with acuminate apices, distinct venation and fine serration.

Susie Bentley. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1954, p.334, Reg. No.168: A 4 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mrs G.H. Bentley, Columbus, Georgia, USA that first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is upright and rapid with mid-green leaves with prominent venation. Flower incomplete double with mixed petaloids, 11 cm across, rose-pink with long yellow stamens mixed with petaloids. Early blooming.

Susie Fortson. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.132: Blood red. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, slender, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by C.D. Cothran, Upland, California.

Susie O'Neill. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2002, No.158, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.536. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Vic., Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers,** seed parent, x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel.** First flowered 1994. An anemone to loose peony flower, pale to medium pink (RHS.CC.68D to 69A), with 18-24 petals, variable petaloids and stamens, and 17 cm diameter x 9 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an upright, open, rapid growing plant. Leaves dark green (RHS.CC.139A), flat and glossy, elliptic, 13 cm long x 8 cm wide. Named in honour of the Australian swimming champion.

Susie Q. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.207, Reg. No.474: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by W.M. Quattlebaum, North Charleston, South Carolina, USA, that first bloomed 1955. Plant growth is average and rapid in rate with dark green, serrated leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The deep pink, peony form flower, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep, has 30 petals and an occasional petaloid with numerous, yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Susie Q Variegated.**

Susie Q Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1968 *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.132 as 'Susie Q Var.': A virus variegated form of **Susie Q** - Deep pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Sussannah. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Susannah.**

Susseana. Mertens & Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.22. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 14. Orthographic error for **Susanna.**

Sussunah. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.15. Orthographic error for **Susannah.**

Susugi-kinkô. Saduken, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû. Different* reading: Takukinkô. Synonym for **Tsuruga** as 'Tsuruga-tsubaki'.

Susuki. (Japanese Pampas Grass), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium sized, pink, with white spots, double, with 8 rows of petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.35 & ibid, 1982, No.22, p.111. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Susy Dirr. *(C.sasanqua).* Originated by Robert Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., Usa. Large, bright pink formal double. Rapid, bushy growth. Introduced 1999.

Sutcliffe's Sunset. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1963, vol.III, No.4, p.5, Reg. No.17: A chance seedling of **Odoratissima,** originated by Mrs Irene Sutcliffe, Whakatane, New Zealand. The flowers are 12-14 cm across x 4-6 cm deep, semi-double to peony with 10-12 guard petals and 20 or more petals of varying size and shape. The colour is camellia rose (HCC.622), stamens old gold with cream filaments. Petals are heavily waved. Leaves are light green with coarse, sharp serrations. 12 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Sutherland. Carolina Floral Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Abbreviation for **Duchess of Sutherland.**

Sutherland Rotary. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83, p.22, Reg. No.288: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia from the cross **Buddha** x 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) which first flowered 1980. The spreading, open plant has 13.5 cm x 5.5 cm lanceolate, dark green leaves with acuminate apex and tapered base, margins serrulate and distinct veining. The semi-double to very loose peony, 13 cm across x 9 cm deep, heavily ruffled flower of deep salmon rose with paler edges, blooms mid-season to late.

Suttor's Gold. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.221. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Suzaku. (God Controlling the South). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.140 with colour photo; English translation p.95. Small, red, sake cup-shaped to tubular single. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, recurved apices. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Nagasaki. Named and released by Tetsurô Shikage in 1985. From Nagasaki Prefecture to Kurume.

Suzaku-aka-yabu. (Red Wild Camellia from Suzaku). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.112. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Suzakumon. (Gateway of Emperor's Palace, Kyôto), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.258, p.115, description, p.237: Medium size, scarlet, occasionally with deep red stripes, single of 5 petals, opening vase shaped with large central stamen cluster. Leaves lanceolate, mid-green, apex long acuminate, margins serrated. Early blooming. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Different reading: 'Shujakumon'. See colour pl. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.80.

Suzakumon. (Gate Suzaku). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.141 with colour photo; English translation p.96. Medium size, deep red, single, cupped petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by Haruichi Sakuragi in 1975. Named and released by Hiroshige Hayakwa. From Aichi Prefecture.

Suzannah. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.160. Orthographic error for **Susannah.**

Suzanne Terran. May, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.14, No.1. Orthographic error for **Susan Terzian.**

Suzanne Withers. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1979, *Camellia News*, No.72, 1979, p.26, Reg. No.222: Registered by Dr R. Withers, Hawthorne, Victoria, but originated by Ern Kettle, Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia. A chance reticulata seedling that first bloomed 1976. The upright, open plant has 10.5 cm x 4.5 cm, dark green, lanceolate, acuminate leaves. The flower, 12 cm across, semi-double to incomplete double with rabbit ears; pink bud opening to white, inner third of petals deepening to orchid pink and on two-thirds of the outer petals. Petals crêped, pollen dark yellow. Blooms mid-season. Colour photo, p.40, ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79. Chinese synonym 'Sushanna'.

Suzette Hovey. *(C.japonica)*, Hovey, 1883, *The Garden*, 24:250: Originated by C.M. Hovey, Massachusettes, USA. The flower is of a good size with cupped petals of rose, slightly veined a deeper shade; foliage medium sized, deep green. First flowered 1852.

Suzhou Embroidery. ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.17 with colour photo. Raised by John Wang, Calif., USA.

Suzhuang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Soshô.**

Suziana. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Susannah.**

Suzie. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.118: White. Miniature semi-double of cupped form with white petaloids in the centre. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by J. Andrey, San Fernando, California, USA.

Suzu. (Bell), *(C.japonica),* Kan Yoshiroda Ltd Kagawaken Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.8: White, anemone flowered. Originated in Japan.

Suzuchû-hosoba. (Narrow Leaved Camellia of Suzuchû), *(C.sasanqua).* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Suzugamine. (Mount Suzugamine), *(C.sasanqua):* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.15 as 'Suzu-ga-mine': Pure pink. Large single with long petals. Originated in Japan.

Suzugao. (Place Name), (Wabisuke), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.328, p.137, description, p.246: Small, single, white, campanulate flower, 6-7 cm across with 5-6 irregular, ovate petals and a centre stamen column with brownish-yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Early flowering. Ovary minutely hairy. This variety is fertile, a rare quality in a Wabisuke. Leaves glossy deep green, elliptic, apex acute, margins finely serrulate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. See also: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.80, 224. Different reading: 'Suzusu-o'. Named and released by Ishikawa Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1976.

Suzuhime. (Bell Maiden), *(C.japonica),* JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.23, p.37 with illustration: The flowers are a transparent wisteria pink colour, small, campanulate shape with closed stamen column; 5 long petals. See colour photo, p.136, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Ôzu district, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1980.

Suzuhime (Niigata). (Bell Princess). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.141 with colour photo; English translation p.97. Miniature, pale pink single, cupped petals, cylindrical stamens, profuse. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Spreading growth, weeping branches. A cross between *C.saluenensis* and *C.hybrid* **Wirlinga Belle**. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1986.

Suzukago. (Bell Cage), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64. No description. Originated in Japan.

Suzukake. (Plane Tree), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu:* Large, double. Large petals on outside, small petals on inside, light purple mottled white. JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.104. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Suzukake. (Hanging Bells), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.140, colour photo & description: Small size, pink, with very narrow, white rims, wide vase-shaped single of 5 emarginated, wide, embracing petals and a central pinched-in stamen column with white anthers, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, broad-lanceolate, apices long acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.141 with colour photo; English translation p.96. A cross between **Yobukodor**i and **Shima-musume.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1975.

Suzuka-no-seki. (The Barrier of Suzuka, a check point in ancient times), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, mottled white. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.291, p.147, description, p.178: Cardinal red mottled white, virus variagated form of **Suzukayama.** Leaves broadly oblong to obovate-elliptic, base rounded, apex acuminate. Flowers semidouble, rosy red (Rose opal 022), mottled white, petals in 4 rows, emarginate, channelled, a little wavy. Stamens in central

cylinder. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Different readings: 'Sudzuka-no-seki', 'Suzukazeki', 'Suzukaseki'. Corruption: 'Suzuku-noseki'. See coloured illustrations: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.145, p.252; Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.68; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.257, p.329; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.80, 224. Very difficult to distinguish from **Monjusu.** Similar to 'Shibori-shusu', **Rasenzome.** Possible sport: **Rasenzome.** Chinese synonym 'Linglu Zhi Guan'.

Suzukayama. (Suzuka Mountain), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Cardinal red, double. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.192, p.97, description, p.146: Leaves broadly oblong to obovate-elliptic, bases rounded, apex acuminate. Flowers regular double, rosy red (Rose opal 022), stamens in a central tube. Blooms mid-season to late; petals channelled. Sport: **Suzuka-no-seki.** Corruption: 'Suzukuyama'. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.252. Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.89; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.160, p.315. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Linglushan'.

Suzukayama. Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanose Irotsuki. Synonym for **Mikenjaku.**

Suzukaseki. Different reading for **Suzuka-no-seki.**

Suzukazeki. Different reading for **Suzuka-no-seki.**

Suzuku-noseki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Suzuka-no-seki.**

Suzuku-yama. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Suzukayama.**

Suzume-no-yabo. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.22. Orthographic error for **Suzume-no-yado.**

Suzume-no-yado. (Sparrow's Shelter), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.100, colour photo & description: Small size, soft pink, single of 5 irregular petals with a short, central stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves small, dark green, elliptic, margins serrate. The original tree is growing in Hakkai Village, Kaifu District. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1981. Orthographic error: 'Suzume-noyabo'. Note: "Suzume-no-yado" is the "Sparrow's Lodge" in a famous Japanese nursery tale.

Suzumushi. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I 1972, p.385; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46. Synonym for **Kinkazan.**

Suzu-no-ne. (Sound of Bells), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.63, colour photo & description: Small size, white, to pale pinkish colour, campanulate single, with 5 emarginate, reflexed, overlapping petals and a central column of stamens with white filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A chance seedling, originated by Harutarô Sakuragi, named and released by Eimei Nagata in 1968.

Suzushikayama. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures.* Orthographic error for **Suzukayama.**

Suzy Newton. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.100, Reg. No.872: This formal double, chance seedling is 12 cm across x 2.8 cm deep with 17-18 layers of petals. Colour is light pink. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright and slow with light green, serrated leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm, wide. Originated by C.E. Newton Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. First bloomed in 1956 at 22 years of age.

Suzy Stone. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.147: Dark red. Large, semi-double with irregular, somewhat crêped petals. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by R. Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi.

Suzy Wong. *(C.japonica)*, Stewart's Florists, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.3, back cover. Pyron, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.42: A very large, peony form, rose-pink. A scion was sent from Hongkong to USA from a seedling. See colour pl. facing p.118. Originated by Dr Lee Chan Wong, Hong Kong, China. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, Reg. No.1164.

Sveetia Antica. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.167. Orthographic error for 'Sweetia Anciens', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sveziana de'Colvilli. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie.* Orthographic error for 'Sweetiana de Colvill', synomyrn for **Sweetiana.**

Swallowtail Butterfly. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22. Synonym for **Ageha-no-chô.**

Swan. Waterer Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953, p.18 as 'Swan' (Devonienis). Synonym for **Devonia.**

Swan. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Yobekodori.**

Swann. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1949, p.9. Synonym for **Yobekodori.**

Swan Lake. *(C.hybrid)*, ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32, p.17, Reg. No.100: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1967. It has a bushy habit of growth. The semi-double, snow white, hose-in-hose blooms open mid-season to late. The dark green, lanceolate leaves are 8 cm x 4.5 cm with fine serration and distinct venation, resembling a typical *C.x williamsii.*

Swan Lake (Monrovia). *(C.japonica)*, Pyron, Joe, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.67 invalidly as 'Swan Lake': A pure white, rose form double to loose peony form, up to 12.5 cm across. Propagated by the Monrovia Nursery, California, USA. Received the Margarete Hertrich Award, 1975. See colour photos: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.119; Front cover, SCCS., 1977, *The Camellia Review*, vol.38, No.6 as 'Swan Lake'. Chinese synonym: 'Tianehu'. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, August 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Regn. No.2567. Originated by Earl Hudson of Sun Valley, Calif, USA. Female parent **Claudia Phelps.** Flowers mid-season to late.

Swectii. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Sweetiana.**

Sweediana. André Leroy, 1847, Catalogue, p.48. Orthographic variant for **Sweetiana.**

Sweet Afton. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.100, Reg. No.895: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double to loose, peony form flower is rose-red with yellow stamens. Size is 10-11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Petaloids and rabbit ears mixed with the stamens give the effect of lace. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Sweet Afton Variegated.**

Sweet Afton Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1. A virus variegated form of **Sweet Afton** - Rose-red variegated with white. Originated in USA.

Sweet and Low. *(C.japonica)*, Short, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 286: One seedling with a very prostrate or pendulous habit, from its Elegans parent, is effective for tubs or hanging baskets.

It has a clear pink, tulip shaped flower and will be released under the name of **Sweet And Low.** Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, Calfornia, USA.

Sweet Auburn. *(C.japonica).* ACS *Journal,* June 2014, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2922; Registered by Auburn-Opelika Men's Camellia Club, Auburn, Ala., USA.

Sweet Bess. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.237: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1973. The upright plant has small, 2.8 cm x 2 cm leaves. The flowers open early to mid-season and are 7.5 cm across, with several petaloids and petals intermingled with the stamens.

Sweet Bon Air. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Sweet Bonair.**

Sweet Bonair. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Creamy white. Medium sized, semi-double. Fragrant. Long, narrow, dark green leaves. Originated by Barney Goletto, Oregon, USA. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variant: 'Sweet Bon Air'.

Sweet Cecile. *(C.japonica),* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: Pink. Medium, semi-double with veined petals. Medium, willowy growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA at the Hillcrest Nursery. Sport: **Sweet Cecile Variegated.**

Sweet Cecile Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10. as 'Sweet Cecile Var.': A virus variegated form of **Sweet Cecile** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Sweet Deborah Jane. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.11, Re. No.434. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.hybrid **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme,** which is scented, and first flowered in 1997. Flower is 11 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with about 40 petals and 8 petaloids. The flower was offered for registration as rose form double, but the samples seen verged on peony form (little overlapping of petals). The outer petals are mid-pink at the edge, shading to light pink at the centre (RHS.CC.55C to 56A), while the innermost petals are pale creamy pink (RHS.CC.56D). The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Sweet Delight. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink. Large, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Reeves. For illustration see p.341, Hertrich 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. Sport: **Sweet Delight Variegated.**

Sweet Delight Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10, as 'Sweet Delight Var.': A virus variegated form of **Sweet Delight** – Rose pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Sweet Dreams. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1984-1985; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1984, p.181, Reg. No.1959: A large, pale, orchid pink, semi-double *C.japonica,* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season to late; originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size is 10-11 cm across. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green, medium sized leaves. Chinese synonym 'Meimeng'.

Sweet Emily Kate. *(C.japonica x C.lutchuensis),* ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News,* No.103, p.22, Reg. No.353: Originated by Ray Garnett, Beaumaris, Victoria, Australia. A controlled cross *C.japonica* **Tiffany** x (**The Czar** x *C.lutchuensis)* that first flowered 1983. An informal, tight, peony form flower, 7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. light pink shading to pale pink at the centre. (RHS.CC.56AD). Blooms mid-season to late on a slow growing, pendulous plant. Leaves, elliptic, glossy green, margins serrate, apex acuminate, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Fluted petals, a few stamens, flowers fall complete. A slow growing, scented hybrid. Chinese

synonym ‘Tiankaite’. *La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, p.231. Data under this name is incorrect .

Sweet Emma. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1997, Issue No. 126, vol.XX, No.1, p.19, Reg. No. 375. Raised by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of ([*C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x *C.hybrid* **Salab**] x *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari**) x *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari** (a flower of Higo type though not a true Higo). The flowers are white with the outer petals flushed with pink (RHS.CC. 62C – 19D). It is a medium to large anemone form, 9 cm in diameter with about 13 petals and 90 petaloids, and has a firm texture and a spicy fragrance. The bush is of medium size, shape and density. Leaves are 8 cm long x 3 cm wide, the plant is free flowering with its peak relatively early in the season.

Sweet Fern. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sweet Gem. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2769; Originated by Yong-hong Hu, Jian-Guo Fei and Ya-li Zhang, Shanghai Botanical Garden, China. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.117 with colour photo; A cross of **Kuro-tsubaki** x a species from the Section *theopsis,* first flowered in 1992. The tiny sized 5 petal single flower is 3.2 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep. Lavender pink with yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Cluster flowering. Vigorous upright growth. Dark green leaves average 7 cm x 3.2 cm. New growth is shiny red for the first month. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant is sterile.

Sweet Gum Camellia. Synonym for ‘Fengxiang Cha’.

Sweet Heart. Hume, 1946, *Camellias of America,* p.339. Orthographic variant for **Sweetheart.**

Sweet Jane. (*C.transnokoensis* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1992, No.123, p.5, Reg. No.416: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Edith Linton** x *C.transnokoensis*, originated by Ray Garnett, Beaumaris, Victoria, Australia. First flowered 1987. Informal double to peony, bi-colour, with a pale pink centre (RHS.CC.56D), shading to deeper pink (RHS.CC.55B) on the outer petals. Size 6 cm across. Often forms a formal double flower of 26 petals and 12 small inner petals. Blooms mid-season. Leaves matt green, narrowly ovate, keeled, margins serrate, base rounded, apex mucronate, 6.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. New growth deep copper bronze. Flowers freely, long lasting and weather proof. Flowers shed whole. Chinese synonym ‘Tianzhenni’.

Sweet Lara. *(C.japonica),* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.118; Medium size, red formal double. Average, open, spreading growth. Cold hardy. Originated in 2000 by Vi Stone, Baton Rouge, La., USA.

Sweet October. *(C.hybrid). American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.117 with colour photo; Regn No.2760; A cross of *C.oleifera* **Lu Shan Snow** x *C.sasanqua* **White Queen**, first flowered in 1992. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. A small to medium size single of 8 petals. 7.5 cm diameter x 1.8 cm deep. White, with golden anthers and cream filaments. Pleasant fragrance. Vigorous, upright growth. Cold hardy – grown outdoors for 25 years in Ashton, Maryland.. Introduced commercially in England in 2005. Dark green leaves average 6.5 cm x 2.5 cm.

Sweet Olive. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., Dec. 1990, *Camellia News*, No.115, p.11, Reg. No.392: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1985. Formal double, pink flowers of 70-90 petals, RHS.CC.62A, 6.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late on a medium growing, erect, open plant. Flower has 8-10 rows of petals, outer 4 rows, pink, inner rows becoming blush to white as flower ages. Outer petals cupped, rounded, concave with deeper veining. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, base

cuneate, serrations vary from sharply serrate at apex to obscure at base. Flower opens as a cupped or incurved, formal double.

Sweet Pea. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nurseries Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA by Hillcrest Nurseries.

Sweet Rosemary. *(C.japonica)*, Short, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.42: One of five nice blooms of the corsage type with perfume. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Sweet Scented. (C.hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.12, Reg. No.440. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between C.Higo **Mikuni-no-homare** x C.hybrid **High Fragrance.** Flower is a bright pink (RHS.CC.55B) semidouble, 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, composed of about 14 petals and 3-5 petaloids. There is a central group of stamens (white filaments and bright yellow pollen) interspersed with the petaloids. The scent is rather weak, reminiscent of tea. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Sweet Sheree. *(C.sasanqua)* ACRS., 1980. *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.234: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1972. A spreading, open plant suitable for espaliering. The dark green, 5.5 cm x 2.5 cm lanceolate leaves are prominently serrated. The semi-double, 8 cm across, magenta rose flowers have about 17 petals and flower early.

Sweet Sixteen. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.10: Light pink. Medium large, semi-double with medium, bushy growth.. Stamens tipped with green anthers. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Domoto, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Sweet 16'. See illustation p.314, Hertrich, 1966, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Sweet 16. Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.278. Orthographic variant for **Sweet Sixteen.**

Sweet Sue. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.66, Reg. No.265: An 11 year old seedling of **Princess Baciocchi;** originated by Earl D. Hudson, Sun Valley, California, USA that first flowered 1950. Plant growth upright and compact. Leaves wide with shallow serrations. Flowers currant red RHS CC.821; form varies from incomplete double to full peony; petals 18. Flowers are 11-13 cm across and open mid-season. Fragrant.

Sweet Surprise. *(C.japonica)*, River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Sweet Vera. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Orthographic error for **Sweetii Vera.**

Sweet Young Thing. *(C.japonica)*, McCaskill Gardens Newest Camellias. 1957; Wylam. 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.30: Pale pink with lavender cast, overlaid with deep rose. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy plant. Blooms mid-season. Originated in McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Sweet Vera Sport. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10. Synonym for **Lewellyn Red.**

Sweetbird of Youth. *(C.x williamsii)*, SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.143: Lavender pink. Large semi-double with golden stamens and petaloids intermixed. Vigorous, compact growth. A seedling of **J.C. Williams**, originated by T.R. Carr, Tulare, California, USA.

Sweetheart. *(C.japonica)*, Swiss Floral Co. Catalogue, 1940. White, loosely formed flower, veined pink. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Sweetheart. *(C.japonica).* Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.9,10: A sixth sport of 'Huntington', (**Otome-shibori**), has been scheduled for release in Sept. 1959. This variety is **Sweetheart,** winner of the All-American Camellia Selection for 1958-1959. The sport was first noticed in 1943 by Edward B. Arnesen, Valley Garden Supply Co., North Hollywood, California. It is a self pink sport, described as Rhodamine-pink 527/2 with outer petals camellia-rose 622/1-2. It is reported that this light-pink, almost blush, variation of 'Huntington' (**Otome-shibori**) is quite distinct and should not be confused with the rose-pink sport, 'Huntington Pink' (**Casablanca**) which can also sport to **Sweetheart.** *Popular Gardening*, Sept. 1958, p.15 carries an illustration and describes the cultivar as an apricot-pink formal double with flowers 9-11 cm across. At maturity a cluster of short golden-tipped stamens may appear, and occasionally a semi-double flower with fluted petals shows up. The colouring is unique as it does not have the bluish cast that other pinks often show. The veining is occasionally a deep pink, and infrequently a flower may appear softly marbled with white. See colour photos: Front cover SCCS., 1960. *The Camellia Review*, vol.21, No.6; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.140, p.67.

Sweethiana Nova. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweethii. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic error for **Sweetiana.**

Sweethii Vera de Colv. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweeti Colvilli. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Sweetii Colvillii', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweeti Vera Pink. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for 'Sweetii Vera Pink', synonym for **Lewellyn Red.**

Sweeti Vera (Mutazione). Hillebrand and Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.346 with colour photo; Appears to be the same as **Lewellyn Red.**

Sweeti Vera Variegated. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Orthographic error for 'Sweetii Vera Variegated', synonym for **Sweetii Vera.**

Sweetia Ancien. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.219. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetia Colvillii. *Horticulture Belge*, 1838 as 'Sweetia Covilli'. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetia Vera. Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, p.11. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetia Vera Ancien. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, 1840, ed.2, Index p.237. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetiana. *(C.japonica)*, Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*, vol.I, p.462: *Camellia japonica* var. **Sweetiana** or 'Sweets painted flowered Camellia': The flowers are variegated with white, blush and deep rosy red. It was raised from seed at Mr Colvill's by Mr Sweet some years ago from the cross 'Pomponia' (**Pompone**) x **Variegata.** Sweet, 1833, *British Flower Garden*, ser.II, Vol.II, No. 133 with colour painting: Flower bearing a strong resemblance to a variegated rose, generally very double. The illustration depicts a pink, rather than a blush background, with darker pink streaks and spots and faint white edge to the petals which are ruffled and faintly imbricated in 5 outer rows with 9-10 petals to the outside row. This type of camellia is most variable in its depth of background colour, and, from the different descriptions, appears variable in form also. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1, pl.91: The petals of the circumference are in three rows, of average size, long-oblong, somewhat imbricated, of a very pale flesh-orange with touches of yellowish rose and longitudinal veins or mottles of deep orange red with nuances of softer colour, edges margined with white, sometimes double notches at the apex. Those at the centre are small, more or less numerous, erect, narrow and strap-like, of the same colour as the others and with sterile stamens. See

also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.41 as 'Sweetii'. There are considerable misspellings and the use of synonyms in literature over the ensuing years. It would seem that the cultivar in America is a different clone which has been separated out under the name **Sweetii Vera.** Following are some names which have been used: 'Sveziana de Colvill', 'Sveetia Antica', 'Sweet Vera, 'Sweeti', 'Sweeti Colvilli', 'Sweetii de Colvill', 'Sweeti Vera', 'Sweetia Ancien', 'Sweetia Colvillii', 'Sweetii Vera de Colvill', 'Sweets', 'Sweetii Vera', 'Sweetia Vera Ancien', 'Sweetia Vera', 'Sweetiana'(Buist), 'Sweetiana de Colvill', 'Sweetina Nova', 'Sweetii', 'Sweetiana Vera de Colvill', 'Swetia Vera', 'Swetiana', 'Swetii Vera', 'Swetiana de Colwil', 'Sweti Verleuven', 'Swetii', 'Swethii Vera di Colwill', 'Swetii de Colvill', 'Switsiana', 'Swetii Vera di Colvill', 'Swetti de Colvill', 'Swellena Nova'. 'Sweetii Bruick', 'Sweethii', 'Sweetana'(Colvill's), 'Sweetiana Nova de Colvill', 'Sweethii Vera de Colv.', 'Sweediana', 'Sweetii Buik', 'Sweetii Colvil', 'Sweite'. Synonyms: 'Bunii', 'Walter Scott', 'Sir Walter Scott', 'Walter Scott Nova'.

Sweetiana Buist. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p. 14. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetiana(Colvill's). Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetiana de Colvill. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetiana de Gand. *(C.japonica),* Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description seen. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Sweetiana Nova. Price & Co, Nursery Catalogue, 1844. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetiana Nova de Colvill. Jacob Makoy Nursey Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetiana Vera. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetiana Vera de Colvill. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetie Pie. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May 1997, p.21, Reg. No.2396. A large, blush pink with one or more red stripes, semidouble seedling of **Moonlight Bay,** pollen parent unknown. Originated by Dale Fitzgerald, Orlando, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.7, colour photo before p.1. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5-7.5 cm deep, with 8-12 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Sweetie Pie. Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.25, No.4. Synonym for **Grace Albritton.**

Sweetii. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* p.317. Orthographic variant for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetii Bruick. Charles van Geert Annotations, 1845, p.16. Orthographic error for 'Sweetiana'(Buist), synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetii Buik. Charles van Geert, 1848, Catalogue No.105, p.120. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetii Colvill. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.15. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetii de Colvill. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetii de Colvill Rubra. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Sweetii Vera. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937 as 'Sweeti Vera': White and pale pink, peony form. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Loose, peony form, flesh pink streaked and dotted rose, 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. There are about 11 outer petals, 5 cm long and numerous, large inner petals, irregular in size, shape and formation. Stamens

numerous, some central and some in fascicles. Leaves dull-green, slightly twisted at tips, tapered both end, blunt point. Shallow indentations, 8 cm x 5 cm. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, pp.342, 343: Large peony form, Carmine rose 621/1 and /3, the darker tone applying to the flecking and slender striping, 9-10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals variable shapes, near orbicular, smooth margins, brief notching, tendency to recurve. Centre of the flower; slightly smaller petals and large petaloids, erect and undulate, intermingled with white filamented. stamens. Leaves elliptic, tending to curve and cup, 9-10.5 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, dark glossy green, thickly leathery, coarse serrations, apices abrupt, well defined venation. Synonym: 'Lewellyn Variegated'. Sport: **Lewellyn Red.** For colour photo see, Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, facing p.288.

Sweetii Vera di Colvill. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweetii Vera Pink. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Sweeti Vera Pink'. Synonym for **Lewellyn Red.**

Sweetii Vera Variegated. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945 as 'Sweeti Vera Var'. Synonym for **Sweetii Vera.**

Sweets. Loudon, 1840, *Encyclopedia of Plants.* Orthographic error for **Sweetiana.**

Sweet's Painted Flowered Camellia. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*, vol.I, p.462 as a synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweite. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Sweetiana.**

Swellena Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Bahuaud-Litou. Catalogue, 1914-1920. John Waterer Sons & Crisp Ltd, The Nurseries, Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10: White flushed pink, double. Originated in Belgium.

Swertii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:20. Orthographic error for 'Sweetii', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Swethii Vera di Colvill. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, index, p.336. Orthographic error for 'Sweetii Vera di Colvill, synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Sweti Verleuven. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for 'Sweetii Verleuven', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Swetia Vera. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.2, p. 120 index. Orthographic error for 'Sweetia Vera', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Swetiana. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.21. Orthographic error for **Sweetiana.**

Swetiana de Colwil. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Swetii. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris.* Orthographic error for 'Sweetii', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Swetii de Colvill. Anonymous, Jun.1838, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205, 207. Orthographic error for 'Sweetii de Colvillii', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Swetii Nova de Colvill. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27. Orthographic error for 'Sweetiana Nova de Colvill', synonym for Sweetiana.

Swetii Vera. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Sweetiana Vera', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Swett Vera di Colvill. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.157. Orthographic error for 'Sweetii Vera di Colvill', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Swetti de Colvill. Van den Heede, May,1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.196. Orthographic error for 'Sweetii de Colvillii', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Swirling Cloud. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106: White. Large, semi-double with loose petals. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Switsiana. Ysabeau, ed., 1848-1849, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique*, p.303. Orthographic error for **Sweetiana.**

Switziana. Scheidweiler, ed., 1833, *Horticultural Belge Journal Jardin Amateurs*, 1:28. Orthographic error for **Sweetiana.**

Syakko. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No,10, p.164. Different reading for **Shakkô.**

Sya-muro. Watanabe, 1969, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.164: Different reading for **Shamuro.**

Syaryû-ô. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41. Different reading for **Sharyû-ô.**

Sydney Woodroffe. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.5, Reg. No.163: A chance seedling of **Buddha,** originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand, that first flowered 1976. Growth is upright and rapid in rate. The reticulate, dark green leaves are 16cm x 6.8 cm. The semi-double flower has 12-14 petals and is 17 cm across x 6 cm deep. The colour is deep pink (RHS.CC.58B). Anthers are brown-gold. Flowers have a large burst of stamens and rabbit ears, petals are creped and notched. Blooms early to mid-season.

Sylla. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.76. Orthographic error for **Scylla.**

Sylph. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:20: A large, soft pink double, speckled with carmine red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Sylphe'.

Sylphe. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.9. Large, Speckled pink. Orthographic variant for **Sylph.**

Sylphide. *(C.japonica)*, Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Camellias in Australia*, p.16; Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Pink, informal, peony form double, medium large. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Australia by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W. and grown by Gordon Waterhouse. Kurrajong Heights. NSW. See: *Camellia News*, No.21, Mar.1966, p.10.

Sylva. *(C.japonica)*, Robinson W. ed., 1903, *Flora and Sylva*, vol.I, colour pl. facing p.66: Perfectly shaped flowers with a ring of golden anthers. Campanulate single red. Not to be confused with **Sylvia,** a name often erroneously used for it. It has also been confused in England with **Jupiter**, with which it is similar. Imported from Japan and renamed by Sander of St. Albans. Geo. Jackman & Sons (Woking Nurseries Ltd) Catalogue, 1958-1959, p. 19: A shrub of vigorous, upright habit which produces large, single, chalice-like flowers in abundance. The central boss of stamens, with bright yellow anthers, is very striking. G. Reuthe Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.84: Single, brilliant scarlet. A glorious thing. Note: Jackman says: Very similar to **Jupiter.** However an examination of the plate in *Flora and Sylva* shows a difference in petal formation, and when placed side by side **Sylva** and **Jupiter** are easily distinguishable. However plants of the true **Sylva** are rare due to Sanders distribution of **Jupiter** under this name.

Sylvatica. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.1. Dr Siebold discovered this tree on a trip to China (correctly Japan) as *Camellia sylvatica.* Synonym for **Sylvestris.**

Sylvestris. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.172. Given as the wild form of the species *C.japonica*, brought to Europe by Siebold and grown by Donckelaer.

Sylvia. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:20; ibid, 1842, 9:20: Very dark blood red. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, pl.134 as 'Silvia': Corolla of 9-12 petals disposed alternatively in 3-4 rows, regular, rounded, opening nearly flat, slightly emarginate. Colour dark red. Similar to 'Waratah Rubra Vera' (**Anemoniflora**) in form and colour of flower, the leaves a little smaller, a larger number of petals externally with a smaller centre and totally sterile. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Sylvia d'Italie'.

Sylvia. Mount Usher Camellias, 1955, erroneously for **Sylva.**

Sylvia (USA). *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941 as 'Sylvia'. In the McIlhenny Catalogue of 1935 and 1937 his description matched Van Houtte's **Sylvia;** then in the 1941 Catalogue he has: 'Large single. Same as **Kimberley** with white variegation on carmine.' SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.64: Variegated form of **Kimberley** - Carmine red flecked white. Originated in USA. This is considered erroneous and that it is a variegated form of **Sylvia.**

Sylvia d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee. Synonym for **Sylvia.**

Sylvia Mae. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.268. Orthographic error for **Sylvia May.**

Sylvia May. (Caerhays Hybrid), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Small, orchid-pink, single, 5cm across. The bloom has an orchid-like texture. The petals are 2.5 cm x 0.9 cm. The filaments and anthers are golden. Bud is tapered and small. Leaves light green, elliptic, 5 cm x 2.3 cm. Unusually thick and stiff. Veins coarse and raised, serrations unusually fine. Habit tall, spreading and bushy. Originated by Dr. Walker Wells, Oakland, California, USA from hybrid seed (*saluenensis* x *cuspidata*) imported from England, First bloomed 1948. Sport: **Sylvia May Variegated.** Orthographic error 'Sylvia Mae'

Sylvia May Variegated. (Caerhays hybrid), Levi, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.42 as 'Sylvia May Var.': A virus variegated form of **Sylvia May** - Orchid pink blotched white. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette.

Sylvia May Wells. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.233, Reg. No.960: A 7 year old chance seedling of **Sylvia May** that first bloomed 1963; originated by Harold L. Paige, Lafayette, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The loose, peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with about 20 petals and 15 petaloids. Colour is pale blush, shaded to light lavender pink. Blooms mid-season to late. See colour photo: Front cover, SCCS., 1967, *The Camellia Review*, vol.28, No.6. Chinese synonym: 'Ximeiwei'.

Sylvia McGilvary. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.221. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Sylvie d'Italie. M'Intosh, 1855, *Book of the Garden.* Orthographic variant for 'Sylvia d'Italie', synonym for **Sylvia.**

Sylvio Venanzio. *(C.japonica),* Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.48: Blush, dusted with carmine, with a clear centre. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:25: Bright red with the centre petals streaked with white. Originated in Italy.

Symboldii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Sieboldii', synonym for **Tricolor.**

Symetrica. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:20: Pink, imbricated in model form. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.57: Imbricated, bright pink with white blotches. A model flower. Orthographic errors: 'Simetrica', 'Simmetrica', 'Symmetrica'. Originated by Negri, Italy.

Symetry. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue, No.38, p.28. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Symmetry.**

Symmetrica. W. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue, No.1, p.8. Orthographic error for **Symetrica.**

Symmetry. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book IX, pl.II: Purchased 3 years ago from England. The petals have a double arrangement; the exterior rows are imbricated in a rose-like form; the following ones are regularly imbricated for a divergent and oblique series. The central petals are full, sub-lanceolate, concave and smaller. Colouring is a bright rose with white stripes intersecting the petals at the centre. Orthographic error: 'Symetry'.

Symphonette. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Bright red. large semi-double to formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA at the Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia. First flowered 1943. Sport: **Symphonette Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Jiaoxiangyue'.

Symphonette Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.1 as 'Symphonette Var.': A virus variegated form of **Symphonette** - Bright red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Synaptica Magnolia Moon. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.195; See **Magnolia Moon.**

Syoin-no-iro. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64. Different reading for **Shoin-no-iro.**

Syojô. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tukushû*, No.1, p.64. Different reading for **Shôjô.**

Syokei-benikake. Different reading for **Shôkei-benikake.**

Syokei-sakuraba. Different reading for **Shôkei-sakuraba.**

Syokkô-nishiki. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia.* Different reading for **Shokkô-nishiki.**

Syokô. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Different reading for **Shokkô.** See International Camellia Register, p.1715.

Syô-oh. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.189. Different reading for **Shô-ô.**

Syômonsasu. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64. Different reading for 'Shômonsasu' (**Yoinimonsasu**).

Syôwa-no-akebono. Different reading for **Shôwa-no-akebono.**

Syôwa-no-hikari. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia.* Different reading for **Shôwa-no-hikari.**

Syôwa-no-kagayaki. Different reading for **Shôwa-no-kagayaki.**

Syôwa-no-koromo. Different reading for **Shôwa-no-koromo.**

Syoya-no-hatashiro. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64. Different reading for **Shoya-no-hadashiro**.

Syucyuka. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987, Different reading for **Shuchûka.**

Syûfûraku. Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* Different reading for **Shûfûraku.**

Syûgaku-in. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan.* Different reading for **Shûgaku-in.**

Syûgetsu. Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* Different reading for **Shûgetsu.**

Syûhô-karako. Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* Different reading for **Shûhô-karako.**

Syungaku. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.164. Different reading for **Shungaku.**

Syunkohji. Inazawa Nurseries co. Ltd, Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Shunkôji.**

Syunsetsu. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64. Different reading for **Shunsetsu.**

Syunshokkô. *Garden Life*, 1966. Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Syunsyokkô. Different reading for **Shunshokô.**

Syuran. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* p.64. Different reading for **Shuran.**

Syuten-dôji. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64. Different reading for **Shutendôji.**

Syusyaka. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. Different reading for **Shushaka.**

Syutyuka. *Garden Life*, 1976. Different reading for **Shuchûka.**

Szu Mien Chin. Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Simianjin.**

Szu Tu Shan Cha. Chinese reading for Stuartia. Different reading ‘Sidushan Cha’.

T.

T. Fendig. 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.77 as 'Camellia T'. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

T.C. Cole. Trewidden Estate Nursery, 1995, Retail Camellia List, p.8. Abbreviation for **Thomas Cornelius Cole.**

T.C. Patin. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.147: Light red. Very large, full, semi-double with irregular, large petals and a spray of large stamens. Originated in USA by T.C. Patin, Hammond, Louisiana. Sport: **T.C. Patin Variegated.**

T.C. Patin Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.147 as 'T.C. Patin Var.': A virus variegated form of **T.C. Patin** - Light red blotched white. Originated in USA by T.C. Patin, Hammond, Louisiana.

T.D. Wipper. Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1992, No.25. Synonym for **Dave's Weeper.**

T.G. Donkelari. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1949, p.7. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

T.K. Blush. *(C.japonica)* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.14: A light pink sport of **T.K. Variegated**. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'T.K. Pink'.

T.K. Number 4. Florida Nursery and Landscaping Co. Catalogue, 1948 as 'T.K. No.4'. Synonym for **T.K. Variegated.**

T.K. Pink. Morris, 1954, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, p.113. Synonym for **T.K. Blush.**

T.K. Red. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.21. Synonym for **T.K. Variegated Red.**

T.K. Variegata. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **T.K. Variegated.**

T.K. Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Kiyono Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1934, p.14: Semi-double. Light pink edged dark pink. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Semi-double, white flowers striped pink, rose and lavender, some flowers solid colour, purple and pink. This variety is very unusual with its many colour shadings. A large plant in full bloom reminds one of Japanese art. Mid-season bloomer with tall, fast growth, leaves dull green. Blooms about 10 cm across x 3.2cm deep, petals in 3 rows and a large cluster of yellow central stamens. Originated in USA by T. Kiyono, Crichton, Alabama. Sports: **T.K. Blush, T.K. Variegated Red**. Synonyms: 'T.K. Variegata', 'T.K. Number 4'. See p. facing p.168, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949 for colour photo.

T.K. Variegated Red. *(C.japonica)* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7 as 'T.K. Varie. Red': Solid red form of **T.K. Variegated.** Originated in USA. Synonym: 'T.K. Red'.

T.P. Bowen. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.153: White with blush pink iridescent undertone. Miniature, formal double. Bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

T.S. Clower. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink with blue tints. Medium size, rose form double. Originated in USA by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi.

T.S.Clower Jr. *(C.japonica)* SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.65: White and pink. Medium to large, formal double, slender, open growth. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large, white with narrow, magenta streaks or stripes, completely double, imbricated formal, 9-11 cm across with approximately 86 petals, obovate and about 3.3 cm long. Some are notched and scalloped, some tend to curl and fold. When fully opened, stamens show. Buds are light grey and round. Leaves, medium dull green,

narrow elliptic to lanceolate, 10.5 cm x 4 cm. Tip curls and is long and narrow, base tapers. Serrations medium fine averaging about 2.5mm pitch. Plant habit, open, slow growth. Originated in USA by T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi. First flowered 1944. Register No.51 with the ACS., See *American Camellia Catalogue*, 1954, p.334.

T.S. White. *(C.sasanqua).* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.19. Medium size, white semi-double to peony. Slow to medium growth is very upright, compact and bushy. Originated in the USA.

T.W. Shepherd. *(C.japonica)* Nairn & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1904-1905. p.85. No description. Originated in New Zealand.

Ta Cha Hua. Chinese name for *C.reticulata.* Different reading for 'Dachahua'. Synonyms: 'Tien Cha Hua', 'Ko-tsubaki', 'Kara-tsubaki'

Ta de Belleza. Companhia Horticole-Agricolo Portuense Catalogue No 40 [ca.1904], p.71. Orthographic variant for **Cup of Beauty.**

Ta Hung Chu Pan. Waterhouse, 1970. ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for **Dahong Juban.**

Ta Hung Sung Tze Ke. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Catalogue*, p.143. Different reading for 'Dahong Songzike', synonym for **Songzike.**

Ta Hung Sung Tzu Lin. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.8. An error for Ta Hung Tzu Ko', a different reading to 'Dahong Songzike', synonym for **Songzike.**

Ta Kuei Yeh. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Magnolia and Camellia Conference Report* as 'Takeiyeh'. Different reading for **Daguiye.**

Ta-li Shan-ch'a. Chinese name for *C.taliensis.* Different reading for 'Dalishan Cha'.

Ta Ma Nao. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for **Damanao.**

Ta Ta. Nuccio's Nurseries, 1991 Catalogue, Orthographic variant for **Tata.**

Ta Tao Hung. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.8. Different reading for **Dataohong.**

Ta Yeh Tieh Chih. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.8. Different reading for 'Daye Diechi' synonym for **Houye Diechi.**

Ta Yeh Yin Hung. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.8. Different reading for 'Daye Yinhong', synonym for **Dayinhong.**

Tabaruzaka. (Famous Battlefield), (Higo), Izu Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanical Garden List, p.13. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.288, colour photo & description: Large size, soft pink with deeper pink and red streaks and splashes, single with 7 broad, overlapping, waved petals, opening flat and a central, spreading burst of numerous, yellow stamens. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Mikuni-no-homare** or its sport parent, **Higo-kyô-nishiki.** Collected near Tabaruzaka, Kumamoto. Named and released by Tsugio Ôta in 1985.

Tabbs. *(C.japonica)* Guilfoyle's Exotic Nursery Catalogue, 1866: A sport of **Helenor**. Crimson, marbled and blotched white. Medium sized, formal double. Originated by M. Guilfoyle, Double Bay, Sydney, N.SW, Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Tabba', 'Tabes'. See colour photo, p.119, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Chinese synonym ''Tabosi'.

Tabba. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1877. Orthographic error for **Tabbs.**

Tabes. Brunning & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1882, p.76. Orthographic error for **Tabbs.**

Tabitha. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.248, Reg. No.746: 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Mrs Tabitha M. McEachern, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm, some fish-tailed and some round. The semi-double flower is 12.5 cm. across x 8 cm deep with 7 large petals, light pink with yellow anthers and white filaments, and each flower is flushed rose on a petal. It sports to white flowers with deep rose streaks; solid fuchsia and fuchsia with one white petal. Late blooming.

Tabosi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Tabbs.**

Taça de Belleza. *(C.japonica) List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Gsuedes & Oliveirs, pp.45 & 81; No description. Probably originated in the Azores. Included in the Manuscript *Camellia Register of Companhia Horticola*, ref 1078.

Tacherii. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Tachi-jishi. Takii Shubyô, 1954, *Engei Shinchishiki.* Synonym for **Kanjirô.**

Tachikan-tsubaki. Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Now given as a synonym for **Kanjirô.** See pl.535, p.214 & p.387, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Nakamura, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.134. Synonym for **Utamakura.**

Ta-chin-sui. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Dajinsui.**

Tachimaze. (obscure), *(C.japonica)* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tachiyama. (Name of a Mountain), *(C.rusticana)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.167, p.91, description, p.315: Dark crimson with fine purplish veining, pine cone form with 3-4 rows of petals; outer broad, rounded, reflexed; inner semi-erect, some laciniated, mostly reflexed; centre small and irregular group of golden anthered stamens. Late flowering. Leaves midgreen, broad oval to elliptic, blunt acute apex, recurved, bluntly, shallowly serrate. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1959. See colour pl.: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.88. Named by Takeuchi, Minoru in 1965.

Tada. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tata.**

Tada Meibi. *(C.japonica)* ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, p.17, Reg. No.2008: Miniature, rose with salmon overcast, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to midseason. Originated by Mrs H.S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.94: The 17 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size, 5 cm across x 2.2 cm deep.

Taddolini. *(C.japonica)* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.122 as 'Tadolini'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Tadolini. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.122. Orthographic error for **Taddolini.**

Tado-no-hiodoshi. (Tado's Red Armour). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.158 with colour photo; English translation p.108. Medium size, dark red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. The original tree is growing at a private garden near Tado Shrine in Mi'e Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1984. From Aichi Prefecture.

Tafe. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.japonica*, **Tamie Fraser.** Also as 'Tafo'.

Taffeta Tutu. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106: Apricot pink with pink edges blending to lemon yellow at centre. Large semi-double to peony form with 4-6 upright petals mingled with petaloids and stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Fragrant. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Dr L.W. Fawns, Fresno, California. See colour photo, p.116, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Directory of Camellias.*

Tafuku-benten. (Happy Goddess, White Edged Leaves), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section of variegated leaves: White, margined with streaks, small flower. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37; Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink blotched and edged white. Leaves variegated. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.324, p.164, description, p.187: Leaf blades rather small, broadly elliptic, acuminate apex in the normal green leaves, but deformed in the variegated leaves. In the latter case, leaves variegated most strongly halfway between the midrib and the margin in various shades from white to pale green. Flowers single, red, (Carmine 21), very broadly margined with white. Staminal cylinder widely opened, stamens in a circle. Flowers mid-season to late. For other colour plates see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.218; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.445, p.183, description, p.359. According to this, 'Tafuku-benten' in Itô, 1879 is different to the modern 'Tafuku-benten', which, however is believed to be the same as the **Otafuku-benten** in Mizumo, 1829, *Sômoku-kinyôshû.* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.120, p.41; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.89, 227. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.269 as 'Tahuku-benten'. Different reading: 'Tahuku-benten'. 'Otafuku-benten'. Sport: **Mikasa-no-tsuki.** Satomi, 1956, gives 'Benten-tsubaki' also as a synonym but Itô, 1879 lists them separately and the flower is not bordered with white.

Tagasode. (Whose Sleeve), *(C.japonica)* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*, p.20: This flower is a pinkish white double. See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.120. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tagasode. (Whose Sleeve), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.18, colour photo and p.19, description: Small sze, white, vase-shaped single of 5-6 rounded, overlapping petals about a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower third and golden anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Hisashi Morishita in 1982.

Taglioni. *(C.japonica)* Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.9. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.312: Flowers 9-10 cm across, regular, rose form, of a deep cherry red, sometimes rose with touches of the colour of **Elegans**. Petals are in 5-6 rows, oblong-ovate, not very numerous, deeply notched, veined blood red, channelled and loosely imbricated. Originated in Italy by Mariani, Milan.

Tagode-no-tsuki. (Moon Rise on Tago), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Snow white, large size, double with bamboo whisk-like stamens. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.103. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tago-no-tsuki. (Tago Moon), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910, p.46: Pink bud to white in open flower. Large, white, semi-double, with inner petals small and irregular. Originated in Japan. See colour pl.513, p.210, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, description, p.382. Resembles 'Setsuzan' (**Sessan**) and **Kenkyô.**

Tago-no-ura. (Tago-no-ura Bay), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* White, large size, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan.

Tago-no-ura. (Tago-no-ura Bay), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* This cultivar is thought to be synonymous with the above **Tagode-no-tsuki.** See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tagoto-no-tsuki. (Moon Reflections in the Puddles), *(C.oleifera),* Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1897, p.13: Leaves broad-oblong to broad-elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, thick, dull, roughly crenate, shortly and densely hairy on midrib. Flowers white, small; petals narrow, deeply emarginate and deciduous. Different reading: 'Takoto-no-tsuki'. Corruption of name: 'Tagoto-no-tsuri'. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.411, description, p.394; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.565 & p.394. Dr Nakai, Takenoshin wrote in 1940 that 'Tago-no-tsuki' was a new variety *of C.oleifera* with a chromosome count of 2n = 105. Originated in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Tagoto-no-tsuri. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Corruption of Japanese name **Tagoto-no-tsuki.**

Tahai Raku. Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.4, rear cover. Corruption of the Japanese name **Taiheiraku.**

Tahaku-benten. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Tafuku-benten.**

Taharabeni. (Red from Tahara), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.92, colour photo, p.227, description: Small, cup-shaped single, light red, finely veined deeper red; petals 5-6, rounded, lightly emarginate, concave; stamens in compact central cluster, anthers pale yellow, filaments whitish creamy, joined for lower third; early blooming. Leaves medium green, elliptic-lanceolate, apex acuminate, finely, shallowly serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Tahara-murasaki. (Takara Purple). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1997, *Japan Camellia,* No.54, p.11, colour illustration No.17: Medium sized, bell-shaped, purple coloured single of 5 petals, with central stamen column of light mauve filaments and yellow anthers. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.159 with colour photo; English translation p.109. Dark purplish red, cylindrical stamen column. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Tahara Town, Atsumi Peninsula. Discovered by Fusui in 1990, named and released by Sachiko Ôtomo. From Aichi Prefecture.

Tahei-no-sato. (Peaceful Village). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.326 with black and white photo; English translation p.234. Medium size, red peony form, rusticana-like flared to split stamens. Very early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, large, thick. Multi-stemmed, vigorous growth. A natural seedling, parentage unknown. Named and released by Nonoichi Town Camellia Lovers' Club in 1990. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Tahei-tsubaki. (Camellia of Peace), *(C.japonica) Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.230, p.110, description, pp.324, 325: Very large size, pinkish white, rose form semi-double with irregular, reflexed petals, 13-17 in three rows, opening to show a small, centre group of stamens with small, yellow anthers. Leaves light green, oval, short, acute apices, finely, shallowly serrate. Synonym: 'Heiwa-tsubaki'. See colour photo p.89, and description, p.227, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, under the transliteration error 'Taiheitsubaki'. *Nippon Tsubaki – Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.154, English translation p.106.; Originated in Osaka. Considered to have been released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery in the 1960's.

Tahiti. *(C.japonica)* Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965: Bright red. Medium sized single with spreading stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.SW, Australia.

Tahôji. (Place Name). *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.143, p.72, description, p.130: Leaves rather large, elliptic to rhombeo-elliptic, apex acuminate, flat, 8.1-12 cm, long x

4.2-5.7 cm wide; petioles 2-4 mm long, hairy. Flowers pink (Rose opal 012/1), single; petals 5-6, unequal in length, largest 4.3 cm long x 2.7 cm wide, narrowly incised at apex. Stamens cluster, small and short, anthers yellow, filaments yellowish orange. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Mr. Adachi's private garden, Tahôji, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Tahuku-benten. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64. Different reading for **Tafuku-benten.**

Tahungkueiyeh. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13. Different reading for **Dahong Guiye.**

Ta-hung Kuei-yeh. Tsui Wah Garden, 1974, *Chungkuo Shantung Mutan, Yunnan Chahua Chalan.* Different reading for **Dahong Guiye.**

Ta-hung-p'ao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Dahongpao.**

Tahungsungtzeke. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Different reading for 'Dahong Songzike', synonym for **Songzike.**

Ta-hung Sung-tze-ke. Chuang Mao-chang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading for 'Dahong Songzike', synonym for **Songzike.**

Tahungtsueban. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Different reading for **Dahong Juban.**

Ta-hung Chü-pan. Chuang Mao-Chang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading for **Dahong Juban.**

Tai. Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1. Abbreviation for **Tai Tai.**

Tai Tai. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.233, Reg. No.942: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by Jack P. Woo, Fresno, California, USA. Plant growth is spreading and rapid with dark green leaves. The formal double flower is 9-11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Colour is pink. Flowers early to mid-season.

Taidemu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synontm for 'Te Deum', which is a synonym for **Grand Sultan.**

Taige Cha. (Pavilion Camellia), *(C.japonica)* Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuochu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui:* Light red with 2 outer rows of larger petals. The centre is made up of divided and pinched petals. It belongs to the peony type. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Tai Ko Cha'.

Taiguo Juan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Thai Silk.**

Taihai. McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1941 as 'Tai-Hai'. Different reading for **Ôsakazuki.**

Taihakuren. Different reading for **Ôshirahasu.**

Taihakuzan. (Mount Taihaku), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.15 as 'Taihaku-zan': Pure white. Large single with broad petals. Originated in Japan.

Taihe Mudan. (Peaceful Peony) *(C.reticulata)*, China Regn No.10. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Apr 2007, No.8, p.49, with colour photo; A tree from a wild population, propagated and named by Liu Zhongtai, Heshun, Tenchong, Yunnan, China. A peony double form flower, peach red, 13-18 cm diameter. 20-25 petals in 5-6 whorls, outer petals ovate, inner petals curved outwards, the corolla forming a ball shape. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, 7.5 cm long x 3.6-5.4 wide, apices acuminate, bases round to broad cuneate, slightly incurved.

Taihei. (Great Peace), *(C.sasanqua)*, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934. Description not seen. No.7, p.27. Originated in Japan.

Taiheifue. (Peace Pipe), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:*- Medium sized, cherry pink, trumpet shaped, somewhat abnormal, single flower with cylindrical stamen cluster. See: JCS, Mar.1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.103. Originated in Japan.

Taiheiraku. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, pp.3, 191. Synonym for **Dewatairin.**

Taiheiraku. (Pacific Music), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*, p.13: Deep pink, single Higo form. Leaves large, long, elliptic. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Note: This is thought to be synonymous for **Dewatairin** in the Chûbu area. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.85, 226.

Taiheiraku. (Pacific Music), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.54; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46 as synonym for **Hakurakuten**: White with red graduations, medium size, single. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Taihei-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.89. Transliteration error for **Tahei-tsubaki.**

Tai Hsing Shih-Pa-Hsueh Shih. Yang, 1965, A *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Daixing Shiba Xueshi.**

Taikagura. Different reading for **Daikagura.**

Taikanho. Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.20. Different reading for **Taikanhô.**

Taikanhô. (Great Viewing Peak), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*, No.5: Light pink. Large leaves. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Daikanhô', 'Taikanho'. Sports: **Uchû--no-hikari, Kôgen-no-tsuki.**

Taikô. (Medieval High Court Official), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.231, p.117, description, p.159: Leaves narrowly obovate-elliptic to broad-elliptic, finely acuminate at apex, venation slightly impressed, margins minutely crenate-serrulate, 4.7-7.3 cm. long x 2.2-3.5 cm, wide; petioles 4-7 mm long, more or less hairy. Flowers, rose form double, dark rose (Carmine rose 622 or Claret rose 021/1), petals incurved, rounded, slightly emarginate, 19-35 in number, largest 5.6 cm long x 4.2 cm wide. Stamens in a double circle, filaments light orange, reddish to the fused parts, intermingled with several petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Originated at Mr Zenji Umesaki, Yatso-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Taikô is the name of a high court official in ancient times, particularly Hideyoshi, Toyotomi.

Taiko Cha. Different reading for **Taige Cha.**

Taile. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.535, p.67. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Mary Phoebe Taylor.**

Taile Zhiqiao. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.150. Chinese synonym for **Taylor's Perfection.**

Taimei-nishiki. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26. Different reading for **Taimin--nishiki.**

Taimei-nisjiki. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Corruption of Japanese name **Taimin-nishiki.**

Taimi-Nishiki. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.19. Corruption of the Japanese name **Taimin-nishiki.**

Taimin-nishiki. (Ming Dynasty Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'mon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26 as 'Taimei-nishiki': White, pink base. Medium size, single, 5 petals. Originated in Japan. See illustration, p.341, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Corruption of name: 'Taimei-nisjiki'.

Taimô. (Aspirations), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, p.85, colour photo, description, p.226: Cherry red, peony form, medium sized with large outer petals and small, twisted, fluted, inner petals. Leaves broad-ovate, dark to mid-green, apex acuminate, margins finely serrate; petioles hirsute. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973.

Taimu. (Wishing Dream). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* 1992, No.25, p.11, colour plate No.37: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Maifubuki.** Small size, 7 cm across, single, of 5 soft pink, ruffled petals. Tea-whisk stamens with yellow filaments. No fragrance. Blooms mid-season.

Taini-shibori. (Variegated 'Tiny'). *(C.hybrid). "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.126. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Tai Pai. Yang, 1965, A *Study of the Camellia Varieties in Taiwan.* A different reading for **Daibai.**

Tairaman'e. (Taira's Formal Double), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.535, as 'Taira-man-e': Medium size, pinkish white, single, spreading vase shaped, pink towards petal base with a fountain of white petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See next.

Tairaman'e. (Taira's Formal Double), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.465 as 'Taira-man-e': Ivory white, single of 8 petals with an erect fountain of white petaloids and a few stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See next.

Tairaman'e. (Taira's Formal Double), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.562 as 'Taira-man-e': Medium size, single, white with creamy cast on inside; petals 7-8, large, rounded, with centre consisting of a large, compact column of filaments, some with anthers some with petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) All these 'Tairaman'e' are thought to be the same cultivar. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, pp, 141, 149, 153.

Tairan. Ishi'i, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*. Different reading for **Ômidare.** See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan.*

Tairin. (Large Flower), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.109; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan:* Large, dark crimson, rose form double, opning to show divided stamens and a few moires on inner petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.101. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tairin. (Large Flower), *(C.japonica)* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.309, described as painted on *Hyakuchinzu*, owned by Katô, Isenokami: Large, semi-double, red, with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tairleya. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Taisanboku. (Magnolia Trees), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No.210; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pink flowers, variegated with red or variegated with red on a white background with a splashed pattern. Double form. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Taizanboku', 'Taizanmoku'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.6, pp.27, 34; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.103.

Taisanboku. (Magnolia Trees), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.137: Medium large, peony form, red with white spots. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.104; ibid, 1962, No.3, p.163. (Believed extinct.)

Taisan-fukun. (Obscure), *(C.japonica)* Okumura, [ca.1810]. *Chinka Hin'i.* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Palest pink, semi-double. Different reading: 'Taizan-fukun'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Taisanhaku. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Taisanhaku'. Different reading for 'Daisenshiro'.

Taisanhaku. (Great White Mountain), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, semi-double, white slightly tinted at petals edge. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Ohyama-jiro', 'Ohyama-haku', 'Ôyamajiro', 'Ôyamashiro', Ôyamahaku', 'Taizanhaku'.

Taishakuro. (Black Camellia from Izumotaisha), *(C.japonica)* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.22 as 'Taisyakuro'. No description. Different reading: 'Taisya-kuro'. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Taisha-murasaki. (Purple Camellia of Izumo Taisha Shrine). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.92 with colour photo; Medium to large, purple, single flower, tubular to trumpet form. Tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Original growing in the garden of Nagasako family, Shimane Pref., Japan.. Girth 60cm. Found by Ihara and Houri in 1973.

Taishenle. (Great Laughing God). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.353, colour photo No.211. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Daikagura.**

Taishin-kingyoba-tsubaki. (Goldfish Leaved Camellia with Large Stamens), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.85, colour photo, p.226: Small, deep pink, campanulate single; petals 5-6 with ragged edges; large column of stamens. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate with multi-apices, serrulate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Taishin-kingyoba-tsubaki. (Goldfish Camellia with a Large Stamen Cylinder). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.152 with colour photo; English translation p.104. Medium size, deep red, tubular single, wide circle of stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. A goldfish camellia with leaves split to 3 to 5 tips. Upright, vigorous growth. Considered to be a seedling of 'Goldfish Camellia' (**Kingyoba-tsubaki**), origin details unknown. From Aichi Prefecture.

Taisho Brocade. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.178. Synonym for **Taishônishiki.**

Taishôkan. (General's Crown), *(C.japonica)* Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran:* White, streaked rose pink, medium sized single, sometimes with petaloids; mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.6. (Believed extinct.)

Taishô-nishiki. (Brocade in Taishô Era), *(C.sasanqua),* Ishi'i, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*, vol.4: Large, single, 5-6 petals, of a deep raspberry pink, shading deeper at petals edges with a moire pattern in waves of rippled white across the petals. Originated by Minagawa, Jisuke in Kantô area, Japan. Synonyms: 'Taishô-nishiki'(Kantô), 'Taishô's Brocade'. A sport of **Ôsakazuki**. For colour photo. see pl.541 & p.388, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972.

Taisho-nishiki (Kantô). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47. Synonym for **Taishô-nishiki.**

Taisho-nishiki (Kumamoto). ('Taisho-nishiki' from Kumamoto), *(C.sasanqua),* Kurume Tsutsuji Seisan Kumiai, 1970, *Tsutsuji no Furusato;* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47: Medium size, single, white ground, graduating to red. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Taishuhai. (Large Vermilion Wine Cup), *(C.sasanqua),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1972, *Garden Life*, Dec. p.45 as **Daishuhai;** Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.190: A very large single, white shading to deep red on edge. Blooms early to mid-season. Synonym for

Daishuhai. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Dazhengjin'.

Taishû-haku. (White Camellia from Taishû). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.10; White, medium tubular single with tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Named by K. Inoue, Kurume, Japan.

Taisya-kuro. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.22. Different reading for **Taishakuro.**

Taitôka. Ichijima, *Kokon Yôrankô,* 1841, vol.344. Japanese group name for *C.sasanqua*. Chinese synonyms: 'Wai Tung Hua', 'Hai Hung Hua', 'Yu Ming Hua', 'Cha Mei'.

Tait's Big Red. *(C.japonica)* Griffin Sr. ed., 1958, *Camellian,* 11:2. No description. Originated by Charles S. Tait Sr., Brunswick, Georgia, USA. Orthographic error: 'Tate's Big Red'. (Believed extinct.)

Tait's Late Double. *(C.japonica)* Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.31: Originated by Charles S. Tait Sr., Brunswick, Georgia, USA of unknown parents. The medium large, shell pink, complete double flower is 10-10.5 cm across. The small petals stand erect, forming a cup-shaped mass. Colour varies from shell pink to pale dawn pink in the centre. Late blooming.

Tait's Masterpiece. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Name changed to **Charles S. Tait Sr.** because of existing camellia **Masterpiece.**

Taiwan Jiuqu. (Nine Bends in Taiwan), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.167 with colour photo; Widely cultivated in Taiwan, but assumed to have originated in Mainland China. Previously known as 'Jiuqu', and renamed by Professor Gao to distinguish it from the *C.edithae* hybrid 'Jiuqu', now renamed **Dalu Jiuqu.** Flowers pink to deep pink, formal double, small to medium size, imbricated. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny and glabrous, strongly serrated. Spreading, vigorous growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Taiwan-hime-sazanka. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.21: Japanese common name for *C.transarisanensis* Hayata.

Taiwan-hime-tsubaki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.6. Japanese common name for *C.caudata* Wallich.

Taiwan-sazanka. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.14. Japanese common name for *C.tenuiflora.*

Taiwan-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.420. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai T*subaki *Meikan,* p.25. Japanese common name for *Gordonia axillaris.*

Taiyang Chongbaizhe. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hongkongensis* hybrid **Sun Worshipper.**

Taiyang Ge. Chinese synonym for New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Sun Song.**

Taiyangshen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Que Sera Sera.**

Taiyô. (The Sun), (*C.rusticana*), Minagawa, 1956, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.138, p.69, description, p.129: Snow camellia of variegated leaves. Leaves elliptic or narrowly elliptic, flat on the upper surface, acutely denticulate on the margin; petioles hairy. Deep green, variegated light yellow along the midrib and also along the lateral veins. Flowers rose (Claret rose 021/1), single, with 5 petals incurved on the lateral sides. Stamens normal, yellow, in a loose group. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. There is another **Taiyô** from the Nagoya district that is similar to **Akashigata.** [See **Taiyô (Chûbu)**]. For colour photo and description see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979,

Senchinshû, pp.86, 226, as 'Taiyô' (Niigata). Synonym: 'Taiyô' (Niigata). Different reading: 'Taiyow'.

Taiyô (Chûbu). (The Sun; Chûbu), *(C.japonica)* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.12, p.14; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu* no *Tsubaki*, p.69, colour photo and description: Large, 12-14 cm across, bright scarlet, semi-double with broad, overlapping petals, emarginate and slightly crêped, with a compact stamen column, anthers yellow, filaments creamy. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, medium green, margins serrulate, apex short acuminate. Originated in the Nagoya District, Japan. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.86, 226. Resembles **Akashigata.** Sport: **Taiyô-nishiki.**

Taiyô (Niigata). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p 86. Synonym for **Taiyô.**

Taiyô-nishiki. (Brocade of the Sun), (Higo), Adachi. 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.66, colour photo: Large, white, single higo with crimson streaks and a few soft pink marks. Large, circular stamen group; anthers yellow. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Taiyo-nishiki'(Higo).

Taiyô-nishiki. (Brocade of the Sun), *(C.japonica)* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.14; Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.40; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.322, colour photo and description: Large size, deep red with white patches, semi-double with 3 rows of large, emarginate, waved petals and a compact, central stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves dull dark green, broad-elliptic, apices abrupt acuminate, margins serrulate, prominent venation. Late blooming. See colour photo, p.86, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Sport of **Taiyô (Chûbu).**

Taiyo-nishiki (Higo). Stone, Vi., 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.20. Synonym for **Taiyô-nishiki.**

Taiyoh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Different reading for **Taiyô.**

Taiyômori. Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.45. Different reading for **Taiyôzakari.**

Taiyôzakari. (Ocean Zenith), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.36 black and white illustration and description: Medium size, 8 cm across, deep red, single with darker fine veining on 7-8 large, rounded, emarginate petals and centre stamens in a spreading group, filaments dark yellow. Blooms mid-season. See description, p.226, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Taiyômori'.

Taizanboku. Different reading for **Taisanboku.**

Taizanfukun. Different reading for **Taisanfukun.**

Taizanhaku. Doty & Doerner Price List, 1944. Different reading for **Daisenhaku.** Daisen is a famous mountain in the Tottori Prefecture.

Taizôji. (Taizô Temple), *(C.x vernalis)*, Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Horticultural Science*, 55(2):208 as a tetraploid cultivar: Small size, clear red, single, with spreading stamens. Leaves green, 4.6 cm long x 1.7 cm wide. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Gaizen'.

Taizôkai. (Taizô World), *(C.sasanqua)*, Uetsuma, Hiroyuki, 1956, *Higohan no Bussan to Engeika Nihon Dangi*, No.68, p.31; Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.54. No description. Originated in Japan.

Tajimahime. (Tajima Princess), *(C.japonica x C.lutchuensis)*, Hagiya 1986, *Studies on Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias*, No.1, p.5, colour pl.1: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Eiraku** x *C.lutchuensis.* Flower red, 7-8 petals, single, cup-like, 5 cm across; petals round; stamens

tubular, filaments yellow. Fragrant. Mid-season flowering. Leaves small. oval, veins and serrations obscure. Habit upright, branches slender. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.158 with colour photo; English translation p.108.

Takachiho. (Place Name in Miyazaki Prefecture), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.80, colour photo, p.227, description: Medium sized, soft pink with occasional broad red stripe, campanulate single, 8-9 petals, cordate, overlapping, with central stamen column; yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex long acuminate, recurved, margins wavy, serrulate. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.156 with colour photo; English translation p.107. A chance seedling of **Aki-no-yama.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1965.

Takagi. Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki, 1830. Synonym for **Watayashiro.**

Takagura. Different reading for **Takakura.**

Takai-shidare. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Takakura. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Large semi-double, pink ground with red streaks and central cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Takagura'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.26; ibid, 1983, No.22, p.124. (Believed extinct.)

Takakura-beni. (Takakura Red), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.212, colour photo and description: Medium to large size, deep red, single, opening saucer-shaped, with large, crinkled, overlapping petals with irregular margins and a tall stamen cylinder with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, flat, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Note: Named after Kôzôji, the place where the nursery had a branch. Kôzôji can be read as Takakuradera. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1977.

Takakurayama. (Mount Takakura), *(C.japonica)* Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.2: Medium sized, semi-double to open peony form, white with red streaking towards the petals edges. Originated in Japan. Described as a synonym for **Tamatsushima.**

Takamo-no-yuki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Corruption of the Japanese name: **Takane-no-yuki.**

Takane. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Toku'emon. 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Semi-double, light red with deep red stripes and speckles, white margins, sake-cup shape. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77; JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* describes this as a single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Takane-musume. Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.7, Mistransliteration for **Takara-no-musume.**

Takane-no-yuki. (Snow on the High Peak), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No. 17, p.37, illustration and description: Pure white, semi-double, 8 cm across; petals about 18 in 3 rows, oval, slightly emarginate, channelled. Stamens in a small, short group. Leaves olive green, long-oval; petioles hirsute. Originated in Nakatsu Town, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1965. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.87, 227 as 'Takane-no-yuki' (Niigata). Orthographic error: 'Tamama-no-yuki'.

Takane-no-yuki. (Snow on the High Peaks), *(C.japonica)* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.59, p.21, description, p.211: Medium size, single, soft pink petals, veined deeper

pink with wide, white edges, 5-6 in number, emarginate and crinkled edges; large stamen cluster with golden anthers, slightly fragrant. Leaves medium to dark green, glossy, elliptic, apex acuminate, recurved; margins reflexed, shallowly crenate. Originated near the Kiso River, Chûbu, Japan. Named and released by Tôbei Yoshida in 1931. For colour photos and description see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.150, p.313; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.46. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû,* p.86 as 'Takane-no-yuki' (Chûbu), and p.265, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Resembles **Nihon-no-homare.**

Takane-no-yuki (Chûbu). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.86. Synonym for the *C.japonica* **Takane-no-yuki.**

Takane-no-yuki (Niigata). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.87. Synonym for the *C.rusticana* **Takane-no-yuki.**

Takanini. *(C.japonica)* Valdosta Camellias, 1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.19. No description. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.26: Originated by Neville Haydon, Auckland, New Zealand. It is 8 years old and first flowered 1984. Upright in habit and a quick grower, it has dark green leaves averaging 9 cm x 4 cm. The flowers are small to medium, of a deep plum red colour, 8-9 cm. across x 3.5 cm. deep with 15 petals and 140-200 petaloids with an occasional anther. It flowers from early to late season and the bright sheen on the flowers is characteristic. Colour RHS.CC.46A.

Takano-miya. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.156 with colour photo; English translation p.107. Small to medium size, trumpet shaped single with pinched stamen column. Small and large red stipes on pale pink ground, irregular white border. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small to medium size. A mutation from an unknown cultivar. Named and released by Hiroshi Ihara in 1988. From Shimane Prefecture.

Taka-no-tsume. (Claw of the Hawk), *(C.x vernalis)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red mottled white, small, single; stamens pinkish white; leaves small, sasanqua-like so that a synonym is 'Sasanqua-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.110. (Believed extinct.)

Taka'o. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*, Double. White with pink streaks. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.)

Taka'o. (Place Name), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.356 & 462: Medium small size, white with pink markings, rose form double, opening to show a weak group of stamens. 'Taka'o' is a place name in Kyôto Prefecture and also the name of a famous Japanese prostitute of ancient times. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p. 143. (Believed extinct.)

Takao. (Place Name). *(C.japonica),* Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en, Kyoto, 1993-1994, Mail Order List: Dark red to purple red, small, campanulate single with white filaments. Outer petals are tinted purplish in the cold. Originated by Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.155 with colour photo; English translation p.106. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Sôraku District, Kyoto.

Takao-no-kaori. (Fragrant Camellia from Takao). (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.274 with colour photo; Miniature single, white ground with red at petal tips, fragrant, profuse, tubular to trumpet form. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of **Kon-wabisuke** x *C.lutchuensis*, made by Shuho Kirino, Tokyo, Japan around 1960.

Takara-awase. (Treasure Trove), (*C.rusticana*), Kasuya. Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in section on double flowers; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White streaked red. Large,

double. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.92, p.33, description, p.211: Medium sized, semi-double with a variable colour pattern; ground white with red streaks to pinkish white with red streaks to red, spotted or blotched white. Petals in 3 rows, wide-oval, lightly scalloped at apex; stamens in small central cluster. Leaves broad oval to broad elliptic, strong, shining green, acute apex, recurved, margins serrate, turned down, venation impressed; petioles hirsute. Many types of moired and blotches appear. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. See colour photos and descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.346, pp.150, 342; Shufu-no-Tomo-Sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, p.37. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.87, 227. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.339. Chinese synonym 'Baohe'.

Takara-awase. (Treasure Trove), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: Large size, semi-double, pink shaded white and bordered pink. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Takara-awase (Ômoku). (Moired 'Takara-awase'), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.87, colour photo: Medium sized semi-double, red moired and blotched white; petals 12-15, irregular in length and shape; centre stamen cluster, yellow anthers, 2-4 petaloids, white flaments. Many different types of moires and blotched appear. 'Ômoku' means transversed mottle. Leaves elliptic, apex short acuminate, recurved, margins finely, shallowly serrate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. This is one of the variegated forms of the *C.rusticana* **Takara-awase.**

Takarabune. (Treasure Boat), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Nisshô-en Chabaika Meikan;* Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kai*, p.100 on 'Sazanka in Kumamoto'. No description except large. Originated in Japan.

Takarabune. (Treasure Boat). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.157 with colour photo; English translation p.108. Medium size, pale pink, bowl-shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, small, flat, slightly recurved. Upright, fast growing. A chance seedling, originated by Kôji Yamada, Inazawa City in 1959, named by Minoru Satô. From Aichi Prefecture.

Takara-fubuki. (Snowstorm of Treasures), *(C.japonica)* ICS, Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.23: Medium size, white ground with red variegation; cup-shaped single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.157 with colour photo; English translation p.108. Red splashes on pale pink ground, tubular single, round petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling, originated by Yoshihiko Mishima, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980.

Takaragawa. (Takara River), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.182, colour photo, p.183, description: Small size, deep red, vase-shaped single of 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with red filaments, the lower half joined, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves glossy mid-green, small, narrow-elliptic to elliptic, recurved apices, tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Selected from wild japonicas growing in a suburb of Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Harumi Tachibana.

Takara-kurenai. (Treasured Red). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.157 with colour photo; English translation p.107. Small, dark red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Bokuhan,** originated and named by Masaru Kimura in 1985. From Hyôgo Prefecture.

Takara-nishiki. (Treasure Brocade), *(C.japonica)* Miyazawa, 1954, *Kanshô Jumoku*, p.357: Large double with long petals. White with red spots. Originated in Japan.

Takara-nishiki. (Treasure Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ishi, Yûgi, 1932, *Chabai no Hinshu Kaistsu*, *Jissei Engei*, No.15, p.16: Large size, double, white, pink towards the petal edges. Originated in Japan.

Takara-no-hana. (Treasure of Flowers), *(C.japonica)* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.51, colour photo & description: Soft, pale pink, white base, campanulate single, turning greenish-yellow at the base of the petals, 5-6, opening through spherical shape; medium size, overlapping, crinkled edges; stamens in central column, large, yellow anthers, filaments greenish-yellow, joined for lower third. Leaves round, shining mid-green, apex blunt, margins coarsely serrate, venation prominent. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Named by Kozaki, Toshiaki, Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Resembles 'Kantô-hatsugeshô'. See colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.87, 227 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.92, 93. A chance seedling, named and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1975.

Takara-no-kagayaki. (Shining of Treasure), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.88, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, campanulate single with 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central cylinder of stamens with white filaments, joined for lower third, and light yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves glossy light green, lanceolate-elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1980.

Takara-no-musume. (Maiden of Takara), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987, A-325, p.7: Peach pink, trumpet shape, with tubular stamen cluster. Late blooming. Originated in Japan. Corruption: 'Takane-musume'.

Takarazuka. (Place Name), *(C.x vernalis)*, Uetsuma, Hiroyuki, 1956, *Higohan no Bussan to Engeika*, *Nihon Dangi*, No.68, p.31; Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, vol.26, p.51; ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36: Large size, 8-10 cm across, white ground with light red graduations, semi-double with 20-25 petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Takarazuka City, Hyogô Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Baozhong'.

Takasago. (Title of Noh Drama), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.58: Large, deep crimson double with 6 rows of petals and a small group of divided stamens when fully open. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.94. (Believed extinct.)

Takasago. (Title of Noh Drama), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No.203: Medium large, peony, double form, white flower with red margins like **Kinmizuhiki.** Convex in shape. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. (Believed extinct.)

Takasago. (Title of Noh Drama), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* lists two 'Takasago's'; this and the one above: Medium sized, semi-double with tubular stamens cluster. White to pale pink ground with a few red spots. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.103. (Believed extinct.)

Takasago. (Title of Noh Drama), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Very large, 9-11 cm across, faint pink with 5-6 petals and a large spreading, circular cluster of 150-180 yellow stamens. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.369 & vol.II, 1978, pl.294, p.126; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.86, 227 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.117. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of name 'Tasasago'. Note: The more recent bibliographies describe a medium to large size.

Takasago. (Title of Noh Drama), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.54; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36: Medium size, white ground with purplish red graduations, single. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Gaosha'.

Takasagun. (obscure), *(C.japonica)* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Takatsuki. (Place Name where Collected), *(C.japonica)* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.348, p.176, description, p.193: Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, gradually acuminate, venation slightly impressed, obscurely crenate margins, 7.5-8.6 cm long x 3.5-3.9 cm wide. Flowers semi-double, white, or white with a few streaks of pale pink, or pure pink (Crimson 22/2-/3). Petals incurved, 18-25 in number, regularly obovate, slightly emarginate. Stamens few, anthers lemon-yellow, filaments white and thin. Blooms mid-season. Originated in a private garden Takatsuki-shi, Osaka Prefecture, Japan.

Takayama. (High Mountain), *(C.japonica)* Nicholson, 1900, *Supplement to The Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening:* Red. Medium sized single of 5 petals with pronounced stamens. B.S. William's Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.43: A very interesting, small flowered variety, flowers about 4 cm across, only one row of petals, crimson-scarlet with a full row of anthers. Originated in Japan, imported by van Houtte and passed to the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey in 1899. Different reading: 'Kôzan'. Corruption of name: 'Takayana', 'Tokayana', 'Tokayama', 'Talayama', 'Tokyama'. Note: The names 'Takayama' and 'Tokayama' have erroneously been used interchangeably in the UK. Synonym: 'Takayama'(1).

Takayama (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Takayama.**

Takayama (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Erroneous synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Takayana. Haskins Nursery Catalogue, 1954. Corruption of Japanese name **Takayama.**

Takayasu. (Personal Name of ancient person of Nô plays), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.73: Medium size, semi-double, crimson marbled with white. Weak stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Kasugano.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.159. (Believed extinct.)

Takeba. Phillips & Rix, 1989, *Shrubs*, The Pan Garden Series, p.56 colour illustration; p.57 text. Corruption of the Chinese name 'Talicha', different reading for **Dali Cha.**

Takeda-beni. (Takeda Red), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.192, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, wide vase-shaped single with 5 rounded, overlapping petals and a central column of stamens with red filaments, joined for lower third, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms early to late season. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, apices long acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Mr Takeda's garden, Taka'oka City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1980s. Resembles **Kon-wabisuke.**

Takeda-shiroyabu. (Wild White Camellia from Takeda). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.10; White, medium size tubular single with tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan..

Takei-no-haru. (Takei Spring), *(C.japonica) Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.298, p.127, description, p.242: Soft pink. Small, campanulate single; petals 5-6 in number, emarginate, overlapping; stamens large central cluster, anthers golden, filaments a light yellow. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, tapering acuminate apex, margins serrulate. Originated in Japan.

Takeiyeh. Yü, 1950, RHS., Magnolia and Camellia Conference Report, p.130. Corruption of the Chinese name 'Takueiyeh', different reading for **Daguiye.**

Takeyeh. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Chinese name 'Takueiyeh', different reading for **Daguiye.**

Takieyeh. Durrant, 1960, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.I, No.6. Corruption of the Chinese name 'Takueiyeh', different reading for **Daguiye.**

Takiyeh. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Chinese name 'Takueiyeh', different reading for **Daguiye.**

Takekurabe. (Comparing Heights), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.88, colour photo, p.227, description: Medium, size, deep fuchsia pink, double, petals cordate or long-oval, apices cleft on inner rows. Four rows with a centre of a few weak stamens mixed with 2-3 small, erect centre petals. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, small & thin, somewhat keeled, not strongly serrate, apices tapering acuminate; petioles hirsute. Originated in Jo'etsu. City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1972. Note: The literary translation of 'Takekurabe' is 'Comparing Heights' and refers to Higuchi Ichiyô's (1872-1896) famous novelette, written in the Meiji era and translated by Edward Seidensticker under the title 'Growing Up'.

Takenohiro-unryu. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest *Catalogue* 2013 with colour photo; Contorted growth, but without the sharp bends of others of this type. Rose red single flower.

Take-no-uchi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, ed., 1979, *Senchinshû*, *p.*249. Synonym for **Manyô.**

Takeshima-kasuri. (Bamboo Island Variegated), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.281: Medium size, open peony form, white with soft pink at petal bases and splashes of crimson. Some petaloids in the centre. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Takeshima-tobi'iri'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p. 105. (Believed extinct.)

Takeshima-kasuri. (Bamboo Island Variegated), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.399: Medium sized, peony form, irregular double; pinkish white with soft pink patches on the petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.140. (Believed extinct.)

Takeshima-kasuri. (Bamboo Island Variegated), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.585: Medium sized, semi-double, white with red stripes. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.161. (Believed extinct.)

Takeshima-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Takeshima-kasuri.**

Takieyeh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.222. Corruption of 'Takueiyeh', different reading for **Daguiye.**

Takigi-nô. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.64. Different reading; 'Takigi-no-nô'.

Takigi-no-nô. (Noh Performance in Light of Bonfires), *(C.japonica)* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Various four forms appear. Single self red, or red anemone form, or small flowers, or pure white. Colour self red or red with white markings. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Takigi-nô'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.109. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Ashihara-tsubaki'.

Takimae. (Waterfall Front), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pure red, large size, double, striped, divided stamens. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. (Believed extinct.)

Takinami. (Waterfall Waves), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.134: Small, pinkish white, semi-double with divided central stamen column, rare petaloids, white fila-

ments, yellow anthers. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.103. (Believed extinct)

Taki-no-hagasane. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.51. Corruption of Japanese name **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Taki-no-shiraito. (White Streaks from Waterfall), *(C.japonica)* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* White. Greenish at petal base. Medium size, single, cup-shaped. Petaloids, long, slender and white. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.96. (Believed extinct.)

Taki-no-shiraito. (White Streaks from Waterfall), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.87, colour photo, p.227, description: Medium size, pale pink buds, white campanulate to cupshaped single; petals 5-6, large, overlapping, frilly margins and emarginate; stamens in a strong central column, anthers yellow, filaments light yellow. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Seizô Matsui in 1975.

Taki-no-shiraito. (White Streaks from Waterfall), *(C.sasanqua)*, Murayama, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16. No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Takitsuse. (Rapid Stream), *(C.japonica)* Usami, Na'ohachi, (before 1912), *Nagoya Chin Zu'e:* Pure white, large size, single, large petals, early blooming. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Takoto-no-tsuki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64 as 'Takotono-tsuki'. Different reading for **Tagoto-no-tsuki.**

Takueiyeh. Yü, 1964, *Camellian*, p.7, 'The Garden Camellias of Yunnan'. Different reading for Daguiye. Corruptions of name: 'Takeiyeh', 'Takieyeh', 'Takeyeh', 'Takiyeh'.

Takukinkô. (Washed Crimson Brocade), *(C.japonica)* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Medium size, single, white ground with red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Tsuruga-tsubaki', 'Tsuruga'. Different reading: 'Susugi-kinkô'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.105..

Takuku-Benten. A.J.Mackie Nursery Catalogue, 1963, p.18. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tafuku-benten.**

Takumi. (Man's Personal Name). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.86 with colour photo; A seedling of 'Sodekakushi' (**Gauntlettii**) named by Mikio Akashi, Kurume, Japan in 2004. Peach pink bordered white, medium size. Semi-double, with separated layers of incurving petals. Split stamen cluster. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves large, narrowly oblong, and somewhat undulate. Late flowering.

Takushima. (Takushima Island), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.627: Dark crimson, semi-double with white markings, flat flower. Originated in Japan. Sec Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.147. (Believed extinct.)

Takushima-surusumi. (Surusumi from Takushima), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.87, colour photo, p.227, description: Medium size, dark crimson, single; petals 5 in number, opening flat, large, overlapping, somewhat crinkled, emarginate, with a central stamen column; anthers yellow, filaments white. Leaves oblong-elliptic, glossy green, apex acute, margins serrate. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Talayama. Charles Smith & Son, Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1971, p.8. Orthographic eror for **Takayama.**

Talang. (Treading Waves), *(C.reticulata)* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.56, No.368, colour photo No.227: Leaves dark green, elliptic, 10.7-12.3 cm long x 5.7-6.7 cm wide.

Flower red, 13-15 cm across with 18-24 petals in 4-5 whorls. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Tali. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10. Abbreviation for 'Talicha', different reading for **Dali Cha.**

Tali Butterfly Wings. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shan Chahua.* Synonym for **Dali Diechi.**

Tali Camellia. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shan Chahua.* Synonym for **Dali Cha.**

Talicha. Yü, 1950, RHS., Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report, index, p.130. Different reading for **Dali Cha.**

Ta-li Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Different reading for **Dali Cha.**

Ta-li Mu-tan. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.155. Different reading for **Dali Mudan.**

Tali-pao-chu. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Different reading for 'Dali Baozhu', synonym for **Dali Cha.**

Tali Queen. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Western synonym for **Dali Cha.**

Tali Tieh-ch'ih. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Dali Diechi.**

Talia. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Taliensis. Smith, 1917, Notes, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, as *Thea taliensis.* The species *Camellia taliensis* (W.W. Sm.) Melchior

Talier Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Miss Tulare.**

Tallahassee. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.102. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'(**Masayoshi**).

Tallahassee Donckelarii. Chidamian, 1959, *Camellias for Everyone.* Synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

Tallahassee Girl. *(C.japonica)* Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook:* A seedling originated by Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida. A large, incomplete double, similar to 'Hatsutsuru'. Colour a very soft pink, lighter than 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**). Blooms early. Filaments white, anthers yellow. Leaves medium to dark green, round-elliptic, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide, apex acute, serrations becoming prominent towards the apex. For illustration see, p.317, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Talmont. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.137, Reg. No.981: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Mrs W.P. Bevis, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves, 6 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. The peony form bloom is 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 41 petals and 69 petaloids. White with golden stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Tam O'Shanter. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.137, Reg. No.1004: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1963; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The rose form double flower is 10 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 77 petals. Deep rose outer to dainty pink centre, petal tips curled in. Blooms mid-season to late.

Tama. (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.159 with colour photo; English translation p.109. Medium size, semi-double, cupped petals. Pale red splashes and small stripes on white ground, also completely white and red flowers appear on mature plants.

Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Somewhat upright growth. A cultivar raised by a private family in Koma'e City. Named and released by Shûhô Kirino in 1990. From Tokyo.

Tama Americana. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.17: Rose red with broad white border. Medium sized semi-double with occasional petaloids. Medium, open, upright growth. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, as a seedling from **Tama-no-ura.**

Tama Bambino. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.17: Rose pink, bordered white, miniature peony with narrow, pointed petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, as a seedling of **Tama-no-ura.** Nuccio's #9212. Chinese synonym 'Yingyupu'.

Tama Beauty. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.17: Rose pink bordered white. Medium to large, loose peony form. Medium, bushy growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Nuccio's #8915, as a seedling of **Tama-no-ura.** Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Meili'.

Tama Bell. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.17: Miniature to small, bell shaped single. White with red at petal base and an occasional red petal. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, as a seedling of **Tama-no-ura.** Nuccio's #8714.

Tama Carousel. *(C.japonica),* SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2014. A seedling of **Tama-no-ura** x **Nuccio.s Carousel**. Medium size semidouble, with centre petals upstanding, and occasional petaloids. Pink with a white border. Flowers early to midseason. Average, upright, bushy growth. Originated by Bradford King, Arcadia, Calif., USA.

Tama Electra. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.17: Small to medium size single; brilliant dark red, bordered white. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, as a seedling of **Tama-no-ura.** Nuccio's #9127. Chinese synonym 'Aiyupu'.

Tama Glitters. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.17: Red bordered white, medium to large size semi-double to loose peony form. Medium, upright, spreading growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, as a seedling of **Tama-no-ura.** Nuccio's #8804. Chinese synonym 'Shanshuo'.

Tama Noura. Gentry, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34. Corruption of Japanese name **Tama-no-ura.**

Tama Peacock. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2568. Blooms are semi-double, tubular form, and maroonish colour with red washing to white border. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, and introduced in their 1999 catalogue. Nuccio's #9121. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.132, colour photo p.c12. The seedling first flowered in 1991. Flowers measure 10 cm across x 7.5 cm long. Plant is upright with average growth. Note: Although described as a chance seedling, the name and description indicate **Tama-no-ura** to have been one of the parents. Chinese synonym 'Kongque Yupu'.

Tama Vino. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.17: Small to medium size semi-double with long, narrow petals. Wine red, washing out to broad, white border. Medium, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, as a seedling of **Tama-no-ura.** Nuccio's #91307. See colour photo between pp.38-39, 1993 *International Camellia Journal.*

Tama-akane. JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.25, p.13. Synonym for **Oboko.**

Tama-ama-no-kawa. (Milky Way of Tama). (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.291 with colour photo; Flower colour changeable – pale yellow or pale apricot or pale orange pink. Small to medium size, tubular single Tubular to columnar boss of stamens. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. A natural seedling of *C.nitidissima*, named by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, and released in 2005.

Tama-Ariake. (Jewel of Ariake) (*C.japonica*) from Nagasaki Pref. *Japan Camellia* No.78, August 2005; A crossing of **Tama-no-ura** × **Iwane-shibori**. Red bordered white, semi-double to peony form, split stamens, medium to large. Blooming early to mid-season. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Branches weeping. Tree vigorous. Originated by Kaoru Kusumoto.

Tamabotan. (Noble Peony), *(C.rusticana)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Peony. White, large pagoda form. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan* as 'Gyoku-botan'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.246, p.116, description, p.327: White. Large, cup-shaped semi-double to open peony form, double. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves deep, glossy green, thin, broad-elliptic. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Different reading for **Gyokubotan**. Chinese reading: 'Yumudan'. See colour photos: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.95; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.91, 228. Synonym for **Gyokubotan.**

Tamachû. (Gem of Loyalty), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981: White, semi-double, medium size flower. Originated in Japan.

Tamadare. (Bead Screen), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chinkinshô*, vol.2; Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311: Large, reddish pink, double with 3-4 rows of petals with white edges, but centre of the flower is thick pink. The corolla is piled up like 'Hikarugenji'. The stamens resemble a bamboo whisk. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Tamadare-tsubaki'. Thought to be a synonym for **Tamasudare** in *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, 1739. See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.120.

Tamadare. (Bead Screen), *(C.japonica)* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.386, p.196, description, p.204: Leaves oblong to oblong-elliptic, apex cuspidately crenate, lateral veins slightly elevated, petioles glabrous. Flowers semi-double, widely cup-shaped, sometimes a mass of folded petaloids in the centre; colour pink, occasionally striped with rosy red. Petals deciduous. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan by Minagawa, Jisuke. For colour pls. & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.181 & p.316; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.320 & p.338; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.90, 228. Resembles **Naniwagata**. Different to the old Itô variety. Synonym: 'Tamadare (2)'. Different reading: 'Gyokusui'.

Tamadare (l). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for Itô's **Tamadare.**

Tamadare (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for Minagawa's **Tamadare.**

Tamadare-tsubaki. Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô*, vol.2. Synonym for **Tamadare.**

Tamafubuki. (Pretty Splashed Flower), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.90, colour photo, p.228, description: Medium size, semi-double pale pink, peppered and dashed crimson, opening wide, cup-shaped; petals in 3 rows, emarginate; central stamen column, anthers yellow, filaments light cream. Leaves shiny mid-green, ovate, twisted, acuminate apex, margins serrate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. A seedling of **Juraku.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.162 with colour photo; English translation p.111. Stated to throw sports of various colour combinations. Stated to be a chance seedling of **Hototogisu,** named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1979.

Tamafuyô. (Beautiful Lotus), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.15. Pure white, large size, cupped semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Tamafuyô. ICS, Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.39. Synonym for **Tamafuyô (Kantô).**

Tamafuyô (Kantô). ('Tamafuyô' from Kantô), *(C.hiemalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.49: Medium size, irregular, informal peony form double, white ground graduating to pale red. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Tamafuyô'.

Tamafuyô (Kumamoto). ('Tamafuyô' from Kumamoto), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47: Medium size, single, white ground graduating to red. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Tamafuyô-sazanka. (Beautiful Lotus Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, Ichijima reprint, p.570: Light red, large, cupped semi-double with broad petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Abbreviation: 'Tamafuyô'.

Tama-fuyô (Tokyo). (Jewel Cotton Rose). (*C.hybrid*). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.281 with colour photo as 'Tama-fuyô; Medium to large size peony form, petal edges frilled. White shading to pink. Flowers mid-season to late. Cherry tree-like leaves. A cross of **Sakuraba Party Dress** x **Angel Wings**, made by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, in 2004.

Tamagaki. (Shrine Hedge), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, white, compact single with big bamboo-like stamens. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.26. (Believed extinct.)

Tamagaki. (Shrine Hedge), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Hakoda, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1973, *Garden Life*, p.44; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36: Medium size, white, semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Yuheng'.

Tamagashiwa. Synonym for **Tamagashiwa-tsubaki.**

Tamagashiwa-tsubaki. (Beautiful Oak Camellia), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô Furoku*, vol.3; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, white, single, often with petaloid centre, sasanqua-like stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Tamagashiwa'.

Tamagasumi. (Jewelled Haze), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.80; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.51, p.19, description, p.211; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.17: Medium size, single, opening to a spherical shape, ground faint, blush pink, densely marked with short red dashes. Large, yellow stamen cluster. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, glossy deep green, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan in 1968 by Sakuragi, Shun'ichi, Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture as a seedling of **Tarô'an.** Early blooming. Different reading: 'Tamakasumi'. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.119 & p.308; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.279. Sport: **Tama-shibori.**

Tamagawa. (Tama River), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e* as a pink flower; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311. No description. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, as peach pink. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.26; ibid, 1983, No.22, p.128: Medium size. pinkish white, formal double, glossy, Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tamagawa. (Tama River), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.144: Medium size, crimson, semi-double, opens flat; colour fading to pink at petal edge. Stamens broken into fascicles. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.104. (Believed extinct.)

Tamagawa. (Tama River), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.315: Flower, cup-shaped single, glossy pinkish white. Medium size. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.138. (Believed extinct.)

Tamagawa. (Tama River), *(C.japonica)* Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana* as 'Tamagawa-tsubaki': Medium size, single, light red. *Enyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.28, p.47, description, p.295: Small, light red, campanulate single with fine veining of slightly deeper colour; stamens in a central cylinder, joined for the lower third, anthers yellow. Leaves olive green, lanceolate to ovate, long tapering acuminate apex, margins shallowly, coarsely serrate. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.89.Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.133. Synonym: 'Tamagawa-tsubaki'.

Tamagawa-chidori. (Tamagawa Plover), *(C.japonica)* Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Flowers are white dappled with small, pink dots, single. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.108. (Believed extinct.)

Tamagawa-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.64. Synonym for Katayama's **Tamagawa.**

Tama-gekkô ('Gekkô' from Tama) (*C.hybrid*) from Kodaira, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: Pale yellow, single, small, cylindrical stamens, blooming February to May. Leaves narrowly ovate, medium size. Tree spreading and weeping. An interspecific hybrid between a small, white-flowered seedling and *C.cucphuongensis*. Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2002.

Tamaginsekai. (Silver World of Tama), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.160, illustration and description: Medium size, white, semi-double; petals in 3 rows, overlapping, emarginate; stamens sometimes broken into fascicles by the odd, small, erect centre petal. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apex long acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated by Yokoyama, in 1973 in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Ginsekai** and **Tsuki-no-miyako.** See colour photo & description, pp.89, 228. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.*

Tamago. (Egg), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.299: Miniature, semi-double, pink fading to white at petal edge. Originated in Japan. Some scholars believe that this cultivar is the same as **Sukiya.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.113.

Tamago. (Egg), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.215: Medium size, deep crimson, spherical shaped single with centre of petaloids. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.90. (Believed extinct.)

Tamago. (Egg), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.314: Small, campanulate single, pink with colour fading to white at base of petals; central stamen column, anthers yellow, filaments white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Possibly the same as the above pl.299. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.150.

Tamago. (Egg), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.501: Large, semi-double, petals red at base fading to pink at margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Tamagoryô. (Tama Imperial Mausoleum). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.160 with colour photo; English translation p.110. Large, pink bordered white, semi-double, cupped petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, large, thick, glossy. Cespitose growth, vigorous. A chance seedling of **Tamatebako**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1977. From Aichi Prefecture.

Tamahara. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.21. Thought to be an orthographic error for **Tamasudare** in *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu.* 1874.

Tama-hikari. (Illuminated Pearl). *(C.japonica).* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.13, 19, 20, 24: Luminous salmon rose, single. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Japan.

Tamahime. (Precious Princess), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.119, description, p.202: Large, brilliant crimson, semi-double, 12 cm across with large, rounded, overlapping petals in 4-5 rows; small, abortive stamens with 1 or 2 small, erect petals in the centre. Leaves bright green, venation impressed, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins coarsely serrate. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.194, pp.99, 319; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.90. Resembles **Yae-hime.** Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan and named by Minagawa, Jisuke about 1930.

Tamahime. (Precious Princess). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.161 with colour photo; English translation p.111. Miniature, pink single to imperfect anemone form, apricot stamens with partial petaloids, long flower stalks, profuse. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, Spreading growth. A cross between Higo **Ôtahaku** and *C.sinensis* 'Sayama-kaori'. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1983.

Tama-Hizen. (Jewel of Hizen) (*C.japonica*) from Nagasaki Pref. *Japan Camellia* No.78, August 2005: A crossing of **Tama-no-ura** × **Iwane-shibori**. Double, somewhat tubular, deep red bordered white, medium to large, tubular to split stamens, blooming in mid to late season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Branches and tree upright growth. Originated by Kaoru Kusumoto. 'Hizen' is an old name for part of the present Nagasaki and Saga Prefectures.

Tama-ikari. (Jewelled Anchor), *(C.japonica)* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210 as 'Tamaikari': Medium size, pink, single with colour fading to near white at base of petals, opening wide cup-shaped. Petals 6-7, emarginate with somewhat wavy margins; stamens cluster, spreading, circular. Anthers brownish-yellow, filaments white, fragrant. The seed pod of this variety opens in an anchor shape, hence its name. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Ôta, Tsugu'o and named by Adachi, Chôka in 1964. A seedling of **Nioi-fubuki.** See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.36, p.49 & p.296; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.89, 227. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.138. Erroneously listed as a Higo by SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1984. Corrupted name: 'Tamai Kari'. Chinese synonym: 'Yumao'.

Tama-Isahaya. (Jewel of Isahaya) (*C.japonica*) from Nagasaki Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.78, August 2005: A crossing of **Tama-no-ura** × **Iwane-shibori.** Semi-double, tubular to trumpet shape, deep red bordered white, tubular stamens, blooming early to mid season. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Branches somewhat weeping. Tree vigorous. Originated by Kaoru Kusumoto.

Tamajishi. (Tama Lion). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.10 with colour plate: Deep red in the centre with a clear white border, open irregular double with dispersed stamens. Medium to large size. A seedling of **Tama-no-ura** originating in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Tama-kanzashi. (Jewelled Hairpin). *(C.japonica),* Kinji Ohara, Tateyama, Chiba, 1993-1994, List of Camellias: Light pink, anemone form, fragrant. A seedling of **Tama-ikari.** Originated in Japan by Kinji Ohara.

Tamakanzashi. (Tama's Ornamental Hairpin). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.10 with colour plate: Deep red with thin white border, semi-double with three rows of round petals. Size medium to large. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of **Tama-no-ura** originating in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Tamai Kari. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Tama-ikari.**

Tamakashiwa. Different reading and abbreviation for **Tamagashiwa-tsubaki.**

Tamakasumi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.166. Different reading for **Tamagasumi.**

Tamakatsura. (Jewelled Ivy), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.334: Medium size, tulip shaped single, petals 5 with waved and scalloped edges; colour pinkish white ground with red stripes. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.140. (Believed extinct.)

Tamakawa. Anonymous, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.93. Different reading for **Tamagawa.**

Tamakujaku. (Beautiful Peacock), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada Nursery List, 1939: White, edges and stripes of red, large, semi-double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Tamakujyaku'.

Tamakujyaku. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Tamakujaku.**

Tama-kurenai. (Red Tama) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref. *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society, 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari**, pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Peach pink, single, flat, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1997.

Tamamidori. (Beautiful Green), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.15 as 'Tama-midori': Deep pink, medium, semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Tama-miyako. *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.169 with colour photo; Large, deep pink bordered white. Semi-double, lotus form. Tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Tama-no-ura** x **Miyakodori**, made and named by Shunsuke Hisatomi Fuluoka Pref., Japan, in 2005.

Tamamizu. (Beautiful Water), *(C.japonica)* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shishiki Hanagatachô:* White, large size, single. Large stamens. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tamamonomae. (Name of a Legendary Beauty), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls. 461 & 522: Semi-double, white with red stripes. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, pp.139, 152. (Believed extinct.) Note: "Mae" is an honorific title to a woman's name.

Ta-ma-nao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Different reading for **Damanao.**

Tamanao. Yü, 1964, *Camellian*, 'Garden Camellias of Yunnan'. Different reading for **Damanao.**

Tamangtou. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* 'Tramonto' **(Il Tramonto).**

Tama-no-haru. (Spring of Jewels). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.161 with colour photo; English translation p.111. Medium size, pink semi-double, three outer petals white, petals shatter, sasanqua-like stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross between *C.sasanqua* **Asahi-no-umi** and *C.yuhsienensis.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1984. From Niigata.

Tama-no-hikari. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Cornwall, 2008; 'Tama-no-ura Camellias', Hiruki, Chuji, p.VIII 2. Bright red with white edge. Cylindrical single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves medium size, long-lanceolate. Plant erect, upright. A cross of a Yabutsubaki (wild japonica) x **Tama-no-ura**, originated byI. Noguchi, Japan.

Tama-no-hime. (Jewelled Princess), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.90, colour photo, p.228: Pale pink peppered and streaked red, semi-double with most stamens converted to petaloids, opening wide, cup-shaped. Leaves broad-elliptic, flat, apex acuminate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.161 with colour photo; English translation p.111. A chance seedling of **Tamatebako.** Originated and released by Yoshiaki Yamada in 1975.

Tama-no-kanzashi. (Jewelled Pearl). *(C.japonica),* Kairyô-en Catalogue, Autumn 1995, colour photo front cover, description p.106: A new star-shape, white edged camellia. Sharp and clear white margin on each rounded, red petal. 10 petalled semi-double seedling of **Tama-no-ura.** Originated in Japan.

Tama-no-i. (Pretty Well), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, [ca.1750], *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki*, No.38: Large, lotus form double white. In the opinion of some scholars this is the same as **Kenkyô.** See: Tuyama, 1968, Camellia *of Japan*, appendix, p. 12.

Tama-no-i. (Pretty Well), *(C.japonica)* ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.23. No description. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.161 with colour photo; English translation p.110. Small, large and small white mottles on red ground, tubular to flat single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Spreading, vigorous growth. Raised by a private family in Hôjô City, named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1977.

Tama-no-ito. (Thread of Beads). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.112. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Tama-nokoshi. (Remaining Jewel), *(C.japonica) Nagoya Chinzu'e*, (ca.1910). Owned by Usami, Nao-hachi. Described as two types. One is a white flower and the other red. The latter is believed to be extinct. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.125. The name may also be written as 'Tamo-no-koshi', meaning 'marry into prominent family'. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: White, medium size, formal double, opening with a bud centre. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Synonym: 'Tamanokori'. See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.419, p.175 & p.354; Seibundô Shinkôsha. 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.90, description, p.229 as 'Tamanokoski' (Chûbu). Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.388. There is another similar variety of the same name from Kanaoka Chinju-en, Takarazuka-shi, Kansai area. The name 'Remaining Jewel' implys that the centre of the flower does not open fully, but remains as a bud, like a jewel. See description in *Nihon no Chinka.* Resembles **Tamatebako, Shiragiku, Shiro-suminokura, Hôshu.**

Tama-nokori. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.166. Synonym for **Tama-nokoshi.**

Tama-no-o. (See Note), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.708: White, single with 6-7 waved petals; opening flat, stamens in a central column, greenish-blue filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Tama-o'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.157. Note: This is a poetic term for "life"; literally, a thread to lace up jewelled beads.

Tama-no-reijin. (Beautiful Lady) (*C.japonica*) from Chiba Pref. *Japan Camellia* No. 77, May 2005: A crossing of **Betty's Beauty** × **Tama-no-ura.** Bright peach red bordered white, open peony, medium to large, blooming mid to late season. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Tree upright to spreading growth. First flowered in 1999. Released in 2005. Originated by Atsushi Itoh. *Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.2 with colour photo; JCR Regn 2013-3, (ser. No.3).

Tama-no-tsuyu *(C.japonica).* Asociasión Española de La Camelia, *Camelia,* No.4, 2004, p.25; Colour photo but no details.

Tama-no-ura. (Place name of Discovery), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.161, illustration and description: Medium sized, campanulate single, 6 petals, red edged clear white, the edging tending to disappear on late blooms and on young plants. Cylindrical stamen cluster, white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, long-lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, gently wavy, margins serrate, venation somewhat raised. Discovered in the wild by Tomokazu Fujita in 1947 in Tama-no-ura, Fuku'e Island, Gotô Archipelago, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan, and selected by Konomi, Masahiro, Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture. Named and released by Prefectural Camellia Society. First exhibited in Nagasaki in 1973. First introduced to the West by Nuccio's Nursery, 1979. See colour photos & descriptions: Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.1, Tsubaki*, p.63; Front cover, SCCS., 1979, *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.l. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.90, 228. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.273 as 'Tamanoura'. See frontispiece to *International Camellia Register*. Chinese synonym 'Yuzhipu'.

Tama-no-yae-akebono. (Double-form 'Akebono' made from 'Tama-no-ura'). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.81 with colour photo; A seedling of **Tama-no-ura**, raised by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan in 1995. Deep red, bordered clear white. Medium to large size, semi-double to loose peony form. Tubular to split stamen cluster. Somewhat spreading growth. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Flowers mid-season.

Tamaojinsha-akayabu. (Red Wild Japonica from Tamao Shrine) (*C.japonica*) from Ehime Pref. *Japan Camellia* No.63, August 2000: Red, Single, small, tubular to trumpet shape, tubular stamen cluster, blooms in autumn. Found in 1982 and selected by Kyûshi Fujiwara in the precincts of a historic shrine, Tamaojinsha, in Ônishi Town.

Tamarnao. Yü, 1950, RHS., Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report Index, p.130. Different reading for **Damanao.**

Tamasaburô. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)* JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.23, p.37 with illustration: The camellia has only three petals, small, dark red with concave, overlapping petals. Stamens are large, cylindrical. Early flowering. Leaves oval, apex acute, margins waved, shallowly serrate. Introduced by Sasai, Nobuo. Selected from, wild japonicas growing in Nagahama Town, Kita District, Japan, named by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club.

Tamasaka. (Chance Meeting), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô*, vol.III; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large, semi-double white, heavily splashed and streaked with red. Three rows of petals. Many different designs appear; bamboo whisk-like spreading stamens. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.23, p.133; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.26. Note: Kanji characters are varied. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Meguriai', 'Kaigo'.

Tamasasa. (Beautiful Bamboo Leaves), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Single, large size, white with pink splashes. Different reading: 'Tamazasa'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tama-shibori. (Dappled Gem), *(C.japonica)* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.102: White single, opening spherically with a rare stripe of red; anthers golden, filaments white. A sport of **Tamagasumi.** Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. See colour photo, pp.90, 228, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* Originated by Harutarô Sakuragi, named and released by Eimei Nagata in 1968.

Tamashima-tsubaki. Ichijima reprint, 1906, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, p.344. Cited from *Honzô Kômoku Keimo.* Synonym for **Tamatebako.**

Tamashiro. (Beautiful White), *(C.japonica)* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tamaso. Anonymous, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89. Different reading for **Tamasudare.**

Tamasudare. (Jewelled Screen), (*C.japonica)*, Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.I: Pure white, semi-double. Petals in two rows, central stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tamasudare. (Jewelled Screen), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large semi-double with overlapping petals; central, cylindrical, stamen cluster. Pale red with a white border. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Possible synonym for **Tamadare** in *Zôho Chikinshô*, 1710. *See:* JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.127; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.26.

Tamatebako. (Legendary Jewel Box), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô*, vol.I; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol.15; Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, described as synonym for 'Karamatsu'; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vols.306, 311. Cited from *Honzô Kômoku Keimô* and described as synonym for 'Hôjucha' & 'Tamashima', (*Yamato Honzô*, 1708). Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.53, p.27, description, p.101: White, rose form double with centre bud formation, petals round. Leaves broadly elliptic, or ovate-elliptic, a little undulate, thinly acuminate at apex, mid to deep green, margins serrulate. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.82; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.253, pp.118, 328; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.90, 224. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonyms: 'Tamashima-tsubaki', 'Hôjucha', 'Tamashima', 'Karamatsu', 'Paochu'. Resembles **Chûbu-tametebako** and 'Hôju' (**Hoshû**). See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.134; ibid, 1981, No.20, p.120; 1969, No.7, pp.26, 36.

Tamatebako. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.70. Synonym for **Chûbu-tamatebako.**

Tamatori. (Taking Jewels), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large double with 4-5 rows of pink petals; cylindrical stamen cluster. Synonym: 'Fuzankai'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27. Originated in Japan.

Tama-tsubaki. (Jewelled Camellia), *(C.japonica)* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Ichijima reprint, p.333 as synonym for **Shiratama;** also listed ibid, vol.307, p.351. Cited from Hayashi, Razan, 1635, *Hyakuchinzu* foreword. No description. Originated in Japan.

Tama-tsubaki. (Jewelled Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon:* Red, large to medium size, double. Big old tree in the precincts of the Mangan Temple, Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Note: 'Tama-tsubaki' is a poetic word for camellia and a common expression for spherically formed camellia flowers.Originated in Japan.

Tamatsujima. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, as 'Tamatsu-jima'. Different reading for **Tamatsushima.**

Tamatsushima. (Tamatsu Island), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: Large size, pink edged white with dark pink outside. Semi-double, early blooming. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.305 with colour photo; English translation p.214. White with deep red graduations at the petal margins, single with cupped petals, medium size. Different reading 'Tamatsu-jima'. Corruption of name 'Tamatsuyima'.

Tamatsushima. (Tamatsu Island), *(C.japonica)* Uekiya Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.II: White semi-double with pink tips to petals. Described as synonym for 'Takakurayama'. Originated in Japan. Note: Tamatsushima is a place name in the Wakayama Prefecture.

Tamatsuyima. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Tamatsushima.**

Tamatsuyu. (Dew Drop), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1980, *Tsubaki,* No.9, p.7. No description. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Tamatsuzumi. (Jewelled Drum), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.123, colour photo and description: Medium size, soft pink, single, opening through a spherical shape to drum-shape with 6-7 wide, overlapping petals with crinkled margins and a broad stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for lower half, and bright yellow anthers. Blooms from very early to mid-season. Leaves deep glossy green, broad-elliptic, flat, apices abrupt acuminate, margins serrate. Originated with a private family in Gifu City, Japan. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1984, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Tama-usagi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65; ibid, 1970, No.10, p.160. Synonym for **Shiragiku.** See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.222.

Tama-usagi-Hôkyôji. (Pretty Rabbit at Hôkyô Temple), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of* Japan, pl.56, p.28, description, p. 102: Leaves large, flat, thick, broadly elliptic, apex shortly acuminate. Flowers formal double, white, outer spreading horizontally, inner unfolding, forming a small heart. Blooms mid-season. Originated at the Buddhist temple Hôkyô, Kyôto City, Japan. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.417. The name alludes to the White Rabbit in Alice in Wonderland. Synonym for **Shiragiku.** Note: Tuyama lists 'Tamausagi-hôkyôji' and **Shiragiku** separately, but it has now been confirmed that they are the same cultivar.

Tamausugi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1989, Checklist - *Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Tama-usagi', synonym for **Shiragiku.**

Tamawa. *(C.japonica),* Kan Yashiroda Ltd Kagawaken Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.8. Red anemone flower. Originated in Japan.

Tamayura. (Ancient word for Dim), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, pl.162: Medium size, pinkish white, rose form double, with rounded, notched petals opening to an incomplete double peony form with a few divided vestigal stamens. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, mid-green, often with a feather of gold down the midrib, apex acuminate, serrulate, slightly raised venation; petioles hirsute. Originated by Ohoka, Tokuji in Kariwa-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. For colour photo & descriptions see p.292, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka;* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.91, 228. A sport of **Machi-akari.**

Tamazasa. Different reading for **Tamasasa.**

Tamazono-goshiki. (Tamzono's Five Colours), *(C.japonica)* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.23. No description. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Tamazusa ('Letter' in an old Japanese expression) (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: White, single, small, cupped petals, cylindrical stamens, blooming from October to March. Tree upright growth. Leaves, elliptic, medium. A descendant of a crossing of **Tamagasumi.** Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2002.

Tambakasuri. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.19, p.166. Different reading for **Tanbakasuri.**

Tamborine's Jewel. (C.hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1999, No.151, p.10, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.526. Originated by Kevin Coase, Eagle Heights, Tamborine Mountain, Queensland, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1984. The semi-double fuschine pink (RHS.CC.64D) flower has 19-20 petals in 3 tiers, and is 9.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, flowering mid-season to late on a broad, upright plant of medium growth. Leaves green, matt, keeled, narrowly elliptic, acuminate apex, serrulate margins, 6.2 cm long x 2.3 cm wide. Petals open vase-shaped, standing apart. Filaments in a column. Single flowers only at leaf axils, no multiple budding.

Tamerlain (Grand). de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.137. Orthographic variant for **Grand Tamerlan.**

Tamie Fraser. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News,* No.111, p.12, Reg. No.368: Originated by the Hon. Malcolm Fraser, Nareen, Victoria, Australia. An informal double to peony form flower of 50 petals with a pale pink centre, shading to a deeper pink at the petal edge (RHS.CC.59C-55C). The 11 cm x 6 cm flowers are produced mid-season to late on an upright, dense, medium growing plant. Leaves elliptic, glossy, deep green, flat, finely serrate, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The flower sometimes opens with a bud centre. See colour photo, p.2, ACRS, June 1990, *Camellia News,* No. 113. Chinese synonym: 'Tafo'.

Tamiya. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Tammia.**

Tamiya-de-kifu. (Tamiya's Yellow Variegated), *(C.japonica)* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Leaves with yellow variegation. Different reading: 'Tamiya-de-kihu'. (Believed extinct.)

Tamiya-de-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.166 as 'Tamiyade-kihu'. Different reading for **Tamiya-de-kifu.**

Tammia. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.136, Reg. No.1221: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The formal double, often opening star-shaped, miniature bloom is white with a pink border and 90-100 incurved petals, measuring 5-6 cm across x 3.8-5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Stated by SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* as 'Very similar to, if not the same, as **Grace Albritton.**' For colour photos see: Facing p.100, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974; Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIII, No.5, 1984; pl.141, p.68, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978; Front cover, SCCS., 1975, *The Camellia Review*, vol.36, No.3; Front cover, ACS., 1973, *The Camellia Review*, vol.28, No.4. Orthographic error: 'Tammy'. Sports: **Tammia Blush, Tammia Fire Opal.** Received the 1980 John A. Tyler Jr. Miniature Award. Chinese synonym: 'Tamiya'.

Tammia Blush. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.219, Reg. No.1460: A miniature formal double mutant of **Tammia,** first observed 1976 and originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. It has a blush pink centre with a deeper pink border. Blooms mid-season to late.

Tammia Fire Opal. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.154: A sport of **Tammia.** White flecked and streaked radiant scarlet. Originated by J.L. Carvain, Dallas, Texas, USA.

Tammy. Cannon, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4. Orthographic error for **Tammia.**

Tammy. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No. 2841; ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.141 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. A 12 year old seedling, first flowered 2004, parentage unknown. Large size, 11.5cm diameter x 6.5cm deep, flower is described as semidouble to formal double, but no stamens described. 20+ raised and incurved petals show a rose form in photo. Heavy petal texture, and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright and dense, with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 5cm, with medium serration. Flowers early to midseason.

Tamora. *(C.japonica)* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia, as Seedling No. 40/51. Not distributed and now unidentifiable. (Believed extinct.)

Tamponeana. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.104, 129. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl.79. Orthographic error for **Tamponetiana.**

Tamponeana Rosea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:32. Orthographic error for **Tamponetiana Rosea.**

Tamponet. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 17:53-58. Synonym for **Tamponetiana.**

Tamponetiana. *(C.japonica)* Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:287, 289 as 'Tamponeana': 'Ten new Camellias obtained from seed by Mr Tamponet'. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed 2, pp.176-177 as 'Tamponetiana': Leaves oval, a little lanceolate, 8 cm x 5.5cm, venation apparent, dull green. Flowers 8 cm across, cherry red, approaching amaranth, double, well formed; petals rounded, regularly reflexed, the second row elevated, those of the centre rumpled, marked with white spots; a few sterile stamens in the centre. Originated by Mr Tamponet, Paris, France. Orthographic errors, 'Tamponnetiana', 'Tamoneana', 'Tamponiana', 'Tamponettiana'. Synonym: 'Tamponet'.

Tamponetiana Rosea. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:32 as 'Tamponeana Rosea': A rose-red sport of **Tamponetiana.** Originated in France.

Tamponettiana. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.31. Orthographic error for **Tamponetiana.**

Tamponiana. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic error for **Tamponetiana.**

Tamsin Coull. SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.199. Orthographic error for **Tamzin Coull.**

Tamukeyama. (Tamuke Mountain), *(C.x vernalis)*, Settsu Raikô'en Co. Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.13 as 'Tamuke-yama.': Deep scarlet with white, marginally blotched. Single, opening wide. Leaves small, oblong to elliptic, crenate-serrulate, petioles short, hairy. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan by Katayama. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.404, p.209; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.557, pp.218, 391.

Tamzin Coull. *(C.hybrid)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.21, Reg. No.146: A putative hybrid, originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand that first flowered 1967. Plant habit is upright and open with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. wide. The flower is a rose form double with 36 petals, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep, deep pink (RHS.CC.63B-C). Blooms mid-season. Orthographic errors: 'Tamsin Coull', 'Tasmin Coul'. Sport: **Tamzin Coull Variegated.**

Tamzin Coull Variegated. *(C.hybrid)*, Cannon, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4 as 'Tamzin Coull Var.': A virus variegated form of **Tamzin Coull** - Deep pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Tan Hung. Yang, 1965, *A Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, Different reading for **Danhong.**

Tan Pan Pe Cha Hua. Chen, 1937, *Chung Kuo Shumei Fenlei Hsueh.* Different reading for 'Danban Baichahua'.

Tanbatobi'iri. Different reading for **Tanbakasuri.**

Tanabe-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Tanabe), (Wabisuke), Nakayama, 1841, *Senkaô-den*, 1st ser. vol.5: Single. Dusky, pale red with white tips to petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.80. (Believed extinct.)

Tanashijiro. (Tanashi's White), *(C.japonica)* Noguchi Nursery Catalogue, 1989, p.1: White, small size, single, tubular shape, early blooming. Leaves flat, venation impressed. Original tree is in Tanashi City, Tokyo, Japan. Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1986.

Tanbakasuri. (Tanba Blotched), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.386: Medium size. open peony formed double, white with a few red stripes. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.146. Different readings: 'Tambakasuri', 'Tanbatobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tanbara. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.248, p.125, description, p.166: Leaves broadly elliptic to obovate-elliptic, olive green, venation somewhat impressed, 6.2-7.1 cm long x 3.8-3.9 cm wide; petioles 8-9 mm long, hairy. Flowers peony type, with large inner petals and numerous petaloids intermingled with scanty stamens. Rosy (Spinel pink 0625-0625/1) outer petals, 7-12; inner irregularly shaped, 20-100, petaloids 8-70; filaments whitish, pale pink to fused part. Blooms mid-season. Originated at the Itô Hospital, Tanbaramachi, Ehime Prefecture, Japan and named for its place of collection.

Tanchô (Manchurian Crane), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Single, small white flower with red splashes. Sometimes pure white. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as sake cup shaped, white with pink splashes, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.26. (Believed extinct.)

Tanchô (Manchurian Crane), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Large size, white, with white filaments. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.17: White, medium size with rare crimson streaks, single, 7-8 petals, 10 cm across, about 140 flared stamens with white filaments and pale gold anthers. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.139, pp.82, 311; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.92, 229. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.286. Different reading 'Tanchoh'. Synonym: 'Tancho-zuru'. Chinese synonym 'Danding'.

Tanchoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210. Different reading for **Tanchô.**

Tancho-zuru. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.83. Synonym for **Tanchô.**

Tancrède. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.230. Synonym for **Magnifica Rosea.**

Tancredi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 18:14. Orthographic error for 'Tancrède', Synonym for **Magnifica Rosea.**

Tancredo. Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogo, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Tancrede', synonym for **Magnifica Rosea.**

Tancride. Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.8. Orthographic error for **Taneride.**

Tane. *(C. hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Nov. 2008, p.18, Regn. No.484. A chance seedling of **Moshio,** male parent unknown, showing non-reticulata hybrid appearance. Raised by Rodger Aitchison, Palmerston North, NZ. Plant is spreading, open and of medium growth rate. Light green leaves are 8.5 cm x 4 cm. Flower is semi-double, 9-10 cm wide x 5 cm deep, with 16-20 lightly veined, waved and orbicular petals of fairly heavy texture. Stamens are small, in about 4 clusters, filaments white, anthers yellow. Colour is dark pink (RHS 52A). Flowers early to late season.

Taneji-aka-yabu. (Red Camellia from Taneji Temple). *(C.japonica)*, Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1993-1994, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, No.4: Dark red single. Medium size. Originated at Seibu Maizuru Farm, Japan.

Taner Williams Red. Carey Holmes Nursery Catalogue, 1946. Orthographic error for **Tanner William's Red.**

Taneride. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.230: Regular formal double, somewhat rose form, 10-11 cm across; pure carmine red. Centre more or less regular. Petals in 8-9 rows, very

numerous, broad, rounded, some indented, some entire with pointed apices, curled, serried and closely packed, forming a very round, convex flower similar to **Lowii.** Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Tancride'.

T'ang. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1967, p.233, Reg. No.941: A 5 year old chance seedling of **Buddha** that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Esther Rideout, Laguna Hills, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and open, very vigorous with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. A reticulate form of **Buddha** but with 5 erect rabbit ear petals, 12.5-13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 20-25 petals. Colour a light medium pink. Early blooming.

Tangerine Queen. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2009, p.9 with colour photo. Regn No. 578; Originated by Andrew Gilliam, Falls Creek, NSW, Aust. A chance seedling of **Terrell Weaver** that first flowered in 2002. The large, semi-double flower has 10 – 12 petals and is orange red (RHS.CC 50B). Flower diameter is 15 cm and height 8 cm. Occasional petaloids and rabbit ears. Leaves dull green, obovate, 11 cm x 7 cm. Flowers mid-season to late on an open spreading plant of medium growth rate. Very thick petals with a distinct orange cast.

Tangetsu. (Pale Moon). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin,* No.25, p.7, colour plate No.20: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Kikuzuki.** Small size, 6 cm across, pale pink single with long petals curving outwards like **Kikuzuki.** Early blooming. Weak fragrance.

Tange-wabishin. (Tange's Aborted Stamens), (Wabisuke), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.23: No description. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Tangjin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.423; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kara-nishiki.**

Tangmu Dashu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica,* **Tom Thumb.**

Tangmu Nashen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Tom Knudsen.**

Tangnazhimeng. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.577, p.70. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Donnan's Dream.**

Tango. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2378. A large, black red crimson, formal double, **Craig Clark** seed parent x ('H-404' - a seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica* x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' [**Damanao**]). Flowers mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1986. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 35 petals. Form and colour unique. Five separate tiers of petals, all deeply incurved with black picotee edges and a bud centre. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Tango-no-koe. (Voice of Tango), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Large size, white graduations with pink towards the edge of the petals. Originated in Japan.

Tangredi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.59. Orthographic error for 'Tancrède', synonym for **Magnifica Rosea.**

Tan-hsin-tsu. Wabisuke & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.157. Different reading for **Tan Xinzi.**

Tanikaze. (Wind in the Valley), *(C.japonica)* Minagawa, 1956, *Engei Shinchichiki Tsubaki no Hinshu to sono Saibai;* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.13: Medium size, red, single, opening wide cup-shaped. Petals 5-6, large, rounded, fine veining of deeper red. Central

stamen column, gold anthers, pinkish filaments. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, margins serrate, apex acuminate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Tanikaze. (Wind in the Vally), *(C.japonica)* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Double, red stripes and moires, divided stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tanikaze. (Wind in the Valley), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.42; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.88, 227: Deep red, small size, single, tubular, stamens in cylindrical cluster. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.

Tan-se Chiu-hsin. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different reading for **Danse Jiuxin.**

Tanima-no-otome. (Maiden of the Valley), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.88, colour photo, p.227, description: Large to medium, ivory white, semi-double, petals becoming creamy towards their bases, 2-3 rows, opening wide, cup-shaped, large and rounded. Stamens divided, filaments white. Originated in Ojiya City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1971.

Tanima-no-tsuru. (Crane in the Valley), *(C.rusticana)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. No description. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.167, p.84, description, p.138: Leaves broadly elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, margins obscurely crenate, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers single, 6 petals, large, widely cup-shaped, petals wrinkled and cultimated recurved outwards, rosy pink (Spinel pink 0023/1). Blooms early to mid-season. This variety at one time, it is said, was in Tsuruma Dani in Kanazawa City and named 'Tanima-notsuru' in the late Edo period. It is an important variety for Chabana (Tea Ceremony) and was cultivated for many years by Kaneko, Kengo of Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.371; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol.I*, *Tsubaki*, p.54. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.89, 227. Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.163.

Tani-no-tomori. (Light in the Valley), *(C.japonica)* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.57: Medium-small, cup-shaped single, bright deep red; petals number 5, rounded, emarginate; central stamen column, anthers pale gold, filaments white, becoming pink in fused portion. Leaves glossy, deep green, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins finely, shallowly serrulate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. The original tree is in the garden of Mr Nakajima, Takatoshi, Kasuga-chô, Shizu'oka City. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1972. See colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.88, 227.

Taniwatari. (Song of the Nightingale in the Valley), *(C.japonica)* Okumura [ca 1810], *Chinka Hin'i.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tanja. Anonymous, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.90. Different reading for **Tanju.**

Tanju. (obscure), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* #52: Medium size, double, cherry pink. The corolla is short white petaloids in the centre of the flower. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as small, lotus shape. See: JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.103; ibid, 1969, No.7, pp.22, 34; ibid, 1969, No.7, pp.22, 34. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Tanshu'. (Believed extinct.)

Tankai. (Legendary Personal Name), *(C.japonica)* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210: Large, pink; peony form with 2 rows of large outer petals and a confused centre of folded, erect, irregular, small petals, petaloids and rare stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo, pl.421, p.169, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978 and ibid, 1972, vol.I, p.367; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.228. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.162 with colour photo; English translation p.111. A chance seedling of 'Okitsu-tsubaki', named and released by Saneichi Koyama in 1971.

Tankei. (Brief Torch), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.42, colour photo and description: Small size, white, campanulate single with 5 broad, long emarginate, rounded petals, tending to reflex about a short, broad stamen column with creamy filaments, joined for lower half, and yellow anthers. Buds always above leaves. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves matt mid-green, narrow-elliptic to elliptic, flat, long, tapering acute, margins serrate. A seedling of **Hatsu-arashi-Saga** x **Shirokikuzuki**. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hideyo Katô in 1980.

Tanner-Williams Red. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1938. Orthographic variant for **Tanner William's Red.**

Tanner William's Red. *(C.japonica)* Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.15, (Illustr.): A semi-double to loose peony form, deep orange red.. Blooms mid-season. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in USA.

Tannin-matsushima. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name: **Tennin-matsushima.**

Tanotome. Quanstrom, 1980, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.5, p.9. Synonym for **Otome.**

Tansechiuhsin. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.144. Different reading for **Danse Jiuxin.**

Tansetsu. (Cinnabar Snow), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.92, colour photo, p.229: Small, wide campanulate single, red with clear white blotches at petal apices; petals 6, of irregular length, emarginate, the larger being reflexed. Leaves lanceolate, thin, slightly warped, apex long tapering acuminate, mid-green, obscurely crenate. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Tansha. (Cinnabar), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.283, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep pink densely marked with dark cinnabar red streaks and speckles, single, with 7 irregularly sized petals in 2 rows; emarginate and crinkled with a central stamen column, having pale yellow filaments, joined at lower half, and bright golden anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices long acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan as a natural seedling of **Honshi-ratama.** Resembles **Nukifude** but more cup-shaped. Originated by Tadao Yamaguchi, named and released in 1980.

Tanshoku-oki-no-ishi. Tokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.163. Different reading for **Usuiro-oki-no-ishi.**

Tanshu. Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku tsuki Meisai*, (before 1868); according to Yokoyama, 1982, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.103. An ancient corruption of or different reading for the name **Tanju.** Different reading 'Tansyu',

Tansô (Simple Make-up), *(C.japonica) Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.308, p.130, description, p.244; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.92, 229: Medium size, soft pink, single with 5-6 petals, emarginate, opening widely campanulate; central column of stamens pinched in at the top, anthers golden, filaments white, joined for lower half. Leaves ovate, blunt acute to acuminate, deep green, obscurely serrate to serrate. Originated in Kyôto Gosho Garden, Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.111. Selected by Motoharu Miyazawa in 1963, named and released by Zenkei Shibayama.

Tanuki. (Badger), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd, Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.6. A large, dark red double, lotus form. Originated in Japan.

Tanuoan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Tarô-an**.

Tanushimaru. (Place Name in Kurume), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.191, p.334; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.345, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.243. Synonym for **Ehigasa** as **Fukiage-shibori.**

Tansyu. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. Different reading for 'Tanshu', corruption for **Tanju.**

Tan-ta-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Dandahong.**

Tan Tsu. Yang, 1965, *A study of the Camellia Varieties in Taiwan.* Different reading for **Danzi.**

Tan Xinzi. (Reddish-Brown Purple Heart), *(C.japonica)* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The centre is a deep reddish brown and the heart is purple. (Bartholomew 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.151). Originated in China. Different reading: 'Tan-hsin-tsu'.

Tanushimaru. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.191. Synonym for **Fukiage-shibori.**

Tanya. (Title to a Drama). *(C.sasanqua),* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*,: Originated by Coolidge Rare Plants Gardens, East Pasadena, California, USA from seed of unknown parents, imported from Japan in 1927. A small, deep rose-pink, with a deeper shade on petal margins, single, 4 cm across, 5-6 petals, triangular in shape with notched apex. Leaves mid-green, narrowly oval, 5 cm x 2 cm, sharply acuminate, margins finely serrulate. Low growing plant, suitable for prostrate training.

Taohong. (Peach Red), *(C.japonica)* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The flower is red like a peach blossom. (Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.150). Originated in China. Different reading: 'T'ao-hung'.

Taohong Baozhu. (Pink Jewel), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.76 as 'Taohongbaozhu': Leaves oblong to broad-elliptic, apices acuminate to long-acuminate and recurved; bases cuneate to broad cuneate; margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, 7-11 cm long x 3.5-5.5 cm wide. Flowers pink, 12 cm across; petals about 21, outer whorls slightly twisted and erect forming a nearly spherical corolla. Stamens divided into fascicles between petals; pistil mal-developed. Early blooming. Originated in Yunnan, China as a chance seedling from the wild form reticulata. Different reading: 'T'ao-hung Pao-chu'. Synonym: 'Pink Jewel'.

Taohong Beidi. Shao, Taohong, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Blond Betty.**

Taohong Jinxin. (Peach Red, Gold Heart), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, Camellias, No.8, p.20: Small tree. Flower buds ovate, flowers pink, single with 6 emarginate petals. Stamens multiple with long filaments, united at the base with shorter styles. Flowers 7-8.5 cm across. Late flowering. Originated in China.

Taohong Mudan. (Crimson Peony), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20 as 'Taohong Moudan': Peony type, crimson, mid-season. From Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.102 as 'Taohongmudan': Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins coarsely and deeply serrate, reclinate in a V-shape, 6.5-11 cm long x 3.3-4.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55A-B), diameter about 13 cm. Petals about 37, outer whorls rolled, inner whorls twisted and folded. Stamens numerous, sometimes petaloid, placed among petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. The cultivar was selected from open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* in Tengchong. Different readings: 'T'ao-hung Mou-tan'. Synonym: 'Crimson Peony'.

Taohong Mudan. (Crimson Peony), *(C.japonica)* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, crimson, peony form. Late flowering. Originated in China.

Taohong Wubao. (Five Crimson Treasures), *(C.japonica)* Liu, 1959, *Ching Kuo Chu Ming Tichi Ching Hua Hui:* A medium size, crimson, formal double. Originated in China.

Taohong Xiuqiu. (Crimson Embroidered Ball), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17: Butterfly winged type. Light crimson. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.70, colour photo and description: Leaves oblong to broad-elliptic, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate, bright green above, thick, midribs sometimes with short hairs beneath, 8.5-9 cm. long x 3.5-4.2 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58B), diameter about 10 cm. Petals mostly 25, folded over to form a ball shape. Stamens numerous, divided into fascicles placed among petals, Pistil rudimentary. Blooms midseason. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* in Tengchong. Different readings: 'T'ao-hung Hsiu-ch'iu', 'Taohongxiuqiu'. Synonyms: 'Spinel Pink Ball', 'Crimson Variegated Ball'.

Taohong Zhaoyang. (Crimson Perfection), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15: Butterfly wings type. Crimson. Early, Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.43, colour photo and description: Leaves elliptic to long-ovate, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate, sharly reclinate, rugose, 9.7-11.5 cm. long x 4.7-6.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.52B), diameter about 13 cm. Petals about 25, large, outer whorls flat, bent outwards at apex, inner whorls folded and erect. Stamens numerous, grouped round pistil, well developed, fertile. Blooms mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form reticulata in Tengchong. Different readings: 'T'ao-hung Chao-yang', 'Taohongzhaoyang'. Synonyms: 'Spinel Pink Perfection', 'Crimson Morning Sunshine'.

Taohongpao. *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong* 2012, p.16 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows loose peony to rose form double, red, central petals smaller and streaked with white.

Taohua. Chinese synonym for French *C.japonica*, **Fleur Dipater** as 'Peach Blossom'.

T'ao-hung Chao-yang. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Taohong Zhaoyang.**

T'ao-hung Hsiu-ch'iu. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Taohong Xiuqiu.**

T'ao-hung Mou-tan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Taohong Mudan.**

T'aohungpaochu. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.156. Different reading for **Taohong Baozhu.**

T'ao-hung Wu-pao. Different reading for **Taohong Wubao.**

Taojin. (Panning Gold), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.72, No.521. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Forty-Niner.** Later changed to 'Taojinzhe'.

Taojinzhe. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Fortyniner.** Previous synonym 'Taojin'.

T'ao-liu. Different reading for **Daoliu.**

Taoli Zhengchun. (Peach & Plum Vying in Spring), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.53, No.340, colour photo No.198: Medium size, 6-8 cm across, red, formal double, sometimes tiered or hexangular, 8-9 rows of petals, becoming smaller and more pointed to the centre. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, serrulate, apices acute. Originated in China.

Taoqi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.530, p.67. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.pitardii* hybrid **Gay Pixie.**

Taorau. *(C.japonica)* Pennel Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Medium size, double, red. Originated in New Zealand.

Taoshanqiu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dorothy Hills.**

Taotaohung. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* Error for 'Tsaotaohung', different reading for **Zaotaohong.**

Tao-Tuen. *(C.japonica)* Dodd, 1968. *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.4, colour photo: A medium size, pink, formal double seedling of **Elegans.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Taoye. (Peach Leaved), *(C.japonica),* Chen Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu*. Leaves long and lanceolate like peach leaves. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Tapis Rouge. *(C.japonica),* Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, first flowered 2014. Parentage unknown. To be further propagated by a nursery. Flower is a single with round petals and wide open form, colour bright pink. Stamens tubular to columnar, anthers and filaments yellow. Plant is very erect, with medium growth rate. Leaves are mid-green, flat, 9.5cm x 6.5cm.

Tappanii. *(C.japonica)* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: A medium sized, deep crimson with thick petals. Originated in the USA by M. Floy, New York. (Believed extinct.)

Tar Baby. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1985, p.185, Reg. No.1977: A medium, blood red, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling, originated by Dr M.D. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA that first bloomed in 1975 as a 10 year old seedling. Size, 9-10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 15 petals, numerous petaloids, red anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm.

Taraibune. (Boat like Washtub), *(C.rusticana),* Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List. No description. Originated in Japan.

Tarantella. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Nov. 2008, p.18, Regn. No.483 as 'Spanish Dancer'. (Name later changed because of an earlier published, but later registered, Australian cultivar.) A cross of *C.sasanqua* x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Gael's Dream** x *C.japonica* **Takanini,** first flowered in 2004. Raised by Neville Haydon, Takanini, NZ. Plant is upright, of average density and rapid growth. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 2.5–3.5 cm, narrowly elliptic, apices cuspidate. A peony form flower, 9.5 cm wide and 2.5–3 cm deep, with 16 to 20 fluted, orbicular petals. Colour is a vibrant red, (RHS 53C) and a light scent. Stamens are in a loose column between the petals, cream filaments with bright yellow anthers. Flower is of true reticulata form, but flowers early to mid-season.

Taresei-kujaku. (Drooping Peacock), *(C.japonica)* Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.58: The rarest of the group of 'Lily Leaved' Camellias. Long, narrow, linear leaves, up to 15 cm long. Red with heavily variegated petals, single with long slender petals. Originated in the Gam-agôri City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Tareshô-kujaku'. Resembles **Yuri-tsubaki.**

Tareshô-kujaku. Different reading for **Taresi-kujaku.**

Tardioni. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Targioni,** synonym: 'Teresa Targioni'.

Targeonii. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **Targioni,** synonym: 'Teresa Targioni'.

Targini. Killiow Garden Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.2, Orthographic error for **Targioni,** Synonym: 'Teresa Targioni'.

Targinia. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **Targioni**, synonym: 'Teresa Targioni'.

Targioni. *(C.japonica)* August van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.23. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852, 45:42: Pure white with a network of cerise streaks, well imbricated. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.78 as 'Teresa Targionia' or 'Tozzetti': Flower 10-11 cm across, ranunculiform, of a rose-white with bands and lines of red. Petals are in 5-6 rows, very full, the exterior are reflexed and entire, the others shell-like; those of the centre are irregularly placed, some entirely white, others blotched or divided by lines or stripes of red. Originated in Italy by Mad. Libri, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Teresa Targionia', 'Teresa Tarbionia', 'Teresa Torgioni', 'Tardioni', 'Targeonii', 'Targinia', 'Torioni', 'Torgioni', 'Targioni', 'Targiono', Theresa Targioni'. Synonyms: 'Teresa Targioni'. 'Tozzetti'. Sport: **Targioni Rosea.**

Targioni Rosea. *(C.japonica)* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. No description. Frederico Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: This variety was fixed from a sport of **Targioni.** Colour vivid rose, with center lined minutely with white, Imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.59: A variety fixed from a sport of **Targioni**; bright pink with centre of petals finely lined with white. Imbricated. Originated in Florence, Italy. See pl.IV, Book IV, Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie.*

Targiono. Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Targioni.**

Tarleya. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:26. Orthographic error for **Fairleya.**

Tarmamao. Durrant, 1963, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* Orthographic error for 'Tamarnao', different reading for **Damanao.**

Tarô. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.244. Old name for **Fujinami.**

Taroan. Wada, Hakonya Nurseries Catalogue, 1935. Pseudonym for **Kumagai.**

Tarô'an. (See below), *(C.japonica)* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*, Description not seen. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: Soft pink, round petals, single, elegant flowering from December (early). Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.97, p.164; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.83, p.42, description, p.110: Leaves broadly elliptic to obovate-elliptic, deep green, thick, venation somewhat impressed. Flowers medium size, single, widely cup-shaped, petals wavy at the margins, pink (Rose madder 23/3) in colour. Wide, neat stamen cylinder, filaments whitish. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant habit pendulous. A famous old cultivar from the Nagoya District, Japan that is much used for the tea ceremony (Chabana); named for Tarô'an, a famous devotee of the tea ceremony from the middle Edo Period. For colour photos see: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.63, p.23; *Encycloptlia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.41, p.297; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.91 as 'Tarôan'(Engei). Different readings: 'Tarohan', 'Taroan'. In England, Sunningdale Nurseries Catalogue, 1968-1969. p.10 reported that, due to propagation from stock survival material from import 'Tarô'an', the Japanese Higo **Kumagai** was erroneously released in England under the name **Tarô'an** for some years. Nowadays, to avoid confusion, the synonyms 'Tarô'an'(Engei) or 'Engei-Tarô'an' are used in Japan.

Tarô'an (Engei). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.91. Synonym for **Tarô'an.**

Tarô'an (Jingû). (Tarô'an' from Shinto Shrine Atsuta Jingû), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.91: Medium size, silvery pink, fading somewhat towards the petal tips, rather

flat single of 6 petals, becoming reflexed; short, compact stamen cylinder. Leaves medium to dark green, waved oblong-ovate, apex short acute. Originated in Atsuta Shrine, Nagoya City, Chûbu area, Japan. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, as 'Jingû-tarô-an'.

Tarô'an (Sekido). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.91, colour photo, p.228: A small, silvery pink, tubular single of 5 petals with frill shaped margins and a large, creamy, central stamen cluster. Originated in the garden of a wealthy merchant of the Sediko family from where a plant was sent to the Jômanji Temple, Inuyama City, Aichi Prefecture, Chûbu area, Japan. Synonym for **Sekido-Tarô'an.** Other synonyms: 'Sekido-no-tarô-an', 'Usujômanji'. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.106, 107.

Tarô'an-nishiki. (Tarô'an Brocade), *(C.japonica)* Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.166. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.120, p.76, description, p.309: Cup-shaped single, medium to small, light pink with red streaks and dots and a large, cylindrical stamen cluster with yellow anthers and cream filaments. Petals 5-6, large, overlapping, emarginate. Leaves elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, apex long-acuminate to acuminate, glossy, dark green, margins shallowly, bluntly serrate. Originated by Nakayama, Heishiro, about 1953, in the Chûbu area, Japan as a chance seedling of **Tarô'an.** See: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.13; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.91, 228. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.275. Resembles **Yumemakura**. Different reading: 'Tarohan-nishiki'. Sport: **Tarôkaku.**

Tarohan. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.23. Different reading for **Tarô'an.**

Tarohan-nishiki. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.23. Different reading for **Tarô'an-nishiki.**

Tarohkaja. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210. Different reading for **Tarôkaja.**

Tarôkaja. (Name of Comedian in Kyôgen Drama), (Wabisuke), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, single, pale purple, very early blooming. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pink, small, single. Early blooming. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.399, p.203, description, p.208: Branchlets erect and straight, bark greyish to greyish white. Leaves narrowly elliptic to broadly lanceolate, venation impressed, petioles glabrous. Flowers single, 7-8 cm across, light pink (Rhodomine pink 527/1), petals, 5-6, arcuated half above, horizontally spreading and wrinkled all over. Staminal tube orange yellow. Blooms early to mid-season. In rare cases produces viable seeds and is the parent of divers wabisuke type cultivars. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.222, p.390; *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.188, p.362; p.137, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chika.* In the *Journal of Japanese Botany*, 1910, Makino raised this member of the Wabisuke group to species rank as *Thea reticulata*, Tarôkaja' becoming *Thea reticulata* var. *rosea*, but this is invalid as Lindley, (1827) had already used *reticulata* in the camellia genus. In 1952 Kitamura reclassified *Thea reticulata* var *rosea* as the species *Camellia uraku* but in 1970 reverted to it being a form of Wabisuke. A large and ancient plant of **Tarôkaja** grows in the garden of the Buddhist Temple Tôji-in, Sakyô-ku, Kyôto where it was known as 'Wabisuke' and is the origin of the use of that name for this cultivar. Around Kyôto it is also known as 'Momoiro-wabisuke'. Another Japanese synonym is 'Bunzô-wabisuke', a name given to one individual plant. Likewise a specific plant in the convent Chôfukuji, Kyôto is called 'Koshikibu'. The famous Tea Master, Oda, Urakusai (Lord Oda Nagamasu) favoured it as a variety most suitable for the teahouse arrangement. (Chabana). Oda Uraku. was the younger brother of Oda Nobunaga, a famous 16th Century Shôgun and a contempory of St. Francis Xavier. The word 'Uraku' is Zen Buddhism for 'Existing Pleasure'. Further Japanese synonyms are 'Tosa-tsubaki', 'Tarôkaja--tsubaki', 'Koshikibu' and 'Uraku'. Its variegated form is known as 'Tarôkaja-shibori'. Different readings are 'Tarohkaja' and 'Tarôkanja'. Its Western synonym is 'Judith'. The

cultivar is common on mainland China and may have originated there. Corruptions of its name are: 'Taro-Kandjia', 'Tarô-Kanjia', and 'Taro-kwanja'. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description see pp.9-12, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11. The comedy character Tarôkaja is a raw country bumpkin servant whose dialect is not understood by his educated master and vice-versa, the misunderstandings arising from this cause them to perform a comic dance.

Tarôkaja-shibori. (Dappled Tarôkaja), (Wabisuke), Izu Oshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanic Garden List* as 'Tarôkajashibori'. A virus variegated form of **Tarôkaja** - Pink blotched with white. Originated in Japan.

Tarôkaku. (Tarô Tower), *(C.japonica)* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.13: Small, medium size, campanulate single, pale pink, streaked and speckled with red. Large central stamens group, anthers bright yellow, filaments creamy. Petals, 5-6, emarginate, somewhat irregular. Leaves shiny, deep green, elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins serrate. Originated by Hoshino, Yutarô, in the Chûbu district, Japan. A seedling of **Tarô'an.** *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.350, p.144; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.91, 228. Note: Formerly this was called 'Tarô'an-nishiki' but now changed to avoid confusion with another cultivar of the same name.

Taro-Kandjia. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, Corruption of the Japanese name **Tarôkaja.**

Tarôkanja. Sakata & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Different reading for **Tarôkaja.**

Tarô-Kanjia. Hilsman, 1956, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.17, No.8, inside back cover. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tarôkaja.**

Taro-Kwanja. Chûgai Nursery Catacogue, 1938-1939. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tarôkaja.**

Tarquiniana. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1848:35-45. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Taruhime. (Pendant Beauty), *(C.hybrid)*, Hagiya, 1986, *Studies in Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias*, No.2, p.7, colour photo, 12, p.6: A seedling of **Elegant Beauty** x **Tiny Princess** that first flowered 1982. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan. Flowers peach pink, 15 petals, overlapping semi-double, about 6 cm across. Petals rounded ovate. A small number of scattered stamens with reddish filaments. Blooms early and abundantly. Leaves silver-green, small, long, oval, curved, venation and serration obscure. Plant habit bushy and spreading with slender branches.

Taruma. (Founder of Zen Buddhism), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*. **Daruma** is the valid reading for this cultivar. 'Taruma' is the ancient writing which often omitted the two dots 'dakuten' besides the first character.

Taryjophilon. *(C.japonica)* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Tasasago. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.101. Corruption of the Japanese **Takasago**, the old name for Formosa.

Tashira. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.223. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tashiro.**

Tashiro. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, Mar.25th., 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.6 (J) black & white pl. & p.60: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, very pale pinkish white, semi-double to rose form double with petals in 4-5 rows, outer long-oval, slightly notched, inner pointed, channelled, all somewhat keeled with rows apart, centre a few, short abortive stamens, filaments almost white. Leaves elliptic to long-oval, 8-9 cm long,

mid-green, apex acute, margins serrulate. Late blooming. Collected in Higashi Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture in 1958. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. See colour pls: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.187, p.61. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.88, 227. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.297.

Tasmin Coul. Newmans Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Orthographic error for **Tamzin Coull.**

Tasogare. (Dusk), (Higo), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.166. No description. Originated in Japan.

Tasse de Beau. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.17. Synonym for 'Cup of Beauty'(United. States) as **Derbyana.** Orthographic error: 'Tasso de Beau'.

Tasse de Beaute. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for 'Cup of Beauty(United States) as **Derbyana.**

Tasso de Beau. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.11. Synonym for 'Cup of Beauty(United States) as **Derbyana.**

Tasuke. (obscure), *(C.japonica)* Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.13: Medium size, white and red single. Originated in Japan.

Tata. *(C.japonica),* SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.106: Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. White. Large to very large size, semi-double. Vigorous, spreading, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Chinese synonym 'Tada'. Orthographic variant 'Ta Ta'.

Tataohung. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report* Index, p.130. Different reading for **Dataohong.**

Ta-t'ao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Dataohong.**

Ta-Tao-Hung. Chow, 1960, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.21, No.6, p.4. Different reading for **Dataohong.**

Tataochung. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of the Chinese name 'Tataohung', different reading for **Dataohong.**

Tatehongô (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.232, p.117, description, p.160: Leaves ovate-elliptic, apex suddenly cuspidate, olive green, impressed venation, margins strongly serrate towards the apex, 6.2-7 cm long x 3.7-3.9 cm wide; petiole 3-5 mm long, very hairy. Flowers formal double, dark rose (Claret rose 021/1), petals concave on inner side, recurved at apex, emarginate, 24-52, diminishing in size to the centre. Stamens very few, mostly changed to small petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Mr Yoshihiko Sakurai, Tatehongô, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Tate's China. *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 1841. Synonym for **Brooksiana.**

Tate's Big Red. Gerbing, 1958, Azalea Garden Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Tait's Big Red.**

Tateyama-nishiki. (Mount Tate Variegated), *(C.japonica)* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.23. No description. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Tatsuko-hime. (Princess Tatsuko), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Very small size, crimson, lotus form double. Blooms late season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.hybrid* **Baby Bear.**

Tatsunami. (Standing Waves), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale pink, double with 3-4 rows of petals with red spots. Bamboo whisk-like stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Tatsunami. (Standing Waves), *(C.japonica)* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.24, p.12, description, p.92: Leaves rather large, broadly elliptic, a little wavy, deep green, venation somewhat impressed. Large, white, single; petals 7-9, large, overlapping, margins crinkled and irregular; stamen cluster, broad and spreading, anthers brownish-yellow, filamernts creamy. Originated in Momoyama, Kyôto City, Japan.

Ta-tsu-p'ao. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.158. Different reading for 'Dazibao', synonym for **Zhusha Zipao.**

Tatsuta. (Name of a River), (Higo), Uekiya, Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki:* Single, striped. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Medium size, single, white with red stripes. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.124.

Tatsuta. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.227: Self red, Medium size, single. Early blooming. A sport of **Tatsuta-nishiki.** Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Tatsutagawa. (Tatsuta River), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Large flat, semi-double flower with red variegation on a pale pink background. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tatsutagawa. (Tatsuta River), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pis. 408 & 530; Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. Large size, semi-double white with red stripes. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, pp. 151, 139; ibid, 1964, No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tatsutagawa. (Tatsuta River), *(C.sasanqua)*, Askizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32 as 'Tattagawa': Peach pink, medium. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15: Short, broad petals of peach pink colour. Habit upright, bushy, vigorous, early flowering, single. Leaves long-elliptic. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Tattagawa'. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.384. Note: This is the name of a river famous for the autumn foliage on its banks, and the name in classical literature refers to the autumn. Therefore camellias bearing the name "Tatsuta" are generally autumn flowering.

Tatsutagawa. (Tatsuta River), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanyose Irotsuki:* Pale red with red stripes and white edges, semi-double, bamboo whisk-like stamens. Thought to be the same as **Tatsugawa** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.26; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.103. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct),

Tatsutahime. (Princess Tatsuta), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.22, 23 as 'Tatsuta-hime': White shaded pink inside and pink outside, medium size, semi-double, 8-9 cm across, petals broad. An upright grower that blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Tattahime'.

Tatsuta-nishiki. (Tatsuta Brocade), *(C.japonica)* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.13: Pink striped deeper pink and edged white, medium, single. Vigorous, compact growth. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.321, p.162, description, p.186: Leaves narrowly elliptic to elliptic, base cuneate, apex gradually acuminate, strongly wavy, margins minutely depressed-serrulate; venation prominent; petioles more or less hairy. Flowers single, palest pink, splashed and striped deeper pink in various shades and an obscure white margin. Blooms early to late. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.151 & p.313; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.5 as 'Tatsutanishiki'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.88. Tatsuta is a village in the Aichi Prefecture. There is an ancient tree of this cultivar in 'Tatsuta-mura'. Sports: **Miyuki-nishiki** (white sport), **Tatsuta** (red sport). Synonyms: 'Tatsuta-shibori', 'Miyuki-nishiki-Kansi'. Different reading: 'Tatta-nishiki'.

Tatsuta-shibori. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.276, colour photo, p.177 description: Synonym for **Tatsuta-nishiki.**

Tattagawa. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32. Different reading of the Japanese name **Tatsutagawa.**

Tattahime. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36. Different reading for **Tatsutahime.**

Tattan. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. Different reading for **Dattan.**

Tatta-shibori. ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.23. Different reading for 'Tatsuta-shibori' as synonym for **Tatsuta-nishiki.**

Tatta-nishiki. Different reading for **Tatsuta-nishiki.**

Tatters. *(C.x williamsii)*, Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.11: Medium size, white, informal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W

Taumaru. Different reading for Tômaru in *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.*

Taurinensis. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, (illust.], p.108. Synonym for **Abratei.**

Tawayame. (Tender Lady), *(C.rusticana)*, Ohoka, 1980, *Chinkaen:* Flower, light red, semi-double, lotus shape, base of flower is white. Originated in Tashiro, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Tawresiana. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol. 40. Orthographic error for **Rawesiana.**

Taxi. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.38. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Demi-Tasse.**

Tayehtiechih. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139. Different reading for 'Daye Diechi', synonym for **Houye Diechi.**

Ta-yeh Tieh-ch'ih. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different reading for 'Daye Diechi' synonym for **Houye Diechi.**

Ta-yeh Tao-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.156. Different reading for 'Daye Taohong', synonym for **Dataohong.**

Tayehyinhong. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.138. Different reading for 'Daye Yinhong', synonym for **Dayinhong.**

Ta-yeh Yin-hung. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different reading for 'Daye Yinhong', synonym for **Dayinhong**.

Tayinhung. Yü, 1959, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report* index, p.130. Different reading for **Dayinhong.**

Ta-yin-hung. Chow, 1960, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.21, No.6, p.4. Different rading for **Dayinhong.**

Taylor Maid. *(C.x williamsii)*, Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1981; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.8, p.12, Reg. No.219: A chance seedling, originated by J. Taylor, Taranaki, New Zealand that first flowered about 1975. It has bright cyclamen pink (RHS.Red Purple Group, 57D), anemone form flowers about 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with about 32 petals and 62 petaloids, with yellow anthers and cream to pink filaments. Three rows of guard petals around an anemone centre. Blooms mid-season. Plant has a dense, compact, upright habit, medium growth rate, dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. For colour photo see front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.7.

Taylor Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Gill, 1950, *Society of Florists and Nurserymen*, Dec.13th. Synonym: 'Three-in-one'. Orthographic variant: 'Taylor's Variegated'. Originated in USA.

Taylori. *(C.japonica)* L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.11.No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Taylor's Perfection. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.30, Reg. No.109: A putative hybrid of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1968. Growth habit is open and upright with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 2.5 cm. Flower semi-double with 15 petals and an occasional petaloid, yellow anthers, cream filaments, colour light pink, size up to 14 cm x 7 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Chinese synonym 'Shiquan Dataile'.

Taylor's Supreme. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.30, Reg. No.108: A putative hybrid of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1968. Growth habit is upright and of medium density, with light green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. The flower is semi-double with up to 20 petals and some petaloids. The colour is rose-pink with yellow anthers and cream filaments, 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Mid-season to late blooming.

Ta-yün-p'ien. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Dayunpian.**

Te Deum. Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Camellia Catalogue, 1939. Synonym for **Grand Sultan.**

Te Deum Variegated. *(C.japonica)* The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.46: A virus variegated form of **Grand Sultan** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Dr Shepherd Variegated'.

Tea Bowl. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.179 with colour photo; Synonym for **Tenmoku.**

Tea Breeze. *(C.sinensis). Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.29 with colour photo; Synonym for **Cha Xiang Piao Piao.**

Tea Cottage. *(C.japonica)* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.223: Rose pink, blushed with white. Originated in USA.

Tea Garden. Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1941. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Tea Garden 44. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.9. Synonym for **Prima Donna Variegated.**

Tea Garden 45. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948. Synonym for **Coquettii** as 'Glen 40'.

Tea Garden 103. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.46. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson.**

Tea Garden 113. Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1944-1945. Synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea** as 'Louise McClay'.

Tea Garden 174. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez** as 'Tricolor Red'.

Tea Garden 245. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Rose Royale.**

Tea Garden 283. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Prima Donna.**

Tea Garden 330. Azalea Glen Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Margaret Walker.**

Tea Garden Collettii. *(C.japonica)* Gerbing Azalea Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942: A dwarf camellia from South Carolina. One of the slowest growing camellias. Semi-double pink with wide, white marked petals. Foliage small, rounded, dull green. For colour pl. see G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias.*

Tea Garden Donckelari. SCCS, Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, p.6, 1950. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

Tea Garden Donkilari. Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1944-1945. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Tea Garden Number 4. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.12 as 'Tea Garden No.4'. Synonym for **Grand Sultan** as 'Dr Shepherd'.

Tea Garden Number 44. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949 as 'Tea Garden No.44'. Synonym for **Prima Donna Variegated.**

Tea Garden Semi-double Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1944-1945 as 'Tea Garden Semi-do. Var.': no description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Tea Garden Variegated. Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1944-1945 as 'Tea Garden Var.' Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Tea House. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.218 with colour photo; Synonym for **Sukiya.**

Tea Virtuoso. Mason's Nursery Catalogue, 1959-1960. Synonym for **Wabisuke.**

Tebaldo Brusati. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:25: Imbricated, very dark red. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Tebaldo Marzichi. *(C.japonica)* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881 as 'Tedaldo Marzichi': Large, regular flower, transparent rose shaded lighter rose. Sport of **Vittorio Emmanuele II.** Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Tedaldo Marzichi', 'Gedalte Marzighi'.

Teckla. *(C.japonica)* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958; Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1958: Coral pink. Medium semi-double with creped petals. Medium, upright growth. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in USA by E.L. Stelling, Augusta, Georgia. Sport: **Teckla Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Tekla'.

Teckla Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.282, Reg. No.414: A virus variegated form of **Teckla,** originated by E.L. Stelling, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Leaves large, glossy, dark green, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Flowers deep pink and white, average 15 cm across with 18 crêped petals, somewhat tulip shaped. Blooms mid-season to late.

Ted Craig. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News,* 1993, No.127, p.8, Reg. No.418: Originated by Ted Craig, North Bondi, NSW, Australia, from the cross *C.reticulata* hybrid **William Hertrich** x *C.japonica* **Drama Girl,** that first bloomed 1986. A semi-double, red flower (RHS.CC.47A), of 12-19 petals. size 15 cm across x 8 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on an upright spreading plant. Leaves deep green, flat, glossy, obovate, apices acute, margins serrate, 9 cm long x 6 cm wide. A solid cluster of filaments, slightly spreading. Large, open flower with a tendency to rabbit ears and some petaloids.

Ted Kohl. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.128: Rose-red. Large, full, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Originated in USA by J.W. Bradford, San Diego, California. Sport: **Ted Kohl Variegated.**

Ted Kohl Variegated. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.128: A virus variegated form of **Ted Kohl** - Rose-red heavily blotched with white. Originated in USA by J.W. Bradford, San Diego, California.

Tedaldo Marzichi. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. p.38. Orthographic error for **Tebaldo Marzichi.**

Tedd Gilley. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.148: Dark red. Large, loose, peony form. Medium, spreading, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida.

Teddie Ulmer. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.195, Reg. No.1236: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina. Plant growth upright and medium with medium to deep green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 7 cm wide. The semi-double, 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) type, blooms are red with yellow anthers; size 10.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season.

Teddy Jr. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.119: Fuchsia pink. Small, semi-double to rose form double with small, upright petaloids, with lily shaped flags. Originated in USA by Frank Griffin Snr., Columbia, South Carolina.

Tedesco. *(C.japonica)* Gentry, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.34, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Tedinia. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Scarlet, striped white at the centre of each petal, very regular and beautiful flower. Commonly known as 'Estrelinha do Tedhim'. Probably obtained by Mr. J.J. de Sequeira Tedim. *Jornal da Sociedade Agricola do Porto,* 2nd series 1857, August, No.8; Agricultural Exhibition; Camellia 'Estrelinha'. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Tedori. (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.174 with colour photo; English translation p.120. Pale pink bordered white, sake cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, small, flat. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1985. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Teelin's White Strand. *(C.japonica)* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.3, colour photo: Large, white, open peony form seedling of **Dear Jenny.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Teen Age Queen. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.141: Blush pink, usually with one small pink stripe. Large, thick semi-double. Compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Teenager. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News,* No.32, p.17, Reg. No.89: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia. seedling of **Fukuzutsumi** that first flowered 1964. Growth habit is upright, compact and vigorous. Mid-season to late bloming. Flowers are single, rose-madder, HCC.CC.23/2, 5.5 cm across, Leaves dark green, 9 cm long with blunt apex.

Tekla. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Teckla.**

Tekla Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10 as Tekla Var'. Orthographic error for **Teckla Variegated.**

Teleier Zhiniang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Terrell Weaver.**

Telstar. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1980. *Camellia News,* No.74, p.24, Reg. No.233: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia A seedling of **Narumigata** that first flowered 1972. A tall, upright, dense plant with deep green, 4 cm x 1.8 cm leaves. The semi-double flowers have white, crinkled petals, inside light to dark pink with a border of rose at the apex. Blooms early to mid-season.

Temari-tsubaki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.376. Synonym for *C.maliflora* Lindley. Imported to Japan in 1963 and renamed 'Temari-tsubaki' by Tuyama.

Temmoku. *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.24; Deep red with white marking. Medium size single. A 100 year old tree in Ohashi-machi.

Tempest. *(C.japonica)* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.149, 230: Originated by Harrison, England. Flower large, over 13.5 cm across, simple single, cherry-red, with numerous stamens, spread with regularity and diverting from the centre in concentric rings.

Temple Bowen. (*C.reticulata* x C.x *williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.179, Reg. No.1792: A very large, deep red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid (*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [*C.hybrid* **Brigadoon** x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian'(**Damanao**)]). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1978; flower size 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, heavily serrated, 11.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Temple de Venus. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.II: Peony formed arrangement of numerous central petals, surrounded by a denticulated margin; the exterior petals are ample and their white colour contrasts with the crimson pink of the background. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Temple of Venus'.

Temple Festival. (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.33, Reg. No.66: A seedling from *C.reticulata* **Buddha** x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), originated by D.G. O'Toole, Ohope, New Zealand that first bloomed 1969. The plant has an open, spreading habit, with light green leaves, 12 cm x 5 cm. The flower is semi-double with 19 petals, the centre ones being upright and folded, size is 16 cm across x 10 cm deep; colour RHS.CC., Red Purple Group 58B with darker veining. Mid-season blooming.

Temple Garden. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS., N.S.W. Foundation Branch, 1984, *Newsletter*, issue No.7, August, incorrectly as 'Garden Temple'. *Camellia News*, No.99, 1986, p.22, Reg. No.341: Originated by Bill Hooper, Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia from a chance seedling of **Lila Naff.** First flowered 1980. The large, 16.5 cm across x 4.2 cm deep, deep pink (RHS.CC.57B), peony to informal double flowers have fluted and waved petals. Mid-season blooming.

Temple Incense. *(C.japonica)* Levi, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55: Large, semi-double pink with a silvery sheen, petals folded and twisted with some fimbriation and a large, spreading stamen cluster with golden anthers and white filaments. Leaves elliptic, apex acute, margins serrulate. An open pollinated seedling of **Arabella,** fragrant. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California. For colour photo see p.190, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and the back cover ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79.

Temple Mist. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.164: Rose-red with iridescent petals. Large to very large semi-double with irregular petals. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Frank Maitland, California. Sport: **Temple Mist Variegated.**

Temple Mist Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'Temple Mist V.': A virus variegated form of Temple Mist - Rose-red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Miaowu'.

Temple of Venus. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.18. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.55. Orthographic variant for **Temple de Venus.**

Tempo. *(C.japonica)* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.223: Soft pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Temptation. *(C.japonica)* Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89: Caledonia Nursery Ledger entry dated 1899. Rose-red single, like the common *C.japonica.* Originally named 'Seduction' and renamed **Temptation.** A Japanese variety imported by Waller. (Believed extinct.)

Temptation. *(C.hiemalis),* James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue,1954-1955, p.12: Our seedling. One of the largest flowers we have in this group; white single with a touch of blush on the edges. Flower stays on the bush for 5-7 days. Strong, bushy growth habit with foliage like its parent **Shôwa-no-sakae.** SCCS., 1956. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White blushed pink on petals edge. Large single. Originated in USA.

Ten Below. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.101: Bright red. Large, semi-double. Cold hardy. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the USA by Ashby.

Ten Thousand Flowers Camellia. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Synonym for **Wanduocha.**

Tendaiji. JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.34. Orthographic error for **Tenkôji** in *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, 1859.

Ten Plus. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.174, Reg. No.1667: A very large pink with mottled, whitish pink centre petals, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid, ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x ['Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1979, average flower size, 15.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Good texture with some veining. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 8 cm wide.

Tendresse. *(C.japonica),* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.19; Single, pink.

Tenero. *(C.japonica)* Vogel, Hellmut, 1982, *Azaleen, Eriken, Kamelien,* 2nd ed., p.202: Frost hardy, single flowers, rose coloured. Blooms early. Originated by Hermann Sutter, Germany, 1954.

Teng Shih Shan Ch'a. Old Chinese name for *C.tenii.* Different reading: 'Denshi Shancha'.

Tengjiao. *(C.reticulata) Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.246 with colour photo; Pink flower, diameter 10-12 cm, from Tengchong County, China. Flowers mid-season to late.

Tengniang. Gao, Jiyin, 2008, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.118 with colour photo; Synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Fujimusume.**

Tengyun. (Flying Rhythm), *(C.reticulata),* China Regn No.35. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, July 2008, No.14, p.43, with colour photo; Taken from a wild population in Tenchong County by Zhang Weichuan, Tengyue Town, Yunnan, China. Flowers peony form, peach red, 10-14 cm diameter. 36-41 petals in 6-8 whorls, the outer two twisted, the inner petals folded, forming a spherical corolla. Numerous stamens distributed among the folded petals Pistil undeveloped. Leaves long-elliptic to broad-lanceolate, 6.2-11 cm long x 2.8-5.1 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins slightly sinuate, inward curved. Flowers midseason.

Tenjin. (Heavenly Gods), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.233: Purple tinged red. Single, campanulate blooms with central stamen cluster pinched in at the top. Small size, early blooming. Leaves obovate, small, apex acute, slightly keeled at midrib, margins small serrations. Plant habit spreading and vigorous. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Tenjin is a synonym for the shrine Temmangû, Dazaifu City.

Tenjin-karako. (Tenjin's Anemone), *(C.japonica)* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.51, p.26, description, p.100: Leaves ovate or ovate-elliptic, recurved, thick, venation impressed, dark green, 5.8-8 cm long x 3.8-5.1 cm wide. Flower white anemone form, outer row of petals 6-12, inner petals, with a few fan-shaped petaloids form a globular head of 3-3.5 cm diameter, the number of inner petals and petaloids is 45-66. Blooms late. Originated at Ono Chikushi-dô, Dazaifu, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Tenjû. (Life Span), (Higo), Craig, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.62: A large pink coloured Higo camellia resulting from the cross **Shintsukasa-nishiki** x **Osaraku.** See photo, p.141, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,*

1998, p.175 with colour photo; English translation p.121. Pink, saucer-shaped single, apricot stamens, filaments white, medium size. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth.

Tenkô. (Heavenly Fragrance), (Higo), Higo Camellia Society, Apr. 1965, *Higo Tsubaki*, No.1, illustration front cover: Medium size, very soft pink, petals, 6-7, margins crinkled and fluted, stamens spreading, anthers light yellow, filaments whitish-yellow. Slightly fragrant. Flowers mid-season. One of the fragrant Higos like **Akatsuki-no-kaori** of Kumamoto City and **Nioi-fubuki:** Petal ends wavy; stamens more or less 100, light yellow colour. Petals and stamens joined at base. Pistil shorter than stamens, 3-4 fid, vague purplish-red colour. Leaves elliptic to long-elliptic, dark green. A seedling of **Osaraku** originated by Shimodake, Kiichirô, Kumamoto, Japan in 1950. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.369; ibid, vol.II, 1978, pl.295. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.102, 233. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.116.

Tenkôji. (Temple Name), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Deep red, medium size, double with 3-4 rows of embracing petals, stamens divided. Orthographic error: 'Tendaiji'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. (Believed extinct.)

Tenmei. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.16. Different reading for **Honobono.**

Tenmoku. (Tea Bowl), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, A-377, p.8: Dark red with white variegations, medium size, campanulate single. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.243, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red with clear white blotches and moires, wide, campanulate single, with 5 emarginate, wide petals and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments and bright yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Mogi Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Hisato Baba in 1978. Note: One of the famous forms of the classical tea bowl.

Tennin-kwan. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935. Synonym for **Mikenjaku.**

Tennin-matsushima. (Celestial Maiden from Matsushima), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the section 'single flowers': White with red stripes, large size. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Single, white, streaked with dark pink, large size. Minagawa Nursery List, 1955; Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.13 as 'Ten'nin-matsushima': Single white, streaked red. Vigorous, spreading growth. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.339, p.172, description, p.191: Leaves among the smaller ones, elliptic to oblong, acuate at the apex, minutely serrulate at the margin, petiole glabrous. Flowers single, pale pink (Crimson 21/3), veined deeper pink and striped with rose (Crimson 21/1), petals 6-8, horizontally spreading at the apex. Late flowering. For other colour illustations and descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pls.127, 128 & p.310. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.179; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.94 as 'Tenninmatsushima'. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.102, 233. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.269. These colour plates show that this cultivar can vary from almost white through to pink with an obscure white border. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Resembles **Aki-no-yama, Washi-no-yama** and **Shiratama-shibori.** See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36. Note: "Tennin" is the name of the celestial maiden from Matsushima.

Tennin-no-an. Different reading for **Tennin-no-iori.**

Tennin-no-iori. (Celestial Maiden's Retreat), *(C.japonica)* Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1957, *Tsubaki Meikan.* Description not seen. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.134, p.80, description, p.310, 311: Medium small, campanulate single, petals 5-6, rounded overlapping, white ground with a peppering and flecking of deep pink; stamens in a central compact cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments cream. Leaves deep green, flat, elliptic, apex acuminate,

margins finely serrulate, prominent venation. Plant habit wide-spreading. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. For other colour pls. see: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.36 as 'Tenninnoiori. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.102, 233. Resembles **Shibori-hatsu'arashi,** 'Minamino'.

Tennin-no-kaori. (Celestial Maiden's Fragrance), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981, C-43, p.12: Medium size, white single, early blooming. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.175 with colour photo; English translation p.121. Cylindrical stamens. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Rôgetsu**. Originated and released by Shinichi Asai in 1973.

Tennin-shibori. (Tennin Variegated), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanquas of Japan*, p.16 as 'Ten'nin-shibori': White, splashed pure pink. Large, single with rounded, incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Tennô-an. (Emperor's Lodge), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1955: Light pink. Medium size, single, tubular form. Vigorous, upright growth, Very early. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Tennohan'.

Tennohan. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Wholesale Price List, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Tennô-an.**

Tennôzan. (Tennô Mountain), *(C.japonica)* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.66, colour photo and description: Deep red, single, about 5 cm across, campanulate; petals 5-6, slightly notched, channelled, of somewhat uneven length; stamens in a short, compact central group, anthers yellow, filaments pinkish. Leaves ovate to broad-ovate, glossy dark green, apex short acuminate, venation impressed, margins serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Sport of **Benikarako.** See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.102, colour photo, p.233 description.

Tennôzan. (Tennô Mountain). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.176 with colour photo; English translation p.121. Medium size, deep red, standard to campanulate single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, apex reflexed. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling, parentage unknown, originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1980.

Tennyo. (Celestial Maiden), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.233: Red flecks on a white ground and small spots. A 5 petalled single of tubular form. Medium to large size. Stamens in compact central cylinder, Blooms early to mid-season. Selected from wild japonicas in Anan City, Tokushima Prefecture. Named and released by Hideyuki Kimoto. Note: "Tennyo" is the name of the heavenly maiden from the legend of "Hagoromo".

Tennyo-no-kaori. (Perfume of Celestial Maiden), *(C.sasanqua)*, Yûsuke, Sakata & Ken'ichi Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.22. No description. Originated in Japan.

Tennyo-no-koromo. (Robe of Celestial Maiden), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.47; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.233: Pale pink, single, small to medium, campanulate blossom with central cylindrical stamen cluster, filaments very pale yellow. Mid-season blooming. Leaves mid-green, medium sized, ovate, gently curved. Plant habit erect. Originated in Unoki Town, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1965.

Tennyo-no-mai. (Dancing Goddess), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Medium to large size, white, peony form. Early flowering. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Hitomaro** x *C.oleifera.*

Tennyo-no-mai. (Dancing Goddess), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.54; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36: Medium size, pink, single flower. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Tennyo-no-mai. (Dance of Heavenly Maiden). *(C.japonica)*, Kinji Ohara Tateyama, Chiba, 1993-1994, List of Camellias. A red sport of **Hagoromo.** Synonym for **Magnolia.**

Tenorio. *(C.japonica)* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Tenpyôji. (Tenpyô Temple), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.47: Pink, single, flat flower, small size, late blooming. Leaves long-elliptic. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Tenrinji-gakkô (Moonlight on Tenrin Temple), (Wabisuke), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.274, description, p.239: Very small, deep red, single, 3 cm across; petals 5-6, small, rounded, even, opening through tubular to cupshaped, about a small, pinched in cluster of white, sterile stamens. Leaves large, long elliptic, dull dark green, apex tapering acuminate, margins coarsely serrate. Very early flowering. The original tree was located in the precincts of Tenrin Temple, Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo and description, p.55, Katei, Gahô, ed, 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki;* Seibundô Shinkôsha 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.103, 233; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.180. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description see pp.97, 98, 100, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11. Different reading: 'Tenrinjigekkô.

Tenrinjigekkô. Izu-Oshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanic Gardens List.* Different reading for **Tenrinji-gakkô.**

Tenryô (Imperial Fief), (Higo), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.288, colour photo and description: Large size, white with bright red patches, streaks and peppering, single, with 6 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, opening saucer-shaped, with a large, central, spreading burst of numerous, yellow stamens with white filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices blunt acute, margins serrate, recurved. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Tsugio Ôta in 1980s.

Tenryû. (Heavenly Dragon), *(C.japonica)* Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, *Tsubaki:* Medium size, rose coloured, single, petals 5 large. lacinated margins, crinkled, surrounding a central stamen column, anthers light yellow, filaments whitish. Leaves lanceolate to obovate, bright green, apex blunt acute, margins serrulate. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.102. Named after the Tenryûji Buddhist Temple, Kyôto, Japan.

Tenryûkô. Different reading for **Tenryû-kurenai.**

Tenryû-kurenai. (Tenryû Red), *(C.x vernalis)*, Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, 55(2):208. A triploid cultivar of *C.x vernalis* discovered by Katsuhiro Maeda in Toyota Town, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takashi Tsuyama and Fusako Yamazaki. JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51: Flower, single, red, medium size. Different reading: 'Tenryû-kô'.

Tenryû-no-mai. (Dance of Heavenly Dragon), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36: Medium size, deep pink, semi-double camellia. Blooms early. Originated in the Shizu'oka. Prefecture, Japan.

Tensha'en-no-tsubaki. (Tensha Garden Camellia), *(C.japonica)* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210: Rouge coloured, fading to centre, double, small sized. Originated in Japan.

Tenshi. (Heavenly Boon), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.36; Shufu-no-Tomo-Sha, 1976, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*, colour photo inside cover: Medium sized, light pink, single; petals 5-6, colour fading to centre, length irregular, waved or fluted; stamens in a flared, central group, anthers golden, filaments creamy. Leaves medium to light green, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, margins twisted and serrated. Raised by a private family in Kawasaki City, collected, named and released by Eiichi Kaneko of Tokorazawa City around 1960. See colour pl.292, p.126, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978 and p.128, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Resembles **Asomusume.**

Tenshin. Different reading for **Tenjin.**

Tenshi-no-mai. (Dancing Angel) (*C.japonica*) from Chiba Pref. *Japan Camellia* No.77, May 2005: A natural seedling of **Tulip Time**. Pink shading lighter towards centre, outer petals purplish pink, open peony to a double layer of petals, medium to large, blooming mid to late season. Leaves elliptic, medium. Tree upright growth. Bloomed first in 1995, released in 2005. Originated by Atsushi Itoh.

Tenshôji-miyakodori. ('Miyakodori' from the Tenshô Temple), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.102, colour photo, p.233, as 'Tensyôji-miyakodori': Medium size, white, semi-double to open peony form with 3-4 rows of outer, channelled petals and a centre of a few abortive stamens and small, erect petals. Leaves olive green, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, margins twisted, shallowly serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Resembles: **Daijôkan.**

Tensyôji-miyakodori. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.102. Different reading for **Tenshôji-miyakodori.**

Tentori. *(C.japonica)* Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Tentori Vera'. (Believed extinct.)

Tentori Vera. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50, as 'Tentorii Vera'. Synonym for **Tentori.**

Tenyu. (Heavens Help), (Higo), Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.21: Soft pink Higo form with white edge; 10 cm across. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

Tenzan-beni. (Red Camellia from Tenzan). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.175 with colour photo; English translation p.120. Small to medium, vermilion, standard to campanulate single, plicate petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between *C.japonica* **Senju** and *C.saluenensis.* Originated and named by Nobuo Sasai in 1985, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Tenzin. (Place Name) *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.10; Small, crimson, trumpet shaped single. Early flowering. Named by N. Tatsumoto, Kurume, Japan.

Teodolinda. *(C.japonica)* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.130: Flower 9-10 cm across, waratah form, white, with the stamems mixed with petals and the centre a large, spherical mass of stamens and petaloids. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence. Synonym: 'Teodolinda Santarelli'.

Teodolinda Santarelli. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Synonym for **Teodolinda.**

Teodora Lechi. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1861-1862, 89:28: Cerise pink, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti, Florence. Orthographic variant: 'Theodora Lechi'.

Teodora Nova. *(C.japonica)* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.59: Vivid rose, imbricated double. Originated in Italy.

Terao-wabisuke. (Terao's Wabisuke). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.174 with colour photo; English translation p.120. Purplish pink, standard single, cylindrical stamens (normal in spring, degenerated in winter). Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Somewhat upright. A cross between **Bokuhan** and **Iwane-shibori.** Originated by Kôichirô Wada, named and released by Shigeichi Hirano in 1987. From Kanagawa Prefecture.

Terchia Franchini. Ludemann, Special Price List, 1899. Orthographic error for **Teresa Franchini.**

Teresa Bragadino. *(C.japonica)* Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.36: Splendid pink, becoming lighter coloured towards the centre with marks of white. Well imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Theresa Bragadino'.

Teresa Cervo. *(C.japonica)* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.59: No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Teresa Coccachioni. *(C.japonica)* Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticulture*, Bollettino, No.2, p.107. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Teresa d'Ambra. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Theresa Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Teresa Falconeri. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Teresa Franchetti. *(C.japonica)* Sgaravatti Catalogue, 1869. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Teresa Franchini. *(C.japonica)* Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Terchia Franchini'. (Believed extinct.)

Teresa Gambini. Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticulture*, Bollettino, No.2, p.107. Synonym for **Virginia Marini.**

Teresa Marchesa d'Ambra. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue, No.38, p.28. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Theresa Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Teresa Marini. *(C.japonica)* Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.23. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1870-1871 as a recent introduction. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Teresa Masini. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Teresa Massini.**

Teresa Massini. *(C.japonica)* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27: Large size, double with perfectly imbricated petals, evenly transparent, delicate pink, centre striped white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.59: Full double, thin, transparent petals, imbricated, cup-shaped, pale pink, lightly striped white. See: Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I pl.IV. Orthographic variants 'Theresa Massini', 'Thereza Massini', 'Teresa Mazzini'. Orthographic errors: 'Tresa Mossini', 'Theresa Massina', 'Theresa Mossine', 'Theresa Massive', 'Teresa Masini'.

Teresa Mazzini. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Teresa Massini.**

Teresa Menini. *(C.japonica)* Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.27. From Lombardy. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:25: Clear pink lined with white and imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Teresa Mennini. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Teresa Merini.**

Teresa Merini. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue,1851, 44:26. [from] Ulrich. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.36: Medium size, deep rose, formal double. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.60: 'Lightly veined deep red. Imbricated.' Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.III as 'Theresa Merini': Perfectly imbricated, outer petals large, orbicular, full or scarsely lobate; central ones oval-lanceolate, acute, cherry-red with a few delicate white lines. Originated in Italy by Mariani, Milan. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Theresa Merini', 'Thereza Merini', 'Teresa Maria', 'Teresa Mennini'.

Teresa Mossini. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Teresa Massini.**

Teresa Negri. *(C.japonica)* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.20. No description. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853; Burnier, Federico Catalogue, 1853-1854: Large flower, flesh coloured, well streaked with white and shaded with rose. Imbricated in a spiral. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.60: Very large, flesh coloured flower, all petals sprinkled and streaked and tinted pink. Spirally imbricated. See colour pl.II, Book VII, Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Originated in Italy by Mariani, Milan. Orthographic variants: 'Theresa Negri', 'Thereza Negri'. Synonym: 'Marchesa Negri'.

Teresa Negri Nova. *(C.japonica)* Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Rose-pink, formal double, bordered with white and striped with vivid carmine. Originated in Italy.

Teresa Oneto. *(C.japonica)* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.60: Deep carmine with white speckled, imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Teresa Pareto. *(C.japonica)* Charles Vuylsteke, 1867-1868, Catalogue, p.10. Burdin Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.75. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Teresa Ragland. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.282, Reg. No.430: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA that first bloomed 1956. Plant growth is average and open with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The deep coral-pink, semi-double flowers, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep, have 15 petals and 6 fascicles of white stamens in a circle but separated, spreading over 12 petals with 3 small, folded and curled petals in the centre of incurving stamens. Mid-season blooming.

Teresa Ranucci. *(C.japonica)* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Carmine sometimes with splashes of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Teresa Rossi. *(C.japonica)* Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Teresa Sadini. Rovelli Catalogue, 1902. Orthographic error for **Teresa Sodini.**

Teresa Savini. *(C.japonica)* Rovelli Catalogue, 1896-1897, p.43: 'White streaked. Beautiful.' Orthographic error for **Teresa Sodini.**

Teresa Sodini. *(C.japonica)* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Flesh white, formal double, streaked with carmine and rose. Imbricated. Orthographic errors: 'Teresa Sadini', 'Teresa Sodoni', 'Theresa Sodim', 'Theresia Sodini', 'Theresa Sadini', 'Teresa Savini'. Orthographic variants: 'Therese Sodini', 'Theresa Sodini'. Originated in Italy by Sr. Sodini, Florence.

Teresa Sodoni. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.87. Orthographic error for **Teresa Sodini.**

Teresa Tarbionia. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.348. Orthographic error for 'Teresa Targioni', synonym for **Targioni.**

Teresa Targioni. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.78 as 'Teresa Targionia' or 'Tozzetti'. Orthographic errors: 'Teresa Targionia', 'Teresa Tarbionia'. 'Teresa Torgioni', 'Tardioni', 'Targeonii', 'Targinia', 'Torioni'. Synonym for **Targioni.**

Teresa Targionia. Berlèse, 1949, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.78. Orthographic error for 'Teresa Targioni', synonym for **Targioni.**

Teresa Torgioni. Architetto Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for 'Teresa Targioni', synonym for **Targioni.**

Teresa Vivaldi. *(C.japonica)* Anonymous, 1876 *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino.* A new variety originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Teresita Canzio Garibaldi. *(C.japonica)* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: A well imbricated formal double, ivory white streaked carmine. For illustration see pl.10, André, 1870, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.XVIII, p.55. Originated in Italy by Bernardino Lechi, Brescia. Orthographic errors: 'Terezita Cansio Garibaldi', 'Terezita Canzio di Garibaldi', 'Terisito Canzio', 'Teresita Cavzio Garibaldi'.

Teresita Cavzio Garibaldi. Shirley Hibbert, 1870, *The Floral World and Garden Guide*, vol.5, p.345. Orthographic error for **Teresita Canzio Garibaldi.**

Teresito Canzio. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.224. Orthographic error for **Teresita Canzio Garibaldi.**

Terezita Cansio Garibaldi. Carriere, Jun. 1870, *Revue Horticole*, p.224. Orthographic error for **Teresita Canzio Garibaldi.**

Terezita Canzio di Garibaldi. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.48. Orthographic error for **Teresita Canzio Garibaldi.**

Teribahime-sasanka. Japanese group name for *C.transnokoensis* Hayata.

Teringa de Giante. *(C.japonica)* Lindo Nursery Camellia List. 1944-1945. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Teringa. *(C.japonica)* Merrillees, 1951, *Shere Camellia List;* ANZCRS., 1955, *Camellia Annual*, p.5, Reg. No.5: Originated by Mrs Hume-Turnbull, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Spencer's Pink.** Growth upright, rapid with dark green leaves, margins serrate, apices acuminate; Flower glowing crimson, single, 5 petals, sometimes 7. Anthers heavily pollinated. Early flowering. Orthographic error: 'Terinja'.

Terinja. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.89. Orthographic error for **Teringa.**

Terjana. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, 1995, Az. Agr. Camelie Borrinini Catalogue: Large, double, irregularly imbricated. Late blooming. Originated in Italy.

Terpsichora. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic error for **Terzicora.**

Terpsicora. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Terzicora.**

Terpsicore. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35; Formal double, pale pink, striped and splashed white. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes.

Terpsicore. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Terzicora.**

Terrell Weaver. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.239, Reg. No.1318: A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes;** originated by Dr W.F.Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 15 cm x 8 cm. The semi-double to loose peony form flower with 4-5 rabbit ear petals, is flame red to dark red with 14-16 petals and white stamens. Average size is 12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Very thick petals, long and fluted. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo facing p.141 in above Yearbook and on front cover

SCCS, 1976, *The Camellia Review*, vol.37, No.4. Orthographic error: 'Terril Weaver'. Sport: **Terrell Weaver Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Teleier Zhiniang'.

Terrell Weaver Variegated. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33 as 'Terrell Weaver Var.': a virus variegated form of **Terrell Weaver** - Flame red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Terril Weaver. Thermal Nursery (Rotorua), Ltd. Catalogue, 1986, p.18. Orthographic error for **Terrell Weaver.**

Terring's Seedling. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.59. No description. Orthographic error for **Therring's Seedling.**

Territo. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Terru. *(C.japonica)* Graulhie, Jun.1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.67. Grown by M. Tourres, France. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Terry C. Newell. Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25. Abbreviation for **Terry Clayton Newell.**

Terry Clayton Newell. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.137, Reg. No.970: (Brays #7) A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by W.F. Bray, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 31 petals. Colour light rose-pink with golden anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

Terry Gilley. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.239-240, Reg. No.1323: A 4 year old *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1972, (**Dr.W.G. Lee** x **Tomorrow's Dawn**). Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves measuring 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, flower is brilliant red with 14-18 petals and 3-4 petaloids, cream filaments and yellow anthers. Average size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Terry Gilley Variegated**.

Terry Gilley Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Gentry, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4. A virus variegated form of **Terry Gilley** - Brilliant red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Terrye Eller. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.207, Reg. No.476: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1954; originated by Joseph E. Miller, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves with heavy to light serrations, 8 cm long x 6 cm wide. The light, blush pink, rose form double flowers have darker pink markings, suffused darker pink, 6-7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 55-60 petals and very small, yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Tersiana. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.*15, Synonym for **Terziana.**

Tersiana Nuova. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.15. Orthographic variant for **Terziana Nuova.**

Tersicora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.76. Orthographic error for **Terzicora.**

Tersii. *Catalogue des Plantes la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique,* 1842, p.23. Orthographic variant for **Terzi.**

Tertiana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.234. Synonym for **Terziana.**

Tertii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, p.234. Orthographic error for **Terzi.**

Teruhi. NCCS., 1948, *Bulletin*, vol. 12, p.9. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Teruhi-benifukizume. (Teruhi's Red Anemone), *(C.japonica)* Izu-Ôshima, 1980. *Hawaii Botanic Gardens List*, p.13. No description. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.

Teruhi-tsubaki. Yôshun-en Nursery Catalogue No.586, Feb.1954. Synomyrn for **Shôhitairin.**

Teruko. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1994, No.131, p.8. Dr. R. Withers: "A Mother Superior": A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrids **Suzanne Withers** x **Jean Pursel,** originated by John Hunt, South Croydon, Victoria, Australia. A large flower with high rabbit ears; white in the centre deepening to pink at petal margins. Bright yellow to orange pollen.

Terukuni-no-haru. (Radiant Country in Spring), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.143, colour photo and description: Medium size, red with a fine venation of deeper colour, single with 5 irregular petals set apart, large, somewhat crinkled at the margins, with a central stamen cylinder with long pistil and white filaments, joined for the lower third and light yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves glossy mid-green, flat, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins sharply serrate. Selected from wild japonicas in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Collected and released by Haruitsu Hirano in 1987.

Teruna. (Name refers to fraterna), *(C.fraterna x C.japonica*), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.25, p.10, No.4: Small, pale peach pink, cylindrical to campanulate single. Blooms mid-season. It is a cross between *C.fraterna x C.japonica* 'Sasameyuki'. Usually in such cases the *C.fraterna* is dominant, however in this case the *C.japonica is* dominant. Originated by Sasai, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

Terutehime. (Princess Terute). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.174 with colour photo; English translation p.120. Miniature, pink shading to pale pink, bowl-shaped single held on flower stalk, scattered stamens, profuse. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth, dense branches. A cross between *C.japonica* 'Ôtajiro' and *C.sinensis* 'Sayama-kaori'. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. From Niigata Prefecture.

Terwilliger. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenlature*, p.24. Synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Terzi. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.176, as 'Terzii': Leaves lanceolate, apex recurved, dark green with spots of yellowish green; buds obtuse, large, flattened, scales blackish at base to whitish at apex; flower about 9 cm across, vivid carmine, full, petals rounded, notched, large, numerous, imbricated regularly from circumference to centre where a small, crinkled centre group is marked with white. Obtained from seed by Mariani, Milan, Italy and dedicated to Madame le Marquise Terzi. Orthographic errors: 'Tertii', 'Tersi', 'Terzii'. Synonym for **Terziana.**

Terziana. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.176. Imbricated, deep orange red with sparse longitudinal lines, whitish. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1841, p.11: Irregular to regular double, beautiful ruby red, central white stripes. Orthographic errors: 'Tertiana', 'Tersiana'. Synonym : 'Terzi'. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Chinese synonym 'Tezina'.

Terziana Nuova. *(C.japonica)* Medici Spada, *1857*, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete* p.15 as 'Tersiana Nuova'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Terzicora. *(C.japonica)* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: 'Tersicore', 'Therpsicore', 'Tersicora', Terpsicora', 'Terpschora'.

Tetonia. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. Orthographic error for **Teutonia.**

Tetori. (obscure), *(C.japonica)* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.23. No description. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Tetsuguruma. (Iron Carriage), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.101, colour photo, p.233: Small size, apricot pink, campanulate single with 4-5 large, notched, overlapping petals, outcurved at the apex. Stamens short with large yellow anthers. Blooms early in autumn. Leaves elliptic, dark green, apex acuminate, margins finely, obscurely serrulate. Originated in Tsurugi Town, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Seizô Matsui.

Teuro-no-kegoromo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsuru-no-kegoromo.**

Teutonia. *(C.japonica)* Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* vol.2, pl.186 as 'Teutonia' (Grüneberg): Flowers 10-11 cm across, formal double with red and pale rose rays on white with a flesh tint. The petals are in 7-8 rows, numerous, large, rounded, close-set, imbricated with extreme regularity from the circumference to the centre. Originated by Mr Grüneberg, Francfort-sur-le-Main, Germany, from seed imported from England. It first bloomed in 1837. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee, as 'Teutonia' synonym 'Victoria and Albert': Superb camellia with the ability to bear flowers of both solid red and solid white and of a very beautiful shape. See also pl.III, Book IX, Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Sports: **Teutonia Alba, Teutonia Pink, Teutonia Amabilis, Teutonia Rosea, Teutonia Alba Rosea Cincta, Teutonia Negri.** Synonyms: 'Victoria and Albert', 'Teutonia Tricolor', 'Kennedy Variegated', 'Imbricata Plena', 'Giardino Schmitz'. Orthographic errors: 'Teutoniana, 'Tutonia', 'Tetonia', 'Teutonica'. It has been confused with the cultivars **Montironi** and **Elisabeth** in USA., but, while very similar, the three are separate and distinct varieties.

Teutonia Alba. *(C.japonica)* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.117: The solid white form of **Teutonia,** fixed by grafting. Originated in Belgium. Synonyms: 'Teutonia White'.

Teutonia Alba Rosea Cincta. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:16. Variety fixed by grafting, [from **Teutonia**]. There is no description, but, from the name, would appear to be white with pink outer borders. Orthographic variant: 'Teutonia Albo Roseo Cincta'.

Teutonia Albo Roseo Cincta. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Teutonia Alba Rosea Cincta.**

Teutonia Amabilis. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.III as 'Teutonia var. Amabilis': A sport of **Teutonia** fixed by Van Geersdale by grafting in Belgium. A rosy coloured formal double with a white border to the petals. Orthographic variants: 'Teutonia Var. Amabilis', 'Teutonia Variegated Amabilis'. Synonym: 'Teutonia Amabilis Versicolor'.

Teutonia Amabilis Versicolor. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, pp. 119-120. Synonym for **Teutonia Amabilis.**

Teutonia Deep Pink. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Synonym for **Teutonia Rosea.**

Teutonia Elizabeth Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Teutonia Rosea.**

Teutonia Elizabeth Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Teutonia Pink.**

Teutonia (Gruneberg). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Synonym for **Teutonia.**

Teutonia Light Pink. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Synonym for **Teutonia Pink.**

Teutonia Negri. *(C.japonica)* Graulhie, Jun. 1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.67. A deep red sport of **Teutonia;** originated in Belgium.

Teutonia Pink. *(C.japonica)* Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873: Shell pink, medium size, formal double. Sport of **Teutonia.** Synonyms: 'Pink Teutonia', 'Teutonia Light Pink', 'Pinkie', 'Lady Webb', 'Teutonia Elizabeth Shell Pink'. Originated in England.

Teutonia Red. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942. Synonym for **Teutonia Rosea.**

Teutonia Rosea. *(C.japonica)* Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.9. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, pp.119-120. A rose-red sport of (**Teutonia**), fixed by grafting. Originated in Belgium. Synonyms: 'Teutonia Red', 'Teutonia Deep Pink', 'Teutonia Elizabeth Pink'.

Teutonia Tricolor Imbricator Plena. Schneider, Sept.1894, *Revue Horticole*, p.432. Synonym for **Teutonia.**

Teutonia var. Amabilis. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Teutonia Amabilis.**

Teutonia Variegated Amabilis. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Teutonia Amabilis.**

Teutonia Versicolor. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:72. Synonym for **Teutonia Alba Rosea Cincta.**

Teutonia White. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942 for the white form of 'Teutonia' for which the valid name is **Teutonia Alba.** However 'Teutonia White' has also been erroneously applied to sports of **Montironi** and **Elizabeth** in the USA.

Teutoniana. Anonymous, 1859, 'Garden Memoranda', *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, Mar.26, p.267. Orthographic error for **Teutonia.**

Teutonica. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti.* Orthographic error for **Teutonia.**

Teutori. *(C.japonica)* Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Tewediana. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27. Orthographic error for 'Tweediana', synonym for **Juliana.**

Texas Star. *(C.sasanqua)*, Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.13 and in the 1953-1954 Catalogue with illustration on p.17: Light pink, medium size, single. Originated in USA by Price Magee from seed imported from Japan. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Small, clear pink becoming light pink towards the centre, single, 5.8-7.8 cm across. Petals rectangular, about 3.2cm long. Texture crêped, tips notched, bases tapered. Central, lemon yellow stamens. Leaves, glossy deep green, elliptic, 3.8 cm long x 1.5 cm wide. Habit upright with a compact pyramidal shape.

Texing Laqieer. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.363, p.78. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Rachel Tarpy Variegated.**

Tezina. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Terziana.**

Thai Silk. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1992, No.123, p.5, Reg. No.413: Named by Dr. R. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1983. The salmon pink (RHS.CC.55B), medium sized, single flower of 8 petals, 9 cm across x 3 cm deep, is free flowering, early to mid-season on a very slow growing, dwarf, bushy plant. Leaves glossy green, ovate, crinkled and with a serrate margin and acute apex, 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Has *C.japonica* type leaves. Petals are creped and crinkled. Stem growth is contorted. An ideal plant for Bonsai culture.

Thais. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.4, colour photo: A medium size, deep pink, irregular informal double with a crown of upright, folded petals, surrounding a cushion of lighter pink petaloids and small petals. Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia from a chance seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).

Thalia. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2650. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1997. Originated by Robert Green, Fairhope, Ala., USA, and propagated by Green Nurseries. The 5 cm diameter, white flower with outer half suffused with pink, loose peony to rose form flower has a special fluorescence. Dense, semi-dwarf growth habit. Flowers profusely early to midseason. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.47 with colour photo p.c8. Dark green leaves are 5 cm x 1.8 cm.

Thamasini. Ysabau ed., 1848-1849, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique*, p.302. Orthographic error for **Thomasini.**

Thanksgiving. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.282, Reg. No.421: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Harold Larson, Orange, California, USA that first bloomed 1955. The light green leaves are 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. Plant growth is open, spreading and rapid. The semi-double flowers, resembling **Adolphe Audusson** in form, are turkey red with 16-18 petals and yellow stamens, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, Blooms early to mid-season.

Thanksgiving Queen. *(C.reticulata)*, Ben Rayner, 1973, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.50, p.2. No description. Originated in USA by John R. Sobeck. California. No valid listing located.

The Barnville Ring. *(C.japonica)* Cannon, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4. No descripton. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

The Belle. *(C.japonica)* Azalea Glen Nursery Price List, 1945-1946. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

The Bougere. *(C.japonica)* Laurason, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.240: A large, light red of unknown origin.

The Bride. *(C.japonica)*, Henderson, E.R., Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.34: Beautiful pure white. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

The Bride. *(C.japonica)* Pyron J., 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.91. A blush pink, formal double, larger than **Alba Plena.** A vigorous grower. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.

The Choice. *(C.japonica)* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.224. Light red. Originated in USA.

The Cow. Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.4. Synonym for **Latifolia.**

The Czar. *(C.japonica)* Hodgins Nursery Catalogue, 1913, p.44. A large, semi-double, crimson (RHS.CC.,Crimson 22/1) with 3-4 rows of thick, orbicular, densely veined petals which reflex and give display to the vertical cylinder of stamens 5 cm and upwards long. Flowers are 12-14 cm across. Plant habit is erect, compact and stocky with dark green leaves. Originated by Neil Breslin, East Camberwell, Victoria, Australia. The original plant was removed to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. This cultivar is a triploid and has proved largely infertile. See pl.VII, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail.* Sports: **Hugh Kennedy, The Czar Variegated.**

The Czar Variegata. Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1959, p.11. Names given after 1958 are illegal if a part latin name, under the rules of the Horticultural Code. See: **The Czar Variegated.**

The Czar Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1959, p.11 as 'The Czar Variegata': A virus variegated form of **The Czar** - Crimson blotched with white. Originated in Australia.

The Daffodil. *(C.japonica)* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948 as 'The Daffodil' FN. Deep Rose. Medium semi-double, resembling a deep cup daffodil with the base of the petals flat and a complete ring of stamens surrounding the petaloids in the centre. Originated at Fruitlands Nursery, Augusta Georgia.

The Daimio. *(C.japonica)* Nicholson's *Dictionary of Gardening Supplement*, 1900, p.188: Single crimson with large yellow anthers. Imported from Japan by Waller.

The Dove. *(C.japonica)* Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941: White, small, loose, semi-double, showing stamens. Originated in USA by Orton.

The Drunken Lady Yang. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.144. Synonym for **Zuiyangfei.**

The Duchess. *(C.japonica) The Garden*, 1891. RHS Award of Merit. Exhibited by Paul. Rich pink. Originated in England.

The Duchess of Cornwall. *(C.x williamsii)*, Tregrehan Camellia Nurseries Catalogue, 1980, ACS, Reg. No.1801, 1982: A medium to large, silvery blush pink double *C.hybrid (C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Adolphe Audusson**). Blooms mid-season. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England. The 21 year old seedling first flowered 1967, average size is 10 cm across. Plant growth is spreading and rapid with dark green leaves. Received the RHS Award of Merit, 1984.

The Duke. Lindo Nursery Camellia List, 1944-1945. Synonym for **Meridith Lake.**

The Dwarf. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *The Camellia Bulletin*, vol.11, No.2, p.11. Synonym for **Hentiangao**.

The Elf. *(C.japonica)* ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.1971: A medium to large, light pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season; originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1977. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 15-17 petals. Plant growth is spreading, dense and slow with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. See p.185, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1985. Chinese synonym: 'Zhuru'.

The Emperor. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123. Synonym for **Emperor.**

The Emperor. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.9 as synonym for **Gigantea** as 'Emperor Wilhelm'.

The Emperor of Japan. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.84. Synonym for **The Mikado.**

The Flirt. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.101: Blush pink. Large semi-double, with undulating, notched petals and 2-3 large petaloids interspersed with white stamens. Medium upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Reg Ragland, California USA.

The Hobbit. *(C.sasanqua). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, July 2006, No.154, p.14. Reg. No. 472. A chance seedling that first flowered 1999, of typical *C.sasanqua* flower and leaf form. Plant gowth is medium rate and dense. Flowers early. Leaves are 7 cm x 2.5 cm, dark green. Flower is 9 cm across by 3.5 cm deep, with 8-9 petals, single in form, occasionally semi-double.Main colour is creamy white (RHS.CC. 155D) with the margins greyish pink (RHS.CC. 186C). The petals are waved, the lightly crumpled effect giving complexity to the flower. Stamens yellow, filaments cream, well separated and giving the centre a starburst effect. Lightly

scented and the compact growth is a feature. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand.

The Japan Rose. Curtis, 1819, *Monography* ... Synonym for **Alba Simplex.**

The King. Marnoch, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):257. Synonym for **Kingii** as 'Clusiana'.

The Lil Red Devil. *(C.japonica)* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Small, red, single, originated at Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Abbreviation: 'Lil Red Devil'.

The Lily. Clibrans Altingham Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. Orthographic variant for **Le Lys.**

The Lucky Seven. Yang, 1965, *A Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, p.4, Synonym for **Qiqiao.**

The Lunar World. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.60 with colour photo; Synonym for **Gessekai.**

The McCulloch. *(C.japonica),* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 with colour photo; Regn No.609; A chance seedling of **Pukekura**. Medium size, formal double, white, flat and fully imbricated. Narrow, open, upright plant. Sun hardy. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia.

The Mikado. *(C.japonica)* Nicholson, 1900, *The Supplement to the Dictionary of Gardening;* G., W.H. Garden Flora, 1889, *The Garden*, 36(930):247: A mutation of the variable camellia cultivar **Hikarugenji** from which it differs only by the regular white border to the petals, which is not crossed by any rose coloured streaks as in **Hikarugenji**. It was introduced from Japan by Mr Gerald Waller. Note the camellia known as **Mikado** is a different cultivar, being a Magnolia Gardens, South Carolina, introduction. Synonyms: 'Herme Sport Number 4', 'The Emperor of Japan'.

The Misses Dent. *(C.japonica)* Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.33: Originated by the Misses Miriam and Ophelia Dent, Brunswick, Georgia, USA from seed of the single red. It first flowered 1953. The small, incomplete double, white flower is 5.5 cm across. Two tiers of outer petals are wedge shaped and cupped in the centre. The inner petals are semi-erect and deeply notched. Blooms early to mid-season.

The Monarch. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, May,1842, *The Florist's Journal***,** 3:97-103, colour pl.28: Deep pink, sometimes spotted white. Large, full peony form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by J. Halley, England. Verschaffelt, 11852, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book III, pl.III. A seedling of **Variegata.** Abbreviation: 'Monarch'. Synonyms: 'Monarch'(Halley); 'Halley's Monarch', 'Grand Monarch', 'Red Ball', 'Pauline Lapeau', 'Monarch Variegated'. American pseudonyms: 'Honneur d'Amerique', 'Grunnellii', 'Venus', 'Enrico Bettoni'(US). Orthographic error: 'Monarck', 'Monnarch'.

The Old Huntsman. *(C.japonica)* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings***,** p.8, colour photo: Medium size, red, semi-double with 2-3 rows of large, round-ovate petals and a short, slightly irregular column of central stamens. A seedling of **Letitia Schrader;** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

The Peony Flowered. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3),1943. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

The Pilgrim. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature***,** p.89: Cream white. Large, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

The Queen. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **La Reine.**

The Real McCoy. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.107: White. Large, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by F. McCoy, Fairhope, Alabama, USA.

The Red Baron. *(C.x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1975, p.241, Reg. No.1376: An 8 year old seedling of **J.C. Williams,** originated by Charles R. Phillips, Frederick, Maryland, USA. Plant growth is dense, upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose form double bloom is deep red, 15 petals and rarely shows any anthers. Average size, 8 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Early blooms.

The Revolutionary Banner. *(C.hybrid),* Huang, 1979, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.120: Apparently a hybrid between *C.reticulata* and *C.japonica* which was first named 'Turtle's Armour'. A large, red peony form. Originated in China.

The Sam Stallings. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.101: Cream White. Large, semidouble with stamens interspersed in the petals. Originated in USA by S.H. Stallings, Smithfield, North Carolina.

The Shelander. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Selma Shelander.**

The Stage of Spring. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.126 with colour photo; Synonym for **Haru-no-utena**.

The Star of Queen. *Calendar,* 2014. Chin Shiang Josme Camellia Nursery, Taichung City, Taiwan. Photo of genetically variegated leaves. No other information.

The Sun. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.60 with colour photo; Synonym for **Taiyô.**

The Swan. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.7. Erroneous synonym for **Yobukodori.**

The Swan. Coutts J., 1923, *Gardeners' Chronicle,* ser.3, 73:93. Synonym for **Devonia.**

The Swan. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias,* p.4. Synonym for **Il Cigno.**

The Tall Men. *(C.japonica)* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.7, colour photo: Medium size, irregular complete double, full peony form; centre a mass of small, semi-erect, folded and twisted petals and petaloids; deep crimson. Originated as a seedling of Iwane-shibori by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

The White Waratah. *Camellia Digest,* 1(3),1943. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

The Wilderness Stone. *(C.japonica)* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings,* p.13, colour photo: Medium size, pink, rose form double with large, rounded petals. A seedling of **Pink Star,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Thea Bohea. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for *C.sinensis* var. *sinensis.*

Thea Chinesis. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.121: Appears to be a genetically variegated, deformed leaf *C.japonica,* but blooms suggest possible hybridity. Imported from Japan by Mr Ned Metcalf, California as a distinct camellia species.

Thea Chinensis. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of the Genus Camellia.* Synonym for the 'Single Red', 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**).

Thea sinensis var. rosea. Makino, 1905, *Botanical Magazine,* Tokyo, IX:135: Synonym for *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis* f. *rosea.*

Thea viridis. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for the species *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis.*

Thea viridis nova. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for *C.sinensis* var. *sinensis* f. *macraphylla.*

Thecla Feretti. *(C.japonica)* Mariotti Catalogue, 1924: Large, beautiful pink. Free flowering. Originated in Italy.

Thedim. *(C.japonica)* Loureiro, Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873: Medium size, formal double of vivid cherry, with stripes and splashes of white, imbricated in a tiered form. Originated in Portugal.

Thelma Dale. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.7; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.28; Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.175: A sport appeared on **Mrs Baldwin Wood** in 1944 and was named **Thelma Dale.** It is self silver pink, otherwise identical to the above. ACS, Reg. No.74, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954. See illustr. pp.186-187, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1952 and Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Sports: **Thelma Dale Blush, Charlotte Bradford.** Synonym: 'Mrs Baldwin Wood Pink'.

Thelma Dale Blush. *(C.japonica)* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 17, No. 1, inside cover; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.248, Reg. No.753: A sport of **Thelma Dale** first observed 1957 by Ewell F. Wilkersen, Biloxi, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is the same as the parent. The semi-double flower, 9-11 cm across, is very pale pink.

Thelma Sanford. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Ruth Royer.**

Thelma Shelander. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.84. Orthographic error for **Selma Shelander.**

Theme Song. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.149: Red. Medium to large semi-double with stamen cluster. Slow, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA.

Theo de Tullio. *(C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.101, Reg. No.830: A 9 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The leaves are dark green, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate. The light blush pink bloom, with light yellow anthers and white filaments, is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 28-30 petals. Flower form is semi-double to loose peony form with wavy petals. It has 3 alternate rows of petals, curved to stand apart with centre petals of crêpe texture. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season.

Theodolini. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.I: Mr Van Geersdaele of Ghent, received this variety from Italy ... The extreme regularity of the imbrication of its numerous, rounded petals class it with the perfections, amongst which its ruddy and beautiful pink colouring makes it conspicuous.

Theodora Lechi. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, No.53. [from] Ch. Luzzatti. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Theodoria. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, p.105; Medium size flower, vivid pink with a small cluster formed by petals and stamens, and sometimes some white radial markings. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Theola Clark. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.225, Reg. No.632: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Dr Parker, Lucedale, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid with light green leaves, averaging 9.5 cm long and 7.5 cm wide. The peony form flowers, 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, are rose-red with white stamens, 25 petals and 6-8 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late.

Theophila. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic error for **Theophylla.**

Theophila Striata. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Theophile. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Theophylla.**

Theophile Guillon. *(C.japonica)* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Theophiliana Striatiflora. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:32. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Theophilla. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.135. Orthographic variant for **Theophylla.**

Theophylla. *(C.japonica)* Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4 as 'Theophilla': 'Imbricated, pink blotched white.' Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.236, 237: The leaves are round-ovate, almost cordiform, venation prominent, embossed, apex acuminate, margins serrate, deep green. Buds large, obtuse, solid, scales whitish green. The flower, 10 cm across, full, formal double, cherry-red, bright, vivid with touches of rose; the petals are in 8-9 rows of average size, rounded, thin, transparent, a little emarginate, numerous, close~set and imbricated from the circumference to the centre with good regularity. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Theophila', 'Theophile', 'Theophilla', 'Theopylla'.

Theophylla Stricta. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1842, p.10. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection.**

Theophylla Striatiflora. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee. Synonym for **Palmer's Perfection**.

Theo's Mini. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.106, Reg. No.1726: A miniature, rose-pink, amenone form *C.japonica* mutant of **Elegans,** mid-season flowering. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge. Louisiana, USA. Average flower size is 4 cm across x 3.2 cm, deep with 18 petals and 80 petaloids. Plant growth is average and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm.

Therchia Franchini. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for **Teresa Franchini.**

Theresa. *(C.japonica)* William Bull Catalogue, 1873, p.154. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Theresa Bragadino. Jean Verchaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, No.11, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Bragadino.**

Theresa Burnham. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2849; ACS, *Yearbook,* 2013, p.141 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Walter Creighton, Semmes, Ala., USA. A 6 year old seedling of **Marc Eleven**, first flowered 2008. Medium size, 10cm x 5cm, flower is described as semidouble to formal double with 50 petals. Photo shows a typical bud-centred formal double. Flowers fall whole. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 9.5cm x 3.8cm. Flowers early to midseason.

Theresa Gambini. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.225. Synonym for **Virginia Marini.**

Theresa Ladina. *(C.japonica)* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.

Theresa Maggi. *(C.japonica)* Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. p.92. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Theresa Marchesa d'Ambra. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.III: A perfect regularity in the imbrication of its numerous, rounded petals. a soft pink colouring, delicately streaked a deeper pink. and easy flowering ... will cause it to be sought after. Originated in Italy by Burdin. Synonyms: 'Teresa Marchesa d'Ambra', 'Contessa Teresa d'Ambra', 'Marchesa Teresa d'Ambra', 'Marchese Teresa d'Ambra'. Orthographic variant: 'Marcheza Theresa d'Ambra'. Abbreviations: 'Marchesa d'Ambra', 'Teresa d'Ambra'.

Theresa Marie. *(C.japonica)* SCCS. 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White, spotted pink and red. Medium size, rose form double to peony form. Vigorous growth. Originated in USA by Malbis. Daphne, Alabama, USA.

Theresa Massina. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Teresa Massini.**

Theresa Massini. Leguay, Jan. 1853. *Revue Horticole;* Verschaffelt, 1855. *Nouvelle Iconographie.* Book I, pl.IV: Originated from seed in Florence, Italy. A perfection from the imbrication and the strict geometric form of the petals, which are small and numerous and have different outlines and emargination and recall the scales of a butterfly's wing. General colouring is a delicate pink deepening to crimson at the centre. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Massini.**

Theresa Merini. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.225. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Menini.**

Theresa Mossine. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1934, p.14. Orthographic error for **Teresa Massini.**

Theresa Mossive. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Orthographic error for **Teresa Massini.**

Theresa Merini. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I. pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Merini.**

Theresa Negri. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.54, 1863-1864, p.48. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Negri.**

Theresa Park. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.623-N. Believed to be a cross between **Grand Slam** and **Dr Clifford Parks.** Large, bright red semi-double with slightly ruffled petals, and a prominent burst of golden stamens. Originated by Charles Cowell, Cowell's Nursery, Theresa Park, NSW, Australia.

Theresa Pavetti. *(C.japonica),* Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. No description. Originated in Italy.

Theresa Ragland. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue. 1961. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Ragland.**

Theresa Sadini. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.18. Orthographic error for **Teresa Sodini.**

Theresa Sodim. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.225. Orthographic error for **Teresa Sodini.**

Theresa Sodini. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue. 1935, p.13. Orthographic error for **Teresa Sodini.**

Theresa Targioni. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Targioni.**

Therese Sodini. Companhia Horticole-Agricola Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Sodini.**

Theresia Sadini. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.12. Orthographic error for **Teresa Sodini.**

Theresiana. Berlèse. 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.64. Synonym for **Venosa.**

Thereza Marchesa d'Ambra. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.21. Orthographic error for **Theresa Marchesa d'Ambra.**

Thereza Massini. da Silva. 1880. *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.21. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Massini.**

Thereza Merini. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Merini.**

Thereza Negri. da Silva, 1880. *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Teresa Negri.**

Therista Cansio Garibaldi. *(C.japonica),* Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56: Rose form white with some pink streaks. Originated in Portugal.

Therpsicore. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:51. Orthographic error for **Terzicora.**

Therring's Seedling. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. No description. Orthographic error: 'Terring's Seedling'. (Believed extinct).

Thibault. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.8; Red, semi-double.

Thick Leaf Butterfly. Yü, 1950, RHS, Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report, p.130. Synonym for **Houye Diechi.**

Thick Leaf Butterfly Wings. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11. Synonym for **Houye Diechi.**

Thick Nerved. Michael Floy & Son, 1832, Catalogue, p.55. Loudon, 1840, *Encyclopedia of Plants.* Synonym for **Crassinervis.**

Thirteen Province Champion. Yang, 1965, *A Study of the Camellia Varieties in Taiwan*, p.5. Synonym for **Kaishisan Sheng.**

Thriphosa. Georgetta Franco, 1984, *Floriculture, Lago Maggiore*, p.10, colour photo. Orthographic error for **Triphosa.**

Thirty Drops. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.136, Reg. No.1185: A 10 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by D.C. Strother, Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The anemone form bloom is similar to **Elegans.** Colour is a delicate pink, size 4-5 cm across x 2 cm deep with 6 petals, 30 or more petaloids, gold anthers and white filaments. Guard petals are wavy and margined. Chinese synonym 'Sanshidi'.

Thisbé. van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:171. Orthographic variant for **Tisbè.**

Thom Pouce. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Tom Pouce.**

Thomas. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.8; Red, peony form.

Thomas Cornelius. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.83. Abbreviation for **Thomas Cornelius Cole.**

Thomas Cornelius Cole. *(C.japonica)* ANZCRS., 1956, *Camellia Annual*, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.13: Originated by Chas. F. Cole, Canterbury, Victoria, Australia by crossing **Spencer's Pink** x **Elegans.** First flowered 1954. The bloom is 11-13 cm across, semi-double, bright rose-pink and flowers mid-season to late. Chinese synonym 'Tuomasi'.

Thomas D. Pitts. *(C.japonica)* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.16 with illustration on front cover: White. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. Synonym: 'Snow White'(Rosedale). Chinese synonym: 'Pise Xiangsheng'.

Thomas E. Gilley. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.165, Reg. No.1882: A very large, bright pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* seedling of **Mouchang** that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. First bloomed 1981. Average flower size 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with creamy filaments and yellow anthers. Plant growth

is upright and average with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Abbreviation: 'Thomas Gilley'.

Thomas Gilley. Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19. Abbreviation for **Thomas E. Gilley.**

Thomas Jefferson. *(C.japonica)* Gunnel, J.S., 1843, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 9:261: Of erect and vigorous growth, the foliage about as broad and a little larger than **Variegata;** bud is oval, calyx is green and short; petals round or rose edged, as numerous and larger than **Fordii,** imbricated and double to the centre; the colour is a crimson, near to scarlet, with a few of the petals a bright pink. Originated in USA by J.S. Gunnel, Philadelphia.

Thomas Moore. *(C.japonica)* M.T., 1874, *The Florist and Pomologist...*, p.205 with colour pl: Carmine shaded crimson, large, about 12.5 cm across, formal double with about 12 rows of petals. Named in honour of Thomas Moore, England, horticultural writer on ferns. Note: He was the curator of the Chelsea Physic Garden and author.

Thomas Plant. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943. Synonym for **Frau Geheimrat Oldevig.**

Thomas Treseder. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood 's Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.13: Crimson, veined darker and striped white. Medium large, formal double, Originated in the old Treseder Nursery and released by Hazlewood's Nursery, Epping, N.SW., Australia. Abbreviation: 'Tom Treseder'.

Thomas Walter Savige. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1995, No.135, p.13, Reg. No.460: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1972. A red (RHS.CC.52C), informal double to anemone form of 25-30 petals and 35-45 petaloids; 12 cm across x 4 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a vigorous growing, spreading plant. Leaves deep green, semi-matt, round to wide elliptic, shallowly serrate, apices acute, 7 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals large, round and veined. Filaments scattered amongst central petaloids which have white streaking. Some small twisted petals amongst petaloids. Chinese synonym 'Woerte'.

Thomasii. *(C.japonica)* Vershaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30, No description. (Believed extinct.)

Thomasini. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:20: Large formal double flower of the same form as **Alba Plena,** brilliant pink lightly bordered with white. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France,* vol.40: Flower 10 cm across, formal double, pinkish red with whitish stripes or lines which divide each petal. Sometimes the corolla is pink margined white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Thomsii', 'Thomassinii', 'Tommasini', 'Thomazini', 'Tomassini d'Italia'. Synonym: 'Tomazini'(d'ltalie).

Thomassinii. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Thomasini.**

Thomasville Beauty. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.170, Reg. No.1100: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by Dr Mervin B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with medium dark green leaves. The anemone form bloom is medium soft pink with yellow stamens. It measures 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 30-35 petals and 10-20 petaloids. Stamens intermingle with petals and petaloids. Some petaloids are white, pink and fimbriated. Chinese synonym: 'Huaniu'.

Thomaz Ribeiro. *(C.japonica),* Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56: Formal double, bright scarlet with some white stripes. Originated in Portugal.

Thomazini. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. Orthographic error for **Thomasini.**

Thombergiana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Thumbergea', synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Thompsonia Rosea. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Thompsonii Rosea.**

Thompsonia Superba. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149. Orthographic error for **Thompsonii Superba.**

Thompsoniana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monongraphie*, ed.2, p.197. Orthographic variant for **Thompsonii.**

Thompsoniana Rosea. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Orthographic variant for **Thompsonii Rosea.**

Thompsoniana Superba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. Orthographic variant for **Thompsonii Superba.**

Thompsonii. *(C.japonica)* Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838 as 'Thomsonii'; Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149: Double, dark red. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.197 as 'Thompsoniana': Leaves long-oval, apex acuminate recurved, margins shallowly serrate, clear venation, dark green; buds obtuse, scales yellowish: Flower 10.8 cm across, full, cinnabar red to deep salmon red; petals on the circumference in 3-4 rows, are large, rounded and veined; those of the centre, short, narrow, gathered in a cluster and imbricated. Originated in England by Thompson. Orthographic errors: 'Thomsonii', 'Tompsoniana', 'Thompsonianum'. Colour photo; Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.354, as 'Thompsoniana'. Photo is of a plant growing at the Villa Taranto, Pallanza, Italy.

Thompsonii. *(C.japonica)* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945: White, flecked pink, medium size to large, full peony form. Vigorous, open growth. Flowers early to mid-season. A camellia of unknown origin, originating as a labelled plant at Camden Park, NSW, Australia. See illustration, p.348, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. Sport: **Thompsonii Rosea.** Note: This name is let stand for this cultivar as it is the one widely known. The *Floricultural Cabinet* cultivar still exists at the Villa Taranto, Pallanza, Italy.

Thompsonii mottled. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.225. Synonym for **Thompsonii Rosea Variegated.**

Thompsonii Rosea. *(C.japonica)* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947: Rose sport of **Thompsonii,** originated at Hazlewood Nursery, Epping, N.S.W., Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Thompsonia Rosea', 'Thompsoniana Rosea'. Note: Countess of Belmore is nominated as the valid name for 'Thompsonii Rosea' in the SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* but this cannot be established and is most unlikely, taking into account the history of the these cultivars. Sport: **Thompsonii Rosea Variegated.**

Thompsonii Rosea Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.225: A virus variegated form of **Thompsonii Rosea** - Pink and white, a full peony form. Originated in Australia. Synonym: 'Thompsonii Mottled'.

Thompsonii Superba. *(C.japonica)* Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149, erroneously as 'Thompsoniana Superba: Double rose. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.197 as 'Thompsoniana Superba': Flower over 10 cm across, deep salmon red, petals large, rounded, notched, numerous, imbricated from the circumference to the centre. Flower of similar form to **Eximia.** Originated England by Thompson. Orthographic errors: 'Thompsoniana Superba', 'Tompfoniana Superba', 'Tompsoniana Superba', 'Thompsonia Superba, 'Tompsoni Superba'.

Thomsoniana. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. Orthographic error for **Thompsonii.**

Thomsonii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Thompsonii.**

Thornelli. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.225. Orthographic error for 'Tornielli'; abbreviation for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Thouresiana. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. Orthographic error for **Tourresiana.**

Thousand Leaf Red. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.152. Synonym for **Qianyehong.**

Thousand Leaf White. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.152, Synonym for **Qianyebai**. This is believed to be the same as **Alba Plena.**

Thousand Petalled White Camellia. Wilmot, 1947, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.29. Synonym for **Qianyebai** (**Alba Plena**).

Thread of Diamonds. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.94. Synonym for **Hishikaraito.**

Thread Stamens. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. p.94. Synonym for **Hishikaraito.**

Threatening Tide. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.207, index. Synonym for **Oki-no-nami.**

Three Dreams. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.50, Reg. No.1143: A 10 year old chance reticulata seedling that first flowered 1964; originated by Monique Peer, Los Angeles, California. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double bloom, similar to **Frizzle White,** is deep rose-pink, 12.5-13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1976, *The Camellia Review*, vol.37, No.5. Sport: **Three Dreams Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Sangemeng'.

Three Dreams Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), Gentry. 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4, p.21 as 'Three Dreams Var.': a virus variegated form of **Three Dreams** - Rose-pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Three Flowered. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.19. Synonym for **Santôzaki.**

Three in One. Sunny Knoll Orchard & Nursery Co. Wholesale Price List 1937. Synonym for **Fairhope.**

Three Scholars. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, p.111. Synonym for **Sanxueshi.**

Thumbellina. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.153: Sport of **Tom Thumb**. Rose--red, sometimes edged darker. Originated by A. Krueger, Monterey Park, California, USA.

Thumbergia. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, index, p.230. Orthographic error for 'Thunbergia', synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Thumbergiana. Jakob Makoy Catalogue, 1842, p.10; *Catalogue des Plantes la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error for 'Thunbergia', synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Thumbergiana Nova. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.30. Orthographic error for 'Thunbergia Nova', synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Thunbergia. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.89, 128. Synonym for **Althaeiflora.** Orthographic errors: 'Thumbergia', 'Thumbergiana', 'Thombergiana'.

Thunbergiana. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841, p.14; Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7. Orthographic variant for 'Thunbergia', synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Thunbergiana Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. Synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Thunbergii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.11. Orthographic error for 'Thunbergia', synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Thunderbolt. SCCS, 1962., *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.101. Synonym for 'Glen 40 Variegated' (**Coquettina**).

Thunderhead. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Mrs Baldwin Wood.**

Thwediana Suberba. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, index. Orthographic error for 'Tweediana Superba', synonym for **Juliana.**

Ti Kuan Yin. (Iron Goddess of Mercy) *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.147 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, pink (RHS.CC.63A and 63B) with white streaks. A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia)** x **Moshio,** first flowered in 1997. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Tian Kaite. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.lutchuensis* hybrid **Sweet Emily Kate.**

Tian Pingguo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Candy Apple.**

Tianehu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Swan Lake (Monrovia).**

Tianfu Mudan. (Sechuan Peony), *(C.japonica) G*ao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.35, No. 160: Medium to large size, 9-10 cm across, red, with 9-10 large petals and 100 small petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Gemingqi'.

Tianjiao. (Prideful Sky). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese name given Nuccio's #9310. Gao, Jiyin, 2008, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.169 with colour photo; Flowers orange red to red, tight peony, large, more than 60 petals, edges wavy. Leaves pale green, obovate-elliptic, deep and sharp serrations of edges, veins distinct. Compact plant, average growth. Flowers early to late.

Tianlongwu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.159. Chinese synonym for **Tenryû-no-mai.**

Tianmeng. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.hybrid* **Sugar Dream.** Later changed to 'Tangmeng'.

Tianmeng. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.87. Chinese synonym for **Sweet Dreams.**

Tianniu. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Sugar Babe.**

Tiannüwu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.169. Chinese synonym for **Tennyo-no-mai.**

Tianshanfen. *(C.rosthorniana) Proceedings of the ICS Congress*, Chuxiong 2012, p.189, also as 'Tianshan fen'. Colour photos pp.189-190. A superior form of the species selected by Xu Lin et al, Wuhan City, China. Miniature pale pink single.

Tianshi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.567, p.70. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Luana's Angel.**

Tianxiangshui. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the NZ. *C.hybrid* **Scentuous.**

Tianxiashao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.258 with colour photo; Genetically variegated leaves with irregular golden margins. Small pink, peony form flower, diameter 7-8 cm. Some white markings at the petal edges. Flowers mid-season. Discovered by Mr Tang Chenghe, Jinhua, China.

Tianzhenni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hybrid* **Sweet Jane.**

Tianzhufan. *(C.japonica)* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China.* p.55, No.361, colour photo, No.219: Large size, semi-double, 9-11 cm across, white with red streaks, 3 rows of outer petals and a central stamen column. Similar to **Ezo-nishiki.**

Tiaopigui. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.pitardii* hybrid **Sprite.**

Tiaoqing. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.546, p.68. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.sasanqua* **Gay Sue.**

Tiara. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Orange red. Medium size, semi-double to formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Tiara Variegated.**

Tiara Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.30 as 'Tiara Var'. A virus variegated form of **Tiara** - Orange red blotched with white. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Synonym: 'Tara Variegated Special',

Tiara Variegated Special. Abbots Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1961. An unstable form; so reduced to a synonym for **Tiara Variegated.**

Tic Tock. Loder, 1970, RHS., *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Tick Tock.**

Tick Tock. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955, p.341, Reg. No.232: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by the Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright and rapid. The flowers, 10.5-13 cm. across, are incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima,** with 12 large petals and a number of petaloids. The colour is white, striped and flecked with cherry-red. Early flowering. Sports: **Tick Tock Blush, Tick Tock Red, Tick Tock Red Variegated, Tick Tock Speckled.** Orthographic error: 'Tic Tock'. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.143.

Tick Tock Blush. *(C.japonica)* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1962: A blush pink sport of **Tick Tock**, originated at Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Tick Tock Red. *(C.japonica)* Cannon, 1959, *Camellian*, vol.IX, No.4, p.31: A red sport of **Tick Tock.** Originated by Mark Cannon, Dothian, Alabama. All other characteristics are the same as the parent.

Tick Tock Red Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10; Laurel Lakes Nursery Catalogue, 1964 as 'Tick Tock Red Var.': A virus variegated form of **Tick Tock Red** -Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Tick Tock Speckled. *(C.japonica)* Tick Tock Nursery Catalogue, 1965: A sport of **Tick Tock.** White speckled and marked with cherry-red. Originated in USA at the Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia.

Tick Tock Truly. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, 1997, *Camellia News*, No.140, p.19, colour plate: Sport of **Tick Tock,** pink with white picotee margins. Peony to anemone form. Otherwise the same as parent. Originated by Clem Truran, NSW, Australia.

Tickled Pink. *(C.japonica)* Griffin F, ed., 1958, *Camellian*, vol.IX, No.4, p.13; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.282, Reg. No.380, with colour pl. facing p.18: A 7 year old seedling of the cross **White Empress** x **Ville de Nantes.** Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA and first flowered 1954. Plant growth is rapid with glossy, dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5cm. The peony form, pink flowers with white stamens, average 12 cm, with 5 very large petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Sport: **Tickled Pink Variegated.**

Tickled Pink Variegated. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.129 as 'Tickled Pink Var.': a virus variegated form of **Tickled Pink** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Tid Bit. Gentry, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.1, p.23. Orthographic variant for **Tidbit.**

Tidbit. *(C.hybrid)*, Kramers Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1983: Blush pink with dark pink markings. Miniature semi-double of pine cone form. Originated at Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Tid Bit'.

Tiddlywinks. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.179, Reg. No.1789: A miniature, light pink with dark stripes, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that is late blooming. Originated by James Lynch, Franklinten, Louisiana, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 5 cm across x 3.6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm.

Tide of Flowers. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.106. Synonym for **Moshio.**

Tiechihmoutan. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139. Different reading for 'Diechi Mudan', synonym for **Maye Taohong.** Synonym: 'Professor Tsai'.

Tiehtse Maotan. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, p.22. Different reading for 'Dieze Mudan', synonym for **Maye Taohong**. Synonym: 'Professor Tsai'.

Tieke Zipao. (Iron Shell Purple Gown), *(C.japonica)* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.52, No.335, colour photo, No.193: Large size, 10-12 cm across, crimson, slightly irregular formal double with 5-6 rows of emarginate petals, diminishing in size to a concave centre. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Tien Chahua. Ono. 1803, Chinese group name for *C.reticulata.* Synonyms 'Ta Chahua', 'Nankin-tsubaki', 'Kara-tsubaki', 'To-tsubaki', 'Nan Shan Cha'.

Tien-hung Chü-pan. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1959. Different reading for **Dianhong Juban.**

Tienhungtsueban. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Different reading for **Dianhong Juban.**

Tien Hsueh. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1959. Different reading for **Dianxue.**

Tien Tien Hua. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9. Different reading for **Diandianhua.**

Tiffany. *(C.japonica)* Womak, 1962-1963, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1: 'The beautiful Urabec seedling **Tiffany**, which can be best described as very large, loose peony form, the colour closely resembling **Debutante.**' Dekker, 1964, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.64, colour pl. facing p.212: (Plant Patent No,2159) Grown from Japanese camellia seed provided by Ralph Peer, by Dr John H. Urabec, La Canada, California. Select Camellia Inc. Catalogue, 1963: A large size 6" informal double flower of a warm pink with stamens intermixed with petaloids, a very large rose form to loose irregular, semi-double. Blooms mid-season to late on a vigorous, upright shrub with large, mid-green leaves. First flowered 1956. Reg. No.707, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965. This cultivar has received the following awards: Margarete Hertrich Award, 1964; John Illges Award, 1966; William. E Woodroof, Camellia Hall of Fame Award, 1978; National Camellia Hall of Fame award, 1978. See colour photos: p.120, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and front cover, SCCS., 1964, *The Camellia Review*, vol.26, No.1. Sport: **Tiffany Variegated.** Chinese synonym: 'Sishaluo'.

Tiffany Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26 as 'Tiffany Var,': A virus variegated form of **Tiffany** - Pink and white; originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Sishaluo'.

Tiffany's Dawn. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News,* Autumn 2002, No.158, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.538. Originated by Jim Scott, Howrah, Tas., Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Tiffany,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The pale pink, semi-double to anemone form flower has 10-12 petals and a variable number of petaloids, 50 or more, and is 10 cm across by 4 cm deep. Stamens are in a cup-shped column. Flowers mid-season to late on an upright, slow growing, medium bush. Leaves dark green , glossy, broadly elliptic, 11 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Tiffy J. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* p.80, Reg. No.2215, colour photo between pp.80-81: Very large, blush pink, rose form double to peony form chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Dazzle.** Blooms mid-season. Originated by O.L. Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Florida, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 9.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Tiger Claw White. Synonym for **Huzhaobai.**

Tigernach. *(C.japonica)* Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Tiki. *(C.japonica)* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.248, Reg. No.737: Originated by the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. (SCCS.,No.62-26), A chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. An anemone form flower, 5-6 cm across. Colour is rosy salmon with petaloids that are white, streaked and edged rosy salmon. Plant is upright and compact.

Til Andia. *(C.japonica)* Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1955: Large semi-double white. Originated in USA by T. Domoto, California.

Tilcove Imbricata. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. No description.

Tillie Rice. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Synonym for **Claudia Phelps.**

Tillie Wirth. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.334, Reg. No.179: A variegated sport of **Big Beauty**, first observed by Homer G. Fritchie, Slidell, Louisiana, USA, grafted and first bloomed 1950. Plant growth is upright and compact with large, yellowish, dark green leaves, broadly ovate, short, blunt serrations, 10 cm long x 8 cm wide. Colour pink and white, an incomplete double with 31 petals and small petaloids, size 10-12 cm across. Orthographic error: 'Tillie Worth'.

Tillie Worth. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Tillie Wirth.**

Tillmani. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Tillmannii.**

Tillmannii. *(C.japonica)* Glen St Mary Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1937, p.2 as 'Tillmanni'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Tillmani'.

Tilong. (Carrying Lantern), *(C.japonica)* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.77: Small tree, spreading with young twigs purplish red. Leaves yellowish green, glossy, midribs prominent, lateral veins obscure. Flowers abundant, dark scarlet or purplish scarlet, 10-11 cm across; petals 11-12 in 2-3 rows, loosely studded with large petaloids, pink lineate, basally connate. Among the petaloids are 5-6 large ones, irregularly shaped. Pistil degenerate. Buds heart shaped, pale greyish or brownish green with purple tint. Originated in Wenzhou, China. See colour photo No.121, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.42, No.224. **Tim Crocker's Pink.** *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov.2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2560. A formal double chance seedling, with star form blooms of medium pink. Originated by Eileen C. Hart, Odessa, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.97, colour photo p.c15. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Flowers measure

7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 30-35 petals. Plant is upright and of average growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late. The light green leaves are 5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Tim Crocker's Pink. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov.2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2560. A formal double chance seedling, with star form blooms of medium pink. Originated by Eileen C. Hart, Odessa, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2001, p.97, colour photo p.c15. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Flowers measure 7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 30-35 petals. Plant is upright and of average growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late. The light green leaves are 5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Timandra. *(C.japonica)* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16. Camden Park Seedling No.64/52. Originated by Sir William. Macarthur, Camden Park, N.SW, Australia. Not now distinguishable. Extinct.

Timbreata. Harrison ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.268. Orthographic error for **Fimbriata.**

Times Square. *(C.japonica)* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook:* Red. Complete double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.84: Rose-red. Medium large, four-pointed square, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering.

Timothy Gilley. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.179, Reg. No.1826: A large, rose--pink, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 12-14 petals, 6-8 petaloids, creamy filaments and bright yellow anthers. Plant growth is average with light green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Tina. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook,* 1977, p.219, Reg. No. 1414: A large, white, formal double. A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1973; originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The **Alba Plena** type bloom is white with more than 50 petals, size 11 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Blooms early, often with a spiral formation. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm.

Tina Gaillard. Hastie, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.57. Orthographic error for **Tina Gilliard.**

Tina Gilliard. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Pink. Large, semi-double seedling from 'Derbiana'. It has prominent stamens and is a vigorous, upright plant. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error 'Tina Gaillard'.

Tinctorum Roseum. *(C.japonica)* Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4: 'Pink'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Tinggeli Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mrs Tingley.**

Ting-hsiang-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24. Different reading for **Dingxianghong.**

Tinghungchiuhsin. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144. Different reading for **Dinghong Jiuxin.**

Ting-hung Chiu-hsin. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading for **Dinghong Jiuxin.**

Tingley. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections,* 1980. Abbreviation for **Mrs Tingley.**

Tingsili Boshi. Gao,Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Dr Tinsley.**

Tinker Bell. *(C.japonica)* Robinson, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61: An outstanding seedling from Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, very similar in colour and form to **Johnny's Folly,** with the exception that the red striping and specks are on a medium pink background. It has a solid red sport named **Jingle Bells.** Chinese synonym 'Yaoling'.

Tinker Toy. *(C.japonica)* Donnan, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.82: A miniature having an anemone bud centre of creamy white petaloids, flecked with red. Guard petals are creamy white flecked with faint red streaks. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.179, Reg. No.1786: Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, the 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 5.5 cm across. Plant growth is dense and medium with light green leaves, For colour photo see pl. facing p.76, 1982 Yearbook.

Tinker's Damn. *(C.japonica)* Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Tinkle Bells. Jury, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89. This name subsequently changed to **Joyful Bells** due to its resemblance to 'Tinker Bell'.

Tinkey Lee. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Orthographic error for **Tinky Lee**.

Tinky Lee. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Light pink. Large rose form double to formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: 'Tinkey Lee'. A chance seedling grown by Dr W.G. Lee, Macon Georgia, USA about 1920. See illustr., Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Sport: **Tinky Lee Variegated.**

Tinky Lee Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A virus variegated form of **Tinky Lee.** Light pink and white. Originated in USA.

Tinsie. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Bokuhan**. Imported from Japan to the USA by the Star Nursery, California about 1930. Sold to Harry Davis, El Monte, California who gave it the synonym 'Tinsie'.

Tinsie Blush. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.132. Synonym for **Momoiro-bokuhan.**

Tinsie (Blush). Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4, p.21. Synonym for **Momoiro-bokuhan.**

Tinsie Gold. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1992, No.123, p.5, Reg. No.415: Originated by Dr Graeme Downe, Endeavour Hills, Victoria, Australia. A genetic leaf sport of 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**), that first appeared in 1982, with leaves having a wide yellow border (RHS.CC.7A), surrounding a glossy green centre (RHS.CC.141A). Leaves are elongate, curled, finely serrate with acuminate apex 7 cm long x 2.7 cm wide. The plant is upright and bushy. Flowers like a small 'Tinsie'.

Tinsie Grande. *(C.japonica), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.180 with colour photo; A sport of 'Tinsie' **(Bokuhan)** propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Flower is larger than the parent. Guard petals are red, and the centre a mixture of red and white frilled petaloids.

Tinsie Two. *(C.japonica)* SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.108: Deep rose-red outer guard petals with pink stamens and petaloids. Miniature anemone form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Tinsie Number 2'.

Tinsie Number 2. Rogers Nursery Catalogue, 1974. Orthographic error for **Tinsie Two.**

Tinsie Variegated. Gentry, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4. Synonym for **Hoshi'iribokuhan.**

Tinsley 71. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Dr Tinsley.**

Tinsley Smith. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.334, Reg. No.128: A 5 year old seedling of **Lady Vansittart;** originated by Miss Ruth Loman, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA that first flowered 1952. Plant growth is open, spreading and well branched. Leaves dark green, 11 cm long, sharply serrate at apex end, apex acute, recurved. Flowers semi-double, numerous stamens forming five groups; 18 large petals, colour cherry-red to dark rose-red, petals veined a darker colour. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Tinsley Smith Variegated.**

Tinsley Smith Variegated. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.108 as 'Tinsley Smith Var.': A virus variegated form of **Tinsley Smith** - Cherry-red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Tiny. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Dryden, 1970, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.31, No.6, p.23: A 10 cm diameter. misted red, irregular semi-double. A reticulata hybrid chance seedling, originated by Frank Maitland, San Fernando Valley, California.

Tiny Bell. *(C.japonica)* Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1968: Salmon pink. Small semi-double to loose anemone form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by T. Domoto, California. Chinese synonym: 'Xiaolingdang'.

Tiny Bit. *(C.saluenensis* hybr.), SCCS., 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.150: Soft pink. Miniature anemone form. Slow spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. *C.saluenensis x C.hyrid* **Tiny Princess** by F.Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A sister seedling to **Itty Bit,** but never released into commerce.

Tiny Bud. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Clear pink. Small peony form. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Mrs C. Grischow, Portland, Oregon, USA.

Tiny Gem. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, Jan-Mar 2010, p.13; A very compact dwarf plant with small dark green leaves. Tiny white single flower. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Tiny Girl. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.106, Reg. No.1723: A small, salmon pink, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that flowers mid-season to late; originated by E.P. Atkin, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 7 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 65 petals. Plant growth is open and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Tiny Me. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.50, Reg. No.1159: A 15 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is open, upright and medium with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. The anemone form flower is 5-5.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 6-9 petals and 28-96 petaloids. The light pink flower is lightly to heavily variegated, yellow anthers and flesh coloured filaments. Blooms mid-season to late.

Tiny Pearl. *(C.sasanqua), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.242, Reg. No.1372: A 10 year old chance sasanqua seedling that first bloomed 1968. Originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading and average with light green leaves, 4.3 cm long x 2.2 cm wide. The formal double to incomplete double type bloom is light pearl pink or blush pink; 15 petals, 8 petaloids with unusual chartreuse anthers. Average size is 4.8 cm across x 1.2 cm deep. Blooms early

Tiny Princess. *(C.japonica x C.fraterna.), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.230, Reg. No.525: A 7 year old hybrid seedling of *C.japonica* **Akebono** x *C.fraterna* that first bloomed in 1956. Originated by K.Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA. The medium textured, finely serrate, mid-green leaves are 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The flowers are 5.2 cm. across x 2.5 cm deep; white shaded a delicate pink, semi-double to single to loose peony form with small petaloids.

The cultivar holds *C.fraterna* characteristics. Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Xiaogongzhu'.

Tiny Rose. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* May 1997, p.21, Reg. No.2397. A miniature, rose pink semi-double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.7, colour photo before p.1. The seedling is over 15 years old. Average flower size is 2.5 cm across x 1.8 cm deep, with 15 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves 2.5 cm long x 1.2 cm wide. Previously named 'Domoto's Red Rose'. Note: Use of a plant genus name as the last name for a cultivar is illegal under the Nomenclature Code, para.17.13, 1995, p.22.

Tiny Spots. Waterhouse, 1970. *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9. Synonym for **Diandianhua.**

Tiny Star. *(C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1978, Vol.X, No.4, p.24, Reg. No.136: A seedling of *C.japonica* **Berenice Boddy** x *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess,** originated by O.Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand, that first bloomed 1975. Plant habit is upright and open with mid-green leaves, 6 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The bloom is semi-double with 16 petals and rare stamens and measures from 3-5 cm across, soft pink. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIV, No.5, 1986. Chinese synonym: 'Xiao Xingxing'.

Tiny Tama. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.84 with colour photo; A chance seedling of **Tama-no-ura,** raised by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Miniature single, 4-5 cm diameter. White, with red at the base of each petal. Leaves lanceolate, bright dark green, 4-5 cm x 3 cm. Plant habit spreading.

Tiny Tim. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Ashes of Roses. Large, semi-double of **Hagoromo** form. Slow, dwarf growth. Originated in USA by Herrin. Sport: **Tiny Tim Variegated.**

Tiny Tim Variegated. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.108 as 'Tiny Tim Var.': A virus variegated form of **Tiny Tim** - Ashes of Roses and white. Originated in USA.

Tiny Tot. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.102: White with an occasional pink streak. Miniature formal double. Medium, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Tiny Tot Princess. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1982. Orthographic error for **Miss Tinytot Princess.**

Tiomphe de la Villa Biani. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de la Villa Ciani.**

Tip Tipton. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.101, Reg. No.893: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed at 3 years of age. Originated by A.L. Tipton, Albany, Georgia, USA. Leaves dark green, 10 cm x 5 cm. The peony form bloom, similar to Thelma Dale, 12 cm across x 7 cm deep are pink coloured. Early blooming.

TipTop. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.156: White with an occasional small, pink stripe; miniature formal double. Slow, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Mealing.

Tiptoe. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1965, *Camellia News*, No.20, p.16, Reg. No.71: Originated at Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives, N.S.W., Australia as a chance seedling of **Farfalla.** It first flowered 1961. The flower is semi-double, 8 cm across, of a soft silvery pink, deepening to cherry-pink at petal tips. Leaves medium to small, deep green, plant habit dense and upright. See colour photo: Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIII, No.6, 1984.

Tirzi. Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.11. Orthographic error for 'Terzi'. Synonym for **Terziana.**

Tisbè. *(C.japonica)* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.20. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* p.60: Very full imbrication, vivid carmine with central petals all lined with a thin white streak. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.III: Originated by B. Lechi, Milan, Italy. Flowers are large, and composed of large but not numerous petals, oval-oblong, regularly imbricated; generally of a delicate pink intersected by a white streak with a slight blush tint at the base of the petals, sometimes a part of the bloom is a vivid, uniform cherry-red. Orthographic variant: 'Thisbè'. Orthographic error: 'Thiske'.

Tiske. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Tisbè.**

Titian. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Garden and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: A large, deep pink, single with large, rounded petals, and a prominent, uniform circle of stamens in the centre. Blooms mid-season. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Titirangi. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.37, Reg. No.77: A seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Buddha,** originated by Jack Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant is open and upright with dark green leaves, 9 cm long x 3.5 cm. wide. The flower is an open semi-double with yellow anthers and cream filaments and measures 13 cm across. The colour is China rose, HCC. 12/ 1.

TitleTown USA. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, Regn No.2784; Originated by by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.118 with colour photo; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Hulyn Smith**, first flowered in 1991. Small to medium size flower is 9-11.5 cm diameter x 5 cm deep. Light pink semi-double, golden anthers and yellow filaments. Upright plant of average growth rate. Light green leaves average 9 cm x 6.5 cm Flowers mid-season to late.

Tito Odero. *(C.japonica)* Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17: Variegated pink. Originated in Italy.

Tito Speri. *(C.japonica)* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.73: Sport of **Montironi.** Petals pinkish white. Originated in Italy.

Tiyozuru. Ishii. 1979, *Selected Japanese Camellias, Including Sasanquas*, pl.117, note 36: Different reading: for **Chiyozuru.**

Tiziano. *(C.japonica)* Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871-1872: Red colour, mottled with white, colour becoming paler towards the centre. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.36: 'Crimson red at the circumference, centre pale pink, petals spotted and marbled white. Perfect imbrication.' Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Eiziano'.

To Ching. Different reading for **Duojing.**

To Inchamore. *(C.japonica)* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.14, colour photo: Light red, irregular peony form double, medium sized with stamens in 4-5 fascicles among small centre petals. A seedling of **Rosary** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

To Morrow. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **Tomorrow.**

To Morrow's Dawn. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980.Orthographic error for **Tomorrow's Dawn.**

To Morrow Park Hill. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **Tomorrow Park Hill.**

To Morrow's Tropic Dawn. Nantes, *Services de Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn.**

To Pan Nan Shan Cha. Different reading for 'Duoban Nanshan Cha'.

Tô-akane. (Far Sunset Glow), *(C.rusticana),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.226, colour photo and description as 'Tôakane: Small size, red, single with 5 strap-like, separated petals with crinkled edges and an irregular group of golden stamens. Leaves small elliptic-obovate, shining mid-green, apices tapering acuminate, margins sharply serrulate. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant habit horizontally spreading. Selected from the wild in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Tô-akane. (Far Sunset Glow), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.31: Small size, deep red, bowl-shaped semi-double flower. Blooms early. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan from a seedling of *C.rusticana* **Tamatsuyu** x *C.x vernalis* **Gaisen.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1989.

Tô'an. (Eastern Hermitage), *(C.japonica)* Monk Hôrin's Diary, 1639, *Kakumeiki as* Tô'an = 'Eastern Peace', ibid, 1642 as 'Equal Peace'. Hamamatsu, 1828, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Tôan-tsubaki'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47. Possible synonym for 'Hahasonomori' in *Hyakuchinshû*, (Sakuden,1630), and **Dôan** in *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700). Different reading: 'Dôan'. (Believed extinct.)

Tô'an-tsubaki. Synonym for **Tô'an** as 'Hahasonomori'.

Tôbenten. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. Different reading for **Karabenten.**

Tobesarasa. (Tobe's Printed Cloth), *(C.japonica)* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Medium size, semi-double, deep rose splashed a deeper rose. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of 'Sôshiatai'.

Tobi-iri. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Synonym for **Saifu-tobi'iri.**

Tobi'iri-otome. (Maiden Variegated), *(C.japonica)* Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.205, p.362: Medium small, formal double, light pink with pink and red stripes. Petals in 6-7 rows, rounded, slightly emarginate, usually opening to a small bud centre. Leaves glossy, mid-green, broad-ovate, apex abruptly acute, base rounded, margins shallowly serrate, pronounced venation. For colour pls. & descriptions see: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.78, p.27; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.106, 234. These colour pls. illustrate the variation in background colour so typical with this type of camellia. Corruption of name: 'Tobiri-otome'. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Different reading 'Kasuri-otome'. Similar to **Shibori-otome.** Classified as a *C.rusticana* in *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.356, but not in any other bibliography.

Tobi'iri-ô'usuiro. (Variegated Large, Light Colour), *(C.japonica)* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310: Variegated, large light colour. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tobi'iri-wabisuke. (Variegated Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Red flower with white spots. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Kasuri-wabisuke'.

Tôbijin. (Chinese Beauty), *(C.reticulata* hyb.), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.31: Very large size flower, deep pink, peony form. Late blooming. Raised from seed of *C.reticulata* **Buddha** received from New Zealand**..** Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Released by Tsugio Ôta in 1977, named by Yoshiaki Andoh.

Tobi-no-hagasame. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Corruption of the Japanese name **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Tobirenge. (Splashed Lotus), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu,* vol.2: Large, semi-double with two rows of long, narrow petals, white with red streaks down the side of the

petals. Described as a synonym for **Tamatebako** at that time. Different reading: 'Chôrenge'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tôbôsaku. (Eastern Conjunction), *(C.japonica) Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.371: Medium size, soft pink, cup-shaped single, with 5-6 large, concave, overlapping petals, wrinkled and uneven in size, notched; stamens yellow, in a large, spreading central group; early blooming. Leaves strong, glossy green, elliptic to obovate, apex acuminate, margins obscurely to sharply serrate, venation prominent. Originated by Kaneko, Torao, Mikuchi-shin-machi, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan from a seedling of **Seiôbo.** Named and released by Muneyuki Iwatani. Different reading: Tôhô-saku'. See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.287, p.124; Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.104, 234. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp. 142, 143.

Tôbusa. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.13 as 'Tohbusa': White spotted pink. Large semi-double to peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. Note: The local name for **Daikagura** in the Shikoku district.

Toby. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2445. A large, red, semi-double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 17 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 24 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 12.7 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Toby Ellen. *(C.japonica)* Cannon, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Tochi Domoto SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.121; Orthographic error for **Toichi Domoto.**

Tochi Princess. *(C.rusticana). Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.85 with colour photo; Synonym for **Tochihime.**

Tochihime. (Tochi Princess), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.106, colour photo, p.234, description: Miniature red, irregular single, petals 5 in number, of uneven length; stamens in a small, irregular cluster. One of the smallest *C.rusticana* in cultivation. Leaves long, narrowly elliptic, mid-green, apex long tapering acuminate, margins shallowly, coarsely serrate, prominent venation. See p.155, colour photo, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* The name 'Tochi' is takn from Tochi'o City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, where the variety originated. Synonym 'Tochi Princess'.

Todagiku. Different reading for **Totagiku.**

Todakasuri. Different reading for **Toda-tobi'iri.**

Toda-tobi'iri. (Toda Variegated), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Medium sized flower, variegated with red. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Semi-double in 2 rows, white with a pink cast, red speckles, small size. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.33. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Todakasuri'.

Todd Gilley. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.240, Reg. No.1326: A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1971; originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10cm long x 5 cm wide. The loose peony form, **Daikagura** type, bloom is bright, dark red with 25-35 petals and few petaloids with bright yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep.

Tôemon. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.233: Outer petals have a few pale red spots on a white background. Irregular blossoms with petaloids in the cen-

tre, anenome form. Medium size, late season flowering. Plant habit upright and vigorous, leaves broad-elliptic. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.

Toen-nishiki. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua)*, Miyazawa, 1954, *Kanshô Jumoku:* Large double. Pink with large, white spots. Originated in Japan.

Toffee Apple. *(C.sasanqua)* C. Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2011, No.185, p.20 with colour photo; Regn No.658-N. Chance seedling of **Fukuzutsumi**, first flowered 2002. Originated by Justin Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia. Medium to large, semi-double to informal double blooms. White petals with a broad edge of bright dark pink. Strong upright grower.

Togano'o-chiri-tsubaki. (Scattering Camellia of Togano'o), *(C.japonica)* Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List as Toganoochiritsubaki'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Togano'o-yama-tsubaki. (Mountain Camellia of Togano'o), *(C.japonica)* Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List as Toganooyamatsubaki'. No description. Originated in Japan. Togano'o' is a place name in Kyôto City.

Togariba-sazanka. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6. Japanese group name for *Camellia kissi* Wallich.

Togashijiro. (Togashi's White), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.35, p.18, description, p.95 as 'Togashi-jiro': An upright snow camellia with white flowers, shaded yellow. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, olive green to green, keeled, venation impressed, margins minutely serrulate; petioles green and hairy. Flower medium size, semi-double, 12-15 petals, narrow broadly oblong to elliptic, yellowish towards the base, inner petals semi-erect, channelled; stamens 2.7-3.2 cm high, spreading a little, irregular, filaments yellowish. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Shôsaku., Yoshida, Togashi-shinbô, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan and plants are abundant in Toyama Prefecture. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.235, & p.325; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.104, 234.

Tôgen. (Shangri-La), (Higo), Izu-Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.142 colour photo and description: Medium size, distinct pink, vase-shaped single with 5 broad, overlapping, crinkled petals and a central stamen cylinder with yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Tôhei Takahashi, Nishio City, Aichi Prefecture.

Tôgenhaku. Different reading for **Tôgenjiro.**

Tôgenjiro. (Tôgen White), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.16, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, spherical shaped single of 5-6 wide, overlapping, concave petals and a broad, central, yellow stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves glossy, bright green, flat, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. A chance seedling raised by Tôhei Yakahashi, Nishio City, Aichi Prefecture. Released by Minoru Satô in 1974. Different reading: 'Tôgenhaku'.

Togenkiyo. Orthographic error for for **Tôgenkyô.**

Tôgenkyô. (Shangri-La), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1967, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.91, illust.13: Semi-double, 11-12 petals, flower 7-9 cm across, stamens 85-95, yellow. Colour peach pink. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A Higo sasanqua, slected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16.

Togetherness. (*C.fraterna* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1995, No.135, Reg. No.454: Originated by Mrs. M. Baker, Macleod, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of the *C.fraterna* hybrid **Snow Drop.** First flowered 1993. The single flower has 6-8 petals, shading from pale pink

(RHS.CC.62D to 63C), in the centre to deep pink on the outer edge. Size 3.3 cm across x 1.5 cm deep. Free flowering from early to mid-season on a slow growing, upright, dense plant. Leaves dark green, matt, flat, ovate with serrate margins and acute apices, 4.6 cm long x 2.6 cm wide. Petals notched and fluted. Filaments columnar. Flowers shed whole. Pleasant perfume.

Tôha. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.178 with colour photo; English translation p.124. Medium size, white single, petals waved, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved at margins. Upright growth. A natural seedling found under a plant of **Hatsu-arashi.** Named by Tôha Hideshima, released by Taneo Okada in 1996.

Tohbusa. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.13. Different reading for **Tôbusa.**

Tôhô. (Abundant Peaches), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, p.367; ibid, vol.II, 1978, pl.424, p.170, description, p.259: Soft peach pink, full double with a single row of large, waved guard petals about a full, compact hemispherical centre of small, folded, twisted, semi-erect petals with no stamens visible. Leaves shiny mid-green, broad-ovate, apex acuminate, margins shallowly, coarsely serrate. Plant habit erect, slow growing. Originated in Mure Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Selected by Saneichi Ogawa, named by Hisashi Hirai in 1972. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, p.234.

Tôhoku. (North East), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.553: White with some pink streaks and marks, medium size, semi-double with divided stamens; petals in two rows, edges irregular and wavy. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p. 144.

Tôhôsaku. Inazawa Nurery Co. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.1, A-20. Different reading for **Tôbôsaku.**

Toh-tsubaki. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan.* Different reading for 'Tô-tsubaki'.

Tohyoh-no-hikari. Different reading for **Tôyô-no-hikari.**

Toichi Domoto. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.15; Medium size formal to rose form double. Medium rose pink with deep rose pink stripes. Upright, compact, rather slow growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Raised by Toichi Domoto, a pioneer camellia grower in California. Named and released by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Toichi Formal. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.180 with colour photo; Synonym for **Toichi Domoto.**

Toichi's Nioi. *(C.japonica), Camellia Photo Collection*, Japan circa 1999, p.250 with colour photo; Anemone form with a single row of guard petals and a very wide petaloid centre. Petals and petaloids have a white base striped red. Raised by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif., USA.

Toichi's Petite. *(C.japonica), Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.181 with colour photo; A sport of 'Tinsie Blush' **(Momoiro-bokuhan)** propagated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif., USA. Flower is similar, but leaves are altered.

Toichi's Tricolor. *(C.japonica), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.181 with colour photo; Miniature single, 5 cm diameter. Pink petals are slashed radially with wide crimson and cerise stripes. Oval leaves. Upright growth. Raised by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif., USA.

Tôi-kai. Watanabe, 1970. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.167. Orthographic error for **Tôkai.**

Toiki. (Sigh) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref. *Japan Camellia* No.63, August 2000: A seedling of *C.rosiflora*. Pink, single, flower type and color similar to those of *C.rosiflora* except that it is

larger. Early blooming. Tree vigorous. Originated by Kyûshi Fujiwara in 1998, named by Katsuko Fujikawa.

Tôjibotan. (Peony of Winter Solstice), *(C.japonica)* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Pink splashed deeper pink, semi-double to open peony form. Early blooming. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Hatsu-arashi.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.177 with colour photo; English translation p.123. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth with short nodes. Originated by Teiji Himuro. Registered to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fishery in 1993, No. 3489.

Tôjin. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Different reading for **Karahito.**

Tôjô. (Eastern Ray of Light), *(C.sasanqua),* Hellyer, A.G.H., 1958, *Garden Plants in Colour*, p.31. Line drawing showing a single of 7 petals. No description. Originated in Japan.

Tôkaba. (Peach Flower, Horse), *(C.japonica)* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Medium size, single. White with red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Tôka-no-uma'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.108.

Tôkabijin. (Beautiful Woman by Peach Tree), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.37; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.103, colour photo, p.233, description: Large, warm red, semi-double; petals in 3-4 rows, rounded, overlapping; inner petals somewhat crinkled, semi-erect; stamens in a central column, anthers golden, filaments whitish. Leaves thick, ovate, shining mid-green, apex blunt acute, margins obscurely crenate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Tôkachô (Peach Blossom and Bird), *(C.japonica)* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311: Different reading for **Toki.**

Tôkadô. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.176 with colour photo; English translation p.122. Small, white, cup-shaped single, thick and round petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Chita District. Collected and released by Hikaru Sakakibara in 1990. From Aichi Prefecture.

Tokagama. *(C.japonica)* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Thought to have originated as a corruption of the Japanese name 'Tôkayama' erroneously listed by McIlhenny from 1935 for a red, formal double which proved a pseudonym for **Margherita Coleoni**. However the variety listed by Fruitlands was a medium sized, red, single, also described in the SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Marchants, Keepers Hill Nursery, England list it in their 1956 catalogue as 'Crimson with bowl shaped crown of red, yellow tipped stamens'.

Tôkagen. (Shangri-la), *(C.sasanqua),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life.* No description. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Tôkai. (Eastern Sea), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.28: Large, dark red, flat single with 6 lobulate, separated petals and a large ring of stamens with golden anthers and very long pistil. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.4, p.90.

Tôkai. (Eastern Sea), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.141; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan:* Small, campanulate single, dark red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.4, p.104.

Tôkai. (Eastern Sea), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.174: Medium size, deep red, single, opening wide campanulate; petals numbering 5, irregular lengths, reflexed at apex. Stamens in central column, pinched in and closed at top. Slightly fragrant. Leaves small, elliptic, shining mid-green, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Izu Ohshima Island,

Japan. See colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.103, 233. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.200.

Tôkainigô. (Tôkai Number 2), *(C.japonica)* Izu-Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List. No description. One of the wild camellias from Izu Ôshima Island, Japan.

Tôkai-nishiki. (Tôkai Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Izu-Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List as 'Tôkainishiki'. No description. One of the wild camellias from Izu Ôshima Island, Japan.

Tôkamachi. (Tôka Town), *(C.rusticana)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.17: Purplish pink. Medium single to semi-double to incomplete anemone form. Leaves large and strongly serrate. Vigorous, compact growth, Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tôka-machi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Tokami-shibori. (Mt. Togami's Dappled), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.331, colour photo and description: Medium size, bright deep red with clear white blotches, semidouble with 15-16 irregular, emarginated petals in 3 rows and a central cylinder of stamens with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves olive green, lanceolate to elliptic, apices recurved, tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. A variety commonly planted in Yasuki City, Shimane Prefecture. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1975.

Tôkan. (Crown of Peach). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.31. Pink, deeper at the petal edges. Small, sphrical single. Flowers mid-season.

Tôka-no-uma. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.167. Different reading for **Tôkaba.**

Tôkasen. (Name of classic Chinese drama). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.5, colour photo No.15: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of 'Saga-hatsuarashi' (**Hatsuarashi-saga**). Medium to large size, 10 cm across, single of 8-9 petals, incurved, ruffled, and cylindrical stamens. Light pink, fading to white at centre. Weak fragrance. Blooms mid-season to late.

Tôkayama. (Mount Tôka), *(C.japonica)* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.13: White, large, formal double. Medium, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Tokayama (1)'. Corruptions of the name: 'Tokoyama', 'Tokyana', 'Tokayana'. Note: Some confusion exists in the UK with **Takayama** being confused with **Tôkayama.**

Tokayama. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale.* Renamed 'Tokayama'(South) as it was not the true **Tôkayama**. 'Dobrielle' was erroneously listed as a synonym in his 1937 Catalogue and it was later found to be **Margherita Coleoni.**

Tokayama (South). SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.89: This is a renaming of McIlhenny's 'Tokayama' which proved to be a pseudonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Tokayama (1). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research* II, p.8. McIlhenny imported the true **Tôkayama** from Chûgai, Japan in 1934 but confused it with a red formal double he received from Bobinck and Atkins Nursery at the same time which was later confirmed as **Margherita Coleoni**. Synonym for **Tôkayama.**

Tokayama (2). Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Renamed 'Tokayama'(South) a synonym for **Margherita Coleoni.**

Tokayana. Geo. Jackson & Son, 1957-1958, Planters Handbook, No.15, p.18. Orthographic error for **Tôkayama.**

Tôkenkyo. Different reading for **Azumakenkyô.**

Toki. (Ibis), *(C.japonica)* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.311. From Yasaburô's Nursery. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Tôkachô'. (Believed extinct.)

Tokihime. (Ibis Princess). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.180 with colour photo; English translation p.125. Miniature, palest pink single. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, miniature, dull. Dwarf growth, dense branches, slow-growing. A cross between *C.rusticana* **Shûgetsu** and *C.transnokoensis.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1996. From Osaka.

Toki-hime (Goto). *Proceedings of the ICS Congress,* Chuxiong 2012, p.84. An historic plant of yabu-tsubaki on Goto Island, Japan. Estimated age 250 years.

Toki'iro-botan. (Pale Pink Peony), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.8, A-100: A large, yellowish-pink, lotus form double. Originated in Japan.

Tokiiro-wabisuke. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan.* Synonym for **Tarôkaja.**

Tokijiro. (White Ibis), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Peony form, double, cherry pink, margins white, with red splashes, very large. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.87, description, p.144: Large size, faint blush pink, rose form double, opening to show a small, abortive stamen group, petals, rounded, emarginate, in 4 rows. Blooms late. Leaves broad-ovate, dark green, coarsely serrate. Originated in Japan. While Tuyama refers this name to Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, the illustration is different to the Itô description. The Itô cultivar has red stripes. Ishii, Yugi presumes that the modern **Tokijiro** is the self pale pink form of the ancient cultivar. See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki,* No.22, p.121; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.24. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp. 104, 234.

Toki-no-hagasane. (Folded Feathers of Japanese Ibis), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Peony form, white blushed pink, large. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.72, p.36, description, pp.106, 107: With many branches and very floriferous. Leaves broadly elliptic to oblong-elliptic, venation a little impressed; petioles glabrous. Flowers palest pink at the beginning but later almost white, peony form with a few scattered stamens. Petals thin and delicate, often strongly wavy. Late blooming. An old variety from Kantô area, Japan. See colour pls. & descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.89; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.225 & p.324; *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1947 facing p.27; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.107, 234. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.120. Corruptions of name: 'Taki-no-hagasane', 'Tobi-no-hagasane', 'Uno-ha-gasane', 'Tsuki-no-hagasane'. Resembles 'Chô-no-hagasane' (**Hagoromo**). Different reading: 'Toki-no-ha-gasane', 'Tokinohagasane'. Synonyms: 'Ubane', 'Bessie Morse Bellingrath', 'Betty Hopfer', 'Kent Deigaard', 'Bessie Bellingrath', 'Bessie M. Bellingrath', 'Ibis Plumage', 'Ibis'.

Toki-no-hagasane (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Pseudonym. for **Dorbrielle.**

Toki-no-mai. (Dance of the Ibis), *(C.japonica) Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.454, p.178, description, p.264: Medium size, full anemone form with one row of outer guard petals, transparent, white with red streaks and a full hemispherical centre of small, erect, compact, folded and twisted petals with no stamens visible. Leaves long-elliptic, keeled, thick, dark green, sometimes, apex tapered acuminate, margins irregularly and coarsely serrate, becoming obscure towards the petiole. Originated in Murakami City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1973. See colour pl.: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.105, 384, 385, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Sport: **Kifukurin-toki-no-mai.**

Tokishiro. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.227. Different reading for Tokijiro.

Tokio. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939. Different reading for **Tokyo.**

Toki-no-megumi. (Blessing of Ibis), *(C.japonica)* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.23: Medium to large size, very pale pink, bowl-shaped single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture. Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.180 with colour photo; English translation p.124. Red graduations on palest pink ground, bowl-shaped single, round petals, tubular stamens. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Named by Nobuo Sasai in 1989, released in 1997.

Toki-otome. (Ibis Maiden), *(C.japonica)* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.23: Medium to large size, pale pink, formal double. Purchased at a nursery in Yatsuo City, Osaka Prefecture, Japan in 1990 by Sin'ichirô Kishida.

Tokiwa. (Forever), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* The flower is a small cherry-pink semi-double to single with thin petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.100; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.33.

Tokiwa. (Forever),*(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.107 & 265: Medium size, deep crimson, petaloid single anemone form, with 7 guard petals around a large centre of fan-shaped petaloids. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, pp.100, 120. (Believed extinct.)

Tokiwa-beni (Red Camellia from Tokiwa) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a natural crossing between 'Tokiwazakura' and **Benibato**. Peach red, 6 to 7 cm across, blooms in early to late season, bears fruits, bloomed first in 1998. Leaves medium. Tree upright growth. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Tokiwadoki. (obscure), *(C.japonica)* Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.3, No.33: Campanulate single, white with red stripes. Originated in Japan. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.21. (Believed extinct.)

Tokiwa-hime. (Princess Tokiwa). (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.113. No description. From Niigata Pref. Japan.

Tokiwa-tsubaki. (Tokiwa Camellia), *(C.japonica)* Kyôto-shoin, 1991, Mizuno & Watanabe, *Kyô-tsubaki*, pl.21, p.22: Single, pink, medium size, cup-shape, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Kôshô-in, Kyôto, Japan.

Tokka. (Mental stage in Nô). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.26, p.44, colour photo No.15: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Barbara Clark.** Light pink finely striped darker pink, 10 cm across. Rose form double to semi-double with notched petals. Centre of sparse stamens with white filaments. Late flowering. Prolific flowering. Very vigorous. Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Tôkô. Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936 as 'Toko'. Different reading for **Azuma-beni.**

Tôko. (Peach Lake), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.103, colour photo, p.233, description: Medium size, irregular, incomplete, informal double, peony type, cherry red with large, waved, irregular guard petals and a centre of erect and semi-erect, folded and twisted, small petals with no stamens visible. Leaves glossy mid-green, oval with acute apex and serrate margins. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973.

Tôko. (Lantern Bottle). *(C.reticulata hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.177 with colour photo; English translation p.122. Peach red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, slender petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Upright

growth. A cross between *C.japonica* **Sasameyuki B** and *C.reticulata* hybrid **Brian.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1984, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Tokomatsu. (Everlasting Summer). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.87 with colour photo; Small red single, trumpet shape, petal edges serrated. Tubular stamen ring. Flowers early to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. Parentage unknown. Named and released by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan, in 2007

Tokoyama. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Corruption for the Japanese name **Tôkayama.**

Tôkôyô. (Ocean of Eastern Light), *(C.japonica)* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.16 colour photo and description: Soft peach pink, fading almost to white at petal base, medium sized, bowl-shaped single with a large stamen cluster of about 120 stamens with golden anthers and 6-7, large, overlapping petals, emarginate, opening cup-shaped. Leaves elliptic to broad-ovate, dark green. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. A seedling of **Shûfûraku** x **Daikagura.** Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1958.

Tokuhime. (Virtuous Princess), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Very small size, crimson, campanulate single. Blooms mid-season. Fragrant. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tôkai** x *C.lutchuensis*, originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya.

Tokumaru. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.126, colour photo and description: Small size, pink, campanulate single with 5 emarginate, crinkled, embracing petals and a central stamen cylinder with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, elliptic to narrowly-elliptic, apices long acuminate, margins coarsely and sharply serrate. Originated in Tokumaru, Masaki Town, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1979.

Tokunaga. Sukekatsukyô-ki, 1637. Monk Hôrin, 1639, *Kakumeiki;* Hirayama, (Late 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* Synonym for **Semi-no-hagoromo** in the *Hyakuchinshû*, Sakuden, 1630. See: JCS., 1986. *Tsubaki*, No.25, p. 15. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, pp.47, 48.

Tokunaga. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.345: Medium size, white, semi-double with 2-3 rows of petals with irregular margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p. 142.

Tokunaga. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.635: Medium size, white, rose form double with 6-7 rows of small petals, opening to show a vestigal, small stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.154. Thought to be the same as the above, and synonym for **Semi-no-hagoromo.**

Tokuonji. (Name of Temple). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan*), 2010, p.82 with colour photo; Medium size, deep red single, tubular to trumpet form. Columnar stamens. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A wild camellia growing in the garden of Kodomo-no-kuni in Yokohama, Japan. Named by Shuho Kurino in 1950s.

Tokusa. (Horse Tail), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.180: Small, open peony, white with pink streaks, irregular petals and scattered stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.109.

Tokusai. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.415: Small to medium size, single of 5 petals, convex corolla, white becoming light pink at base, streaked

with red, opening vase shaped with central stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p. 154.

Tokusai. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.479: Small to medium size, single of 7 petals, 4 opening flat and 3 semi-erect, which cup a tall stamens column. Colour base white with crimson streaks, joining at petal margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.142.

Tokusai. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.594: Small to medium size, campanulate single to semi-double, two rows of petals, 9-11 in number, about a large stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.147.

Tokuzan-tsubaki. (Tokuzan's Camellia), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.105, colour photo, p.234: Small size, pure white, single of 7-8 petals, large, rounded, overlapping, slightly emarginate, compact, cental stamen column, somewhat tapering and pinched in at the top, anthers brownish yellow, filaments white. Leaves ovate, dark glossy green, margins obscurely crenate. Plant habit horizontally spreading. Colour photo, p.52, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Found in the late Kondô, Tokuzan's garden in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shigeichi Yagi in 1969. Different reading: 'Tokusan-tsubaki'.

Tokwa-no-uma. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. Different reading for 'Tôka-no-uma', different reading for **Tôkaba.**

Tokyana. Barnham Nurseries Ltd. Catalogue, 1967-1968. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tôkayama.**

Tokyio. Gills Nursery Catalogue, *1922*. Corruption of Japanese name **Tokyo.**

Tokyo. (Name of City), (Higo), Gills Nursery Catalogue, 1922 as 'Tokyio': Medium size, red, single with large group of central stamens and petaloids. Imported from Japan to Australia by Nobelius. Orthographic errors: 'Tokio', 'Tokyio'.

Tom Cat. *(C.japonica)* Cannon, 1964-1965, Scion Catalogue, p.16. No description. Dekker, 1965, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.64, and 1966, p.101, Reg. No.821: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by Dr Albert C. Tuck, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The semidouble flowers, similar to **Frizzle White,** measure 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 12 petals and 4-6 petaloids. Colour is light rose-pink with light stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Tom Cat Variegated.** See colour photo, p.120, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and pl.145, p.69, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Tom Cat Supreme. Shackelford, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.5. Synonym for **Tom Cat Variegated.**

Tom Cat Variegated. *(C.japonica)* SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.130 as 'Tom Cat Var.': A virus variegated form of **Tom Cat** - Light rose-pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Tom-Chi-Chi. Cannon, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.1, back cover. Orthographic error for **Tomo-Chi-Chi.**

Tom Clower. *(C.japonica)* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large phlox-pink, complete double, imbricated (formal), 10-10.5 cm across. Buds, usually double on alternate sides, are round and light green. They form early but open late. Leaves light green, elliptic to obovate, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Tip short and slender, veins recessed. Serrations shallow and wide apart, 3 mm pitch. Plant habit open and vigorous. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.S. Clower,

Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. First flowered 1944. Registered as No.88, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954.

Tom Coker. *(C.japonica)* Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Tom. Crown Jewels. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, VoI.39, No.4, p.17. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow Crown Jewel.**

Tom. Dawn. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow's Dawn.**

Tom. Dawn Bessie. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow's Dawn Bessie.**

Tom. Dawn Blush. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow's Dawn Blush.**

Tom Durrant. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1966, vol.IV, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.28: A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Wild Form' x 'Shot Silk' (**Dayinhong**), originated at Tirau, New Zealand by Dr Jane Crisp. The flower is peony form, 12-14 cm across with 16-20 erect petals. The colour is crimson (HCC.CC.22/1) shading to Rose Bengal (HCC.25/2). The plant has a vigorous, erect growth habit with dark green, lanceolate leaves, 12 cm long x 5 cm wide. See colour photo, p.25, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1966, vol.IV, No.6.

Tom Eagleson. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.174, Reg. No.1294: A 6 year old *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by Tom Eagleson, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose form double, **Julia Drayton** type, bloom is bright red with 48 petals, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Tom Hatley. *(C.japonica).* ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.146 with colour photo, Regn No.2813. A 20 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1998. Originated by M. Thomas Hatley, Charlotte. N.C., USA. Medium to large flower is 10.8 cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep, with 20 petals in separated layers. Heavy petal texture. Central column of stamens with yellow anthers and white to pink filaments. Plant is upright, with open growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves are 10 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers midseason.

Tom Herrin. *(C.japonica)* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.10; SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.121: White marked red. Large semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Tom Herrin. See, p.120, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Sport: **Tom Herrin Red.**

Tom Herrin Red. *(C.japonica),* Mark S. Cannon, 1964-1965, Scion Catalogue. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.130: A solid red form of **Tom Herrin.** Originated in USA by Tom Herrin.

Tom Hoffman. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.179, Reg. No.1852: A very large, bright red, semi-double, *C.hybrid* (*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [5XC(*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian']), flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 15.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, semi-dense and medium in rate with dark green finely serrulate leaves, 10.5 cm x 7.5 cm.

Tom Howe. *(C.japonica)* Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: White striped pink. Large single to anemone form. Upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Hillcrest Nurseries.

Tom Knudsen. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.233, Reg. No.961: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by Frank Maitland, Sylmar, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and sturdy with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The very dark red flowers range from rose form double to formal double with a velvety sheen. The flower is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 50 petals and 4 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. See p.120, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Sport: **Tom Knudsen Variegated.** Chinese synonyms: 'Tangmu Nashen' and 'Hongzhenzhu'..

Tom Knudsen Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1 as 'Tom Knudsen V.': A virus variegated form of **Tom Knudsen** - Very dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Tom. Lisa. Gentry, 1984, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow's Lisa.**

Tom. Park Hill. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow Park Hill.**

Tom. Park Hill Blush. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow Park Hill Blush.**

Tom. Park Hill Pink. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow Park Hill Pink.**

Tom Perkins. *(C.x williamsii). American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.62, colour photo between pp.64-65: Large size, rose red outer petals with neyron-rose mid-petals and blossom pink inner petals, formal double *C.x williamsii* seedling of **Creation.** Originated by F.F. Becker II, Brookhaven, Mississippi, USA. A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed 1987. Average flower size is 10.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 60+ petals. The plant is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Bojinsi'.

Tom Pouce. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1852, p.27: Imbricated double, pale pink; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.60: Small pink flower, colour fading to white, regular, petals numerous. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123: Formal double, pink changing to white. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Thom Ponce', 'Tomm Pouce', 'Tom Pourcez'.

Tom Pouce. A. Stervinou, Catalogue 2008, p.13; French translation of **Tom Thumb**. Not allowable under International Commission rules.

Tom Pourcez. *Notiziaro della Società Italiana della Camellia*, Dec.1989, No.4, p.27. Orthographic error for **Tom Pouce.**

Tom Thumb. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.121: Medium pink with darker pink edge. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by A. Krueger, San Gabriel, California, USA. Received the William E. Wylam Miniature Award, 1974. See p.121, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Note: The 1964 and 1966 issues of Camellia Nomenclature both give this as a pink with a darker pink edge. However from the 1968 issue and on, the description was changed to pink with a white edge, and this is the form that currently carries the name "Tom Thumb". From this it would appear that the sport "Thumbellina" was originally named "Tom Thumb". Due to the present universal use of the name **Tom Thumb** for the white edged form and **Thumbellina** for the dark pink edged form, these are let stand. Sports: **Thumbellina, Tom Thumb Blush.**

Tom Thumb Blush. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.122; A blush pink sport of **Tom Thumb**, raised in 1999 by Vi Stone, Baton Rouge, La., USA. Other details as for **Tom Thumb**.

Tom Treseder. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Abbreviation for **Thomas Treseder.**

Tom. Tropic Dawn. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. Abbreviation for **Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn.**

Tomago. *(C.japonica)* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Deep red rosette, small anemone form. Late flowering. Originated at Camellia Grove, St Ives, N.S.W., Australia.

Tômaru. (Pet Name), *(C.japonica)* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Double, large size, deep red with clear white spots. Different reading 'Taumaru'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79.. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tomasini. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum* .... Orthographic variant for **Thomasini.**

Tomassini. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Thomasini.**

Tomassini d'Italia. Louis Leroy, 1893, Catalogue, p.19. Synonym for **Thomasini.**

Tomaya. (Hut of Rushes), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chinkin-shô*, #170. Large white, 10 layer double. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohayanose Irotsuki:* Beautifully arrayed snow white petals in full double. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.24, 33, and ibid. 1982, No.21, p.100. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct). Could be the same as the *Chinken Zufu* **Tomaya.**

Tomaya. (Ancient Hut of Rushes), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.307: Small to medium, white, rose form double with 4 rows of pointed petals and a few scattered stamens. See: JCS., 1964, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.137. Thought to be the same as the above. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tomazini (d'Italie). Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. Synonym for **Thomasini.**

Tomiko. (Personal Name) (*C.reticulata* hybrid) from Ibaragi Pref. *Japan Camellia* No. 67, February 2002: A natural seedling of **Barbara Clark.** Purplish pink, single, tubular, tubular stamen cluster, small, blooms in spring. Leaves elliptic, deep green, somewhat reflexed. Tree appearance resembles that of the Wabisuke family. Originated by Kunimitsu Suzuki in 1998.

Tomitamonogurui. Synonym for **Someya-no-teishu.**

Tomm Pouce. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.5. Orthographic error for **Tom Pouce.**

Tommasini. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traitè de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123. Large double imbricated flower, pale pink. Orthographic variant for **Thomasini.**

Tommaso Lazzarini. Roda Nursery Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Tommaso Lazzerini.**

Tommaso Lazzerini. *(C.japonica) R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura Bollettino,* 1876: Large, pink, formal double. Fratelli Roda, 1885, Nursery Catalogue, p.47: Medium sized perfectly imbricated flower, pale pink with a tendency to ashen. Originated in Italy by Santarelli as a seedling of 'Baldocci'. Orthographic error: 'Tommoso Lazzerini'.

Tommie Bowman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.7, colour photo p.c14, Reg. No.2540. A red with purple tint, anemone form chance seedling with 8 large petals and 84 smaller, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Plant is upright and dense with average growth. Flowers early to mid-season and is cold hardy. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Tommoso Lazzerini. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.227. Orthographic error for **Tommaso Lazzerini.**

Tommy Land. *(C.reticulata x C.lutchuensis).* Valdosta Camellias. Nov. 1990, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.22. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.39, Reg. No.2225: Very large size, dark red, semidouble *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.lutchuensis.* Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. First bloomed 1984. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 8.7 cm deep. Plant growth upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Tommy Weeks. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.165, Reg. No.1911: A very large, deep red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel** seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size, 13 cm across with crinkled petals. Some veining in the petals is a darker red. Plant growth is upright, average and medium with dark green serrated leaves, 12.8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Tomochichi. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.5, p.28. Orthographic variant for **Tomo-Chi-Chi.**

Tomo-Chi-Chi. *(C.japonica)* Pyron, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.91: A rich red, peony form with a sheen. Mid-season blooming. Large. Originated as a seedling of unknown parentage by Aurther Funk, Gimball's Point, Savannah, Georgia and named for a friendly Indian Chief who assisted the Georgia Colonists. Orthographic error: 'Tom-Chi-Chi'. Orthographic variant: 'Tomochichi'.

Tomo'e. (Eddy Design), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Large formal double red with piled up corolla in an eddy form. Thought to be synonymous with **Shirotomo'e** from *Honzô Hanamaki'e.* Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tomo-no-ura. (Tomo's 'Tama-no-ura'). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.169 with colour photo; Large semi-double, deep red widely bordered white. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth with excellent branching. Selected by Tomo'o Ebata from seedlings of unknown parentage. Named by Tora Ebata, released by Soshin Hirai in 2005. From Saitama Pref., Japan.

Tomorrow. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.335, Reg. No.145: An 8 year old seedling of unkown parentage, originated at Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia, USA and first bloomed in 1950. Plant growth is rapid, open and slightly pendulous, with mid-green, oval leaves, coarsely serrate. Flower buds large, round, brown, showing colour a long time before opening. Flowers are incomplete double with large petaloids (Similar to **Gloire de Nantes**), 20-22 petals, 13-15 cm across. Flower colour is strawberry red, slightly lighter than **Woodville Red.** Blooms early to mid-season. Received the 'John Illges Award' in 1956 and the 'National Camellia Hall of Fame Award' in 1978. RHS., 'Award of Merit', 1960. Synonym: 'Ed Anderson'. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, facing p.114.; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.121. This camellia has generated the largest number of sports of any camellia so far, according to the number that have been named. No doubt many of them are very similar. They are as follows: **Tomorrow Blush, Tomorrow Crown Jewel, Leanne's Tomorrow, Tomorrow Delight Variegated,** 'Tomorrow Moonlight', '**Tomorrow, Marbury's Light Pink',** 'Tomorrow Peaches', **Tomorrow Park Hill,** 'Tomorrow Pink', 'Tomorrow Queen', **Tomorrow Park Hill Blush,** 'Tomorrow Supreme', **Tomorrow Park Hill Pink, Tomorrow White,** 'Tomorrow Sunrise', **Tomorrow Peony Variegated,** 'Tomorrow Tuxedo', 'Tomorrow Pink Variegated', **Tomorrow Variegated, Tomorrow's Dawn, Tomorrow's Lisa, Tomorrow's Dawn Bessie**, **Tomorrow's Delight,** 'Tomorrow's Dawn Delight', **Tomorrow's Dawn Blush, Tomorrow's Dawn Peony, Tomorrow's Dawn Variegated, Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn, Tomorrow's Sweet Image, Queen of Tomorrow**, **Pink Tomorrow, Pink Tomorrow Variegated.** Chinese Synonym: 'Mingtian'.

Tomorrow Blush. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4: Blush pink sport of **Tomorrow.** Originated in USA.

Tomorrow Contortionné. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.8; Red, peony form. Insufficient description to decide if it differs from the many named sports of **Tomorrow.**

Tomorrow Crown Jewel. *(C.japonica)* Tick Tock Nursery Catalogue, 1968: A sport of **Tomorrow.** White brushed red in the throat, with occasional streak of red on one or more petals. For colour photo see: p. 121, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

Tomorrow (Crutches). *(C.japonica)* Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.15. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Tomorrow Delight. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.l. Orthographic variant for **Tomorrow's Delight.**

Tomorrow Delight Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Mark S. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4 as Tomorrow Delight Var.': A virus variegated form of **Tomorrow's Delight** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Tomorrow (Gus Roberts). *(C.japonica)* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.15. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Tomorrow, Kayko Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.16. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Tomorow Leannne's. SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.154. Synonym for **Leanne's Tomorrow.**

Tomorrow, Marbury's Light Pink. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.219, Reg. No. 1421: A very large, light pink with an outer edge of each petal a lighter pink. A semi-double sport of **Tomorrow** first observed 1960. Originated by S.L.Marbury, Wilmingon, North Carolina, USA. It differs from **Leanne's Tomorrow** in that each petal is lighter, almost silvery. Blooms early to mid-season.

Tomorrow Moonlight. Cannon, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4, p.12. An unstable form of **Tomorrow Park Hill.**

Tomorrow Park Hill. *(C.japonica)* Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.16. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.248, Reg. No.779: A sport of **Tomorrow Variegated,** first observed in 1960. Originated by Mrs R. Peer, Hollywood, California. Plant growth is upright and open, rapid in rate with dark green leaves the same as **Tomorrow.** The semi-double flowers are 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. The colour is a light, soft pink, deepening towards the petal edge and with some variegation. Blooms early to mid-season. For colour photos see: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, facing p.51; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.121. This cultivar has received the following awards: The William Hertrich Award, 1968; The Sewell Mutant Award, 1967; The William Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award, 1978; The National Camellia Hall of Fame Award, 1981. Orthographic error: 'To Morrow Park Hill'. Orthographic variant: 'Park Hill Tomorrow'. Abbreviation: 'Tom. Park Hill'. Synonyms: 'Tomorrow Moonlight', 'Tomorrow Peaches', 'Tomorrow Sunrise'. Chinese Synonym: 'Huashan Mingtian'.

Tomorrow Park Hill Blush. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.174, Reg. No.1597: A large to very large, soft, light pink, semi-double mutant of **Tomorrow Park Hill** that blooms early to mid-season; originated by R. Stanley Magee, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. Flower has no markings other than the soft pink colour. Plant characteristics the same as its parent. See colour photo: Rear cover, ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal.* vol.42, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Xiuhong Huashan Mingtian'.

Tomorrow Park Hill Pink. *(C.japonica)* Woodroof, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, p.29: A sport of **Tomorrow Park Hill** without the variegation. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Parkhill Pink'. Chinese Synonym: 'Fenbian Fuse Mingtian'.

Tomorrow Park Hill Pink Blush. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. Synonym for **Tomorrow Park Hill Blush**.

Tomorrow Peaches. Cannon, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4. An unstable form of **Tomorrow Park Hill.**

Tomorrow Peony. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Synonym for **Tomorrow.**

Tomorrow Peony Variegated. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.137, Reg. No.1000: A sport of **Tomorrow Variegated** that was first observed in 1962 by Richard E. Ward, Birmingham, Alabama. Growth habit, rate and leaves are the same as **Tomorrow.** The peony form flower is the same size and colour as **Tomorrow,** but heavily variegated. Size of blooms is up to 16 cm across. Some flowers consist of 6 separate flowerlets in a circle, with another centre flower in the form of a tulip. Has 45-55 petals and about 200 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Keeps well when cut.

Tomorrow Pink. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.1. Orthographic variant for **Pink Tomorrow.**

Tomorrow Pink Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p. 16. as 'Tomorrow Pink Var,'. Orthographic variant for **Pink Tomorrow Variegated.**

Tomorrow Queen. Cannon, 1984, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19. Synonym for **Queen of Tomorrow.**

Tomorrow Sunrise. Pyron, 1970, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.106. Synonym for **Tomorrow Park Hill.**

Tomorrow Supreme. Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian*, 11:18. Synonym for **Tomorrow Variegated.**

Tomorrow Tuxedo. Pyron, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.100. Synonym for **Tomorrow Variegated.**

Tomorrow Variegata. Hillebrand Nursery Catalogue, 1976. Names including latin words are not permitted by the Horticultural Code for new names after 1958. Error for **Tomorrow Variegated.**

Tomorrow Variegated. *(C.japonica)* McCaskill Garden's Newest Camellias, 1957. A virus variegated form of **Tomorrow** - Strawberry red blotched with white in varying degrees. Synonyms: 'Tomorrow Supreme', 'Tomorrow Tuxedo'. Orthographic error: 'Tomorrow Variegata'. Sport: **Queen of Tomorrow.** Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Mingtian'.

Tomorrow Watters. *(Cjaponica)*, Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Tomorrow White. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1985, p.185, Reg. No.1967: A large, pure white sport of **Tomorrow.** Originated by I. John Movich, La Verne, California, USA. First observed 1973. Plant growth and flower form as the same as for the parent.

Tomorrow's Dawn. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.208, Reg. No.463: A sport of **Tomorrow,** originated by L.W.Ruffin Jr. and R.E.Allums, Ellisville, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is the same as the parent, leaves medium green, oval, coarsely serrate. The soft pink, incomplete double flowers, 13-15 cm across, have 20-22 petals with large petaloids. The colour of the flower varies from deep, soft pink to light pink in the heart of the flower, shading to a snow white border. Flowers early to mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Tom. Dawn'. Sports: **Tomorrow's Dawn Blush, Tomorrow's Dawn Variegated, Tomorrow's Dawn**

Peony. Synonym: 'Tomorrow's Dream'. Orthographic errors: 'To Morrow's Dawn', 'Tomorrow's Down'. For colour photos see: SCCS., 1961, *The Camellia Review*, vol.23, No.2 and on the front cover, ACS., 1961, *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 16, No.2. Received the Sewell Mutant Award of the ACS for 9164. Chinese synonym: 'Mingtian Zhixiao'.

Tomorrow's Dawn Bessie. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.14, Reg. No.1618: A very large, deep soft pink, shading to white at the edge, peony form to semi-double mutant of **Tomorrow,** that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Bob Waters, Kilgore, Texas, USA. First observed 1977. Average flower size, 14 cm across x 2 cm deep with 45-50 petals. Improved texture and wide white border and more petals than parent. Plant growth is open and slightly pendulous, rapid in rate with mid-green leaves. See colour photo, pl.147, p.71, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Abbreviation: 'Tom. Dawn Bessie'.

Tomorrow's Dawn Blush. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.179, Reg. No.1842: A very large, blush pink with a wide white border, semi-double mutant of **Tomorrow's Dawn** that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Clyde Copeland, Jackson, Mississippi, USA. Plant and flower characteristics are the same as the parent but the flower does not have the red streaks. Abbreviation: 'Tom. Dawn Blush'.

Tomorrow's Dawn Delight. Shackelford, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.1: Synonym for **Tomorrow's Delight.**

Tomorrow's Dawn Peony. *(C.japonica)* Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1: **Tomorrow's Dawn** with a denser petallage. Originated in USA.

Tomorrow's Dawn Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia*, vol.23, No.1, p.26: A virus variegated form of **Tomorrow's Dawn** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Tomorrow's Delight. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.143: Sport of **Tomorrow**. Soft creamy white with a few flecks and streaks of red. Originated in USA by J. Fuller, Montgomery, Alabama, USA. Synonyms: 'Tomorrow's Dawn Delight', 'Tomorrow Delight'.

Tomorrow's Down. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **Tomorrow's Dawn.**

Tomorrow's Dream. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Synonym for **Tomorrows Dawn.**

Tomorrow's Lisa. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.155: Sport of **Tomorrow Park Hill.** Blush white with red flecks and a few streaks of pink, turning red. Originated in USA by A.R. Fatherree, Jackson, Mississippi.

Tomorrow's Marbury Lt. Pink. ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, inside front cover; Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. Orthographic error for **Tomorrow Marbury's Light Pink.**

Tomorrow's Sweet Image. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.174, Reg. No.1261: A sport of **Tomorrow Park Hill** that first flowered 1970. Originated by Jon Laird Carvain, Dallas, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid. The semi-double to loose peony form bloom is pale orchid pink, heavily variegated with white; yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 14-17 cm across. Blooms mid-season.

Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.137, Reg. No.1010: A sport of **Tomorrow's Dawn**, first observed in 1965. Originated by R. M. Merino, Fresno, California, USA. Growth habit the same as the parent. Flower formation same as the parent; white with an occasional **Tomorrow** red line or a small wedge, or with a **Tomorrow's Dawn** pink line or small dash or both. As the flower matures the background colour becomes blush. Chinese synonym: 'Mingtian Redai Zhixiao'.

Tomoshibi. (A Light), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.106, colour photo, p.234, description: Medium size, anemone form with 6-7 outer guard petals, narrow, oblong,

notched, pale pink and a compact cushion of small, folded, erect petals and petaloids of the same colour in the centre. Leaves obovate, dark green, coarsely serrate, petioles hirsute. Originated in Jô'etsu. City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. Colour photo, p.354, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Tomoshiraga. (White Haired Couple), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.290, colour photo, p.291, description: Medium size, white, single with 8 ovate, fluted petals and central stamen column with rare petaloids and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves shining, deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan from before 1925. Red or variegated flowers appear often on old big trees of this variety. Note: The name symbolises everlasting happily married life. (Until the couples' hair turns white).

Tomoshiroga. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.23. Different reading for **Tomoshiraga.**

Tomowarai. (Smiling together), *(C.japonica)* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28: Single, funnel campanulated, beautiful salmon pink. Originated in Japan. Note: Kanji characters and meaning are not confirmed.

Tompfoniana Superba. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.135. Orthographic error for **Thompsonii Superba.**

Tompsoni Superba. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27. Orthographic error for **Thompsonii Superba.**

Tompsoniana. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.337 index. Orthographic variant for **Thompsonii.**

Tompsoniana Superba. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.237. Orthographic variant for **Thompsonii Superba.**

Tomuro. (Place name), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1987-1988, p.11, A-528: Dark red single, campanulate bloom, medium size, early flowering. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.183, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, wide campanulate single with 5 wide, embracing, concave petals, some slightly reflexed, and a central stamen column with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves small and flat, shining mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, Margins serrate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. An old cultivar, named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1981.

Tonan. (The World), *(C.japonica)* Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. No description. Originated in Japan.

Tonasegawa. (Tonase River), *(C.japonica)* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Large red, mounted double, 3 rows, lower 4 row, middle 4 petals, upper 4 petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.103. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tonda-monogurui. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû. Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969: Large size, red, anemone form. Synonym for **Someya-no-teishu.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.93.

Tongcaoban Songzike. (Pith Paper Petalled Pine Cone Shell), *(C.reticulata)*, Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* No description. Different readings: 'Tung-tsao-pan Sung tzu-k'o', 'Tungtsaobansungtzeke'. Originated in Yunnan, China. (Believed extinct.)

Tongcaopan. Yü, 1950, RHS, Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report, p.130. Different reading for 'Tungtsaoban', synonym for **Juban.**

Tongliu. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.77, No.347. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.rosiflora x C.tsaii* **Baby Willow.**

Tongniao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.425; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kayoidori.**

Tongyan. (Childish Face). *(C.reticulata*), China Regn No.12. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Apr 2007, No.14, p.49, with colour photo; Originated by Yang Dakui, Dazhuang Village, Tenchong, Yunnan, China. Flowers light pink, slightly darker at the base, 8-12 cm diameter. 24-26 petals, imbricated, arranged in 5-6 whorls, flat with emarginated apex. Stamens as petaloids, pistil incomplete. Leaves broad-lanceolate to elliptic 5-9 cm long and 2-5 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, slightly incurved and reflexed downwards. Flowers mid-season.

Tongzimian. (Baby Face), *(C.reticulata),* Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shancha Hua Tuchih;* Feng et al., 1985, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.81 colour photo and description: Leaves oblong to ellipticovate, reclinate in a V-shape, apices obtusely rounded, bases obturely rounded to broad-cuneate, 7-10.5 cm. long x 3.5-4.5 cm. wide. Flowers small, white with a slight pink flush (RHS.CC.56D, 36D when open), diameter 7-9 cm. Petals about 35 in 5-7 whorls, outer whorls large, inner whorls small, imbricately arranged. Stamens mostly petaloid, very few rudimentary, pistils rudimentary. This cultivar has a shrubby habit, short branches, numerous nearly erect side branches, leaves concentrated at the top of the branches, and small pink and white flowers like the colour of a baby's face. The flower colour is the lightest among the Yunnan Camellias. In Dali, where this cultivar originated, it is called 'Yinhong Juban'. This is a rare cultivar. Blooms late. Different readings: 'Tungtzumien', 'T'ung-tzu-mien', 'Tungtzemien'. Synonyms: 'Yinhong Juban', 'Ruanzhi Baihong', 'Baby Face', 'Young Boy's face', 'Boyish Face'. See colour photos: Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pp. 122, 123.

Tongzimian. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.567. Synoym for the Shanghai *C.japonica* **Yueguang.**

Toni Finlay's Fragrant. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.362: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. Colour pink (RHS.CC.62B), anemone form with yellow anthers, straw coloured filaments, 8 petals and 80 petaloids. Size 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Growth habit is average and medium density and rate, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Flowers are fragrant and early to mid-season blooming. Flowers are self-grooming, falling intact. A seedling of **Mrs. Bertha A. Harms** x (**Salab** seedling x **Lookaway**).

Toni Lee. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.358: Originated by K.R. Watson, Waikanae, New Zealand. Pale to deep pink (RHS.CC.56A & 55A-B), single with yellow anthers on white filaments and with 7 petals. Flowers are 6 cm across x 3 cm deep. A chance seedling. Plant growth is spreading and slow, and leaves are dark green 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms early to late.

Toni Odero. *(C.japonica) R. Società Toscana di Oricultura Bollettino,* 1877, No.2, p.107 as 'Tony Odero': Large, regular, imbricated flowers, outer petals white with large red spots. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.36: Large, regularly imbricated flower, outer petals pure white with large red blotches, centre petals pale pink. Originated in Italy by T. Odero, Genoa. Orthographic errors: 'Tony Oderi', 'Tonio Odero', 'Tito Odero', 'Tonio Odes'.

Tonio Odero. van Houtte Catalogue, 1879-1880, 184:241. Charles Vuylsteke, 1877-1878, Catalogue, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Toni Odero.**

Tonio Odes. August van Geert Catalogue, No.89, 1884-1885, p.19. Orthographic error for **Toni Odero.**

Tô-nishiki. (Chinese Brocade), *(C.japonica)* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.383, p.195, description, p.203: Leaves broadly oblong-elliptic, base rounded, apex acute, obscurely depressed-crenate margins. Flower medium size, irregular peony form, dark rose (Crimson 22/1) broadly bordered white. Flower colour is similar to **The Mikado** and **Hikarugenji.** Flowers mid-season. Originated in Sofu'e-machi, Nakagami-gun, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. See: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.87 as 'Tônishiki'. A Kantô variety with the same name characters uses the different reading **Kara-nishiki,** but is a different cultivar.

Tô-nishiki. (Chinese Brocade), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Minagawa, 1937, *Chinkashû:* Pink ground, red speckles, bamboo whisk-like stamens. Thought to be a different reading for **Kara-nishiki** from *Honzô Zufu*, 1829, which is also listed in the modern bibliographies; i.e. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.338. Originated in Japan.

Tonnie Leche. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for 'Alba Superba' [**Alba Superba (MG)].**

Tonoyama. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.77, colour photo and description: Medium size, very pale pink, campanulate single with 5-6 wide, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves glossy, thick, deep green, broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1985.

Tony Hunt. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1991, No.119, p.11, Reg. No.402: Originated by John Hunt, Boronia, Victoria, Australia as a cross of *C.reticulata* hybrids **Overture** x **Lasca Beauty,** that first flowered 1988 on a 5 year old plant. Very large, incomplete double to loose peony form, with pink flowers (RHS.CC.55B), 20 cm across x 13 cm deep. 25 folded and fluted petals intermixed with fascicles of stamens. Flowers mid-season on an upright, rapid growing plant. Leaves glossy green, flat, elliptic, margins serrulate, apices acuminate. Colour photo, 1994, Camellia News No.128, p.2.

Tony Odero. *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1877, No.2, p.107. Orthographic variant for **Toni Odero.**

Tony Pinheiro. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2000, p.29 with colour photo. A semi-double seedling of **Four Winds** x **Lilette Witman.** Red with some fluorescence. Heavy petal texture. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous. Flowers early to late. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Salinas, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.7, colour photo p.c14. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Flowers have 16 petals and golden anthers. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 5.7 cm deep. The dark green leaves are 12.7 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Tonya. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.164, Reg. No.1386: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1972; originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The semidouble, **Frizzle White** type bloom is brilliant red with 12 large petals, 6 large petaloids, light red filaments and yellow anthers. The plant is slightly pendulous, average size bloom is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Tuoniya'.

Tony's Joy. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.182: Bright red. Large to very large, semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by A. Funari, Santa Clara, California from a *C.reticulata x C.japonica* seedling.

Tooey. *(C.japonica)* Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.73; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.233, Reg. No.925: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant habit is upright, open and slow with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 2 cm. Flower is semi-double, similar to **Frizzle White,**

and is 12.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Colour is soft pink with golden stamens. Petals fold over to partly cover the stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Tô-ôfu. (Father of the East King), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.40; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.304, p.129, description, p.243: Large, light pink, single, 5-6 large, overlapping petals with irregular margins, opening wide cup-shaped about a large dominent centre cluster of stamens with pale golden anthers. Early blooming. Leaves glossy medium green, broad-ovate, prominent venation. For further colour pl.: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.103, 234. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan by Haruichi Sakuragi. Named and released by Hiroshige Hayakawa. The form of this plant and leaves resembles **Seiôbo.**

Tootie. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.165, Reg. No.1836: A very large, pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season; originated by Mary McLeod, Monticello, Florida, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size is 12.4 cm across x 7 cm deep with 18 petals, orange-yellow stamens and pinkish-white filaments, Two or three rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright, average and medium with dark green leaves, 8cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Tootsie. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.138, Reg. No.995: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by Richard E. Ward, Jr., Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth habit is spreading, open and slow with dark green leaves, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The formal double flower is 5-5.5 cm across x 2 cm deep with 105 petals. Colour is chalk white. Flower frequently opens to form a 5-pointed star. Blooms mid-season to late. See colour photo p.26, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XVI, No.7, Nov. 1990.

Top Fragrance. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.16, Reg. No.406. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between a hybrid seedling [(**Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Salab**) x **Tama-ikari**] x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme,** which first flowered in 1993. Flowers range from anemone to peony form, 8- 10 cm diameter x 4-4.5 cm deep, with about 12 petals and about 65 quite large petaloids plus many stamens. The colour is a deep pink (RHS.CC.52A) and the flower has a light scent. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate and flowers early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Top O' the Morn. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.84: A variegated red on pink with the back of the flower a light clear pink, forming a variegated semi-double, poppy-like flower. A low, bushy grower. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by C.S. Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA.

Top Red Lion's Head. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Erroneous synonym for **Dinghong Jiuxin** as 'Tinghungchiuhsin'. (Should be 'Top Red Nine Hearts')

Top Red Nine Hearts. Waterhouse, 1970. ACRS., *Camellia News*, p.9. Synonym for **Dinghong Jiuxin.**

Top Sargeant. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.25. Orthographic error for **Top Sergeant.**

Top Sergeant. *(C.japonica)* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.25 as 'Top Sargeant': A large red, full, peony form. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia. Orthographic errors: 'Top Sargent', 'Top Sargeant'.

Topiary Pink. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.14, Reg. No.449. Registered by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* which first flowered in 1990. Flower is a miniature formal double, 4 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, with about 25 petals and no stamens. The outer petals are obcordate in shape, and strongly notched. Colour is a clear blush pink

(RHS.CC.73C). Plant has a distinctive upright pillar form, dense and slow-growing, with small, narrow dark green leaves 4 cm long x 1.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Tôraku. (Peach Pleasure), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.104, colour photo, p.234, description: Miniature, smaller than 'Momosuzume', purplish pink single, petals to the number of 5, long oblong, irregular length, crinkled. with a large central column of yellow stamens. Leaves deep green, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrulate and waved. Suitable for container culture. Originated in Unazuki-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Torch. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Dark red. Medium to large, semi-double. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina.

Tordero. *(C.japonica)* Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Tordoro'.

Tordoro. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Tordero.**

Toreador. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Pink. Medium, size, semi-double with petaloid centre. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina.

Torgioni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:27. Orthographic error for **Targioni.**

Tôri. (Peach Village), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama. & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.132, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, pink, campanulate single with 5 wide, embracing petals with pointed summits and rolled-in lateral margins, and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves elliptic, olive green, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Selected from natural seedlings by Haruko Shiro'oka. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1985.

Toricelli. *(C.japonica)* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete* p.15. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Toridon. *(C.japonica)* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Toridori. (Diversity), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Light coloured, full, double. The base of the flower is variegated with white in a splashed pattern. Different reading: 'Toritori'. See., JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.23-24.

Torikai. (uncertain), *(C.japonica)* Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai:* A pink single with an anemone centre. Originated in Japan.

Tôrinji. (Torin Temple), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.265, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, pink with some white at the margins, campanulate single, with rounded, embracing petals and a central stamen column, with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and pale yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves glossy deep green, broad-ovate, apices abrupt-acute, margins serrate. The old tree of this variety is in the precincts of the Torin Temple, on the northern side of Shinji lake, Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1988.

Tori-no-ko. (Chicken), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô*, vol.II; Itô, Jukyû,1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311: Large three fold flower. The corolla has long slender petals with gaps between each like a lotus flower. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.354, p.179, description, p.195: Flowers semi-double, pale pink striped rose

(Spinel red 0023), petals widely opened and gradually recurved outwards. Late flowering. Petals fall after flowering. Loosely branching, leaves narrowly elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic long angustate to both ends, remotely depresso-crenate at the margin, petioles glabrous. Although the ancient descriptions are somewhat different to the modern variety, these are now believed to be the same as the modern cultivar. For further colour pls. & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.14, p.32; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.306, p.337; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.98, p.35. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.106, 234. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Synonym: 'Tori-no-ko-tsubaki'. Different reading: 'Niwatori-no-ko'. Orthographic error: 'Tsuri-no-ko'. Sports: **Benitorinoko, Hi-no-renge.** See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p. 119; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.23.

Tori-no-ko-tsubaki. Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô.* Synonym for **Tori-no-ko.**

Toritamago. (Hen Egg), *(C.japonica)* Tateyama Nursery List 1957: Large, lotus form, pink with vertical stripes. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Niwatori-tamago'.

Toritori. Anonymous, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89. Different reading for **Toridori.**

Tori-umi. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A:139. Different reading for **Chôkai.**

Tormielli. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Tornielli', abbreviation for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Tornarina. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. No description. Originated in Italy.

Tornelli d'Italie. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic error for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Tornielle. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogo, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. Orthographic error for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Tornielli. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27. Abbreviation for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Torniellii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.23. Orthographic error for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Tornielli d'Italie. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.81 as 'Tornielli': Perfect formal double flower 10-11 cm across, carmine red, similar to **Caracciola Vera.** Broad, rounde, indented, serried, veined, numerous petals. Corolla sometimes self red, but often splashed or marked with small white bands. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II as 'Tornielli': A delicate pink, formal double, with large, regularly imbricated petals, with their edges rolled under in the exterior rows, and cupped in the centre. Fratelli Rovelli, Catalogue, 1852, p.27: Large imbricated double. Carmine lined with white. Originated in Italy by Rovelli. Synonyms, 'Tornielli', 'Tornielli, Marchesa'. Orthographic errors: 'Tornielle', 'Tornietta d'Italie', 'Tormielli', 'Tornulli', 'Tornieri', 'Tournielli', 'Tournielli d'Itali', 'Tornielli'.

Tornielli. Marchesa. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Synonym for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Tornieri. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878. Orthographic error for 'Tornielli', abbeviation for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Tornietta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.228. Orthographic error for 'Tornielli', abbreviation of **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Tornietta d'Italie. Harrison, ed., 1849, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.76. Orthographic error for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Tornulli. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1921. Orthographic error for 'Tornielli', abbreviation for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Toro-noyo. *(C.sasanqua)*, John Waterers Son & Crisp, Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955: Pretty single pink flowers. Very free. Corruption of an unkown Japanese name.

Torquato Tasso. *(C.japonica)* Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Delicate rose, regular. Originated in Italy. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare:* Delicate rose formal double, Medium sized.

Torre de Lama Roja. *(C.japonica), La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, p.165, Register No.157. Formal double, 9 cm diameter, red (RHSCC 53C), lighter towards the centre, darker veining sometimes with white spots. Over 100 petals, outer with entire margins and outcurving, inner more elliptic and concave. Leaves mid to dark green, 8-9.5 cm x 4.8-5.8 cm, elliptic to ovate, apices pointed. Flowers mid-season to late. Dense shrub with average growth. Possibly the same as **Francesco Ferruccio.** Introduced by Maciñeira Nursery, Galicia, Spain.

Torre Nova. *(C.japonica)* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Torresiana. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27. Orthographic error for **Tourresiana.**

Tosa-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.390. Synonym for **Tarôkaja**. See: JCS., ed. 1972, *Encyclopdia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.362.

Tosa-uraku. (Kôchi Uraku), (Wabisuke), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.105, colour photo, p.234, description: Light rose-pink, campanulate single with 5-6 somewhat crinkled, emarginate, large, rounded, overlapping petals and a central column of pale yellow stamens. Leaves small, long-elliptic, deep green, apices acuminate, margins serrate. 'Tosa' is the old name for Kôchi Prefecture. Originated in Kôchi Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Tarôkaja** although larger, and may be its seedling. For botanical drawing, colour photo and description see pp.40, 41, 42, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11.

Tosca. (Italian Opera by Puccini), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr. 1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Very large size, pink, peony form. Blooms early. A seedling of *C.reticulata x C.reticulata hybrid* **Pink Sparkle** x *C.granthamiana.* Originated in Osaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Toscana. Roda Catalogue, 1885. No description. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.136: Dark red, paler in the centre, formal double. Synonym for **Bella Toscana.**

Tôsen. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16. Different reading for **Karafune.**

Tôsen. (Fountain of Peaches), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.122, colour photo and description: Small size, soft pink, with red graduating to the petal edge, wide campanulate single with 5 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, glossy, deep green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. A seedling of **Tarôkaja.** Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Tôsenji. (Tôsen Temple), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.49; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.404, p.163, description, p.256: Large, semi-double, soft pink with crimson stripes; petals in 2-3 rows, large, rounded, emarginate, innermost row a little crinkled, sometimes a petaloid or small petals breaks the stamen cluster into fascicles; anthers brownish-yellow, filaments creamy. Leaves dark to medium green, dull surface, centre rib keeled, obovate; apex acuminate, margins serrate. Originated at Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan, See colour photo & description, pp.103, 233, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* Seedling of **Fukumusume.**

Tôsenka. (Flower of Peach Fountain). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.177 with colour photo; English translation p.123. Small to medium, purplish red, lotus-like tubular to trumpet shaped semi-double, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small to medium. Weeping branches. A cross between *C.japonica* 'Kujaku-tsubaki' (**Hakuhan-Kujaku**) and *C.x williamsii* **Tulip Time.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1979, released in 1985. From Okayama Prefecture.

Tôsenkyô (Fun of the Tôsen Game), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.31: Small size, pink, single with anemone centre to double, fragrant flower. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: 'Tôsen' is a game in which the Ôgi fan is thrown at a target and was popular in the Edo era before 1868. A seedling of **Dream Girl** x **Umegaka.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980.

Tôshenji. *Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.10; Bright pink with crimson dots. Large, open peony form. A chance seedling of **Fukumusume**. Different reading for **Tôsenji.**

Tôshi. Different reading for **Kara-ito.**

Tôshikanoko. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* Different reading for **Kayoikanoko.**

Tôshun. (Winter Spring), *(C.japonica)* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* Deep red, double, sake cup shape, large size, scattered stamens. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Fuyuharu'. (Believed extinct.)

Tosi. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:52: Imbricated, very full, pink. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.311: Flower, rose form double to formal double, 9-10 cm across, orange red with blood red veins. Petals in 6-7 rows, rounded, emarginate, regularly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Casoretti.

Toso-no-yoi. (Intoxicated on Spiced Sake), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Large size, pale pink ground with red graduations, bud centered form opening to peony form. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of *C.japonica* var. *rusticana* **Sasayaki** x **Show Girl.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980.

Tôsui. (Being Spellbound by Peaches). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.177 with colour photo; English translation p.123. Small, pale pink with pink shading in outer petals, wrinkled and creped round petals, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Hatsukari.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1979, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Tô-suiren. (Pink Water Lily), (*C.amplexicaulis* hybrid). *Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.5 with colour photo; JCR Regn No.2014-8, (ser. No.21); A selection from seedlings of *C.amplexicaulis*, pollen parent an unknown *C.japonica.* Pink, semidouble, with several separated layers of long, narrow, channelled petals. Diameter 14-16cm. Leaves elliptic. A 9 year old seedling, first floered in 2011. Originated by Kimihide Hashimura.

Totagiku. (obscure), *(C.japonica)* Yashiro, 1841, reprinted, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310, p.362. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Totamashi. (obscure), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.599 & 601: White with a touch of pale blush pink, medium size, slightly irregular, rose form double. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, pp. 148, 152. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tôtenko. (Crowing in the Dawn), *(C.sasanqua)*, McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.6 as 'Totenko': Five petalled single, large. Rose-pink fading to white, faintly tinged pink on lower third of the petals, wrinkled and irregular, 10 cm across. Prominent, yellow-tipped stamens in the form of a crown. Imported to USA by McIlhenny from Chûgai Nursery in 1935.

Tôtenko. (Crowing in the Dawn), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.193, p.99, description, p.319: Large, rose-pink, semi-double to rose form double with 3-4 rows of petals about an irregular stamen group, Some semi-erect, small petals in inner-most row with whitish marks. Leaves dark green, elliptical, apex abrupt acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A natural seedling of 'Sodekakushi', (**Gauntlettii**), named by Yamada, Yoshiharu in 1970, Aichi Prefecture, See colour photos & descriptions: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* p.82; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.103, 233. Synonym: 'Beni-sodekakushi'.

Tôtômi. (Remote Inlet), *(C.japonica)* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23; *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.8: Large, dark crimson, single with large, circular stamen cluster, partly petaloid. (Believed extinct), Different reading 'Tôtoomi'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.87.

Tôtoomi. Different reading for **Tôtômi.**

Totsu. (Convex), *(C.japonica)* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Double, white spotted with red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tô-tsubaki. Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I. Described as a single, anemone form, very large, leaves like 'Mokusei' *(Osmanthus fragrans).* Different readings: 'Toh-tsubaki', 'Kara-tsubaki'. Synonyms: 'Nankin-tsubaki', 'Nanzancha'. While it has been used specifically to designate the reticulata **Captain Rawes** it was also used as a group name for *C.reticulata* in Japan which invalidated its use as a cultivar name.

Tô-tsubaki. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Three varieties listed under this name. One is a large, anemone form, the second is white with red stripes, the third is in the section for variegated leaves as pale red, peony form. These are all thought to be *C.reticulata* of unknown names, imported from China. See: JCS., 1969. *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.23, 36, 37.

Totts. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.63, Reg. No.2287, colour photo between pp.64-65: Originated by Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, California, USA. Very large size white to creamy yellow peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that first bloomed 1988. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with creamy yellow anthers. Growth is upright and dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Touch of Pink. *(C.japonica)* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1978: A blush pink to deeper pink tipped edges. Large to very large, semi-double with irregular petals to anemone form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Touchdown. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook***,** 1965, p.249, Reg. No.700: (SCCS., No.62-36) A deep rose-pink sport of 'Kickoff' that was first observed in 1960. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. Flowers are peony form, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plants are vigorous, upright and open. Sports: **Touchdown Blush, Cheerleader.**

Touchdown Blush. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature***,** p.158: A blush pink sport of **Touchdown.** Originated by G. Stewart, Sacramento, California, USA.

Touchdown Variegated. Tammia Nursery, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal***,** vol.20, No.4 as 'Touchdown Var': Synonym for **Cheerleader.**

Touming Fenbeidi. Shao, Taichong, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty by George.**

Tourielli. Berlèse, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.81. Orthographic error for 'Tornielli', abbreviation for **Tornielli d'Italie.**

Tournesi Alba. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845 and corrected to **Tourresi Alba** in following catalogues.

Tournezi Alba. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.15. Orthographic error for **Tourresi Alba.**

Tourresi Alba. *(C.japonica)* van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846: Pure white, formal double, similar to 'Innocenza'. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Tournesi Alba', 'Tournezi Alba'.

Tourresiana. *(C.japonica)* Tourres, Macheteaux Catalogue, 1839, p.22. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:20: Anemone form, bright cerise red with purple veins. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, description facing pl.213: A medium size, 10 cm across, cherry-red, anemone form with purple veining. The exterior petals, in 5 rows, are large and wide, the others form a cup; those in the centre are irregular, small and distorted. Originated as a seedling by M. Tourres, Macheteaux, France. Orthographic errors: 'Torresiana', 'Thourresiana'.

Towardi. *(C.japonica)* Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Towne's Blush. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Town's Blush.**

Town's Blush. *(C.japonica)*, Oriental Importing Co. Catalogue, 1887. A blush rose, medium size, double. Originated in USA. Orthographic error 'Towne's Blush'.

Toy Trumpet. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.130: Rose-pink. Miniature, semi-double. Vigorous, open, upright growth, flowers mid-season. Originated by Dr. L.E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA.

Toyama. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. Missreading of the characters for **Tomaya.**

Tôyama-kasuri. (Toyama Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.327: Medium size, semi-double to peony form, with three rows of petals of pale pink with white border and red streaks. A ring of stamens in the centre broken by the odd small, erect petal. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.139. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tôyama-no-akebono. (Tôyama's 'Akebono'). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.325. English translation p.236. Medium size, pale pink, cup to bowl shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Very early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling from near the growing site of **Shiratama**. Named by Shôei Tôyama, released by Taneo Okada in 1993. From Osaka.

Toyama Number 1. *(C.rusticana).* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement***,** [p.22] colour pl. as 'Toyama No.1': Red incomplete double with two rows of large, rounded, cordate guard petals and a centre of small, semi-erect, light red petals mixed with stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. Note: This series of names are provisional. It is not known what eventual names, if any, were applied to them.

Toyama Number 2. *(C.rusticana)*, Adachi, 190, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement***,** [p.26], colour pl. as 'Toyama No.2'. Formal double, cherry-red with a white bar down the centre of each petal. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Toyama Number 3. *(C.rusticana)*, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement***,** [p.28], colour pl. as 'Toyama No.3': Rose form, crimson, showing some central irregularity and stamens with yellow anthers, when fully open. Petals tend to reflex. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Toyama Number 4. *(C.rusticana)*, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement***,** [p.47], colour pl. as 'Toyama No.4': Petals embracing, emarginate, stamens not seen. Rose form double, pale pink. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Toyama Number 5. *(C.rusticana)*, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement***,** [p.34], colour pl. as 'Toyama No.5': Rose form double, fuchsia pink with definite, deeper pink veining. Petals in 5-6 rows, imbricated with some vestigal stamens when fully open. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Toyen-nishiki. (obscure), *(C.sasanqua)*, Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: Pink with white variegation. Large double. Originated in Japan. Note: Probably the same as **Toen-nishiki.**

Toyo-akari. (Harvest Light), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, p.16: Light pink. Large single with narrow, incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Toyo-akari. (Harvest Light), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Large size, white with red margins. Originated in Japan.

Toyohime. (Princess Toyo, a Goddess) (*C,japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref. *Japan Camellia* No. 67, February 2002: Parentage unknown. Pink, misted with white, and whiter at the flower centre. Flat, lotus formed semi-double, large. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Leaves elliptic, medium, somewhat twisted. Originated by Kunimitsu Suzuki in 2000.

Toyohira. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Izu-Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanic Garden List*, p.14. No description. Originated in Japan.

Toyokawajiro. (White Camellia from Toyokawa). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.182 with colour photo; English translation p.126. Medium size, white, tubular to trumpet shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, large, flat, thick. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by Sachiko Ôtomo in 1963, named by Kôji Tomino. From Aichi Prefecture.

Tôyô-nishiki. (Eastern Brocade), *(C.japonica)* Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25: White with crimson variegation. Single. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.345, p.175, description, p.193: Leaves oblong to broadly-oblong, suddenly acuminate at the apex, margins crenate-serrulate; petioles glabrous. Flowers single, white, narrowly striped or minutely spotted with rosy red (Rose opal 022), petals strongly wavy. Central stamen cylinder, filaments slightly incurved. Late flowering. See colour photos & descriptions: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.104, 234. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*. vol.I, 1972, pl.113 & p.308..

Tôyô-no-hikari. (Eastern Radiance), *(C.rusticana)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.189, p.61, description, p.210 as 'Tohyoh-no-hikari': Rose form double to form a double with 4-5 rows of petals, 15 in number, rounded in outer rows, pointed in inner row, colour light red with rounded blotches of pure white, 9-10 cm across. Vestigal stamens seen when fully open. Leaves long-ovate and twisted, short, hairy petioles. For colour pl. see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.460 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.104, 234: Originated at Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1977. Synonym: 'Donchô'.

Toyo-no-sakura. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.325 with black and white photo; English translation p.236. Medium size, pink semi-double, slender petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Oki-no-nami.** Named and released by Masayo Watazu in 1987. From Shimane Prefecture.

Toyosato. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.271, p.137, description, p.173: Leaves dark green, elliptic, flat, obscurely crenate, 8.6-9.4 cm long x 4.8-5.3 cm wide; petioles 9 mm long, smooth. Flower single, narrowly cup-shaped, deep red, (Currant red

821/3) Stamens simple column with filaments pale pink. Flowers late. Originated from seed sent from Okinawa Island by Tomoyoshi Toyosato.

Toyota. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637; *Sukekatsukyôki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.53 & 152: Medium size, semi-double, white, with cylindrical stamen column. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, pp.93, 105. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Toyotamahime. (Toyotama Princess), *(C.sasanqua x C.fraterna)*, Hagiya, 1986, *Studies in Interspecific Hyridization of Camellias*, No.2, p.7, colour photo, p.6: A seedling from *C.sasanqua* **Asahi-noumi** x *C.fraterna.* Flower light peach pink with lighter pink graduations towards the centre petals. Petals are ovate with notched apex, 7-8 overlapping; flower cherry-like, stamens about 25, irregular, filaments white. Flowers early in leaf axils. Leaves silvery green, small, long-oval, veins and serrations prominent. Habit is luxuriant and spreading. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan. Toyotamahime is the name of a princess in a Japanese myth.

Toyotamashiro. (Toyotama White), *(C.japonica)* Funaki Nursery Catalogue, 1986, No.164, p.9; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, A-419: Small, white, tubular single, suitable for Chabana. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. This Toyotama is a place name.

Toyotsuhaku. (Toyotsu White), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd, Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.10, A-469: Small, white, campanulate single with thick petals. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.37, colour photo and description: Small size, white, campanulate single with 5 broad, overlapping, waved petals and a central stamen column with off-white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Late flowering. Leaves glossy light green, elliptic to obovate, apices acuminate, margins serrate.

Toyotsuhime. (Princess Toyotsu). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.10; Pale peach, small standard single. Named bt T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Tôzô. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.48 as 'Tôzô-tsubaki'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.233: White margins on pale red ground, or completely red, large single, sometimes with a petaloid centre. Stamens cylindrical to spreading. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium size, obovate to ovate, apex blunt acute, keeled at midrib, thick, prominent venation. Plant habit is erect and vigorous. Both flower form and colour are very variable, sometimes anemome form. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. The original tree was designated as a protected plant of Iyo City. Named and released by Shigeichi Yagi in 1972.

Tôzô-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.48. Synonym for **Tôzô.**

Tozzetti. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.78. Synonym for **Targioni.** Orthographic error: 'Tozzotti'.

Tozzotti. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for 'Tozzetti', synonym for **Targioni.**

Tracey Spencer. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1970, *Camellia News*, No.40, p.27, Reg. No.131: Originated by Mr & Mrs F.N. Spencer, Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of the wild form reticulata that first flowered 1969. Plant habit is upright and vigorous. Flowers are 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep; rose coloured and early blooming. The semi-double flowers have 15 crimped and fluted petals. The glossy, dark green, reticulate leaves are 8 cm x 5 cm and distinctly serrate.

Trachir. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Trackir.**

Trackir. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.IV: Originated in Italy by Mr Sangalli, Milan. Flowers of the largest size, vivid pink at the circumference, more delicate at the centre, formed of numerous, large, ovate petals, becoming somewhat acuate towards the centre; each intersected by a pale pink stripe. Orthographic variant: 'Trakir'. Orthographic errors: 'Trachir', 'Traktir'.

Trade Bait. *(C.japonica)* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.1, p.26. No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Traid Bait'. No valid listing located.

Trade Wind. Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.170. Orthographic variant for **Tradewind.**

Tradewind. *(C.japonica)* Fruitland Nursery Cataloue, 1945: Parentage unknown. Originated by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1943. Large, deep rose-pink, irregular full peony form with no stamens showing. Late blooming, upright growth. Orthographic variant: 'Trade Winds'.

Tradition. *(C.japonica)* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo: Large, deep pink, of **Elegans** form with very large outer petals in 2 rows, rounded, overlapping, strongly wavy, surrounding a petaloid centre, pink with white markings. A seedling of **Pink Star,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Traid Bait. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25. Orthographic error for 'Trade Bait'.

Trakir. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.36. Orthographic variant for **Trackir.**

Traktir. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for **Trackir.**

Tramento. Rubel, 1940-1941, 'Floral Gems from China', Catalogue, No.79, p.23. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

Tramonteo. da Silva Nursery Catalogue, 1958-1959. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto.**

Tramonto. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:25. Abbreviation for **Il Tramonto.** Chinese synonym 'Tamangtou'.

Tranquillity. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News*, No.36, p.15, Reg. No.112: Originated by H.A. Pederson, Collaroy Plateau, NSW, Australia from seed of **Damanao** supplied by Miss P. Kirkpatrick, Gordon, NSW. It first bloomed 1968. The plant has a vigorous, erect, open habit of growth. The 12.5 cm across flowers are Tyrian rose (RHS.CC.24/1-/2), semi-double to incomplete double with large, fluted and waved petals. Blooms mid-season. The 10.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide leaves are ovate with a short acuminate apex. Named the day of the first manned landing on the moon at the Sea of Tranquillity.

Transarisanensis. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6 as *C.parvifolia* Makino. Japanese group name 'Taiwan-hime-sazanka'. The species *Camellia transarisanensis* (Hay), Cohen Stuart. (1919).

Transnokoensis. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6 as *C.transnokoensis* Hayata. Japanese group name 'Tereba-hime-sazanka'. The species *Camellia transnokoensis* Hayata. (1919).

Transparens. *(C.japonica)* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123. No description. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Transparent'.

Transparent. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.137. Orthographic variant for **Transparens.**

Transpink. (*C.transnokoensis* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.459. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling of *C.transnokoensis* that first flowered in 1996. Flower is a miniature, trumpet shaped single, 3 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep, with 6-7 obcordate petals, and the gold anthers on white filaments form a compact central mass. Colour is a soft pink (RHS.CC.73C) and shade from 73B to 73D. The flower has an appealing honey scent. The plant is upright, verging on columnar, of dense structure and medium growth rate, with small, lanceolate, matt, dark green leaves which offset the flower colour for a very attractive overall appearance. Flowers mid-season to late.

Transqueniana Vera. *(C.japonica),* James Veitch Jr, 1852, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants…, p.14. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).

Transtasman. *(C.hybrid).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.17, colour photo p.23, Reg. No.495. Originated by Ray Garnett, Beaumaris, Victoria, Australia. First flowered in 1987. A cross of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* as seed parent and *C.transnokoensis*. A pale pink (RHS.CC.56B) single flower of 6 petals, edges of petals deeper pink RHS.CC.68B, and 4 cm across x 2 cm deep. Free flowering mid-season to late on an upright plant of medium growth rate. Leaves glossy green, narrowly elliptic, lightly keeled, serrate margins, acuminate apex, acute base, 4.5 cm long x 1.8 cm wide. Petals fluted. Filaments columnar. Alternate petals shorter, reflexed with age and edged pink.

Trantsman. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar 2011, p.8; Orthographic error for **Transtasman**.

Traverni Vera. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic error for 'Traversi Vera', synonym for **Traversi.**

Traverse. Harrison, ed., 1844, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.117. Orthographic error for **Traversi.**

Traverse Plenissima. Huttleston, 1957, List of Camellias at Longwood. Orthographic error for **Traversi.**

Traversi. *(C.japonica)* Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler*, pl.40, text (p.16), as 'H[erophyl]la Traversii': The flower is a mass of petals of average size, entirely full and regularly imbricated. The colour is pale violet with crimson stripes, changing little by little as the flower ages. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclator Camelliae* as 'Traversii Mutabilis': A light rosy red, blotched with white, imbricated. Originated by Jean Casoretti, gardener for Traversi of Desio near Milan. Synonyms: 'Mutabilis Plenissima', 'Traversi Mutabilis', 'Plenissima', 'Mutabilis Traversii Plenissima', 'Traversii Vera', 'Mutabilis Casoretti', 'Traversii Mutabilis Plenissima', 'Traversii Plenissima Mutabilis'. Orthographic errors: 'Traverse', 'Traverso', 'Traversii Plenissinia', 'Traverse Plenissima', 'Traverni Vera'.

Traversi Mutabilis. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclator Camelliae*. Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Traversi Plenissima. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:33. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Traversi Vera. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Traversii Mutabilis Plenissima. Hovey's Magazine, 1838. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Traversii Plenissima. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Traversii Plenissima Mutabilis. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844. Synonym for **Traversi.**

Traversii Plenissinia. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p. 13. Orthographic error for 'Traversii Plenissima' synonym for **Traversi.**

Traverso. Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Traversi.**

Treasure Box. *(C.japonica)* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1979. *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues:* White. Originated in Australia.

Treasure Isle. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.136: Clear rose-pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Treasure Trove. (C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.46, Reg. No.300: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand as a seedling of C.x williamsii x **Dark Nite**. The plant is 11 years old and first bloomed 1988 on a slow growing, dwarf plant with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form flower is 9 cm across x 5 cm deep with 58 heavy textured petals, and is a deep rich red (RHS.CC.47B). Blooms mid-season.

Trebah Gardens. *(C.japonica),* Mount Edgecombe Gardens Plant List, 1992. Possibly an unknown old variety. No description. Originated in England.

Trebbiensis. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:53: Large flower, imbricated, cerise, spotted. Originated in Italy by Comte Calciata Borghia. Orthographic error 'Trebriensis'.

Trebriensis. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Trebbiensis.**

Trecourt. *(C.japonica)* Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardino giornal d'orticultura,* vol.VI, p97. A seedling of Camille Brozzoni, originated in Italy by Brozzoni. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Tregew Red. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1980: Bright red, semi-double with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error for **Tregye.**

Tregreham. West End Nurseries Catalogue, 1983. Orthographic error for **Tregrehan.**

Tregrehan. *(C.x williamsii*), Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Apricot pink Medium size, semi-double to rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Marjorie Magnificent;** originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, facing p.115 and RHS.,1984-1985, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias* facing p.22. Orthographic errors: 'Tregreman', 'Tregreham'.

Tregreman. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia,* p.48. Orthographic error for **Tregrehan.**

Tregwainten Form. *(C.saluenensis),* RHS., 1976, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.39. A blush pink, campanulate single. Originated in England.

Tregye. *(C.japonica)* Treseder's Special Camellia List, 1964-1965: Large, red single, opening flat. Late blooming. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Tregyne', 'Treyge', 'Tregrew Red'.

Tregyne. Williams. 1969, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* No.23, p.126. Orthographic error for **Tregye.**

Trentham Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.228. Orthographic error for 'Trentian Pink'.

Trentian Pink. *(C.japonica)* Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Orthographic error: 'Trentham Pink'.

Tres Corações. *(C.japonica), Jornal da Sociedade Agricola do Porto*, 2nd Series, 1857, August, No.8, p.239, 1857, Porto Agricultural Exhibition. No description. Originated in Portugal.

Trevor Lennard. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.318: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand as a cross between *C.reticulata* hybrids **Flower Girl** x **Carl Tourje** made in 1986. It is of spreading

open growth of medium rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. The flower is of a peony form with 24 petals and 6 petaloids, yellow anthers on cream filaments and is 13 cm across x 8 cm deep. This deep pink flower with very crinkled petals blooms early to mid-season.

Trev's Tinsie. *(C.japonica) New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.23, Reg. No.207: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* 'Tinsie' (**Bokuhan**), originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand, which first flowered 1979. The plant has slow growing, open growth and light green leaves, 8 cm x 3.5 cm. The flowers have the same form as **Bob's Tinsie,** but the colour is rosepink in the outer petals with the petaloids pink striped cream. The flower measures 7 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 10 guard petals and over 100 petaloids. Blooms mid-season Colour RHS.CC.58C.

Trewithen Deep Red. Jury, 1976, RHS., *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias,* p.47: Small, rich red, single. Synonym for **Trewithen Red.**

Trewithen Pink. *(C.reticulata),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Trail*, p.44. Received an Award of Merit from the RHS in 1950. Deep rose, large, semi-double. A seedling of the wild form reticulata, originated by G.H. Johnstone, Trewithen, Cornwall, England. Orthographic error 'Trewithin Pink'.

Trewithen Prostrate. *(C.japonica)* Lanhydrock Catalogue, 1980: A very dwarf, pendulous, single red camellia. Originated at Trewithen, Cornwall, England.

Trewithen Red. *(C.saluenensis),* Southdown Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974: Medium size to small, deep red, campanulate single. The darkest 'Trewithen' form of *C.saluenensis.* Originated at Trewithen, Cornwall, England.

Trewithen Salmon. *(C.reticulata),* Treseder & Hyman, 1975, *Growing Camellias*, p.121: Salmon pink. Large, semi-double. A seedling of reticulata wild form, originated at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England.

Trewithen White. *(C.japonica)* Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1973-1974: Very large, peony flowered, white. Originated in England.

Trewithin Pink. Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia,* vol.II, p.9. Orthographic error for **Trewithen Pink**.

Treyge. Try.,1966, RHS., *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook,* p.150. Orthographic error for **Tregye.**

Triangularis. *(C.japonica)* Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Single, very curious. Originated by M. Floy, New York, USA.

Tricentrica. *(C.japonica)* Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.9: Red with a very large cluster of petals, which arise from three distinct positions. A large flower of great effect. Originated by Ridolfi, Florence, Italy.

Trichocarpa. Camellia Haven Nursery Catalogue, NZ, 1997, p.11. Large white single flowers on a strong, upright, bushy plant. Blooms mid-season to late. The species *C.trichocarpa* Chang. See ICS Register, p.21.

Tricia. *(C.japonica)* Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Light pink sport of **Pat Nixon.** Originated in USA by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California. See colour photo: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.122.

Tricolo de Sieboldii. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Tricolor de Sieboldii', synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tri-Color. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor. *(C.japonica)* Siebold & Zuccarini, 1835, *Flora Japonica;* Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture, Paris*, 16:33; Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1, pl.3: Flowers 9-10 cm across, semidouble, pure white background, striped all along the length of the petals with several lines, some soft rose, some blood red. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 2. Puddle and Hanger, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No 14, p.160: Semi-double of 14-20 petals orbicular, 4.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, margins notched at apex. Petals form a cup-shaped bloom, but spread almost flat with age. Stamens in a central column, often intermingled with a few petaloids. Flower diameter 7-9 cm. Colour very variable but was originally white striped with Neyron rose, 623. Leaves bright medium green, lanceolate, apex long acuminate, margins strongly and coarsely serrate, undulate and twisted at the centre with a tendency for the margins to roll under. It forms a well-clothed, dense spreading bush. This is a most variable cultivar and not only has produced a number of sports but the type itself is variable in background colour, from white through the pale shades of pink, and the number of petals can vary considerably on the one plant, occasionally producing single blooms. The Japanese name for this cultivar is 'Ezo-nishiki', (Brocade of Hokkaido). In Japan the earliest date of valid publication for 'Ezo-nishiki' yet located, is in Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, which leaves **Tricolor** as the prior, valid name. However it is obviously much older than this as it was one of the camellias brought to Europe from Japan in 1829 by Dr Frans von Siebold. In USA considerable confusion occured due to its erroneous equation with the Japanese cultivar, **Wakanoura.** This spilt over into the naming of the various mutations which occured in the "Tricolor" group. These are: **Lady de Saumarez** ('Aka-ezo-nishiki'), **Lady Mackinnon, Fred Sander, Fred Sander Variegated, Cinderella, Raspberry Ice, Tricolor White** (**Shiro-ezo-nishiki**), **Tricolor Pink, Dainty (California), Jewel Bowden, Chalk Pink, Nishiki-gasane, Miyako-no-nishiki**. Also in the 160 years since its importation to Europe it has accumulated an impressive list of synonyms and orthographic errors which include: 'Tricolor Sieboldii', 'Tricolor de Sieboldii', 'Seiboldii', 'Sieboldiana', 'Tricolor Siebold', 'Tricolor'(Siebold), 'Tricolor Sieboldii Vera', 'Tricolor Sieboldtii, 'Tricolour', 'Seiboldtii', 'Tricolor de van Siebold', 'Siebold', 'Tricolor Sieboldii Variegated', 'Siebold Wakanoura Variegated', 'Tri Color', 'Wakanoura', 'Wakanoura Variegated', 'Siebold's Tricolor', 'Cooper Variegated', 'Tricolo de Sieboldii', 'Peppermint Stick', 'Tricolor' (Wakanoura), 'Variegated Tricolor', 'Tricolor de Siebold', 'Quartette'. For colour plates and descriptions see: Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.8 and Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.129, p.43 as 'Ezo-nishiki'. *Floricultural Magazine*, 1839, p.229; Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1, pl.3; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.343, p.342; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.23, 203. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.24: The camellias "Tricolor" and "Decipiens" are identical and able to bear entirely red flowers; the first obtained from a graft of "Decipiens" of which the flowers are variegated. It thus appears the "Decipiens" is the same as **Lady de Saumarez** ('Aka-ezo-nishiki').

Tricolor Angela Cocchi. *I Giardino, giornal d'Horticulture*, 1857. Synonym for **Angela Cocchi.**

Tricolor Angelo. Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. Synonym for **Angela Cocchi.**

Tricolor Blush. Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1. Orthographic variant for **Blush Tricolor.**

Tricolor Bolen's Late. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Tricolor Bolen's Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Tricolor California. *(C.japonica)* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.6: White striped pink to solid pink Medium size, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Originated in USA by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Sports: **Annie Laurie, Lois Hill.** Synonyms: 'Crichton', 'Tricolor'(California). See illustr. p.248, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Tricolor (California). Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.* Orthographic variant for **Tricolor California.**

Tricolor de la Reine. Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Catalogue, No.40, [ca.1904], p.17. Synonym for **De La Reine.**

Tricolor de Genova. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.59. Abbreviation for **Tricolor Nuova di Genova.**

Tricolor de Matheo. André Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.48. André Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.136. Orthographic error for Tricolor de Mathot', synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolor de Matho. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for Tricolor de Mathot', synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolor de Mathot. van Houtte Catalogue, 1866-1867. Synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolor de Mathotiana. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for 'Tricolor de Mathot', synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolor de Mattho. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1859, p. 10. Orthographic error for 'Tricolor de Mathot', synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolor de Mayence. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue, No.63. Synonym for **Triomphe de Mayence.**

Tricolor de Siebold. Berlèse, 1849, *Monographie*, ed.2. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor de Sieboldii. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne.* Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor de Siebold Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research* II, p.7 as 'Tricolor de Sieb. Pink'. Synonym for **Tricolor Pink.**

Tricolor de Siebold Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7 as 'Tricolor de Sieb. Red'. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Tricolor de Siebold Single. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7 as 'Tricolor de Sieb. Single'. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor de Siebold White. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7 as 'Tricolor de Sieb. White', synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Tricolor de van Sieboldt. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1842, p.2. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor de Young. *(C.japonica)* Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Tricolor of Young'. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Tricolor di Genova. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Abbreviation for **Tricolor Nuova di Genova.**

Tricolor Double Form. *(C.japonica)* Russell, L.R., Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.22. A more double flowered variety than **Tricolor.** Originated in England.

Tricolor Elegans. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.20. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Tricolor Fimbriata. Hazlewood Nurseries Catalogue, 1964, p.51. Synonym for **Dainty (California).**

Tricolor Flora Plena. Cremorne Nursery Catalogue, 1900, p.31. Synonym for **Tricolor Plena.**

Tricolor flore-pleno. A.J., Camellia Culture, 1866, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3284:76. Synonym for **Tricolor Plena.**

Tricolor Florentina. Cattolica, Az. Agr. Camelie Borrini, 1995. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor Florentine.**

Tricolor Florentine. *(C.japonica)* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower semi-double, white background with large bands of carmine and red. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli, Florence. Orthographic variant: 'Tricolor Florentina'. Chinese synonym 'Sanse Huapai'.

Tricolor Falki. Steffek, 1948, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.51. Orthographic error for 'Tricolor Folki', synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Tricolor Folki. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon**.

Tricolor Grimaldi Plenissimo. *(C.japonica)*, Angelo Longone, 1891, Catalogue: Extra large, vivid cherry red tuft, all striped and variegated with white. Originated in Italy.

Tricolor (Hillier). *(C.sasanqua)*, Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1971, p.61, invalidly as "Tricolor": White striped pink and red, single. Originated in England.

Tricolor Imbricata. *Illustrated Bouquet*, 1860. Synonym for **Bella Romana.**

Tricolor Imbricata Flore Pleno. Lemaire, 1862, *L'Illustration Horticole*, 9:312: Synonym for **Tricolor Imbricata Plena.**

Tricolor Imbricata Plena. *(C.japonica) Illustrated Bouquet*, 1859: The illustration is entitled 'Tricolor Imbricata flore pleno'. Obtained as a seedling of **Tricolor** by Charles Schmitz of Florence, Italy, who sold the entire stock to E.G. Henderson, London. Flowers of above average size, composed of large, rounded petals, disposed in the form of a rose, and having a streak of crimson on a pure white ground. Auguste van Geert, 1861, Catalogue, No.50, p.36. This variety was figured and described in *Illustrated Bouquet*, Nov.1859, and vol.15 of van Houtte's *Flore des Serres...*, 1862. Synonym: 'Imbricata Plena'. Orthographic variant: 'Tricolor Imbricata Pleno'. Orthographic error: 'Tricolour Imbricated Plena'.

Tricolor Imbricata Pleno. William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor Imbricata Plena.**

Tricolor Imbricata Nova. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871-1872. Synonym for **Tricolor Plena.**

Tricolor Imbricata Rubra. *(C.japonica)* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.17: A virus variegated form of Bella Romana Red - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Tricolor Imbricated. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947-1948. Synonym for **Bella Romana.**

Tricolor Late. Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Inc. Camellia Price List, 1954. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor Magnifica. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1941: White centre, edged lavender with soft pink in between. Synonym for **Versicolor (Sawada).**

Tricolor Marmorata Nova. *(C.japonica)* Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.43: Beautifully variegated and marbled. Originated in Italy.

Tricolor Massine. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.228. Synonym for **Massini.**

Tricolor Matho. Seidel, 1879, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. Orthographic error for 'Tricolor de Mathot, synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolor Mottled. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross-reference List.* Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Tricolor Nana. *(C.japonica)* Brown, 1901, *The Garden*, (Mar. 16), vol.59, p.178. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Tricolor Nova. *(C.japonica)* Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.9. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.III as 'Tricolor (nova) Mathot': Obtained from seed by Mr Mathot of Ghent, Belgium and sold to Mr Miellez of Lille. The blossoms of this new variety are much larger and fuller than the former **Tricolor** and the colouring is more distinctly set off. The petals, though less numerous than in the congeneric varieties, are of unusually amplitude, rounded, the edges upturned and cupped, and regularly imbricated. The background colouring is white, with a delicate, rosy tint, with dainty crimson stripes, while numerous broad streaks of the same colour, but of a more vivid tint intersect each petal until the centre which is of a yellowish honey colour. Synonyms: 'Tricolor de Mathot', 'Tricolor (Nova) Mathot', 'Tricolor de Mathot'. Orthographic errors: 'Tricolor de Matho', 'Tricolor de Mattho', 'Tricolor de Matheo', 'Tricolore de Mathot', 'Tricolor Novo'.

Tricolor Nova di Genova. *I Giardini, giornal d'Horticulture.* 1855. Orthographic variant for Tricolor **Nuova di Genova.**

Tricolor Nova (Mathot). Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854-1855, Catalogue, p.21. Guichard, Henri, Catalogue, 1908. Synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolor (Nova) Mathot. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.84. Synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolor Novo. Charles Vuylsteke, 1888-1889, Wholesale Trade Catalogue, p.12. Orthographic error for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolor Nuova di Genova. *(C.japonica)* Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.60: Bright red with broad, pink and white blotches. Magnificent imbrication. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Large formal double of brilliant red with large splashes of white. Originated in Italy. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.IV as 'Tricolor Nova di Genova': Sent from Genoa, Italy two or three years ago. The blossoms are of the largest size, composed of numerous, ample petals, compactly grouped, orbicular, full or indistinctly bilobate; vivid cherry-red at the circumference, then half pink and half vivid cherry-red; sometimes the intermediate part and the centre it is altogether pink or cherry-red, or variegated in these two colours. Synonym: 'Tricolor di Genova'.

Tricolor of Young. *Horto Akrakoviano Coluntar, Royal Gardens, Petrograd, Russia*, 1860, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor de Young.**

Tricolor Pink. *(C.japonica)* McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Camellia Varieties*, p.13: Semi-double, flesh pink. A sport of **Tricolor,** originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana. Synonyms: 'Blush Sieboldii, 'Blush Tricolor', 'Wakanoura Pink', 'Tricolor de Siebold Pink', 'Pink Tricolor', 'Tricolor Pink Sport'

Tricolor Pink Sport. McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p. 17. Synonym for **Tricolor Pink.**

Tricolor Plena. *(C.japonica)* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.14: Double peony form, blush white. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la Collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p. 11. No description. For colour pls. see Lemaire, 1862, *L'Illustration Horticole,* vol.9, pl.312; *Illustrated Bouquet*, vol.2, part 7, 1862; and van Houtte, 1862, *Flore des Serres,* vol.15. Originated as a seedling of **Tricolor** by Mr Charles Schmitz, Florence, Italy. Flowers of above average size, composed

of large, rounded petals in the form of a rose and having streaks of crimson on a pure white ground. Synonyms: 'Tricolor Flore Plena', 'Tricolor Imbricata Nova'. Orthographic errors: 'Tricolor Pleno', 'Tricolor Sieboldtii Imbricata', 'Tricolour Imbricata Plena'. Orthographic variants: 'Tricolor Pleno', 'Tricolour de Mathot'.

Tricolor Plenissima. *(C.japonica)* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856: (Grimaldi), Flesh colour with carmine and rose stripes or rose stripes and dots of flesh pink and carmine. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.III: Received from Mssrs Burdin Sr. & Co of Milan, Italy. Its floral form, imitating that of the anemones, and full like them, is a contrast with the perfections. Its blossoms, 10 cm across, are composed, in the external rows, of very large petals, somewhat misshaped, outspread; at the centre they grow suddenly smaller, becoming more compact, and form a somewhat ruffled heart. Their coloring is a pale rose ground, liberally banded, striped and stippled with crimson. Synonym: 'Tricolor Plenissima Nova'.

Tricolor Plenissima Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850. Synonym for **Tricolor Plenissima.**

Tricolor Pleno. Auguste van Geert, 1861, Catalogue, No.50, p.36. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor Plena.**

Tricolor Red. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.13. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Tricolor Rubra Plena. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.229. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Tricolor S. Folki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for 'Tricolor Sieboldii Folki', synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Tricolor Siebold. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor(Siebold). de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia.* Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor (Siebold) Folki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* erroneously as a synonym for "Lady de Saumarez". It is a synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Tricolor (Siebold) Red. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Tricolor (Siebold) White. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* erroneously as a synonym for "Leucantha". Synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Tricolor Sieboldi. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1843. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor Sieboldi Folki. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.27. Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Tricolor Sieboldi Red. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.16. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Tricolor Sieboldi Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor Sieboldi Vera. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.15. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor Sieboldi White. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.16. Synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Tricolor (Sieboldi) White. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue,* erroneously as a synonym for "Leucantha". Synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Tricolor Sieboldii. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia,* p.85-86. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor Sieboldii Imbricata. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Synonym for **Tricolor Plena.**

Tricolor Sieboldtii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Synonym for **Tricolor**.

Tricolor Spotted. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon.**

Tricolor Superba. *(C.japonica)* Camellia Digest, 1(3),1943. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.65: Variable colour from almost white to solid red, but the majority, white striped red or light pink, margined white. Large semi-double. A seedling originated at Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama. For illustration see p.249, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Tricolor var. Angelo Cocchi. Wilmot, 1943, *American Nurseryman*, 78(7):7. Synonym for **Angela Cocchi.**

Tricolor (Wakanoura). Sewell, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.276. Pseudonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolor Waratah. *(C.japonica)*, Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155 as 'Tricolor Warratah'. Originated by M. Floy, USA. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Tricolor Whipplii. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic variant for 'Whipple Tricolor', synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Tricolor White. *(C.japonica)* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.13; McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias:* Semi-double; petals loosely arranged; tips turned down; pure white, stamens in the form of a crown, greenish white tipped yellow ochre. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Medium to large pure white, semi-double, up to 10 cm across, petals are rectangular, 5 cm x 3.8 cm and tend to curl downwards. The margins are occasionally shallowly notched and wavy. The stamens form a tight central cluster, solidly united at the base and 3.2 cm long. Filaments are white at the base and pale yellow towards the anthers which are large and dull gold. The leaves are dark, glossy green, narrowly oval, 10 cm x 6 cm. Apex blunt, base tapered, margins bend downward from midrib, serrations coarse. Plant habit is vigorous, compact and upright. Hardy and flowers freely. A sport of **Tricolor**, it has sometimes been erroneously called "Leucantha", which is a different cultivar. Synonyms: 'Siebold White', 'White Tricolor', 'Tricolor Sieboldii White', 'White Tricolor Siebold', 'Shiro-ezo-nishiki'. Pseudonyms: 'Leucantha', 'Wakanoura White', 'Shiro-wakanoura'.

Tricolore. Rousseau, 1842-1843, Catalogue, p.4. Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor.**

Tricolore de Mathot. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:96. Synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolore National. *(C.japonica)*, Porcher, Dec. 1847, *Revue Horticole*, p.442-452 in a discussion on white variegation 'From the first moment of thoughtless enthusiasm on one growth from which is obtained a new variety, at the Flore Lyonnaise one may receive a wrong picture of the alleged camellia 'Tricolore National'.' No description. (Believed extinct.)

Tricolor (Van-Sieboltd). Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Tricolor'(Siebold), synonym for **Tricolor.**

Tricolour. E.G.Henderson & Son, 1871, Spring Catalogue, p.50. Parkclose Estates Catalogue. 1965. Orthographic error for **Tricolor.**

Tricolour de Genova. Smith, J. & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1883. Orthographic error for **Tricolor Nuova di Genova.**

Tricolour de Mathot. E.G. Henderson & Son, 1871, Spring Catalogue, p.50. Orthographic error for for 'Tricolor de Mathot' synonym for **Tricolor Nova.**

Tricolour Imbricata. Smith, J. & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1883. Orthographic error for 'Tricolor Imbricata', synonym for **Bella Romana.**

Tricolour Imbricata Plena. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884. Orthographic error for 'Tricolor Imbricata Plena', synonym for **Tricolor Plena**.

Tricolour Imbricated Plena. E.G. Henderson & Son, 1871, Spring Catalogue, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor Imbricata Plena.**

Tricolour Red. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News.* Synonym for **Sansehong.**

Trifida. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.29. Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**

Triflora. *(C.japonica)* Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1945. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Trigonie. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.229. Synonym for **Contessa Tozzoni.**

Trihinoumi. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Higo-asahi-no-umi.**

Trilby. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Delicate, pale pink, single. Medium size. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Trinity. Yang, 1965, *A Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, p.4. Synonym for **Sanhehui** as 'Sha Ho-hui'.

Trinket. *(C.japonica)* McCaskill Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1974: Soft pink with shaded pink centre. Miniature, anemone form. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Triomfi di Loddi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.229. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Triomfo di Bergamo. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.229. Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de Bergama.**

Triomfo di Fiorenza. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.229. Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de Florence.**

Triomphans. Anonymous, 1838, *Revue Horticole*, p.203-204. Orthographic variant for **Triumphans.**

Triomphant. Anonymous, 1834, *Revue Horticole*, p.508-509. Orthographic variant for **Triumphans.**

Triomphant Alba. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic variant for 'Triumphans Alba', synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Triomphe d'Alost. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Hendersonii.**

Triomphe de Baltimore. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:73. Orthographic variant for **Triumph of Baltimore.**

Triomphe de Bergama. *(C.japonica)* de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123 as 'Triomphe de Bergame'. No description. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III as 'Triompho di Bergama': Received from Italy. It belongs to the perfections, amongst which it may be distinguished by its large blossoms, with very ample petals which are rounded, convex, quite spread out, and delicately veined. A rich cherry-red colouring with a few white stripes in the centre. Orthographic variants: 'Triomphe de Bergame', 'Trionfo di Bergama' Orthographic error: 'Truimpho di Bergama'.

Triomphe de Bergame. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123. Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de Bergama.**

Triomphe de Cernobbio. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt Catalogue. 1847-1848, p.63. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27: Imbricated, white streaked and speckled with delicate pink. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.60 as 'Trionfo di Cernobbio': White speckled with red and streaked with pink. Orthographic variant: 'Trionfo del Cernobbio'. Orthographic errors: 'Triomphe de Cernobbto', 'Triomphe Cernobio', 'Triumfo di Cerniobo', 'Triumphe Cernobio', 'Triomphe di Cernobia'.

Triomph de Cernobbto. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.50. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Cernobbio.**

Triomphe de Cernobio. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Cernobbio.**

Triomphe de Florence. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.III: Pure white flowers of large size and perfect imbrication, with petals ovate or acute lanceolate. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Trionfo di Fiorenza', 'Trionfo di Florenza'.

Triomphe de Gand. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Synonym for **Cockii.**

Triomphe de la Villa Biani. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.39. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de la Villa Ciani.**

Triomphe de la Villa Ciani. *(C.japonica)* Verchaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123: No description. Franchetti, 1855, Catalogue: Vivid pink with white streaks at the centre; imbricated. Originated in Italy by Sada. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27: Imbricated. Deep pink with white border at the centre. Orthographic variant: 'Trionfo della Villa Ciani'. Orthographic errors;: 'Triomphe de la Villa Biani', 'Triumfo, della Villa Ciani'.

Triomphe de Liege. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.I: A spiral multiplicity of its numerous central petals, like a full rose or an anemone, and a uniform vivid cherry-carmine colouring. Originated from seed by Mr Defresne, Liege, Belgium. See also pl.298, Lemaire, 1861, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.8.

Triomphe de Lodi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1861-1862, 98:114. Orthographic variant for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Triomphe Loddi. Bull, William, Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Triomphe de Lombardi. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.8. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Lombardie.**

Triomphe de Lombardiae. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellias from Nursery Catalogues*, p.229. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Lombardie.**

Triomphe de Lombardie. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.III: Originated in Lombardy, Italy. Its blossoms, up to 14 cm across, are a vivid, uniform, cherry-red with rare delicate white stripes at the centre, and are composed of innumerable, medium size, rounded petals, more or less deeply lobulate, loosely but regularly imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Trionfo di Lombardia'. Orthographic error: 'Triumphe de Lombarda, 'Triomphe de Lombardiae', 'Triomphe de Lombardi'.

Triomphe de Malines. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: Thought to be a sport of **Press's Eclipse,** obtained by Mr August van Geert, Belgium from an unknown breeder in Mechelen (Malines). A peony form with large exterior petals, rounded, emarginate and at the centre they are smaller, erect, rumpled and clustered in a thick heart. The colour is pale pink with here and there a vivid purple blotch.

Triomphe de Mayence. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book, VI, pl.IV: Originated from seed by Sigismund, Baron de Pronay, Germany. The blossoms are 11-12 cm across, of a delicate pink; the very numerous petals, oval or rounded, lobulate or emarginate, are arranged in regular imbrication. The leaves are large and elongated. Synonym: 'Tricolor de Mayence'.

Triomphe de Milano. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11: Resembles 'Platypetala' (**Platipetala**). Originated in Italy.

Triomphe de New York. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.255: Perfectly imbricated. Dark cherry-red with a lighter centre; some petals lightly margined and lined with white. Originated in USA.

Triomphe de Pisaro. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Pisari.**

Triomphe de Philadelphia. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic variant for **Triumph of Philadelphia.**

Triomphe de Wondelgem. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I: Originated from seed by Mr de Loose, Ghent, Belgium. Blossoms of largest size, full bodied, imbricated with desirable regularity, composed of very numerous and very large orbicular petals, emarginate and convex, smaller at the centre to form an erect bud centre. The colouring is true pink with a few broad, rare stripes towards the centre. B.S. Williams 1889, New and General Plant Catalogue: Large imbricated petals, white, speckled and streaked with rose. Apparently the name became taken over by a virused form. Orthographic errors: 'Triomphe de Wondelghem', 'Triomphe de Wondelghen', 'Triomphe de Wondelgheim', 'Triomphe de Wondelgelm', 'Triomphe de Wondelghern', 'Triomphe de Wondelglen', 'Triumph de Wondeghelm', 'Triumph de Wondelghern', 'Truimph de Wongleheim', 'Triumph de Wondelghem', 'Trionfo di Vondelgeni', 'Triumphe de Wandelgem', 'Triomple de Wondelghem', 'Triomphe de Woom Delgen', 'Trionphe de Wondelgem'.

Triomphe de Wondelgheim. Newman & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1894-1895. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Triomphe de Wondelghem. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, p.119, 120. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Triomphe de Wondelghen. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Triomphe de Wondelghern. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1880-1881. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Triomphe de Wondelglen. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.53. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Triomphe de Woom Delgen. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Triomphe di Loddi. RHS., 1968, *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook.* Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Triomphe di Lodi. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. Orthographic variant for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Triomphe of Cernobbto. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.50. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Cernobbio.**

Triomphe Valle Varedo. Vuylsteke, Charles, Nursery Catalogue, 1888-1889, p.12. Synonym for **Valtevareda.**

Triompho di Bergama. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Bergama.**

Triompho di Bergamo. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.229. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Bergama.**

Triompho di Fiorenza. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.229. Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de Florence.**

Triompho di Loddi. William Bull, 1872, Retail Catalogue, No.72, p.135. J. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878-1879, p.11. Orthogaphic error for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Triompho di Lodi. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.6. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Triompho di Pisari. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II caption. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Pisari.**

Triomple de Loddi. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Triomple de Wondelghem. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Trionfans. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic variant for **Triumphans.**

Trionfante Speciosa. *(C.japonica)* Castagnola Nursery Catalogue, 1861-1862. No description. Originated in Portugal. (Believed extinct.)

Trionfo del Cernobbio. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.60. Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de Cernobbio.**

Trionfo della Villa Ciani. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.60. Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de la Villa Ciani.**

Trionfo della Villa Traversi. *(C.japonica)* Croff Nursery Catalogue, [before 1880]. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Trionfo di Bergama. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Culture von Camellien*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Bergama.**

Trionfo di Brescia. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:53: Imbricated red, spotted with white. Originated in Italy.

Trionfo di Cernobbio. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15: Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de Cernobbio.**

Trionfo di Firenze. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de Florence.**

Trionfo di Florenza. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.229. Synonym for **Triomphe de Florence.**

Trionfo di Lodi. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.II, as 'Triumpho di Loddi': Blossoms, larger than average, are formed of ample petals, rounded at the circumference, ovate at the centre, regularly imbricated, of a delicate pink colouring, with glossy deep green foliage. The general effect surpasses the **Duchesse d'Orleans,** the petals are wider and much more stippled and fasciated with crimson. Orthographic variant: 'Triompho di Lodi'. Orthographic errors: 'Triumpho di Lodi', 'Trionfo di Loddi', 'Triomphe de Loddi', 'Triompho di Loddi', 'Triomple de Loddi', 'Trionfo di Loddei', 'Triompho di Lodi', 'Triomphe di Lodi', 'Triompho di Loddi'. Received the RHS., First Class Certificate, 1866.

Trionfo di Loddi. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundelhren der Culture der Camellien..*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Trionfo di Loddei. Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1878. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Trionfo di Lombardia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1873-1874, 129:171. Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de Lombardie.**

Trionfo di Montipoli. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87. Orthographic error for **Trionfo de Montopoli.**

Trionfo di Montopoli. *(C.japonica)* Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.37: Medium sized flower, imbricated, ivory white, some petals with more or less broad stripes of bright crimson. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Trionfo Montopoli', 'Trionfo di Montipoli'.

Trionfo di Pisari. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II: An addition to the class of peony form camellias, of a pink, both vivid and delicate, with large, exterior petals, and a twisted, serried mass in the centre. Orthographic variant: 'Triomphe de Pisari'. Orthographic errors: 'Triompho di Pisari', 'Triumpho di Pisaro'.

Trionfo di Rome. *(C.japonica)* Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellia che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Roma*, p.8: Flower medium size, perfectly imbricated. External.petals flesh rose, dusted with carmine red; central petals gathered together, erect, folded shell-like, butter-yellow. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Trionfo di Treviso. *(C.japonica)* Koch, 1962, *Belgique Horticole*, p.119-120. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Trionfo di Valdegen. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Trionfo di Villa Pamphilj. *(C.japonica)* Villa Pamphilj Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Trionfo di Vondelgem. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.73. Orthographic variant for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Trionfo d'Italia. *(C.japonica)* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Trionfo Montopoli. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Montopoli.**

Trionfo Traversi. *(C.japonica)* Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Trionphe de Wondelgem. Carlo Constantini, 1886, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Triphausa. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.l. Orthographic error for 'Triphosa', synonym for **Tryphosa Unica Alba.**

Triphosa. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomeclatore Camelliae* ... Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:20. Synonym for **Tryphosa Unica Alba.**

Triphosa. *(C.japonica)* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1838-1939: White. Large, slightly cupped semi-double. Vigorous, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Synonyms: 'May Watson', 'Mrs Fritz Saunders'. The parent plant is in Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA and is said to have originally been imported from Europe. However the modern cultivar in America is not the same as the original European camellia of that name. See illustration, p.349, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. See also colour photo, Francesco, 1984, *Floriculture, Lago Maggiore*, p.10 as 'Thriphosa'.

Triphosa. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, text facing pl.139. Abbreviation for 'Triphosa Vera', synonym for **Tryphosa Unica Alba.**

Triphosa Alba. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, index, p.337. Synonym for **Tryphosa Unica Alba.**

Triphosa Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.87, 226: Leaves 9 cm x 5.6 cm, some round-oval, others ovate-lanceolate, prominent venation, deep green; flower about 11 cm across, full, white, circumferential petals a little reflexed, those at the centre, numerous, gathered together in a tuft, short, unequal. Resembles **Lacteola.** Illustrated by Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.139 as 'Triphosa Vera' and in text on facing p. as 'Triphosa'. The illustration shows a medium sized, white, peony form camellia. Synonym for: **Tryphosa Unica Alba.**

Triple Flower. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.177. Synonym for 'Sandanzaki'.

Triple Tiara. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.177. Synonym for **Sandanka.**

Triplex. *(C.japonica)* Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Tristan. *(C.japonica)* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.16, colour photo: A large, deep pink, semi-double with two rows of fluted and waved petals about a spreading column cluster with small, pale yellow anthers on white filaments. A seedling of Ville de Nantes originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Tristem Carlyon. Duncan & Davies (UK), Nursery Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Tristrem Carlyon.**

Tristran Carlyon. West End Nurseries Catalogue, 1988, p.4. Orthographic error for **Tristrem Carlyon.**

Tristrem Carlyon. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England, from the cross *C.japonica* 'Rosea Simplex' (**Aitonia**) x Borde Hill hybrid **Salutation**: Flowers peony form, up to 10 cm across, colour RHS,CC. Red Group 55A with centrally a few petaloids streaked with white. Received an RHS., Award of Merit, 1977. See colour photo facing p.57, RHS., *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias* and also on the front cover, 1987, Tregrehan Camellia Nurseries Catalogue. Orthographic errors: 'Tristem Carlyon', 'Tristran Carlyon'.

Triumfo della Villa Ciani. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de la Villa Ciana.**

Triumph. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Dark red, small, single. Originated in the USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina.

Triumph de Lombarda. Giles & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Lombardie.**

Triumph of Baltimore. *(C.japonica)* Hovey, 1851, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 17:237: Originated in USA by S. Feast. A large bold flower, regular and full to the centre; colour pale blush or pink, irregularly striped with deep rose or bright crimson in the way of a carnation. Orthographic variant: 'Triomphe de Baltimore'.

Triumph of Philadelphia. *(C.japonica)* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.II: Originated in the USA as a seedling by S. Feast, Baltimore. Blossoms of the medium size, formed of large, rounded petals, scarsely lobate, regularly imbricated, of a vivid pink with rare transversal stripes. Orthographic variant: 'Triomphe de Philadelphia'.

Triumphalis. *(C.japonica,)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Triumphans. *(C.japonica)* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:317. No description. Scheidweiler, 1833, *Horticole Belge Journal Amateur*, 1:28: Among the collections we cite Verleeuwen Bros…among other [varieties] camellia 'Switsiana', **Triumphans** etc. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8: Very large, peonyform, brilliant pink, gained at Ghent. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie.* ed.1, p.89, 128: Leaves 6 cm wide x 7.5 cm long, roundish-oval, slightly acuminate, venation distinct, a little undulate towards the middle, thick, like those of **Colvillii**; bud spherical, depressed at the summit, and as large as a small walnut, before it expands into bloom; scales calycinal, large, thick, rounded, of a yellowish colour; flower 8 cm across, very full, regular, cherry-red, gradually shaded a pure rose, whose intenseness diminished from the circumference to the centre; petals large, a little recurved at the exterior extremity, imbricated gracefully, slightly veined with red and rose; sometimes the petals of the centre, which are small, are striped with white. Originated in Belgium. Berlèse, *Iconographie*, Book 2, 1843, pl.104, also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl.33. Synonyms: 'Triomphant', 'Lady Parker Peony', 'Allen's Pink', 'Harmony', 'Trionfans', 'Triomphans', 'Triumphans Nova'. Orthographic errors: 'Triumphaus', 'Triumphanus', 'Triunphas', 'Triumphus', 'Tryumphans'.

Triumphans Alba. Anonymous, 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149. Orthographic error: 'Tryumphans Alba', synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Triumphans Alba-Venusta. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1870. Synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Triumphans Alba Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:8. Synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Triumphans Amabilis. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 958. A seedling originated by van Houtte, Belgium as 'Charming camellia, red'. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed 3, p.199: Van Houtte. Double peony, 10-11 cm across; beautiful deep rose, verging on pale carmine, cherry-red; outer petals in three rows, 4 cm long x 5 cm wide, concave, neatly arranged, high centre, diminishing in size towards the centre, very numerous, of different forms, packed in a spherical cluster. Synonym: 'Amabilis Triumphant', 'Triumphant Amabilis'. 'Triumphans Amabilis Rosa'.

Triumphans Amabilis Rosa. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27. Synonym for **Triumphans Amabilis.**

Triumphans de Gand. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.247. Synonym for **Cockii.**

Triumphans Maculata. *(C.japonica)* Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. A very large, spherical shaped peony form, of clear rose with splashes of white on the petals. ibid, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.77: Very large, dense, globular peony form; bright pink, petals blotched with white. Note: This would appear to be a virus blotched form of **Triumphans.** Originated in England.

Triumphans Nova. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.8. Synonym for **Triumphans.**

Triumphans Rosea. Costa,1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.12. Synonym for **Rosea Triumphans.**

Triumphans Rubra. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, facing pl.77: Corolla of Perrucchini resembles that of **Triumphans Rubra.** No description. (Believed extinct.)

Triumphans Strie. *(C.japonica)* Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.39. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Triumphant. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Triumphans.**

Triumphant Alba. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.8. Synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Triumphant Amabilis. Trillon. Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Triumphans Amabilis.**

Triumphanus. Anonymous, 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.267. Orthographic error for **Triumphans.**

Triumphaus. SCCS., 1947, *Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **Triumphans.**

Triumphe Cernobio. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, No.32, p.39. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Cernobbio.**

Triumphe de Lombarda. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.229. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Lombardie.**

Triumphe de Wondelgem. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Wondelgem.**

Triumpho di Cernobia. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Cernobbio.**

Triumpho di Loddi. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Lodi.**

Triumpho di Pisaro. Morren & Vos, 1887, *Horticole Italia.* Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Pisari.**

Triompho de Trevise. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, p.119-120. Orthographic error for **Trionfo di Treviso.**

Triumphus. Lindo Nursery Price List. 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Triumphans.**

Trionphas. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Triumphans.**

Trios Marie. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale,* p.15. Synonym for **Elisabeth.**

Trivulzio. *(C.japonica),* Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.32. No description. Originated in Italy.

Trixey. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 1998, Issue No.129,, vol.XX, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.392. Registered by Mrs F.V. Upson, New Plymouth, New Zealand. A 12 year old seedling of unknown parentage but with general characteristics of *C.japonica,* which first flowered 1989. Flower is a large, high-crowned formal double, 10 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep, and 75 – 90 petals, half of which open out and half remain in a crown bud centre. Colour is bright pink shading to white at the centre of the flower (petal tip RHS.CC.62A; main petals and general appearance 62D; the bases of the central petals are near white). A slow growing, free flowering bush with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Late flowering.

Trojan Horse. *(C.japonica)* Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol,21, No.1, p.26. No description. SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.139: Deep pink. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Georgia. Sport: **Trojan Horse Variegated.**

Trojan Horse Variegated. (*C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969. ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4 as 'Trojan Horse V: A virus variegated form of **Trojan Horse** - Deep pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Tronfo di Firenze. Contini Catalogue, 1915. Orthographic error for **Triomphe de Florence.**

Trophy. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.26, #7680: Large, irregular rose form. Medium orchid pink. Handsome, robust grower. Large, thick, dark green leaves. Late

blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.128, Reg, No.2133: Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed in 1976. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. A seedling of **Margaret Davis** x **Nuccio's Ruby.**

Trotter. *(C.japonica)* McIlhenny, 1935. *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.15: Very double, blush pink dotted and streaked bright red. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Trottii. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:52 as 'Trotti': Imbricated, very full, pink. Originated in Italy by Casoretti.

Troubadour. *(C.japonica)* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Salmon pink. Medium size, semi-double of pine cone formation. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Jessie Katz.** See: Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.330 for black & white illustration. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina.

Trovata. *(C.japonica)* Stefano Pagliai Nursery Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Truda Jean. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1995, Issue No.135, p.12, Reg. No.452: Originated at Eryldene, Gordon, NSW, Australia. A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1988. A pale pink (RHS.CC.62C-D), single flower of 5 petals. Flowers freely, early, on a medium growing, upright plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, flat, ovate, margins serrate, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals flat, filaments cylindrical. Flowers shed whole.

Trudy. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.335, Reg. No.134: A seedling of unknown parentage, 11 years old, originated by Frank F. Baker Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. It first flowered 1945. Plant growth is slow and upright, with leaves 8 cm x 3.7 cm, glossy, medium green, slightly serrate, apices cuspidate, bases tapering. Flower small, single, 5 petals adnate to the stamens; anthers replaced by red spotted flags; stamens red. Flower bright red. Late blooming.

Trudy George. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2008, p.C11 with colour photo, Regn No.2711. A solid pink sport of **Ben George**, first observed in 2000 by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA, and propagated by Erinon Camellias, Plymouth, Fla. The 15 cm plus diameter x 5-7.5 cm deep, single to semi-double flower has darker stripes. Prominent spray of stamens, with yellow anthers on cream filaments. Flowers mid-season. Upright, vigorous plant. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.128 with colour photo; 37 petals and 2-3 petaloids.Dark green leaves 9-10 cm x 3.8 cm.

Trudy Smith. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.180, Reg. No.1821: A very large, dark red. semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid, (*C.reticulata* **Dataohong** x [(*C.reticulata* **Damanao** x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W Davis**)], flowers mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed in 1981. Average flower size, 15.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with heavy textured petals. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 6 cm.

True Echols. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.174, 173, Reg. No.1625: A very large, rose-red, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, bloomed early to mid-season; originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with over 30 petals and over 30 petaloids, bright yellow anthers with pale filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm.

True Echols Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. as 'True Echols V.': A white blotched, virus variegated form of **True Echols**. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Huibo'.

True Love. *(C.japonica)* Pyron, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.92: An unusual 11-13.5 cm across, incomplete double, six pointed star formation with about 78 petals. Chalk white with a faint dash of pink on some petals. Originated by Trues' Camellia Nursery, Columbus, South Carolina, USA.

True Pink. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.151. Synonym for 'Zhenggongfen' (**Gongfen**).

Truly Fair. *(C.japonica)* Fendig. 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Light pink. Medium size, deeply fimbriated, semi-double. Upright, bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Trumbullii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Turnbullii.**

Trumpet Fanfare. *(C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.452. Registered by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of *C.x williamsii* **Ruby Bells** x *C.japonica* x *C.reticulata* **Diamond Head**, best classified as a non-reticulata hybrid as there is some doubt about the reticulata parentage of **Diamond Head**, and the flower has no reticulata characteristics. It first flowered 1982. Flowers are semi-double, 8 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, trumpet-shaped, reminiscent of a vireya rhododendron. The 13-14 petals are long and narrow, with length 2½ times the width, and are unusually recurved for a camellia. Colour is a pillar-box red (RHS.CC.50A). Stamens are long, in a compact column, with bright yellow pollen on light yellow filaments. Very free-flowering. The plant is early flowering, upright, dense and of medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Trumpeter. *(C.japonica)* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.8: Scarlet. Large single of trumpet form, 12 cm across, 7 very large petals, veined; erect central stamen column. Foliage pendulous. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.SW, Australia.

Tryphosa Alba. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.28. Synonym for **Tryphosa Unica Alba.**

Tryphosa Unica Alba. *(C.japonica)* James Burnett, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening*, vol.3, new ser.p.154: A French seedling of great beauty, raisd by Bollweiler and presented to me for dedication. The flowers are quite large, full and round, the petals arranged after the form of **Welbankiana** and filled with scattered stamens. It is a lovely white colour of the **Pompone** formation. Illustrated in Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl. 139 as 'Triphosa Vera' and in the text on facing p. as 'Triphosa'. Synonyms: 'Triphosa', 'Triphosa Alba', 'Lactea', 'Tryphosa Alba'. Orthographic error: 'Triphausa'.

Tryumphans. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Orthographic variant for **Triumphans.**

Tryumphans Alba. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for 'Triumphans Alba', synonym for **Imbricata Alba.**

Tsabame-gaeshi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.100. Orthographic error for **Tsubame-gaeshi.**

Tsaii. Urquhart, Leslie ed. 1956, *The Camellia*, vol.2, p.8. The species *Camellia tsaii* Hu, (1938).

Ts'ai-yu. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Caiyu.**

Tsa Jui Shan Cha. Yü, 1951, *Chonguo Zhiwuxue Zachi.* Chinese common name for *C.forrestii* (Diels) Cohen-Stuart. Different reading for 'Zarui Shancha'.

Ts'ai Liu Cha. Ichijima. 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, p.345. Different reading for **Cailiu Cha.**

Ts'ai Shih Shan Cha. Yü, 1951, *Chonguo Zhiwuxue Zachi.* Chinese name for *C.tsaii* Hu. Different reading for 'Caishi Shancha'.

Ts'ao Chun. Yang, 1965, A *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* The Horticultural Society of China, vol.11, No.3, 4: Different reading for **Zaochun.**

Tsaomoutan. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* vol.II, p.117. Different reading for **Zaomudan.**

Tsao-mou-tan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Different reading for **Zaomudan.**

Tsao Mu Tan. Durrant, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.9. Different reading for **Zaomudan.**

Tsaotaohung. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report* Index, p.130. Different reading for **Zaotaohong.**

Tsao-t'ao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.25. Different reading for **Zaotaohong.**

Tschubackii. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. Orthographic error for 'Tsubaki'.

Tsingan's Camellia. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Jingan Cha.**

Tso Hsuan Chuan. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Huahui.* Different reading for **Zuoxuanzhuan.**

Tsubackii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845: Symmetrical rose form and cupped; very vivid light pink. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13: Large, delicate pink, veined with red. Originated in Japan. Orthographic error: 'Tsubbakki'.

Tsubaki. Japanese group name for *C.japonica*. Orthographic errors: 'Tscubaky', 'Tsubackii', 'Tsubbaki', 'Tsubbaky', 'Tschubackii'.

Tsubaki Spontatea. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.8; Red single.

Tsubaki-hime. (Camellia Princess), *(C.hybrid),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.31: Very large size, pink, double. Blooms early. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Mouchang** x *C.granthamiana.* Originated in the Osaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.171 with colour photo; English translation p.118. Upright, fast growing, a wide site needed. Parentage stated to be *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty** x *C.granthamiana*.

Tsubaki-yama. (Camellia Hill), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.171: Deep pink double, opening to semi-double, colour becoming paler to the centre. Petals in 3-4 rows, outer, broad, rounded, emarginate, over-lapping; inner becoming smaller, cordate, with a short tuft of stamens in the centre. Leaves long-ellitic to lanceolate-elliptic, deep green, apex tapering acuminate, margins obscurely serrulate, depressed venation. Flowers mid-season. It resembles **Shunshokô** but the colour is darker and the petals thicker. It was named by Tuyama, Takashi in 1973. The tree was at Tokyo University Akamon (Red Gate Senior School) on a small hill named 'Tsubaki-yama'. It is the same as that obtained by Yoshizawa Tsubaki-en from Angyô, Kawaguchi-shi, Saitama Prefecture, and named 'Bunan-no-homare' and an old tree, about 110 years of age is in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. The original **Tsubaki-yama** at Tokyo University no longer exists. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.376, p.153; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, pp.100, 232.

Tsubakki. Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Tsubaki'.

Tsubbakki. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.14: Beautiful broad, double pink flower from Japan. Orthographic error for **Tsubackii.**

Tsubame-gaeshi. (Return of the Flying Swallows), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.100, colour photo, p.232, description as 'Tsabame-gaeshi': Medium size, single, white with red streaks and flecks, petals 6 in number, outer oval, opening flat, inner semi-erect. Stamens in a central column, anthers yellow, filaments white. Mid-season blooming. Leaves glossy deep green, long-elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan from seedlings collected at the Horticultural Institute of Kurume. Named and released by Masaaki Kunishige in 1970. See p.334, colour photo, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* as 'Tsubamegaeshi'. Orthographic error: 'Tsabama-gaeshi'.

Tsubbaki. Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenatatun Exoticarum.* Orthographic error for 'Tsubaki'.

Tsubbaky. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.275. Orthographic error for 'Tsubaki'.

Tsuboi-no-haru. (Tsuboi Spring), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.14, 40: Crimson streaks on rose-pink, sometimes some petals have white borders, 9-10 cm across, single with 7-9 petals, stamens about 120, light yellow in a spreading circle, with pink filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, prominent venation. Originated in Tsuboi-chô, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.100, 232; Yokoyama. & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.271, colour photo. Sport: **Tsuboi-no-haru-benten.**

Tsuboi-no-haru-benten. (Tsuboi Spring Goddess), (Higo), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.286, colour photo and description: Medium size, pink with white edges, single of 7 petals with frilly margins and a large central, spreading burst of yellow stamens. Late flowering. Leaves dark green variegated with yellow streaks, margins distorted, lacking serration. A genetic mutation of **Tsuboi-no-haru.** Originated in Yasuda Town, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1984.

Tsuda. (Place Name), *(C.x vernalis)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Pale pink ground with red stripes. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. (Believed extinct.)

Tsuda-shibori. (Tsuda's Brocade), *(C.x vernalis)*, McIlhenny, Catalogue, 1941, p.17. Imported from Chûgai Nursery, Japan by McIlhenny. No description.

Tsudzure-nishiki. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26. Different reading for **Tsuzure-nishiki.**

Tsueban. Yü, 1950, *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report*, p.130. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10. Different reading for **Juban.**

Tsugawa. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.17: Medium size, white, open peony form. Originated in Tsugawa-chô, Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Tsugawa-shibori. (Tsugawa Striped), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.389, p.198, description, p.205: Leaves dark green, ovate to ovate-oblong, apex gradually acuminate, venation impressed, 6.2-7.5 cm long x 2.4-4.2 cm wide; petioles about 5 mm long, very hairy. Flowers formal double, rose-pink, 427/2 broadly striped currant red 821/2; petals 55-75, strongly concave on upper surface, loosely imbricated. Late blooming. Originated in a private garden, Hirose, near Tsugawa-machi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeda Pharmaceutical Company in 1968. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.400, colour photo. Chinese synonym 'Jinchuanjiao'

Tsuge-no-sanshirô. (Sanshirô of Tsuge), *(C.japonica)* Hino, Sukekatsu, 1639, *Sukekatsukyôki.* No description. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.15. (Believed extinct.)

Tsui-chiao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Zuijiaohong.**

Tsui Fei. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Abbreviation for 'Tsui-yang-fei', different reading for **Zuiyangfei.**

Tsui-yang-fei. Tsukamoto & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.156. Different reading for **Zuiyangfei.**

Tsuji-ga-hana. (See Note). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.25, p.13, colour photo No.48: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan, as a seedling of *C.japonicas* 'Sodekakushi' (**Gauntlettii**) x **Asahi-no-minato**. Medium size, 10 cm across single of 6-7 white petals striped red, incurved, with Higo type flared stamens. Leaves similar to 'Sodekakushi'. Flowers mid-season. No fragrance. Note: "Tsuji-ga-hana" is a traditional, fine tie dye art from Kimono, originating in the middle of the Muromachi era.

Tsuji-no-murasaki. (Purple of Tsuji). *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo. JCR Regn 2013-5, (ser. No.5). Parentage unknown. Semi-double with 6-7 petals, colour purplish, medium size. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Noyuki Yamamoto.

Tsu-jui Shan-cha. Yü, 1951, *Chonguo Zhiwuxue Zachi.* A Chinese group name for *C.pachyandra.* Different reading for 'Zurui Shancha'.

Tsukano-hayazaki. (Tsukano's Early Camellia), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.253. Synonym for **Yasohachi.** Its old name was changd to **Yasohachi.**

Tsukasabeni. (Tsukaka's Red), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.13, 33: Uniform scarlet, single of 5-7 petals, 9 cm across with about 150 red stamens in a large spreading burst. Flowers mid-season. Leaves long oval, dark green, warped and twisted. Originated in Sentanbata-chô, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan and named in 1962. Resembles **Higo-momijigari.** See descriptions in Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, p.232 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.369. The original tree is growing with the Yoshida-tsukasa family, Kumamoto City.

Tsukasa-jishi. (Lion Master), *(C.japonica)* Rothschild, 1963, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No. 17, p.144 as 'Tsukasa-ji-shi'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Tsukasa-nishiki. (Lord's Brocade), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan;* Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan:* Pink striped white, single. Medium size. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Tsukasa-nishiki. (Lord's Brocade), *(C.japonica)* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Pure white with red stripes. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tsukasa-nishiki. (Lord's Brocade), *(C.x vernalis)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789. *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, in the section sasanqua: Single, medium size, white with red stripes. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. (Believed extinct.)

Tsukasa-no-haru. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Orthographic error for **Tsukushi-no-haru.**

Tsukasa-shibori. (Tsukasa's Variegated), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.250, colour photo and description: Small size, white with red flecks and streaks, campanulate single with 5 emarginate petals of irregular size and a broad, central, stamen column with golden anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves shining, deep green, flat, lanceolate to elliptic with long tapering apices, margins serrate. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Hatsu-arashi-Saga.** Resembles **Shibori-hatsu'arashi.**

Tsukayama-ichi-gô. (Tsukayama No.1), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.164, description, p.165, colour photo: Large size, red, campanulate single with 5 broad, rounded, thick, overlapping petals and a yellow, central stamen column. Blooms early to mid-

season. Leaves bright green, oblong-ovate, margins irregularly serrate. Flowers are frost hardy. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Tsukayo. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.93, colour photo and description: Small size, pale pink, enclosed single with 5 broad, concave, cleft, embracing petals, enclosing irregular stamens with light yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves glossy mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979.

Tsukikage. (Moonbeam), *(C.japonica)* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Variegated with red on light coloured ground in a splashed pattern. Double and a large flower. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. (Believed extinct.)

Tsukikage. (Moonbeam), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.311: Medium size, white, open peony form with light greenish base. Stamens irregularly petaloid. Originated in Japan. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.137. (Believed extinct.)

Tsukikage. (Moonbeam), *(C.sasanqua)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, vol.16: White, large size, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tsukikage. (Moonbeam), *(C.japonica)* Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986, No.150, p.8; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.2, A-57: White single with round, embraced, overlapping petals. Medium size. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Tsukikyûden. (Palace in the Moon), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Large size, double, white with pink graduations. Originated in Japan.

Tsukimachihime. (Moon Watching Princess), *(C.rusticana x C.oleifera)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.86, colour photo and description: Very small size, soft pink, single with 5 irregular sized petals, 3 large, rounded, emarginate, 2 small and rounded; stamens in an open cylinder with white filaments, joined for lower half and golden anthers. Fragrant. Blooms midseason to late. Leaves dark green, small, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Plant habit pendulous. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A seedling from *C.rusticana* **Kikôshi** *x C.oleifera. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.169 with colour photo; English translation p.117. Parentage stated to be **Kikôshi** x *C.lutchuensis*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1974.

Tsukimi-guruma. (Moon Viewing Carriage), *(C.japonica)* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.96: Light pink, shading to the bottom, campanulate single. Medium sized flower. Colour illustrations: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.67; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, pl.48, p.54; Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.99; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.75. These illustration show a medium sized, pale soft pink, campanulate single of 5 petals, oval, emarginate, of unequal length; stamen column short. anthers yellow. Leaves obovate, bright green, apex abruptly acuminate, margins shallowly to coarsely serrate, venation prominent. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Corruptions of name: 'Tsukonigrurimi', 'Tsukonicruruma', 'Tsukoni Grupuma', 'Tsukone Gruruma', 'Tsukoniguruma', 'Tsukonegruma', 'Tsumimi Guruma'. Resembles;**Yobukodori,**Sakasafuji.Synonyms:'Tsukimi-guruma-Nagoya', 'Chûbu-tsukimi-guruma'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.169 with colour photo; English translation p.117. A huge tree is thriving at Higashiyama Botanical Garden. **Goshazakura** (Higo) is the same variety.

Tsukimi-guruma (Kantô). (Moon Viewing Carriage). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.169 with colour photo; English translation p.117. Small, palest pink single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Stamen cluster and overall appearance quite different from **Tsukimi-guruma.** Synonym: 'Hatsuwarai'. From Saitama Prefecture.

Tsukimi-guruma-Nagoya. (Moon Viewing Cariage from Nagoya), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon. 1879, *Chinkashû* as one of the 'Santsuma' (Three Spouses) with **Yukimiguruma** and **Hanamiguruma.** The stamens of these cultivars is like a wheel. i.e. 'Kuruma'. Spreading wide in a ring formation. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* p.162; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.113, p.57, description, p.120; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki,* p.74 as 'Tsukimi-guruma': Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, with rather longer glabrous petioles. Flowers of Higo camellia type, petals broad, rounded at the apex and wrinkled at the margin, light pink with fine dots in deeper pink that is distributed more densely towards the margin. Staminal tube low and broad with stamens a little scattered. Late flowering. There had been some confusion with the previous cultivar, but it is now generally agreed that Dr Tuyama's 'Tsukimi-guruma-Nagoya' is the same variety as the old Edo cultivar **Tsukimi-guruma.** Synonyms: 'Chûbu-tsukimi-guruma', 'Goshozakura'.

Tsukimi-no-en. *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.83 with colour photo; A seedling of **Kantô-tsukimiguruma,** raised by S.Hisatomi, Japan, named and released in 2000. Soft pink, small tubular single. Prominent but pinched stamen cluster. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves medium size, oblong. Flowers mid-season.

Tsukimi-no-sakazuki. (Moon Viewing Sake Cup), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.10, A-480: Pale peach pink, single, with overlapping petals - small. Blooms midseason. A superior flower for Chabana. Originated in Japan.

Tsukimi-shiro. (Moon Viewing White Camellia). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.113. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Tsuki-no-e. (Picture of the Moon). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.168 with colour photo; English translation p.116. Small size, small stripe of red on pale pink ground, tubular to bowl-shaped single, round petals, cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Somewhat spreading growth. A seedling of **Shiratama,** originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1982, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Tsuki-no-fue. (Flute under the Moon), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.170, illustration and description: Small size, tulip-shaped, white, single of 5-6 petals, pointed oval, slightly reflexed; stamen column with light yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves glossy medium green, slightly twisted, lanceolate, tapering acuminate apex, margins serrulate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan by Yokoyama. A seedling of **Hototogisu.** See colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.99.

Tsuki-no-hagasane. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Tsuki-no-hikari. (Moonlight), *(C.sasanqua),* Ishii, Yûgi, 1933-1934, *Jissai Engei Chabai no Hinshu Kaistsu;* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.24: Large, semi-double, pure white with pink edges; petals fleshy, thick, broad, glossy without usual crêpe; upright, stout branched. Said to be a seedling of **Tsuki-no-kasa.** Early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Tsuki-no-kamo. (Duck against the Moon), *(C.sasanqua),* Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Light red, base white, medium size,. Originated in Japan.

Tsuki-no-kamome. (Seagull against the Moon), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Small white with pink graduation. Originated in Japan.

Tsuki-no-kasa. (Corona of Moon), *(C.sasanqua),* Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1989, *Chabaika Taishû;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Pink tinged white with a red centre. Medium sized single with thick petals, with waved petal edge, sometimes irregularly arranged. Leaves green to yellowish green, sometimes variegated. An upright but lax grower. Early blooming. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. For illust. see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.539.

Tsuki-no-kasa. (Corona of Moon), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.99, colour photo, p.232, description: Soft pink with colour fading to petal base, single with 7 petals, large, rounded, overlapping, emarginate, opening wide cup-shaped. Leaves deep green, coriaceous, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate. Originated in Yonezawa City, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of name: 'Tsuki-no-Rasa'.

Tsuki-no-miyako. (City of the Moon), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.99, 232, in the double flower section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White, large, double. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.56, description, p.102: Medium to large, semi-double, 9.5 cm across. Petals oval in 2-3 rows, usually standing apart. Small number of stamens usually divided into fascicles, joined at base; anthers deep yellow, filaments light yellow. Blooms midseason. Leaves medium dark green, broadly oval to lanceolate, 7 cm x 3.5 cm, apex acuminate to abrupt acuminate, recurved. For colour pls. & descriptions, see Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.242, pp.115, 326. Kasuya Kamegorô 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36. Corruption: 'Tuki no Mi Yak'.

Tsuki-no-ôji. (Prince of the Moon), (Wabisuke), ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.24: Very small size, deep red, sake cup form single. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.

Tsuki-no-Rasa. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Corruption of Japanese name **Tsuki-nokasa**.

Tsuki-no-shizuku. (Trickle of the Moon), *(C.japonica)* Mainichi Shinbun. 1971 *Tsubaki;* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.99, color photo, p.232, description: Small size, formal double with 5-6 rows of strongly concave, white petals, with the margins curled in, opening finally to show a few abortive stamens. Note: The final character on p.99, *Senchinshû* translating as 'Dew' is a misprint. Originated in Kantô area, Japan.

Tsuki-no-utage. (Banquet Under the Moon), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.101, colour photo and description: Small size, soft pink, wide campanulate single of 5 irregular sized, rounded, somewhat reflexed petals and a pinched in stamen column with pale yellow filaments, joined for the lower third and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves glossy, dark green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices tapering acute, Margins serrate. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Shôkôshi.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1978.

Tsuki-no-wa. (Halo around Moon), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.232: Clear white, large, star shaped blotches on a deep red ground. A large, single, cup-shaped blossom of 5 large, rounded, reflexed petals, with a cylindrical stamen column. Blooms mid-season. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.246, colour photo. Leaves long oval, medium size, flat, apex acuminate, even, dark green. Plant habit erect and vigorous. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling, named and released by Katsumi Miyahara in 1975.

Tsukisekai. (The Lunar World). *(C.rusticana). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.168 with colour photo; English translation p.116. Medium size, red, sake cup-shaped single, rusticana-type flared stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, variegated with white or yellow. Upright, weak growth. Selected from wild rusticanas. Named and released by Tsugitarô Nagao in 1960s. From Niigata Prefecture. Different reading for **Gessekai.** Other reading 'Getsusekai'.

Tsukisekai. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.17. Different reading for **Gessekai.**

Tsukonigrururna. Waterer Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953, p.19. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsukimi-guruma.**

Tsukonicruruma. Try, 1965, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.19, p.157. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsukimi-guruma.**

Tsukoni Grupuma. Killiow Gardens Catalogue, 1985-1986. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsukimi-guruma.**

Tsukubane. (Shuttlecock Playing). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.220 with colour photo; Small white single, tubular form. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly lanceolate, medium size. Spreading, somewhat weeping growth. A cross between a sibling of **Sakuraba-shiro-nadeshiko** and a strain of **Shiro-yuriba-tsubaki.** Originated, named and releeased by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan.

Tsukubashiro. (Tsukuba White), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.2, p.18. No description. Originated in Japan. 'Tsukuba' is a place name.

Tsukone Gruruma. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.15. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsukimi-guruma.**

Tsukonegruma. John Waterer Sons & Crisp Ltd. Catalogue, 1964-1975, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsukimi-guruma.**

Tsukoniguruma. RHS., 1971, *Magnolia & Camellia Yearbook*, No.25, p.113. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsukimi-guruma.**

Tsukumo-gakkô. ('Gakkô' from Tsukumo), *(C.japonica)* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.24: Very small size, vivid red, tubular single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Tsukumo-jishi. (Tsukumo Lion), *(C.japonica) Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.364: Medium to large, full, peony form to anemone, pink with white edges and rare red streaks, similar to **Hikarugenji** but softer colours. The centre consists of stamens formed into fascicles of small petaloids which produce much honey. Late flowering. Leaves deep green, broad oval, margins coarsely serrate. Originated in Japan from the collection of Kurihara, Yoshifumi, Shimo-shakuji'i, Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Released by Kazutoshi Ôhira around 1970. For illustrations see: Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.171; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.99. 'Tsukumo' is a place name in Okayama Prefecture.

Tsukumo-tamanami. (Beautiful Waves in Bay of Tsukumo Islands), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.232: White. Single, small campanulate blooms. Filaments white. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves medium sized, long-oval, undulate, margins shallowy serrate. Plant habit weeping, variable. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Masaru Matsuda in 1977, named and released by Kiichi Okada. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.30, colour photo.

Tsukushikô. (Kyûshû Red), *(C.japonica)*, Izu-Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List, p.13. No description. Originated in Japan.

Tsukushi-no-aki. (Kyûshû Autumn), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa, Nurseries C. Ltd. Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.1, A-40: Medium size, very early, red flowers bloom in autumn. Originated in Japan.

Tsukushi-no-haru. (Kyûshû Spring), *(C.japonica)* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210: White to pale pink, variegated with pale red. Large, double flower. Leaves broad-elliptic, sharply serrate, acuminate apices. Originated in Kyûshû area, Japan. Orthographic error: 'Tsukasa-no-haru'.

Tsukushi-no-homare. (Glory of Kyûshû), *(C.japonica)* Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210: Large, very pale pink, semi-double form. Originated in Kyûshû area, Japan.

Tsukusi No Haru. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.230. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsukushi-no-haru.**

Tsumabeni. (Red Edge), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344: Single, small size, red border on petal edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tsumabeni. (Red Wife), *(C.japonica)* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan:* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Tsumabeni. (Red Edged), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16: White irregularly bordered light pink. Small, single, early blooming. Originated in Japan.

Tsumabiki. (Flipping with Nail), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.162, 163, colour photo and description: Small size, red, bordered with little white spots on petals edge, tubular to campanulate single with 5 irregular, pointed petals with folded lateral margins and a broad stamen cylinder with cream filaments, joined for lower half and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, flat, lanceolate-elliptic, with tapering acuminate apices and serrate margins. Selected from wild japonicas growing on Izu Ohshima Island, Japan. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1969.

Tsumadohime. .(Tsumado Princess), *(C.japonica)* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-134: Dark red, single, tubular flower with cylindrical stamen column. Plant habit, dwarf with bending trunk. Blooms mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.326. English translation p.235. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Flowers mid-season. Spreading growth, branches zig-zagged in 'Unryû' form. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Niigata City, Japan. Named and released by Hideyo Katô in 1983.

Tsumagome. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.305, p.129, description, p.243; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.101, 232: Medium size, pale pink, single of 5-6 petals with colour fading to almost white toward the centre, opening wide cup-shaped, petals reflexed, emarginate, in some rare cases with pink stripes. Stamens in a central cylinder; anthers golden, filaments pale cream. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apex acute, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.97, colour photo. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1975.

Tsumaoribeni. (Tsumaori Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Semi-double, autumn flowering sasanqua, red with incurved petals. Originated in Japan. Note: 'Tsumaori' is an old Japanese word for bending the edge and refers to the incurved petals.

Tsumaorigasa. (Tsumaori Umbrella), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Deep carmine. Medium size, cupped single to semi-double of 6+ petals, thick, glossy, incurved edge. Early blooming. See colour pl.534, p.213, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.387. Corruptions of name: 'Tsume-origasa', 'Tsumari-Gasa'. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. A 'Tsumaorigasa' is an ancient umbrella with a long pole handle, used by nobles and monks, and refers to the shape of the bloom.

Tsumaorigasa. (Tsumaori Umbrella), *(C.japonica)* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Rose-pink splashed rose, semi-double with out-curved petals. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Ezo-nishiki.**

Tsumaori-gasa-shibori. Synonym for *C.sasanqua* **Hitomaro.**

Tsumari-Gasa. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Corruption of Japanese sasanqua name **Tsumaorigasa**.

Tsumbo. Different reading for **Tsunbo**.

Tsumeno-kôsai. (Red Petal Edges), *(C.japonica)* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Medium size, white, edged red, single. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.108. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Tsumekôsai'.

Tsumeorigasa. Different reading for **Tsumaorigasa.**

Tsumekôsai. Different reading for **Tsumeno-kôsai.**

Tsumimi Guruma. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Corruption of Japanese name **Tsukimi-guruma.**

Tsunayakata. (Rope House). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.171 with colour photo; English translation p.118. Medium size, white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size, thick, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado City. Discovered in 1975 by the staff of the Agriculture Section of Hirado City Office. Named and released by Saburô Kumazawa. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Tsunbo. (Deafness), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.93: Large, dark red, single with 6 long, narrow petals, opening flat; centre a large cushion of petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.98. (Believed extinct.)

Tsunbo. (Deafness), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.612: Large, anemone form, to semi-double, deep red, two rows of large, rounded and wavy, overlapping petals. Centre a large cushion, almost entirely of flagged petaloids. Originated in Japan. Thought to be the same as the above. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.155. (Believed extinct.)

Tsunbo-daiku. (Deaf Carpenter), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.414: Medium size, dark crimson, single with 6 irregular petals and a round centre of short stamens, some transfigured to flagged petaloids. Originated in Japan. See; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.142. (Believed extinct.)

Tsunbo-daiku. (Deaf Carpenter), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.543: Large, dark crimson, single of 7 irregular petals and a centre of spreading stamens with small anthers. Originated in Japan. Thought to be the same as the above. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.143. (Believed extinct.)

Tsunayakata. (Tsuna Mansion), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.100 colour photo, p.232, description: Medium size, campanulate white, single, 5-7 petals, thick, broad, overlapping; central stamen column, golden anthers creamy filaments. Leaves, thick, undulate, dark green, obovate, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.22, 23, colour photo & description. Originated in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Tsuni-no-kasume. (Corrupted Name), *(C.sasanqua)*, de Vos, 1959, List of Sasanquas Growing at U.S. National Arboretum. No description. Corruption of an unknown Japanese name.

Tsunoba-shiratama. Different reading for 'Kakuba-shiratama' (**Rôgetsu**).

Tsu-p'ao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Zipao.**

Tsura-Kagira. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsurikagari.**

Tsuratsura-tsubaki. (Ancient Poetic Name for Camellia), *(C.japonica)* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.101, colour photo, p.232, description: Medium size, deep red, single of 5-6 petals, overlapping, emarginate, slightly crêped; stamens in a central column, inclined to

pinch in at the top, anthers bright yellow, filaments pink. Leaves deep green, oval, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Selected from wild japonicas on Koseyama, Nara Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata around 1960.

Tsuribune. (Fishing Boat), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale red, three rows of petals. Flower form is similar to **Moshio.** See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.104. Originated in Japan.

Tsurigi-no-ma. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Tsurugino-mai.**

Tsurikagari. (Fishing Beacon), *(C.japonica)* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*: Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, lists this as one of the 5 trees; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.292, p.148, description, p.178: Leaves narrowly ovate-oblong to elliptic, twisted, long acuminate at the apex, manifestly crenate at the margin, petioles glabrous. Flowers red (Claret rose 021), semi-double, with rather poor staminal tube, petals recurving, slightly marbled with white. Petals deciduous. Late blooming. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. The white spotted form of **Moshio.** For colour plates & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.17 & p.36. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.48. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.255 & p.328; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.101; Yokoyama & Kirini, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.333, colour photo. Corruptions of name: 'Tsuri-Kagiri', 'Tsuri Kagira'. Form of **Oki-no-nami**. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37; ibid, 1981, No.20, p.114.

Tsurikagari. (Fishing Beacon), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Red, medium size. Originated in Japan.

Tsuri Kagira. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* Corruption of the Japanese name: **Tsurikagari.**

Tsuri-Kagiri. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.85. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsurikagari.**

Tsuriko Gari. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.230. Corruption of Japanese. name **Tsurikagari.**

Tsuruga. Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki;* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû;* Hirayama, (Late 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu.* Synonym for **Takukinkô.** See: JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.15; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, pp.48, 105.

Tsuruga. (Place Name), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.14: Small to medium sized single, 6-7 petals, white with heavy streaks and fine dotting of crimson. Slender stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be synonymous with the above for Kakukinkô' in *Hyakuchinshû*, 1630. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.88.

Tsuruga-shibori. (Tsuruga Variegated), *(C.japonica)* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White with purplish variegation. Different reading 'Tsuruba-shibori'. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.28.

Tsurugata. (Name of Mountain in Kurashiki City), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.37, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, wide cup-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves shining mid-green, broad-ovate, apices abrupt acute, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Siichirô Sasai in 1978.

Tsuruga-tsubaki. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.46. Synonym for **Takukinkô.**

Tsurugi. (Place Name), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.57, p.300; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.172: Medium size, white, single with 6-7 petals of unequal length, fluted and sometimes folded on periphery. Pale yellow stamen column. Leaves deep green, lanceolate, recurved, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Selected from wild camellias in Tsurugi-chô, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named by Nagamoto, Kenji in 1960. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha. 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.101, 232. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.172 with colour photo; English translation p.119. Stated to be named and released by Tamon Fukuoka in 1948.

Tsurugiji. (Tsurugi Way). *(C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.173 with colour photo; English translation p.119. Small, pale pink, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small recurved. Upright growth. A cross between **Tulip Time** and **Sasameyuki.** Originated by Tadao Yamaguchi, named and released in 1987. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Tsurugi-komachi. (Tsurugi Beauty). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998,* p.172 with colour photo; English translation p.119. Miniature, deep red, tubular single, slender stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, small, somewhat recurved. Spreading growth. A cross of 'Yomaki-no-sato' x **Koiso**. Originated and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1993. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Tsurugi-no-mai. (Sword Dance), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.31, as 'Ken-no-mai': Medium size, resembling **Kenkyô,** but smaller, with shorter petals; vigorous spreading growth; single, late bloomer. Leaves light green, slightly cupped. See colour photo, pl.42, p.122, Tuyama, 1979, *Ishii's Selected Japanese Camellias, including Sasanquas* as 'Tsuruginomai'. See also Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1973, *Garden Life*, p.44. JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15; Ishii, 1950, *Engei Jiten*, vol.2. Different reading 'Ken-no-mai'.

Tsurugi-no-mai. (Sword Dance). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.173 with colour photo; English translation p.120. Large, deep red, irregular semi-double, long narrow petals, split stamens. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, fat and sparse branches. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.reticulata* **William Hertrich**. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1978. From Niigata Prefecture.

Tsuruhime. (Crane Princess), *(C.japonica)* JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.23, p.35: Very pale pink single with long tubular blossoms, stamen column closed in at the end; small to medium size. Late blooming. Leaves shining mid-green, flat, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan by Sasai, Nobuo. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.72, colour photo. There is a very old tree of this variety in Ômishima-chô, Ehime Prefecture, that is designated a National Monument. Named and released by Toshihiro Murakami in 1977.

Tsuruhime (Niigata). (Crane Princess). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.173 with colour photo; English translation p.119. Miniature, red shading on pink ground, sake-cupped single, profuse. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Spreading growth, branches weeping. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.fraterna.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Tsuruka-shibori. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. Different reading for **Tsuruga-shibori.**

Tsuru-kekoromo. Tateyama Nursery Camellia List, 1959. Different reading for **Tsuru-no--kegoromo.**

Tsuru-no-kegoromo. (Robe of Crane Feathers), *(C.japonica)* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the section on double flowers; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Large, semidouble, white blushed pink. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.87, p.144. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.224, p.109, description, p.324: White blushed pink. Large semi-double, 15-16 petals in 3 rows, standing apart in pine cone formation; stamens about 20 in a central column. Leaves ovate, medium to dark green, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Corruptions of name: 'Teuro-no-kigoromo', 'Tsuru-no-koromo', 'Turu-no-kegoromo'. See colour photo & description, pp.101, 233, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.35.

Tsurunoko. (Crane Chick), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.114: Large double of pine cone formation, dark red. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.100. (Believed extinct.)

Tsurunoko. (Crane Chick), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.346: Medium size, scarlet, semi-double with 3 rows of petals and a compact, white, central stamen column, anthers yellow, filaments white. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.142. (Believed extinct.)

Tsuru-no-ko. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.38. Orthographic error for **Tori-no-ko.**

Tsuru-no-koromo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsuru-no-kegoromo.**

Tsuru-no-minato. (Crane Harbour), *(C.japonica)* Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, No.156: Small to medium size, white, campanulate single. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Tsushima-chidori. (Tsushima Plover), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.210, colour photo and description: Small size, deep vermilion red, wide campanulate single with 5 rounded, overlapping, emarginate or cleft petals and a narrow stamen column with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves light green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Selected from wild japonicas growing on Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1982.

Tsushima-no-musume. (Tsushima Girl). *(C.japonica)*, Kinji Ohara, Tateyama, Chiba, 1993, *List of Camellias:* Bright red, single, tubular. Small to medium size. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.170 with colour photo; English translation p.117. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright growth. Selected from wild camellias growing on Tsushima Island. Named and released by Taka'aki Sugimoto in 1985. From Nagasaki to Tokyo.

Tsuta-momiji. (Red Ivy Leaves in Autumn), *(C.yuhsienensis* hyb.), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Medium size, white ground with pink graduations; single like a Chinese bellflower. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of **Kanjirô** x *C.yuhsienensis*. Chinka-en Catalogue, 1991-1992, colour photo front page, description p.2: Autumn flowering, fragrant. Elegant, medium size, pink flower with white blotches. A cross of *C.yuhsienensis* x 'Tachi-kantsubaki' (**Utamakura**), by Dr Hagiya, Niigata, Japan.. See also Kairyô-en Autumn Mail Order Catalogue, 1994, p.29, colour photo. Note: The first two references give a different breeding.

Tsuta-no-hosomichi-aka-yuri. (Red Lily by the Ivy Path), *(C.japonica)* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.24: Very small size, deep pink, tubular single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shizuo Suzuki in 1985.

Tsuta-no-hosomichi-shira-yuri. (White Lily by the Ivy Path), *(C.japonica)* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.24: Very small size, white, tubular single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shizuo Suzuki in 1984.

Tsutsumijiro. (Tsutsumi's White), *(C.japonica)* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.54 colour photo, p.55, description: Medium size, white, wide cup-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a broad, yellow stamen column. Petals are thick and hardy against frost. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves glossy, flat, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Osaka Prefecture, Japan.

Tsutsui-kasuri. (Tsutsui Variegated), *(C.japonica) Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.360: White with rare marks of pink and red, large, semi-double with 3 rows of petals, inner row small; stamens few, short with small yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.143. (Believed extinct.)

Tsutsuji-cha. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, 1841, vol.306, reprint p.345. Chinese reading 'Chizhu Cha'. Synonym for **Irihi-no-kage** in *Hyakuchinshû*, Sakuden, 1630.

Tsutsuji-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for **Irihi-no-kage.**

Tsuyoshigahaha. (Tough Mother), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65 as 'Tsuyoshi-ga-haha'. Different reading for **Kangahaha** in *Hyakuchinshû*, Sakuden, 1630.

Tsuyo-no-tama. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Tsuyu-no-tama.**

Tsuyukusa. (Dayflower). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.172 with colour photo; English translation p.119. Medium size, white, bellflower-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers very early to early. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Branches weeping. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and named by Sachiko Ôtomo in 1985. From Aichi Prefecture.

Tsuyu-no-tama. (Dew Drop), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû;* Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokobutsu Zufu*, vol.4: Pink flushed white and bordered pink. Large single with waved petals. Originated in Japan. Corruptions of name: 'Tsuyo-no-tama', 'Tsyu-no-tama'.

Tsuzumigaoka. Izu-Oshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanical Garden List. Different reading for **Tsuzumi-oka.**

Tsuzuminami. (Drum Wave), (Higo), Uekiya, Bunsuke Hikki, 1830. Striped single flower of 6-7 petals. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.123. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.).

Tsuzumi-no-taki. (Drum by Waterfall), *(C.japonica)* ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.24: Medium size, white ground with stripes of pink, single to irregular double to anemone form. Late blooming. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Tsuzumi-oka. (Place Name, 'Drum Hill'), *(C.rusticana)*, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, Feb.1967, p.19: Large, red, semi-double with 3-4 rows of broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a small cylindrical stamen group. Late flowering. Pendulous branches, floriferous, petioles hirsute. Collected from Kita-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1958. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. Different reading: 'Tsuzumigaoka'. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.100.

Tsuzura-nishiki. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsuzure-nishiki.**

Tsuzure-nishiki. (Designed Brocade), *(C.sasanqua)*, Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26 as 'Tsudzure-nishiki': Light flesh pink with red variegation, semi-double, large. Originated in Japan. Corruptions of name: 'Tzuzuya-nishiki', 'Tsudzure-nishiki'.

Tsuzure-nishiki. (Designed Brocade), *(C.japonica)* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.14: Red mottled white. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright and open growth, Blooms

mid-season. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.303, p.153, description, p.181: Leaves narrowly obovateelliptic to broadly elliptic, abruptly long acuminate at the apex, coarsely crenate-serrulate at the margin half above, petioles glabrous. Flowers semi-double to open peony type, rose (Rose opal 022), petals rounded at the apex with small white blotches, inner petals much smaller and wavy, intermingled with petaloids and stamens. Flowers early to late season. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Many old trees are in Shiku'oka Island, under different names such as 'Iyo-iwane', **Reikô.** See colour photos: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.8, p.4; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.262 & p.330; Yokoyama. 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.172; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.100, 232. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.330, colour photo. Illustrations show a camellia variable of form, from a true semi-double with a compact central stamen column to an open peony form. Corruptions of name: 'Tsuzura-nishiki', 'Tuzure-Nishiki'. Synonyms: 'Iyo-iwane'., 'Iyo-iwane-shibori', 'Reikô', 'Oedo'.

Tsuzure-no-nishiki. (Designed Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with fine red speckles, double with 3-4 rows of petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. (Believed extinct.)

Tsyu-no-tama. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1939-1949, p.19. Orthographic error for **Tsuyu-no-tama.**

Tu Chuan Cha. (Cuckoo), *(C.japonica)* Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Japanese reading 'Hototogisu-tsubaki', synonym for 'Yabu-tsubaki', group name for wild camellias.

Tuanye Diechi. (Broad Leaf Butterfly Wings), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16: Butterfly wings type. Spinel pink. Blooms mid-season. [from] Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.86, colour photo and description, as 'Tuanyediechi': Leaves broad-elliptic to obovate, apices short pointed to acuminate, bases broad cuneate or bluntly rounded, margins coarsely serrate, bright dark green above, veins conspicuously sunken, 8-11 cm long x 4-7 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.,57C), diameter 13cm. Petals about 19, outer whorls large, slightly curved, inner whorls folded and erect. Stamens numerous, placed amongst petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers from early to mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'T'uan-yeh Tieh-ch'ih'. Synonyms: 'Round Leaf Butterfly wings', 'Broad Leaf Butterfly Wing'.

Tuan-yeh Tieh-ch'ih. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Tuanye Diechi.**

Tubby Habel. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.15, Reg. No.2410. A large, dark "mahogany" red with dark veins, semidouble to anemone form chance seedling. Late flowering. Originated by Dr James M. Habel, Jr, Suffolk, Va., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.7, colour photo before p.1. The seedling first bloomed in 1982. Average flower size is 10.8 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 30 petals, 10 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and average, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Tubiflora. *(C.japonica)* Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.16: Tubular red of 5-6 emarginate petals and a central stamen column, according to the plate. A seedling raised in Italy by Dr Luigi Sacco. See Schiavone, 1981, pl. 1 & 2. (Believed extinct.)

Tucca. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Iconographie*, vol.VI. in pl. & index. Abbreviation for **Tuccari.**

Tuccari. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1847, 30:13: Poppy coloured, extremely well imbricated, medium sized flower [from] Lechi. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858-1859, 72:26: Rose suffused vermilion, blotched or striped white. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.IV: Sent to us from Italy. Its blossoms, larger than average, offer very simple lanceolate or

rounded oblong petals, full or lobate, of a vivid cherry-red, veined a deeper shade, often intersected by a distinct white stain. Abbreviation: 'Tucca'.

Tuccheri. *(C.japonica)* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856: An imbricated, carmine red with white macules. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Tucheri', 'Tucheria', 'Tuchera', 'Tucchieri', 'Tuckeri'.

Tucchieri. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général. Orthographic error for **Tuccheri.**

Tuchera. Thomasville Nurseries Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Orthographic error for **Tuccheri.**

Tucheri. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.29. Orthographic error for **Tuccheri.**

Tucheria. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Orthographic error for **Tuccheri.**

Tuchuan. Based on the same characters as 'Tu Chuan Cha'. Japanese reading **Hototogisu-tsubaki.** Translation 'Cuckoo'.

Tuckeri. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Tuccheri.**

Tuckiana. *(C.japonica)* Anonymous, Mar.30, 1912, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 51:208: Mr Bennett-Poe showed flowers of a seedling camellia, which he had raised from seed ripened in the South of France, now flowering for the first time. The flowers are single about 7.5 cm across, of a delicate pink with numerous yellow stamens. It has been identified as Camellia **Tuckiana.**

Tudor Baby. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2549. A formal double chance seedling, dark red with black petal edges. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.97, colour photo p.c15. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1997. Flowers measure 7 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. The plant is upright and vigorous with light green leaves 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Tudor Baby Variegated. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2550. A virus variegated form of **Tudor Baby,** the variegation being in a moired pattern. Strong contrast between the very dark red and the white. Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.98, colour photo p.c16. Other details as for **Tudor Baby.**

Tuesday's Child. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.208, Reg. No.441: A 9 year old chance seedling of **Imura** that first flowered 1947; originated by Camelliana, Antioch, California, USA. Plant habit is upright and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The coral red (Nickersen Fan 10R5 1/4/12) semi-double flowers, 11-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, have long, strap-like petals, silvery margins and red veins. Blooms mid-season.

Tuffet. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.239. Reg. No.708: (SCCS.,63-1). A miniature *C.japonica* seedling, 7 years old that first bloomed 1958; originated by Estelle Lindsley, San Diego, California, USA. A bright red, tight peony form, 5-5.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep, similar in form to **Professor Sargent.** Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early to late.

Tuhsinkueiyeh. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.138. Different reading for **Duxin Guiye.**

Tu-hsin Kuei-yeh. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading for **Duxin Guiye.**

Tu-hsin Ta-li Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Different reading for **Duxin Dali Cha.**

Tu-hsin Tieh-ch'ih. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbok*, p.25, Different reading for **Duxin Diechi.**

Tuhsinyinhung. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.163. Different reading for **Duxin Yinhong.**

Tuki No Mi Yak. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.230. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsuki-no-miyako.**

Tukuzutsumi. Laborey, 1986, *Les Camellias*, p.73. Corruption of the Japanese name **Fukuzutsumi.**

Tui Song. *(C.reticulata)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1967, vol.V, No.3, p.10, Reg. No.33: A chance seedling of **Damanao** originated by Jack Clark, New Lynn, New Zealand. The plant has an upright habit of growth with light green, reticulate leaves, 12 cm x 4 cm. The flower colour is rose madder, semi-double, 12.5 cm across and blooms mid-season.

Tulande. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Toland.**

Tulip Time. *(C.x williamsii)*, SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.199: Light pink. Medium sized single of tulip form. Vigorous, open growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California. Chinese synonym 'Yujinxiang'.

Tumbergiana. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852. Orthographic error for 'Thunbergia', synonym for **Althaeiflora.**

Tumida. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee: Medium size flower with round petals, imbricated up to the centre, soft white with bluish tinge. The leaves are round and very distinguished. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:20: Pure white, streaked with carmine. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.II as 'Carswelliana Alba': Received from Mr Gruneberg of Frankfort, Germany, 5 or 6 years ago. The shrub grows sturdily, the branches being covered with numerous leaves 9-10 cm long and 7-8 cm wide, rounded-oval, thick, deep green fully serrate with smooth veining. The bloom is 9 cm across, white, but distinctly shaded and striated a bright, or some times a delicate pink. The abundant petals, regularly imbricated, rounded or slightly emarginate at the vertex, diminish in size towards the centre. This camellia is also known as 'Tumidia'. Synonyms: 'Fortuita', 'Carswelliana Alba'.

Tumida de la Villa Ciana. *(C.japonica)*, de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.138. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Tumidia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, Orthographic error for **Tumida.**

Tung Fang Liang. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Ming To Chi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Dongfangliang.**

Tungtsaoban. Yü. 1950, RHS., *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report* idex, p.130. Different reading for 'Tongcaoban', synonym for **Juban.**

Tungtsaobansungtzeke. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Different reading for **Tongcaoban Songzike.**

Tung-tsao-pan Sung-tzu-ko. Different reading for **Tongcaoban Songzike.**

Tung Tsao Pan Sung Tzu Lin. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.8. An orthographic error for 'Tung Tsao Pan Sung Tsu Ko', different reading for **Tongcaoban Songzike.**

Tung Tsao Pien. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for 'Tongcaoban', synonym for **Juban.**

Tungzemien. SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.176. Orthographic error for 'Tungtzemien', different reading for **Tongzimian.**

Tungtzemien. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Different reading for **Tongzimian.**

Tung Tzu Lien. Waterhouse, 1970. ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Tung Tzu Mien', different reading for **Tongzimian.**

Tungtzumien. Durrant, 1972, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.4. Different reading for **Tongzimian.**

T'ung-tzu-mien. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, p.27. Different reading for **Tongzimian.**

Tuomasi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Thomas Cornelius Cole.**

Tuoni Hengte. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.572, p.70. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Tony Hunt.**

Tuoniya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tonya.**

Tuoying. Gao, Jiyin Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the McCaskill hybrid **Creation.**

Turandot. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.20; Large, medium red, peony form, flowering mid-season to late. Flower buds very hardy. Upright growth with broad leaves. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Turbinata. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Turci. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Terzi.**

Turkish Delight. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32, p.18, Reg. No.101: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent Caerhays hybrid **Cornish Snow,** first bloomed 1968. Growth habit is bushy and foliage is similar to **Cornish Snow**. The light lavender pink, semi-double blooms are 8-10 cm across and the petals long, narrow, fluted and reflexed. Chinese synonym: 'Kuanghuan'.

Turnbulii. Alex Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, Catalogue, p.63. Orthographic error for **Turnbullii.**

Turnbullii. *(C.japonica)* van Houtte Catalogue, 18393:8 as 'Turnbulli'. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21: Magnificent scarlet camellia of beautiful form. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Trumbullii', 'Turnbulii'.

Turnbull's Pink. Merrillees, 1955, ANZCRS., *Camellia Annual.* Synonym for 'Mrs Hume Turnbull'.

Turner Davis. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.175, Reg. No.1656: A medium size, white, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by John & Helen Hintermister, Gainesville, Florida, USA. The 4 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 8-10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 110 petals. Petals incurved. Habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm.

Turner's Camp. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.335, Reg. No.204: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, that first flowered 1950. Plant growth is average and compact. Leaves oval, tapering acuminate apex and margins finely serrate. Flowers incomplete double with large petaloids, similar to **Gloire de Nantes.** Size, 11-15 cm across x 6-7 cm deep, dark red. Blooms mid-season. Original designation: 'Turner's Number 28'. Sport: **Turner's Camp Variegated.**

Turner's Camp Variegated. *(C.japonica)* Mark S. Cannon Scion List, 1962, p.10, as 'Turner's Camp (28) Var': A virus variegated form of **Turner's Camp** - Dark red marbled with white. Originated in USA.

Turner Number 8. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10 as 'Tumer No.8'. Synonym for **Marguerite Turner.**

Turner Number 10. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10 as 'Turner No. 10'. Synonym for **Babe Harrison.**

Turner Number 12. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p. 10 as 'Turner No.12'. Synonym for **James Leonard.**

Turner Number 13. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.11 as 'Turner No.13'. Synonym for **Em Hyer.**

Turner Number 17. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.11 as 'Turner No.17'. Synonym for **Lucy Rooney.**

Turner Number 21. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.12 as 'Turner No.21'. Synonym for **Charles Turner.**

Turner Number 23. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.12 as 'Turner No.23'. Synonym for **Lucy Turner.**

Turner Number 25. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.13 as 'Turner No.25'. Synonym for **Francis Rooney.**

Turner Number 27. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10 as 'Turner No.27. Synonym for **Mary Merritt.**

Turner Number 28. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10 as 'Turner No.28'. Synonym for **Turner's Camp.**

Turner Number 30. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10 as 'Turner No.30'. Synonym for **Frances Leonard.**

Turner Number 31. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958. p.10 as 'Turner No.31'. Synonym for **Sally Kennedy.**

Turner Number 33. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10 as 'Turner No.33'. Synonym for **Governor Kennon.**

Turner Number 42. River View Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10 as 'Turner No.42'. Synonym for **Filo Junior.**

Tursi. Charles Vuylsteke, 1877-1879, Catalogue, p.10. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Terzi.**

Turu-no-kegoromo. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.18. Orthographic error for **Tsuru-no-kegoromo.**

Tusi. (Spitting Silk), *(C.japonica),* Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quangfang Bei Zu:* Semi-double with protruding stamens. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Tutcheria. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* This is the name of a botanical Genus related to the Genus Camellia and is invalid for use as a cultivar name. Synonym for **Brilliant.**

Tutonia. Rubel, 1940-1941, 'Floral Genus from China' Catalogue No.79, p.19. Orthographic error for **Teutonia.**

Tu-Tu. *(C.hiemalis). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1982, p.180, Reg. No.1834: A small, deep orchid pink, peony form *C.hybrid (C.sasanqua x C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira**), early flowering;

originated by Mrs T.K. Knight, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1966. Average flower size, 6 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 46 petals and pink filaments. Centre petals tufted and notched. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with heavy, dark green leaves, 5 cm x 3.2 cm.

Tuxedo Tomorrow. Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1976, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.30. A highly variegated form of 'Tomorrow Variegated'. Synonym for **Tomorrow Variegated.**

Tuzure Nishiki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.231. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsuzure-nishiki.**

Tveediana Superba. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic error for 'Tweediana Superba', synonym for **Juliana.**

Twanbanchu. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3, p.26. Taiwanese reading for **Shuanban Cha.**

Twanbanchuchinchu. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, p.26. Taiwanese for **Shuangban Chaoxin Cha.**

Twediana Superba. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum* .... Orthographic error for 'Tweediana Superba', synonym for **Juliana.**

Tweediana. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.27 as 'Tewediana'. Synonym for **Juliana.**

Tweediana Superba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. Synonym for **Juliana.**

Twilight. *(C.japonica)* Dekker, 1965, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61: A chance seedling originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Pasadena, USA. A large, formal double, up to 11 cm across with numerous, small petals. It is blush pink to white, sometimes showing pink outer petals and white centre. An upright, bushy shrub with medium green, heavily veined leaves. See colour p.122, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias;* Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IX, No.6, 1976. ICS., 1989, *International Camellia Journal*, No.21, p.8. Chinese synonym: 'Liming'.

Twilight Glow. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.9; Small, single, rose coloured flowrs, bell-shaped at first, then opening wider. They tend to open all at once, covering the plant, mid-autumn. A dense, well-shaped bush, wider than tall. A *C.oleifera* x *C.sasanqua* F^2 segregate, offered as a cold hardy selection. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

Twilight Peony. *(C.japonica)* Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Twin Beauties. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.30. Synonym for **Erqiao.**

Twin Doves. *(C.japonica)* Antony Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1979-1980. No description. No valid listing located.

Twinkle. *(C.japonica)* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.122: White, occasionally dashed pink. Miniature, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA.

Twinkle Star. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.27, Reg. No.265: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand as a seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty** x *C.japonica* **Bokuhan.** The seedling is 12 years old and flowered first in 1980. It has an upright, medium, open habit of growth with light green leaves, 6 cm x 3 cm. The small flowers are claret rose in colour and average 7.5 cm across x 3 cm deep. The flowers are rose form double to formal double with 32 petals and a rare stamen with creamy-yellow anthers. The flowers have an irridescent sheen and open mid-season. Colour RHS.CC.50A.

Twinkle Twinkle. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2002, p.20, Reg. No.8929. A semi-double chance seedling, white, sometimes tinted pink, and having star shaped pointed petals. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 2001 catalogue. (N#8929). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.132. The seedling first flowered in 1987. The plant has slow, dense growth, and flowers early to mid-season.

Twiss Cornwall. *(C.japonica)* Woodward, L., 1987, *International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.77. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Twist of Red. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.151. Synonym for **Yiniehong.**

Two-faced Pink. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.177. Synonym for **Ryômenkô.**

Two Marthas. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.180, Reg. No.1790: A medium lavender pink, semi-double, *C.hybrid* (P.I.319285 *C.sasanqua* **Ô-nishiki** x P.I.352064 *C.kissi*), early flowering; originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Washington, DC. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed in 1973. Average size flower 9.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 8 petals, 1-2 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 3.8 cm x 2 cm.

Two Story House. *(C.japonica)* Rubel, 1936, 'Camellia Culture under Class...', p.44 as the name of a camellia sold in South Alabama, USA. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Two Ton Tony. Garner, 1967, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.29, No.1, p.18. Renamed **Bernadette Karsten.**

Two Tone. *(C.japonica)* Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Two Tone Pink. *(C.japonica)* Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.14. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Tycoon. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Synonym for **Uncle Sam.**

Tyler Nation. *(C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.291, Reg. No.321: A seedling of **Imura,** originated by Henry E. Nation, Montgomery, Alabama, USA, that first bloomed 1954. Plant growth is upright and rapid with willowy foliage, dark green leaves, lanceolate, slightly serrate, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The light red (Rhodonite red 0022), semi-double flowers have 21 petals in 4 rows with the inner row of 5 petals waved and fluted. Filaments light red, anthers yellow. Flowers are 11-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Early blooming.

Tylertown Pink. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.11. Synonym for **Emma Watkins.**

Tylertown Rose. Cotten, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.51. Synonym for **Emma Watkins.**

Tyrrena. *(C.japonica)* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Tyrrhenian Gown. *(C.reticulata).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 with colour photo; Regn No.613-N; A chance seedling of **Balderdash.** Very large, semi-double to informal double with good rabbit ears. Diameter 17.5 cm x 6.5 cm deep. Tyrian rose colour. Strong, vigorous, open growth. Sun hardy. Flowers mid-season to late. Very fertile – seeds should be stripped to ensure flowers for following year. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia.

Tze Hung Lien. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, pp.45, 50. Different reading for **Zihonglian.**

Tzepao. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report.* Different reading for **Zipao.**

Tzepaochintai. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.113. Different reading for 'Zipao Jindai' synonym for **Zipao.**

Tze-pao Chin-tai. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different reading for 'Zipao Jindai', synonym for **Zipao.**

Tzepaoyutai. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.113. Different reading for 'Zipao Yudai', synonym for **Zipao.**

Tze-pao Yu-tai. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*, Different reading for 'Zipao Yudai', synonym for **Zipao.**

Tzu Chung Lou. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No. 15. Different reading for **Zizhonglou.**

Tzu Hung-Mei. Yang, 1965, *A Study of Camellia Varieties in Taiwan;* The Horticultural Society of China, vol.11, No.3, 4, p.6. Different reading for **Zihong Mei.**

Tzu Pao. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for **Zipao.**

Tzu Pao Yu Tai. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.6. Different reading for 'Zipao Yudai', synonym for **Zipao.**

Tzuzuya-Nishiki. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Tsuzure-nishiki.**

U.

Ubadama. (Black), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ubatama'.

Ubane. Yashiroda Ltd., Catalogue, 1938. Synonym for **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Ubatama. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.169. Different reading for **Ubadama.**

Ube. (Place Name in Yamaguchi Prefecture), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.202: Red spattered spots on light pink, also some vertical streaks; single, opens easily, spreading stamens, medium size, early blooming. Leaves medium size, oval, apex recurved. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Ubertina. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850 Catalogue, p.52. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.37: Regularly imbricated, vivid carmine poppy with a few white stripes down the centre of the petals. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: Of Italian origin, this camellia deserves to be considered beyond compare on account of the richness and intensity of the poppy-carmine colouring of its blossoms. The latter, of medium size, are remarkable, even among perfections, by reason of the perfect imbrication of their rounded or oval petals, with a few white stripes in the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Umbertini', 'Ubertino', 'Ulbertina', 'Ubertini', 'Ubertine'. Originated in Italy by Negri.

Ubertine. Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue No.33, p.26. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Ubertina.**

Ubertini. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:27. Orthographic error for **Ubertina.**

Ubertino. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873, p.136. Orthographic error for **Ubertina.**

Ubugoe. (First Cry of Newborn Babe), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.179, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, vase-shaped single of 5 petals of irregular size and a centre of white, infertile stamens. Leaves broad-lanceolate, bright midgreen, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Late blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan as a mutation of a wild camellia. Named and released by Tsugio Ôta in 1988.

Uchigumori. (Inner Shadow), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #116; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double (8-fold), large flower, variegated with pink on a white ground. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Uchikumori'. Kasuya, Kamegorô lists two different cultivars under this name. See below. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34.

Uchigumori. (Inner Shadow), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Deep red, large, double in 3-4 rows. Large, white blotches, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28, 30; ibid, 1982, no.21, p.104. (Believed extinct.)

Uchigumori. (Inner Shadow), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Pale pink, base red, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Uchikumori. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65 as 'Uchi-kumori'. Different reading for **Uchigumori.**

Uchino. (Meaning Uncertain). *(C.japonica),* Kinji Ohara, 1993-1994, Tateyama, Chiba, *List of Camellias:* White, single, tubular form; small to medium size. Flowers in early spring. Originated by Kinji Ohara, Japan.

Uchino-ko. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1987, p.9. Corruption of the Japanese name **Uchi-no-kô.**

Uchi-no-kô. (Inner Red), *(C.x vernalis)*, Takayuki, Tanaka, et al. 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, 55(2):213. A pentaploid cultivar, originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Uchino-ko'.

Uchûden. (Temple in the Cosmos), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan:* White ground striped pink, stamens fully opened. Leaves medium size. Originated in Japan.

Uchû-no-hikari. (Light of the Cosmos), (Higo), Vi Stone, SCCS., 1983, *The Camellia Review*. vol.45, No.2, p.21: Pink edged white, 11 cm across. Sport of **Taikanhô.** *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.38 with colour photo; English translation p.24. Large, red stripes and white borders on deep pink ground, flat single with apricot form yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. Sport of **Daikanbô.** Recognised as a new Higo variety by the Higo Camellia Society in 1984. Note; The ICS Register entry for **Daikanbô** records confusion between it and **Taikanhô.**

Udagawa. (Personal name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.74, illustration and description: Light red, large size, semi-double; petals veined a deeper colour, oval, waved, reflexed with a thin stamen column. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan by Uda-gawa, Haruyuki.

Uda-tsubaki. (Camellia from Uda). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.38 with colour photo; English translation p.24. Medium size, pale pink, lotus form semi-double. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. An old camellia of this sport survives at the Uda family home in Haibara Town, Nara Prefecture. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1965.

Udekemi. Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes…*p.71. Abbreviation of **Baronne d'Udekem.**

Udoguro. (Black camellia from Udo). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.39 with colour photo; English translation p.25. Medium size, dark red single, glossy petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Collected at Udo Shrine, Miyazaki Prefecture. named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1992. From Miyazaki to Izu Island.

Udonge. (Rare Chance), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Light pink, usually with white petaloids, convex corolla, occasionally pink petaloids and a centre of yellow anthers. Medium size. Described as a synonym for 'Mikunimusô'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.111. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: "Udonge" is a legendary plant said to bloom once in 3000 years.

Ueda-de-otome. (Ueda's Maiden), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kin'yôshû*, vol.5: Yellow variegated leaves. Resembles **Shinchû-otome.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7 p.165. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ueda-de-sunago. (Ueda's Dotted), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kin'yôshû*, vol.5: Leaves dotted, long elliptic. Resembles 'Mizunde-idaten'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7 p.167. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ueda-sakuraba. (Ueda's Cherry Leaf), *(C.japonica)*, First listed in ACS *Yearbook*, (before 1970). Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.72, illustration and description: Pink, irregularly

edged white, open, informal peony form with large outer petals and a centre of erect, folded and fluted petals mixed with petaloids and stamens. Sometimes self red flowers are produced. Leaves broad-lanceolate; apex caudate, deep shining green, serrations deep and sharp like a cherry leaf. Late blooming. A variegated leaf sport of **Kurume-genji.** Originated in Chûbu area, Japan by Toshiaki Ueda in 1967.. See colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.20, 201. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.378, 379.

Ueno-shibori. (Spotted Ueno), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.201: Vertical red spots on a white ground, Small spots occur. Blossoms are bowl shaped; stamens cylindrical. Flower single, medium size. Blooms early. Leaves long-oval, apex acuminate, margins finely serrulate. Plant habit upright and vigorous. A seedling of **Hatsu-arashi-Saga.** Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Uetsuma. Different reading for **Kamitsuma.**

Ugetsu. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Uggerii. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.48. Orthographic error for **Ugoni.**

Ugo Fascolo. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue No.11, 1867-1868, p.47. Orthographic error for **Ugo Foscolo.**

Ugo Foscolo. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:26: Imbricated, brilliant pink. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.I: Its aspect is pyramidal; the foliage medium, of a beautiful green. Its blossoms, above average in size (about 10 cm across) and pink, somewhat crimson towards the centre, are composed of numerous oval petals at the centre, rounded at the circumference, scarsely lobulate, serried and imbricated with utmost regularity. Originated in Italy by Guicciardini. Synonym: 'Contessa Marietta'. Orthographic errors: 'Ugo Fascolo'.

Ugomi. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.10. Orthographic error for **Ugoni.**

Ugoni. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* as 'Hugoni". No description. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum.* van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:47, as 'Ugoni d'Italia': White lined with carmine pink. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Italia d'Italia. Orthographic errors: 'Ugomi', 'Ugonii', 'Uggerii', 'Hugoni'.

Ugonii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Ugoni.**

Ugoni d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee. Synonym for **Ugoni.**

Uguisu. (Japanese Nightingale), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large, red double. See: JCS, 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Uguisi-no-yume. (Warbler's Dream). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.72 with colour photo; Small red single, tubular form. Slightly pinched stamen column. Flowers early. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Uraku 64** x **Fukushima-yuri,** Originated by Kuraji Iino, Hyogo Pref., Japan, in the 1990s.

Uheinaoyumi, (Personal name), *(C.japonica),* Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e:* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, p.346: white, double, medium size. Resembles **Takasago**. Different readings: 'Utoji Naoyumi', 'Uhe Naoyumi'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.126.

Uhe Naoyumi. Yashiro, 1842, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Ichijima reprint, p.346. Different reading for **Uheinaoyumi.**

Ujibeni. (Red Uji), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.481: Medium size, red with lighter borders, semi-double with 3 rows of irregular, ragged edged petals and a wide cushion of short stamens. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.151. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ujikurenai'.

Ujikurenai. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, pl.481. Different reading for **Ujibeni.**

Ukibeni. Different reading for **Ukikurenai.**

Ukibune. Different reading for **Ukifune.**

Ukifune. (Floating Boat), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kô'eki Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, reprinted Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, pp.570, 572: White semi-double, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: This is a heroine's name in *Genji-monogatari.* A small boat floating in the stream symbolises her sad fate.

Ukifune. (Floating Boat), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969 pl.11: Dark red, single with rounded, slightly cordate petals and a central ring of stamens with a petaloid or two. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.88. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: This is a heroine's name in *Genji-monogatari.* A small boat floating in the stream symbolises her sad fate.

Ukifune. (Floating Boat), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.20 colour photo, p.201, description: Soft salmon pink single with large petals, crinkled and crêped, medium size, opening bowl-shaped. A large, circular stamen cluster with yellow anthers and whitish filaments. Leaves undulate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Note: This is a heroine's name in *Genji-monogatari.* A small boat floating in the stream symbolises her sad fate.

Ukigumo. (Floating Clouds), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344: Semi-double, pink ground with white streaks. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ukikumo'. (Believed extinct).

Ukihashi. (Floating Bridge), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe. 1969, pl.438: White ground with large, crimson stripe and some light pink markings. Small single, opening flat; cylindrical stamen cluster. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.147. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Uki-komachi. (Beauty from Uki). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.35 with colour photo; English translation p.22. Miniature, deep red, small sake-cup-shaped single with tubular stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Fairly upright and vigorous. Selected from wild camellias growing in Uki Town, Isahaya City, discovered and named by KyûmaNishimura in 1982. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Ukikumo. Different reading for **Ukigumo.**

Ukikurenai. (Dull Pink), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, reprinted, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344: Dull pink, irregularly striped lighter pink. Small single. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ukibeni'. (Believed extinct.)

Ukikusa-shibori. (Striped Ukikusa), (*C.japonica*), JCS., ed. Mainichi, Shinbun, 1971, *Tsubaki* p.120, pl.170: Ground pinkish white, densely speckled and dotted light red, bowl-shaped single, with a wide but short group of stamens. Originated in Japan. Note: "Ukikusa" is a rootless water plant and alludes to a rootless life.

Ukimabune. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.36 and English translation p.23. Orthographic variant for **Ukimafune.**

Ukimafune. (Floating Leisure Boat), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Rose-pink with one or two deep rose stripes, single. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan in 1984. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.36 with colour photo, as 'Ukimabune'; English translation p.23. Tubular to trumpet shaped single, round petals, tubular stamen cluster, small. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth with thin branches. A chance seedling of Kyôkarako. Originated by Teiji Himuro, registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery, No.3501.

Ukimidô. (Floating Temple). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.36 with colour photo; English translation p.23. Red splashes and streaks on pale pink ground. A medium size, bud-centred formal double with channeled petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Spreading growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Shinichirô Kishikawa in 1992, named by Kiyoshi Tarumoto. From Osaka.

Ukishima. (Floating Island), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.24. No description. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Ukiyo. (The Transitory World), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Red, semi-double with 3 rows of petals with white markings. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.22. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ukiyo. (The Transitory World), *(C.rusticana),* Tateishi et al., 1970, *Journal of Japanese Botany*, vol.45: White ground with red streaks, double lotus form blooms. Originated in Japan.

Ukiyô. Different reading for **Ukyô.**

Ukiyo-nishiki. (Ukiyo Brocade), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.2, No.11: Medium size, formal double with numerous small petals, white bordered red. Listed as a synonym for **Otome,** but this is not possible to confirm. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ukon. (Turmeric). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.36 with colour photo; English translation p.23. A medium size, pale yellow semi-double. Flowers mid-season. Large leaves with clear veins resembling those of *C.nitidissima.* Upright growth. An F2 hybrid obtained by crossing 'Koki 90' back to *C.nitidissima*. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1996. Scheduled to be on the market from autumn of 1997. From Osaka.

Ukyô. (Possibly West Kyôto), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, reprinted, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô.* Semi-double, pink with red streaks; rhododendron form. different reading: 'Ukiyô'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ulania. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ulania Extra. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.59. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Ulante. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.II, Orthographic error for **Ulantha.**

Ulantha. (*C.japonica*), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367: Originated by Rev. Herbert, London, England from **Pompone** x **Alba Simplex.** White striped with pink; flowers in 4 uniform compartments. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.II as 'Ulante': Petals numerous, regularly imbricated, outspread, convex, slightly emarginate, pure white

with a few delicate pink stripes at the centre they are erect, obovate, with a pale yellow tint at the base. Synonym: 'Hylas'. Orthographic errors: 'Ulanthe', 'Ulante'.

Ulanthe. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers*, p.86. Orthographic error for **Ulantha.**

Ulbertina. Abbott, T. Catalogue, 1892-1893, p.11. Orthographic error for **Ubertina.**

Ulmari. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ulpan. Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*, p.172. Orthographic error for **Ulpian.**

Ulpian. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error: 'Ulpan'. (Believed extinct.)

Ulrich Brunner Rose. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Synonym for **Cheerful.**

Ultima. *(C.japonica)*, Vervaene, J. Catalogue No.1, 1875, p.23. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Ulysses in Autumn. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.7, colour photo: Deep crimson, semi-double with 3 rows of rounded petals and small, red stamen cluster. A seedling of **Iwane-shibori,** originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Umakura. (Place Name in Izu Ôshima), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.132, colour photo and description: Small size, pink, cup-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded petals, irregular in length and with crinkled, reddish margins; short, broad stamen column, filaments white, joined at lower half, anthers yellow. Leaves glossy deep green, ovate, apex acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Izu-Ôshima, Japan. Named by Take'o, Ogawa, Izu Ôshima in 1965.

Umberto di Savoia. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, as 'Umberto di Savoja': Flesh white, ribboned and dotted with vivid carmine. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by C. Franchetti. Orthographic variants: 'Umberto di Savoja', 'Umberto di Savoya'.

Umberto di Savoja. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Umberto di Savoia.**

Umberto di Savoya. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic variant for **Umberto di Savoia.**

Umbilicata. *(C.japonica)*, Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Umbilicata Variegata. *(C.japonica)*, Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Ridolfi Florence, Catalogue, 1848, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Umebôshi. Different reading for **Umehôshi.**

Umega-eda. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.169. Different reading for **Umega'e.**

Umega'e. (Plum Branch), *(C.x vernalis)*, Shirai Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Red with white spots. Medium size. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Umega-eda'. See; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. (Believed extinct.)

Umega'e. (Plum Branch), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Single, very small, light red with embracing petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Umega'e-haku. (White Plum Branch), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16: Pure white. Large, single with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Umegaka. (Scent of Plum Blossom), *(C.x hiemalis)*, Yamamoto, 1956, *Botan'en;* Nakamura, Tsuneo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.405, p.206, description, p.209: Leaves among the larger ones, very broadly elliptic, very shortly acuminate at the apex, lateral veins elevated. Flowers semi-double, palest pink, tinged with a deeper pink on the outer side of the petals. Flowers from early to late. Different reading: 'Umegakaori'. For further colour photo & description: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.556, pp.218, 391. Originated in Takarazuka City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. It is said that this is a possible synonym for **Chiri-tsubaki** from *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700). Synonym: 'Pink Shishigashira'. It is a pink sport of **Shishigashira.**

Umegakaori. Different reading for **Umegaka.**

Umegaki. (Plum Tree Hedge), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* Deep pink, large. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, illustr. (p.65); Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.30 and back p.13: Flower pink, 9 cm across with 7 petals. Stamens fully opened, wide spreading, light pink. Leaves large, ovate-elliptic. See colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.23, 202; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.169. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Umegaki. (Plum Tree Hedge), *(C.sasanqua)*, McIlhenny. 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.13; Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16: Small, single, solid pink. Originated in Japan.

Umehôshi. (Buddhist Priest with Plum Blossom), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red with a few white stripes, small, single with heavily crêped petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Umebôshi' and 'Umeboshi', meaning 'dried plum', a favorite food of ancient times. Synonym: 'Ume-no-hôshi'. (Believed extinct.)

Ume-no-hôshi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.65. Synonym for **Umehôshi.**

Ume-no-kaze. Yashiro. 1841, reprinted, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, p.571, from *Hiden Kakyô.* Abbreviation for **Ume-no-kaze-sazanka.**

Ume-no-kaze. (Breeze of Plum Blossom), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16: White, splashed and often bordered pink. Medium size, semi-double. Leaves variegated. Originated in Japan.

Ume-no-kaze. (Breeze of Plum Blossom), *(C.x vernalis)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* Red with white spots; single, large. Originated in Japan.

Ume-no-kaze. (Breeze of Plum Blossom), *(C.x vernalis)*, Kirino, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.37: White with light red blotches, small size, double; flowers mid-season. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Ume-no-kaze. (Plum Breeze). *(C.vernalis). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.293 with colour photo; English translation p.205. Medium size, pale pink with deeper pink on the backs of the outer petals, sake cup-shaped semi-double. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth, with horizontally spreading branches. Origin unknown, old trees growing in and around Kitahama City and Angyô. Not the same as **Ume-no-kaze** from the Edo era.

Ume-no-kaze-beni. (Red 'Ume-no-kaze'), *(C.x vernalis),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* Self red sport of **Ume-no-kaze.** Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ume-no-kaze-kurenai'.

Ume-no-kaze-kurenai. Different reading for **Ume-no-kaze-beni.**

Ume-no-kaze-sazanka. (Breeze of Plum Blossom Sasanqua), Itô, Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô-furoku*, vol.3: Large, semi-double, white with red spots or moires. Diverse designs appear. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Umezu-kasuri. (Umezu Variegated), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.220: Miniature semi-double, white with rare red streak. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.114. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Umilis. Shiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino dell'Camellie*, pl.4. Orthographic variant for **Humilis.**

Uminaibi. (Ancient Queen in Ryûkyû). *(C.japonica),* Hiroshi, Matsuda, Okinawa, 1994, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35, illustration p.33: Deep red, small cup-shaped single with bright yellow anthers. Blooms Dec. to Jan. Leaves medium size, obovate. Bush upright and sturdy. Selected in the wild from the var. *C.hozanensis* on Ishigaki Island, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.39 with colour photo; English translation p.25. Named and released by Hiroshi Matsuda in 1991. From Okinawa Prefecture.

Umi-no-oto. (Sea Sound), *(C.sasanqua),* Chûgai Nursery Co Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.20: White with scarlet variegation. Large. Originated in Japan.

Umi-no-shiro. (White Sea Mist), *(C.sasanqua),* Wakefield, 1958, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 143:288: A crinkled white with pale pink flushed petal tips. Originated in Japan.

Umorebi. (Banked Fire), *(C.japonica),* Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en, Catalogue, 1985-1986; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, A-425: Bright peach red, medium size, bowl-shaped single. Blooms early. Suitable for Chabana. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Unnan-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.169. Japanese common name for *C.yunnanensis.*

Uncle John. *(C.japonica),* Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1958: Purple red. Large, full peony form. Originated in USA by Malbis, Theodore, Alabama.

Uncle Jube. *(C.japonica),* Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.15, colour photo: Medium size, open peony form, red with centre of mixed stamens and petaloids. Originated as a seedling of **Ville de Nantes** by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Uncle Sam. (*C.japonica*),Rubel, 1940, *Florist's Review*, 86(2236):26: Rose red, large, rose form double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Lindo Nursery Catalogue,1940: Full double. Medium red. Large. Originated in USA. Sports: **New Horizons, Mrs Confer.** Synonyms: 'Rosalie', 'Henry Barnell', 'Betsy Ross', 'Frau Muller', `Tycoon', 'Rosalie'(California). For illustration see p.351, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, v*ol.I.

Uncle Sam. Variegated. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Uncle Sam Var', synonym for **Mrs Confer.**

Uncle Toi. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.8. Single pink flowers on a plant with smaller leaves. Vigorous upright growth.

Uncle Tom. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.66: Light purplish pink. Medium size, full peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Malbis, Daphne, Alabama.

Undaunted. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, clear, deep pink irregular double (peony form), 10 cm across x 6 cm deep, outer petals 5 cm in diameter. Centre a mass of petaloids with no stamens visible. Leaves dark, glossy green, 8-12 cm long x 5-9 cm wide, apex acuminate and bent downwards, veins obscure, serrations shallow. Plant habit is hardy, vigorous and bushy. Late flowering. Originated from seed of unknown parents by Mrs Elizabeth C. Councilman, El Monte, California. First bloomed in 1948 at 11 years old. Registration No.141 with ACS., 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Synonyms: 'Damon Runyon', 'Rusty'.

Underwoods. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Underwood's Red. Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.232. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Unforgettable. *(C.japonica),* ACS., Nov.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2063: Large, light pink, anemone to peony form, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated by Matt Talia, Santa Clara, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.85: The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 7 cm deep with 86 petals, 60 petaloids, yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm.

Unica. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:52: White, medium size, peony form flower, perfectly full and very late blooming; and in 1854, 53:47 Catalogue: Waxy white, well imbricated, sometimes peony form. Originated in England by Rev Herbert, London. Orthographic error: 'Unicus'.

Unicus. Scott, J. & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Unica.**

Unifer de Tebro. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Unifer del Tebro. Guichard, Henri, Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro.**

Uniflora. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.17. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Unique. *(C.japonica),* Buist Catalogue, 1857-1858, p.11: Mottled rose. Originated in USA by Robert Buist, Philadelphia. (Believed extinct.)

United States. *(C.japonica),* Dunlap, 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 6:23: Shrub vigorous, leaves broad, oval, 10 cm long x 9 cm wide, dark green, margins serrate, recurved at the apex, coarser in texture than 'America'. Flower, 11 cm across with form similar to 'Punctata' but partakes the character of 'Eclipse' in colour and is as fragrant as **Parksii.** Its parents are the old 'Middlemist' fertilized with 'Eclipse'. Originated in USA by T. Dunlop.

University Red. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Mikunikô.**

Uniyro. Express Publications Ltd., 1989, *Gardening with Camellias and Azaleas,* [p.80]. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Unryû'.

Unknown Soldier. *(C.japonica),* Puls, 1965, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.82: During World War II, Mrs Butler found a seedling which she named **Unknown Soldier**. It is a late bloomer in shades of pink, very double. In form it resembles Alba Plena. Originated in St Francesville, Louisiana, USA.

Unknown Warrior. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.232. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Unku. Lanning Roper, 1954, RHS., *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, p.139: Corruption of the Japanese name 'Unryû'.

Uno-hagasane. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40 as 'Uno-ha-gasane'. Corruption of the Japanese name **Toki-no-hagasane.**

Unrin-in. (Unrin Temple), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.683: Small, deep red double, 4 rows of petals and stamens in fascicles. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.154. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Unryû. Satô 3975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki.* Synonym for **Mikawa-unryû.**

Unryû-cha. (Zig-zag Sasanqua), *(C.sinensis)*, Kirino, 1976, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, pp.120, 234: White, very small, single, early blooming. Branches zig-zag growth. Although thought to be a sport from *C.sinensis*, Kirino lists this as a *C.sasanqua*. Originated in Japan.

Unryû-tsubaki. (Zigzag Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, 1967, No.8, p.3, black and white photo; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1969, *Hana to Ki no Bunka*, p.144: Small to medium, campanulate single, crimson veined deeper, with central stamen cylinder, yellow anthers, red filaments. Leaves medium green, broad-ovate to ovate, apex blunt acute, margins sharply serrulate; branchlets and twigs in characteristic zig-zag growth. Originated in Izu Ôshima, Japan. See colour photo & description, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.250. Synonyms: 'Unryû', **Mikawa-unryû.** Corruption of name: 'Unku', 'Uniyro'. 'Unryû' implies a zig-zag shape like a dragon in the clouds. Chinese synonym: 'Feilong', later changed to 'Yunlong'. Note: There are two different 'Unryu-tsubaki', (zig-zag camellias). ie, **Mikawa-unryû** and **Kishû-unryû.**

Unshû-yuri. (Lily from Izumo). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.67 with colour photo; Deep red, medium to large, lily form. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of 'Unshû-giô' Found in Rakuzan, Matsu'e City, Japan. Released by Yasushi Ihara in 2004.

Upezzini d'Italia. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Urabeni. (Pinkish Lining), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kô'eki Chikinchô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15: White shaded light cherry pink. Large semi-double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Urakurenai'. Synonym: 'Urabeni-sazanka'. (Believed extinct.)

Urabeni-sazanka. Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kô'eki Chikinchô.* Synonym for 'Urabeni'. Note: *Kô'eki Chikinchô* lists this two ways; one as **Urabeni**, the other as 'Urabeni-sazanka'.

Uragami-kaidô. Different reading for **Urakami-kaidô.**

Urakami-kaidô. (Urakami Main Road), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.24. No description. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. 'Urakami' is the site of the famous Catholic Church, Urakami Tenshudô, destroyed by the atom bomb, leaving only the statue of the Virgin Mary. Different reading: 'Uragami-kaidô'.

Urakasumi. (Haze in the Bay). *(C.x williamsii). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.287 with colour photo; Medium size single, peach red bordered white, trumpet shape. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Tulip Time,** named and released by Soshin Hirai in 2004.

Uraku. Makino, 1910, *Journal of Japanese Botany* as *Thea reticulata* var. *rosea*, revised to *C.uraku* Kitamura. However in 1970 Kitamura decided it belonged to the Wabisuke group. It is now reduced to a synonym for **Tarôkaja.** However it is known by the synonym 'Uraku'

mainly in the Kansai area. The name 'Uraku' refers to Oda Urakusai. He was the famous tea ceremony master in the 16th century, and younger brother to the famous general Oda, Nobunaga and he loved this flower.

Urakurenai. Different reading for **Urabeni.**

Uraku-90. (Uraku of 1990). (Wabisuke). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.39 with colour photo; English translation p.25. Bluish pale pink tubular single with tubular stamens, small size, fragrant. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, somewhat large. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Tarôkaja,** named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1990. From Tokyo.

Uraku 64. (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu,1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.11, pp.61, 63, 65; Hagiya, 1984, ACS., *American Camellia Journal,* vol.39, No.2, p.18. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.147, colour photo, p.146, description: Medium size, deep pink, opening wide campanulate single with 5 wide, irregular sized, crinkled petals. Stamens in a central column, pinched in at top, light yellow filaments, joined for lower third, anthers dull gold. Leaves shiny mid-green, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of **Tarôkaja** that first bloomed 1964. Originated in Tokyo, Japan, by Noboru, Nagahama.

Uraku Sukiya. Kitamura, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22. Synonym for **Tarôkaja.**

Uraku-tsubaki. Kitamura 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22. Synonym for **Tarôkaja.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.20; JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.362.

Uraku-tsutano. (Wabisuke), JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.29, p.4. colour photo: Small to medium size, soft pink, semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals about a short, irregular stamen column. Leaves light green, broad-elliptic, obscurely serrate. Originated in the Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Tarôkaja.**

Urania. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.59. No description. Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.8: Flowers large, rose form, numerous petals, perfectly imbricated, soft rosy white, gradually deepening to the centre with uniform variegation with stripes similar to a Flanders Piccotee. Colour lilac to violet. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Urania (Fiaes). *(C.japonica)*, Louriero Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.35, and No.9, 1872-1873, p.47 invalidly as 'Urania': Formal double. Light pink with white stripes. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes.

Urashima. (Place Name in Wakayama Prefecture), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama. & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.164, colour photo and description: Small size, red, wide vase-shaped single with 6 irregular, wide, emarginate and crinkled petals. Central stamen cylinder with creamy-white filaments, joined for the lower half, anthers light yellow. Leaves glossy, deep green, obovate to elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Katsu'ura, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan.

Urayama-biraki. *(C.sasanqua)*, Yashiro, 1841, reprinted, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, p.328. Cited from *Yakuhô Zakki.* No description seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Uriba-tsubaki. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Yuriba-tsubaki'.

Urizun. (Vivid Spring). *(C.japonica),* Hiroshi, Matsuda, Okinawa, 1994, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35, Colour photo p.34: Small size, bright red, cup-shaped single. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Bush spreading and sturdy. Said to be a chance seedling of **Goeku-**

shiratama. In Okinawa, "Urizun" is the period from April to May in the lunar calendar, the season of rebirth.

Urselii. *(C.japonica)*, Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especies ou variétés du genre Camellia*, p.16, ph. p.19: - Deep rose red with the colour becoming paler towards the petal edge. Medium size, slightly irregular formal double. Obtained directly from Japan by Vandermaelen of Belgium in 1833, and dedicated to the Duke d'Ursel, President of the Société de flore de Bruxelles.

Ursolina. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.232. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Uruwashi. (Graceful), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.3, illustration (10), description, p.11: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, semi-double. White ground with broad to narrow stripes of pink, veined red or solid red; or solid pink; white whorls on pink; red vertical streaks on pink; pink spots on white; or pink and red spots on white. Very variable. Two to three rows of large, rounded, overlapping, emarginate petals and a small group of stamens in the centre. Leaves glossy green, obovate, apex acute, margins obscurely serrulate. Discovered in Tokyo, Japan by Makishima Teiichi. Flowers early to mid-season.

Usa. (Usa), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.71: Large, deep red, double peony form with an outer row of numerous, small petals, a centre of 4 or 5 erect rabbit eared petals, surrounded by a mass of orange and red petaloids. Originated in Japan. Usa refers to 'Usa Shrine' and is an old name for a City in Fuku'oka Prefecture. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.95. (Believed extinct.)

Usa. (Usa), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.83: Small to medium size, deep crimson, anemone form with 5 irregular outer petals and a central cushion of deep crimson petaloids with a long white stigma. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.114. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usa. (Usa), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.217: Small, dark red peony form with irregular outer petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.122. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usa. (Usa), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.534: Medium to large, dark red, full peony form with irregular outer petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.158. Originated in Japan. Possibly the same as ibid, pl.71. (Believed extinct.)

Usa-tsubaki. (Usa Shrine Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Hino, Sukekatsu 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usa-tsubaki (Takaya). *(C.japonica)* Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

USC Fight On. *(C.reticulata* hyb.), SCCS., 1982, *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.2, p.1, description, colour pl. front cover: A cross of **Flower Girl** x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) has been given the tentative title 'USC Fight On'. The colours are the dark red and gold of the USC football team and the song "Fight On" is known through-out College football. Originated by Lee Gaeta and Meyer Piet, California, it first bloomed 1979. The flower is 10-11 cm across, semi-double with dark red, wavy petals. The centre of the bloom has red stamens and a 5 cm burst of bright golden anthers. See colour photo: front cover, SCCS, 1982, *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.2. Synonym for **Fight On.**

Ushiroda-kurowabi. (Ushiroda's Black Wabisuke Type Camellia). *(C.japonica), "Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.87 with colour photo; A ccross of **Bokuhan** x **Kuro-tsubaki** originated by S. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan, named in 2005. A black red, medium size, spherical shaped single. Prominent tubular circle of stamens with pink-red filaments. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves small, elliptic, deep green. Flowers mid-season.

Usiro-kan-tsubaki. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.350. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Usu-iro-kantsubaki', synonym for **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Usobeni. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951 as 'Uso Beni'. Corruption of the Japanese name **Usubeni.**

Uso-otome. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Corruption of the Japanese name 'Usu-otome' (**Otome**).

Usuba-himetsubaki. (Thin Leaved, Small Camellia), *(C.nokoensis)*, JCS, ed., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellis in Colour*, vol.I, p.206, pl.500 & p.376; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.21: Very small, white, single; late blooming. Originated in Formosa. Synonym: 'Nôkôsancha'. Group name for *C.nokoensis* Hayata.

Usubeni. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.34. Synonym for **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Usubeni. (Pale Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47: Medium size, single, light red. Hakoda says originated in England, but it would have come from Japan to England originally, where it was probably confused with **Shôwa-no-sakae.** No English listing of the name located.

Usubenidairin. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16 as 'Usu-beni-dairin', A different reading for **Usukô-tairin.**

Usubeni-shimeri. (Moist Pale Red), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.429: Medium size, double, white with garnet red dashes and peppering. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.107. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usubeni Variegated. Harris' Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956 as 'Usubeni Var'. Synonym for **Momozono-nishiki.**

Usugaki-hiroshima. Different reading for **Usukaki-hiroshima.**

Usugasane. (Pale Double), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, light red, semi-double with 3 rows of petals. Blooms early to mid-season. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.104. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usugasane. (Pale Double), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usugasumi. (Light Haze), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Very large, pink coloured flower, wide and piled up. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Usukasumi'. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki.* Corruption: 'Usutsuyu'. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.104. (Believed extinct.)

Usugasumi. (Light Haze), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Pale pink, medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usugenji. (Light Genji), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.342: Pink, shading to pale pink at petal margins; small, campanulate single of 7 petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usugeshô. (Light Make-up), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Pale pink with red graduation; medium size. Originated in Japan.

Usugeshô. (Light Makeup), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.202: Light peach pink, double embracing blossom, When fully open meagre stamens and pistil exposed. Flowers mid-season. A medium to large flower. Leaves wide-oval, large, thick, deep green. Flower form is like **Haru-no-mai** but it has no spots. The tree grows like **Shikainami-Nagoya.** Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Usugeshô. (Light Makeup), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.17, No.29 & back p.12, as 'Usugesyô'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinchû*, p.202: Soft rose-pink, 11 cm across, 6 petals, 130 white stamens in spreading circle. Late blooming. Originated by Kiyota, Takeshi, Tsuboi-chô, Kumamoto-shi, Japan in 1962. Different reading: 'Usugesyô'.

Usugeshô. (Pale Make-up). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.37 with colour photo; English translation p.23. Medium size, pale pink, long tubular single with tubular stamens. Flowers early to late. Leaves large, elliptic. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between **Tarô'an** and **Shirohassaku,** named and released by Minoru Satô in 1980. From Aichi Prefecture.

Usugesshô. (Light Moonlight Shining), *(C.japonica)*, Kaji, Shubyô-en, Catalogue, 1980-1981, *Sanin no Tsubaki*, pl.; Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.2, No.29; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.24. Small size, pale pink, campanulate, pinched stamen cluster. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Usugesyô. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.12. Different reading for **Usugeshô.**

Usuginu. (Light Silk Kimono), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.56, p.56, description, p.298: Very pale, almost white, apricot pink, single with 6-7, large, round, overlapping, emarginate petals opening cup-shaped. Stamens in a spreading, Higo-like group, anthers yellow, filaments light cream. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, edges rolled under, serrate, apex short acuminate, strongly twisted. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Named and released by Katayama Juraku-en Nursery. Different readings: 'Usukoromo', 'Usugoromo'. See colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.20, 202.

Usuginu. (Light Silk), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Light cherry colour, semi-double, lotus shape with 3-4 rows of petals, tubular stamens. Originated in Japan. Note: Last character different to previous listed; 'ginu' = 'kinu' = silk. Different reading: 'Usukinu'. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.104. (Believed extinct.)

Usuginu. (Light Silk). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.36 with colour photo; English translation p.23. Small to medium size, palest pink, tubular single with tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate to elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth. A seedling of unknown parentage, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Machida, Tokyo.

Usugoori. Izu-Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List. Different reading for **Usugôri.**

Usugôri. (Thin Ice), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.46; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.21, colour photo, p.202, description: Large size, red, peony to semi-double or anemone form, with one row of outer petals, oval, somewhat irregular, finely veined a deeper colour. Large diameter cluster of short stamens with bright yellow anthers, sometimes rare petaloids or small, erect petals mixed with stamens. Leaves light green,

lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, margins sharply serrate, petioles hirsute. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Usugoori', 'Usukôri'.

Usugôri. (Thin Ice). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.37 with colour photo; English translation p.23. Small red semi-double. Late flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, recurved, plicate along the centre rib. Tending to grow in multiple stocks, vigorous. A cultivar raised by a private family in Tonami District, discovered by Hideo Hori in 1970s, named and released by Minoru Takeuchi. From Toyama Prefecture.

Usugoromo. (Thin Kimomo), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô*, vol.2: White, medium size flower, full double with short, pointed petals. Resembles a chrysanthemum. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Usukoromo'. (Believed extinct.)

Usugoromo. Different reading for **Usuginu.**

Usugumo. (Light Clouds), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.377: Medium size, cup shaped, mauve colour with white markings, tubular stamens. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.143. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usugumo. (Light Clouds), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.546: Semi-double, white with pale pink at the centre of the petals, opens flat with scattered stamens. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.155. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usugumo. (Light Clouds), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16. Light red, small single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usugumo. (Light Cloud), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double, medium size, pale colour with streaks, tubular stamens. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.104. (Believed extinct.)

Usugumo. (Light Clouds), *(C.rusticana)*, *Yukitsubaki no Kai*, *Journal*, 1967: Medium size, anemome to peony form, white with pink and red streaks and patches. Outer petals two rows of large, rounded, somewhat waved, emarginate; surrounding a centre with fascicles of pale yellow stamens, scattered among small, erect, folded petals and petaloids. Leaves glossy, light green, ovate, apex blunt acute, margins serrate. Originated in Jo'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kawamura, Yaichi. See colour photos & description: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.332, p.340. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.21, 202. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya.

Usuhassaku. (Pale 1st of August), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.49, p.54, description, p.298 as 'Usu-hassaku': Medium size, soft, pale pink, cup-shaped single with incurved petals; broad, stamen column with yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves deep green, long-elliptic, prominent venation. Flower shape and leaves resemble **Shirohassaku** but unrelated. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. See: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.39; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.21, 202. Named by Minoru Satô in 1970.

Usu-iro. (Light Colour), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*. Light red, double, small size. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.118. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usuiro-amagashita. (Pale Coloured Universe), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.467: Large, semi-double, crimson with petal edges fading almost to white toward the centre. Petals, irregular, in 3 rows. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.153. (Believed extinct.)

Usuiro-hiroshima. Tomita, et al, 1980, Heibonsha Color Shinsho, *Tsubaki*, p.148. Orthographic error for **Usukaki-hiroshima.**

Usuiro-jishi. (Pale Coloured Lion), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.341: Large size, double with 6-7 rows of petals, pink deepening to red at petal base with large white spots. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.141. (Believed extinct.)

Usuiro-kantsubaki. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Shôwa-no-sakae.** Corruptions of name: 'Usuro-kantsubaki', 'Usiro-kantsubaki'.

Usuiro-koshimino. (Pale Koshimino), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.420: Medium size, semi-double, centre petals standing up out of the stamen cluster. Pale red. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.157. (Believed extinct.)

Usuiro-manyô (Pale Manyô), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.701 as 'Usuiro-manyô': Light pink fading to white at petal base, veined deeper pink and colouring to red in the centre of the outer half of the petals. A semi-double with 3 rows of petals and petaloids. Originated in Japan. Note: 'Manyô' means 'long lasting world' and it is the abbreviated title for the famous Japanese anthology *Manyôshû* and also means 'many petals'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.157.

Usuiro-oki-no-ishi. (Pale 'Oki-no-ishi'), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana* as 'Usu-oki-no-ishi'; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.346: Large, semi-double, light red with 4 rows of large, rounded, overlapping petals and a small central stamen cluster; anthers yellow, filaments white. Leaves small, mid-green, elliptic, acuminate apex, serrate margins. Originated in Japan as a mutation of 'Goshiki-ya'e-chiri-tsubaki'. Synonym: 'Usu-oki-no-ishi'. See: Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.163 as 'Tanshoku-oki-no-ishi', and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.20, 202. Different reading: 'Tanshoku-oki-no-ishi'.

Usuiro-ryômen. (Pale Both Sides), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, reprint, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311, p.363. Nurseryman Yasaburo's collection. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usuiro-shibori. (Pale Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Kampfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Usirasji--Borie'. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usu-iro-sodekakusi. (Pale 'Sodekakusi'). *(C.japonica)*, Kinji Ohara, Tateyama, Chiba, 1993-1994, *List of Camellias:* Light pink, double flower with incurved petals. Medium to large size. Originated by Japan.

Usuiro-tairin. (Large, Pale Flower), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.184: Crimson with pink borders to petals, large, semi-double with 3 rows of large, notched petals and a small stamen column. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.109. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usuiro-tarô'an. (Pale Coloured 'Tarô'an'), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.80, colour photo and description: Medium size, very pale pink, campanulate single with 7 rounded, overlapping petals with the apices a little reflexed and irregular. Stamens in a short cylinder, filaments white, joined for the lower third, anthers yellow. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrate, branches pendent. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Ôsaka, Japan.

Usuiro-tsubaki. (Pale Coloured Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, *Jikeikyôki*, 1632. No description. See: JCS, 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.15. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usujimo. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.169. Different reading for **Usushimo.**

Usujômanji. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.73. Synonym for **Sekido-tarô'an**.

Usukagami. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.169. Orthographic error for **Usugasumi** from *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695.

Usukaki. (Pale Persimon), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Large size, single, pale pink with red base. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usukaki-hiroshima. (Pale Persimon from Hiroshima), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.198: Light pink, fading to white at petal edge, medium size, single, embracing cup-shaped with a central stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments. Different reading: 'Usugaki-hiroshima'. Orthographic error: 'Usuiro-hiroshima'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.111. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usukasumi. Anonymous, 1968, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89. Different reading for **Usugasumi.**

Usukau. Different reading for **Usukô.**

Usukau-tairin. Different reading for **Usukô-tairin.**

Usukazura. (Pale Cherry), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshû:* Pink with some white spots. Convex, medium large size, 8-fold flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usukewai. (Pale Make-up), (Higo), Uekiya, Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*. Described only as pale pink, single. Originated in Japan. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.123. (Believed extinct.)

Usukinu. Different reading for **Usuginu.**

Usukô. (Light Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kô'eki Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Light red, single, medium size, early blooming. Different reading: 'Usukau'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usukô-no-koben. (Small Petalled Pale Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Yashiro, 1841, reprint, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, p.568. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usukô-no-ôben. (Large Petalled Pale Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Yashiro, 1841, reprint, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, p.568. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usukoromo. Anonymous, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook***,** p.95. Different reading for **Usugoromo.**

Usukôri. Different reading for **Usugôri.**

Usukô-tairin. (Large, Pale Red Flower), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* Light red, large size, flat flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Usubenitairin', 'Usukau-tairin'.

Usu-oki-no-ishi. Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana***.** Synonym for **Usuiro-oki-no-ishi.**

Usukumo. Different reading for **Usugumo.**

Usume-no-mai. (Dance of Usume), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ishii, 1950, *Engei Daijiten.* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook***,** p.24: Rose coloured, semi-double, medium size with 12 or

more petals, some of which are curled. Spreading, weak grower. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan.

Usumi-no-mai. (Dance of Usumi), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Red graduations on white ground, large size flower. Originated in Japan.

Usumomiji. (Pale Maple), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Jyukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e***,** vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale red, semi-double, flat flower, medium size with 3 rows of petals, variegated with deep red. See: JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki***,** No.22, p.128; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.28; 1982, No.21, p.104. Originated in Japan.

Usumyohrenji. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues***,** p.232. Different reading for **Usumyôrenji.**

Usumyôrenji. (Pale Myôren Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28, as 'Usu-Myorenji': Beautiful, tubular campanulated, rosy pink flower with showy, yellow stamens peeping out, single. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan***,** pl.107, p.54, description, p.118: Pink, single bush camellia of the Nagoya Province, Japan. Leaves broadly elliptic to oblong--elliptic, shortly acuminate at the apex, thick, flat on upper surface, impressed venation. Petioles glabrous. Petals pink (Spinel pink 0625/0-1), a little lobulated at the apex. Staminal tube comparatively large, a little irregular, filaments yellowish. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.184; Satô, 1973, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.5; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.27, pp.47, 295; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.21, 202. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.144. Corruption of name: 'Asuniyouense'. Different reading: 'Usu-myohrenji'. Note: No relationship with **Benimyôrenji** or **Shiro-myôrenji.**

Usu-otome. (Fair Maiden). *(C.japonica)*, Yokohama Nursery Catalogue, 1892. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.174. While this name has been used as a synonym for **Otome,** according to Yoskiaki Andoh it is correctly the name of a different cultivar, which is similar to **Otome**, but slightly larger and a little lighter pink, with petals that tend to recurve. However, it appears that it is the same as 'Frau Minna Seidel'. If this is so, 'Frau Minna Seidel' becomes the prior valid name.

Usuro-kantsubaki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name 'Usu'iro-kantsubaki', synonym for **Shôwa-no-sakae.**

Ususarasa. (Light Chintz), *(C.japonica)*, Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Double, medium large, variegated in many patterns. Stamens tubular. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.28, 34; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.104. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ususazanka. (Pale Sasanqua), *(C.sasanqua)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.11, B-17: Peach pink coloured, formal double. Originated in Japan.

Ususeiôbo. (Pale 'Seiôbo'), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka***,** p.71, colour photo, p.70, description: Small size, very pale pink, tubular single with 5 overlapping wide petals with irregular margins. Stamens cylindrical cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Seiôbo** x **Nono-ichi.** Flowers early to mid-season. Originated, named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1983.

Usushimo. (Light Frost), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô*, #61; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Piled up, about 7 rows of petals

with thin, sharp tips. The corolla is variegated with many small spots like falling frost. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Usujimo'. (Believed extinct.)

Usushimo. *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai* (before 1868): White, medium size, like 'Usukoromo'. Probable error for **Usuyuki** in *Kadan Chikinshô.* See: JCS, 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.104.

Usu-wabisuke. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû***,** No.1, p.65; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki***,** p.56, colour photo and description: Small, pale fuchsia pink, single, campanulate form, petals rounded, crinkled, overlapping; stamens short, irregular, in a central column. Leaves deep green, narrow-elliptic to obovate, apex long tapering acuminate, margins finely serrate. Synonym for **Tarôkaja**. Local name in Chûbu area.

Usuyukari. (Thin Relations), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.314, p.133, description, p.244: Faint pink, medium size, single with 5 thick petals opening saucer shaped; petals slightly crêped on edges, large, round, overlapping. Leaves tending to olive green, ovate, apex blunt acute, margins serrate. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.21, 202. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.71.

Usuyuki. (Light Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #136; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, 8-fold double flower; resembles **Usugoromo.** See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usuyuki. (Light Snow), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: White, large size, single with long, slender petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usuyukihime. (Princess Light Snow). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.11; Light pink, small tubular single. Flowers mid-season. A seedling of **Momosuzume**, originated by M. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Usuyuki-shibori. (Dappled Light Snow), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.440: Faint pink ground, with colour deepening towards the centre of the petal and red peppering and dashes; rose form double to peony type. Small. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p. 143. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usuyuki-shibori. (Dappled Light Snow), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.547: Soft pink ground with dots and peppering of red, medium size, semi-double; petals in 3 rows; stamens irregular, filaments white. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.147. Probably the same as the above. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usuyuki-shibori. (Dappled Light Snow), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.575: White background with red streaks; medium size, open peony form with a group of large, erect, centre petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.164. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usuzakuro. (Pale Pomegranate), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, pale red. Convex corolla like a pomegranate. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.104. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Usuzumi. (Light Black Ink), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16. Pink, single, medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Utage. (Banquet), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.74 illustration and description: Red ground with large white spots or moired pattern; medium size, semi-double

with petals in two rows, large, cordate, overlapping. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, apex acuminate, recurved, margins serrate, undulate, petioles hirsute. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan by Makino, Kôroku. See pl.389, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, p.161. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.22, 202. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.327.

Utage-no-sakazuki. (Cup of the Banquet). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.38 with colour photo; English translation p.24. Vermilion, tubular to sake-cup-shaped single. Flowers very early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between **Tarô'an** and **Benimyôrenji**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1989. From Aichi Prefecture.

Utage-no-tsuki. (Moon at the Banquet), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.77: Soft pink, single, 7 cm across with 6-7 petals and a large burst of stamens with small, orange anthers and yellow filaments. Leaves glossy mid-green, obovate, apex acuminate to blunt acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1969.

Utamakura. (Oft Repeated Epithets in Poetry), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White striped pink, single, medium size. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.22, colour photo, p.202, description: Medium size, single, opening wide, cup-shaped; white to blush pink, streaked and dotted crimson. The background is finely peppered in some areas and the crimson streaking is dense. Petals, 6-7, large, rounded, emarginate, overlapping. Leaves strong, glossy green, oval to lanceolate, apex acuminate, recurved, margins finely serrulate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. See: pl.176, p.306, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan.* Similar to **Momochidori.** Orthographic errors: 'Uta-ikada' and 'Uta-momo' in Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859.

Uta-ikada. Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section for single flowers. Possible orthographic error for **Utamakura.** See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.306.

Utamakura. JCS., 1987, Tsubaki, No.26, p.49. A synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Kanjirô** as 'Tachikantsubaki'. See: JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.387.

Utamaro. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Satô,1975, *Chûbu* no *Tsubaki*, p.40, colour photo and description: Background pale pink, densely, finely dotted and dashed deep pink; medium size, vase shaped single of 5-6 large, rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals and a stout, central stamen column of about 100, anthers yellow, filaments cream. Leaves ovate, mid-green, apex acuminate, inclined to reflex, Margins finely serrulate, prominent venation. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. See colour photo & description, pp.22, 202, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû.* "Utamaro" is the famous artist. Kitagawa, Utamaro who printed the wood engravings 'Uki'yo'e' in the Edo era. Originated and released by Shinichi Asai in 1936.

Utamomo. JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki.* No.7, p.36. Possible error for **Utamakura** in Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859.

Utoji-naoyumi. Usami, Na'ohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e:* White, double, medium size. Resembles **Takasago.** Different reading for **Uheinaoyumi.** See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.6. p.126.

Utsuki-asaye. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.8; Pink, semi-double.

Utsukushi-asahi. (Beautiful Morning) (*C.x williamsii*). Kramer Bros Nursery Catalogue, 1979, as 'Utsukushi-asaye': Coral. Medium size. semi-double. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of

C.japonica **Dr Tinsley** x *C.saluenensis*, originated at Kramer Bros. Nursery, Uplands, California, USA. Sport: **Utsukushi-asahi Variegated.** See p.188, Macoboy. 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*.

Utsukushi-asahi Variegated. (*C.x williamsii*). Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1979 as 'Utsukushi--asaye Var.': A virus variegated form of **Utsukushi-asahi** - Coral blotched white. Originated at Kramer Bros. Nursery. Uplands, California, USA.

Utsukushi-asaye. Kramer Bros Nursery Catalogue. 1979. Corruption of the Japanese name **Utsukushi-asahi**.

Utsukushi-asaye Variegated. Kramer Bros Nursery Catalogue, 1979. Corruption of Japanese name **Utsukushi-asahi Variegated.**

Utsurigi. (Caprice) *(C.nitidissima hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.335 with black and white photo; English translation p.226. Medium size, pale pink single, petal centre pale yellow. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large, very glossy. Upright, fast growth. A second filial of 'Kôki 90', obtained by back-crossing to *C.nitidissima.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1997. From Osaka.

Utsusemi. (Personal name). *(C.japonica).* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section on double flowers; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: White. medium size. semi-double. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31: White semi-double, bowl-shaped. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pl.75. description, p.130: White. semi-double with 2-3 rows of petals with a centre of a few stamens and from 1-6 semi-erect centre petals. Outer petals. 10-12. large, rounded, edges translucent. Leaves lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate, dark green, apex acute, margins sharply serrulate, wavy. Venation prominent. Originated in Kantô area. Japan. See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour.* vol.I, 1972, pl.243, pp.115, 326; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, pp.22, 202. Similar to **Amanogawa** and **Tsuki-no-miyako.** Different reading: 'Karasemi'. Synonyms: 'E.H. Rust', 'Queen Elizabeth'. 'Semi-double White'. Pseudonym: 'Snow Maiden'. Note: Utsusemi is the name of one of the heroines in the ancient novel *Genji Monogatari.*

Utsushi-kokoro. (Changing Heart), *(C.sasanqua).* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Light red, large size, semi-double, flat flower. Different reading: 'Utsushi-gokoro'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5. p.82. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Utsushi-gokoro. Different reading for **Utsushi-kokoro.**

Uuryûtsubaki. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.90. Orthographic error for **Unryû-tsubaki,** (synonym 'Unryû').

Uzen-kozakura. (Pretty Cherry of Uzen), *(C.rusticana).* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* p.22, colour photo, p.202, description: Very small size, white, tinged with slightest pink, cup-shaped single of 5 irregular petals, oblong, notched; stamens spreading, anthers pale yellow, filaments white. Leaves deep green, lanceolate to round-ovate, apex blunt acute, margins finely serrulate, petioles hirsute. Originated in Yonezawa City, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan. See pp.82, 83, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka* for colour photo and description. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1966.

Uzu. (Swirl). (*C.japonica*). JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki.* No.12, p.1. colour photo, p.9 description: Red. Medium to small, rose form double to semi-double with cylindrical bud centre, the flower finally opening with a pine cone effect with a few, weak, irregular stamens in the centre. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, medium to dark green, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrate. This cultivar is said to originate in Takarazuka, Yamamoto but it does not exist there

now. It is a curious flower, with its rose-like, tall centre. It was named by Kiyoshi Tarumoto. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. pl.372; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.22, 202. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.318.

Uzukô. (Red Swirl), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, p.30, Illustr.22: Medium size, red inside, inner petals circinate. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Uzumaki. (Swirl), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kô'eki Chikinshô*, p.31, illustr.24: No description seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Uzumasa-idaten. ('Idaten' from Uzumasa), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.397: White. Small to medium, open peony form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.161. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: 'Idaten' symbolises early blooming.

Uzura-kasuri. (Variegated Quail), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.398: Pale pink, finely peppered deeper pink and streaked red. Small peony form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.161. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Uzuryômen. Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, reprinted, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, p.569. Synonym for **Namiryômen.**

Uzushio. (Whirling Tides), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.370: Pink, peony to anemone centered form, 8 cm across with 3 rows of large, rounded guard petals, a little waved, emarginate, and a cushion of small, erect, folded centre petals of the same colour. Stamens intermixed with petals, anthers yellow. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apex blunt acute, margins crenate, petioles hirsute. Habit low and bushy. Originated in Yatsuo Machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan by Hori, Hideo in 1965. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.202, description, p.21 colour photo.

V.

V.P.Single. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Abbreviation for 'Victoria Park Single'.

V.P. Special. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Synonym for 'Victoria Park Single'.

Vadiaena. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Wadieana.**

Vagabond. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.15. No description. ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.35, Reg. No.144: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia from *C.japonica* **Anemoniflora** seed. The 9-10 cm across, cardinal red single flower has broad, reflexed petals with a few stamens, a cluster of petaloids and a protruding stigma. The 9-9.5 cm x 3.7-4.5 cm, dark green leaves have an obovate base with an acuminate apex.

Val Bieleski. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* March 2000, Issue No.135, vol.XXI, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.418. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A distinctive sport of **Valentine Day** *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)* first recorded in 1992 by Mrs V. Bieleski, and propagated by Camellia Haven Nursery. The very large flower is peony form, 14 cm diameter x 9 cm deep, with 36-44 petals, and displaying a number of apparently normal stamens having golden anthers. Colour is the characteristic **Valentine Day** salmon pink (RHS.CC.52A fading to RHS.CC.55A). The plant is rapid-growing, spreading, of average density, and flowers mid-season to late. The mid-green leaves are 12 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Val Parker. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1974, Camellia *Nomenclature*, p.149: Deep red. Large, semi-double with small, narrow, upright petals, surrounding stamens. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Sport: **Val Parker Variegated.**

Val Parker Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.2, No.4, as 'Val Parker Var.': A virus variegated form of **Val Parker** - Deep red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Val Tevareda. Hillebrand Nursery Catalogue, 1977. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valdauvereda. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.18. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valdeado. Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture*, p.141. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Vale Beauty. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.26, Reg. No.188: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, NSW, Australia as a seedling of **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'. It has an upright, dense habit and produces white, formal double, medium sized flowers with outer petals shading pink. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 9 cm x 6 cm, pointed apex, serrate margins. Chinese synonyms: 'Xigu Xianjing'

Vale Mist. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.273: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Edna Butler** that first flowered 1976. The upright, dense plant has 5 cm x 4.5 cm, oblong-oval, very dark green leaves with a blunt apex. The flower is pure white, semi-double, 7-7.5 cm across, with gold anthers. Blooms early to midseason.

Vale Princess. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.26, Reg. No.190: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Edna Butler** that first bloomed 1974. The plant has an upright growth habit, flowering early to mid-season with large, light lavender pink flowers with fluted petals. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, 5.5 cm x 2.3 cm with tapering apex and base, margins serrate.

Vale Queen. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.17, Reg. No.191: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, NSW, Australia. A seedling of 'Willow Wand' (**Liuye Yinhong**) x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), that first flowered 1973 on a 4 year old plant. The upright, open plant produces very large, semi-double, irridescent pink flowers with irregular petals, midseason to late. The dark green leaves are lanceolate, 14.5 cm x 6 cm, sharply pointed, margins serrate.

Vale Sunset. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.26, Reg. No.189: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, NSW, Australia from **Great Eastern** seed that first flowered 1975 at 6 years of age. The plant has a spreading, dense growth habit with medium size, dark red, informal double flowers in mid-season. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 8.5 cm x 6.2 cm, medium green, sharp apex, rounded base.

Valentin Yauoancq. *(C.japonica),* A 21 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2000, originated by François Le Moal, Douarnez, France. Flower is single, cup to trumpet shape, colour white (RHSCC 155D) with radial stripes of red (RHSCC 58B). Average size 8-9 cm diameter x 8-9 cm deep. Central column of 65-70 stamens with ivory filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers midseason to late. Plant is of average, upright growth, with dark green leaves (RHSCC yellow green group 147), 6-8 cm x 4-4.5 cm. Propagated by Ladan Jardiniere Pepiniere, Confort Meilars, France.

Valentine. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.7. Synonym for **Akebono Pink.**

Valentine Day. (*C.reticulata*.x *C.japonica*), Garner, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.67: An outstanding seedling, the result of the cross *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica* **Tiffany.** Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Plant growth is average and upright with light green leaves. Flower is medium salmon pink, large to very large, formal double with rose-bud centre. Blooms mid-season. For colour photos see: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970 facing p.84; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.165; Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IX, No.3, 1975. Reg. No.1122, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.50, 1971. Received the 'Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award', 1981; 'The National Camellia Hall of Fame Award', 1978; The RHS, 'Award of Merit', 1975 and the Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award of the ACS in 1972. Sport: **Valentine Day Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Qingrenjie'.

Valentine Day (Houser). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. A heavily variegated form of **Valentine Day.** However, considered to be a synonym for **Valentine Day Variegated.**

Valentine Day Variegated. *(C.reticulata) x C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.182 as 'Valentine Day Var.': A virus variegated form of **Valentine Day** - Medium salmon pink and white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Banse Qingrenjie'.

Valeredo. Wilmot, 1943, *American Nurseryman,* 73(7):7. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valeria. *(C.japonica),* Scott, J. and Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Camden Park Seedling No.55/52; originated in Australia by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW No description. Not identifiable. Extinct.

Valeria. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for 'Valerio' (**Galli**).

Valeriana. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:20: Very rare with a big reputation. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28: Large size, vivid pink, marbled at the centre. Originated in Belgium.

Valerie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.208, Reg. No.448: A 6 year old seedling of **Lindsay Neill** which first bloomed 1957; originated by Dr. Reeves F. Wells, Panama City, Florida, USA. Plant habit is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm, slightly pointed, serrate and heavy texture. The metallic red flowers, 10.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, are semi-double, with 14-16 petals and golden anthers. The buds are dark red and show colour long before opening. Blooms early. Orthographic error: 'Valarie'.

Valerio. *(C.japonica)*, Vershaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II: Synonymous with **Galli** and received from Italy under this name. It is, by the perfection of its imbricated form, its amplitude, its colouring of delicate pink, variegated, striped and banded with carmine, as that of a Flemish Pink, a camellia of the most beautiful known. Sport: Valerio Rubra. A synonym for **Galli.**

Valerio Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. A self red sport of 'Valerio' (**Galli**). Originated in England.

Valichi. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Wallichii.**

Valkii. *(C.japonica)*, Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.104. No description. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.15 as 'Valkii d'Amerique': Enormous, very imbricated and very double flower. Bright carmine, widely blotched with white. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.123 as 'Valkii d'Amerique': Imbricated, cherry-red, stripes of white in the centre of the petals. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Valkii d'Amerique'.

Valkii d'Amerique. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:33. Synonym for **Valkii.**

Valle Mista. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.37: Petals picturesquely stained with white and red. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Valle Vareda. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:86. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Vallee Dee. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Orthographic error for **Valley Dee.**

Vallerareda. Wilmot, 1943, *American Nurseryman*, 78(7):7. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda**

Vallevareda. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28: Brescia, 1851. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Vallevareda Variegated. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852. Brescia, 1851. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda Variegata.**

Valley D. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Valley Dee.**

Valley Dee. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.104, White, sometimes streaked faint, soft pink. Large, peony form with loose petals. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Brodies Nursery, Biloxi, Mississippi. Sports: **Valley Dee Variegated, Valley Dee Blush.** Orthographic variant: 'Valley D'. Orthographic errors: 'Vallee Dee', 'Vallie Dee'.

Valley Dee Blush. *(C.japonica), Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.183 with colour photo; A sport of **Valley Dee.** Very light purple with darker veining and white patches on some petals. Diameter 12-13 cm. Other details as for parent.

Valley Dee Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Valley Dee Var.': White, streaked deep pink, large peony form. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Vallie Dee Variegated'.

Valley Knudsen. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata)*, SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.160: Deep orchid pink. Large to very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Howard Asper, Escondido, Califor-

nia from a seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* **Buddha**. This cultivar has received the following awards: 'Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award', 1971; 'Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award', 1972; 'William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award', 1981. See: p.165, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Sport: **Valley Knudsen Variegated.** Back cover, ACS., Aug.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.3 for colour photo. Chinese synonym: 'Wali Nashen'.

Valley Knudsen Variegated. *(C.saluenensis.x C.reticulata)*, Gentry, 1972, ACS.,-*The Camellia Journal*-, vol.27, No.4 as 'Valley Knudsen Var': A virus variegated form of **Valley Knudsen** - Deep orchid pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Vallichi. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28. Orthographic error for **Wallichii.**

Vallie Dee. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Valley Dee.**

Vallie Dee Variegated. Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.11, as 'Vallie Dee Var'. Orthographic error for **Valley Dee Variegated.**

Valmadrera. *(C.japonica)*, Ghislene, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camelie*, fig.19, p.41: Medium size, pink with fine veining of deeper pink, semi-double with centre consisting of 2-3 fascicles of stamens, separated by 3-4 small, erect petals. Outer petals in 3 rows, oblong, slightly channelled, emarginate. Leaves broad-elliptic, apex tapering acute, margins serrate, mid-green. Originated in Italy.

Valonia. *(C.japonica)*, Hastie Jr., 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56: A variety thought to be a seedling or a renaming of an older cultivar by Rev. Drayton, Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina - Red and white, medium size, semidouble. Vigorous grower.

Valtahureda. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.3. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valtavareda. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1942. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valtavareda Variegata. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...* p.55. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda Variegata.**

Valtavaredo. Leguay, Jan. 1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valtaverediana. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.52. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valtedaredo. Hazlewood, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.67. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valter Scott. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.28. Orthographic error for 'Walter Scott', synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Valtervareda. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.152, illustr. p.85. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valterverado. Nairn & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1901, p.57. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valtevareda. *(C.japonica)*, Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28 as 'Vallevareda': Brescia, 1851. Delicate rose, tinted with vivid carmine, broad, rounded, bilobated petals, Very large and very double. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pI.I: Among the numerous varieties of camellias with pink imbricated blossoms, none possess the degree of perfection of floral form and delicacy of colouring. It was grown from seed in Italy since only two years. Originated in Italy by Rossi. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:47: Very large, well imbricated, vivid pink; later in 1862-1863 Catalogue, 93:74 added 'Often spotted with snow white', [from] Rossi. However this would be **Valtevareda Variegata**. Hertrich, 1954,

Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, vol.I, p.329 illustration, p.328, text: Complete double, formal type; Camellia rose 622/self,/1 and /2, lighter towards the centre, to 9 cm across x 4 cm deep. Petals about 40, obovate, 4 cm long x 3cm wide, uniform apical notching, recurved outer rows, firm texture. Centre of flower, 20-25 additional, progressively smaller segments, similar in shape but about half the size of the outer ones. No visible stamens. Leaves oblong to obovate, 8-9 cm long x 4-5 cm wide, medium glossy green, wavy margins, serrulate, apices short pointed, venation light on both sides. Habit upright, dense, late flowering. The name has been misspelt many ways: 'Val Tevareda', 'Valavareda', 'Valderado', 'Valeredo', 'Vallerareda', 'Valle Vareda', 'Vallevareda', 'Vallevaredo', 'Valtahureda', 'Valtavareda', 'Valtavaredo', 'Valtaveridiana', 'Valtevaredo', 'Valtervareda', 'Valterverado', 'Valtevadero', 'Valtevarido', 'Valteverada', 'Valteverda', 'Valteveredo', 'Valtererido', 'Valtevarede', 'Valvaredo', 'Valthevaredo', 'Volteveredo', 'Waltewaredoo', 'Valle Varedo'. 'Walteveredo', 'Valdaweredi', 'Valteverado', 'Valtedaredo', 'Valdauvereda'', 'Walteverado'. Sports: **Valtevareda. Variegata, Valtevareda White.**

Valtevareda Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28 as 'Vallevareda Variegated': Imbricated and beautiful, like the form, with variegated flowers; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.61: As **Valtevareda** but all variegated or striped by white. A sport of **Valtevareda,** fixed by grafting. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Valtavareda Variegated', 'Valteveridiana Variegata', 'Waltewaredoo Variegata', 'Valtevardo Variegated'.

Valtevareda White. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A white form of **Valtevareda.** Originated in Europe.

Valtevarede. Gibbons, H.C. Nursery Catalogue, 1908-1909. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valtevaredo. John Lang & Co.,1882, New General Plant List, p.52. Petrick Wholesale Trade List, 1899, p.15. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valtevaredo Variegated. McIlhenny**,** 1937, 600 *Varieties of Camellia.* Orthographic error for **Valtevareda Variegata'.**

Valtevarido. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie, index*. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valteverada. Wilmot, 1943, *American Nurseryman*, 78(7):7. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valteverado. Louise Leroy, 1883, Catalogue, p.101. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valtevereda. André, 1864, *Plantes de Terre de Bruyères...*, p.238. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valteveredo. Wilmot, 1843, *American Nurseryman*, 78(7):7. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valteveridiana Variegata. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1944, p.8. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda Variegata.**

Valteverido. Abbott, T. Nursery Catalogue, 1892-1893, p.11. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valthevarda. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valthevaredo. Agrario Botanico Catalogo, 1861-1862. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Valvareda. Glen St Mary Nursery Co. Price List, 1947, p.6. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Van Buren. *(C.japonica),* Hovey, 1846, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 12:343: Dr Gunnell has produced a beautiful crimson variety, equal in form to the old double white (**Alba Plena**), named after his friend the ex-President. It is a seedling of his own. Originated in USA.

Van Dael. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.15. Synonym for **Rathmoriana.**

Van Dick. Leroy, André, 1873, *Catalogue des Arbres* .... Orthographic error for **Van Dyck.**

Van Dik. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.40. Orthographic error for **Van Dyck.**

Van Dike. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87. Orthographic error for **Van Dyck.**

Van Dyck. *(C.japonica)*, Spae, 1858, *Belgique Horticole*, 8:277: Originated from seed by Donckelaer, Belgium. Vivid rose, formal double, sometimes with white stripes. André, Edouard F. ed., 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères, description, histoire et culture des rhododendrons, azalées, camellias*.--p.249: Very large, well imbricated flower in the form of a star; bright pink, lightly streaked white. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Brilliant rose faintly striped white star-form. Large, imbricated flower. Note: The white lines on the petals give it a star-like appearance. Orthographic variant: 'Vandyck'. Orthographic errors: 'Van Dick', 'Van Dik', 'Van Dike', 'Vandik', 'Wandik', 'Wandick'.

Van Hal. (*C.japonica*), Scheidweiler ed., 1833, *Horticole Belge Jornal Jardin Amatuer*, 1:29: Competition for plants in flower or newly introduced to Belgium. Honorable mention for camellia **Van Hal** of Mssrs Jean Van Hal. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Van Hardee. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.91: Red., medium to large size, full peony form with mixed petaloids and stamens. Medium, compact growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Van Hardee, Madison, Florida.

Van Nees. Seidel Nursery Catalogue, 1927, p.10. Orthographic error for **Van Ness.**

Van Ness. *(C.japonica)*, Seidel Nursery Catalogue, 1916, p.13. No description. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Van Nees'. (Believed extinct.)

Van Wassenhove Jeffersonii. *(C.japonica)*, Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.54. No description.

Vanda. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News*, No.36, p.14, Reg. No.11. illustr. front cover: Originated by A.E. Campbell, St Ives, NSW, Australia. A seedling of **Doris Tagg** that first bloomed 1967. The 7.5 cm across, pale crimson (RHS.CC,22/3) formal double flowers are produced mid-season on a plant of upright, open habit. The 10 cm x 4.5 cm leaves are mid-green, ovate with a long acuminate apex and cuneate base.

Vandaeleana. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, facing pl.94. Orthographic error for **Vandaleana.**

Vandaleana. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.177, 233: Leaves 10.8 cm long x 4.8 cm wide, long oval to lanceolate, very dark, glossy green, venation prominent, lightly serrate. Flower 8.1 cm across, double, cherry-red, sometimes pure carmine; petals of the circumference, rounded, broad, reflexed and notched; the others long oval, imbricated. At the centre 2 or 3 small petals and abortive stigma. Originated in Belgium by an unknown breeder. Named for Vandaël, owner of a beautiful horticultural property in Paris. Orthographic error: 'Vandaeleana'.

Vandersi Superba. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Vandesiana Superba.**

Vandersiana. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Vandesiana.**

Vandesea Superba. Anderson & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1902, p.77. Orthographic error for **Vandesiana Superba.**

Vandesi Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21. Synonym for **Vandesiana**.

Vandesia. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.249. Orthographic variant for **Vandesiana.**

Vandesia Carnea. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:417. Orthographic variant for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Vandesia Rosea. Harrison, ed., 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.51. Orthographic variant for **Vandesiana.**

Vandesia Superba. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.126. Orthographic variant for **Vandesiana Superba.**

Vandesia Vera. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.264. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Vandesiana. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:317; Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38: Dark crimson, large, formal double. Originated in England. Note: The original orthography Vandesiana is used as the base name for all the following cultivars derived therefrom for uniformity. Orthographic variants: 'Vandesia', 'Vandesii'. Synonym: 'Vandesiana Vera'.

Vandesiana Carnea. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1835, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:417 as 'Vandesia Carnea'. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.149-150: Leaves 5.2 cm wide x 8.5 cm long, elongated, lanceolate, irregular, greatly resembling those of **Concinna..** the bud is very large, elongated, dull, greenish scales; flower is 10 cm across, full, pale cerise, sometimes soft pink; the crown is rose-shaped and irregular; petals at the circumference for 3-4 rows are wide, rounded, irregularly imbricated, indented and gracefully curled; the inner petals are dense, numerous, compact, forming a tight centre, wide, informal, irregular, in the class of 'Pulcherrima' (**Elegans**). Synonyms: 'Vandesiana Vera', 'Vandesia Vera', 'Vandesii Vera', 'Vandesia Carnea', 'Vandesii Carnea', 'Palmer's Superba', 'Dulcis Major', 'Agathiflora', 'Chandler's Magnificent', 'Chandler's Magnificans', 'Palmer's Carnea', 'Rose Agathe'. Originated in England.

Vandesiana Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Chandler & Sons, 1842, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 324 (8):123 as 'Vandesia Rosea': Rose coloured double. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'Vandesia Rosea'.

Vandesiana Superba. *(C.japonica)*, Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. No description. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.35 as 'Vandesii Superba'. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.189, 234: Foliage resembles **Vandesiana Carnea;** the flower is double, 9cm across, of dark orange red, petals not numerous, irregularly displayed, deeply notched at the apex, stamens short and sterile; those at the centre are very small and twisted, similar to Althaeiflora. Originated in England. Orthographic variants: 'Vandesia Superba', 'Vandesii Superba'. Orthographic errors; 'Vandesea Superba', 'Vandisia Superba', 'Vandissia Superba', 'Vandersi Superba'.

Vandesiana Vera. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Synonym for **Vandesiana**.

Vandesii. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Synonym for **Vandesiana.**

Vandesii Carnea. Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.35. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea.**

Vandesii Superba. Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.35. Synonym for **Vandesiana Superba.**

Vandesii Vera. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.289. Synonym for **Vandesiana.**

Vandike. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.37. Orthographic error for **Van Dyck.**

Vandisia Superba. Scott & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Vandesiana** Superba.

Vandissia Superba. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **Vandesiana Superba.**

Vandyck. van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:53. Orthographic variant for **Van Dyck.**

Vanhallenii. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1945, as 'Vanhalleni'. p.47. Synonym for 'Dahlenii'.

Vanity Fair. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Medium to large, pink, semi-double, with twisted, irregular petals. Blooms mid-season. Synonyms: 'Vanity Fair'(South), 'Number 103, Tea Garden'.

Vanity Fair. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1962. Erroneous name for the sasanqua **Jennifer Susan.**

Vanity Fair (California). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Vanity Fair (Calif.): Cardinal red. Medium large, semi-double with broad, velvety textured petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Armstrong.

Vanity Fair (South). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.66 as 'Vanity Fair'(So). Synonym for **Vanity Fair.**

Vanlini d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee. Orthographic error for **Vantini d'Italie.**

Vanlinii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.59. Orthographic error for 'Vantini', abbreviation for **Vantini d'Italie.**

Vannate. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata),* SCCS., 1984. *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.128: Oriental red. Medium to large, single with heavy textured petals. Slow, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Lady Vansittart** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Vannine. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata.),* SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.128: White to white striped pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Lady Vansittart** x *C.reticulata*, 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

Vantine. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.223. Orthographic error for **Vantini d'Italie.**

Vantini. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43; Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Abbreviation for **Vantini d'Italie**.

Vantini d'Italie. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee as 'Vanlini d'ltalie'. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.79: Flower sometimes formal double, sometimes rose form with full corolla, orange red. Outer petals in 3 rows, broad, flat, rounded with numerous diverse central petals. The formal double form is 10 cm across with a regular and rounded star-like form. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.IV as 'Vantini': Originated in Italy by Mariani, Milan. The petaline imbrication is perfect, forming a bloom above average in size, slightly concave in the centre, where the petals are lanceolate and of a deeper cherry-red, while the others are ample, rounded and slightly emarginate. Originated in Italy by Brozzoni. Abbreviation: 'Vantini'. Orthographic errors: 'Vanlini d'Italie', 'Vautini', 'Vanlinii', 'Vontini', 'Vautini'.

Vanzaghi. *(C.japonica),* Angelo Longone, 1861, Catalogue. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Vanzelleria. *(C.japonica), Jardim Portuense,* 1844, April, No.7, p.106; Medium size flower, double, quite regular, white with a yellow reflection in the centre. Leaves light green, sharply

lanceolate, with a bent tip. Obtained by seedling by Major J. Vitorio d'Almeida Baralha, Porto, Portugal.

Varata. Anonymous, 1832, *Catalogo delle piante esistenti nel giardino della Signora Marchesa di Priero al Villar Perosa*, p.16 for 'Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Varata Coccinea. Bergami Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Coccinea', synonym for **Coccinea.**

Varata Flore Pleno. Anonymous, 1832, *Catalogo delle piante esistenti nel giardino della Signora Marchesa di Priero al Villar Perosa*, p.16. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Flore Plena', synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

Varata Rosea. Bergami Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Rosea', synonym for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Varata Rubra. Bergami Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Rubra', synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Variabilis. Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.1, p.61. A synonym for **Pompone**. According to Loudon, this cultivar from China has 4 different coloured flowers, namely, red, white, blush and variegated peony forms. It was known as 'Horkan' in USA.

Variabilis Light Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.7. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Pallida.**

Variabilis Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora.**

Variabilis Single. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.7: Bright crimson, single with prominent stamens standing well above the flower. Late flowers showing semi-double with a few more petals of a darker hue.

Variabilis Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.233. Synonym for **Pompone.**

Variable. *(C.japonica)*, Wight Nurseries Catalogue, 1944: Cream and light pink. Originated in USA. Sport: **Variable Variegated.**

Variable Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Wight Nurseries Catalogue, 1944. Virus variegated form of **Variable** - Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA by Wight Nurseries, Cairo, Georgia.

Variata. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.53. Probable error for **Variegata.**

Variatissima. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle, 1875, *Melbourne Botanic Gardens Paper*, p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Varichi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:20. Orthographic error for **Varischi.**

Varichii. Downing Nursery Catalogue, (before 1859). Orthographic error for **Varischi.**

Variegata. *(C.japonica)*, Andrew's *Botanist's Repository*, 1797, pl.91: This camellia is interesting historically as it was one of the first horticultural cultivars of the Genus *Camellia* to be introduced into Europe, having came to England in 1792 from China together with **Alba Plena** and was often referred to as the 'Old Double Striped'. Its colour is rose pink to red, irregularly blotched white, rather than striped and the flower is variable, often being nearer semi-double than full double. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias* pl.6: Deep rose madder with broad bands and patches of white, which are themselves streaked with deep rose madder. One of the first camellia to be brought from China, being imported in 1792 by Captain John Corner, on the "Carnatic", East Indiaman, for Gilbert Slater, the ship's principal owner (Farrington, 1999, *Catalogue of East India Company*

Ships' Journals and Logs 1600-1834, p.105, and Journal and Log of "Carnatic" in the British Library, London). The colour is a fine dark rose or red colour, irregularly blotched with white; but in this respect they vary considerably, the early flowers being elegantly variegated, while the later ones are generally plain red. They are from 7.5-10 cm in expansion. The outer petals are each 3.8 cm in diameter, roundish cordate, thick and fleshy at the base, and broad and thin at the points and edges. They are nearly flat and evenly disposed in several rows, laid one above the other; but recurve with age. The centre petals are small and round, frequently arranged in tufts, with a few parcels of stamens intermixed with them. Some flowers are as double as a rose, without any staminea being perceptible: others, again, are of irregular shape and little more than semi-double. For illustrations see Loddiges, 1819, *The Botanical Cabinet*, vol.4, t.329; Curtis, 1819, *Monograph*, pl.2; Edwards *Botanical Register*, 1816, vol.1, pl.22. Synonyms: 'Variegata Plena', 'Variagata Striata', 'Old Striped', 'Dianthiflora', 'Dianthiflora Striata', 'Rajada', 'Almiscarada', 'Vaucluse', 'Variegata Putosa', 'Variegata' (panaché), 'Variegata Flore Plena Rubra', 'Variegata Vera', 'Plena Variegata', 'Variegato', 'Striata Plena', 'Variegato Pleno', 'Carnation Striped', 'Old Double Striped'.

Variegata. RHS., Index, 1937, p.282-283 as a *C.sasanqua* with variegated foliage. Abbreviation for **Sasanqua Variegata.**

Variegata Alba. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee: Originated in Germany by Gruneberg, Frankfurt. White, peony form, some petals all white, others carmine, others with pink bands or very light, pink spots.

Variegata a feulles Panacheé. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:313 as 'Var. (a feuilles Panachée). Synonym for **Foliis Variegatis.**

Variegata Chinensis. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Variegata Dark Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.233. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Variegata Double Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.233. Synonym for **Variegata Perfecta.**

Variegata Flore Pleno Rubra. Parmentier Catalogue, 1808 as 'Var. flo. Pleno Rubra'. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Variegata Guttata. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. Synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Variegata Major. (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149: Double, white with red stripes. Originated in England.

Variegata Meroni. (*C.japonica*), Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911, p,77: Large, semi-double stained with pink. Originated in Italy.

Variegata Monstruosa. (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1837-1838, p.10. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.120, 132: Leaves like **Crassinervis**, large, ovate-lanceolate, pronounced venation; bud large, obtuse with greenish scales; flower large, double, cherry-red, spotted with white. Originated in Italy.

Variegata Nova. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo della pianti chi si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff*, p.9. No description. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p,15: Imbricated double, numerous fringed petals; colour pink suffused with lilac, with thick stripes of pinky white. Originated at Giardino Borghese, Rome, Italy. Synonym: 'Variegata Nova Borghese'.

Variegata Nova Borghese. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.19. Synonym for **Variegata Nova.**

Variegata (panache). Leroy, André Catalogue, 1847. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Variegata Perfecta. (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1897, Preisverzeichnis, p.14.; Seidel says that it is newly imported from Japan. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais sur 1'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement:* Large, semi-double, deep pink spotted white. Originated by Goudet, Toulouse, France. Synonym: 'Variegata Double Pink'.

Variegata Perfecta. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.37, erroneously for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Variegata Perfecto. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Erroneous synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Variegata Plena. Loddiges Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as 'Variegata pl.'. Synonym for **Variegata**.

Variegata Pleno. Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1804. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Variegata Praecox. (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1839, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.56: Red with white stripes. Double. Originated in England.

Variegata Precoce. (*C.japonica*), Ferrari Nursery Catalogue, 1966: Red, semi-double, speckled white. Early flowering. Originated in Italy.

Variagata Putosa. Grischko & Malskaya Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.44. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Variegata Simplex. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges, 1830, *Botanical Cabinet,* 17:1694: Originated in England by George Press, Hornsey from the cross of **Semi-duplex** x **Alba Simplex.** White, average size, single, with stripes and a fine dotting of pink. Synonyms: 'Punctata Simplex', 'Single Striped', 'Single White Striped'.

Variegata Splendens. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.234. Striped and spotted, rose-pink, red and white. Originated in the UK.

Variegata Striata. Ragonnot-Godefroy, Sept. 1843, *Revue Horticole,* p.399-402. Synonym for **Variegata**.

Variegata Superba. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.47; Formal double, light pink, blotched white. Originated in Portugal.

Variegata Superba. (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1842, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.107: Formal or rose form double, clear rose, striped or spotted white. Originated in England.

Variegata Tardiva. (*C.japonica*), Ferrari Nursery Catalogue, 1966: Red, semi-double, speckled white. Late blooming. Originated in Italy.

Variegata Vera. Platt, 1971, RHS., *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook.* Synonym for **Variegata.**

Variegata Venera. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Variegata Warrata China. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.197, 234. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Variegated Adolphe Audusson. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, Orthographic variant of **Adolphe Audusson Variegated.**

Variegated Arajishi. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953 as 'Var. Arejishi'. Synonym for **Arajishi.**

Variegated Barbara Lodge. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias,* p.18 as 'Var. Barbara Lodge'. Orthographic variant for 'Barbara Lodge Variegated'.

Variegated Betel Nut. Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Synonym for **Huabinglang.**

Variegated Betty Sheffield. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1958, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Betty Sheffield Variegated.**

Variegated Bidwell. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic variant for **Bidwell Variegated.**

Variegated Brilliant. (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. A virus variegated form of **Brilliant** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA by Blackwell Nursery. Orthographic variant: 'Brilliant Variegated'.

Variegated Butterfly. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.46. Synonym for **Huahudie.**

Variegated Crane's Head. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.109. Synonym for **Huaheding.**

Variegated Crane's Feather. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.110. Synonym for **Huaheling.**

Variegated Emperor of Russia. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Emperor of Russia Variegated.**

Variegated Empress. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic variant for 'Empress Variegated', synonym for **Ô-niji.**

Variegated Finlandia. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Finlandia Variegated.**

Variegated Firebrand. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953 as 'Var. Firebrand'. Orthographic variant for **Firebrand Variegated.**

Variegated Five Treasures. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.110. Synonym for **Huawubao.**

Variegated Flexible Branch. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.110. Synonym for **Huawuzhi.**

Variegated General MacArthur. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.20 as 'Var. Gen. MacArthur'. Orthographic error for 'General Douglas MacArthur Variegated', an invalid synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated.**

Variegated Governor. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.8. Synonym for **Governor Mouton.**

Variegated Hibiscus. Synonym for **Huafurong.**

Variegated Hibiscus. *(C.japonica)*, Wheeler, Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6 as 'Var. Hibiscus': A virus variegated form of **Cherokee** (as 'Hibiscus') - Rosepink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Variegated Jessica. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953 as 'Var. Jessica'. Orthographic variant for **Jessica Variegated.**

Variegated John Bennett. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953 as 'Var. John Bennett'. Orthographic variant for 'John Bennett Variegated'.

Variegated Kumasaka. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'Var. Kumasaka'. Orthographc variant for 'Kumasaka Variegated' (**Hanatachibana**).

Variegated Lady Clare. Heutte, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.204. Synonym for **Ô-niji.**

Variegated Lady Mary Cromartie. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated.**

Variegated Lawrence Walker. Wheeler, Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7 as 'Var. Lawrence Walker'. Synonym for **Lawrence Walker Variegated.**

Variegated Leaf Jewellery. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Huaye Baozhu.**

Variegated-Leaf Precious-Pearl. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.137. Synonym for **Huaye Baozhu.**

Variegated Leaves Precious Pearl. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, p.27. Synonym for **Huaye Baozhu.**

Variegated Mathotiana. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Erroneously for **C.M**. **Hovey.**

Variegated Mathotiana Rubra. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'Var. Mathotiana Rubra'. Erroneously for **Julia Drayton Variegated.**

Variegated Monjusu. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953 as 'Var. Monjisu'. Synonym for **Monjusu.**

Variegated Mrs Abby Wilder. Wilmot, 1943, Camellia Variety Classification Report, 1943, p.7 as 'Var. Mrs Abby Wilder'. Synonym for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Variegated Negishiko. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Synonym for **Negishikô-fuiri.**

Variegated Partridge. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Synonym for **Huahezhe.**

Variegated Precious Pearl. Synonym for **Huabaozhu.**

Variegated Peony. Synonym for **Huamudan**.

Variegated Pine Cone. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Synonym for 'Matsukasa-shibori' (**Kagoshima**).

Variegated Pink Glory. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'Var. Pink Glory'. Orthographic variant for 'Pink Glory Variegated' (**Rosary Variegated**).

Variegated Pleno. Hales, 1866, *List of Fruit, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs...* Synonym for **Variegata.**

Variegated Professor Sargent. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue 1942-1943. Synonym for **Professor Charles S. Sargent Variegated.**

Variegated Rose Number 2. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.9 as 'Variegated Rose No.2. Synonym for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey**.

Variegated Rose Number 3. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.9 as 'Variegated Rose No.3. Synonym for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli.**

Variegated Tomorrow. Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.40. Orthographic error for **Tomorrow Variegated.**

Variegated Uncle Sam. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Orthographic variant for 'Uncle Sam Variegated', synonym for **Mrs Confer.**

Variegated Vedrine. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Vedrine Variegated', synonym for **Eleanor of Fairoaks.**

Variegated Wakanoura. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.4 as 'Variegated Waukanoura'. Invalid synonym for **Tricolor.**

Variegated Waratah. Booth, 1830. *Transactions, Horticultural Society of London*, 7:554. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Variegatifolia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Benten**.

Variegato. Michael Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.27 as 'fl. Variegato'. Orthograhic variant for **Variegata**.

Variegato Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9. Synonym for **Variegata**.

Varietas. *(C.japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Variety Z. Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, p.13. Synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Z.** ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2775; Nomenclature Rules debar the use of the word "Variety" in a cultivar name. Valid name is left at **Z.** *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.118 with colour photo; An 80 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr P.W. Zimmerman, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, New York. Registered by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. Medium size flower is 8.2 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep, rose form to formal double. Dark pink (RHS.CC. 62A) with petaloids light pink (RHS.CC. 62C). 32 petals and 13 petaloids, with creamy white anthers and white filaments. Extremely cold hardy. Upright plant, average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 8.2 cm x 4.5 cm.. Flowers mid-season.

Variforme. Vanderbilt, 1942, *Camellia Reseaarch*, p.3 as synonym of 'Chou Fou'. ('Zhoufou').

Variochii. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement.* Orthographic error for **Varischi**.

Various Color. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.17; Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.104, 227. Synonym for **Venosa**.

Various Flowered. Curtis, 1919, *Monograph.* Synonym for **Pompone.**

Variphii. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Varischi.**

Varischi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21: Pretty pink colour, striped and speckled with white. Jacob Makoy et Cie, Catalogue, 1841, p.11 as 'Varischii': Medium size, regular double, pink blotched and streaked white. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.II as 'Varischii': This pretty camellia is of Italian origin. It is of vigorous growth with oval leaves, rounded, acuminate, very green, veined and slightly serrate; the buds are large, rounded with greenish scales. The flowers, 9-10 cm across, are quite open, anemone shaped, with broad, regular, imbricated petals, slightly emarginate at the exterior, full towards the centre, of a carmine rose colour, striated and speckled with white. Synonyms: 'Général Zucchi', 'Don Miguel', 'Grand-Duc Michel', 'Duc Zuichi', 'General Zucchi'. Originated by Jean Casoretti, gardener at Traversi, Desio, near Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Varischii', 'Varishii', 'Variochi', 'Variphii', 'Varichii', 'Varisihi', 'Varisckii', 'Varishij'.

Varischi Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:29. Synonym for **Maculata Perfecta.**

Varischii. Jacob Makoy et Cie. Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Orthographic error for **Varischi.**

Varisckii. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Varischi.**

Varishi Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. Orthographic error for 'Varischi Vera', synonym for **Maculata Perfecta.**

Varishij. Scheidweiler, ed., 1844-1845, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, vol.2, p.31. Orthographic error for **Varischi**.

Varisihi. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for **Varischi.**

Varrata. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.42, 48. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Varrata Striata. Berlèse, 1840. *Monographie*, ed.2, p.48. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Striata', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Vasco da Gama. *(C.japonica) List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes and Oliveira, pp.46 & 81; José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37; Peony form, Cherry or dark pink, striped, speckled, or blotched with white, pink, or carmine.

Vashti. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1945: A medium size, white, striped pink, double. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium sized white, splotched and striped pink, complete double, incomplete-imbricated, 6-8 cm across. Sometimes rose-pink splashed white, occasionally red flowers. Sometimes shows yellow stamens. Leaves small, elliptic, dark green, 7.8 cm long x 3.6 cm wide, venation pale green, serrations shallow. Habit upright and rapid. Register ACS., Jan.1950, *Quarterly*, vol.5, No.1, Reg. No.38. In the early 1920's the original, unnamed plant was moved to the campus of the Vashti School, Thomasville, Georgia. Sport: **Vashti Red.** Synonym: 'Vashti Variegated'.

Vashti Red. *(C.japonica),* Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1945: Solid red form of **Vashti**, originated at the Thomasville Nursery, Georgia, USA. Synonyms: 'Vashti Red Sport', 'Vashti Rubra'.

Vashti Red Sport. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1947. Synonym for **Vashti Red.**

Vashti Rubra. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.234. Synonym for **Vashti Red.**

Vashti Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27. Synonym for **Vashti**.

Vassillo di Flore. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.56. Orthographic error for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Vaucluse. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Variegata.**

Vaughn Drinkard. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Red. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.91: (Plant Patent No.1308), Light salmon rose to dark rose. Very large anemone form with irregular mass of large and small petaloids mixed with, and joined to fascicles of stamens in the central area. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by R.O. Rubel Jr., Mobile, Alabama, USA. Sport: **Vaughn Drinkard Variegated.** Synonym: **Dona Julia**.

Vaughn Drinkard Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* p.91. A virus variegated form of **Vaughn Drinkard** - Light salmon rose to dark rose blotched white. Originated in USA. Note: SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature,* 1960 changed the name of **Vaughn Drinkard** to **Dona Julia** and gave the name **Vaughn Drinkard** to the variegated form. Plant patent 1308 was granted Oct.5, 1954 and published by the American Association of Nurserymen Inc., 1957, p.32.

Vault of Heaven. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.139. Synonym for **Ô-zora.**

Vautini. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30. Orthographic error for 'Vantini', abbreviation for **Vantini d'Italie.**

Vauxii. *(C.japonica),* Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105, and van Houtte Catalogue, 1844--1845, 18:20. No description. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.48: A delicate pink, widely spotted with white. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:33, as 'Vauxii'(Smith): Superbly formed, crimson scarlet. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle lconographie,* Book X, pl.III: Although old in collections, this Italian camellia will hold a place by reason of its good form and its rich, deep crimson colouring. This blossom occupies an intermediate position between the perfectly imbricated form and the irregular form. The petals of the circumference are rather regularly imbricated, but as they draw nearer the centre they become smaller and are irregularly grouped.

Vauxii(Srnith). Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Synonym for **Vauxii.**

Veance. *(C.sasanqua).* Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997, p.2: Large, white edged pink, single flowers on an upright, fast growing plant. Origin unknown.

Vedrine. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias,* p.16: Dark red, very double, peony type of open character. Centre petals interspersed with yellow stamens. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: A large, loose, deep red, peony-like flower, averaging 11 cm across. The stamens are intermingled with petaloids in the inner portion of the flower, Slightly twisted foliage. Slow, open growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Propagation of this plant started from an old specimen at Vidrine, near Lafayette, Louisiana; it was named **Vedrine** by Mrs Mary Swords Debaillon. Sport: **Eleanor of Fairoaks.** Synonyms: 'Ruby Glow', 'Mehl's Red', 'Red Chandler', 'Margaret Lawrence', 'Bolen's Pride', 'Cleo Wittie', 'Mrs J.R. McKenzie', 'Payne's Red', 'Lewis Red Peony'. Orthographic errors: 'Vidrine', 'Verdrine'. See colour illust.: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias,* p.123; G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias;* Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Chinese synonym 'Weidelin'.

Vedrine Variegated. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomclature* as 'Vedrine Var'. Synonym for **Eleanor of Fairoaks.**

Vega. *(C.japonica),* Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias,* pp.13, 19, 20, 53, colour photo p.17: Vivid pink, peony form flower with petaloids and stamens intermixed. Lightly scented. Leaves dark green, lanceolate. Originated in France by Claude Thoby, Carquefou.

Vega (Cattolica). *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.148 as 'Vega' with colour photo; Medium to large size flower, informal double, white with red or pink

streaks (RHS.CC.45B to 55B). Occasional presence of stamens. A seedling of 'Giorgia Bianca' x Rosa Simplex' (**Aitonia**), first flowered in 1983. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Veigans. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, (illust.), p.83. Synonym for **Elegans.**

Veiled Beauty. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.167, Reg. No.1062: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with light green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double to open peony form flower averages 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 93 petals and 12 petaloids, golden anthers and flesh pink filaments. Colour is graduating, rose-pink outer petals to light pink centre. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Veiled Beauty Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Xiumei'.

Veiled Beauty Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4 as 'Veiled Beauty Var.': a virus variegated form of **Veiled Beauty** - Rose-pink and white. Originated in USA.

Veiled Betty Sheffield. Keeton, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.2, p.11. An unstable form of **Betty Sheffield.**

Veinveanna. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.11. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Velbankiana. Francesco Ascione, 1856, Catalogo delle piante … nel Giardino Inglese Caserta, p.15. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Velma Grantham. *(C.japonica)*, Pyron, 1962-1963, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.85: A variable flower in formation and colour. Basically peony form, white with a few wedge shaped, pink markings near the margins, or blush with narrow pink margins or solid pink. Originated by Archie Grantham, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. See colour photo of front cover of ACRS., 1962, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.5 and pl.149, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, p.71. Reg. No.661, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.249. Sports: **Velma Grantham Blush, Velma Grantham Pink, Velma Grantham Variegated.**

Velma Grantham Blush. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, Mark, Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.16. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.249, Reg. No.662: A blush-pink coloured sport of **Velma Grantham.** Peony form blooms. 11 cm across x 8 cm deep with 35-45 petals, delicate blush pink with deeper blush pink border. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Lousiana, USA.

Velma Grantham Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.7. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.249, Reg. No.663: Solid, medium pink sport of **Velma Grantham** with same growth habit and flower formation. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Velma Grantham Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, p.249, Reg. No.664: A variegated sport of **Velma Grantham** with white flecks and blotches and a moire pattern on a pink background. Flower formation and growth habit the same as parent. Originated at Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA.

Velma Webber. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Velvet Glow. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.230, Reg. No.556: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1957; originated by Robert W. Wilder, Fairhope, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is rapid and upright with dark green leaves, 10-11 cm long x 5-5.5 wide.

The anemone form flowers, 11-12 cm across x 5 cm deep, are white with yellow stamens, 14 petals and 32 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Vel Vety. Ghisleni, 1982, *Le Camelie*, p.195. Orthographic error for **Velvety.**

Velvety. *(C.sasanqua)*, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: Medium size, crimson red, single, 8 cm across. Colour RHS.CC.27-27/1 with 7-8 round petals, slightly ruffled. Stamens short and light yellow. Leaves dark green, broadly elliptic, apex short acute, serrations fine on a vigorous, upright plant. Originated by K. Sawada, Crichton, Alabama, USA from chance seed. Originally listed as 'Crimson Velvetii' in 1941, changed to 'Velvety' in 1948. Orthographic error: 'Vel Vety'. Chinese synonym: 'Erong'.

Venanzio. *(C.japonica)*, RHS., 1937, *Journal*, Index, p.283. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Vener. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.5. Orthographic error for **Venere.**

Venera. Jacob Makoy, Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Orthographic error for **Venere.**

Venere. *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.177-178, 232. Ibid, 1843, *Iconographie* III, colour plate as 'Venus' or **Venere**, which shows a loosely imbricated double of deep pink and some white mottling. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:20: Imbricated. Brilliant red. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.17: Perfect imbrication, deep pink, finely marbled and streaked with white and pale pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Vener', 'Venera'.

Venere Pictorum Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Schiavone, 1981. *Il Giardino dell'Camelia*, pl.11. No description. Originated in Italy by Dr. Sacco, Milan about 1834. (Believed extinct.)

Veneris. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.225. Synonym for **Venosa** as 'Venus'.

Venetia. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.8; Single white.

Venetia la Bella. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.III: Of Italian origin with unusual amplitude of the petals; of medium size, the petals are regularly imbricated, of vivid pink with paler margins and delicate crimson veining.

Venezia. *(C.japonica)*, Angelo Longone, 1861, Catalogue: A more than average beautiful flower, petals large, well imbricated, a beautiful vivid rose, margined with white and finely veined with crimson. Very floriferous. Originated in Italy.

Venosa. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:317: Veined. Herbert, 1937, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368: 'Ven'osa' or 'Venus'. Flower regular, but not sufficiently full, red veined with white. From a seedling from [single red x 'Striped' (**Variegata**)] x **Variegata.** Originated by Rev. Herbert, London, England. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.104, 227: Leaves very much resembling 'Theresiana': flower 6-8 cm across, double, rose colour, petals broad, slightly veined with pale rose, like those of 'Pomponia Rosea', (**Paeoniiflora**) or of 'Theresiana' from which **Venosa** differs very little. Synonyms: 'Venus', 'Veneris', 'Pompon Gris', 'Paeoniiflora Aurea'.

Venturi. *(C.japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28: Imbricated. Streaked dark rose. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.61: Deep pink with some streaking to the centre of the petals; imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I: Received a few years ago from B. Lechi, Brescia, Italy ... its blossoms are nearly of the largest size, full-bodied, formed of ample, oval petals, rounded, rather deeply emarginated at the summit, very regularly imbricated, outspread; while at the

centre they are upright, serried and form a heart, all of a uniform pink colour, except for a few rare white stripes here and there. Orthographic error: 'Venturii'.

Venturii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847, 30:13. Orthographic error for **Venturi.**

Venus. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368. Synonym for **Venosa.**

Venus. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.37 as a synonym for **Enrico Bettoni (US).**

Venus de Medici. Guilfoyle *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*, 1883, p.172. Orthographic error for 'Venus de Medicis', synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Venus de Medicis. Purchase Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**

Venusta. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*, vol.I, p.633. Synonym for **Rosa Mundi.**

Venusta. *(C.japonica),* Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.54. Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Harrison, ed., 1837, Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. No description. *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.267: Cunningham's double dark red, large and fine. Originated in England. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.116: 'Gray Venus', 'Gray', 'Eclipse', 'Splendida', 'Venusta', 'Punctata Plena'. All of these camellias are sub-varieties which so resemble each other it would be better to put them all under 'Punctata Plena'. Berlèse is confusing the 'Venusta' which is the synonym for **Rosa Mundi** and this comment does not apply to Cunningham's **Venusta.**

Venusta Alba. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.87, 226: Leaves dull green; bud, oblongoval, a little acuminate, scales yellowish; flower pure white, 8-9 cm across, double; exterior petals not numerous, wide, irregular, notched, spread out and arranged somewhat irregularly; those following not so large and of a small number. Originated in Italy.

Venusta Coccinea. *Catalogue des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Synonym for **Ornata.**

Venusta Grandiflora. *(C.japonica),* Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.14. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Venusta Superba. *(C.japonica), Catalogue des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Venustissima. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.90, 128: Leaves round-oval like those of 'Masteri'; 9 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Flower anemoniform, large, cherry-red, sometimes striped with white. Originated in Germany.

Venustissima Quadrangularis. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Originated in Italy at Bibbiani. (Believed extinct).

Venustum. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* p.118. Synonym for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's.**

Venzaghi. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Venzughi.**

Venzughi. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:27: [from] Ulrich. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Venzaghi'.

Vera Colwillii. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Synonym for **Colvillii Vera.**

Vera Harper. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No.2646. A chance seedling that first flowered 1980. Originated by John W. Shirah, Lakeland, Fla, USA, and propagated by Shirah's Camellia Nursery. The 10 cm diameter, formal double

flower is pastel pink with 56 petals, darker at the edges, and with a few red stripes. Falls in one piece. Flowers very early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.47, colour photo p.C8. Plant is spreading with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves are 9. cm x 5 cm.

Verdrine. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic error for **Vedrine.**

Vereconda. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare.* Orthographic error for 'Verecunda', synonym for **Verecunda Nova.**

Verecunda. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p. 15. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43. No description. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare* as 'Vereconda': Vivid rose with a white line on each petal; imbricated. Synonym for **Verecunda Nova**. Orthographic errors: 'Vereconda', 'Verecunde'.

Verecunda Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13: Perfect imbricated form, pink with a white stripe at the centre of the petals. Changed to 'Verecunda' in the 1845 catalogue.

Verecunde. Architetto Catalogue, 1855. Orthographic error for 'Verecunda', synonym for **Verecunda Nova.**

Veretinea. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Orthographic error for **Veretunna.**

Veretuna. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:27. Orthographic error for **Veretunna.**

Veretunna. *(C.japonica)*, Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illust.], p.88: Blood red with fine venation of a little darker colour. Flower semi-double, 6-7 cm across, 9-12 petals alternatively disposed in 2-3 rows, rather recurved, round-oval, emarginate. Originated in Italy by Negri, Milan. Orthographic errors: 'Veretinea', 'Veretuna'.

Verga. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:26. Orthographic error for '**Verger d'Italie'.**

Verge d'Italie. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.45. Orthographic error for **Verger d'Italie.**

Vergei. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der cultur von Camellien*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Verger d'Italie.**

Verger. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:46. Abbreviation for **Verger d'Italie.**

Verger d'Italie. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee: Delicate pink, well imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Verga', 'Vergei', 'Verge d'Italie'. Abbreviation: 'Verger'.

Vergie's Eden. *(C.japonica)*, ACS *Journal*, June 2014, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2921; Originated by Manson Markette, Americus, Ga., USA.

Vergin di Colle Beato. Halliday, R.J., 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture.* Orthographic error for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Vergine Cabuline. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for 'Vergine Calubini', synonym for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Vergine Calubini. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, *Flore des Serres...*,vol.12, p.123, pl.1245. Synonym for **Vergine di Collebeato.** Orthographic errors: 'Virgine Calubini', 'Vergine Calubine'.

Vergine Colombini. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for 'Vergine Calumbini', synonym for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Vergine di Collebeato. *(C.japonica),* Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.59. No description. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8. No description. *I Giardini, giornale d'orticulture*, 1857. No description. Van Houtte, 1857, *Flore des Serres...*, vol.12, p.123, pl.1245 as 'Virgine di Colle Beato': A white formal double, imbricated in a spiral form. Blooms midseason to late. This camellia is different from the usual spiral form in that it has 7 arms, however only a portion of its blooms show this formation. It has a bad habit of producing double centres. Originated in Italy by Pietro Torre. Synonyms: 'Vergine Calubini', 'Vergine di Collebeato'. For further illustation see pl.II, Book XI, Verscahaffelt, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1858 as 'Virgine Calubini'. Orthographic errors: 'Virgine di Colbeato', 'Vergin di Colle Beato', 'Ville de Colle Beato', 'Virgin de Colle Beato', 'Virgine di Colle Beato', 'Virginia de Colle Beato', 'Virginie de Colle Beato', 'Virgini di Colle Beato', Vergine di Colbeato', 'Verginie Calubrina', 'Virgino dei Colle Beato', 'Virgine de Collebeate' Note: The name "Collebeato" is that of a village near Brescia, Italy. Chinese synonym 'Baiwojin'.

Vergine di Colbeato. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Verginella Miniata. *(C.japonica),* Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Verity. *(C.sasanqua),* Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.18: Pink, single. Originated in Australia.

Verity Bettine. *(C.sasanqua),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.155: Pink. Medium size, single. Originated in USA.

Vermilion Cake. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.46. Synonym for **Zhuhongbing.**

Vermilion Chrysanthemum Petals. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Zhuhong Juban.**

Vermilion Lion's Head. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139. Synonym for **Yinzhuhong.**

Vermilion Purple Gown. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Western synonym for **Zhushu Zipao.**

Verna Halbert. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.137, Reg. No.1208: A 9 year old seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with heavy, dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double, irregular petalled bloom is flesh pink with yellow anthers and filaments. It has 28 petals and 11 petaloids and measured 12-13 cm across x 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo: front cover SCCS., 1972, *The Camellia Review*, vol.33, No.4.

Vernal Breeze. *(C.hybrid),* SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2014. A seedling of *C.japonica* x *C.lutchuensis*, originated by Camellia Forest, Chapel Hill, NC., USA. Small white single, very fragrant. Flowers late. Vigorous, upright growth.

Vernalis. Makino, 1906, *Tokyo Botanical Magazine*, 19(227):135-136. This name now applies to a hybrid grex from a primary *C.japonica x C.sasanqua* hybrid, backcrossed to *C.japonica* and should be designated *C.x vernalis.* It has also been applied as a synonym for **Ginryû,** synonym 'Dawn'.

Vernelle Register. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1980. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Vernice Anne. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.242, Reg. No.1381: A sport of **Debutante** first observed 1969; originated by Vernice A. Meskell, San Marino, California,

USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium, with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The peony form **Debutante** style bloom is rosy pink with 30 petals and 35 petaloids, yellow anthers and creamy white filaments, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Firm, upright petals and strong fragrance. Blooms mid-season.

Vernie Koegler. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1985, p.185, Reg. No.1972: A large to very large, rose-red, semi-double to anemone form *C.japonica* (**Letitia Schrader** x **All American**), that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1980, 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20-25 petals. When it blooms anemone it has 10 guard petals and 50 upright centre petals. The plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

Vernon E. Howell. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* June 2003, p.25, colour photo p.24, Reg. No.2599. A red semi-double to full peony chance seedling with yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Flowers early to late. Originated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.67, colour photo p.c5. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1997. Flower has 63 petals and measures 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Heavy petal texture. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Vernon Mayo. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.7. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.234, Reg. No.934: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962, originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. The anemone form bloom is 11-12 cm across x 5cm deep with 50 large petals and 150 petaloids. Colour is rose opal with silver overcast and golden anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo facing p.116, *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970. Sport: **Vernon Mayo Variegated.**

Vernon Mayo Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.24, No.4 as 'Vernon Mayo V.': Virus variegated form of **Vernon Mayo** - Rose opal and white. Originated in USA.

Veronica. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1897, *Preisverzeichnis:* Delicate rose, sometimes with filaments. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1940, p.5: Large semi-double. Rose madder, occasional white spots. Originated in Germany.

Verri.*(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.61: Crimson; pale centre, sometimes striped; imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Versailles. (*C.reticulata*×*C.japonica*) from Kanazawa Pref.. Front cover of *Japan Camellia*, No.77, May 2005: An interspecific hybrid of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) and *C,japonica* **Seiôbo**. A vivid vermilion, peony form, large flower of 12 to 15 cm across, blooming early to mid season. Leaves lanceolate, medium to large, resembling to those of **Seiôbo.** Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Seizô Matsui in 1983, named in 2004 jointly by Alain Wacziarg, a French Statesman, and Mamoru Nakagawa, one of living national treasures of Japan.

Verscalffelti. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Verschaffeltiana.**

Verschaffelt. Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens.* p.172. Orthographic variant for **Verschaffeltiana.**

Verschaeffeltiana. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Verschaffeltiana.**

Verschaffelti. Jacob Makoy & Co. Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for **Verschaffeltiana.**

Verschaffeltiana. *(C.japonica).* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. No description. Spae, D., March, 1849, *Annales de Gand*, 3:87, pl.116, colour illustr. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:38: Pink striped white. Imbricated. Paquet, 1847, *Horticultural Universal*, p.196-197, colour pl. Berlèse, May, 1847, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 38:230 as 'Verschaffeltii': Corolla ranunculiform, 10-11 cm across, very ample, composed of 10-11 rows of petals, superimposed with more or less extreme symmetry, colour of the flower is soft pink tinted deep pink with fine veins of red crossed with lines of white. Petals numerous (80-90), rounded, notched, close-set, channelled, divided by a vertical, rather large line of white. Obtained as a seedling by A. Verschaffelt, Belgium. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV: "Obtained in our establishment by crossing **Leeana Superba** x **Minuta...**it is a large blossom (10-12 cm across), a bright pink colour, large and numerous petals, regularly imbricated and crossed through the centre by a broad, white stripe." Orthographic variant: 'Verschaffeltii'. Orthographic errors: 'Verscalffelti', 'Verschaeffeltiana', 'Verschaffelti', 'Werschaffeltii', 'Verschaffelt', 'Wrschaffelt'.

Verschaffeltii. W. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.8. Berlèse, 1847, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 38:230. Orthographic variant for **Verschaffeltiana.**

Verschaffeltii Simplex. *(C.japonica)*, Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary*, 1869, p.105 as 'Verschaffelti Simplex'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Versicolor. *(C.japonica)*, Sweet, 1826, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.1, p.62. Striped waratah. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.120: "We have in our collection several camellias under this name; that, here described is a plant with large leaves, round-oval, attenuated near the apex, of a deep green, similar to **Chandleri;** bud oval, scales blackish; Flower rather large, double, orange red with roundish petals dotted with white in the middle; they resemble **Leeana Superba**." Originated in England.

Versicolor. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.120: 'We have in our collection several camellias under this name. The other, **Versicolor,** has a flower like that of **Variegata,** the white is a little more regular; the leaves are reflexed with the apex curved downwards."

Versicolor (Sawada). *(C.sasanqua)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, pp.3, 7, invalidly as 'Versicolor'. No description. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White centre edged lavender, with soft pink in between. Medium, single, 5-7 petals. Originated by K. Sawada, Mobile Alabama, USA. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.344 for illustration.

Versicolor Atroviolacea. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:20. Imbricated, violet shaded red. Orthographic error: 'Versicolor Atriviolacea'. Originated in England.

Versicolor Atriviolacea. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.8. Orthographic error for **Versicolor Atroviolacea.**

Versillo di Flora. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.273. Orthographic error for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Verticosa. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.15. No description. Orthographic error: 'Vorticosa'.

Vervaeneana. *(C.japonica)*, Cuvelier, 1888, *Revue de l'Horticulture Belge et Etrangere*, vol.14, p.170. Description not seen. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Verve. *(C.x williamsii)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.182, Reg. No.1925: A small to medium, deep pink edged magenta, semi-double, *C.hybrid (C.saluenensis x* **Debutante**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 6-8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals.

Centre is much lighter colour than outer part, tips of rabbit eared petals, brilliant red. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Very Cherry. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.175:.A large to very large, very dark red, loose peony to anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling that bloomed mid-season to late; originated by Walter Harmsen, Claremont, California, USA and introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries, 1979. Average flower size, 12 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. See colour photo: Front cover, SCCS., 1979, *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.2. Sport: **Very Cherry Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Heiyingtao'.

Very Cherry Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1982. A virus variegated form of **Very Cherry** - Very dark red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Vesiani. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.24 as 'Vesianii'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Vesilio del Arno. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.22. Orthographic error for **Vessillo dell'Arno**.

Vesillo del Arno. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.235. Orthographic error for **Vessillo dell'Arno.**

Vesillo di Flora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.235, Orthographic error for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Vesio Striata. *(C.japonica)*, Castagnola Catalogue, 1861-1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Vesovio. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853-1854. Orthographic error for **Vespuzio.**

Vespazio. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21. Orthographic error for **Vespuzio**.

Vespucci. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.136. Orthographic variant for **Vespuzio.**

Vespuccius. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.235. Orthographic error for **Vespuzio.**

Vespucii. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne,* p.8. Orthographic error for **Vespuzio.**

Vespucius. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.178, 233: This is an Italian variety raised and named in Italy by Mariani. The correct Italian orthography of the name is **Vespuzio**.

Vespuzio. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.178, 233: as 'Vespucius': Leaves, 9.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, long acuminate, prominent venation, large serrations, dull green. Flower 9.5 cm across, cherry-red, numerous petals, serried, disposed in fascicles. The outer row are dark cherry-red, the others are very light coloured, becoming delicate rose towards the centre. Trillon Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9: Red, variegated white, tightly massed in clusters. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:eee as 'Vespuzio'. No description. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Vesovio', 'Vespazio', 'Vespuci', 'Vespucii', 'Vespuzzi', 'Vespazio', 'Vespuccius', 'Vespucci'.

Vespuzzi. *(C.japonica)*, Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illust.], p.127: A small, complete double forming a globe shaped flower. The exterior petals are recurved, semi-round, red with white marks; those internal, small, dense, white at base, rose with lines of white in various directions. Originated in Italy by Burnier, 1840.

Vessilio del Arno. Morren & De Vos, 1887, *Index bibliographique de l'hortus Belgicus.* Orthographic error for **Vessillo dell'Arno.**

Vessilio de Flora. Morren & de Vos, 1887, *Index bibiographique de l'hortus Belgicus.* Orthographic error for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Vessillo del Arno. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Vessillo dell'Arno.**

Vessillo dell'Arno. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.73: Vivid carmine, often sparsely marked with little white spots. Imbricated. Lemaire, ed., 1871, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.18, p.33, pl.52: An Italian seedling originated by Franchetti, Florence. Large flowers, imbricated; scarlet red with a reticulation of veins and lines of darker hue. Petals sometimes have white spots. Orthographic errors: 'Vessilio del Arno', 'Vesilio del Arno', 'Vexiffo Emlaro', 'Vexillo de l'Arno', 'Vexillo do l'Arno', 'Vesillo del Arno', 'Vessillo del Arno'.

Vessillo del Lombardo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:249. Orthographic variant for **Vessillo Lombardo.**

Vessillo di Flora. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. p.43. No description. Van Houtte, 1846, *Flore des Serres...*, vol.2, pl.9 as 'Vexillo di Flore': Originated in Italy by Mariani. The flowers are of rich rose colour, double, petals reflexed. The leaves are large, ovate-lanceolate, with short petioles. The flowers are large; 12 cm across, composed of large petals, cleft at the apex, slightly convex, imbricated with some regularity, with an elevated abundant bunch of small, erect petals in the centre. All petals have fine veins of pale purple. Orthographic error: 'Vassillo di Flore', 'Vessilio de Flore', 'Versillo di Flora', 'Vexillo di Flore', 'Vessillo di Flore', 'Vexillidiflora', 'Vexillo diflora', 'Vsillo di Flora'.

Vessillo di Flore. van Houtte, 1846, *Flore des Serres.*---text opposite pl.9. Orthographic variant for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Vessillo di Negri. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete*, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy.

Vessillo Lombardo. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.61: Brilliant rose, sometimes unicolour, sometimes with white stripes, imbricated. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, No.32, p.39: Very large, imbricated, bright pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Vexillo Lornbardo', 'Vessillo del Lombardo', 'Vessillo di Lombardia'.

Vesta. *(C.japonica)*, Baptist & Son, 1861, Nursery Catalogue, p.9: Scarlet crimson. A seedling raised by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. Catalogued by Rule, J. Scott & Son and Sheather, but now no longer identifiable and considered extinct.

Vesta. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30. No description. Medici Spada, 1857, *Delle nuova camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.8: Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. Medium size flower, 8 rows of petals, large, rounded, and disposed like a rose on the periphery, while those in the middle and centre are folded and shell-like; all pure white with rose-red on some external petals.

Vestale. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:26 as 'Vestale(La)', [from] Delgrande: Perfectly imbricated; magnificent pure white. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8: Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. Flower of largest size, petals numerous, rounded,dense, in 9 rows or sometimes less orderly arranged, becoming reflexed with complete development; colour pearl white. When first opened the central petals are raised and incurved. Synonyms: 'Vestale Delgrande', 'La Vestale', 'Vestale (La)'. Orthographic error: 'La Vestole'.

Vestale Delgrande. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894 as 'Vestale Del Grande'. Synonym for **Vestale.**

Vestale (La). Auguste van Geert, 1861, Catalogue No.50, p.36. Synonym for **Vestale.**

Vestalis. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Macoy Catalogue, 1841, p.11. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:20: White very large, petals in a spiral. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.227 as 'Vestalis Alba': Flower rose form, white at circumference, straw coloured in the centre. Petals in many rows, a little notched, otherwise entire, transparent veining; central petals numerous, more or less regular and intermingled somewhat with a few abortive stamens. The flower is sometimes imbricated and is nearly ranunculiform. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Vestita'. Synonym: 'Vestalis Alba'.

Vestalis Alba. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.227. Synonym for **Vestalis.**

Vestita. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Vestalis.**

Vesuvii. Downing, 1858, Catalogue, p.19. Orthographic error for **Vesuvius.**

Vesuvio. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:20. Abbreviation for **Il Vesuvio.**

Vesuvio. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum* .... Orthographic variant for **Vesuvius**.

Vesuvius. *(C.japonica)*, Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. No description. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.23: Very dark red. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.226, as 'Vesuvio': There are two camellias of this name; in the first the leaves are pendant as on **Bruceana** and the flower is rose form, 9-10 cm across, of velvety orange vermilion, similar to **Chandleri**; the second is regular rose form , fiery red similar to **Heteropetala Rubra.** This second one is van Houtte's **Il Vesuvio**. Orthographic variant: 'Vesuvio'. Orthographic error: 'Vesuvii'.

Vethelin. *(C.japonica)*, Downing Nursery Catalogue, [before 1885]. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Vexiffo Emlaro. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Orthographic error for **Vessillo dell'Arno.**

Vexilla di Flora. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.77. Orthographic error for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Vexillidiflora. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.58. Orthographic error for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Vexillo di Flora. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Vexillo diflora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. Orthographic variant for **Vessillo di Flora.**

Vexillo de l'Arno. André Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.136. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Vessillo dell'Arno.**

Vexillo do l'Arno. Leroy, André Catalogue, 1911, p.48. Orthographic error for **Vessillo dell'Arno.**

Vexillo Lombardo. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28. Orthographic variant for **Vessillo Lombardo.**

Veymaria. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.87. Orthographic error for **Weimarii.**

Veymaxii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:4. Orthographic error for Weimarii.

Vi Henderson. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62, p.21, Reg. No.184: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from a chance seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) that first bloomed 1973. The plant has an upright, spreading growth habit. The red, 14 cm across, semi-double to informal double blooms come mid-season. The light green, broadly elliptic leaves are 12 cm long x 7 cm wide. See colour photo: p.5, ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79.

Vi Stone. *(C.reticulata)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.175, Reg. No.1654: A very large, deep, bright pink, veined red with white edges, formal double, *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Jean Pursel**) that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 14.5cm across x 5 cm deep. Flower has a rosebud centre similar to **Valentine Day**. Plant growth is upright and rapid. See colour photo: front cover, ACS., 1980, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.3. Chinese synonym: 'Weisitong'.

Viannensis. *(C.japonica)*, Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Medium size, peony form (similar to **Pompone**). Vivid carmine colour. Originated in Portugal.

Vicenzo Palazzi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1861-1862, 89:28. Orthographic error for **Vincenzo Palazzi.**

Vicenzo Salvagnoli. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.39: Delicate, light rose with a few white lines. Large, imbricated form. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.

Vicki Galvin. *(C.x williamsii)*, ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.247: Originated by Margaret L. Galvin, Sylvania, N.SW, Australia from a seedling of **Margaret Waterhouse** x **Great Eastern** that first bloomed 1976. Habit of growth is upright and dense with dark green, lanceolate leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm. Flower, semi-double, 11 cm across, sweet pea colour with pale pink, edged rose petals. Orthographic error: 'Vicki Gauvin'.

Vicki Gauvin. Cannon, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38. Orthographic error for **Vicki Galvin.**

Vicki Marie. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.23, Reg. No.327: Originated by Mrs C.M.J. Tredwell, Wanganui, New Zealand as a chance seedling (possibly of **Mrs D.W. Davis**) that first bloomed 1991. The 6 year old plant has average growth habit with 10 cm long x 6 cm wide mid-green leaves, yellow veins and strong serrations. The flowers open to a heavy peony form, very pale pink (RHS.CC.56D), 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 20 petals, 14 rabbit ears and 93 petaloids with numerous golden anthers on lemon filaments and large fluted petals at base of the flower. Blooms mid-season.

Vicomte de Meulant. Paul, William, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser. 2, 11:688. Orthographic error for **Vicomte de Nieuland.**

Vicomte de Newport. Carlo Costantini, 1886, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Vicomte de Nieuport.**

Vicomte de Niculant. Da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.22. Orthographic error for **Vicomte de Nieuland.**

Vicomte de Nieuland. *(C.japonica)*, Lemaire ed., 1863, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.X, pl.363: The petals of this flower are perfectly imbricated and somewhat bilobate. The colour is a fresh, soft pink with a few whitish stripes towards the centre. Originated in Belgium by the firm of Verschaffelt from a sport of 'Marie Thérèse' (**Maria Teresa**). Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.42: Good sized flower, very soft pink, transparent, a few central white streaks. Orthographic variant: 'Visconte di Nieuland'. Orthographic errors: 'Vicomte de Meulant',

'Vicomte de Niculant', 'Vicomte de Nieulandt', 'Vicomte de Nieulant', 'Visconte de Niuelandt', 'Vicomte de Nieulante'.

Vicomte de Nieulandt. Rollisson, 1875-1876, Plant Catalogue, p.104. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Vicomte de Nieuland.**

Vicomte de Nieulant. van Houtte Catalogue, 1867-1868, 121:18. Orthographic error for **Vicomte de Nieuland.**

Vicomte de Nieulante. William Paul, 1871, *The Journal of Horticulture*, p.159. Orthographic error for **Vicomte de Nieuland.**

Vicomte de Nieuport. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, pp3,42: Listed for the first time. Medium sized flowers of exquisite form, imbricated right to the centre; a beautiful bright pink. A distinguished variety and very floriferous. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:34: Large, concave flower, imbricated form, satiny rose. Originated by Jean Verschaffelt, Ghent, Belgium. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1868, 123:59: Beautiful foliage; very large, imbricated flowers similar to 'Rosa Centifolia' and in the manner of 'Marie-Thérèse' (**Maria Teresa**). Beautiful satiny pink, very floriferous. Orthographic variant: 'Visconte di Nieuport. Orthographic errors: 'Victor de Nieuport', 'Vicomte de Nieuwport', 'Vicomte de Newport'.

Vicomte de Nieuwport. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Vicomte de Nieuport.**

Vicomte de Noailles. *(C.sasanqua)*, Thoby, Claude, Catalogue, 1971: Single, dark carmine rose. Its scent recalls **Clementine.** The plant is vigorous. Originated in France. See colour photo, Thoby et al., 1980, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia*, p.12.

Vicomtesse Pauline Maggi. Baptist Nursery Catalogue, 1864. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

Victo-Emmanuele II. Onillon Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Victor Corkill. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.5, p.7, Reg. No.173: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **William Hertrich;** originated by A. Gamlin, Manaia, New Zealand. Growth habit is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. The rose-red, semi-double flowers, 16.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, have 32 petals, anthers are cream with yellow filaments. The flowers have a darker coloured veining. Blooms mid-season to late.

Victor de Bisschop. Scotts Nursery Catalogue, 1987-1988, p.22. Abbreviation for 'Madame Victor de Bisschop', synonym for **Le Lys.**

Victor Emanuel. Ludeman's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.5. Orthographic error for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Victor Emmanuel. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.13. Synonym for **Blood of China**.

Victor Emmanuel. André Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.136. Muncaster Castle Nurseries Catalogue, 1960, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Victor Emmanuel I. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.66. Synonym for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Victor Emmanuel II. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Victor Emmanuel II. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.66. Erroneously for **Blood of China.**

Victor de Nieuport. Vervaenne Catalogue No.11, 1888. Orthographic error for **Vicomte de Nieuport**.

Victor Haquin. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.20. No description. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.II: Originated as a seedling by Mr. Haquin, Belgium and purchased by Verschaffelt. A perfection; blossoms a rich carmine, formed of numerous, rather large, petals, rounded, lobulate, imbricated with utmost regularity.

Victor Hugo. *(C.japonica)*, Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13: Magnificent flower, fiery red, variable. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.124: Large flower, irregular double, cherry-red. Originated in France.

Victor Imbricata Plena. *(C.japonica)*, Schonberg, 1878, *Botanic Gardens, Adelaide List.* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Victor Johnson. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1951, *Quarterly*, 6(2):9: A seedling of unknown parentage, 13 years old. First flowered 1944. Originated at Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA. The type of plant is upright and compact. Leaves are large, acuminate, serrated. Flower buds are round with a flat top. Flowers are formal double, bright red, (3-K-5 Maerz & Paul Chart), 8-10 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Reg. No.122, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.336. Synonym: 'Lieutenant Victor Johnson'.

Victor Lebrun. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Victor le Cocke. Scuola di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Victor le Cocque.**

Victor Le Cocque. *(C.japonica)*, Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: A medium size, vivid scarlet, peony form, (similar to **Pompone**). Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variant: 'Victor le Cocke'. Orthographic errors 'Victor Lecocke', 'Victor e Cocke'.

Victor Lecocke. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. Orthographic error for **Victor Le Cocque.**

Victor Whitey. *(C.japonica)*, Ingleside Nursery Catalogue, 1951. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Victori. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victori Antwerpensis. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis**.

Victori Antwerpiensis. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis**.

Victoria. *(C.japonica)*, Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368: Originated by the Rev. Herbert, London, England from a seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**) x **Variegata,** impregnated by **Pompone**. Flowers regular, of the colour of a full-blown cabbage rose, paler near the edge. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.11 as 'Victrix': Pale satiny pink with small centre streak on petals; imbricated. Synonym: 'Victrix'. Orthographic variants 'Vittoria', 'Victori'.

Victoria. Jacquin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.14. Synonym for **Victoria Alba**.

Victoria. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.8 as a synonym for 'Reine d'Angleterre', synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans.**

Victoria Alba. *(C.japonica)*, Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105: A medium size, pure white formal double, outer petals slightly bilobate; at the centre they are oval-acute. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.II as 'Victoria'. Originated in the USA by Peter McKenzie, Pennsylvania. Synonym: 'Victoria'.

Victoria A. Fraser & Langton Nursery Catalogue, 1874-1875. Orthographic error for 'Victoria and Albert', synonym for **Teutonia.**

Victoria and Albert. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12-eee. Synonym for **Teutonia.**

Victoria Antewerpensis. Ridolfi, 1848, Catalogue delle Piante, p.9. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victoria Antewerpiensis. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victoria Antiverpensis. Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victoria Antroarpensis. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victoria Antuerpiensis. Anonymous, Jun. 1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205-209. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victoria Antverpiensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No. 50, 1844, p.24. Orthographic variant for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victoria Antwerpensis. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victoria Antwerpiensie. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.362. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victoria Antwerpiensis. *(C.japonica)* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.115, 131: Leaves 10 cm x 6 cm, round-ovate to lanceolate, acuminate, of a dull green; flower very regular double, 8 cm across, soft, pure white, occasionally smudged with crimson lake in pale streaks. Originated from seed of Incarnata in Belgium by Moens. Orthographic errors: 'Victoria Antiverpensis', 'Victoria Antewerpiensis', 'Victoria Antuerpiensis', 'Victoria Antverpiensis', 'Victoria Antwerpensis', 'Victoria Antwerpiensie', 'Antwerpensis', 'Victori Antwerpiensis', 'Victori Antwerpensis', 'Victorii Antverpiensis', 'Victoria Artwerpensis', 'Victoria Antroarpensis', 'Victoria Antewepensis'.

Victoria Artwerpensis. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28. Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victoria do Marne. *(C.japonica)*, Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.69, 1930, p.10, ref.1095. Large white single Strongly scented. Originated in Portugal.

Victoria Dowling Beasley. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.249, Reg. No.788: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Mrs W.J. Beasley, Hadville, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to Finlandia, are 9.5 cm. across x 4.5 cm deep with 26 petals. Colour is light pink with white filaments and light yellow anthers. Five rows of petals, open, imbricated, loosening up when fully open; top row are pointed. Blooms mid-season.

Victoria Emanuel. Hacket Nursery Catalogue, 1893, p.134. Orthographic error for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Victoria Italica. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.208, 235. Synonym for **Regina d'Inghilterra.**

Victoria Magna. van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:47. Synonym for **Victoria Magnosa.**

Victoria Magna (Lechi). Vervaenne J. Nursery Catalogue No.1, 1875. Synonym for **Victoria Magnosa.**

Victoria Magnesa. Angelo Longone, 1861, Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Victoria Magnosa.**

Victoria Magnosa. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30. No description. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.23 as 'Victoria Magnosii': Imbricated; red streaked with white. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.274 as 'Victoria Magnosi': Imperfect formal double or rose form, 10 cm across, pure scarlet red and streaked with dull white in the centre. Petals indented, rounded, 5 cm x 6 cm long, entire, curled, packed. van Houtte, 1854-1855, Catalogue, 53:47 as 'Victoria Magna": Blossoms, about 10 cm across, are a deep carmine red, with intermediate petals rose-pink washed and striped with white, formal double. Originated in Italy by Lechi. Synonyms: 'Victoria Magna', 'Victoria Magna'(Lechi), 'Vittoria Magnosi', 'Maddalena', 'Margarita', 'Procrastinans'. Orthographic errors: 'Vittorio Manosi', 'Victoria Magnosi', 'Vittoria Magnosa', 'Victoria Magnosii'. For illustration: see pl.I, Book I, Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie.*

Victoria Magnosi. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France.* vol.40, p.274. Orthographic error for **Victoria Magnosa.**

Victoria Manasses. *(C.japonica)*, Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.14 as 'Victori Manasses'. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Victoria Martin. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug, 2000, p.6, colour photo p.5, Reg. No.2523. A sport derived from a selfed seedling, **Lady Laura** x **Lady Laura**. The original 26 year old plant first bloomed in 1980. The sport has flowered true for 4 years. Originated by T.E. Lundy, Milton, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.7, colour photo p.c15. The pink rose form flower is cone shaped, having 64 petals showing flecks of red, yewllow anthers and flesh coloured filaments. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 8.2 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is spreading with average growth. Dark green leaves are 9 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Victoria Mediolanensis. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.300: Leaves long lanceolate, 9-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, finely serrulate, deep green; bud round-oval, scales yellowish. Flower anemone form, 9-10 cm across, clear cherry-red with touches of rose; exterior petals 6 cm wide x 6 cm long, placed horizontally, deeply notched; those of the centre, innumerable, short, deformed, almost without stamens. Originated in Italy.

Victoria Minuta. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.19, p.17. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Victoria Pink. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink. Large, full peony form. Originated in USA.

Victoria (Priestley's). Johnson. 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, p.115. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Victoria Radaëlli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:33. Orthographic error for **Vittoria Redaëlli.**

Victoria Raedelli. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto,* p.22. Orthographic error for **Vittoria Redaëlli.**

Victoria Redaelli. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias,* p.138. Orthographic variant for **Vittoria Redaëlli.**

Victoria Vanis. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2774; Originated by Hal Vanis, Henderson, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.119; A seedling of **April Remembered,** male parent unknown, first flowered 2002. Medium size, formal double flower is 9.5 cm diameter x 3.8 cm deep, light blush pink with 55 petals. The lighter pink reverse of the petals bleeds through for a different colour Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Victoria Vera. Anonymous, Apr.1845, *Revue Horticole*, p.105. Synonym for **Queen Victoria.**

Victoria Whiddon. *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2785. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.119 with colour photo; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Annabelle Fetterman,** first flowered 2005. Very large, light pink with frosting, semi-double flower is 15 cm diameter x 9 cm deep. Golden anthers and yellow filaments. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 11.5 cm x 5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Victorian Posy. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin.* 1972, vol.VII, No.4. p.6, Reg. No.58: A chance seedling originated by D.G. O'Toole, Ohope, New Zealand that first bloomed 1968. The plant has a medium. upright habit and growth rate. with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The flowers are anemone form with an outer row of 9-11 flat petals with notched margins; the petaloids are in a circle of 8 or 9 separate florets, giving an unusual appearance. Flower size, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep. The colour is bright rose pink. (RHS.CC.52B-C).

Victorii Antverpiensis. Rousseau. Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.5: Orthographic error for **Victoria Antwerpiensis.**

Victory. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3: Peony form, red, 10 cm diameter. Blooms mid-season. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.66. Rose-red. Large, semi-double to full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Youtz, California. Sport: **Victory Variegated.** For illustration see: Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.353.

Victory Maid. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: White, medium sized variform (semi-double, rose form, formal double). Slow, compact growth. Late blooming. Originated by K. Sawada, Crichton, Alabama, USA. For illustration see: Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.334.

Victory Red. *(C.japonica).* The Pacific Camellia Society. 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.37: Rose-red. Large variform, semi-double to full peony. Vigorous. upright growth. Originated in USA.

Victory Variegated. *(C.japonica).* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* A virus variegated form of **Victory** – Rose-red blotched white. originated in USA.

Victory White. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest*, 1943, vol.1. No.3. No description. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large. self-white, incomplete-double, 10-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. There are about 35 petals, 6 cm x 4 cm, the outer ones round, the inner ones waved and folded. Petals are notched with waved margins. The stamens are numerous and in fascicles mixed with petaloids. filaments curved and light yellow. Leaves dark green. oval, thick, twisted, 9.5 cm x 4cm. Tips are sharply pointed, bases taper and margins coarsely serrate. Habit, vigorous, upright and spreading. Originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries,

Crichton, Alabama, USA from seed imported from Japan and planted in 1931. First flowered 1938.

Victrix. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368. Synonym for **Victoria.**

Vida Davis. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.104: White washed blush pink. Large, semi-double with large petals and prominent, bunched, ochre-tipped stamens. Originated in USA.

Vidoni. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Vidrine. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1946, Index, p.117. This is the correct spelling for the name of the Lousiana village where **Vedrine** was found. However it is considered an orthographic variant for the cultivar.

Vierthaleriana. *(C.japonica),* Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. No description. Originated in Germany. Orthographic variant: 'Virthaleriana'. (Believed extinct).

Vietnamensis. Camellia Haven Nursery Catalogue, NZ, 1997, p.11: Medium sized, white single flowers. Scented. Very fast, tall, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. The species *C.vietnamensis* Hung ex Hu. Originated in western China and in Vietnam. See ICS Register, p.22.

Vieux Rose. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.15. synonym for **Mrs Beresford.**

Vilar d'Allen. *(C.japonica),* Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue, 1964-1965, No.99, p.26: Carmine red with central cluster. Originated in Portugal. *La Camelia .....Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra,* 2004, p.167 with colour photo; Register No.22; 10 cm diameter, RHSCC 53B to C. 15 to 20 large petals, petaloids have occasional patches of white. A few stamens visible among the petaloids, filaments light yellow and rose at the base, anthers yellow. Leaves dark green, 11-12 cm x 5-6 cm, elliptic, apice acuminate. Flowers early to late. Upright plant, a little open. Large, dark green leaves are prominent. Orthographic error; 'Vilard D'Allen'.

Vilbankiana. Tourres, Machetaux Catalogue, 1835, p.17. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Vilderii. Angelo Longone Catalogo, 1861. Nicholson, 1892-1893, *Dictionary of Horticulture*, p.478. Orthographic error for Wilderi.

Vilia. *(C.hybrid),* Dekker, 1961. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.58: A large semi-double, 10 cm across, light orchid pink, shaded to deeper pink on the petal margins. This mid-season flower has excellent substance and a velvety texture. The plant is vigorous, upright and bushy. A seedling from **Williams Lavender** x **Kuro-tsubaki**, originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. First bloomed 1959. Reg. No.743, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.250.

Vilie de Nantes (Holland Strain). Island Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Orthographic error for 'Ville de Nantes'(Holland Strain); synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Villa Madre. *(C.japonica),* Huttleston, 1957, List of Camellias at Longwood. No description. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. A plant of this name at the Longwood Gardens, 1960. Originated in USA. No description.

Villa Molfino. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.73: Light rose with stripes of white. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Botti.

Villa Pinceana. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Villa Princiana.**

Villa Princiana. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849, 77:69: From the Borghese Garden, Rome, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Villa Pinceana'.

Villageoise. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21. No description. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.11: Large double, resembling a new variegated provence rose. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13: Carmine with white bands. Magnificent. Van Houtte Catalogue, 18461847, 27-33: One of the most beautiful striped camellia ... pinkish white, spotted with purple. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.61: Pinky white, spotted with crimson, peony form. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Synonyms: 'Agenorea', 'Villageoise Agenorea', 'La Villageoise', 'Anthographa'. Sport: **Villageoise à Fleur Rose.** Orthographic errors: 'Villagevise', 'Villageoise'(Ange Nora) 'Villagoise', 'Villageoise Angenoia', 'Villagiojoso'.

Villageoise à Fleur Rose. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:54. Pink sport of **Villageoise.** Originated in France.

Villageoise Agenorea. Prince & Co Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105 as 'Villageoise Angenora'. Synonym for **Villageoise.**

Villageoise Angenoia. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for 'Villageoise Agenorea', synonym for **Villageoise.**

Villageoise Angenora. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for 'Villageoise Agenorea', synonym for **Villageoise..**

Villageoise (Ange Nora). Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Villageoise Agenorea', synonym for **Villageoise**.

Villageoise Maide. *(C.japonica), Catalogo ed Inventario delle piante ... di Villa Pamphilj*, il 1st Gennajo, 1856: A seedling from the garden of the Villa Pamphilj, Rome, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Villageoise Mauve'. (Believed extinct.)

Villageoise Mauve. Coggiatti, 1973, *International Camellia Journal*, No.5, p.12. Orthographic error for **Villageoise Maide.**

Villagiojoso. Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogo, p.9. Orthographic error for **Villageoise.**

Villagoise. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28. Orthographic error for **Villageoise.**

Villagevise. Scuola di Agricolturo Catalogo, 1882. Orthographic error for **Villageoise.**

Villata Plena. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Originated in Italy at Bibbiani. (Believed extinct).

Ville (Carroll). ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. A specially variegated form of **Ville de Nantes,** but considered to be a synonym for **Ville de Nantes** as virus variegation is not stable.

Ville (Carter). ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.47, No.4, p.13, Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. A specially variegated form of **Ville de Nantes,** but considered to be a synonym for **Ville de Nantes** as virus variegation is not stable.

Ville (Cody's). Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Ville de Carquefou. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.8; Pink, semi-double.

Ville de Colle Beato. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Ville de Guingamp. *(C.japonica),* ICS *Journal,* 2008, p.124 with colour photos; An open pollinated seedling, originated by Fañch Le Moal, Guingamp, France on behalf of the Camellia Association of Guingamp. Introduced in 1996 at a Civic Dedication Ceremony. An open,

heavily branched shrub of medium growth rate. Open, single form flower with a prominent circle of apricot type golden stamens Petal colour red (RHSCC 53C), diameter 8-11 cm x 3-4 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Ville de Nantes. *(C.japonica)*, Heurtin, 1897, according to Dr Creze; Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1920: Flower large, semi-double, deep red with dashes of white, petals with fine teeth. Plant floriferous, sports often. Puddle & Hanger, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.161: Semi-double, 11 cm across, petals orbicular, 5.5 cm x 5.5 cm, irregularly twisted, margins serrate, apices rounded. Bud open to show colour some time before finally opening. Stamens in a central cylinder, but often merged with petals. Colour Turkey red 721, often boldly blotched and streaked with white. Leaves dark green, glossy, elliptic, 8-9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide, apex acuminate, margins very shallowly serrate. Plant habit slender, stiff and branched. A self red sport is known as **Ville de Nantes Red** and a peony form mutation is known as **Lady Kay**, the self red form of which is known as **Lady Kay Red.** It received the National Camellia Hall of Fame Award of the ACS., in 1978. For colour illustrations see: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949 facing p.202, and Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.123; back cover ACS., Aug.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.3. Synonyms: 'Cody Ville', 'Ville'(Cody's), 'Ville'(Wilke's), 'Ville de Nantes Variegated', 'Donckelaeri Frise', 'Ville de Nantes Riveres', Ville de Nantes Special', Ville de Nantes'(Burris). What have been described as various strains of **Ville de Nantes** have been given special names, but as the white variegation of this cultivar is caused by a variegating virus, the effects of which are quite unstable, all these names are reduced to synonyms. Chinese synonym: 'Baiban Kangnaixin'.

Ville de Nantes (Burris). Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p. 16. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Ville de Nantes Double Red Sport. Domoto Nursery Price List, 1954-1955. Synonym for **Lady Kay Red.**

Ville de Nantes Light Strain. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Ville de Nantes Red. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.29; Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.140: Solid red form of **Ville de Nantes.** Originated in USA. Chinese synonyms: 'Hongshizu', 'Hongkang Naixin'.

Ville de Nantes Reveres. Abbotts Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Ville de Nantes Special. Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, Vol.20, No.l. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Ville de Nantes Sport Number 3. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.12. Synonym for **Lady Kay Red.**

Ville de Nantes Variegated. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1949. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Ville de Nantes Variegata. Fairlight Camellia Nursery, 1987. Illegal synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Ville de Nantes Whiter Strain. Abbott's Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Synonym for **Ville de Nantes.**

Ville (Gilchrist). ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.32. A specially variegated form of **Ville de Nantes,** but considered to be a synonym for **Ville de Nantes** as virus variegation is not stable.

Ville (Gilley). ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.49, No.4, inside rear cover. Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. A specially variegated form of **Ville de Nantes**, but considered to be a synonym for **Ville de Nantes** as virus variegation is not stable.

Ville (Newsome). ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.32. A specially variegated form of **Ville de Nantes**, but considered to be a synonym for **Ville de Nantes** as virus variegation is not stable.

Ville (Strother's). ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.32. A specially variegated form of **Ville de Nantes**, but considered to be a synonym for **Ville de Nantes** as virus variegation is not stable.

Ville Double. ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.32. Synonym for **Lady Kay.**

Villes Delight. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.7, Reg. No.170: Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand from the cross **Joyful Bells** x **Ville de Nantes,** which first flowered 1968. Growth habit is open and slow with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 4 cm wide. The 9 cm across x 6 cm deep bloom is semi-double with 12 petals, crimson with golden anthers and pink filaments. Petals are fimbriated and it flowers from early to late.

Villemorgeana. *(C.japonica),* Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.17 as 'Vilmoreana'. No description, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.149, 230 as 'Vilmorgiana': Leaves elongated, 12.2 cm x 5 cm, unequally divided with average venation, evenly serrate, apex recurved, dark green; buds of average size, oblong-ovate, scales blackish at the base, green at apex; flower double, 10 cm across, cherry-red; circumferential petals in many rows, irregular, cupped, oblong, notched and separated from those in the centre which are small, strap-like and mixed with sterile stamens. Corolla star-shaped. Originated in Belgium by Villemorge of Anvers. Orthographic errors; 'Vilmoreana', 'Vilmorgiana',

Vilmoreana. Jacob Makoy et Cie., Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Orthographic error for **Vilmoriniana.**

Vilmorgiana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.149. Orthographic error for **Villemorgeana.**

Vilmoriana. Jacob Makoy et Cie., Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Vilmoriniana.**

Vilmoriniana. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. No description. *Catalogue General des Plantes la Société Royale, d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. No description. Originated in France and named for Vilmorin. Orthographic errors: 'Vilmoriana', 'Vilmoreana'. (Believed extinct.)

Viltonia. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, index, p.126. Orthographic error for **Wiltonia.**

Vince Dooley. (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2613. Oiriginated by Dr Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga., USA. A cross of **Red Crystal** x **Silver Lace.** The single, scarlet red bloom has gold stamens and pink filaments, and heavy petal texture. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2004, p.95, colour photo p.c4. Flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 13.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Vincenso Palazzi. Auguste van Geert, 1861, Catalogue No.50, p.36. Orthographic error for **Vincenzo Palazzi.**

Vincente Carvucci. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues.* p.236. Orthographic error for **Vincenzo Carducci.**

Vincento Carducci. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Vincenzo Carducci.**

Vincenzo Carducci. *(C.japonica),* Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.62: Very dark red, perfectly imbricated. From Florence. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle lconographie*, Book I, pl.III as 'Vicento Carducci': A large blossom of vivid, uniform, carmine rose with a diameter of more than 10 cm; formed of innumerable oval petals, emarginate and closely and uniformly imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Vincente Carvucri', 'Vicento Carducci'.

Vincenzo Palazzi. *(C.japonica),* Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.49 as 'Vincenso Palazzi': Large imbricated bright crimson pink with paler centre and petals slightly edged with white.Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:26. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Vincenso Palazzi'.

Vincenzo Salvagnoli. *(C.japonica),* Mercatelli, 1881, Catalogo delle Camelie, p.38: Very delicate pink with a few white stripes. Large imbricated flower. Originated in Italy.

Viola. *(C.japonica),* Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report, 1849. No description. Macarthur notebook, 1852: Bluish pink, very double, crowded irregular petals, large and small intermixed, rather ragged. Originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.SW, Australia. Camden Park seedling 67/52. (Believed extinct.)

Viola Simmons. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.86: Rose-pink. Medium to large, semi-double to loose peony form with fluffy petals. Medium compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA. Orthographic error: 'Viola Sims'. Sport: **Viola Simmons Variegated.**

Viola Simmons Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, Mark, Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.16, as 'Viola Simmons Var.': a virus variegated form of **Viola Simmons** - Rose-pink and white. Originated in USA.

Viola Sims. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Viola Simmons.**

Viola Spragg. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.230: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.SW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1973. The upright, open plant has early blooming, 7.5 cm across, rose to red, peony to informal double flowers. The dark green lanceolate leaves are 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide, variable in size and shape.

Violacea. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Abbreviation for **Violacea Superba.**

Violacea Plenissima. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Violacea Superba.**

Violacea Superba. *(C.japonica),* Rinz, 1835, *Gardening Magazine*, vol.11, p.544: Particularly remarkable for its violet colour and beautifully shaped, abundant flowers. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21: Brilliant except for its foliage. Its flowers, of the most delicate pink, are a charming rosette. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* vol.3, pl.296: Flower 10-11 cm across; full, rosiform, regular, of an deep, orange-red violet, which diminishes in intensity as the bloom matures. The petals are ample, rounded, numerous, in 5-6 rows, notched and imbricated. Those of the centre are of diverse forms, close-set, much smaller than the first, disposed irregularly; sometimes nevertheless, imbricated following those of the circumference. Originated by J. Rinz, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl.82, and giving the origin as the United Kingdom. Synonyms: 'Exuberans', 'Violacea Plenissima'. Abbreviation: 'Violacea'. Orthographic errors: 'Violacia', 'Violacia Superba'.

Violacia. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie,* on pl.296. Orthographic error for **Violacea Superba.**

Violet Boon. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1975, vol.IX, No.3, p.5, Reg. No.118: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand, that first flowered 1970. It has an upright, open growth habit with mid-green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is semi-double to loose, peony form with 15 petals, some petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. The size is 11-12 cm across x 6 cm deep and colour Red Group, RHS.CC.55B.

Violet Bouquet. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1970, p.171, Reg. No.1117: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by Mrs W.H. Gabes, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Female parent **Debutante**. Plant growth, upright, rapid and open with medium size, dark green leaves. The anemone form bloom is violet purple with yellow anthers and white filaments, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 large petals and 220 petaloids. Flowers early to mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Zihuashu'

Violet Weymouth. *(C.sasanqua),* ANZCRS, 1958, *Camellia Annual,* No.5, p.30, Reg. No.30: A seedling from the garden of Mr Justice Kitto, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia and raised by Lucy Singleton, St. Ives. The flower has two rows of petals, from 7-10, sometimes showing some petaloids. Petals are crinkled. Colour Neyron rose fading to silvery pink.

Violette Rose. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.128: Lavender. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, open growth. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of the *C.reticulata* **Buddha.** Originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California.

Viomeani. *(C.japonica),* Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet,* vol.6, p.11: Double. Rose colour with white spots.

Virgata. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.236. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Virgilia. *(C.japonica),* Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest,* p.16: Camden Park Seedling 39/51, originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. Not described or released for sale. Extinct.

Virgillae Marmorata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Virgin di Colle Beato. Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture,* p.141. Orthographic variant for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Virgin Maria. *(C.japonica) Proceedings of the ICS Congress,* Chuxiong 2012, p.84. An historic plant of yabu-tsubaki on Goto Island, Japan. Estimated age up to 200 years.

Virgin of the Blessed Hill. SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.160. Synonym for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Virgin White. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Catalogue,* p.6. Synonym for **Otome White.**

Virgina Franco. Pepinieres Lepage, Angers Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.33. Orthographic error for **Virginia Franco.**

Virgina Marini. van Houtte Catalogue, 1903, 307:240. Orthographic error for **Virginia Marini.**

Virgina Mathis. SCCS., 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.134. Orthographic error for **Virginia Mathis.**

Virginal. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Large, informal double, pure white, rose-like, opening to show golden stamens. Originated in Australia by George Linton, Somersby, N.S.W., Australia. For illustration see: Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.III, p.253.

Virginalis. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. van Houtte, 1845-1846, 23:52: White peony form [from] Sloane. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.9: Beautifully imbricated, pure white, sometimes tinted blush and streaked pink. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie,* Book V, pl.II: A milky white blossom, speckled pink and tinged a soft yellow at the centre, with perfect imbrication and petals large, full, lanceolate and delicately nerved with a translucent veining. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Virginita', 'Virginalis Sloane', 'Virginalis d'Italie'.

Virginalis Alba Variegata. *(C.japonica),* Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. No description. Originated in Italy at Bibbiani. (Believed extinct).

Virginalis d'Italie. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.17. Synonym for **Virginalis.**

Virginalis Lutescens. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Virginalis Miniata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:21: Semi-double to peony form, [red] striped white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Virginalis Minuata'.

Virginalis Minuata. Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue of Conservatory Plants, 1845, p.4. Orthographic error for **Virginalis Miniata.**

Virginalis Sloane. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Virginalis.**

Virginalis Striata. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:54. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Virgine Calubini. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete,* p.8. Orthographic variant for 'Vergine Calubini', synonym for **Vergine di Collebeato**.

Virgine de Colle Beato. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:26. Orthographic variant for **Vergine di Collebeato'.**

Virgine de Collebeate. Shirley Hibbert, 1862, The Floral World and Garden Guide, vol.5, p.90. Orthographic error for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Virgine di Colle Beato. Rollisson, 1875-1876, Plant Catalogue, p.104. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.236. Orthographic variant for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Virgine Franco. Rollison's Plant Catalogue, 1875-1876, p.104. Orthographic error for **Virginia Franco.**

Virgine Francois. Sheather's Nursery Catalogue, 1877. Orthographic error for **Virginia Franco.**

Virgine Philippson. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. Orthographic error for **Virginia Philipson.**

Virginea (Italie). van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:21. Synonym for **Virginia.**

Virginea. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* No description. Medici Spada, 1859, *Delle nuova camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.8: Large, 10 rows of petals, pointed, disposed in a spiral, pure rose colour. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Virginea Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.43. Synonym for **Virginia.**

Virginea Superba. *(C.japonica),* Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. p.43. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Virgini di Colle Beato. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue No.49, 1927, p.27. Orthographic error for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Virginia. *(C.japonica),* p., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening,* 3:153: Unicolour pink. Two rows of large, external petals and a central group of numerous, small petals. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Virginea Nova', 'Virginia'(Italie), 'Virginia d'Italie', 'Virginia d'ltalia'. Orthographic error: 'Virginea'(Italie).

Virginia Alexandrina. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.6. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Virginia Alfter. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.182, Reg. No.1938: A medium size, bright red, anemone to loose peony form *C.japonica* (**Lindsay Neill** x **All American Variegated**) seedling, that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed in 1975. Average flower size, 9.5 cm across x 5-7 cm deep with 35 petals. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10cm long x 6 cm wide. Sport: **Virginia Alfter Variegated.**

Virginia Alfter Variegated. (*C.japonica*), ACS, Aug.1984, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.3, with colour pl. on front cover as 'Virginia Alfter Var', ACS., Reg. No.1939: A virus variegated form of **Virginia Alfter** - Bright red blotched white. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA.

Virginia Bresciana. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.62: Imbricated formal double, ivory-white, transparent. Originated in Italy.

Virginia Cabrillini. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.236: Crimson. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Virginia Cagle. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.104: Blush pink. Medium size, semi-double with 3 rows of large petals and 3 very large, upright, wavy petals in a cluster of delicate stamens forming a trumpet. Blooms early. Originated in USA by C. Rester, Poplarville, Mississippi.

Virginia Carlyon. *(C.japonica),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Crimson velvet, semi-double, large flower. Colour photo facing p.115, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England.

Virginia Cesana. *(C.japonica),* Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Imbricated, bright, carmine rose, centre lighter, all marbled white. Originated in Italy as a sport of **Solfatara.**

Virginia Colubbini. *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1862. Orthographic error for 'Vergine Calubini', synonym for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Virginia Cutter. Hallstone, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, caption to colour pl. facing p.45. Abbreviation for **Virginia W. Cutter.**

Virginia d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:52. Synonym for **Virginia.**

Virginia Darden. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook.* 1968, p.138, Reg. No.979: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961. Originated by W.A. Fickling Sr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth habit is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double to anemone form bloom, similar to **Frizzle White,** with petaloids, is 10.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 16 petals and 16-150 petaloids. Red with yellow anthers and filaments. It has a crispy texture like Jessie Katz. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Virginia Darden Variegated.**

Virginia Darden Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1969, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1 as 'Virginia Darden V.'. A virus variegated form of **Virginia Darden** - Red heavily blotched white. Originated in USA.

Virginia Davis. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.19, 1949. No description. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.67: White. Large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. See p.24 for illustration. Originated by H. Davis, El Monte, California, USA.

Virginia de Colle Beato. Smith Nursery Catalogue, 1894-1895. Orthographic error for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Virginia Eyler. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.336, Reg. No.194: A 16 year old chance seedling; originated by Harry B. Stanton, Savannah, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1942. Plant growth is upright and rapid with medium green leaves, 10 cm long x 6 cm wide, finely serrate. Flowers 7.5-8 cm across, complete double, imbricated, similar to **Alba Plena,** with 70-80 petals, light pink, heavily veined. Flowers mid-season.

Virginia Franca. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Virginia Franco.**

Virginia France Rose. Davis, P. Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987. Orthographic error for **Virginia Franco Rosea.**

Virginia Franco. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue. 1858, 72:26: Blush white, stippled, lined and streaked with pink and carmine red; small, numerous petals, convex imbrication. A small to medium size, formal double camellia, originated in Italy by Franco, Florence. Sports: **Virginia Franco Rosea,** 'Virginia Franco Rubra', **Sofia Roncaglia, General Cialdini, Lady Maude Walpole.** Orthographic errors: 'Virgine Franco', 'Virgine Francois', 'Virginia Franco', 'Virginie Franco', 'Virginia Franca'. For illustration see: Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, pl.1. Chinese synonym 'Falanke'.

Virginia Franco Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.15: Rose, changing to soft pink, white margins. Medium size, formal double. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.30 and pl.III: A sport of **Virginia Franco**. Soft pink with a white margin. For colour illustation see pl.I, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail.* Chinese synonym: 'Falanke Meigui'.

Virginia Franco Rubra. Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.20, pl.I. Synonym for **Lady Maude Walpole.**

Virginia Goldsmith. *(C.japonica)*, Linden Nursery Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.25. No description. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variant 'Virginia Goldsmidt'. (Believed extinct.)

Virginia Goldsmidt. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic variant for **Virginia Goldsmith.**

Virginia Griffin. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Virginia Griffin Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Virginia Griffin V.'. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Virginia J. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.282, Reg. No.417: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by J.H. Johnson, Andalusia, Alabama, USA. The light green leaves are 9.5cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The flowers are semi-double, pink with yellow stamens, 39 petals and several petaloids. The blooms average 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Early flowering.

Virginia McCowan. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.220, Reg. No.1443: Large, white shading to light pink at outer edge of petals, semi-double, *C.japonica*, flowers

mid-season to late. A 14 year old chance seedling of **Elegans;** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The **Frizzle White** type bloom has 24-30 petals and few petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Virginia Marini. *(C.japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1878: Very large flower, perfectly imbricated. Petals bright rose, veined and striped deeper rose and carmine red, bordered white. A sport of **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt** fixed by grafting by Franchetti, Florence. The name 'Madame Linden', published by *L'Illustration Horticole.* vol.25, p.47, pl.308 and **Virginia Marini** published the same year by the *Bollettino della Reale Società Toscana di Orticultura* are for the same sport. Priority has been given to the Italian name **Virginia Marini** as it is the sport of an Italian variety. Synonyms: 'Teresa Gambini', Theresa Gambini', 'Madame Linden', 'Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt Pink', 'Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt Rosea'. Orthographic error: 'Virgina Marini'. Sport: **Madame Ambroise Verschaffelt Variegated.**

Virginia Mathis. *(C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1985, p.185, Reg. No.1982: A very large, soft pink, veined pink, becoming lighter at petal margins, semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid, 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), x **Jean Pursel**; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 19 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Flower size, 17.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid with medium green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Virgina Mathis'.

Virginia Mercatelli. *(C.japonica)*, Grilli, 1881, *Bollettino della R. Società Toscana di Orticultura*, 6:297-300. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Virginia Nalle. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., Feb.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, Vol.45, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2184: Small size, white, formal double *C.japonica*, chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by S.R. & Va Faircloth, Mobile, Alabama, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.90, colour pl. between p.90-91: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 7 cm across. Plant growth is open, upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Virginia Parrish. *(C.japonica)*, Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.16. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.101, Reg. No.823: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960, originated by Dr Albert C. Tuck, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flower, 10 cm across x 8cm deep is irridescent red with light stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Virginia Philipson. *(C.japonica)*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.62: Outer and central petals a softer pink, a little paler than **Sacco.** Intermediate petals paler with some soft white sreaks. Petals transparent and thin. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.III: We are indebted for this variety to Mr C. Franchetti who obtained it from seed. The blossoms are of medium size, a delicate pink of a paler shade at the centre where only a few vague stripes appear. The petals arrangement is intermediate between the perfect and the irregular imbrication. With the exception of those of the circumference, the imbrication of which is flawless, the following petals are inserted in a somewhat disorderly way and are deeply emarginate at the apex. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Vergine Philippson'.

Virginia R. *(C.saluenensis* hyb.) Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1983: Pink. Small formal double. Originated at Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Sport: **Virginia R Variegated.**

Virginia R Variegated. *(C.saluenensis* hyb.), Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue 1983: A virus variegated form of **Virginia R** - Pink and white. Originated at Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.

Virginia Rich. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.292, Reg. No.336, illustr. facing p.82: A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1954. Originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium. The leaves are 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide, some serrate, others smooth. The flower is cream in the centre, shading to white, to light pink, to orchid. There are 65 petals, the outer large and round. Towards the centre they are narrower and shorter with 5 cream coloured petals in the centre, then 15 white, 15 light pink and 30 in the outer row are orchid tinted pink. The flower size is 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Mid-season blooming.

Virginia Robinson. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1956: Light orchid pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photo see p.124, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Sport: **Virginia Robinson Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Lubinsun'.

Virginia Robinson Variegated. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.111 as 'Virginia Robinson Var.': A virus variegated form of **Virginia Robinson** - Light orchid pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Virginia Smith. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2038: Large, deep rose, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Early blooming. Originated by Walter K. Smith, Tylertown, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.86 with colour photo between p.60 & 61: The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 7 cm deep with 21 petals, 115 petaloids, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Virginia Sunrise. *(C.japonica).* SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement*, 2014. Originated by Dr. J.M. Habel Jr., Suffolk, Va., USA. Red blotched white with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Medium to large, semidouble to anemone form. Vigorous upright growth. Flowers mid-season.

Virginia Thompson. (*C.japonica*), Griffin Sr. ed., 1956, *Camellian,* 3:21. No description. Originated in USA.

Virginia Torriani. (*C.japonica*, Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.62. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Virginia W. Cutter. *(C.hybrid),* Cutter, 1973, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.69 and colour photo facing p.180: Cutter hybrid #E66/5 'Bertha Harms' (**Mrs. Bertha A. Harms**) x 'Ackerman 6332',(*C.japonica x C.lutchuensis).* Lutchuensis fragrance. Flower anemone form, 12.5 cm across x 4 cm deep; 8 guard petals with over 100 petaloids interspersed with stamens. Petals heavily veined. Colour - Red, Munsel Hue 2.5R7/8. Leaves japonica type, dark shining green, 11 cm x 8 cm maximum. Originated by Dr R.K. Cutter, Berkeley, California, USA.

Virginia Womack. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.220, Reg. No.1410: A large, light pink, formal double. A 5 year old chance seedling of **Felice Harris** that first bloomed 1973. Originated by Dr R.K. Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. The Alba Plena type bloom is light pink with 96 petals. Average size, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Early blooming. Plant growth is uright, medium, with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. Chinese synonym 'Womake'.

Virginia Zuffi. (*C.japonica*), Linden Nursery Catalogue, No.94, 1875. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Virginica. (*C.japonica*), M. Floy & Sons, Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.55: Semi-double blush with very large flowers. Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture,* 4:155: Flowers large, light rose. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, 2nd ed.: From Floy of New York. Flower of more that 10 cm across, double, cherry-red, broad petals, long, well imbricated, numerous, in many rows; corolla of the type of **Novaboracensis.** Originated by Michael Floy, New York, USA. Synonyms: 'Floy's Virginica', 'Virginica America', 'Virginica Floy's', 'Virginica (New York)'.

Virginica. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie., Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1[pt.D]:317; No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.104, 227: Leaves small, oblong-lanceolate, 5.8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide, prominent venation, dusky green, glossy; buds oblong, scales green; flower, 8 cm across, full, of a soft rose, scarsely deeper than **Wilbrahamia,** resembling in form **Paeoniiflora;** that is, at the circumference, 2 rows of large petals with a centre of small, erect twisted petals. Originated in Belgium by Pronay. Synonyms: 'Virginica' (Pronay), 'Virginica de Pronay', 'Virginica Nova'.

Virginica Alba. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.83. Synonym for **Nivea.**

Virginica Americana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.231. Synonym for Floy's **Virginica.**

Virginica de Pronay. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.24. Synonym for **Virginica.**

Virginica Floyi. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for Floy's **Virginica**.

Virginica (New York). van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9. Synonym for Floy's **Virginica**.

Virginica Nova. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.24. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Synonym for the Belgium **Virginica.**

Virginica (Pronay). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.60. Synonym for the Belgium **Virginica.**

Virginica Superba. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.24. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Virginida. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.236: Light rose. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Virginie de Colle Beato. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Virginie Franco. Rollissons Nursery Catalogue, 1877-1878. Orthographic error for **Virginia Franco**.

Virginio Marini. *Bollettino della R. Società Toscana di Orticulture,* 1881. Orthographic error for **Virginia Marini.**

Virginio Ratti. *(C.japonica),* Italian CS, *Notiziario,* 2007, No.1-2, p.2 with colour photo; Semidouble of magnolia form, diameter 11-12 cm, 8-13 petals, elliptic at centre and cordate outer petals, blade incurved, margin notched. Colour pale pink (RHS.CC.55C), variegated with crimson red (RHS.CC.50B), stamens 67-69 in columnar form, filaments pale yellow, anthers deep yellow. Leaves 10 cm x 5 cm, lanceolate, aapex acuminate, margin serrulate, upper surface olive green, lower light green. Originated by Ratti Nursery, Ghiffa, Italy. Flowers early. Similar form to **Hagoromo.**

Virginita. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic error for **Virginalis.**

Virgino dei Colle Beato. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.8. Orthographic error for **Vergine di Collebeato.**

Virgin's Blush. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946: Variety originated by McIlhenny at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA as a seedling of **Orandagasa**. Medium size, white, delicately and completely washed with the faintest pink; full double, petals loosely but regularly arranged; outer rows loosely imbricated, some petals deeply V'ed, inner petals cup--shaped around short petaloids and stamens. See color photo facing p.28, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948. Chinese synonym: 'Chunü Xinmain'.

Virgin's Dream. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.111: Medium size, pink, rose form double. Originated in USA.

Viriato. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Vivid scarlet white centre, peony form. Originated in Portugal.

Viridis. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Londinnus Suburbus as* 'Viridis'. Green tea. A form of *C.sinensis* var. *sinensis.*

Virthaleriana. Giacomelli, 1847, *La coltivazione delle Camellie.* Orthographic error for **Vierthaleriana.**

Viscenti Nova. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Visconti Nova.**

Visconde d'Allem. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1880-1881, 189-H:237 as 'Visconde de Allem'. No description. Originated in Portugal. (Believed extinct.)

Visconde d'Almeida Garrett. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Vivid carmine with splashes of white; regular rose form. Orthographic error; 'Vizconde de Almeida Garrett'. Originated in Portugal.

Visconde d'Alvellos. (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No. 27, 1892, p.69; Formal double, bright scarlet, sometimes striped with white.Barbarosa, J.C., Chronica, 1894, *Jornal Horticolo Agricolo,* 1:12, 94: Originated in Portugal.

Visconde de Pereira Machado. *(C.japonica),* Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56: Bright pink with dark veining and white stripes. Originated in Portugal.

Visconde de Sà da Bandeira. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. Synonym for **Sá da Bandeira.**

Visconde de Sa da Bandeira. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.47: Formal double, deep red, striped with white. Originated in Portugal. Synonym for **Sá da Bandeira.**

Viscondessa d'Alvellos. (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No. 29, 1895-1896, p.57; Rose form, white with pink stripes. Barbarosa, J.C., Chronica, 1894, *Jornal Horticolo Agricolo,* 1:12, 94: Originated in Portugal.

Viscondessa da Silva Monteiro. *(C.japonica),* Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.57. No description. Originated in Portugal. (Believed extinct).

Viscondessa de Loureiro. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.47 : Formal double. pure white, dotted and striped rose. Originated in Portugal. Synonym 'Marie Thérèse (Viscondessa de Loureiro). Orthographic error; 'Vizcondesa de Loureiro'.

Viscondessa de Villar d'Allen. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Supplement to Catalogue No.18, 1882-1883, p.26, and Catalogue No.19, 1883: Large, formal double. Delicate pink. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error: 'Viscondessa de Villar-Allen'.

Viscondessa de Pinhel. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-1890, p.95; Formal double, red spotted white. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896: Originated in Portugal.

Visconte Aimi. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856, as 'Visconti Aimi'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Visconte de Nieuport. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic variant for **Vicomte de Nieuport.**

Visconte del Nieuland. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p. 17. Orthographic variant for **Vicomte de Nieuland.**

Visconte di Nieulandt. G. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic variant for **Vicomte de Nieuland.**

Visconte di Nieuland. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.52. Orthographic variant for **Vicomte de Nieuland.**

Visconti. Maupoil Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53-47. Synonym for **Visconti Nova.**

Visconti Aimi. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Visconte Aimi.**

Visconti Nova. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:52: Imbricated, very full, dark crimson, splotched and streaked with white. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.274: Formal double, 10-11 cm across or less. Very convex, of a deep carmine red tinted with light red and splashed with white. Petals in 6-7 rows, ample, thick, numerous small petals, indented or entire, blotched or striped white. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie.* p.62: Carmine streakd white, imbricated. Synonyms: 'Visconte Nova Vera', 'Visconti Nuova', 'Visconti". Orthographic errors: 'Viscenti Nova', 'Viscountii Nova'.

Visconti Nova Vera. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31-38. Synonym for **Visconti Nova.**

Visconti Nuova. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.*15. Orthographic variant for **Visconti Nova.**

Viscount Clefden. Alexander Dean, May 25 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.650. Orthographic error for **Viscount Clifden.**

Viscount Clifden. (*C.japonica*), D., A., 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 5:650, as 'Viscount Clefden': Mention of a large plant in the Glen Eyre Garden, Southhampton, England. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Viscountii Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.50. Orthographic error for **Visconti Nova.**

Visiani. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. Abbreviation for **Visiani d'Italie.**

Visiani d'Italie. (*C.japonica*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:fff: 'Dull flame'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Visiaris. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Vitilartii. Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, P.9. Orthographic error for **Vittata.**

Vittata. *(C.japonica), Catalogue des Plantes la Société Royale, d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. No description.

Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.37: Imbricated, rather dark red, all petals from the circumference to the centre are striped with white. Ridolfi Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.9: Perfectly regular and imbricated flower. Vivid pink with strong, silvery white stripes. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.124: From Italy. A regular, perfectly imbricated flower, deep pink with a broad, silvery white stripe in the centre of each petal. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.I: Regularly imbricated blossoms with petals longitudinally crossed by a broad, white stripe. The petals are large, rounded, veined and slightly emarginate. At the centre they suddenly become smaller, compact, erect, forming a distinct heart. Originated in Florence, Italy by Ridolfi. Orthographic error: 'Vitilartii'.

Vittata Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Vittoria. Jacob Makoy et Cie., Catalogue, 1839, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Victoria.**

Vittoria Belluomini. *(C.japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.73: Large flower, imbricated to perfection, carmine pink, paler venation and deeper streaks, edges of petals slightly paler, with a few white marks. Originated in Italy.

Vittoria Colonna. *(C.japonica)*, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Imbricated. Brilliant red with the centre a little higher. Medium size. Originated in Italy.

Vittoria di Feltre. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List No.1, p.14. Orthographic error for **Vittorio da Feltre.**

Vittoria Emanuel. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1879. Orthographic error for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Vittoria Emmanuele II. Jean Verschaffelt, 1865-1866, Catalogue No.9. Bull, William, Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Vittoria Falsoi. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.149 with colour photo; Medium size, rose form double, outer layers of petals incurving. Red (RHS.CC.53B). A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)** x'Pomponia Semiplena' **(Pomponia Semi-duplex),** first flowered in 1985. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Vittoria Magnosa. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, 124: Orthographic error for **Victoria Magnosa.**

Vittoria Magnosi. Bournier, Fréderic, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablissiment Agraire-Botanique. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.62. Orthographic variant for **Victoria Magnosa.**

Vittoria Minuta. *(C.japonica)*, Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.121: An imbricated rose, similar to **Sacco**. Originated in Italy.

Vittoria Pisani. *(C.japonica)*, Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue, No.63, p.27. No description. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:26: Imbricated, brilliant pink with darker veining, all petals extensively lined with white. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.IV: Of the form called perfection and a flawless camellia besides, if one considers its rich and vivid carmine-pink colouring, and the broad, pure white bands which adorn it. The blooms are larger than average, and composed of numerous, ovate-rounded petals, more or less full, and imbricated with perfection. Orthographic errors: 'Vittoria Pisani', 'Vittoria Pisano'.

Vittoria Pisano. Funck, 1860, *Belgique Horticole*, p.179. Orthographic error for **Vittoria Pisani.**

Vittoria Redaëlli. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:33 as 'Victoria Redaëlli': Superiorly imbricated, round petals, very good, vivid dark red. White central band. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi, Brescia and named for an Italian. Hence the Italian orthography is given

precedence. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.37; de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.124. Orthographic variant 'Victoria Radaëlli'. Orthographic error: 'Victoria Raedelli'. Orthographic variant: 'Victoria Redaelli'. For illustration see Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.II.

Vittorina Usai. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1902, p.37. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Vittorio Alfieri. *(C.japonica)*, Linden's Catalogue No.93, 1875, p.25. No description. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.109: Bright pink, a little lighter in the centre, sometimes with ragged white splashes. Originated in Italy.

Vittorio da Feltre. *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy by Franchetti. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Vittoria di Feltre'.

Vittorio Emanuel II. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. Orthographic variant for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Vittorio Emanuele. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Abbreviation for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Vittorio Emanuele I. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.237. Orthographic error for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Vittorio Emanuele II. *(C.japonica)*, *Agrario Botanico Catalogue*, 1861-1862: Vivid rose striped with white from the centre to the circumference. Imbricated. Williams, B.S., 1869, *Choice Stove and Greenhouse…,* p.209: A large delicate blush flower, with petals somewhat pointed and a stain of bright rose at the base of each. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Light rose, striped and spotted red, large peony form flower, sometimes imbricated. Originated in Italy by Madoni, Brescia. Orthographic errors: 'Victor Emmanuel II', 'Vitturio Emanuele', 'Victor Emanuel', 'Vittoria Emmanuele II', 'Vittoria Emanuel', 'Vittorii Emanuel', 'Vittorio Emmanuele II', 'Vittorio Emmanuelle II', 'Victor Emmanuel', 'Victor Emmanuel I', 'Vittorio Emanuele I'. Orthographic variant: 'Vittorio Emanuel II'. Abbreviation: 'Vittorio Emanuele'. Synonyms: 'Vittoria Emanuele re eletto', 'King Victor Emmanuel'. A variation of the above name was erroneously applied to an old cultivar in Mobile, Alabama, USA. This was later changed to **BIood of China** by Robert Rubel in 1938. Note; Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.367, picture a pink flower bordered white. This is a sport eventually thrown by all striped flowers. Being the more attractive flower it has probably surplanted the original form without being renamed.

Vittorio Emanul II Nuovissima. *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Vittorio Emanuele re eletto. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Synonym for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Vittorio Emmanuele. Rollisson, 1875-1876, Plant Catalogue. Orthographic error for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Vittorio Emmanuele II. Linden Catalogue, 1873, p.38. Orthographic error for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Vittorio Emmanuelle II. Linden Catalogue, 1878-1879, p.11. Orthographic error for **Vittorio Emanuele II.**

Vittorio Manosi. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic error for **Victoria Magnosa.**

Vittorio Pisani. Linden Catalogue No.93, 1875, p.25. Orthographic error for **Vittoria Pisani.**

Vitturio Emanuele II. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87. Orthographic error for 'Vittorio Emanuele II'.

Viva. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1959: Large, vivid red, single. Originated in Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Vivacious. *(C.sasanqua).* C. Aust, *Camellia News,* No.182, Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.598-N.; A seedling of **Cherilyn,** first flowered 2001. Medium size, bright cerise, semi-double. Early flowering. Average growth, upright and bushy. Originated by Justin O'Malley Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia.

Vivian Jones. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.101, Reg. No.817: An 11 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1956. Originated by C.E. Jones, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The formal double flower, similar to **Alba Plena,** is 8 cm across x 2 cm deep with 30-40 petals, light red and white with flowers ranging from almost self white to red. Blooms mid-season to late.

Vivian Lamotte. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4, p.21. No description, Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Vivian Oehlman. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.182, Reg. No.1934: A medium size, white, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average size, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves, 7.5 cm. long x 3.8 cm wide.

Vivid.*(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.91: Red. Medium size, peony form. Originated in USA.

Vivid Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Bealei Rosea.**

Vivlacea Superba. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Orthographic error for **Violacea Superba.**

Vizenzo Palazzi. Real Campanhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.56. Orthographic error for **Vincenzo Palazzi.**

Voque. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.237. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Volcano. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1990, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.41, No.4, p.22. No description. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.32, Reg. No.328: Originated by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. A 9 year old chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Mark Alan** that first bloomed in 1987. A plant of average habit, rapid growth and dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The anemone form bloom is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep and formed of 28 petals and about 148 petaloids. Colour is scarlet red (RHS.CC.46C). Blooms mid-season to late. Chinese synonym 'Huoshan'.

Voleuse. *(C.japonica).* Burnier Catalogue, 1853-1854: Small flower of pale red with a brighter centre; petals small. Magnificently imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.62. No description. Originated in Italy.

Voltevérédo. Bahaud, A.D., Nursery Catalogue, 319354. Orthographic error for **Valtevaredo.**

Volubile. *(C.japonica), Catalogue des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Volubilis Vera. *(C.japonica)*, Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.49: Scarse variety; much praised. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Volumnia. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, pp.16, 23: Camden Park seedling 34/51. Bright crimson, two rows of outer petals, very broad and large and of thick substance; inner very small and placed like the old 'Waratah' (**Anemoniflora**). Originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W, Australia. Never distributed or listed for sale. Extinct.

Volunteer. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.15, Reg. No.450. Registered by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A chance seedling from a *C.japonica* mother which first flowered in 1996, and was named for the "Year of the Volunteer". The flower is a compact anemone form, 8 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with 9-10 outer petals and about 110 large petal-like petaloids interspersed with a few hidden stamens. The flower is a bi-colour, mainly of a bright strawberry pink (RHS.CC.58C) with a darker centre (RHS.CC.52A). The many petals and petaloids are edged with a white to very pale pink border, the width of which is variable through the season. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green glossy leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers early to late season. Note: The characteristics of this plant suggest that one of the parents is the *C.japonica* **Tama-no-ura.**

Von den Westeni. *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie., Catalogue, 1849, p.20. No description. Originated in Holland. (Believed extinct.)

Vonnie Cave. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.10, Reg. No. 461. Registered by Peter Cave, Cambridge, New Zealand. A chance seedling from *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* which first flowered in 1992. Flower is a single to semi-double with about 7 petals (4 large, 3 from sepals), and about 60 stamens with yellow anthers on white filaments forming a 1 cm wide column. Colour is a very pale cream, flushed pink on the reverse side of the sepals, (RHS.CC.71D) and the plant is notably floriferous. Plant is spreading, of open structure and medium growth rate, with small, sharp-toothed, dark green leaves 5 cm long x 2 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Vontini. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Vantini', synonym for **Vantini d'Italie.**

Voodsia. Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. Orthographic error for **Woodsii.**

Voodsii. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Orthographic variant for **Woodsii.**

Voodsii Alba. Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 34(179):205. Orthographic error for **Woodsii Alba.**

Vorticosa. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Verticosa.**

Vosper's Rose. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.125: Soft pink shading to petal edges. Medium size, semi-double with upright centre petals and petaloids. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of **Spencer's Pink,** originated by Mrs J. Vosper, Tirau, New Zealand.

Voyant. (*C.japonica*), Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.43: Blood red. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Originated by G. Willis, Thomasville, Georgia, USA.

Vulcan. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle, 1876, *Melbourne Botanic Gardens Catalogue.* No description. Originated in Australia. This variety is not identifiable and is considered extinct.

Vulcan. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.292, Reg. No.330: A 5 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1956. Originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is rapid, spreading and dense with leaves 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The full semidouble to irregular double flowers are 12.5-14.5 cm across x 6-7.5 cm deep with 33-35 petals and an occasional petaloid. The colour is bright, glowing red to dark red (Maerz & Paul

4K-2 base, 5L-4 outer). Flowers early to mid-season. For colour photo see p.125, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Sport: **Vulcan Variegated.**

Vulcan Variegated. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.283, Reg. No.405: A virus induced variegation of **Vulcan** - Dark red blotched with white, otherwise the plant habit and flower form the same as the parent. Originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA.

Vulcano. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia,* p.124. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Vulgaris. Courtois, 1833, *Magasin d'Horticulture,* p.312. Synonym for **Rubra .**

W.

W. Edwards. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

W.C. Wyatt. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2460. A large, pink (sometimes variegated) semidouble cross of *C.japonica* **Muriel Nathan** x the *C.cuspidata* x *C.saluenensis* **Robbie.** Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.7, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1982. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 13 petals, white anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous, with leaves 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

W.F. Bray Var. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.4. Abbreviation for **William Forrest Bray Variegated.**

W.F. Gilley. Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.19. Orthographic error for **W.P. Gilley.**

W.G. Waterhouse. Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.11. Orthographic error for **E.G. Waterhouse.**

W.H. Barnsley. (*C.japonica*), Pyron, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89: Light pink, variegated blush pink. Medium to large, formal double. Originated by W.H. Barnsley, Apopka, Florida, USA.

W.H.Hair. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, inside front cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

W.H. Hastie. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.14 as 'W.H. Hasty'. Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti.**

W.H. Rish. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.151: Coral pink. Large, semi-double with irregular petals and interspersed stamens. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by W.H. Rish, Winnsboro, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **W.H. Rish Variegated.**

W.H. Rish Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4, p.21 as 'W.H. Rish V.': A virus variegated form of **W.H. Rish** - Coral pink blotched with white. Originated in USA by W.H. Rish, Winnsboro, South Carolina, USA.

W.L. Dawning. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Orthographic error for **W.L. Downing.**

W.L. Downing. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10, as 'W.L.Dawning'. No description. McIlhenny Catalogue 1949-1950, p.16. Abbreviation for **William L. Downing.** Orthographic errors: 'W.N. Downing, 'H.L. Dawning'.

W.L. Smith. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Aug.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2051: Large, (three colours of blooms on the one bush) #1: White with large, dark red stripes, sometimes covering half the bloom; #2: Dark red; #1 pink with dark red stripes and petals edged in white. Semidouble to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms midseason. Originated by Walter L. Smith. Tylertown, Mississippi, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.86. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves. 10.3 cm long x 5.5cm wide.

W.M. Jernigan. *(C.reticulata).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1998, p.23, Reg. No.2455. A very large pink with veining in the petals, semi-double cross of 'Homeyer No.158' (**Tom Durrant** x 'Tali Queen' [**Dali Cha**]) x **Nuccio's Ruby.** Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.7, colour photo before p.1. The 19 year old seedling first flowered 1983. Average flower size is 16.5 cm across x 9 cm deep, with 47 petals and white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and open with dark green leaves 17.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

W.M.W. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Renamed 'Dr Walker Wells'.

W.P. Gilley. (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.165, Reg. No.1883: A large, bright pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling of **Mouchang**; mid-season to late blooming. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10-14 petals, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Sport: **W.P. Gilley Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Jili'.

W.P. Gilley Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), Valdosta Camellias, Nov.1990, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, Vol.46, No.4. p.22 as 'W.P. Gilley V.': A virus variegated form of **W.P. Gilley** - Bright pink blotched white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Jili'.

W.R. Guilfoyle. (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle. 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*, p.127. No description. Tayler & Sangster Nursery Catalogue. 1905, p.27: Bright crimson, very fine. Originated in Australia.

W.S.Hastie. *Catalogue General des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Synonym for **C.M. Hovey Variegated.**

Waadii. *Catalogue General des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842. p.23. Orthographic error for **Wardii.**

Waardii. Jacob Makoy et Cie. Catalogue, 1839, p.18. Orthographic error for **Wardii.**

Wabasuki. Geo. Jackman & Son, 1957-1958, Planters Handbook, No.19. Orthographic error for **Wabisuke.**

Wabesuki. Stonehurst Nursery Catalogue, 1963-1964. Corruption of the Japanese name **Wabisuke.**

Wabihito. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32. Erroneous reading for **Wabito.**

Wabiske. Kitamura, 1950 as *Camellia wabiske f. –bicolor*. Note: The characters for 'Wabisuke' are usually pronounced as 'Wabiske' in Japan, although the correct transliteration is **Wabisuke**. The use by Kitamura has lead to the use of the form 'Wabiske' in botanical nomenclature.

Wa-Bi-Suki. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland*, Corruption of the Japanese name **Wabisuke.**

Wabisuke. (Wabisuke), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; also listed in the *Zoho Chikinshô*, 1710, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, described this a: Red, small size, single, tubular flower with white spots. Another name is 'Kochô'. In the *Journal of Japanese Botany*, 1910, Makino gave it taxanomic standing as *Thea reticulata* f. *bicolor*. He revised this to *Camellia reticulata* var. *wabiske*, in 1910, but this remains invalid as Lindley had previously used this designation for a different camellia species. Kitamura finally nominated it as *Camellia wabiske* f. *bicolor* in 1950. Sealy 1958, lists *C.wabiske* among the doubtful and excluded species. Chang, 1981, does not treat this material as a species at all. Flowers are single, campanulate, petals out-curving; colour crimson, RHS.CC. 22/1 with white spots. Leaves elliptical to narrow-elliptic, apex acuminate.

venation impressed, margins crenulate-serrulate. Blooms mid-season. 'Wabisuke' is also a group name for a collection of putative hybrids of ancient origin and very low fertility or totally infertile, in Japan. It is thought that the original cross was between *C.japonica* and *C.sinensis.* Different reading: 'Wabiske'. The Japanese pronounce 'wabisuke' as 'wabiske' and this orthography was used by the early botanists before the adoption of the Hepburn transliteration system by the Horticultural nomenclature code. **Wabisuke** is now regarded as the prior and valid latin orthography, although pronounced 'wabiske' For various colour illustrations & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.459, pp.186, 361; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.402, p.204; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinchû*, pp.164, 257. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description see: pp.12-16, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11. Synonyms: 'Kochô-wabisuke', 'Shibori-wabisuke', 'Azuma-wabisuke', 'Futairo-wabisuke', 'Campanulata Bicolor', Wabisuke-shibori'. It is known around Kyôto as 'Kochô-wabisuke' (Butterfly Wabisuke) which is also listed in Itô, Ko'emon, 1879 *Chinkashû.* 'Kochô' is given as a synonym in the *Kadan Chikinshô.* The synonym 'Shibori-wabisuke' is used by the Katayama Nursery for form said to be a little larger in size, so that now the name **Kochô-wabisuke** is commonly used in Japan, for this variety instead of 'Wabisuke'. The name 'Wabisuke' had also been used for the white form **Shiro-wabisuke** by Makino, 1910, but is now corrected. Orthographic error: 'Wabasuki'. Orthographic variant: 'Wabiske'.

Wabisuke-beni'ironomono. (Red Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.308, Ichijima reprint, 1906, p.360. No description. Originated in Japan. A possible synonym for **Beni-wabisuke,** but this cannot be confirmed.

Wabisuke f. bicolor. Kitamura, 1950, *Acta Phytotax.* XIV.63. Specific designation for **Wabisuke.**

Wabisuke Pink. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.98. Synonym for 'Toki'iro-wabisuke' (**Tarôkaja**).

Wabisuke Red. A.J. Mackie Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Synonym for **Beni-wabisuke**.

Wabisuke-shibori. Kan, Yashiroda Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.8. Synonym for **Wabisuke.**

Wabisuke-shiro. Kan, Yashiroda Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.8. Synonym for **Shiro-wabisuke.**

Wabisuke White. A.J. Mackie Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Synonym for **Shiro-wabisuke**.

Wabisuke-tsubaki. Itô, Ihei, 1935. Reprint of *Zôho Chikinshô*, 1710, by Kyôto Engei Kurabu. Synonym for **Wabisuke.**

Wabisuke-tsubaki-no-nakana. (Wabisuke Camellia Group), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.243: From earliest times there have been Wabisuke Tsubaki Campanions, as they are known. While there is still this tradition, there have been added in modern times 20 varieties that have the following attributes in common: 1. Ovaries with silky hair. (3 exceptions). 2. Sexual organs retrogressive. 3. Seed cannot develop with rare exceptions. The variety has a small, cup-shaped or campanulate flower with slender cylindrical stamens group with white or no anthers and flowers early season. The leaves are small, narrow-elliptic with sharp serrations. The actual origin of the Wabisuke Tsubaki is unknown. The Japanese word 'Wabisuke' has the connotation of loneliness or forlornness.

Wabisuki. Mount Congreve Garden Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.1. A corruption of the Japanese name **Wabisuke.**

Wabito. (Lilliputian), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Jisuke, 1930, *Chabai Sonota no Katarogu;* Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32 as 'Wabahito': Rose. Small cupped single. Early.

Originated in Japan. The meaning of the word is given as 'Lilliputian', but the characters also make an old word for a Japanese. Different reading: 'Wajin'.

Wabiyama. (Mount Wabi), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Very small, red with white spots. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Wacissa. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for **Waucissa.**

Wada-no-hara. (Fields of Wada), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red. Full double with erect inner petals with waved margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Wada's Favourite. *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Lavender rose, double rose shaped. Blooms early. Originated in Japan.

Wada's Gloriosa. *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Anemone flowered with many thick petals, rosy red beneath, white edged with rosy suffusion. Listed as a giant strain of *C.sasanqua.*

Wada's Mystery. *(C.japonica)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.29: Flowers of immense size, broadly campanulate with imbricated, massive petals, black crimson. Leaves large, lustrous, dark green. Originated in Japan by Wada.

Wada's Unique. *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Anemone flowered with many thick petals, rich pink beneath and white edged with a pink suffusion. The largest sasanquas of all. Originated in Japan by Wada.

Wadatsumi. (The Sea God), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, pp.60, 61, illustr.(12): Red, medium size, full peony form, 8 cm across; outer petals, 15 in number, large, frilled; inner petals, 30 in number, folded, erect and twisted, mixed with scattered stamens. New growth dark red. Early blooming. Leaves prominent venation, petioles hirsute. Collected in Itoigawa City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, in 1960. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.370; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.164, 257; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.368, 369.

Wade Hamilton. Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Sergeant Barrios.**

Wade Hampton. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.37. Orthographic error for 'Wade Hamilton', synonym for **Sergeant Barrios.**

Wadeii. Harrison ed., 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.79. Orthographic error for **Wadieana.**

Wadi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:22. Orthographic error for **Wadieana.**

Wadiana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for **Wadieana.**

Wadieana. *(C.japonica)*, Loudon, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, 11:294: Named after Mr. Wadie, propagator of Thompson's Nursery. Petals of dead white colour, the flower large, distinct from either the old white double (**Alba Plena**) or the white double fringed (**Fimbriata**); the petals are larger and less compactly disposed, the centre is filled. Originated at Thompson's Nursery, England. Orthographic errors: 'Waadii', 'Wadeii', 'Wadiana', 'Vadiaena', 'Wadies', 'Wadii', 'Wadi'.

Wadies. Loudon, 1841, *An Encyclopedia of Plants*, p.1239. Synonym for **Wadieana.**

Wadii. Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.7. Orthographic error for **Wadieana.**

Waga-jin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of Japanese name **Wagôjin.**

Wagamama. (Whim), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Light pink anemone with large and small petaloids mixed, light pink and deep red. Originated in Japan. Ancient synonym: 'Bukkôji'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.112. (Believed extinct.)

Wagatsuma-shibori. Different reading for **Azuma-shibori.**

Wagner. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.15. Abbreviation for **Wagner Red.**

Wagner Red. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. No description. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. No description. Originated in the Lindo Nursery, Chico, California. Abbreviation: 'Wagner'. Orthographic error: 'Walker Red'.

Wagôjin. (God of Harmony), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu;* Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26: White with pink graduations, medium size, semi-double, each bud generally producing two flowers. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32: Large, white, striped and flushed with red, semi-double. Each bud generally producing two flowers. Leaves elliptic, occasionally leaf apices split into two. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Synonyms: 'Myôto-zaki', 'Wagô-no-kami'. Different reading: 'Wagôshin'. Corruptions of name: 'Wayojin', 'Waga-jin'. See: JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, pl.554, p.391.

Wagonii. *(C.japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.23. No description. Originated in Holland. (Believed extinct.)

Wagô-no-kami. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.19. Synonym for **Wagôjin.**

Wagôshin. Yokohama Catalogue, 1955. Different reading for **Wagôjin.**

Wahroongah. *(C.sasanqua)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1975, p.19: Large size, single, white edged, bright pink. Strong, upright, columnar growth. Good hedge specimen. Early blooming. Originated in Australia.

Waicissa. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962. p.11. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Wairere. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.21, Reg. No.147: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata*, raised by H.K. Clark, Matamata, New Zealand, which first flowered 1987. The plant has an upright, dense, growth habit, mid-green, reticulate foliage, 8 cm long x 3cm wide. The blooms are semi-double to peony form with 17-20 petals and an occasional petaloid, white filaments and golden anthers. The flower colour is a rich pink (RHS.CC.Red Purple Group 58B fading to 57D); size very large, 17 cm across x 7 cm deep. Long blooming season.

Wainhetu Beauty. Hewton Nurseries Catalogue, 1973-1974, p.3. Orthographic error for **Waiwhetu Beauty.**

Waitic. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS 1993, *The Camellia Review*, vol.55, No.1, p.13; "The Continuing Search for new Varieties" by Neville Haydon: A cross of *C.reticulata* x *C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty** made by Les Jury, New Zealand. A dwarf grower.

Waiwheta Beauty. Jury & Jury, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.63. Orthographic error for **Waiwhetu Beauty.**

Waiwhetu Beauty. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.156: Light pink. Medium size, semi-double with loose petals and petaloids. Vigorous, low spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. A chance seedling from New Zealand. See illustration on p.44, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated.* Orthographic errors: 'Waiwheta Beauty', 'Wainhetu Beauty'. Chinese synonym 'Waimeiren'.

Wakaba-kô. (Young Leaves Red), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Red, medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Wakahime. (Young Princess), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Small size, pale pink, cup-shaped single. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of **Chôchidori** x *C.hybrid* **Tulip Time.** Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.287 with colour photo; English translation p.202. White, bellflower-shaped single, red graduations on outer petals, lanceolate and channelled petals, cylindrical stamen cluster, small to medium size. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1983, released in 1990.

Waka-ka'ede. (Young Maple), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.56; Yûsuke Sakata & Ken'ichi Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.22. Flower rose-pink, single, medium size. See JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47. ICS., Apr.,1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36: Medium size, light crimson, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Sakata et al., Mar.1981, "Studies in the Flower Colour of Camellias II', *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, Kagoshima University, vol.XVI, p.92. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Kurume City, Japan. Named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1985.

Waka-ka'ede. (Young Maple), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.222, colour photo & description as Wakakaede': Small size, deep vermilion red, wide, vase-shaped single with 6-7 wide, rounded, overlapping, emarginate thick petals, and a central stamen column, with white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, apex acute. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Wakakusa. (Young Grass), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshû*, vol.I; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pale pink, with white borders and red streaks. Semi-double; medium size, with 3 rows of petals. The points of the corolla are white with bamboo whisk-like stamens. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name 'Wanokusa'. (Believed extinct.)

Wakamiya. (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.11; Deep crimson, edged white. Small anemone form. Flowers mid-season. Stout plant habit. Named by Y. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Wakamizu. (See Note at End). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.287 with colour photo; English translation p.202. Small, lotus-form semi-double, pink graduation on pale pink ground, scattered stamens, fragrant. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth, weeping branches. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.drupifera*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1984. From Niigata Prefecture. Note: 'Wakamizu' means water ladled on the New Year's Day to be used in Shinto ceremonies, dedicated to Gods, and used to cook meals. Said to bring good health for the year to persons who drink it.

Waka-mura. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II. p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Wakanoura', erroneously used here as a synonym for **Tricolor.**

Waka-mura Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura Red', an erroneous synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Waka-mura Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8, as Waka-mura Vareg.'. Orthographic error for Waka-no-ura Variegated', erroneous synonym for **Tricolor.**

Wakamurasaki. (Light Purple), *(C.japonica)*, Title from old literature, *Genji Monogatari*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.164, colour photo, p.257, description: Small size, campanulate single; light purplish red with white blotches, flushing to pink. Central stamen column. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrulate, twisted, long

petioles. Blooms mid spring. Nuccio's Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1994: Blush pink. Single. Medium upright growth. Originated with a private family on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970s.

Wakamurasaki. (Title from *Genji Monogatari*), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.36: Medium size, crimson, single. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Wakamusha. (Young Soldier), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.86, p.43, description, p.111: A snow camellia with spreading branches. Leaves oblong-elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, base obtuse, deep, shining green, 5.4-7.3 cm long x 2.3-4 cm wide, petioles green, hairy, 8-10 mm long. Open, vase-shaped flowers, petals 5-7, largest 6 cm long x 4.7 cm wide, inflexed and emarginate, thin, semi-transluscent, pale pink, deeper at apex and on petal reverse. Stamens 4 cm high, spreading to 2.6 cm diameter, filaments pale yellow with a touch of orange. Flowers early. From seed collected at Yatsuomachi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Wakana. *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.11; Peach pink, medium size, tubular single. Flowers mid-season. Originated by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Wakanahime. (Herb Princess), *(C.hybrid),* Hagiya, 1986, *Studies in Interspecific Hybrids of Camellias*, p.5, colour photo 4, p.4: Flower peach pink, outer petals 15, with approximately 40 irregular, small, erect petals in the centre, 5-6 cm across. Petals oval, wavy. Stamens scattered, filaments white, ovary hirsute. Fragrant, Flowers early in leaf axils. Leaves small, ovate, twisted, venation and serration both obscure. Growth habit spreading with slender branches. A seedling of *C.x williamsii x C.lutchuenensis*, originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan.

Wakanoura. (Wakanoura Bay), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, Higashi-murayama, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Double, pale pink with deep red stripes, lotus shape. originated in Japan. Possibly the same as the modem **Wakanoura,** but not certain.

Wakanoura. (Wakanoura Bay), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pinkish white spotted deeper pink, large, semi-double. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.344, p.174, description, p.192: Leaves narrowly elliptic to narrowly ovate-elliptic, gradually acuminate at the apex, venation a little impressed, minutely crenateserrulate at the margin, petioles glabrous. Flowers double with narrow petals, pale pink to white, delicately striped or spotted deeper pink (Spinel pink 0625/1) to deep red (Cardinal red 822/3). Late blooming. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. In America this cultivar name has been seriously confused with **Tricolor** ('Ezo-nishiki'), partly due to incorrect identification in the 1940's by Dr Hume and McIlhenny. Corruptions of name: 'Wako-no-ura', 'Waka-mura', 'Waukonoura', 'Wakenoura'. Different reading: 'Waka-no-ura'. For colour pls. & descriptions see: Adachi, 1966, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic...*, p.99; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.313, pp.140, 337; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.163, 257. Sport: **Wakanoura-aka.**

Wakanoura. (Wakanoura Bay), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Snow white, semi-double in 3 rows, with spots and streaks of red, cylindrical stamen cluster. Somewhat different from the modern cultivar. Originated in Japan. Described as one of the three trees with **Moshio** and **Higuruma.**

Wakanoura. (Wakanoura Bay), *(C.sasanqua),* Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite*, *Dantairin;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16: Pure white. Large, single. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki before 1880. Regarded as one of the finest Higo sasanquas.

Wakanoura-aka. (Red Wakanoura), *(C.japonica)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellias of Japan*, p.16: The red sport of **Wakanoura**. Originated in Japan. In America, erroneously used as a synonym for **Lady de Saumarez** as 'Tricolor Siebold Red' and 'Wakanoura Red'.

Wakanoura Pink. Waterhouse, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.59. Erroneous synonym for **Tricolor Pink.**

Wakanoura Red. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.14. Erroneous synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.** Orthographic error: 'Waka-mura Red'.

Wakanoura Rose. Rhodelia Nursery Catalogue, (before 1945). Erroneous synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Wakanoura Rosea. Portland Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.4. Erroneous synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Wakanoura-shiro. Satomi, 1956, *Camellias of Japan*, p.16 erroneously as a synonym for 'Leucantha', itself used as an invalid synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Wakanoura Variegated. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia*, p.14. Erroneous synonym for **Tricolor.**

Wakanoura White. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, Erroneous synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Wakanura. SCCS, Bulletin, vol.11, No.1, p.1, 1949. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura', pseudonym for **Tricolor.**

Wakasa. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-109: Light pink, single, small cupped form. Habit, upright, spreading growth. Early blooming. Originated in Fukui Prefecture, Japan. 'Wakasa' is the old name for the Fukui Prefecture.

Wakasa-hime. (Princess Wasaka). (*C.sinensis* hybrid). *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.116. No description. From Niigata Pref. Japan.

Wakasai. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Rose, bell-shaped single, medium size, small leaves. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling of **Nukifude.**

Wakasa-tairin. (Large flower from Wakasa), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.328: Large, dusky crimson with paler petal margins. Semi-double. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.139. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Wakato-no-hikari. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.

Wakazakura. (Young Cherry). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.287 with colour photo; English translation p.201. Medium to large, pink graduating to white at the centre, bowl shaped single, short stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Seiôbo**. Named and released by Zenji Kamo in 1980s. From Toyama Prefecture.

Wakenoura. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Corruption for 'Wakanoura'; Erroneous synonym for **Tricolor.**

Wakenoura Red. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura Red'. Erroneous synonym for **Lady de Saumarez**.

Wakenoura Shiro. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1979, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.238. Erroneous synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Wakenoura Variegated. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* As 'Wakenoura Var.'. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura Variegated'. Erroneous synonym for **Tricolor.**

Wakenoura White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1979, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.238. Erronous synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Wakô. (Light of peace), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.353, p.145, description, p.249: Small size, 5 petalled single, opening saucer shaped, with long, oval, white petals with rare pink stripes and cleft apices. Leaves, medium size, mid-green, long-elliptic, twisted, recurved, apex acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Yatsuo-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Parentage unknown, named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1980s. For further colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.164, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.257.

Wakô. (Place name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1979, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.176, colour photo and desciption: Medium size, deep red, tubular single of 5 rounded, overlapping petals with central stamen cylinder, filaments red, joined for the lower third, anthers bright yellow. Leaves small, lanceolate to lanceolate-ovate, bright green, apices acute, margins serrate. Flowers mid-season to late, Selected from wild japonicas in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Fumio Hironaka in 1976.

Walbankiana. Buist, 1845, The *American Flower Garden Directory***,** 3rd ed., p.227. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Walbankii. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory.* Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Waldachii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.208, 226. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.11. Orthographic error for **Waldakii.**

Waldackii. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Waldakii.**

Waldakii. *(C.japonica)*, Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.11: Single, white. Originated in Belgium by Lefevre in 1835. Orthographic errors: 'Waldachii', 'Waldackii', 'Waldicana', 'Waldichiana', 'Woldackii'.

Walder's Alba. *(C.japonica), Melbourne Botanic Gardens Catalogue*, 1876. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Waldicana. Agrario Botanico Catalogo, 1861-1862. Orthographic error for **Waldakii.**

Waldichiana. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Waldakii.**

Waldon's Folly. (*C.rosiflora* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.9, Reg. No.430: Originated by Diana Waldon, Wodonga, Victoria, Australia. Chance seedling of *C.rosiflora* hybrid **Rosabelle**. First flowered 1984. A semi-double flower of 14-18 petals, light pink in the centre fading to pale pink (RHS.CC.55B fading to 55D), towards the outer edges of the petals, size 6 cm across x 2.3 cm deep. Flowers prolifically mid-season to late on a tall, fastigate, fast growing, open plant. Leaves olive green, elliptic, long tapering, caudate apices, matt surface, serrate margins, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Leaf is smooth with inconspicuous venation. Petals rounded, occasionally notched, with a few petaloids. Filaments in central cluster. A miniature cluster flowering hybrid.

Walichii. Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205-207. Orthographic error for **Wallichii.**

Walickii. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.123. Orthographic error for **Wallichii.**

Walike. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.407. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Warwick Berg.**

Wali Nashen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.277 with colour photo; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Valley Knudsen.**

Walinuoshen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Valley Knudsen.** Later spelling 'Wali Nashen'.

Walker Lewis. *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Dec 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn 2805. Originated by Pat Johnson, Cairo, Ga., USA, and registered by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.82 with colour photo. A 10 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2006. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5 cm. Medium size semi-double to peony form flower (full peony in photo) is 10 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, deep pink with narrow white picotee edge. Heavy petal texture. White anthers and white filaments. Flowers early to midseason.

Walker Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* II, p.8. Orthographic error for **Wagner Red.**

Walker's Pink. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.162: Pink. Miniature, formal double, upright growth. Originated by F. Hamilton, Santa Maria, California, USA.

Wall Street Red. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953: Dark red. Small, semi-double to rose form double. Vigorous, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA. Note: Originally named 'Communist' but changed by the originator.

Walleri. *(C.japonica),* Jean Verschaffelt, 1879, Catalogue, No.21, p.77. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

Wallicchi. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Orthographic error for **Wallichii.**

Wallichi. Harrison ed., 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet.* Orthographic error for **Wallichii.**

Wallichiana de Francfort. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Sabiniana.**

Wallichii. *(C.japonica),* Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as 'Wallichi': Red. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:22: Shaped like **Imbricata** but darker. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.151, 231: Leaves 9 cm x 6 cm, oblong, apex acuminate, prominent venation, regular and deeply serrated margins, strong green. Buds large, long oval, scales blackish at base and whitish at apex. Flower, 9 cm across, delicate cherry-red, similar to **Triumphans.** Exterior petals in 3 rows, large, round and notched; imbricated with little regularity; those of the centre are numerous, of average size, twisted, erect, irregular. Originated in Scotland and dedicated to Mr Wallich, Director of the Botanical Garden of Calcutta. Orthographic errors: 'Walickii', 'Wallickii', 'Walichii', 'Wallichi', 'Warishii', 'Wallikie', 'Warischi', 'Wallikii', 'Wallicchi'.

Wallichii Nova. *(C.japonica),* Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.201 as 'Wallickii Nova': Leaves the same as Colvillii Rubra; buds oval-obtuse, scales greenish. Flower, 9-10 cm across, full rose form double, clear cherry-red colour, sometimes very deep; exterior petals in 4-5 rows, broad, rounded, concave, imbricated without regularity; those of the centre very small, deformed, not numerous. Originated in the United Kingdom. Orthographic error: 'Wallickii Nova'.

Wallickii. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie,* p.123. Orthographic error for **Wallichii.**

Wallickii Nova. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.201. Orthographic error for **Wallichii Nova.**

Wallikii. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Wallichii.**

Wallneri. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de camellias éléves à Bollweiler,* pl.29 as 'Walnrei'. Jacob Makoy et Cie. Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Synonym for **Rosa Sinensis.**

Wally Abbis. (*C.japonica*), Treseder's Nursery Catalogue, No.9, 1968-1969, p.24: Salmon pink mutation of **Optima.** Believed synonymous with **Optima Rosea**. Peony form. Originated in England by Treseder's Nursery, Cornwall, England.

Wally Freshwater. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.180, Reg. No.1853: Very large, deep red, semi-double *C.hybrid* (*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' x [5XC (*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian']. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 15 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves 10.5 cm x 7 cm.

Wally Stevens. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.238. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Walneri. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, (illustr.), p.113 as 'Walnerii'. Synonym for **Rosa Sinensis.**

Walt. Fred. Campbell. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. Abbreviation for **Walter Frederic Campbell.**

Walter A. Wilson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.175, Reg. No.1677: A medium to large, white, formal double *C.japonica*, chance seedling; very late flowering. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 30 year old seedling first bloomed 1962. Average flower size 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 50 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Walter Allen. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA. Sport: **Walter Allen Variegated.**

Walter Allen Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.11 as 'Walter Allen Var.': A virus variegated form of **Walter Allen**. Originated in USA.

Walter D. Bellingrath. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Incomplete double, mid-season blooming. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia*. *Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.91: Light pink changing to rose-pink. Very large, loose peony to anemone form with intermixed petaloids and stamens in the centre. Vigorous, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant Patent No.1350, granted Feb.22, 1955. Originated by Robert 0. Rubel Jr., Mobile, Alabama, USA. Sport: **Walter D. Bellingrath Variegated.** Orthographic error: 'Walter de Bellingrath'. For colour photo see pl. facing p.48, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957.

Walter D. Bellingrath Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.105 as 'Walter D. Bellingrath Var.': variegated form of **Walter D. Bellingrath** - Light pink changing to rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Walter de Bellingrath. Harris Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.12. Orthographic error for **Walter D. Bellingrath.**

Walter Dunn. (*C.reticulata*.hyb.), Valdosta Camellias, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4, p.9: Burgundy red. Medium to large, rose form double. Mid-season to late flowering. A seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA.

Walter Frederic Campbell. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205-207 as 'Walter Fred. Campbell'. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:fff: Wide, peony form flower of satiny pink spotted white, borders fimbriated and transparent. See pl.215, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* for illustration. Orthographic error: 'Walther Frederic Campbell'. Abbreviation: Walt. Fred. Campbell'.

Walter Hazlewood. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.37, Reg. No.160: Originated by W.G. Hazlewood, Beecroft, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from **Bokuhan** that first bloomed in 1971. It has a bushy, upright growth habit. The deep red, blotched white, 8 cm across, incomplete double flowers open early to late. The olive green leaves have long, tapering apices and shallow serration. Note; Flower has a distinctive centre of several whorls of mixed petaloids and stamens. The white blotching is confined to the petaloids, outer petals solid red.

Walter Homeyer. *(C.reticulata)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2004, p.24, Reg No.2632. A very large chance seedling, originated by Dr Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga., USA. The red, semi-double to peony form bloom is 19 cm across, and shows heavy frosting, with gold anthers and filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.96, colour photo p.c4. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Walter Scott. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:22: Synonym for **Sweetiana** according to van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:21. Orthographic error: 'Valter Scott'.

Walter Scott Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Sweetiana.**

Walteri. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.24. No description. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7 as 'Walterii'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Walteveredo. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1856, p.8. Orthographic error for **Valtevaredo**.

Waltewareda. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Valtevaredo**.

Waltewareda Variegated. Medici Spada, 157, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda Variegata.**

Waltewaredoo. *Bollettino Reale Società Toscana di Orticultura*, 1862. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda.**

Waltewaredoo Variegata. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67. Orthographic error for **Valtevareda Variegata.**

Waltham Beauty. *Camellias at Eaton Hall*, 1939. Orthographic error for **Beauty of Waltham.**

Waltham Glory. *(C.japonica)*, Coutts, 1923, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 73:93: Amongst varieties exhibited by Chaplin Bros, Waltham Cross, England. Deep Scarlet. Originated by W. Paul & Sons, Cheshunt, England. Clibrans Ltd Catalogue, 1954, p.3: Crimson, free flowering, single.

Walther Frédéric Campbell. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.215. Orthographic variant for **Walter Frederic Campbell.**

Walther Scott. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Orthographic variant for 'Walter Scott', synonym for **Sweetiana**.

Waltonensis. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:fff: No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.14: Superb, very double white. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie* Book I, pl.III as 'Alba Illustrata': Originated in England by Mr Shirving of Walton. Large, rounded-ovate leaves, of dark, glossy green, delicate venation and fine serrations. The blossom is the purest white, imbricated with admirable regularity, 10-11 cm across. The petals are very large, rounded and slightly emarginate, diminishing in size to the centre and giving the blooms a yellowish tint. In some catalogues the same variety is

found under the name of **Waltonensis** or of 'Skirving's Seedling'. Synonyms: 'Alba Illustrata', 'Skirving's Seeding', 'Seedling (Skirving's)'. Orthographic error: 'Waltoniensis'.

Waltoniensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. Orthographic error for **Waltonensis.**

Waltz Dream. *(C.x williamsii)*, Dekker, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.58: A large, semi-double, orchid rose colour hybrid, *C.japonica* and *C.saluenensis* parentage. The bloom has heavy substance and is borne mid-season on an extremely vigorous, upright, large leafed plant. Register No.742, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.250. Parents **William's Lavender** x **Kuro-tsubaki**, the seedling first bloomed 1959, flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. See colour photo, p.188, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Sport: **Waltz Dream Variegated.**

Waltz Dream Variegated. *(C.x williamsii)*, Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover as 'Waltz Dream Var.': a virus variegated form of **Waltz Dream** - Orchid rose and white. Originated in USA.

Waltz Time. *(C.x williamsii)*, Dekker, 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.3: A very large, lilac pink, semi-double of good texture, substance and keeping qualities, which blooms mid-season on a vigorous, bushy plant. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. A seedling of **William's Lavender** x **Kuro-tsubaki.** Sport: **Waltz Time Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Wuhui'.

Waltz Time Supreme. *(C.x williamsii)*, Cannon, 1981, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36. No description. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.144: Deep rose-pink. Medium size, semi-double. Medium growth rate. A seedling of **Waltz Time,** originated in USA by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida.

Waltz Time Variegated. *(C.x williamsii)*, McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1961, as 'Waltz Time Var.': A virus variegated form of **Waltz Time** - Lilac pink blotched with white. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Wuhui'.

Wamberal Pink. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News*, No.12, p.25, Reg. No.55: Originated by Mrs F.V. Ward, Wamberal, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of **Spencer's Pink.** A low, bushy plant of medium vigour. Single flowers 10 cm across, colour pink. Early to mid-season flowering.

Wan Nien Hung. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Wannianhong.**

Wan Shan Cha. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Komuko Keimo*, vol.48. Different reading for 'Bansancha'; synonym for **Chiri-tsubaki.**

Wanbanko. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.17. No description. No valid listing located.

Wancaile. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Manzairaku.**

Wanchese. *(C.japonica)*, Greenbrier Farms Catalogue, 1945. No description. Originated in USA.

Wanchunhong. (Late Spring Red), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* It blooms mid-season and is bright red. Originated in China. Different reading: Wan-ch'un-hung'.

Wanchunhong. (Late Spring Red), *(C.reticulata)*, Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.89, colour photo and description: Leaves thick, broad-ovate to subrotund, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate, margins deeply serrate, 7.5-11 cm long x 4.5-7.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57D), small, fully double, regularly arranged. Petals about 30, in pieces. Stamens mostly petaloid. Pistils rudimentary, flattened. Flowering season is late. A new cultivar from

seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden. Different reading: 'Wanch'unhung'.

Wanch'unhung. Feng et al. 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Different reading for **Wanchunhong.**

Wandik. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for **Van Dyck.**

Wandick. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Van Dyck.**

Wandien. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, The Observations from the Camellia World, No.563, p.69. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* **Wandin Sebire.**

Wandin Sebire. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.27, Reg. No.202, colour photo, p.4: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) that first flowered 1972. The upright, dense plant has semi-double, 15-16.5 cm across, deep orchid pink flowers from mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, 11.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Wandien'.

Wanduocha. (Ten Thousand Flower Camellia), *(C.reticulata)*, Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua* pp.130-131, colour photo: Leaves elliptic-ovate, apices long-acuminate and recurved, bases rounded, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers pink, 10-15 cm. across, petals about 30, outer whorls flat and twisted, inner whorls folded, forming a high centre. Stamens numerous, mixed with petals; pistils rudimentary. Flowers mid-season. There is a very old tree in the Yufeng Lamasery, Lijiang County, Yunnan, which also includes a section of a single variety due to stock survival. See colour photo, p.103, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China.*

Wangguan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Ôkan.**

Wangpai. (Trump Card). *(C.sasanqua).* Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, back page, CR8 as 'Wangqui': A mutation of **Huangguan Chamei** established by Mr. Lou Xianna, Hangzhou, Zheijiang, China, in 1991. A white-edged, deep red, sometimes blotched white, of 25 petals, arranged in 5-6 whorls, 10-12 cm across, peony form. Leaves deep green with yellow blotches, slow growth, compact, bushy, dwarf plant. Early blooming. Note: This appears to be a virus variegated form of the original. Former Pinyin transliteration 'Wangqui'.

Wanqui. Former Pinyin transliteration for **Wangpai.**

Wangzhaojun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Ôshôkun.**

Wannianhong. (Eternity Red), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949: The name signifies a long life. A medium size, deep red, with purplish tint, anemone form double. Leaves midgreen, lanceolate, apex acuminate. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Wan Nien Hung'. According to Chang, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.78, this name is also used as a synonym for **Hedinghong.**

Wanokusa. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.92. Corruption of the Japanese name **Wakakusa.**

Wantan-sazanka. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6. Japanese common name for *C.tenuifolia* (Hayata) Cohen Stuart.

Wanxia. (Sunset Clouds), *(C.sasanqua)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.75, 76, No.561, colour photo No.305 A & B: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, rosy red, double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China. Japanese reading: 'Banka'.

War Cry. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.102, Reg. No.891: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by G.S. Clarke Jr., Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium. The dark green leaves are 11 cm long x 7 cm wide. The loose, peony formed flower is heavily veined, velvet red, 15 cm across x 5.5 cm deep, with 12 petals, 21 rabbit ears and 22 petaloids, interspersed with 15 groups of yellow stamens. Mid-season blooming. Sport: **War Cry Variegated.**

War Cry Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4 as 'War Cry V': a virus variegated form of **War Cry** - Velvet red blotched white. Originated in USA.

War Eagle. (*C.japonica*), Pyron, 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.38: Flower 12.5 cm across, dark red, full peony to loose peony form. Named for the Auburn University football team, the 'War Eagles'. Originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama. Reg. No.590, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.230. Flowers have more than 30 petals. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. According to the SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, this is a synonym for **Roman Soldier,** named by Shackelford two years before (1958) when it was renamed from 'Sir Galahad'.

Warabe-no-koe. (Voice of a Child), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, G*endai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.243, illustration and description: Medium sized, campanulate single, 5 petalled white with red streaks and a short, thick, stamen cylinder. Leaves mid-green, obovate, flat, apex acuminate, recurved, margins shallowly serrate, sometimes rolled under. A seedling of **Tafuku-benten,** originated by Nakamura, Totsuro, in Kantô area, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.164, colour photo, p.257, description. Resembles 'Yuri-shibori'.

Warabe-tsubaki. (Child Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Kuriya, 1969, *Chûbu Camellia Society Journal*, No.2: An ancient and sacred relic in the Kongôji, Yamaga, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. The camellia has never flowered, the buds always wither and fall, leading to the fable that the priest who originally cared for the original tree in the 15th Century, would return when the tree flowered. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, base cuneate, 7.1-7.2 cm long x 2.2-3.2 cm wide; margins serrated with 24-26 serrations, rather leathery, thick, glossy, deep yellow-green, slightly pinkish upper surface, pale yellow green lower, somewhat undulate. Buds profusely, up to 4 per stem. Originated in Japan.

Warabe-uta. (Children's Folksongs), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.221, colour photo and description: Medium size, glossy deep red, cup-shaped single, with 5 large, rounded, overlapping, concave thick petals and a central cylinder of stamens with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Mi'e Prefecture, Japan. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.288 with colour photo; English translation p.202. A natural seedling of 'Yûkô'. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1987.

Warai-okina. Different reading for **Shô-ô.**

Waraku. (Peace & Harmony), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.252; ICS. Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List.* p.25: Very small size, light pink, irregular, sake cup shaped single. Blooms early to late. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Synonym for **Momosuzume.**

Warata. Savi, 1826, *Appendice al trattato sugli Alberti*, p.84. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah'.

Warata Alba. Maupoil Catalogue, 1826. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Alba'.

Warata Alba Plena. Maupoil Catalogue, 1826, p.23. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Alba Plena'.

Warata Carnea. Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Carnea', synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea**

Warata de la Chine. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah de la Chine', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Warata Flamma. Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 11:15-20. Orthographic error for **Waratah Flammea.**

Warata Flore Pleno Alba. Burdin Catalogue, 1822 as 'Warata Fl. Pleno Alba'. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba** .

Warata Floro Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9 as 'Warata fl. Pleno'. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Flore Plena', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warata Flore Pleno Rubro. Burdin Catalogue, 1822 as 'Warata Flore pl. Rubro'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warata Macranta. Catalogo ed Inventario delle Pianti vive esistentii nei Giardini…, 1856. Orthographic error for **Waratah Macrantha.**

Warata Nova. *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 1832. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Nova.**

Warata Plena Alba. Rossi, Johannes, ed., 1826, *Catalogus Plantarum Horti* .... Synonym for 'Waratah Alba Plena'.

Warata Plena Rubra. Rossi, Johannes, ed., 1826, *Catalogus Plantarum Horti*.... Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warata Purpurea. Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Purpurea, synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warata Purpurescens. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warata Rose. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Rosea', synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warata Rosea. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Rosea', synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warata Rossa. Gaetoni Savi Catalogue, 1834. Synonym for 'Waratah'.

Warata Rubra. Maupoil Catalogue, 1826. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warata Rubra Plena. Maupoil Catalogue, 1826, p.23. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warata Rubra Vera. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia.* Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Plena Rubra', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warata Spinea Rubra. *(C.japonica),* José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32; Peony form (similar to **Pompone**), carmine coloured. Originated in Portugal.

Warata Striata. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Striata', synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Warata Striata Chinensis. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p. 19. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Striata Chinensis', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Warata Striata Knightii. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Striata Knightii', synonym for **Waratah Flamea.**

Warata Variegata. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Variegata', synonym for **Waratah Tricolor.**

Warata Variegata de Knight. Jacob-Makoy, Catalogue, 1830, p.6. Synonym for 'Knight's Waratah', synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Warata Wariegata. Tourres, Macheteaux Catalogue, 1839, p.22. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Variegata', synonym for **Waratah Tricolor**.

Waratah. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis*, 4:235 as 'Warrata'h'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**, also used invalidly as a synonym for **Mariana**. Orthographic errors: 'Warata', 'Warrata', 'Warratah'.

Waratah Alba. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.54. Wendschuch, 1834, *Anleitung zur cultur der Camellien. p*.24 as 'War. Alba'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.** Orthographic errors: 'Waratha Alba', 'Warata Alba', 'Warrata Alba', 'Warratah Alba'.

Waratah Alba Plena. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.78. as 'Warratah Alba Plena'. Synonym for 'Anemoniflora Alba Plena'. Orthographic errors: 'Warata Flore Plena Alba', 'Warata Alba Plena', 'Warratah Alba Plena'.

Waratah Alba Tripetala. *(C.japonica)*, Antofilo ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardini, giornal d'orticulture,* vol.IV, p.97 as 'Warrata Alba Tripetala', in a list of camellias originated in the Brozzoni Gardens, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Waratah Anemoniflora. Rubel Longview Catalogue, 1933 as 'Warratah Anemoniflora'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratah Ancien. Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 35:344 as 'Waratha Ancien'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratah Argentea. *(C.japonica)*, Annonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 10:310-317 as 'Warrata Argentea' as presented by Berlèse. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Waratah Aurea. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63, as 'Warratah Aurea'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Waratah Bicolor. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* ... No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13 as 'Warratah Bicolor: (New) Pink speckled with blood red. Ridolfi, 1848, Catalogue delle Piante, p.9, as 'Warrata Bicolor': Large, dark red outer petals. Inner petals in a small cluster, almost pure white. Originated in France.

Waratah Carnation. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Waratah Carnea. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.54. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo piante Trovano Giardino...*,p.9 as Warrata Carnea'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**

Waratah China. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* text opposite pl.57 as 'War. China'. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Waratah Corallina. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de camellias élevés à Bollweiler* as 'W'tah Corallina'. Synonym for **Corallina.** Orthographic error: 'Warratah Coronaria'.

Waratah Dernii. Baumann & Baumann, 1829-1835, *Collection de camellia élevés à Bollweiler* as 'W'tah Dernii'. Synonym for 'Dernii', itself a synonym for **Augusta..**

Waratah Flammea. (*C.japonica*), Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 11:15-20 as 'Warata Flamma'. A bicoloured camellia with an orange-red ground, striped in pink and white. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Waratah Flammula', 'Warata Flamma', 'Waratah Flamula'.

Waratah Flamula. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.238. Orthographic error for **Waratah Flammea.**

Waratah Flore Pleno. Anonymous, 1832, *Catalogo delle piante esistente nel giardino della Signora Marchesa di Priero al Villar Perosa*, p.16. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratah Grandiflora. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...,* p.11, as 'Warrata Grandiflora'. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Waratah Incarnata. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**

Waratah Knight. Poiteau, 1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:350. Synonym for **Knightii.**

Waratah Kooper. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* No description. (Believed extinct.)

Waratah Kurtzii. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1835, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1:196: Mr Edward Kurtz exhibited a new camellia raised by himself from seed and now it blooms for the first time. The seed was from the old 'Waratah', (**Anemoniflora**). Its form is that of the anemone flowered or Waratah; the large petals are of a clear carmine, veined with a deep tint of the same colour and are cordate; the centre petals are white with occasional sulphur tinges and pencilled with deep, bright pink; many of them edged with yellow. Originated in Maryland, USA. Orthographic error: 'Warratah Kuttzi'.

Waratah Lutea. *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 as 'Waratahlutea'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:33: Pure white waratah form with 3 rows of regular external petals, with the centre a yellow group; orange and white. Orthographic error 'Warratha Lutea'. [from] Madame Lambert. Originated in Italy.

Waratah Macrantha. *(C.japonica)*, Catalogo ed Inventario delle Pianti vivi asistentii nei Giardini…, 1856, as 'Warrata Macranta'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Waratah Maculata. *(C.japonica)*, Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.14: Anemone form, red blotched white as 'Warratah Maculata'. Originated in Belgium.

Waratah (McIlhenny). *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, invalidly as 'Warratah': Semi-double, large, medium red. Originated in USA.

Waratah Mesteri. Baumann & Baumann, 1829-1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler* as 'Wtha Mesterii', synonym for 'Masterii', itself a synonym for **Master's Double Red..**

Waratah Micrantha. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Waratah Mignonne. *(C.japonica)*, Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Originated in USA by Michael Floy, New York. Maroon, small, very double. Orthographic error: 'Warratah Mignonne'.

Waratah Nova. *(C.japonica)*, Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 11:15-20 as 'Warata Nova': A new cultivar in the Berlèse collection. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.271 and index p.336: Leaves 10.8 cm long x 6.8 cm wide, broad-lanceolate, thick, recurved, reclined; petiole reddish; buds large, scales greenish. Flowers deep orange-red; exterior petals broad, numerous, imbricated, the others also somewhat imbricated, small, a large number forming a central boss like **Rawesiana.** Originated in England. Orthographic errors, 'Warrata Nova', 'Warata Nova', 'Waratha Nova'. Synonym: 'Rossii Varietas'.

Waratah Parviflora Striata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-48, p.63 as 'Warratah Parvifl. Striata'. Synonym for **Parviflora Striata.**

Waratah Pencillata. Baumann & Baumann, 1828-1835, as 'Wtha Pencillata'. Synonym and orthographic error for **Penicillata.**

Waratah Petalata. *(C.japonica),* Anonymous, 1841, *Catalogo delle piante esistente nell'imperiale e reale Giardino di Boboli*, p.13 as 'Warrata Petalata'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Waratah Pisani. Gaetano Savi Catalogue, 1834. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Waratah Plena Alba. Rossi, Johannes ed., 1826, *Catalogus Plantarum Horti...*, p.14 as 'Warata Plena Alba'. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Alba Plena'.

Waratah Pomponia. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* .... Synonym for **Pompone.**

Waratah Plena Rubra. Rossi, Johannes ed., 1826, *Catalogus Plantarum Horti...*, p.14 as 'Warata Plena Rubra'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratah Purpurea. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6 as 'Warata Purpurea'. Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.11 as 'Warratah Purpurea'. Synonym for 'Purple Waratah', itself a synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratah Red. Loudon, 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion.* Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratah Rose. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2, as 'Warata Red'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Waratah Rosea. Prince Nursery Catalogue, 1828, p.169 as 'Warratah Rosea'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Waratah Rossa. Gaetani Savi Catalogue, 1834, as 'Warata Rossa'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Waratah Rubra. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo piante Trovano Giardino*, pp.9, 13 as 'Warrata Rubra'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratah Rubra Vera. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.134 as 'Warata rubra vera'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratah Sanguinea. *(C.japonica),* Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13 as 'Warratah Sanguinea': (New), Very vivid red, Magnificent. Originated in Italy.

Waratah Scarlet. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae* .... Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratah Sinensis. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, text opposite pl.57. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Waratah Speciosa. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.10 as 'Warratha Speciosa'. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Waratah Striata. Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 10:310-317 as 'Warrata Striata', Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Waratah Striata Chinensis. Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. as 'Warata Striata Chinensis'. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Waratah Striata Nova. Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 10:388-406 as 'Warrata Striata Nova'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Waratah Striped. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8 as 'Warrata Striped'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata**.

Waratah Tricolor. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9 as 'Warratah Tricolor': The form and colour of the old **Anemoniflora** but with pink and white spots. Originated in Belgium. Synonyms: 'Waratah Variegata', 'Warrata Tricolor de Young'. Orthographic error: 'Waratha Tricolor'.

Waratah Variegata. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo piante Trovano Giardino...*, p.9 as 'Warrata Variegata'. Synonym for Waratah Tricolor'.

Waratah Variegata Nova. *(C.japonica),* Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Waratah White. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Waratea Rosea. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Rosea'; synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warath. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Waratah'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratha Ancien. Anonymous, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 35:344. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Ancien'; synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Waratha Coronaria. *Catalogue General des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Corallina', synonym for **Corallina.**

Waratha Nova. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, index, p.336. Orthographic error for **Waratah Nova.**

Waratha Parviflora Striata. *Catalogue General des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Parviflora Striata', synonym for **Parviflora Striata.**

Waratha Rosea. *Catalogue General des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Waratha Tricolor. *Catalogue General des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error for **Waratah Tricolor.**

Ward. Whitfield, 1950, *Camellia Cottage.* Abbreviation for 'Ward Daikagura', synonym for **Daikagura.**

Ward Daikagura. Santa Rosa Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1949-1950. A form of **Daikagura** with a large amount of white variegation. However as this variegation is virus induced and unstable, this cultivar name is reduced to a synonym for **Daikagura**. Orthographic variant: 'Ward's Daikagura'.

Ward Hybrid. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.141. An unnamed *C.x williamsii* hybrid from R.E. Ward Jr., Alabama, USA.

Wardii. *(C.japonica),* Floy's Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.55: Ward's neat red. Thomas Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Originated by Floy. Bright rose, regular. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, Flower more than 9.5 cm across, full, dark orange red of a shade difficult to describe; outer petals round, disposed in 10 tiers; those of the centre are very small, straight, horn-like, elegant form. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 95, as 'Wadii', and giving the origin as the United Kingdom. Synonyms: 'Wardii de Floy', 'Floy de Brougham', 'Floy de Ward', 'Wardii'(Floy's), 'Floyi de Brougham'. Orthographic error: 'Waardii.

Wardii de Floy. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Synonym for **Wardii.**

Wardii(Floy's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:22 as 'Wardi'(Floy's). Synonym for **Wardii.**

Ward's Daikagura. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949, p.381. See 'Ward Daikagura'. Synonym for **Daikagura.**

Waresumi. (See below), *(C.japonica),* Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'ôden*, vol.5: White, rose form double. Early blooming. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.81. 'Waresumi' is an ancient word meaning a flower opening with a form like Suminokura. Different reading 'Warezumi'. (Believed extinct.)

Warezumi. Different reading for **Waresumi** in *Senka'ôden*, 1851.

Warichii. Leroy, André Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Wallichii.**

Waring's Red. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Warischi. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Varischi.**

Warishii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Varischi.**

Wark's Red Single. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Wark's Single Red.**

Wark's Single Red. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Medium size, campanulate single red. Originated in Australia. Orthographic variant: 'Wark's Red Single'.

Wark's White Single. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.15: Medium size, single white. Originated in Australia.

Warleyense. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.239. Orthographic error for **Warleyensis.**

Warleyensis. *(C.japonica),* Slieve Donnard Catalogue, 1938, p.9: Bright red. Originated in UK. Sanders & Fils Nursery Catalogue, 1961-1962, p.12: Large size, semi-double, light red blooms, petals lightly veined. Orthographic error: 'Warleyense'. Note: The famous gardener Miss Ellen Wilmot lived in Warley Place and it is thought that the camellia may have gone to Kew from her in the 1930's.

Warm Heart. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1959, pp.11, 283, Reg No.412: An 11 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA which first flowered 1953. Plant growth is spreading and willowy. The mid-green leaves are large. The semi-double flowers, similar to Finlandia, are coral rose with white stamens, 1215 cm across x 5-6 cm deep with 12 petals and 3-5 inner, twisted petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Warm Heart Variegated.** Orthographic variant: 'Warmheart'.

Warm Heart Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal,* vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Warm Heart Var.': a virus variegated form of **Warm Heart** - Coral rose blotched white. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Warmheart Varigated'.

Warmheart. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.11. Orthographic variant for **Warm Heart.**

Warmheart Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p. 11. Orthographic variant for **Warm Heart Variegated.**

Warrata. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed. l. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warrata Alba. Shneiderff ed. 1844, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino....* p.9. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Alba', synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba**.

Warrata Alba Tripetala. Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardino, giornale d'orticultura,* vol.IV, p.97. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Alba Tripetala.**

Warrata Amenoniflora. Rubel. Longview Catalogue, 1933. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Anernoniflora'; synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warrata Argentea. Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 10:310-317. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Argentea.**

Warrata Bicolor. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Bicolor.**

Warrata Carnea. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.11. Shneiderff 1841, *Calalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino.*---p.9. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Carnea'; synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**

Warrata China. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, text opposite pl.129. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Warrata de la Chine. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.2. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Warrata Flammula. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.122, 132. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Flammea.**

Warrata Grandiflora. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.11. Orthogrpahic error for **Waratah Grandiflora.**

Warrata Knight. Poiteau, Jan.1835, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:350. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Knight', synonym for **Knightii.**

Warrata Nova. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.271. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Nova.**

Warrata Petalata. Anonymous, 1841, *Catalogo della pianti esistenti nell'imperiale e reale Giardino di Biboli*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Petalata.**

Warrata Red. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.2. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Red', synonym for **Mariana.**

Warrata Rose. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* II, p.8. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Rosea', synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warrata Rosea. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Rosea', synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warrata Rubra. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano Giardino...*, pp.9, 13. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Rubra', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warrata Sinensis. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, text facing pl.129. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Sinensis', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Warrata Striata. Anonymous, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 10:310-317. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Striata', synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Warrata Striata Chinensis. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino*, p.13. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Striata Chinensis'. Synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Warrata Striata Nova. Berlèse, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 10:388-406. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Striata Nova'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata**.

Warrata Striped. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* II, p.8. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Striped', synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Warrata Tricolor de Young. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Waratah Tricolor.**

Warrata Variegata. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino.*---p.9. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Variegata', synonym for **Waratah Tricolor.**

Warrata White. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah White', synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Warratah. Curtis's 1814, *Botanical Magazine* with 'Anemoniflora'. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warratah. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias.* Invalidly for **Waratah (McIlhenny).**

Warratah Alba. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Alba', synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Warratah Alba Plena. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, text facing pl.78. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Alba Plena'.

Warratah Aurea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Aurea.**

Warratah Aurora. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.30. Synonym for **Aurora**.

Warratah Bicolor. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Bicolor.**

Warratah Corallina. Baumann & Baumann, 1828, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler*, pl.29. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Corallina', synonym for **Corallina**.

Warratah Coronaria. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.24. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Corallina', synonym for **Corallina**.

Warratah Flamea. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Flammea.**

Warratah Flore Roseo. Cels, Paris, Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warratah Kurtzi. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, index. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Kurtzii.**

Warratah Lutea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:33. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Lutea.**

Warratah Mignonne. Thomas Flogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Mignonne.**

Warratah Parvifl. Striata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Parviflora Striata', synonym for **Parviflora Striata.**

Warratah Parviflora Striata. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.24. Synonym for **Parviflora Striata.**

Warratah Purpurea. Harrison, 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.11. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Purpurea', synonym for 'Purple Waratah'.

Warratah Red. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1942. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Red', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warratah Rosea. Prince William Nursery Catalogue, 1828, p.169. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Rosea', synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warratah Rosea Vera. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warratah Rubra. Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.37. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Rubra', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warratah Sanguinea. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Sanguinea.**

Warratah Sinensis. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* text facing pl.57. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Sinensis', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Warratah Sinensis. Soffe, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartneri.* Erroneously given as a synonym for **Anemoniflora**, should be for **Rawesiana.**

Warratah Sinensis Striata. Giardino Inglese Caserta Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah Sinensis Striata', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Warratah Striata. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

Warratah Striata. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Dianthiflora.**

Warratah Tricolor. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9. Orthographic variant for **Waratah Tricolor.**

Warratah White. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.340. Orthographic variant for 'Waratah White', synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Warrath. Oudin, Catalogue of Conservatory Plants, 1845, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warratha. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien.,* p.188. Orthographic error for 'Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warratha Alba. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Alba, synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Warratha Coccinea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Coccinea', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warratha Knightii. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kultur Hauspflanzen…,* p.11. Synonym for **Knightii.**

Warratha Lutea. *Catalogus Horto Aksakoviano Colunter St. Petersburg,* 1850. Orthographic error for **Waratah Lutea.**

Warratha Pink. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.11. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Rosea', synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warratha Roses. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Rosea', synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**

Warratha Speciosa. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Waratah Speciosa', synonym for **Rawesiana.**

Warratta. Andrew, 1811, *Botanist's Repository.* Orthographic error for 'Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora.**

Warren Thompson. *(C.japonica),* ACS *Journal*, June 2014 with colour photo; Regn No.2920; Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA.

Warrior. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.10: Brilliant red. Large semi-double to peony form. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, brilliant dark red, varying from semi-double to irregular double (peony form), 10-11 cm across. There are approximately 25 large, round, wavy, outer petals; small petals intermix with stamens in the centre. Leaves light green, ovate, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide; apex prominent. texture thin but leathery, tends to curl and twist. Venation raised except midrib, margins serrulate. First bloomed 1943. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries. Altadena, California. USA.

Wart.(*C.japonica*). SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.125: Pale pink at base, shading into deeper pink at edge, with the petal reverse flesh pink. Miniature semi-double. Slow growth. Late blooming. Originated at Wheeler's Nurseries, Upland, California.

Warthon. (*C.japonica*). de Jonghe. 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias*, p.124. No description. Franchetti, 1855. *Collezione di Camelie*, p.62: Imbricated. dark rose with splashes of white. Orthographic errors: 'Warton', 'Wartton', 'Warttou'.

Warton. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Warthon.**

Wartton. da Silva. 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.22. Orthographic error for **Warthon.**

Warttou. Loureiro Catalogue. No.9. 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Warthon.**

Warwick. Brunning's Nursery Catalogue, 1921. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.**

Warwick Berg. *(C.saluenensis.x C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1978, vol.X, No.6, p.11, Reg. No.139: A chance seedling originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane. New Zealand from an unregistered seedling *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**). It first flowered 1975. The plant has upright growth and flowers mid-season. The leaves are mid-green. reticulate, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower is formal double with 48-50 petals, no stamens and measures 16 cm across x 6 cm deep. The colour is clear, bright red (Red Group RHS.CC.46B-47A), See colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.25. Sport: **Warwick Berg Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Walike'.

Warwick Berg Variegated. *(C.saluenensis.x C.reticulata*.), Gentry, 1984, ASC., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39. No.4, p.7 as 'Warwick Berg Var.': a virus variegated form of **Warwick Berg** - Clear, bright red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Washi-akashi. (Akashi Eagle), (*C.japonica*). Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Washigashira. (Eagle Head), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969 pl.43: Dark red; high peony-form double with some white streaking inside each centre petal. Synonym: 'Washi-no-kashira'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.92. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Washi-no-kashira. (Head of Eagle), Tomita et al. Heibonsha, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.127. Synonym for **Washigashira.**

Washington. Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, pp.11, 16. Synonym for **General George Washington.**

Washington (Boll). Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.49. Synonym for **General Washington.**

Washington de Floy. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, index, p.337. Synonym for **Washingtonii.**

Washington (Floys). Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.49. Synonym for **Washingtonii.**

Washington (Gunnell's). Buist, 1852, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.219. Synonym for **General George Washington.**

Washington (Smiths). Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.49. Synonym for **General Washington.**

Washingtonia. André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.134. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.239. Orthographic variant for **Washingtonii.**

Washingtoniana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.150-151, 231. Orthographic variant for Washingtonii.

Washingtonii. *(C.japonica)*, Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, p.157: Superb rose pink, centre scarlet, very double. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Icongraphie*, Book III, pl.II: The name indicates that its native country is America. It is named for the famous Virginia planter, George Washington. It is a shrub of vigorous growth, covered with large, thick leaves, oval-elongated, acuminate, regularly serrate, glossy deep green. Buds are large, round-oval; the elegant blossom, full and well open, is from 9-11 cm across; the petals are broad, rounded, regularly imbricated from the centre to the circumference, of a cherry-red colour, intersected for the most part, by a white stripe. Originated by Michael Floy, New York, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Washingtoniana', 'Washingtoni', 'Wasingtonii', 'Wasingtoniana'. Synonyms: 'Washingtonia', 'Washington de Floy', 'Washington'(Floy), 'Wahingtonii Vera'. Note: There are three camellias that have been named for George Washington. The first, known as **Washingtonii**, was originated by Michael Floy. The second, a J.B. Smith seedling was introduced by Boll under the name **General Washington.** The third was raised by Dr J.S. Gunnell and named **General George Washington** in 1843.

Washingtonii Vera. Henri Goleotti, 1849, Catalogue Botanique. Synonym for **Washingtonii.**

Washino. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist -Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.239. Corruption of the Japanese name **Washi-no-o.**

Washi-no-o. (Tail of an Eagle), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Double deep red with white spots, large stamens separated. Note: Shirai-Bunko, 1789 lists **Washi-no-o** separately from **Masayoshi** indicating that they were not synonyms. Corruption: 'Washino'.

Washi-no-o. Synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Washi-no-yama. (The Legendary Buddhist Mount of Eagles), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in early blooming section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* White striped red, small. Blooms early. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.318, p.161, description, p.185: Leaves ovate-oblong, rounded at the base, acuminate at the apex, venation impressed, obsurely and minutely crenate at the margin, petioles glabrous. Flowers single, narrowly cup-shaped, white, striped in varying degrees from red to pink (Cardinal red 822 to China rose 024/2), petals wrinkled. This modern cultivar is the same as the old Itô variety, which was particularly noted for its early blooming. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.164, p.286; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.116; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.132, p.310; JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36. Resembles **Aki-no-yama.** Sport: **Fukurin-washi-no-yama.**

Washio. Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, as synonym for **Masayoshi.**

Washû. (Mt. Washû), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.359, colour photo and description: Large size, clear red double, with 3 rows of imbricated outer petals and a small, convex centre of small petals and petaloids, anemone form. No stamens visible. Leaves light green, elliptic, apex acuminate, sharply serrate. Blooms late. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1976.

Wasingtoniana. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.9. Orthographic error for **Washingtonii.**

Wasingtonii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.60. Orthographic error for **Washingtonii.**

Wassella. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Wassingtoniana. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28. Orthographic error for **Washingtonii.**

Wata-bôshi. (Cotton Hat), *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.5 with colour photo, JCR Regn No.2014-7, (ser No.20) Parentage unknown, a third generation seedling of **Yuri-kamome.** White single with cupped petals, small, 4.8 – 5.6 cm diameter. Large columnar cluster of stamens. Blooming early to late, first bloomed in 2009. Originated by Ichiro Kanatsuki.

Wataridori. (Migratory Bird), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, Katsuhiko, 1981, *Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera*, p.107, illustration: Medium size to small, white, cup-shaped single with broad, rounded petals with irregular edges and short, compact stamens cluster. Leaves dull dark green, oval, apex acute, margins shallowly, obscurely serrate. Originated in Kyôto, Japan.

Watashimori. (Ferryman), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.503: A semi-double white with some red streaks, petals overlapping. Stamens divided. Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Double, white with pink streaks. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.109; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.165. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Watashimori. (Ferryman), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e:* Single, cherry pink with red streaks and spots, convex corolla. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* describes it as: White with red spots, convex corolla. See: JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.118; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.101. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Wataya. (Cotton Hawker), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Single, clear white, erect centre petals, convex corolla. Described as a synonym for **Koshimino** but this cannot be confirmed. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Watayajiro. Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol. 45, No.2, p.21. Different reading for **Watayashiro.**

Watayashiro. (White Wataya), (Higo), Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki:* Medium size, white, single, Higo. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Watayajiro'. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.123.

Water Lily. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Synonym for **Cameo Pink.**

Water Lily. The Sunningdale Nurseries Catalogue, 1858, p.7. Used as an invalid synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Water Lily. *(C.x williamsii),* Anderson's Camellias Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.10; Colour is Tyrian rose with porcelain rose cast and flowers through the season. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1967, vol.V, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.32: A hand pollinated hybrid of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **K.Sawada;** originated by Felix M. Jury, Waitara, New Zealand. The plant has an upright, compact habit with dark green leaves, 6.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower is a formal double with about 50 petals and measures 11 cm across x 5 cm deep and its colour is Tyrian rose (RHS.CC.24/2) with Porcelain rose (RHS.CC.620/2) cast. Blooms from early to late Orthographic variant: 'Waterlily'. See colour photo p.189, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonyms: 'Shuixian' & 'Shuixian Cha'. Received the RHS. H.C.C., 21 April, 1987.

Waterii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1873-1874, 150-y:39. Orthographic error for **Walteri.**

Waterlily. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1979. Orthographic variant for **Water Lily.**

Waterloo. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.22. Synonym for **Etherington White**. Note: Kiyono listed **Etherington White** in his 1938-1939 catalogue as 'Ethlington White' and then revised the name to 'Waterloo' in his 1940-1941 Catalogue.

Watermelon Pink. Greenbrier Farm Catalogue, 1944. Abbreviation for 'Mutt's Watermelon Pink', later renamed **Slenderlee.**

Waters Eliza. *(C.japonica),* Feasts Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.17. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Watery Hibiscus. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.12 as synonym for **Shuifurong.**

Watônai. (Hero of Bunraka) *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Dark red with white spots, triple rows of petals, with piled up centre petaloids. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.25; ibid, 1982, No.21, p.101. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Watsoniana. *(C.japonica),* Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1(pt.D):317. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.239 as 'Watzoniana': Leaves 8-9 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, ovate, apex acuminate, mid-green; buds average, scales yellowish; flowers 8-9 cm across, rose form double, flat cherry-red, veined blood-red; petals in 4-5 rows, rounded, not numerous, cup-shaped; those at the centre, small, long, close-packed, elevated, the form of the centre like **Sericea.** Orthographic errors: 'Watzonia', 'Watzoniana'. Synonym: 'Watsoniana Nova'.

Watsoniana Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.24. Synonym for **Watsoniana.**

Watter's Tomorrow. Gerbing Azalea Gardens, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.5, inside front cover. A virus infected, highly variegated form of **Tomorrow.** Synonym for **Tomorrow Variegated.**

Watzoniana. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien.*, p.220. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Orthographic error for **Watsoniana.**

Waucissa. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pale blush pink. Medium large, semi-double. Originated in USA by R. Rosa, Camellia Nurseries, Florida. Orthographic error: 'Wacissa'.

Waukanoura. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.52. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura', erroneously for **Tricolor**.

Waukanoura Red. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.52. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura Red', erroneous synonym for **Lady de Saumarez**.

Waukanoura White. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura White', erroneous synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Waukanura Red. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura Red', erroneous synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Waukanura Rosea. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura Rosea', erroneous synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Waukanura White. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.14. Orthographic error for 'Wakanoura White', erroneous synonym for **Tricolor White.**

Wave Crest. *(C.sasanqua),* McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1957: White, large single, with long, fluted petals. Originated in the USA by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California.

Wave Fan. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers,* ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group.

Waverley. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Red. Medium size, semi-double with 9-15 round, undulated petals and a central cluster of golden stamens. For illustration see pl.IX, Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest.* Orthographic error: 'Waverly'.

Waverley White. *(C.japonica).* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.239: White, semi-double. Originated in Australia.

Waverly. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.92. Orthographic error for **Waverley.**

Waves in the Offing. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.157 with colour photo; Synonym for **Oki-no-nami.**

Wavy White. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Setsugekka.**

Wawa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Baby Doll.**

Waweike. Gao, Jiyin, 1992 Ltr, 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for 'Warwick', synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea.** Later changed to 'Mase Meigui'.

Wayne Reid. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.351: Originated by Mr & Mrs J.B. Rivett, Whakatane, New Zealand. A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1987. Bright, glowing pink (RHS.CC.52B to 67D), shading lighter. Peony form, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 25 petals and about 55 petaloids and a few creamy filaments with yellow anthers. Plant is of average, open growth, of medium rate with leaves 12 cm long x 6 cm wdie. Blooms mid-season to late.

Wayojin. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.7. Corruption of Japanese name **Wagôjin.**

Weatherby Red. *(C.japonica), Camellia Digest*, 1(3),1943: Medium size, semi-double. Originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Synonym: 'Natchez Red'.

Webank's White. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):208. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Webb Stanley. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.163: Dark red. Medium size, semidouble. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by H.E. Jernigan, Greenville, Alabama, USA.

Webbiana. *(C.japonica)*, Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1(pt.D):316. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Webb's White. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.32 with colour photo, Regn No.2717; A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1985. Originated by Webb Hart, Slidell, La., USA, and propagated by John L.G. Grimm, Metairie, La. The 9-9.5 cm diameter flower is white with a yellowish centre. Described as a formal double with 45 petals and 64 petaloids. Flowers early. Upright, dense plant with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.129; Dark green leaves 9-10 cm x 3.8 cm

Wedding Bells. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, pp.105-106: Shaded light and dark blush pink. Large, semi-double of bell form with heavy substance. Vigorous, pendulous growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Wedding Cake. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.106, Reg. No.1689: A large, soft pink, peony form *C.japonica* (**Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Fragrant Frill**), early to late blooming; originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16 petals, 130 petalolds and golden anthers. Some fragrance. Plant growth, upright and spreading. Leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Xidan'gao'.

Wedding Pink. *(C.japonica),* Gambles Nursery Catalogue, 1948. The pink sport of 'Leda'. Originated in Leawood Gardens, near Adelaide, South Australia. Synonyms: 'Leda Rosea', 'Pink Leda'.

Wedding Ring. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.87: White. Medium to large, single with slender petaloids and a ring of golden stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Wee Wun. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.156: Red. Small, loose, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in USA by Novick.

Weeks Hall. (*C.japonica*), Rubel Catalogue No.74, 1940-1941, p.25. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Weelaunee. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Deep red. Medium large, semi-double. Originated in USA by Rosa, Florida.

Weeping Anna. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia Review,* vol.11, p.17. No description. Originated in USA.

Weeping Maiden. *(C.sasanqua).* Lattin, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.22: Originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Camelliana Nursery, California, USA. A seedling of unknown parentage, a vigorous, rapid growing plant of pendulous habit with long, drooping branches. Foliage is dark green and above average size of sasanqua cultivars. The bloom is a single white, shading to blush pink margins, quite fragrant and reached about 8 cm across. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1960, p.208, Reg. No.442.

Weerona. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **Weroona.**

Wei Yih Shan Cha. Common Chinese name for *C.cuspidata.*

Weibulu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.120. Chinese synonym for **May Westbrook.**

Weichi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.442, p.62. Chinese synonym for the UK *C.x williamsii* **Mildred Veitch.**

Weichu. (Old name for Chuxiong) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.60 with colour photos. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flower full rose form double with 33-45 petals, pink. Stamens few and rudimentary. Leaves ovate, thick, 7-9 cm x 4.5-6 cm. Flowers midseason.

Weidelin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Vedrine.**

Weidesi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the Australia hybrid **Hari Withers.**

Weiersi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Margaret Wells.**

Weierxun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.419; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Don Wilson.**

Weila. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Wilamina.**

Weilian Zihua. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C..saluenensis* **William's Lavender.**

Weilianmusi Shancha. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the England *C.x williamsii* **J.C. Williams**

Weimaria. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Weymarii.**

Weimariensi. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien,* p.220. Synonym for **Weymarii.**

Weimarii. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture,* 1(pt.D):309. Very large single flower, 11-12 cm across, very pure white, long stamens, sometimes slightly pink. Berlèse, 1837,

Monographie, ed.1, pp.58, 125: Leaves small like those of **Paeoniiflora**; bud large, scales green; flower 8 cm across, white, semi-double form, with a little rose tint in the background. Originated in Germany. Orthographic errors: 'Weimari', 'Weimaria', 'Veymari', 'Weyma'. Ragonnot-Godefroy, Sept.1843, *Revue Horticole,* p.399-402. Orthographic error for **Weymarii.**

Weini. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.565, p.69. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Winifred Sebire.**

Weisier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ida Weisner.**

Weisitong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Vi Stone.**

Weitaman Huang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Witman Yellow.**

Wejmatia. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Weymarii.**

Weithe Warratah. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2. Orthographic error for **Weymarii.**

Weithe Warratah. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2. Orthographic error for **White Waratah (Dunlaps).**

Weixi Hong. (Red Weixi Brook), *(C.reticulata),* China Regn No.50, *China Flowers & Horticulture,* June 2009, No.12, p.49 with colour photo; Planted in Hemotang Temple in the Ming Dynasty, and propagated in 1992 by the local Shi Zhengyi people. Flowers rose form, deep red, 13-15 cm diameter, Petals 28-32 in 4-5 whorls, slightly incurved. Flowers mid-season. Leaves flat, elliptic, 9.5-12.5 cm x 5-6 cm, apices acuminate and reflexed backward, bases cuneate to wide cuneate, margins prominently serrated. Flowers mid-season.

Welbanckii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:22. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Welbancksi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Welbancksiana. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie,* text facing pl.12. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Welbanhsiana. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.9. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Welbankiana. (*C.japonica*), Curtis, 1819, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia:* The new white Camellia japonica, called, by the Horticultural Society, **Welbankiana,** after Captain Welbank, who, as well as Captain Rawes, imported a plant in 1816 and both plants bloomed in 1819. Captain Welbank's at Mr Turners, Rook's Nest Park, Surrey, and Captain Rawes's at Mrs Palmer's Bromley. Loudon, 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion,* p.75 as 'Wellbank's Camellia': Double white. On p.74 this separately lists 'Luteo-alba' as 'Bassington's yellowish white'. This may be Seidel's 'Lutea Plena' or the plant brought in by Captain Rawes. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias,* pl.27 as 'Welbankii' (Captain Welbank's White C.): The flowers are of a yellowish white colour, 7.5-8.5 cm in diameter. They be said to rank between the the 'Double White' (**Alba Plena**) and the **Pompone**...The petals are not arranged in any sort of order, so that the flower has a confused appearance. The exterior petals are of a roundish form, from, 2.5-3.8 cm in diameter, much undulated, a little recurved or divided. The centre petals are irregularly shaped; sometimes they resemble **Pompone**, but are twisted and in tufts, with several parcels of imperfect stamina intermixed. In the Botanical Register (t.708) where it is figured under the name of 'Luteo-Albicans', it is stated to have been introduced by the late Mr Bassington, of Stoke Newington. Synonyms: 'Welbank's White', 'Welbank's White Flowered Japanese Camellia', 'Flavescens', 'White Peony Flowered', 'White Moutan Camellia', 'Luteo-Albicans', 'Heptangularis', 'Lutea Alba', 'Heptangulans Alba'.

Orthographic errors: 'Walbankiana', 'Welbanckiana', 'Welbanckii', 'Welbankii', 'Welbancksiana', 'Welbanksii', 'Wilbancksiana', 'Wellbankiana', 'Wellbankii', 'Wellbanksana', 'Wilbanksiana', 'Wilsbanksiana', 'Welbancksii', 'Wellbancksiana', 'Webank's White', 'Wellbankia', 'Walbankii', 'Welbanksiana', 'Welbanksiani', 'Vilbankiana', 'Wellbanckii', 'Wouelbackiana', 'Wouelbanckiana', 'Welbenkiana', 'Velbanksiana'. The description given in SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature is* incorrect, the cultivar is creamy white and has no pink markings and is not an anemone form. In Burnett's *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening.*---vol.3, new ser., p.153, 1835 as 'Welbankii', 'Luto Albicans' is given as a synonym with reference to *The Botanical Register.* This indicates that **Welbankiana** may have been introduced as early as 1812.

Welbankiana (C.N.). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1949, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.67, erroneously as 'Welbankiana': White, occasonally dashed pink and sporting to solid pink. Medium, large anemone form. Loose, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Welbankiana Rosea**. Later issues state 'China to England (Wellbanks), 1820.' However this applies to the original **Welbankiana,** which is a different cultivar. The origin of this plant is unknown.

Welbankiana Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.239: A solid pink sport of **Welbankiana (C.N.).** Originated in USA.

Welbanksana. Shneiderff, 1844, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Welbanksiana. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner,* p.54. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Welbanksiana. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Welbanksii. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler*, No.46. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Welbank's White. Booth, 1831, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:552. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

Welbea. *(C.japonica),* Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 11:15-20. New cultivar in Berlèse collection. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Welbenkiana. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen*…, p.11. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Welch Number 2. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, Mark, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.11 as Welch #2'. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Welcome Spring. Ikeda, 1974, American Camellia Yearbook, p.114. Synonym for **Yingchunhong.**

Welcome Spring Red. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, Synonym for **Yingchunhong.**

Welcoming Spring Red. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.129. Western synonym for **Yingchunhong.**

Welkers Rosea. *(C.japonica),* Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description. Originated in USA.

Well Bucket. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.66 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kagotsurube.**

Wellbanckii. Vershaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.60. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Wellbancksiana. von Biederfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien.* Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Wellbankia. Miller, John, Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Wellbankiana. Loudon, 1835, *The Gardeners' Magazine.* Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Wellbankii. Michael Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.28. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Wellingthoniana. Fréres Noiselle, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.60. Orthographic error for 'Wellingtonia', synonym for **Francofurtensis.**

Wellington. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.214. Orthographic error for 'Wellingtonia', synonym for **Francofurtensis.**

Wellingtonia. Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, p.7. Synonym for **Francofurtensis.** Orthographic variants: 'Wellington', 'Wellingtonii', 'Wellingtoniana'.

Wellingtonii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1839, p.38, as Wellingtoni'. Orthographic error for Wellingtonia', synonym for **Francofurtensis.**

Wellingtoniana. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic variant for Wellingtonia', synonym for **Francofurtensis.**

Wells Cranford. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.163: Red and white. Large peony form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by W. Cranford, Salisbury, North Carolina.

Wellsiana. *(C.japonica),* Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.10. Description not seen. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.17: Perfect imbrication, pure white base lined with crimson. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Welsiana'. Synonym: 'Wellsii'.

Wellsii. Annonymous, May,1853, *The Florist*, 3:100. Synonym for **Wellsiana.**

Welsiana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.30. Orthographic error for **Wellsiana.**

Wen Shan Shan Cha. Common Chinese name for *C.wenshanensis.*

Wenban Feiye Cha. (Formal, Thick Leaved Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.90, colour photo, [p.121]: Medium large, strong red, formal double with 6-7 rows of 60-70 large, rounded, imbricated, concave petals. Leaves wide obovate, light green, apex blunt acute, obscurely serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Wenban Hongbinlang. (Formal Red Betel Nut), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.130, p.55, colour pl.[p.165]: erroneously as 'Wenban Hongbinlong': Deep red, formal double. Sport of **Wenban Huabinlang.** Originated in China.

Wenban Huabinlang. (Formal Variegated Betel Nut), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.129, p.55, colour pl.[p.164] erroneously as 'Wenban 'Huabinlong': Leaves dark green and glossy with 6-8 pairs of veins. Buds spherical, bracteoles with whitish hairs. Petals about 60 in 10 rows, opening row by row with a special bud centre. Flowers slightly purplish red with white patches. 8-9 cm in diameter. Sport: **Wenban Hongbinlang.** Originated in China. Has been mistaken for **Huabinlang.**

Wendi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.408; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Wendy.**

Wendi Brown King. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2426. A medium size, pale blush pink, peony form chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Alma Brown, Wilmington, N.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.8, colour photo before p.1. The 23 year old seedling first flowered in 1980. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, with 33 petals, 25 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellow

filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow, with light green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Wendy. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1976, p.164, Reg. No.1387: A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1974; originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves averaging 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) style flower, is dark red, variegated white, 14 petals, pink filaments and yellow anthers. Average size flower is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to late. Chinese synonym 'Wendi'.

Wendy Gaye. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1970, *Camellia News,* No.40, p.26, Reg. No.120: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from seed supplied by the Huntington Gardens, California. First flowered 1968. The upright, open, vigorous plant produces flowers 11 cm across, incomplete double, bright red with white striped petaloids. Blooms mid-season. The bright green leaves are 8 cm x 5 cm, with acuminate apex and serrulate margin.

Wendzalea. (*C.azalea* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2009, p.35 with colour photo; 'Wendzalea, a Promising Camellia Hybrid', Mark Crawford;. A cross of **Wendy** x *C.azalea,* first flowered 2007. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. Pink semi-double with upstanding central tube of stamens.

Wenfude. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.408; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Winifred Womack.**

Wennake Furen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Lady Winneke.**

Wente. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.109. Chinese synonym for **Elise Winter.**

Wenxing. (Civil Star), *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.36. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* July 2008, No.14, p.43 with colour photo; Selected from the wild forest in Tenchong County, Yunnan, China and named by Yin Minlun, Tengyue Town, Yunnan. Flowers peony form, bright red, 12-16 cm diameter. Petals 28-32, outer almost flat, inner dense and curved with some white spots. Stamens divided in 6-9 bundles among the petals. Pistil undeveloped. Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, 6-12 cm long x 3.8-5.7 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases broad cuneate or obtuse. Leaf flat or slightly incurved, margins prominently serrated. Flowers early to mid-season.

Weroona. *(C.sasanqua),* ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News,* No.12, p.24, Reg.No.53: Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling from an unidentified sasanqua that had been distributed under various synonyms as 'No-Mene', 'Special Pink' and 'Zerbia'. Flowers up to 10cm across, semi-double with occasional petaloids. Colour white, deeply stained rose with deeper rose on underside of petals. Orthographic error: 'Weerona'. See colour pl. front cover, ACRS, 1976, *Camellia News,* No.62.

Werschaffelt. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.10. Orthographic error for **Verschaffeltiana.**

Werschaffeltiana. André, 1864, *Plantes de Terre de Bruyères...*,p.249. Orthographic error for **Verschaffeltiana.**

Wespee. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume.* Flower pink with red stripes, medium size, semi-double. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Kagura-jishi.**

West Coast Donckelari. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Monjusu.**

West Coast Missima. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List.* Synonym for 'Variabilis', (**Pompone**).

West Coast Rev. John Drayton. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, p.112. Synonym for **Reverend John G. Drayton**.

West Coast Sarah Frost. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, p.4, 12. Synonym for 'Sarah Frost II', **(Enrico Bettoni (US).**

West Wind. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106: Coral red. Large to very large, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Western Pink. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.239. No description. No valid listing located.

Western White. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.239. No desciption. No valid listing located.

Westfield. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.72, 1979, p.26, Reg. No.223: Originated by Ern Kettle, Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia. A chance *C.reticulata* seedling that first flowered 1973. Special prize for best seedling, 1978 won the Westfield Trophy. The upright plant has 16-17 cm long x 7-8 cm wide, lanceolate leaves, apex acuminate, dark green, margins serrate. Flowers, 12-15 cm across, dark pink, flowering mid-season. See colour pl. front cover, ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News*, No.73.

Wetuo. (Buddhist Deity), *(C.japonica),* Mark Cannon Scion List, 1963-1964, p.15. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, p.112: A bud centered, red, formal double with well imbricated, oval, emarginate petals. Originated in China.

Weymaria. Barthere, Toulouse Catalogue, 1838, p.12. Orthographic error for **Weymarii.**

Weymarii. *(C.japonica),* Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture* I(pt.D):309, as 'Weimarii': Very large single flower, 11-12 cm across, very pure white, long stamens sometimes slightly pink. Burdin Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19; Jacob Makoy et Cie, Nursery Catalogue, 1836. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, pp.55, 125: Leaves small like those of **Paeoniiflora**; buds large, scales green; flower 8 cm across, white, semi-double form, with a little rose tint in the background. Originated in Ghent, Belgium by an unknown breeder. Orthographic errors: 'Wymarii', 'Weimari', 'Weimaria', 'Weimarii', 'Veymari', 'Weimariensi', 'Weyma', 'Weymouria', 'Weymaria'.

Weymouria. Seidel, 1846, Catalogue, p.11. Orthographic error for **Weymarii.**

Wfendee. Mount Congreve Garden's Catalogue, 1971-1972, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Effendee', synonym for **Rosea Plena.**

Wharton. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.30. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large flower, red. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.

Wheel of Anemone. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.333 with colour photo; Synonym for **Chojiguruma.**

Wheel of Cloves. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.172. Synonym for **Chôjiguruma.**

Wheel of Fortune. *(C.japonica),* Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.7. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106: White striped coral pink. Medium to large semi-double, with a large cluster of stamens, sometimes surrounded by erect petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. Sport: **Wheel of Fortune Pink.**

Wheel of Fortune Pink. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, Mark, Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.16: A solid pink sport of **Wheel of Fortune**. Originated in USA.

Wheeler's Fragrant. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., *Newsletter*, Oct.1949, vol.4, No.4: Thought to be a seedling of **James Hyde Porter** x **Hikarugenji;** originated by Wheeler's Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.336, reg. No.18: Large, white to faint pink with rose stripes, semi-double to incomplete double, 10-15 cm across. Fragrant. Flowers sometimes semi-double with a circular mass of stamens, sometimes an incomplete double with yellow anthers and filaments. Leaves dark green, oval, stiff, recurved, 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide, apex acuminate, venation prominent, serrations obscure. Habit upright, compact and vigorous, blooms early. Sports rose pink, light pink and rose pink and white. See colour pl. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue.*

Wheeley. *(C.japonica)*, *Nantes*, *Services des Espaces*, Collections, 1980. No description. No valid listing located.

Where Oh Kinora. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.13, colour photo: A medium pink, open peony to open anemone form, with outer row of large, twisted and folded petals, leading to small, erect and twisted petals and petaloids, merging into a centre of yellow stamens. Originated as a seedling of **Pink Star** by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Whigam Red. *(C.japonica)*, Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.14. No description. Originated in USA.

Whilthonia. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Wiltoniae.**

Whimsical. *(C.x williamsii)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.26, Reg. No.256: Originated by Colin Spicer, Feilding, New Zealand. Seed parent is from an unnamed seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Gauntlettii** which was crossed with **Betty Sheffield Supreme.** The seed was raised by L. Jury and given to C. Spicer. First flowered 1968. The plant is of medium, upright growth, of average density and slow growth. Leaves pale green, 6-7 cm long x 4 cm wide. The semi-double flowers are soft pink, measuring 11-12 cm across x 6 cm, deep with 23-28 petals and the odd petaloid, yellow anthers and white filaments. The open flowers are mostly soft pink (RHS.CC.63D), with deep pink flecks and streaks. Occasionally a whole petal or flower will be the deeper colour. Flowers mid-season to late.

Whipple Tricolor. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.11. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Whipplii. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II. p.8. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez.**

Whirlwind. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Red. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.86: Rose red. Large, semi-double with whirled petals. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA.

White Adolphe Ausdusson. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.13. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Special**

White Anemone. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Synonym for **White Waratah (Dunlaps).**

White Anemone. Loudon, 1840, *Encyclopedia of Plants.* Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

White Anemone. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p. 169 with colour photo; Synonym for **Shirokarako.**

White Anemone Flora Alba. Phelps, Jul.1934, "History of Camellias", *Garden Club of America, Bulletin*, ser.5,(7-12):55. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

White Anemone-Flowered. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:548. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

White Anemone Mutabilis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.240. Synonym for **Paeoniflora Alba.**

White Angel. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.92. Synonym for **Laura Schafer.**

White Anita. *(C.japonica)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958: White sport of **Anita.** Medium size. Originated in USA at Tammia Nurseries, Slidell, Louisiana.

White Ball. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.15: A compact, peony type blossom, outer two rows of petals irregular and standing out parallel to the base, inner petals whirled irregularly. Petals occasionally lined rose colour, a few inconspicuous stamens. Originated in USA at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana. Synonym: 'Early White Ball'.

White Bead. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.117. Synonym for **Shiratama.**

White Beauty. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13: A medium size, semi-double blossom; petals wide and flaring, longer than wide, deeply V'ed; pure white, stamens in the form of a compact crown, pale greenish yellow, tipped with wax yellow. Originated in Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

White Bleichroeder. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.13. Synonym for **Haku-otome** as 'Otome White'.

White Bouquet. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.15; White, medium to large semi-double. Vigorous, upright, somewhat loose growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

White Butterfly. *(C.sasanqua)*, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.25: White, edged pink. Single centre petals give the appearance of white butterflies. Medium, compact, upright growth. Originated at Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA.

White Butterfly. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p.175: First bloomed 1939, upright in growth; foliage is small, serrate and dull green in colour. Slow grower. Flower semi-double, small, porcelain-white; petals waved with groups of stamens intermingled. Early blooming. Originated at Bradford's Wayside Nursery, Ocean Springs, Mississippi from a seedling of **Duchess of Sutherland** x **Tricolor White**. First flowered 1939. See *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.336, Reg. No.80.

White Buttons. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.106: White. Miniature formal double. Originated in USA by Domoto, California. Sport: **White Buttons Red.**

White Buttons Red. *(C.japonica)*, Robinson, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p39: The solid red sport of **White Buttons.** Originated in USA.

White by Gate. Ferey's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Abbreviation for **White by the Gate.**

White by the Gate. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.92: White. Medium size, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated at Hyman's Nursery, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA. Abbreviation: 'White by Gate'.

White Camellia. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.141. Translation for 'Baichahua', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

White Caps. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White, semi-double. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.92: White. Medium size, semi-double. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California.

White Cascade. *(C.japonica)*, *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.66 with colour photo; White, tubular to trumpet shaped small single, cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly

elliptic, small, waved. Branches weeping. A chance seedling of **Kegon** raised by Ikuo Nishihata, Japan, and released in 1980.

White Chandleri. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Madge Miller.** The name was also invalidly used as a synonym for **Shiro Chan** by Domoto in 1954.

White Chandleri Elegans. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948. Synonym for 'Chandleri White'. However **Shiro Chan** is in such universal use for this cultivar that it is let stand as the valid name.

White China. *(C.japonica)*, Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Large, white, informal double. Origin unknown.

White Christmas. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p.167: Unknown parentage; originated by Clarence S. Hearn, USA. First flowered 1942. The complete double irregular flowers are 10-11 cm across, white, opening early to late. Plant growth is vigorous, erect and open.

White Chrysanthemum. Macoboy,, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.117. Synonym for **Shiragiku.**

White Chrysanthemun Petal. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p. 144. Synonym for **Baijuban.**

White Cleopatra. *(C.sasanqua),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1979-1980: Medium size, white, semi-double sport of **Cleopatra.** Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

White Cloud. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29: White. Large, semi-double, Blooms mid-season. Originated at Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Alabama, USA. For illustration see: p.260, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

White Coppelia. Loder, 1982, *International Camellia Journal*, p.41. Syunonym for **Coppelia Alba.**

White Cornelian. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report,* index, p.130. Synonym for 'Baimanao', (**Damanao**).

White Crane. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Hakutsuru.**

White Crane. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Erroneously as a synonym for **Hakurakuten.**

White Crêpe. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17. Synonym for **Shirochirimen.**

White Cross. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.133: White, medium size, semi-double. Orthographic variant for **Whitecross.**

White Czar. Chandler's Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.35. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

White Daikagura. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Conrad Hilton.** Also erroneously used for **Joshua E. Youtz.**

White Deb. *(C.japonica)*, Garner, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.68: A chance seedling of Frank Maitland, San Fernando, California, USA. It is a chalk white version of **Debutante**, except slightly larger and earlier. It was reported as 'White Debutante' but is being registered as **White Deb.**

White Debutante. Pitkin, 1966, SCCS., *The Camellia Review.* Renamed **White Deb.**

White Delight. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.240: Snowy white. Originated in the USA.

White Dew. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.240. Synonym for **Shiratsuyu.**

White Dove. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Orthographic variant for 'White Doves', synonym for **Fuji-no-mine.**

White Doves. Coolidge Garden Catalogue, 1936. Synonym for **Fuji-no-mine.**

White Doves Benten. (*C.sasanqua*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1983-1984. A variegated foliage form of **Mine-no-yuki** as 'White Doves'. Very slow bushy growth. Originated in USA., at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California.

White Dragon. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., Feb.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.2035: Very large, white, single, *C.japonica* seedling, (**Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Cherry Blossom**). Late flowering. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.86 with colour photo between pp.60, 61. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average size bloom, 13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 6 petals, dark yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate with dark green, serrated leaves, 8 cm x 5.5 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Bailong'.

White Dream. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.157: White. Full, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

White Duchesse de Cases. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Orthographic error for **White Duchesse Decazes.**

White Duchesse Decazes. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as erroneously 'White Duchesse de Cases': - A white sport of **Duchesse Decazes,** originated at Coolidge Gardens, USA.

White Dyke. SCCS, *Bulletin*, 1949, vol.11, No.2, p.22. Don & Blanche Miller Camellia Nursery advert, 1950, SCCS, *Camellia Review*, vol.12, No.2, p.23. Abbreviation for 'White Daikagura', synonym for **Conrad Hilton.**

White Ear. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. No description. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

White Eighteen Scholars. Synonym for **Baishiba Xueshi.**

White Elegans. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.26, 29. A Plant Patent No.1300 was granted 7 Sept.1954 to Paul E. Shepp, Pasadena, originator. Renamed **Snow Chan.** Regarding the confusion surrounding the white sports in the **Elegans** group of cultivars, see discussion under **Shiro Chan.**

White Elf. (C.hybrid), Potomac Valley Camellia Society, *News Letter*, 1986. No description. ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.2032: Miniature, white with flushed pink margins, single *C.x hybrid ([C.pitardii var pitardii x C.fraterna]* x *C.japonica* **Fragrant Star**). Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.86 with colour photo between pp.60, 61. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 3.8 cm across x 2 cm deep with 5 petals, yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Very floriferous. Light, musky fagrance. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow in rate with dark green leaves, 4 cm long x 2 cm wide.

White Empress. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1943, *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), No description. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large semi-double, 12.5-15 cm across. Mass of yellow stamens gives this pure white a yellow glow. Leaves large, dark green, tapered ends, shallow serrations, 10 cm x 5 cm. Habit vigorous, compact, upright. Free flowering, spreading branches. Originated from seed imported from Japan by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama. First

bloomed 1939. For colour photo see, p.125, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Chinese synonym 'Baihuanghou'.

White Enchantment. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.240. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

White Fairy. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.87: White, medium size, semi-double. Originated by Mark Cannon, Dothan, Alabama, USA.

White Finlandia. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27. Synonym for **Finlandia.**

White Flora. RHS., 1950, *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report,* index, p.130. Synonym for **Flora.** The white was probably added to distinguish the original clone of **Flora** from its pink mutation.

White Fluffy Pearl. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.47: Synonym for **Baimianzhu.**

White Foam. (*C.japonica*), Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian,* 9:19: White. Large, semi-double with loose petals. Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

White Foreign Camellia. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.144: Translation for 'Baiyang Cha'; synonym for **Alba Plena.**

White Formal. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.11. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

White Frills. (*C.sasanqua*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.96: Coolidge Gardens Wholesale Price List, 1958-1959, p.7: White. Large peony form. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Baizhebian'

White Gem. (*C.japonica*), Funchess, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.16. No description. Originated in USA by Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Mobile Alabama.

White Giant. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1943, *Camellia Digest,* 1(3). No description. Magnolia Gardens and Catalogue, 1944-1945: Very large, white flower resembling 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**), but blooms more freely. Flowers mid-season. Leaves very large, dark shiny green. Originated in USA by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama from seed imported from Japan, first flowered 1939. For illustration see: p.360, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* vol.I. Sport: **White Giant Variegated.**

White Giant Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.240: White and pink sport of **White Giant.** Originated in USA.

White Glory. (*C.sasanqua*), Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.171: Colour pure white, 7 petals, ruffled. Stamen cluster, 2.5 cm across. Growth habit upright with dark green foliage, 4-5 cm long x 2-3 cm wide. Originated in USA by the Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.

White Goddess of Mercy. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal,* No.15, p.47. Synonym for **Guanyinbai.**

White Gold. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1956, *Quarterly,* 4:13: White with golden line. Medium sized, anemone form. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Baker.

White Guilfoylei. (*C.japonica*), Abbott's Nursery Catalogue, 1892-1893, p.11. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

White Hawaii. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.410. No description. Chinese synonym 'Bai Xiaweiyi'.

White Heather. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.240. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

White Hawk. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.137. Synonym for **Hakutaka.**

White Herme. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.27. Synonym for **Colonial Lady**. Also used erroneously by Sea Island Nursery and others as a synonym for **Finlandia.**

White Hexagon. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Cultivars of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Bailiujiao.**

White Hexagonal. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, pl.156. Synonym for **Bailiujiao** as 'Baluga'.

White Hibiscus. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1943, *Camellia Digest*, 1(3). No description. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Large, single to semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in the USA by the Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama.

White High Hat. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.341, Reg. No.247 as a white sport of **High Hat,** originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama. However in the same yearbook on p.32 is the another report of a white sport of **High Hat** named **Conrad Hilton** and this is accepted as the prior name. Fruitland Nurseries in 1946 listed the same white sport as 'White Daikagura'.

White Hikarugenji. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.240. Synonym for **Egret.**

White Hope. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943: Cream white. Large, formal double to peony form. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina.

White Il Tramonto. Coolidge Camellia Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1951. Synonym for **Pax.**

White Jade Cup. Ikeda, 1978, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.141. Translation of 'Baijupei', synonym for **Alba Plena.**

White Jap. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.32. Abbreviation for 'White Japanese', synonym for **Shiragiku.**

White Japanese. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'. Abbreviation: 'White Jap.'.

White Jewel. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.49. Synonym for **Shiratama.**

White Jewel. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2377. A miniature, white formal double seedling of **Eyes of March**, pollen parent unknown. Late flowering. Originated by E. Ray Bond, Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.5, colour photo before p.1. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 4.5 cm across x 1.2 cm deep with 60 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous, with light green leaves 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

White Jordan. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.13. Abbreviation for 'White Jordan's Pride', synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

White Jordan's Pride. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

White Kagura. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Synonym for **Shiro-daikagura**.

White King. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1943, *Camellia Digest*, 1(3). No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* White. Large semi-double with large, thick petals and upright growth. Originated by the Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama. USA.

Mid-season blooming. See illustration, p.339, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

White Knight. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: White, open peony form. Originated as a chance seedling at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

White Knight. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.337, Reg. No.164: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated at Knight's Nursery, Gainesville, Florida, USA that first flowered 1952. Leaves 8-10 cm long x 5-7 cm wide, elongate-ovate, margins slightly undulate, medium to heavy serrations, dark green. Flowers complete double, incompletely imbricated with 75-85 petals in 13 rows, 7.5 cm across x 3.9 cm deep, colour white, early blooming.

White Lady. *(C.japonica)*, Try, 1962, *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.16, p.130. A variety in the exhibition of Hawkin's Bros. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing found.

White Lady Vansittart. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1973 Catalogue. Orthographic variant for **Lady Vansittart White.**

White Laurel Leaf. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Pax.**

White Lightning. *(C.x williamsii)*, SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature* p.155: White with faint blush pink on back of petals, medium to large size, formal double. Bushy growth. Blooms early to late. A seedling of *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Hallelujah**. Originated in USA by Piet & Gaeta, California.

White Lily. *(C.japonica)*, Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.17: White, Semi-double, medium size, mid-season blooming. Originated in Australia.

White Lookaway. Cannon, Mark, Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.15. Synonym for **Colonial Lady.**

White Lucinda. *(C.sasanqua).* Camellia Grove Catalogue, 1994, p.19: Semi-double with loose cushion of petaloids above central stamens. White with faint pink blush. Blooms long lasting. Early flowering. Originated in Australia.

White Magnoliiflora. Portland Nursery Price List, 1942 as 'White Magnoliaflora'. Synonym for **Yobikodori.**

White Maiden. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Synonym for **Shiro-otome.**

White Masterpiece. Pioneer Camellia News, 1984. Synonym for **Masterpiece.**

White Matsukasa. Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Synonym for **Kagiri.**

White May. *(C.japonica)*, Mount Congreve Garden Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.l: White single form camellia. Originated in England.

White Melbourne. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic variant for **Melbourne White.**

White Mermaid. *(C.japonica)*, Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.20; A sport of **Kingyo-tsubaki** (known in America as 'Mermaid'). Medium size, white, single flowers. Most leaves narrow down, then flare out to three points, giving a "fishtail" appearance.

White Miniature. *(C.japonica)*, Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement* as 'White Minature': Small, white double flowers 3-4 cm in diameter, introduced by E.G. Lowe, Nottingham, England in 1879.

White Monsieur d'Offoy. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.241: White sport of **Monsieur d'Offoy.** Originated in USA.

White Moon Goddess. Synonym for **Baichang'e Cai.**

White Moutan. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the London Horticultural Society*, 7:552-553. Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

White Nun. *(C.japonica)*, Dekker, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.73: This is the unique name of one of McCaskill's chance seedlings of **Gauntlettii.** This mid-season bloomer is a very large semi-double with thick petals of the purest white. The vigorous, upright bush has large, rich green foliage. For illustration see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.126: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.151, p.73. Chinese synonym: 'Bainigu'.

White Opal. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.241. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

White Orchid. *(C.saluenensis x C.reticulata)*, Feathers, RHS., 1961, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.88-89, illust., p.34: A cross of *C.saluenensis x C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Orchid like blooms on a leggy plant; flowers of the palest orchid pink.

White Otome. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27. Synonym for **Shiro-otome.**

White Paeony-Flowered. Curtis, 1919, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia.* Synonym for **Welbankiana.**

White Pagoda. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

White Pearl. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Catalogue (ca.1945). Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

White Pearl. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.242, Reg. No.1360: A 12 year old chance seedling japonica that first bloomed 1969; originated by Mrs L.S. Carswell, Waycross, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is white with yellow anthers and 22 petals. Average size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. As Lindo's 'White Pearl' is not identifiable the name is let stand for this cultivar.

White Peony. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Synonym for **Baimudan.**

White Peony. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.67: White, Medium to large, full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Florida. Synonym: 'Gerbing's White Peony'. Orthographic variant: 'White Paeony'. For illustration see: p.361, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

White Perfection. *(C.japonica)*, Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.5 as 'With Perfection'; Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

White Perfection. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1940, p.5: Small, pure white, fully imbricated, similar in form to 'Pink Perfection' (**Otome**). Originated in USA by Jannock. For illustration see: p.363, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, and in G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias*, p.229 as 'Alba Supreme'. Synonyms: 'Perfection Alba', 'Alba Supreme', 'Snow Queen', 'White Perfection III'.

White Perfection I. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Synonym for **Hakutsuru.**

White Perfection II. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Neige d'Or'.

White Perfection III. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Synonym for **White Perfection.**

White Pin Cushion. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.87: White. Medium size, semidouble with stamens standing out like pins in a pin cushion. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Baker.

White Pine Cone. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8: By Overlook, USA. Seedling. Can also be listed as 'Matsukasa Alba'. Gerbing, 1943-1944, Azalea Gardens Catalogue: Originated at Overlook Nursery, this fine seedling with pure white flowers, petals standing apart, resembling a pine cone. Late flowering. Large roundish foliage, medium green. Growth vigorous and upright. Originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Critchton, Alabama from seed imported from Japan. First flowered 1933. This variety should not be confused with **Kagiri** or **Matsukasa**. Synonym: 'Matsukasa Alba'.

White Pom Pon. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.86 as 'White Pom Pom': White with cream white petaloids. Large, loose, semi-double to anemone form. Originated in USA.

White Pompone. Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:548. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**

White Poplar Camellia. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.141. Translation for 'Baiyangcha', synonym for **Alba Plena**.

White Poppy. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2 as synonym for 'Amabilis White', itself a synonym for **Kamo-honnami.**

White Porcelain. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No.2696. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. Originated by V.E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA, and propagated by the Camellia Nursery, Lucedale. The 12.7 cm diameter, porcelain white, formal double flower has heavy petal texture, and 45 petals. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.72 with colour photo; Flower depth is 5cm. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 6.5 cm.

White Potato Chips. Clower, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.119. Synonym for **Clower White.**

White Precious Pearl. Savige, 1985, *International Camellia Journal*. No.18, p.107. Synonym for **Baibaozhu.**

White Princess. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.14: White, semi-double. Mid-season. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.258. Cream white. Large, peony form with satiny petal texture. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Imported from Japan and named by the Jannock Nurseries, Altadena, California. Synonym: 'Lady of the Lourdes'. For illustration see: p.261, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

White Queen. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1943, *Camellia Digest*, 1(3). No description. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: An Overlook seedling. White, very large, semi-double. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Very large, white, semi-double, 10-15 cm across and petals pointed at the tips. Centre petals form a small, star-shaped cup-like container for stamens. Filaments light yellow, anthers darker yellow. Bud elliptic. Blooms mid-season. Leaves thin, curled and deeply serrate, medium green, broadly elliptic, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Slim prominent apex, tapering base, fine serrations. Habit upright and vigorous. A seedling originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA from seed imported from Japan. First flowered 1937. See illustration: p.364, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

White Queen. *(C.sasanqua),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.19: Large single white with showy stamens. Open, upright growth. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.96: Large single, white. For illustration see: p.345, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Originated in USA.

White Retic. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1979: Large semi-double, white with blush pink reverse. Donnan, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.83: This is a seedling originated by Hamilton Fish, Santa Cruz, California, USA and released by Nuccio's Nurseries in 1979. The bloom is a large semi-double with white petals, having a blush pink cast on the underside. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'White Reticulata'. For colour pl. see p.165, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.*

White Reticulata. Utick, 1973, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.51, p.25. Orthographic error for **White Retic.** Although White Reticulata' was published first, it has no standing as there was no description or other accompanying data.

White Ribbon. *(C.sasanqua),* A marketing name used for **Paradise Barbara** for a charitable campaign.

White Rose. *(C.japonica),* Coutts, J., 'Single Camellias', 1923, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 73:93: Medium size, white, cup-shaped single. Originated in England.

White Rosita. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.241: White, formal double. Originated in USA.

White Sasanqua. *(C.sasanqua),* Brodies Biloxi Nursery Catalogue, 1945. No description. Originated in USA.

White Satin. *(C.sasanqua),* Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.171: Colour white, slightly pink tipped in the bud (Outer small petals). Total of 7 petals, all indented like dogwood petals. Stamen cluster 2.5-3.2 cm in diameter. Flower size, 8-10 cm across. Growth habit upright and dense with leaves mid-green, serrate, 3.8-5 cm long x 2-2.5 cm wide. Blooms early. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

White Shell Flowered. James Burnett, ed., 1837, *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening...*, vol.3, new ser. p.153. Synonym for **Conchiflora Alba.**

White Silk Ball. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.107. Synonym for **Baimianqiu.**

White Snow. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Translation for 'Baixue', synonym for **Fujino-mine.**

White Spiral. Anonymous, 1962, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.II, No.5, p.22 and facing pl. The camellia was later registered as **James Lockington**, Reg. No.25, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IV, No.5, p.32, Mar.1966.

White Spotted Peacock. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.92. Synonym for **Hakuhan-kujaku.**

White Star. Funchess, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16. Synonym for **Candidisssima.**

White Star. *(C.japonica),* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1995, No.135, p.11, Reg. No.446: Originated by Kenneth Brown, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Hagoromo** ('Magnoliiflora'). First flowered 1989. White semi-double of 14 petals, 8 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on a bushy, slow growing plant. Leaves olive green, glossy, ovate, curled, margins serrate, apices acuminate, 11.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. Petals stand apart. Filaments in central bunch. Flowers shed whole. Colour photo on p.2. Note:

There is no relationship between this camellia and 'White Star', the synonym of **Candidissima.**

White Stork. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.28. Synonym for **Hakutsuru.**

White Striped Crimson. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.1, p.18. Synonym for **Yudaihong.**

White-Striped Purple Gown. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.144. Synonym for **Zipao Yudai.**

White Superlative. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.149: White. Large, high centered, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.

White Surprise. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.242, Reg. No.1362: A sport of 'LookAway', first observed 1960; originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double, 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) style, flower is ivory white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Heavy substance, thick petals and is a tetraploid. Blooms early to late.

White Swan. *(C.japonica)*, J. Coutts, Nov. 22nd 1930, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.424; Anonymous, 1939, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 106:302. Single, pure white, bright yellow stamens. There has been considerable confusion in the UK. with the single white camellias **Alba Simplex, Devonia, Yukimiguruma** and **White Swan.** Synonym: 'Alba Simplex White Swan'. W.J. Marchant Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.34: Attractive form of good habit, furnished with medium sized, deep green, pointed leaves. The profusely born, 10-12 cm across flowers, milk white, usually consist of 7 fan-shaped petals. Each bloom has a few petaloid stamens. Slieve Donard Catalogue, 1942, p.6: Fine, semi-double, white. P.C. Norcutt Ltd. Book Catalogue, 1964, p.37: Single, white, large pure white, flower with bright boss of yellow stamens. Originated in UK.

White Swan (McIlhenny). *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, invalidly as 'White Swan': Small to medium sized white, peony form with central petals interspersed with a few stamens. Late flowering. Originated in USA.

White Tempo. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.241: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

White Teutonia. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Teutonia Alba.**

White Three Scholars. Synonym for **Baisan Xueshi.**

White Throat Betty. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.11. Synonym for **Betty Sheffield White Throat.**

White Throne. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.87: White. Large semi-double with wide petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

White Tipped Blush Pink. *(C.sasanqua)*, McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias:* White single, tipped blush pink. Originated in Japan.

White Tipped Flesh. *(C.sasanqua)*, McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias:* White single with flesh pink tips. Originated in Japan.

White Tipped Pink. *(C.sasanqua)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.242: White petals, tipped with pink, single. Originated in USA.

White Tomorrow. Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.4, p.26. Synonym for **Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn.**

White Tricolor. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor White.**

White Tricolor Sieboldi. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Tricolor White**, erroneously as 'Leucantha'.

White Tulip. *(C.japonica)*, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.21 and pl.II: Originated by Cheeseman's Nursery, Victoria. A single white with creamy yellow stamens and golden anthers, having 7 petals, the three inner semi-erect, forming an open, urn-shape. The plant has an open spreading habit. See colour pl. ACRS, front cover, 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62.

White Vansittart. *(C.japonica), List of Camellias at Kew*, 1956: Predominantly white form of **Lady Vansittart** from the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, The Channel Isles. Orthographic variant: 'Lady Vansittart White'.

White Velvet. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.208, Reg. No.480: A 4 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1959; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose form double, white flowers are 11cm across x 5 cm deep with 40-50 petals. The velvet textured petals are waved and overlaid in alternative rows, giving a tiered effect. Blooms mid-season.

White Virgin. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.270. Synonym for **Shiro-otome.**

White Wabisuke. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.219 with colour photo; Translation of the valid name **Shiro-wabisuke.**

White Wakanoura. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.38. Synonym for **Tricolor White.**

White Warata. Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.12. Orthographic error for 'White Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

White Waratah. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, p.387. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

White Waratah (Dunlaps). *(C.japonica)*, Dunlap, 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 6:23 as 'White Warratah': Flower full and as compact as **Anemoniflora,** rendering it quite distinct from the 'White Warratah' (**Anemoniflora Alba**) and **Welbankiana.** A seedling of 'Waratah' (**Anemoniflora**) fertilized by 'Pomponia' (**Pompone**). Originated in USA by T. Dunlap.

White Warratah. William Falla & Co., 1827-1828, Nursery Catalogue, p.50. William Prince, 1828, *A Short Treatise on Horticulture*, p.168. Orthographic variant for 'White Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

White Wings. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.234, Reg. No.940: A putative sport of **Mrs Charles Simons,** first observed 1948 and commercially introduced 1963. Plant growth is spreading and open with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Colour is white with yellow stamens. Wide, wavy petals, some upright. Blooms mid-season.

White Wish. *(C.japonica x C.granthamiana)*, SCCS., 1986, *The Camellia Review*, vol.48, No.2, p.7, No.14: A cross of *C.japonica* **Silver Chalice** x irradiated *C.granthamiana.* A large, white, semi-double, 15 cm across. Originated in USA.

White Wonder. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.241. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

White Yoibijin. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.241. Synonym for **Kamo-honnami.**

Whitecross. *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.24, Reg. No.241: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1970. The open, upright plant has small, light green leaves, 4.5 cm long x 2 cm wide. The 7 cm across, semi-double, white flowers are given a yellowish colour from the bright yellow stamens. Blooms early to late. Orthographic variant: 'White Cross'.

Whitehead's Pride. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.87. Originated by Mrs R.B. Whitehead, Valdosta Georgia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.241: Rich pink, semi-double. Originated in USA.

Whiteout. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.410. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari** and C.hybrid **Superscent.** Flowers are anemone form, 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with about 30 petals and 50 petaloids mixed together, and broken into several chambers. Colour is white, and the flower has a very weak scent. The plant is spreading and open, of average growth rate, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

Whithe Doves. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for 'White Doves', synonym for **Mine-no-yuki.**

Whithinii. Baumann, Mulhouse, Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.15. Synonym for **Bedfordiae.**

Whithonia. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Wiltoniae**

Whitney Gaeta. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.112: Light pink deepening to coral pink at margins; small to medium size, formal double. Compact, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by Piet & Gaeta, California.

Whittums. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Virginia Franco**.

Whoopee. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.8, colour photo p.c15. The veined red with white margins, semi-double flower is cup-shaped. Some solid red flowers are also produced. A 20 year old chance seedling which first flowered in 1990. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Frank A. Wilson, III, Leslie, Ga., USA. Flowers are 7.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 16 petals. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Wicke. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink, white and red and variegated flowers on the same plant. Medium sized semi-double with large foliage. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Mr. Wicke, Portland, Oregon.

Widdle Wun. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.158: Rose pink. Anemone form miniature. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harry Novik, Woodland Hills, California.

Wide Awake. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1970, Vol.VI, No.7. p.32, Reg. No.48: A chance seedling from *C.japonica* 'Charles Goodson'; originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand and first flowered 1967. The plant is upright, dense and rapid. The foliage is dark green, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower is bright red, single with 8 petals, crimped and lying flat with a large centre of distinctive stamens. Chinese synonym: 'Qingxing'.

Wiemeriana Serai. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.241. Orthographic error for 'Wiemeriana Serni'.

Wiemeriana Serni. Harrison ed., 1838. *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149. Orthographic error for 'Wiemariana Serni', synonym for 'Wiemarii'.

Wihlbrahamii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Wilbrahamia.**

Wilamina. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Clear, soft pink with darker pink edge and white tipped centre. Medium size, formal double with incurved petals. Medium, compact growth. Originated in USA by C.A. Pederson, Downey. California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Wilemina'. Colour photo: p.18, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, Vol.XV, No.7. Chinese synonym 'Weila'.

Wilbanksia. Seidel, 1846, Catalogue, p.11. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Wilbanksiana. Poiteau, 1835. *Revue Horticole.* Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Wilber Foss. *(C.x williamsii)*, Movich. 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*-, p.64 as 'Wilber W. Foss': A hybrid *C.saluenensis* x **Beau Harp;** originated by Les Jury. New Plymouth. New Zealand. The bloom is 11-12.5 cm across and is an intensely brilliant pink-red, full peony form. It blooms early to late on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. Reg. No.97, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.28. Orthographic error: 'Wilbur Fosse'. See colour pl. cover; SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.38. No.1, 1976. Chinese synonym 'Fusi'.

Wilbrahami. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen…,* p.11. Orthographic error for **Wilbrahamia.**

Wilbrahamia. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture.* 1(pt.D):317. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.64-65, 126 as 'Wilbrohamia': Leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. elongate, almost flat, very serrate, deep green; bud oblong, scales green; flower 7.5 cm across. double, delicate rose; exterior petals not numerous, but well arranged, some spotted; those of the centre smaller, intermingled with abortive stamens; form like Fasciculata Nova. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Wilbrahamia Rosea'. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Wilbrahamii', 'Wilbrohamia', 'Wilbrahamiana', 'Wihlbrahmii', 'Willbonstriana', 'Wilbrohomia', 'Wihlbrahamii', 'Willbrohama', 'Witbrohamia', 'Wilbrahami'.

Wilbrahamia Rosea. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.14. Synonym for **Wilbrahamia.**

Wilbrahamiana. Anonymous, Jul. 1857, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3174:499. Orthographic variant for **Wilbrahamia.**

Wilbrahamii. van Houtte Catalogue. 1839, 19. Orthographic variant for **Wilbrahamia.**

Wilbrohamia. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.54. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue. 1836, p.38. Orthographic error for **Wilbrahamia.**

Wilbrohoma. Berlèse, 1849, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.96. Orthographic error for **Wilbrahamia.**

Wilbur Fosse. Wall Cottage Nursery Catalogue, 1982. Orthographic.error for **Wilber Foss**.

Wilbur W. Foss. Movich. 1972. *American Camellia Yearbook*. p.64. The name selected and registered by the raiser was **Wilber Foss,** therefore 'Wilbur W. Foss' must be regarded as a synonym and an orthographic error.

Wild Form. This designation has been used to distinguish the single *C.reticulata* and *C.oleifera* grown from seed collected in the wild.

Wild Orange Blossom. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.93. Synonym for **Hanatachibana.**

Wild Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Coutts, J., 1930, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser. 3, 88:42. A single variety. No other description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Wild Rose. *(C.sasanqua)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.262: Pale pink, single. Originated in USA.

Wild Rose (Stevens). *(C.japonica)*, Stevens, 1959, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.1, No.3, p.21 invalidly as 'Wild Rose': A pale rose-pink single. Originated in Japan and imported to New Zealand and named by Wally Stevens.

Wild Silk. *(C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1966, vol.IV, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.27: A hand pollinated seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Wild Form' x 'Shot Silk', (**Dayinhong**); originated by Dr Jane Crisp, Tirau, New Zealand. The flowers are a loose peony form, 12-15 cm across with 12-14 petals and up to 20 rabbit eared petaloids. The colour is rose-pink (RHS.CC. China rose 024/1- /2) The habit of growth is well furnished and erect. Leaves are long and narrow, midgreen with characteristic reticulata veining.

Wild Turkey. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4, p.21. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Wildenovia. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.198: Flower 8 cm across, double, orange-red veined cerise. The petals of the outer rows are wide, notched and imbricated, reflexed like a cup, those of the second row are smaller, thickly and irregularly disposed; after the latter there is a repeat of the large petals, irregular, notched and some upright, the others turned down, with the centre composed of a group of small, unequal petals. Originated in Germany. Orthographic error: 'Wildenowia'.

Wildenowia. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.145. Orthographic error for **Wildenovia.**

Wilder. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.112: Light pink shading to cream white in the centre. Large formal double of flat form. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Wilderi. *(C.japonica)*, Breck, Jos., 1841, *The New England Farmer and Horticulturist Register*, 19:228: Leaves 3.8 cm across x 7.5 cm long, oval, acuminate, slightly dentated, a very fine green, with prominent midrib; petioles short. A shrub of free, upright, but rather slender growth; buds quite round, with apple green scales; flower medium size, 8-10 cm across. Colour delicate, clear rose; petals 75-80 in number, imbricated, of the most perfect rose-leaf shape, and arranged with exquisite regularity, from the circumference to the centre; corolla very round, free in its inflorescence, every flower expanding perfectly. The superiority of this variety, when compared with ... the old 'Double White', 'Lady Hume', **Imbricata** and others is its round petals with scarely a serrature or indentation on the edge. Raised from the seed of the single red camellia, fertilized by 'Punctata'. Verschaffelt, 1853, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book X, pl.IV. Originated by Marshal P. Wilder, Dorchester, Massachusetts. Synonyms: 'John Laing', 'Wilderi Rosea', 'Lady Campbell', 'Wilderi de Boston'. Orthographic errors: 'Wilderii', 'Wildery', 'Welderi', 'Wilde Rii'.

Wilderi-Alba. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Synonym for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Wilderi de Boston. Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.12. Synonym for **Wilderi.**

Wilderi Rosea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, 144-S:38. Synonym for **Wilderi.**

Wilde Rii. Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture*, p.103. Orthographic error for **Wilderi.**

Wilder's Alba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:70. Synonym for **Mrs Abby Wilder.**

Wilder's Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Jean Verschaffelt, 1864, Catalogue No.8, p.20 as 'Wilder's Rosea'. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.48. No description. It appears likely that this name was originally a synonym for Wilderi but it has become separated out in America as a different

cultivar. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: Full double, deep pink, 7.5cm across, profuse bloomer mid-seaon; tall, upright growth, dull green foliage. Rubel Catalogue No.76, 1937, p.3: Full double, deep rose-pink, with occasional white blotch. Flowers 6-7.5 cm across. Blooms early through mid-season. Synonyms: 'Mrs John Laing', 'Michael Feray', 'Rubel's No.10'. Orthographic variants: 'Wilder's Rosea', 'Wilderi Rosea'. For illustration see: p.365, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Wilder's Rosea. Jean Verschaffelt, 1864, Catalogue No.8, p.20. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Wilder's Rose.**

Wildery. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.38. Orthographic error for **Wilderi.**

Wildfire. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963: Red, semi-double. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.250, Reg. No.714: (SCCS., No.63-7). A 12 year old *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1955; originated by the Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The semi-double, orange-red flowers with yellow stamens, are 10 cm across with a form similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour illustrations: Front cover, SCCS., 1963, *The Camellia Review*, vol.25, No.2; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.152, p.73. Chinese synonym: 'Yehuo'.

Wildflower. Mitchell, Susanne, ed. RHS – *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, 1994, p.7. Orthographic error for **Wildfire.**

Wildiana. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Wildiana Perfecta. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50 as 'Willdiana Perfecta'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Wildwood. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Light pink. Very large semi-double to peony form with very thin petals. Upright, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.337, Reg. No.147: A 9 year old seedling that first flowered 1947; originated by W.R. Marvin, Wildwood Nurseries, Walterboro, South Carolina, USA. Leaves oval, light green. See colour photo facing p.242, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1953. Sports: **Wildwood Variegated, Wildwood Peony.** Chinese synonym 'Yelin'.

Wildwood Peony. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, Mark, Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.15: An open peony form of Wildwood. Colour and habit the same as the parent. Originated in USA.

Wildwood Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Wildwood Var.': A virus variegated form of **Wildwood** - Light pink and white. Originated in USA.

Wilemina. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1982-1983. Orthographic error for **Wilamina.**

Wilhbrahmii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Wilbrahamia.**

Wilhelmshoehe. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:fff. Synonym for **Belle de Wilhelmshöhe.**

Wilhelmohohe. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 959. Orthographic error for 'Wilhelmshoehe', synonym for **Belle de Wilhelmshöhe.**

Will Rehder. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.136: Rose-pink. Large, peony form. Medium, spreading growth. Early flowering. Originated in USA by N.B. Rehder, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Will Scarlet. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Will Summerrett. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.136: Soft pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by W.B.

Summerrett, Columbia, South Carolina, USA. See colour photo facing p.150. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968. Sport: **Will Summerrett Variegated.**

Will Summerrett Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as 'Will Summerrett Var.': a virus variegated form of **Will Summerrett** - Soft pink and white. Originated in USA.

Willametta. Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*, pp.137, 152. Orthographic error for **Willmeta.**

Willard Scott. *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, Reg. No.2005; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.95: This has formal doubles and peony form blooms on the same plant. The formal double flower is small, pale pink with true pink edges, while the peony form is large, pale pink with true pink edges. A seedling of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Caroline Browne** that blooms early to mid-season. Formal flowers 6 cm across x 3.8 cm deep and the peony flowers 12 cm across x 7 cm deep, each with about 70 petals of varying sizes, the peony form showing some ivory anthers. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with medium green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Originated by Mrs H.S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Chinese synonym 'Sikete'.

Willbrohamia. Barthere, Toulouse Catalogue, 1838, p.12. Orthographic error for **Wilbrahamia.**

Willbronstriana. R., E. Camellias, 1845, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 354:170. Orthographic error for **Wilbrahamia.**

Willdiana Perfecta. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, P.50. Orthographic error for **Wildiana Perfecta.**

William. Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.13. Abbreviation for **William the IVth.**

William Augustus Strother. *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.2, colour photo: Medium size, soft pink, semi-double, with large, irregular, fluted and crinkled petals. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

William B. Smythe. SCCS, 1950, *Bulletin*, (11)3:19, 22 as 'Wm. B. Smythe', synonym for **C.M. Wilson.**

William B. Thompson. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo, as 'Wm. B. Thompson': A medium size to small, pale pink formal double; colour fading towards the centre. A seedling of **Nina Avery,** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

William Barett. Dorset Hardy Plants Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **William Bartlett.**

William Bartlett. (*C.japonica*), ANZCRS., 1958, *Camellia Annual*, No.5, p.30, Reg. No.34: Originated by William Bartlett, Beecroft, N.S.W., Australia from under a plant of 'Mrs Scottowe'. A formal double, pale pink, profusely flaked and dotted with deeper pink. A few short stripes on the tips of some petals; 6-7 rows of outer petals with a bud centre. The colour deepens with age. Diameter 9-11 cm.

William Beckman. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

William Boyd. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.242: Pink, semi-double. Originated in USA.

William Bull. (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1878: Deep rose pink, shading lighter to the centre. Medium size, formal double. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Australia. Sports: **Wrightii, Kayel**. In New Zealand it was erroneously listed as synonymous with 'Mrs Harriet Beecher Sheather'.

William C. Cromley. *(C.japonica),* ACS 1992 *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.39, Reg. No.2231: Medium size, light red, loose peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. The 24 year old seedling first flowered 1973. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 4 cm deep with 30 petals and 15 petaloids. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. See colour photos between pp.40-41.

William C. Noell. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1973, p.195, Reg. No.1253: A 9 year old chance *C.japonica seedling* that first bloomed 1966. Originated by J. Stewart Howard, Salemburg, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 8cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The formal double bloom has a white centre, shading to pink outer petals. It is 5 cm across x 2 cm deep with 85-90 petals. Late blooming. Abbreviation: 'William Noell'.

William Carlyon. *(C.x williamsii*), Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue 1973. A seedling from the cross *C.japonica* 'Juno' x *C.x. williamsii* **Donation;** originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England: A hot pink, single on a spreading, well furnished plant.

William Colby. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for **William E. Colby.**

William Downing. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.8. Abbreviation for **William L. Downing.**

William Downing. (*C.japonica*), Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1867-1868. No description. Originated in USA. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.34: Delicate rose colour.

William Downing (USA). *(C.japonica),* SCCS., *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature,* 1954, p.87 as 'William Downing': Purplish red. Large semi-double with large, thick petals. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Said to have originated in the Azalea Glen Nursery USA in 1941. However it is probably an incorrectly identified European cultivar.

William Downing Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia* Catalogue: A virus variegated form of **William L. Downing** - Purplish pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

William E. Colby. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature, p.*58: Blood red. Large, semi-double. Bushy, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. Abbreviations: 'William Colby', 'Wm. Colby', 'Wm. E. Colby'.

William Forrest Bray. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1968, p.138, Reg. No.966: A 14 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by W.F. Bray, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The formal double flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 47 petals. Colour is dark red. Petals are large with darker veins and a 6 mm purple border on petal tips. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **William Forrest Bray Variegated.**

William Forrest Bray Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.142 as 'William Forrest Bray Var.': A virus variegated form of **William Forrest Bray** - Dark red blotched with white. Originated by W.F. Bray, Pensacola, Florida. Abbreviation: 'W.R Bray Var'.

William IV. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.11, p.11. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic variant for **William the IVth.**

William 4. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.10. Orthographic variant for **William the IVth.**

William Gem. Morren & de Vos, 1887, *Index Bibliographique* .... Orthographic error for **William Penn.**

William George Beavis. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32, p.17, Reg. No.94: Originated by Mrs W.G. Beavis, Doncaster, Victoria, Australia, from a seedling from under **Spencer's Pink,** which first bloomed 1967. Compact habit with semi-double flowers, 10 cm across, soft rose-pink with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium green, deeply serrate, apex acuminate, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'William George Bevis'.

William George Bevis. SCCS, 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.145. Orthographic error for **William George Beavis.**

William H. Cutter. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.341, Reg. No.231: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by W.H. Cutter, Macon, Georgia, USA, that first flowered 1952. Plant growth is upright, compact and rapid. The leaves are glossy dark green; buds long, pointed and green. The rose coloured flowers, 12-13 cm across, are semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), with 15 petals and some petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error 'Willie Cutter'. Sport: **William H. Cutter Variegated.**

William H. Cutter Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.113 as 'William H. Cutter Var.': A virus variegated form of **William H. Cutter** - Rose colour blotched white. Originated in USA.

William Hertrich. *(C.reticulata)*, Womack, 1962, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.3: Deep cherry-red. Very large semi-double with heavy irregular petals and large, reflexed outer petals, small, loosely arranged, upright, inner petals, folding and intermixing with stamens. Vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of **Damanao.** Received the 'Frank L Stormont Reticulata Award', 1963 and the RHS 'Award of Merit', 1981. For colour photo see: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, facing p.20 and Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.166.

William Honey. *(C.japonica)*, ANZCRS., 1955, *Camellia Annual*, No.2, p.5, Reg. No.2: Plant of unknown origin from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, Victoria, Australia. Bushy, slightly pendulous habit. Flower incomplete double with large, upright petaloids, taller than the stamens which are in bunches amidst the petals. Diameter 8-10 cm. Colour white with carmine stripes, RHS.CC.21/1. Very prolific. Blooms early. Bears a carmine sport, **William Honey Rosea.** See colour photo: p.22, ACRS. 1977, *Camellia News*, p.66.

William Honey Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.242: Rose pink sport of **William Honey.** ACRS, *Camellia News*, Dec. 1975, p.32. Reg. No.176. Originated in Australia.

William Jackson. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.195, Reg. No.1249: An 8 year old seedling of **Tiffany** that first flowered in 1968; originated by W.B. Jackson, Tyler, Texas, USA. Plant growth is rapid and upright with distinct, glossy green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. Flowers are very large, red with a fuchsia overlay, loose to full peony form, occasionally anemone and semi-double. Flowers early to late. See colour photos: Front cover, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.34, No.4, 1983 and ACS., 1972, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.3. Sport: **William Jackson Variegated.**

William Jackson Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.4 as 'William Jackson V': A virus variegated form of **William Jackson** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

William Kendall. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.67: Large, semi-double, red, sometimes with petaloids mixed with stamens. Low, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina.

William L. Downing. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny, 1937, *List of Camellia Lining out Stock*, p.6: Semi-double, purplish pink or red. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.16 as 'W.L. Downing': A medium sized blossom; petals loose; colour rose veined rose-red; tips of petals washed mallow purple. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Azalea Glen Nurseries, USA. Abbreviations: 'W.L. Downing', 'William Downing'. Orthographic error: 'W.L. Dawning'. Sport: **William Downing Variegated.**

William Lanier Hunt. *(C.hiemalis),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1986, p.2: Medium size, red, peony. Blooms mid-season. Vigorous grower. Originated in USA by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

William Lavender. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1953-1954, p.20. Orthographic error for **William's Lavender.**

William Middleton. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.12. Orthographic error for **Williams Middleton**.

William Moultrie. *(C.japonica),* River View Nursery, 1957-1958, p.13. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

William Niblo. *(C.japonica),* Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.I: Received this camellia from New York, USA, where it originated from seed. The foliage is small; the large flowers are a delicate pink, deeper towards the circumference where sometimes appears a few large longitudinal stripes. The petals are uniform, rounded, outspread and regularly imbricated; at the centre of each of them is a pale pink stripe.

William Noell. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1982. Abbreviation for **William C. Noell.**

William Parmentier. *(C.japonica),* Camellia Grown at Kew, List, 1956. No description. Originated in England.

William Paulk. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.112: Red striped white, large size, semi-double. Vigorous, spreading, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by E. Paulk, Ocala, Florida, USA. ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2183. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.128, colour photo [p.136]: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 12 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 14 petals, 5-6 petaloids and yellow anthers and filaments. Dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm.

William Paulk Lavender. *(C.japonica),* ACS, The Camellia Journal, Dec 2008, p.34 with colour photo, Regn No. 2738; A deep lavender sport of **William Paulk**. Found by Clarence and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA in 1991, and introduced in 2007 by Erinon Nursery, Plymouth, Fla., USA, and Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga., USA. Yellow anthers and pink filaments, other details as for **William Paulk.** Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.128 with colour photo.

William Peen. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **William Penn.**

William Penn. *(C.japonica),* Buist, 1854, *American Flower Garden Directory*, 6:222: Originated by Dick. Dark reddish crimson; large bold petals, fully double; plant of free growth; foliage dark green. Apparently the variety became variegated as in 1859, Verschaffelt's *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.I describes it as: "Last year this Camellia was sent to us from the USA. It soon blossomed in our glasshouse where the pure white vies with the most ruddy colouring, showing a double colouring arranged in an unusual way. The oval rounded, perfectly imbricated petals are arranged so that the rows of the circumference, imbricated and

serried, form with those of the centre, outspread in the form of a star." The modern variety is different again. Orthographic errors: 'William Gem', 'William Peen'.

William Penn. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1940-1941: Medium size, peony form flowers (8 cm across), deep purple with large white markings. Deep green, heavily serrated foliage, tall willowy growth. Blooms mid-season. For illustration see, p.264 Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Synonyms: 'Purple Peony', 'Bell Camp', 'Serratifolia', 'William Penn Variegated', 'Purple Penny'. As the original cultivar appears lost to cultivation, the name is let stand for the modem cultivar. Sport: **William. Penn Red.**

William Penn Red. *(C.japonica)*, Vanterbilt, 1943, *Camellia Digest*, 1(2): The solid red form of the modern **William Penn.** Originated in USA.

William Penn Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1943, *Camellia Digest*, 1(2): Synonym for **William Penn.**

William R. Blanchard. *(C.japonica)*, Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10 as 'Wm. R. Blanchard': Deep pink to light red; medium size; semi-double. Originated in USA by Thomasville Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia.

William Rosa. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, salmon pink, semi-double, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep; petals wedge shaped, 3.8 cm long, reflexed and deeply notched, veined a darker pink. Stamens central with white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves, medium to light green, lanceolate, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, tapering acuminate, coarsely serrate. Originated as a seedling grown by Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida from seed of **Reverend John Bennett.** Sport: **William Rosa Variegated.**

William Rosa Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952. A virus variegated form of **William Rosa,** salmon pink smudged with white. Originated at the Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

William S. Hastie. *Country Life*, 1908. Synonym for **Julia Drayton,** invalidly as 'Mathotiana'.

William S. Hastie. Hume, 1931, *Azalea and Camellias*, p.33. Synonym erroneously for **C.M. Hovey.** Note: For a number of years the name 'William S Hastie' was applied indiscriminately for the cultivars of **C.M. Hovey** and **Julia Drayton** erroneously as 'Mathotiana', and accumulated a number of abbreviations and errors: 'William Hasting', 'Wm. S. Hastie', 'William S. Hastie', 'Wm. S. Hastie', 'William Hastie', 'W.S. Hastie'.

William S. Hastie (Mississippi). SCCS., 1960, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.67 as 'William S. Hastie' (Miss.). Synonym for **C.M. Hovey.**

William Sellers. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.164, Reg. No.1396: An 8 year old *C.reticulata* ('Tali Queen' x 'Chang's Temple'). Originated by W.E. Sellers, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is spreading and slow with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is deep crimson with 20 petals, white filaments and yellow anthers. Average size 14 cm across x 7 cm deep. Petals are large, interlocking and folded back. Mid-season blooming. Sport: **William Sellers Variegated.**

William Sellers Variegated. *(C.reticulata)*, Cannon, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.4 as 'William Sellers Var.': A virus variegated form of **William Sellers.** Deep crimson blotched white. Originated in USA.

William Spragg. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.10, Reg. No.173: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia from a seedling of **Jean Lyne** x **Emperor of Russia Variegated** that first bloomed 1971. The semi-double 10-12 cm across flower varies from deep red to petals shaded white, but most blooms are deep red with white marbling and flecking. Dense, bushy, upright growth with strong green leaves, obovate lanceolate, apex

acute, margins obscurely serrate, 8-10.5 cm long x 4.7-5.8 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late.

William T. Wood. *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1942. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

William The Conqueror. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:38. Synonym for **William the 1st.**

William the 1st. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:59: Richly shell-shaped; imbricated at the circumference, the other petals being numerous and peony form. Synonym: 'William the Conqueror'.

William III. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Description not seen. Orthographic variant for **William The Third.**

William IV. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838, p. 18. Orthographic variant for **William the IVth.**

William the Fourth. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32)258. Orthographic variant for **William the IVth.**

William The Third. *(C.japonica)*, Brunning's Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Description not seen. Orthographic variant 'William III'. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct).

William the IVth. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9 as 'William the IVth' (Cunningham's). No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p. 13: Very large peony flower, circumference imbricated, very rich scarlet. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, p.115 as 'William the 4th': Rose spotted with white. Originated in England by Cunningham. Orthographic variants: 'William IV', 'William the Fourth', 'William the 4th', 'William 4'. Orthographic error: 'Willyam the IV'.

William the 4th. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, p.115. Orthographic variant for **William the IVth.**

Williamina Soper. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1980. *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.248: A chance seedling of 'Celtic Rosea'; originated by Oke's Garden Nursery, Bomaderry, N.S.W., Australia. The formal double flower is 9 cm across, pale pink with deeper pink stripes and incurved centre petals. Mid-season blooming. Leaves mid-green, 12.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Xuanzhuanbo'.

Williams. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: New camellia from Middleton Gardens. (Middleton No. 11). Semi-double, it is usually described as the darkest red, measuring 10-12.5 cm across with two rows of petals, veined with lighter shadings of red. Long-pointed, dark green foliage. Originated in USA.

William's Lavender. *(C.saluenensis)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.26: Lavender pink. Medium size single. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Small to medium, lavenderpink, single about 7.5 cm across. There are 6 wedge-shaped petals, each about 4 cm long. Their rounded tips are slightly notched. There are many stamens contained in an upright cylinder. Leaves bright, glossy, medium green, oval, 6 cm x 3.8 cm with sharply pointed tips and finely serrate. Plant habit is upright, compact and hardy. Originated in USA by Fruitland. Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia from seed imported from England. First flowered 1942. While it was grown from seed of *C.saluenensis*, it appears to have some *C.japonica* in its makeup. Orthographic error: 'William Lavender'. See colour pl., Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Chinese synonym 'Weilian Zihua'.

William's Lavender Variegated. *(C.saluenensis)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.243: A virus variegated form of **William's Lavender**.

Dark red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Note: As with **William's Lavender**, probably is a hybrid x *japonica.*

Williams Middleton. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Dark red veined lighter red. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the USA at Middleton Place. Orthographic variant: 'William Middleton'. Sport: **Williams Middleton Variegated.**

William's Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research,* II, p.8. Synonym for **Jarvis Red.**

Williamsianum. *(C.x williamsii),* Ard Dararch Shrub Nursery Catalogue, 1979: Small single, phlox pink. Originated in England.

Williamsii. According to *The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* the hybrid name *C.x williamsii* applies to all crosses and back crosses involving *C.saluenensis* and *C.japonica.* It is invalid as a cultivar name.

Williamsii Alba. *(C.x williamsii),* SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.162: White, medium sized single to semi-double with flared and twisted petals. Vigorous, compact bushy growth. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of **J.C. Williams;** originated by R. Carr, Tulare, California, USA. Note: According to the Horticultural Code this name is illegal as all cultivar names which include any botanical latin, that have been introduced after 1958 are invalid.

Williamsii Coppelia. Hillier & Sons Supplementary List, 1949, No.10, p.8. Synonym for Coppelia.

Williamsii Glendoick. *(C.x williamsii),* Glendoick Gardens Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.7: Another clone (not **J.C. Williams**) strong growth with much darker, cherry-red flowers. Originated in UK. Note: Name is invalid. See note under **Williamsii Alba.**

Williamsii Lanarth. *(C.x williamsii),* John Scott Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958: Single, bell-shaped, pure pink flowers. Blooms mid-season. Originated in England.

Williamsii Semi-double. Ingwersen Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958. Synonym for **Citation.**

Williamsii Special. *(C.x williamsii),* Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1963: Semi-double. Soft pink, upright growth. Free flowering, 6-7.5 cm diameter blooms. Originated at Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, England. Note: See under **Williamsii Alba.**

Williamsii Wisley Forms. Stonehurst Estate Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1964. A grex of small, pale pink single forms of *C.x williamsii* that originated in England at Wisley.

Willie Cutter. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.13. Orthographic error for **William H. Cutter.**

Willie Hite. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1956, p.66, Reg. No.281: A 12 year old chance seedling that was originated by W.M. Hite, Marion, South Carolina, USA that first flowered 1946. Leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm, dark green, pronounced serration, prominent venation. Plant growth is dense and columnar. The blooms, similar to **Berenice Boddy** in form, are 9 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 18-26 petals and 1-3 petaloids. Colour is light pink, shading to deeper pink at the edge of cordate petals. Central petals are crinkled with closely formed yellow stamens. Flowers from early through mid-season. Chinese synonym 'Haite'.

Willie Moore. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* pp.40, 41: A clear pink with dark pink wedges, semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Medium, compact growth. Originated at the Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia. Sport: **Willie Moore Variegated**.

Willie Moore Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.40. A virus variegated form of **Willie Moore.** Clear pink blotched white. Originated at the Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia.

Willie Slappey. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1955. Synonym for **Sarah Frost.**

Willie Smith. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.20: Rose-pink. Large, semi-double. Spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Harper.

Willie's Child. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41: A seedling of **Willie Moore;** originated by Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. A large, incomplete double, bright rose-pink. Plant habit is upright, rapid and hardy. Sport: **Willie's Child Variegated.**

Willie's Child Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41: A virus variegated form of **Willie's Child.** Bright rosepink blotched white. Originated at the Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia, USA.

Willis. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Abbreviation for **Willis Smith.**

Willis Smith. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA. Abbreviation: 'Willis'.

Willmeta. *(C.japonica),* Hansen, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.173, as 'Wilmetta': Apple blossom pink. Small single resembling apple blossom. Slow, open willowy growth. Orthographic errors: 'Willametta', 'Wilmetta'. It was named from the combination of the christian names of Will and Meta Jensen and it was a seedling they brought with them from Holland.

Willmetta. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* p.93. Orthographic error for **Willmeta.**

Willomena Summers. *(C.japonica),* Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1942. Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Willow Leaf. *(C.sasanqua),* Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.41: White, margined pink, single. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.31: Leaves of this variety are very unusual. They are long and narrow, slightly crenate. Resembles the leaves of the willow. Flower single, with 6 petals, medium size, white, with faint pink margin. A compact, upright grower. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl.: Medium, white with margins of rose-pink, single, 7.5 cm across, There are 6 wedge-shaped petals, standing separate from each other, about 5 cm long with shallow notch on top. Central stamens are spreading and prominent, Bud opens poppy-fashion. Leaves dark, glossy green, long, narrow lanceolate, 5-7 cm long x 1.6 cm wide. Resembles a willow leaf. Tip sharp. Leaf bends upward from the midrib and downwards at both ends. The plant habit is vigorous, compact and densely foliated. Originated at Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama, USA from seed of unknown parentage.

Willow Leaf Osmathus. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Catalogue,* p.138. Synonym for 'Liuye Daguiye', itself a synonym for **Xiguiye.**

Willow Leaf Pink. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report.* Synonym for **Liuye Yinhong.**

Willow Leaf Spinel Pink. Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.10. Synonym for **Liuye Yinhong.**

Willow Wand. NCCS., 1950, *Bulletin,* 10:6; SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* This is the approved Western synonym for **Liuye Yinhong.**

Will's Hybrid 324. *(C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1976, vol.IX, No.5, p.11. Given as the name of the female parent of **Mona Jury.** It is a seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Daikagura**. Originated in New Zealand by Les Jury, New Plymouth.

Will's Hybrid 460. (C.x *williamsii)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1976, vol.IX, No.5, p.11. Given as the name of the female parent of **Jury's Yellow.** It is a seedling of *C.saluenensis x C.japonica* **Edith Linton**. Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Will's Path. *(C.japonica),* Hayworth, 1987-1988, RHS., *Rhododendron with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.94: Entered by J.W. Graham in the single japonica class. A single pink, similar in size and shape to **Jupiter** and is an attractive pink with no trace of blue. Originated as chance seedling at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England, where it was found by a path, known as Will's Path, hence the name. (Ltr., J.W. Graham, 19-1-88).

Willtoniae. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.313. Orthographic error for **Wiltoniae.**

Willyam The IV. Catalogo della Stabilimento Agrario-Botanico Castagnola e Casabobo, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **William the IVth.**

Wilma Sheffield. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature.* p.127: Dark cerise pink. Large semi-double with upright petals and occasionally intermingled petaloids and stamens. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by H.G. Sheffield, Silshee, Texas.

Wilma Stewart. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.166: Brilliant pink blotched with white. Large semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by W. Stewart, Savannah, Georgia.

Wilmetta. Hansen, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.171. Orthographic error for **Willmeta.**

Wilmorana. *Catalogus Horto Aksakoviana Columter St. Petersberg,* 1850. Orthographic error for **Villemorgeana**.

Wil's Wonder. *(C.hybrid).* C.Aust., *Camellia News,* Autumn 2007, No.173, p.6, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 570. Originated by Graeme Wilfred Atkins, Nunawading, Vic, Australia. A cross with *C.sasanqua* as the seed parent, pollinated with mixed pollen of *C.hybrid* **Spring Festival** and *C.fraterna.* First flowered in 2003. A semi-double, bright lavender pink (RHS.CC. 68A-73A) flat flower of 9-10 petals, 6 cm across x 1 cm deep. Flowers freely, midseason to late, on an upright slender plant of medium growth. Leaves mid-green, slightly curled, matt, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. Flowers shatter. Crepe-like texture with flared stamens.

Wilsbanksiana. Wilmot's 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report.* Orthographic error for **Welbankiana**.

Wilson. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum *Field Inventory*, 25th Feb. 1993, p.166. Abbreviation for **C.M. Wilson.**

Wilson's Red. (*C.japonica*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Informal, peony form double, red. Originated in the garden of Mr. Wilson, Doncaster, Victoria, Australia. It also occurs in other old plantings and would appear to be an old unidentified cultivar.

Wilthonia. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* Orthographic error for **Wiltoniae**.

Wiltonia. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. Orthographic error for **Wiltoniae.**

Wiltoniae. *(C.japonica),* Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: Mrs Wilton's Camellia. Knights. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.65, 87: Leaves of medium size, a little elongated; flower rather small, double, rose colour, sometimes passing for cherry-red, often striped with white; petals in two rows, imbricated, bent down; those at the centre, small, twisted, erect, often mixed with stamens, or with pistil alone. Originated in England by Jos. Knight, Chelsea as a seedling of **Variegata Alba.** Synonyms: 'Lady Wilton's', 'Parviflora', 'Lady Wilton'. Orthographic errors: 'Wiltoni', 'Wiltonia', 'Whilthonii', 'Wiltonia', 'Willtoniae', 'Woultonia', 'Withonia', 'Wilthonia', 'Wittonia'.

Wiltonii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.22. Orthographic error for **Wiltoniae.**

Win Houlden. *(C.reticulata x C.saluenensis), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.5, p.7, Reg. No.177: A seedling raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The seed parent was an unnamed seedling from *C.reticulata* **Dataohong** x *C.saluenensis* and the pollen parent **Damanao.** Growth habit is medium and spreading. The flower is a peony form, dark rose, 11.5cm across. Mid-season blooming.

Wind Song. (*C.japonica*), Camelliana Nursery Catalogue, 1961-1962, inside cover: Large size, peony form of deep, glowing pink. Segments of golden stamens distributed through the petals. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.128: Deep pink. Large, loose peony form with segments of golden anthers interspersed among the petals. Originated in USA at the Camelliana Nursery.

Windbigler's C.1. (*C.japonica*), Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: A very fine white. Originated in USA.

Windale. (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.183: Bright red. Large to very large, semi-double with crinkled petals. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by G. Stewart, Sacramento, California from the cross *C.reticulata* **Dataohong** x *C.japonica* **Reg Ragland.**

Windsor Prince. (*C.japonica*), *The Sacramento Bee*, Mar.3, 1966: Raised by R. Try, Windsor, England. No description. No valid listing located.

Windsor Princess. (*C.japonica*), Try, 1963, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.17, p.141: The bloom is a large semi-double, three rows of delicate pink petals with a centre of yellow stamens. A seedling originated by Reginald A.R. Try, Windsor, England.

Wine Flower. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.243. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Winfred Womack. Belle Fontaine Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Winifred Womack.**

Winged Victory. (*C.japonica*), Gordon Waterhouse, 1966, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.23, p.16: White, large, semi-double to open peony form. Originated in Australia. Propagated plant of doubtful origin. Very similar to **Pukekura.**

Wings. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.8. Synonym for **Benibotan** as 'Herme Pink'.

Wings of Song. (*C.japonica*), Pyron, 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.38: A very large, white, semidouble to peony form, size up to 15 cm across. Often the flower has a two tiered effect with petals spreading out of the centre of the stamens. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.

Wingster Dreifaltigkeit (Trinity). *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.129 with colour photo; Reg. No. 55. Open pollinated seedling of **Shibori-seiôbo**. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. First flowered 1992. A spreading, open shrub of medium growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late. Flower is 6 cm x 3.5 cm, a cup-shaped single to semi-double of 7 to 9 petals. Base colour is white, with highly variable pink and red striping, spotting or banding, all on the same bush. Golden stamens.

Wingster Fanal. *(C.japonica), Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia,* Catalogue, 2008, p.30 with colour photo; Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A seedling of **Paul Jones Supreme,** pollen parent unknown. A semi-double to peony form flower, 7.5cm diameter. White, with many narrow or wide, bright red stripes. A few pale yellow stamens among the central petaloids. Shiny mid-green leaves, 6cm x 2.5cm. Dense, upright growth.

Wingster Frùhling. *(C.japonica), Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia*, Catalogue, 2008, p.30 with colour photo; Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany from wabisuke seed brought back from Japan. First flowered 2008. A single flower, diameter 5cm, with 7 petals, funnel-shaped and slightly fragrant. Whitish-pink colour with a few irregular light red stripes. Stamens ochre yellow, wabisuke type. Leaves bright mid-green, 6cm x 2.5cm, slightly serrated. Slow, upright growth.

Wingster Olymp. *(C.japonica),* P.Fischer, *Kamellien,* ca.1990 p.11, colour plate p.12: White, semi-double, large bloom of beautiful form. Plant growth is strong, wide spreading and erect. Originated in Germany.

Winifred Baldwin. *(C.japonica),* ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, p.9, Reg. No.2157: Large size, pink and white variegated semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by S.T. Borom, Charleston, South Carolina. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.128, colour photo [p.136]: The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 15 petals and yellow anthers. Pink veins in petals with border of white. Occasionally a solid pink bloom. Plant growth is upright, average and medium, with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Winifred Coulter. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.337, Reg. No.29: A seedling of **Princess Baciocchi,** originated by Mrs Stuart A. Coulter, Charter Oak, California, USA. First flowered 1945. Plant growth is rapid and compact. Flower is incomplete double with large petaloids, 8-10 cm across. Colour is rosy red. Blooms mid-season.

Winifred Hafele. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.209, Reg. No.482: A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed in 1955; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc. Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The dark green leaves average 5-7.5 cm in length and 3.8 cm in width. The cherry-red, peony form flower, similar to **Daikagura** in form, is 10-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 30-35 petals, with light gold stamens, red tipped. There are large, waved petals, two sets of stamens, one set with small petals grouped round a central group of stamens and larger petals. Late blooming.

Winifred Hills. *(C.x vernalis), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1970, vol.VI, No.7, p.33, Reg. No.51: A chance seedling of **Hiryû** which first flowered 1965; originated by Mrs W. Hills, Whakatane, New Zealand. The plant is upright, dense and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 5.5 cm long x 2.5 wide. The flower is RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group 66C, anemone form, 8.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 12-13 petals and up to 96 petaloids.

Winifred Sebire. *(C.reticulata),* ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.36, Reg. No.155: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of 'Tali Queen' (**Dali Cha**) which first bloomed 1970. Plant habit is upright, open and vigorous. The deep rose-pink, semi-double to informal double, 15 cm across blooms open in mid-season. Leaves are dark green, 11-12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide with shallow serration. See colour photo, p.4, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66. Sport: **Winifred Sebire Variegated.**

Winifred Sebire Variegated. *(C.reticulata),* Cannon, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34, No.4. A virus variegated form of **Winifred Sebire.** Deep rose-pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Winifred Womack. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.342, Reg. No.240: A 10 year old seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**), originated by Alden Davis, Coden, Alabama, USA, that first flowered 1951. Plant growth is average, slightly pendulous, and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, long, slender, and slightly serrate. The flowers are 11-13 cm across, semidouble with 36 petals in 4 rows of 9 each. The colour is blush pink. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic error: 'Winfred. Womack'. Synonym: 'Bobby Guillat'. See

illustration, p.267, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Garden*, vol.III. Chinese synonym 'Wenfude'.

Winifred Young. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1989,. vol.XVI, No.1, p.27, Reg. No.262: Originated by Keith Brushfield, Somersby, N.S.W, Australia. A seedling of 'Ubane', (**Toki-nohagasane**) it first flowered 1970. The plant has an open, spreading growth habit with midgreen leaves 8-9 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. The semi-double, pink flowers are of medium size, 9 cm across x 4 cm deep with 13 petals and 15-20 petaloids. Mid-season to late flowered. Colour RHS.CC.62C centre, 62B edge.

Winkie. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.50, Reg. No.1133: A 10 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling which first bloomed 1971. Originated by Dunn Camellia Gardens, Mobile, Alabama, USA. The plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with glossy, dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The flower is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 38 petals and 15 petaloids with rabbit ears. It is a dark rose-pink with deep yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Blooms early through mid-season. See colour pl.153, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, p.73. Sport: **Winkie Variegated.**

Winkie Variegated. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.50: A virus variegated form of **Winkie.** Rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Winner's Circle. *(C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.182, Reg. No.1958: A very large, salmon pink, semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* chance seedling that flowers mid-season. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size is 15 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with large, light green leaves. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1985, *The Camellia Review*, vol.46, No.3 and p.2, *International Camellia Journal*, No.21, 1989. Chinese Synonym: 'Changsheng Jiangjun'.

Winnie Davis. *(C.japonica),* McIlhenny Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.12: A small white, lined and blotched rose, outer rows of petals fully imbricated, inner petals cupped about a bud centre. Originated in USA at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana. Synonym: 'Winnie Davis I'.

Winnie Davis I. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* Synonym for **Winnie Davis.**

Winnie Davis II. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia.* Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Winnie Davis (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Synonym for 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**).

Winsome. *(C.hiemalis),* Wylam, 1956, American Camellia Yearbook, p.25: The flowers of **Winsome** are variable in form from semi-double to anemoniform and are a clear white with a delicate pink edge. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California as a seedling from **Shishi-gashira.**

Winston. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122. Orthographic error for **Winton.**

Winter Carnival. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* White. Complete double. Mid-season. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* p.88: White. Medium size, formal double. Medium, open growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Winter Charm. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.6. Orthographic error for **Winter's Charm.**

Winter Cheer. *(C.japonica),* Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.15: Crimson red with lighter centre. Medium large, semi-double with irregular petals. Bushy growth. Mid-season to late flowering. A seedling found growing at the foot of **Tricolor** at Treseder's old Nursery, Alt Street,

Ashfield, N.S.W., Australia. For illustration see Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.268.

Winter Chrysanthemum. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.243. Synonym for **Kikutôji.**

Winter Dream. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.6. Orthographic error for **Winter's Dream.**

Winter Fire Cascade. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.66. Orthographic error for **Winter's Fire Cascade.**

Winter Gem. *(C.x williamsii),* ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.27. Reg. No.197, colour photo, p.4: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Margaret Waterhouse**. First bloomed 1970. The tall, bushy, vigorous plant produced 9-10 cm flowers of cherry-red from early to late season. Leaves mid-green, 5-6 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Winter Glory. *(C.japonica),* Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, [before 1945]: Pale pink. Medium sized semi-double. Early blooming. Originated in USA.

Winter Morn. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.93: White. Large sized semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by E.W. Miller, Escondido, California, USA.

Winter Rose. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.6. Orthographic error for **Winter's Rose.**

Winter Rouge. (*C.oleifera* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.17, Reg. No.2435. A medium size, hot pink, semidouble cross of *C.oleifera* x *C.sasanqua.* Originated by Tom Dodd Nurseries, Semmes, Ala., USA. Flowers early. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.8, colour photo before p.1. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 16 petals, 6-8 of which are rabbit-eared. Yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Winter hardy to -5° F. and to -10° F. with protection. Plant growth is spreading, open and vigorous with dark green leaves 5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Winter Star. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.6.Orthographic error for **Winter's Star.**

Winter Sun. SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.165. Orthographic variation for **Wintersun.**

Winter Treasure. *(C.japonica),* Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, white, semi-double, 12-12.5 cm across. There are from 18-25 broad petals, slightly waved and notched at the tip. The stamen cluster is central. Filaments are pale cream, anthers are yellow. Flower buds are long and green, showing a little brown shading. First flowered 1949. Leaves medium green long-elliptic, many over 12.5 cm long. Smooth, drooping and tapered at both ends. Plant habit slightly pendulous, rapid, hardy grower. Originated by Miss Ruth Loman, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA from seed of unknown parents. Reg. No. 129, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.337.

Winter Waterlily. *(C.oleifera x C.sasanqua),* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.6: Pink double. Originated by Dr W. Ackerman, USA. ACS., May 1991, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.2, p.18, Reg. No.2202: Small, white, anemone to formal double hybrid *C.oleifera x C.sasanqua* **Mine-no-yuki.** Early blooming.

Winter's Beauty. *(C.japonica x C.oleifera).* ACS 1995, The Camellia Journal, vol.50, No.4, p.28, Reg. No.2361: Small size, shell pink, peony form C.japonica **Billie McCaskill** x *C.oleifera.* Early flowering. Cold hardy. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10 with colour photo: The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 19 petals. Plant is very cold hardy. It survived -151/4F without damage. Long blooming season with hardy

flower buds. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Winter's Charm. *(C.sasanqua* x *C.oleifera),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal* vol.43, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2080: Medium size, lavender pink, peony form *C.hybrid (C.sasanqua* **Takara-awase** x *C.oleifera),* early blooming. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.190, colour photo, pp.186, 187. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 14 petals and 14 petaloids, golden yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. Commercially introduced 1987. Cold hardy to -12ºF. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Winter Charm'.

Winter's Cupid. *(C.hybrid).* Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.10; Small single white flowers produced in profusion in autumn. Leaves are small, dark green and somewhat leathery. Upright growth with short internodes, making it very compact. Offered as a cold hardy selection. *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane** x *C.sasanqua*. Raised by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Winter's Dancer. (*C.hiemalis* x *C.oleifera*). SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.191; Dark pink shading to light pink at the margins. Semidouble to loose peony form. Slow, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. *C.hiemalis* **Bill Wylam** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane.** Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Winter's Darling. *(C.hiemalis x C.oleifera).* ACS 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.70, colour plate p.74, Reg. No.2270: Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. A miniature, deep cerise pink, anemone form seedling of *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira** x *C.oleifera.* Early flowering. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 4 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 12 petals, 52 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Cold hardy to -101/4F. Plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Winter's Dream. *(C.hiemalis x C.oleifera),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2084: Medium size, pink, semidouble *C.hybrid (C.hiemalis* **Peach Puff** x *C.oleifera),* early blooming. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.190, colour photo pp.186, 187: Average flower size, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 15 petals, 3 petaloids, dark yellow anthers, pale yellow filaments. Commercially introduced, 1987. Cold hardy to -12ºF. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm. long x 3.8 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Winter Dream'.

Winter's Dream Variegated. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.321 with colour photo. A virus variegated form of **Winter's Dream.** Chinese synonym 'Hua Dongmeng'.

Winter's Fancy. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.191; Deep pink, semi-double, with creped petals. Flowers mid-season. *C.hiemalis* **Bill Wylam** x *C.hiemalis* **Shishi-gashira** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Winter's Fire. ***(****C.oleifera x C.x vernalis).* ACS 1993 *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.70, colour photo between pp.70-71; Reg. No. 2271: A medium, bright pinkish red, semidouble *[C.oleifera x C.sasanqua]* x *C.x vernalis* **Takarazuka.** Early flowering. Originated by William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 12 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Cold hardy to -101/4F without injury. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Winter's Fire Cascade. *(C.hybrid). Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.66 with colour photo as 'Winter Fire Cascade'.; A mutation of **Winter's Fire,** raised by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Weeping branches, other details as for parent.

Winter's Fire Variegated. *(C.oleifera x C.x vernalis). Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.51 with colour photo; A virus variegated form of **Winter's Fire.**

Winter's Hope. *(C.hybrid),* ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2077: A medium size, white, semi-double *C.hybrid* (*C.oleifera x C.hybrid* **Frost Princess**), early blooming. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.190, colour photo, pp.186, 187. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm with 12 petals, yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Commercially introduced 1987. Cold hardy to -10ºF. Plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Winter's Interlude. *(C.oleifera x C.sinensis),* ACS., May 1991, *The Camellia Journal,* vol.46, No.2, p.18, Reg. No.2202: Miniature pink, anemone form *C.hybrid* (*C.oleifera x C.sinensis* 'Pink Tea'). Early blooming. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1991, p.81, colour photo between pp.80-81. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size is 6 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 12 petals and 76 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Plant hardy to -101/4F. Attractive landscaping plant. Chinese synonym 'Dongqu'.

Winter's Joy. (*C.oleifera* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1997, p.7, Reg. No.2439. A medium size, medium pink, semi-double hybrid (*C.oleifera* x *C.hiemalis*) x *C.oleifera*. Flowers early. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.8, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1986. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 18 petals, deep yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Flower petals are fluted. Plant growth is upright, average and medium, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Dongle'.

Winter's Moonlight. (*C.oleifera* hybrid). SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.192. White, single to anemone form. Compact, average growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Cold hardy to -15° F. *C.japonica* 'Tricolor Red (Siebold' **(Lady de Saumarez**) x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Winter's Own. (*C.reticulata*). ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.325: Originated by M.F. Greentree, Kingsgrove, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrids **Lasca Beauty** x **Arbutus Gum**. First flowered 1983. The semi-double to peony form, pink, large to very large flowers open early to mid-season. The upright, vigorous plant has mid-green, vigorous ovate, reticulate leaves with serrate margins. Sport: **Winter's Own Variegated.**

Winter's Own Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News,* No.111, p.13, Reg. No.378: Originated by M.E. Greentree, Kingsgrove, NSW, Australia. A virus variegated form of **Winter's Own** with similar general characteristics. Pale pink semi-double to loose peony form, 16 cm across x 8 cm deep, wavy petals, rabbit ears, marbled and moired white.

Winter's Peony. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2000, p.29 with colour photo. Reg. No.2533. A hybrid of *C.oleifera* (PI 162561) x (*C.sasanqua* x *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira**). A 20 year old seedling that first bloomed in 1986. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.8, colour photo p.c15. The light pink peony to rose form double flower has 36 petals, 14 petaloids, pale yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright with dense, medium to slow growth, and develops a pyramidal

form without pruning.. Plant is cold hardy to -10° F. The dark green leaves are 7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Winter's Red Rider. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2000, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2534. A hybrid of *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira** x *C.oleifera* **Lu Shan Snow.** The 21 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2000, p.8, colour photo p.c15. The lavender pink, single flower has 8 petals, yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers early. Plant is upright and dense with very slow growth. Good bonsai specimen. Plant is cold hardy to -10° F. Dark green leaves are 5 cm long x 1.8 cm wide.

Winter's Rose. *(C.oleifera x C.hiemalis), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.191, Reg. No.2079, colour photo pp.186-187: A miniature, shell-pink, formal double *C.hybrid (C.oleifera x C.hiemalis)*, early flowering, originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed in 1986. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 28 petals. Commercially introduced 1987. Cold hardy to -12ºF. Plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Winter Rose'.

Winter's Snowman. (*C.oleifera* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1997, p.7, Reg. No.2440. A small white, semi-double to anemone form hybrid (*C.oleifera* 69-142 x *C.hiemalis*) x *C.oleifera.* Flowers early. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1997, p.8, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 10 petals, 8-22 petaloids, pale yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Plant growth is uprightaverage and medium, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Plant is cold hardy to -10° F.

Winter's Star. *(C.hybrid), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.191, Reg. No.2085 colour photo, pp.186, 187: A medium, lavender pink, single *C.hybrid (C.hybrid* **Frost Prince** x *C.hiemalis* **Shôwa-no-sakae**), early blooming. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. This 8 year old seedling first bloomed in 1983. Average size flower is 8 cm across x 2 cm deep with 6 petals, orange anthers and pale yellow filaments. Commercially introduced 1987. Cold hardy to -12º Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, measuring 7 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Dongxing'.

Winter's Star II. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Nov. 1997, p.7, Reg. No.2441. A medium size, lavender pink, single sport of *C.hybrid* **Winter's Star**. Observed and propagated by the Bond Nursery Corp., Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.8, colour photo before p.1. First observed in 1990, and has since flowered true for 5 years on propogations. Average flower size is 9 cm across, with 6 petals and golden stamens. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading and average, with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Winter's Star Light. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 1997, p.17, Reg. No. 2434. A medium size, white to blush pink – some lightly flecked pink, single sport of *C.hybrid* **Winter's Star.** Flowers early to mid-season. Observed and propagated by the Bond Nursery Corp., Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.8, colour photo before p.1. First observed in 1989, and has flowered true in propagation for 7 years. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 6 petals, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Winter hardy to -5° F. and to -10° F. with protection. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Winter's Sunset. *(C.hybrid).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Feb. 1999, p.22, Reg. No.2487. A miniature, lavender purple crosss of *C.oleifera* [PI 162561] x (*C.sasanqua* x *C.oleifera*). Flowers early. Originated by Dr. William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook,*

1999, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 17 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant growth is upright and the dark green leaves are 5.7 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Cold hardy to -10° F.

Winter's Toughie. *(C.hybrid).* SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.192. Lavender pink, semi-double with fluted petals. Slow to moderate growth, somewhat spreading. Flowers mid-season. *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane** x *C.sasanqua* **Jean May**. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Winter's Waterlily. *(C.oleifera x C.sasanqua).* ACS 1991, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.81, Reg. No.2203, colour photo between pp.80-81: A small size, white, anemone to formal double seedling *C.oleifera* x *C.sasanqua* **Mine-no-yuki.** Blooms early. Originated by William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 21 petals, 15 petaloids, yellow anthers, cream filaments. Growth upright, medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Cold hardy to -101/4F. Attractive landscaping plant.

Wintersun. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1970, *Camellia News*, No.40, p.27, Reg. No.126: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). The plant has a spreading, open, vigorous habit of growth and flowers from mid-season to late. The 12.5-13 cm, deep pink, informal double flowers are produced in abundance. Large, wavy petals surround petaloids and an occasional stamen. The dark olive green, lanceolate, reticulate leaves are 10-12 cm long x 3.8-5 cm wide with acuminate apex, finely serrate. Orthographic variant: 'Winter Sun'.

Winton. (Caerhay's Hybrid), Hillier, 1955, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.9, p.23: This delightful form is growing at Chandler's Ford. Flowers about 4-5 cm across, carmine in bud, opening almond pink. The other characters the plant shares in common with **Cornish Snow.** A *C.cuspidata x C.saluenensis* hybrid from a group of seedlings raised at Exbury prior to 1939 and named by Hillier. Orthographic error: 'Winston'.

Wirkafeld. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae.* No description. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Originated by Campbell in UK. (Believed extinct.)

Wirlinga Belle. *(C.rosiflora x C.x williamsii)*, ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.36, Reg. No.156: Originated by T.J.Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling from *C.rosiflora x C.x williamsii*. First bloomed 1971. The soft pink, 4.6 cm, single flower blooms early to mid-season. It has a spreading to open habit of growth with flowers that fall easily. The mid-green 7 cm x 3.2cm leaves are narrowly obovate, apex acuminate, finely serrulate.

Wirlinga Belle 'Ginga'. (Wirlinga Belle 'Galaxy') (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: A mutation of **Wirlinga Belle.** White misted with pink at the base of the petals. Found in Yokohama by Yaichirô Fujimoto around 1993.

Wirlinga Bride. (*C.tsaii* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1992, No.123, p.4, Reg. No.410, colour plate front cover: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia, from a cross between *(C.tasii x C.cuspidata)* seed parent x *C.fraterna* pollen parent. First flowered 1989. Miniature size, white single with creped petals, 2.5 cm long x 2 cm deep. A cluster flowering, miniature hybrid that flowers early to mid-season. Flowers shed whole. Leaves glossy green, lanceolate, margins tend wavy, finely serrate, acuminate apex, 3.5 cm long x 1.7 wide. Filaments white, anthers golden. A vigorous shrub with arching, fern-like branches. Cluster flowering, both terminal and axillary. Extremely floriferous.

Wirlinga Cascade. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS, 1987, *Camellia News*, No.103, p.22, Reg. No.350 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of **Wirlinga Belle** that first flowered 1978. A pink 6 petalled, single flower, 4.5 cm across x 2.5cm deep. Colour RHS.CC.35B-C shading to 55C-D at base. Tall, upright, open plant with long pendulous branches and vigorous growth. Leaves vary from round ovate to ovate, apex blunt acute to long caudate, matt green surface, coarse serrations, 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers down the stem in leaf axils as well as apical. A cluster flowering hybrid with up to 9 buds per terminal. Flowers fall complete. See colour photo facing p.48, *International Camellia Journal*, No.20, Oct. 1988.

Wirlinga Garland. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.502. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.sasanqua* **Red Willow,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1991. The deep pink (RHS.CC.54A) semi-double flowers of 10-12 petals are 9.5 cm across by 3 cm deep, and appear early season on a very pendulous, open plant of average growth. Leaves mid-green, smooth, narrowly obovate, obscure serrations, blunt acute apex, narrowly cuneate base, 8.5 cm long x 2.8 cm wide. Petals emarginate.

Wirlinga Gem. *(C.rosiflora* hyb.), ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.268: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling from *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess** x *C.rosiflora* that first flowered 1976. The plant has a dense spreading to pendulous habit with variable leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm, elliptic-ovate, apices cuspidate, bases obtuse, mid-green. The 4 cm flowers are the palest pink, deepening at petal edge (RHS.CC.52D), 12-15 stamens, 10 mm long, filaments white, anthers pale yellow, 8-9 petals. Flowers profusely in leaf axils. Early blooming.

Wirlinga Jewel. (C.hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.503. Seed parent C.hybrid **Tiny Princess,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1996. The light pink to pink (RHS.CC.55C) informal to formal double flower has 12-18 outer petals and 6-12 smaller, twisted, inner petals. Size is 9.5 cm across x 3 cm deep, and it flowers early season on an open, bushy plant of medium growth. Leaves mid-green, matt, ovate, sharp fine serrations, apex acuminate, 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Stamens rare. Sometimes opens as a bud centre formal with 3 rows of petals, maturing to an informal double. Petals lightly veined deeper pink (RHS.CC.55B).

Wirlinga Plum Blossom. (C.hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 2000, No.154, p.18, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.530. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.rosiflora;* pollen parent *C.fraterna.* First flowered 1992. A small, single, soft pink (RHS.CC.55C) flower, 6-8 petals, 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. The miniature, cluster-type hybrid flowers floriferously early to mid-season on a fast growing, tall, open plant. Leaves mid-green, matt, ovate, long acuminate apex, serrulate margins, slightly channelled, 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Petals round, slightly crinkled. Filaments in a central burst.

Wirlinga Princess. *(C.hybrid),* ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.28, Reg. No.204: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, Australia from a seedling of **Tiny Princess** x *C. rosiflora* that first bloomed 1975. It has an open, spreading growth habit and produces single to semi-double flowers in mid-season, 4-5 cm across, with 9 crinkled petals with pale pink edges fading to white in the centre with deeper pink on reverse. There are some petaloids and white filaments. The pale to mid-green, 5 cm x 2.5 cm leaves, have acuminate apex, obtuse base and dentate margins. See colour photo front cover, 1988, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.7. Chinese synonym 'Aozhou Gongzhou'.

Wirlinga Rosette. (C.hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1996, No.139, p.10, Reg. No.472. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. A seedling of C.hybrid **Tiny Princess,** pollen parent unknown. A soft pink (RHS.CC.55D) semi-double bowl shaped flower of 12 petals,

4.5 cm diameter x 3 cm deep. Flowers floriferously mid-season on an average growing erect plant. Leaves dull green, matt, wide-elliptic, acuminate apex, shallow blunt serrations, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals rounded, some emarginated cupped. Filaments scattered and central. A cluster flowering hybrid with flowers a regular bowl shape, and colour fading towards the centre.

Wirlinga Ruffles. (C.hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.13, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.505. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga NSW, Australia. Seed parent C.hybrid **Tiny Princess,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1995. The light pink to pink (RHS.CC.28D) semi-double flowers have 16-18 petals, and appear early to mid-season on a tall, open vigorous growing plant. Flower diameter is 5.5 cm x 2.5 cm deep. Leaves dull green, matt, wide ovate, serrulate margins, acute apex, base rounded, 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals ruffled. Petaloids rare, filaments in a cluster. Cluster flowering developing with age of bush.

Wirlinga Snow Drift. *(C.sasanqua).* ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.501. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.sasanqua* **Plantation Pink,** pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1995. The semi-double flower of 10-13 petals is white, with pink (RHS.CC.55B) margins on the petals, occasionally on the reverse of some outer petals, and is 10 cm across x 2.8 cm deep. Flowers early season on a fast growing, bushy, open plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, channelled, elliptic, fine shallow serrations, apex acuminate, base narrow cuneate. Crinkled petals. Small leaves in relation to flower size. Petals rounded, emarginated, occasionally two centre petals erect.

Wirlinga Star. *(C.hybrid).* C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9 with colour photo; Regn No.622-N; A soft pink, cluster flowered, miniature informal double. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia.

Wishing for the Stars. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.135. Synonym for **Miyako-osaraku.**

Wishing Star. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1960, p.11. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.108: Light pink. Large, semi-double to anemone form with star-shaped outer petals, surrounding a centre of twisted petals and petaloids. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California.

Wishuwell. *(C.japonica)*, Levi, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41: Medium size, mid-pink, open peony form. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California. For colour photo see p.20, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970.

Wisley Form. *(C.x williamsii)*, Stonehurst Estates Nursery Catalogue, 1962. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.

Wisley White. Anderson's Camellia Catalogue, 1961; L.R. Russell Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1961, p.20. Synonym for **Hakurakuten.**

Witch Doctor. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.108: Rose-red. Large, semi-double to rose form double. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by C. Demetropolis, Mobile, Alabama.

With Love. Trade name in Australia for **Mother's Day (Marion Grove).**

With Perfection. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.5. Orthographic error for **White Perfection.**

Withe Nun. Torsanlorenzo Nursery Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **White Nun.**

Withe Warratah. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.88. Orthographic error for 'White Waratah', synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba.**

Witman 26. *(C.japonica)*, Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Witman Yellow. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.180, Reg. No.1819: A medium size, white to yellow, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1963. Flower size 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 43-53 petals, 3-5 petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments, at times has chartreuse tinge. Plant growth is upright and slow with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5cm. Original designation: 'Witman's Number 38'.

Witman's Number 38. Rogers, 1979, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34 as 'Witman's No.38'. Renamed **Witman Yellow.**

Wittonia. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Wiltoniae.**

Wittums. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Virginia Franco.**

Wm. B. Thompson. Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.12. Abbreviation for **William B. Thompson.**

Wm. Bull. Nairn & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1906. Abbreviation for **William Bull.**

Wm. F. Bray Var. Gentry, 1968, ACS. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23. Abbreviation for **William Forrest Bray Variegated.**

Wm. Lanier Hunt. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.169; Abbreviation for **William Lanier Hunt.**

Wm. Penn. Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, p.12. Abbreviation for **William Penn.**

Wm.R.Blanchard. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Abbreviation for **William R. Blanchard.**

Wm. S. Hastie. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Abbreviation for 'William S. Hastie' (**Julia Drayton**).

Wobby Boy. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.165, Reg. No.1895: A medium size, white flecked and blotched with light pink, shading to darker pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Walter Herbert, Rustin, Louisiana, USA. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1962. Average size flower, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm.

Wobo. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, p.26. Taiwanese for **Wubao.**

Wodeng. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.37. Chinese synonym for **Gayle Walden.**

Wodsii. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Shneiderff*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Woodsii.**

Wodsii Alba. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28. Orthographic error for **Woodsii Alba.**

Woerte. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Thomas Walter Savige.**

Wo-He-Lo. *(C.x williamsii)* Kramers Bros Nursery Catalogue, 1975: Rose-pink, rose form double. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.114. Reg. No. 1553: (Work-Help-Love) A medium

size, rose form double that flowers mid-season. Originated by Kramers Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Plant growth is medium and upright.

Woji. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.166. Chinese synonym for **Yamato-hime.**

Wokan. *International Camellia Journal*, No.20, 1988, colour photo, between pp.48-49. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ôkan.**

Wola. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Calypso Vera.**

Woldackii. *(C.japonica),* Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. No description. Orthographic error for **Waldakii.**

Womake. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Virginia Womack.**

Wonder Child. Black, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.214. Synonym for **Betty Sheffield Blush.**

Wonder Grow. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Synonym for **Shirobotan.**

Wonder of White. *(C.japonica),* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 2002, p.12 with colour photo, Reg. No.2565. A white formal double flower. Originated by Gordon E. Eade, Pensacola, Fla., USA. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20. Details repeated with incorrect originator. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 2002, p.132, colour photo p.c12. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Flowers are 9.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 66 petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Wonderland. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.88: Brilliant deep rose. Large, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, open growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. An 8 year old seedling of 'Lotus', (**Gauntlettii**) x **Princess Baciocchi** that first flowered 1959. Flower size, 15 cm across x 6 cm deep. Stamens often interspersed with a few petaloids. *American Camellia Yearbook,* 1965, Reg. No.734. (SCCS., No.62-23). Sport: **Wonderland Variegated.**

Wonderland Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Cannon, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'Wonderland Var.' A virus variegated form of **Wonderland.** Brilliant deep rose blotched white. Originated in USA.

Wonderous. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Orange red. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, sturdy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA in the Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina. Sport: **Wonderous Variegated.**

Wonderous Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945 as 'Wonderous Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Wonderous.** Orange red blotched white. Originated in the Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.

Wood Nymph. *(C.x williamsii),* Van den Brock Nursery Catalogue, 1978: Silver blush pink, single to semi-double with an arching habit. Originated in England.

Wood Sprite. *(C.japonica),* SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.108: Blush pink. Small, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy, upright habit. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

Woodford Harrison. *(C.reticulata). American Camellia Yearbook,* 1980, p.175, Reg. No.1648: A very large, deep rose-red veined red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' x [5XC = **Damanao** x **Mrs D.W. Davis**] x **Damanao**) that bloomed mid-season. Originated by Frank

Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 15.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 15-18 petals, high rabbit ears, yellow anthers. Petals heavy substance. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green, deeply serrate leaves, 11 cm long x 8 cm wide. Sport: Woodford Harrison Variegated.

Woodford Harrison Variegated. *(C.reticulata)*, Cannon, 1983, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.38, No.4 as 'Woodford Harrison Var.' A virus variegated form of **Woodford Harrison.** Deep rose red, veined red and blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Woodfordii. *(C.japonica)*, Mertens & Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.101, ph. p.104: Originated in England as a seedling grown from seed sent from Turin, Italy. Flower form similar to **Triumphans.** The shrub is robust with tan bark marked with grey. Leaves are medium spaced alternatively, lanceolate, short petiole, apex long pointed, slanted and twisted, upper surface glossy deep green, lower surface with yellow shade, 7 cm long x 5 cm wide; margins profoundly dentate, alternatively large and small. Flower 8 cm across, forms a perfect sphere, coloured a uniform, clear cherry-red with some orange-red; the petals of the 3 outer rows are oval, notched at the apex, bent and strongly reflexed; the centre petals occupy 9 of the corolla and are of the same size, pleated and shell-shaped in the same manner.

Woodiana. *(C.japonica)*, Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.227, 3rd ed. There is another camellia (other than **Woodsii**) called **Woodiana,** with foliage similar to **Woodsii,** but the flower is cherry-red and semi-double. Originated in USA.

Woodii. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.15. Orthographic error for **Woodsii.**

Woodii Alba. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.10. Orthographic error for **Woodsii Alba.**

Woodii Rosea. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.10. Synonym for **Woodsii.**

Woodland Glen. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.102, Reg. No.873: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by Henry Novick, Woodland Hills, California. Plant growth habit is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is rose-red with a touch of white on the last row of petals. Anthers and filaments are yellow. Size is 12.5-13 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Woodland Rose. *(C.japonica)*, Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Woodlands Beauty. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.3, pA, Reg. No.112: A chance *C.japonica* seedling raised by Mrs R.J. Clarke, Auckland, New Zealand, from seed distributed by the NZCS. The plant, which has a bushy habit, first bloomed 1967. It has dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is anemone form with 12-15 petals and a central mass of filaments of unusual length, up to 4 cm. The colour is Red Group, 55B, shading to almost white att he centre. Flowers early to late season.

Woodin. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register.* Orthographic error for **Woodsii.**

Wood Nymph. *(C.x williamsii)*, West End Nurseries Catalogue Supplementary List, 1985, p.1: Semi-double pink. Fortesque Garden Trust Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.10: Silver blush pink, single to semi-double. Arching habit. Originated at Fortesque Gardens, Yelverton, Devon, England.

Woodrow Johnson. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig., 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large, rose-pink, incomplete double to loose irregular double, 10 cm across. Leaves medium green, elliptic, 10 cm x 5 cm, dull serrations. Plant habit, vigorous and upright. Originated in USA by S.L. Katz, Covington, Louisiana.

Woodruff. *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.8. No description but given as an old American cultivar. (Believed extinct.)

Woodruff Pink. *(C.japonica),* Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.27. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Woods. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1834-1835. Orthographic error for **Woodsii.**

Wood's Camellia. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*, vol.I, p.688. Synonym for **Woodsii.**

Wood's Superb. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1828, p.169. Synonym for **Woodsii.**

Woodsia. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. Orthographic error for **Woodsii.**

Woodsia Rubra. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844. Synonym for **Woodsii.**

Woodsia Alba. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844. Orthographic error for **Woodsii Alba.**

Woodsiana. *(C.japonica).* Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie* ed.1, pp.90, 128: Leaves 7.5 cm x 5 cm, lanceolate, acuminate, regular and finely serrate; bud small, scaled green; flower medium size, irregular semi-double, cherry-red. This cultivar, which originated in Belgium, is different to **Woodsii** which originated in England. It is erroneously spelt 'Woodtiana' in the text and 'Woodsiana' in the index.

Woodsii. *(C.japonica),* William Prince Nursery Catalogue, 1828, p.169 as **Woodsii** or 'Wood's Superb'. Description not seen. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias*, pl.23: It originated with Mr Chandler, at the Vauxhall Nursery, about 1819 and was named for Mr Woods of Camberwell Green. Although a seedling from the 'Waratah' (**Anemoniflora**), it possesses few of the characters that distinguish that variety. The flowers are well formed. When fully open, they seldom measure less than 10 cm. Their colour is pale red. The whole of the petals are ranged pretty regularly over one another. Those exterior are large and spreading, of a roundish cordate form, from 2.5-3.8 cm in breadth. They occupy three rows, and surround a number of small, erect petals in the manner of the 'Waratah', and give the centre of the flower a similar convex appearance. The small petals are thick at the base, but towards the point, which is blunt and round, they are broad and thin and a little incurved. All are faintly marked with dark veins. Orthographic error: 'Wodsii', 'Woodii', 'Woodin', 'Woodsia', 'Woodtii', 'Woodsi', 'Woodsia Rubra', 'Woodii Rosea', 'Woodsii Rosea'. Synonyms: 'Woods', 'Wood's Camellia', 'Wood's Superb', 'Mr Wood's', 'Woodsii Rosea', 'Woodsii Pink'.

Woodsii Alba. *(C.japonica),* Charles van Geert, 1848, Catalogue No.105, p.121 as 'Woodsii Alba Nova': Exceptionally large flower, outer petals milk white with broad bands, stripes and spots of carmine; those at the centre more confused than **Kingii,** with the colour of yellowish tea with lake-red speckles. Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 34(197):205: White. Medium size. External petals in 5 rows, separated from an anemone centre of irregular, erect petals and abortive stamens. Synonym: 'Woodsii Alba Nova'. Orthographic errors: 'Woodsia Alba', 'Woodii Alba', 'Wodsii Alba'.

Woodsii Alba Nova. Charles van Geert, Nursery Catalogue, No.101, 1847, p.17. Synonym for **Woodsii Alba.**

Woodsii Chandler. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, Supplement to Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus* as 'Woodsii Chandl.'. Synonym for **Woodsii.**

Woodsii Pink. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.14. Synonym for **Woodsii.**

Woodsii Rosea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Woodsii.**

Woodtii. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie,* ed.1, p.128. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia,* 1845, pl. 99. Orthographic error for **Woodsii.**

Woodville Blush. Shackelford, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23. Abbreviation for **Woodville Red Blush.**

Woodville Red. *(C.japonica)*, Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: A large, brilliant red to strawberry red, irregular peony form with no outer guard petals, up to 13 cm across; 130-150 petaloids form an hemispherical mass in the centre. Leaves long, narrow, deeply serrate, pale to medium green, apex acuminate, 7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. This is a very old cultivar in America and has been given many names, but the Blackwell Nursery listing of **Woodville Red** appears to be the earliest valid publication. This name came from a specimen in the garden of Mrs Thomas White, Woodville, Mississippi, said to have been planted about 1822. Synonyms: 'Kollock', 'Mrs White', 'Mrs Wright', 'Gruenwald Red', 'Henri Bry', 'Black Beauty', 'Martin Roberts'. Sport: **Woodville Red Blush**. Chinese synonym 'Hongmuwu'.

Woodville Red Blush. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.230, Reg. No.522: A sport of **Woodville Red,** first propagated by Leslie G. Thomas, Azalea Road Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. Growth habit is rapid and upright, similar to parent, with light green leaves, 7.5-8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The peony form flowers are blush pink, fading to white with golden anthers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 60 petals. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Woodville Blush'. Chinese synonym 'Danfen Wude'.

Woody Estes. *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.32: A mutation of **Professor Sargent,** originated by Charles Estes, Sea Island Nursery, St. Simmons Island, USA. Medium Pink, speckled and striped red, irregular double in form, 8 cm across. Formation, season and growth habits the same as the parent.

Wormslow White. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* No description. Originated in USA.

Wotehaosi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.x williamsii* **E.G. Waterhouse.**

Wouelbachiana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.10. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Wouelbanchiana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.8. Orthographic error for **Welbankiana.**

Wouiltonia. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.10. Orthographic error for **Wiltoniae.**

Wrayii. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 3:210: Mr Carr has raised one which he designates *C.japonica* var. **Wrayii** after his friend, Dr Wray, an enthusiastic amateur and botanist, of Augusta, Georgia. We believe it is a large, dark red with a few touches of white. Originated in USA.

Wrightii. *(C.japonica)*, Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19, as 'Wrighti': Bright crimson flaked white, formal double. Considered to be a variegated form of **William Bull.** Originated in Australia by Guilfoyle, Double Bay, N.S.W. In Australia, it has been confused with 'Red Pressii' and **Lavinia Maggi Rosea.**

Wrigley's Variegated. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.38 as 'Wrigley's Var.' Synonym for **Mrs Confer** as 'Uncle Sam Variegated'.

Wrong. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.5, p.28. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.250, Reg. No.683: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves averaging 7.5 cm long. The partly anemone form flower, similar to **Collarette**, is 11-12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 8 notched guard petals, 5 centre petals and 124 petaloids in 6 bundles, joined at the base with a

few stamens. The centre consists of 3 large, wavy petals surrounding a centre of stamens and petaloids. Colour is deep rose-pink. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Wrong Variegated.**

Wrong Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.5, p.28. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.251, Reg. No.684: A virus variegated form of **Wrong**. Deep rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina.

Wroughtii. Hertrich, 1959, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, vol.III, p.269. Synonym for **Amenoniflora Alba** as 'White Waratah'.

Wuban Daniuxiao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 Jun 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Guilio Nuccio Variegated.** Later changed to 'Fuse Da Niuxi'ao'.

Wuban Feiyecha. (Peony Flowered, Thick Leaved Camellia), *(C.japonica).* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.63, colour photo, [p.126]: Medium size, deep pink, irregular peony form with large outer petals and a centre of erect, folded, small petals. No stamens visible. Leaves glossy dark green, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Feibie Cha'.

Wubao. (Five Precious Things), *(C.japonica)*, Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuochu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui:* A soft pink, medium sized, slightly irregular, formal double with colour fading to the petal edge. Different reading: 'Wu-pao'. Sports: **Daohong Wubao, Shuihong Wubao, Huawubao, Baiwubao.** *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.196. Sports are illustrated, all under the name **Wubao**.

Wucai. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.562; From Fujian Province, China. Appears to be identical with **Wucai Muqiu.**

Wucai Muqiu. (Multicoloured Embroidered Ball), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.318 as 'Wu cai xiou qiu': Medium size, peony form, red, pink, crimson, or variegated white. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Wuchou. (Silk Dance), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.58, 59, No.391, colour photo No.248: Leaves dark green, elliptic, 10.2-11 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide, apices acuminate. Flowers medium to large, 10.7-12 cm across x 5.6-6 cm deep, crimson, open peony form, with 23-26 channelled and cleft petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Wuchuixue. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Maifubuki.**

Wudu. Gao, Jiyin, 1993 *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.524, p.66. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Descanso Mist.**

Wuhe Pengqiu. (Five Cranes holding a Ball), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.70, colour photo, [p.125]: Red anemone form with two rows of large, irregular guard petals and a compact centre of small, folded, erect petaloids. Leaves ovate, to broad-ovate, light green, apex acute. Synonym: 'Dahong Baozhu'. See colour photo No.115, Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China.*

Wuhe Pengzhu. (Five Cranes supporting a Pearl), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Pink, peony form, medium size. Flowers 8 cm across. Late flowering. See colour photo, [p. 132], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.71.

Wuhsintzepao. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Different reading for 'Wujin Zipao'.

Wu-hsin Tzu-pao. Tsui Wah Garden, 1974, *Chungkuo Shangtung Moutan Chahua Chanlan.* Different reading for 'Wujin Zipao'.

Wuhui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Waltz Time.**

Wujiao Linglong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568 as 'Wujiaolinglong'; From Fujian Province China. No further details.

Wujiao Songzilin. (Pentagonal Pine Cone), *(C.reticulata)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.59, No.392, colour photo No.249: Leaves dark green, ovate, 7.5-8.2 cm long x 3.4-4.1 cm wide, apices abrupt-acute. Flower medium size, 9-10 cm across, semi-double, deep pink, with 21-22 petals in 3 rows standing apart. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Wujiaoxiuqiu. (Five Pointed Silk Ball). *(C.reticulata). Collected Papers*, 1994, Jan. 8-11, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, pp.170-171: "Selecting and Breeding new varieties of *Camellia Reticulata*": Crimson, peony form, 28-34 spoon shaped petals in 5-6 rows. Outer petals in circular rows of darker colour; interior petals in pentangular rows of lighter colour; 6-8 cm across. Stamens few or absent. Pistil degenerate, divided to base. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, smooth, flat, 8-12 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Wuluofu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414. Chinese synonym for the USA C.japonica **Barbara Woodroof.** Previously 'Babala Wudefu'.

Wumengmeng. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.144. Chinese synonym for **Misty.**

Wu-pao. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for **Wubao**.

Wuqun. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August, 1992. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Crinoline.**

Wuse Bachong Sanchun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.407; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* 'Goshiki-yae-chiritsubaki' (**Goshiki-chiritsubaki**).

Wu-se Fu-yung. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Wuse Furong.**

Wu-se Mou-tan. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Wuse Mudan**.

Wu-se Pao-chu. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Wuse Baozhu.**

Wu-sung-tzu. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Wusongzi.**

Wuse Baozhu. (Multicolour Jewellery), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading 'Wu-se Pao-chu'.

Wuse Furong. (Multicolour Hibiscus), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery, Shanghai, 1949: Medium size, irregular anemone form, soft pink shading to white at petal edge with rose-red marks; outer petals, large, emarginate. Centre consisting of small strap-like petals and folded petaloids. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Wu-se Fu-yung'. See colour photo, No.110, Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China.*

Wuse Mudan. (Multicolour Peony), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery Shanghai, 1949. Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Wu-se Mou-tan'.

Wuse Wubao. (Multicoloured 'Wubao'), *(C.japonica)*, Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: Medium sized formal double of 5-6 rows of petals, opening with a bud centre. Colour a soft pink with

occasional red stripes. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apex acute, margins serrulate. Originated in China.

Wushiba**.** *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.569; Overall name for the cultivar divided into **Hong Wushiba** (red), and **Hua Wushiba** (variegated forms). Originated in Jiangsu, China.

Wusonghua. (Peony Cone Flower). Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.57. Synonym for **Dasongzi.**

Wusongzi. *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949, "Wu Song" is a hero in an ancient Chinese story. This camellia is in the form of a pine cone. (Songzi). Originated in China.

Wutai Nülang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Drama Girl.**

Wutai Xinxiu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Debutante.**

Wuxin Zipao. Tsui Wah Gardens, 1974, *Chungkuo Shangtung Moutan, Yunnan Chahua Chanlan.* Synonym for **Zipao**. Different reading: 'Wu-hsin Tsu-pao'. Synonym: 'No Heart Purple Gown'.

Wuxiayu. (Flawless Jade), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shan* C*hahua.* Description not seen. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.47, No.295, colour photo, No.170: Large size, 10-12 cm across, white, formal double with 5-6 rows of rounded, concave, imbricated petals, becoming reflexed with age. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Wuxin Penzhu. (Vermilion Spattered Five Hearts), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Garden's List, 1984: Medium sized, peony form, white splashed with vermilion. Originated in China.

Wuxing Ziuqiu. (Five stars Silk Ball), *(C.reticulata).* CSC, *Report of the Camellias of China,* 12th June 1989: Peony type, outer petals dark red, inner lighter coloured. Petals spoon-like, outer in round whorls, 6-6 cm across, 23-35 petals in 5-7 whorls. Stamens scarce or none, pistil degenerate, style thin and twisted, cleft to ovary. Flowers mid to late season. Leaves rhombus-elliptic, flat; surface somewhat puffy, 8-12 cm long x 3-4.8 cm wide. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Wuye. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Midnight**.

Wuye Mingdeng. (Midnight Beacon). *(C.japonica),* Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, back page, CR7: A sport of *C.japonica* **Midnight Magic,** originated by Mr. Lou Xianna, Hangzhou, Zheijiang, China, in 1991. Dark red with 3-4 whorls of petals, blotched with many white spots, petaloid stamens. Size 11-12 cm across x 8 cm deep, peony form. Leaves dark green with yellow spots. Blooms mid-season to late. Other characteristics same as parent. Note: This appears to be a virus variegated form of the original.

Wuye Mohuan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Midnight Magic.**

Wuye Piaoyun. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Midnight Variegated.**

Wuying. (Dancer's Shadow), *(C.hybrid).* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.368 with colour photo; Originated by the Xinzhu Camellia Society, Taiwan. Flower red, with darker veins visible. Medium size, formal double.

Wuyue. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese Synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Misty Moon.**

Wuzi. (Dance Pose), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun. 1987. *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.70: Double hibiscus type. Small tree with spreading crown. Leaves thin, elliptic to lanceolate, suddenly caudate at apex, cuneate base, horizontally spreading and slightly drooping with fine texture; petioles long; internodes long; margins scarsely serrate; midrib elevated both sides, side veins depressed above. Flowers scarlet, the inner petaloids pink lineate, 8-9 cm across, from semi-double to crown form, petals 14-15 in two rows, basally connate. Normal stamens, 80-100, scattered between petaloid stamens in 6-7 fascicles. Pistils degenerate, filament-like, rarely seed bearing. Buds round, green. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Xinchang Prefecture, China.

Wylmer Pool. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.240, Reg. No.1304: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 3.8-4.5 cm wide. It has various flower forms and is white to blush with pink petals, to all pink, also variegated pink and white. Size is 11-12.5 cm across x 7-7.5 cm deep. It has yellow anthers and filaments with 75 petals and 40 petaloids, Blooms mid-season. Synonym: 'Could Be'. For colour photo see pl. facing p.52, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.I and front cover SCCS, 1975, *The Camellia Review*, vol.36, No.6. Sports: **Wylmer Pool Blush, Wylmer Pool Pink.**

Wylmer Pool Blush. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.1, p.32: A blush pink sport of **Wylmer Pool**. Originated at Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA.

Wylmer Pool Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.1, p.32: A strong pink form of **Wylmer Pool**. Originated at Massee Lane, Georgia, USA.

Wymarii. Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. Orthographic error for **Weymarii.**

Wyn Carter. *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.38, Reg. No.321: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. A chance seedling of 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**) that is 7 years old and first bloomed 1991. It has upright growth of medium rate and its mid-green leaves are 7 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. It is a rose form double flower of very dark, purplish red shade veined darker red to the petal base, with good rabbit ears. Blooms mid-season to late. Size 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 35 petals and 10 petaloids. The pollen is yellow and the filaments light rose. Flower colour is RHS.CC.59-61B at petal base.

Wyn Hawkes. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.326: Originated by R. Hawkes, Woodside, South Australia from a seedling of *C.japonica* **Henry Turnbull** x **Polar Bear** that first flowered 1982. The upright, vigorous plant produces large, white, single, early flowers and has large, lanceolate leaves.

Wynne Rayner. *(C.x williamsii)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1966, vol.IV, No.6, p.10, Reg. No.29: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis;* originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand. The flower is semi-double to anemone form with 10 or more petals and a varying number of petaloids, 13cm across, coloured cyclamen to deep rose and the stamens retain their gold colour. The leaves are dark green, 8 cm x 5 cm, and its habit is open and upright. For colour photo see p.189, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias.* Received the RHS Award of Merit, 1986. Chinese synonym 'Leini'.

Wynyard. *(C.japonica)*, Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Varieties of Camellias in Australia*, p.17: Pink. Informal double. Medium size. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Australia.

X.

Xanthenna. (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Xanthus. (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. Pure white. Very similar to **Alba Plena.** Originated in Australian by Guilfoyle, Double Bay, N.S.W.

Xeremia. *(C.hybrid).* Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.19; Pink semi-double.

Xiafeng Relang. (Summer's Wind and Hot Waves). (*C.azalea* hybrid); *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.22, 15 Nov. 2012, p.44 with colour photo, Regn No. E-095; Originated by Palm Landscape Architexture Co. Ltd., China. A seedling of *C.azalea* x **Daikagura**, first flowered 2010. A very large, 13-18 cm diameter flower, semidouble to peony form, 37 petals, outer petals in rows, inner petals slightly waved. Flower colour pink with some red petals, and some deep red veining visible. 196 stamens, filaments light red, stigma split into 7 at the tip. Leaves dark green, coriaceous, edges shallowly serrate. Plant spreading, dense and vigorous. Flowers from summer to midwinter.

Xialuote. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.24. Chinese synonym for **Charlotte Blount.**

Xiameijin. (Beautiful Flawed Brocade), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.352, colour photo No.210: Large size, white with red streaks, semi-double of 11-13 broad, rounded petals in 2-3 rows and a central stamen column. Originated in China.

Xiameng Chunling. (Mr. Chunling's Summer Dream), (*C.azalea* hybrid), *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.24, 15 Dec. 2012 with colour photo, Regn No. E-108; Originated by Palm Landscape Architexture Co. Ltd., China. A cross of **Miyakodori** x *C.azalea*, sown 2006, first flowered 2010. A very large peony form, over 13cm diameter, 16 large outer petals, more than 40 twisted central petals. Colour peach-red, some white spots on the centre petals. Stamens sparse among the petals, filaments light yellow, anthers yellow, stigma split into 6 at top. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, blunt at tip, shallowly serrate. Upright plant with vigorous growth. Blooms summer to midwinter.

Xiameng Hualin. (Mr. Hualin's Summer Dream). (*C.azalea* hybrid); *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.22, 15 Nov. 2012, p.44 with colour photo, Regn No. E-095; Originated by Palm Landscape Architexture Co. Ltd., China. A seedling of **Miyakadori** x *C.azalea*, first flowered 2010. Flowers red, peony form, large to very large, 12-14 cm diameter. Outside petals obovate, inner petals twisted, deep red with veining visible. Many stamens, sprayed, filaments pink. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic to lanceolate, thick-coriaceous, surfaces smooth, edges shallowly serrate. Plant upright, vigorous growth. Flowers summer to midwinter

Xiameng Kejuan. (Mrs Kejuan's Summer Dream), (*C.azalea* hybrid); *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.24, 15 Dec. 2012 with colour photo, Regn No. E-107; Originated by Palm Landscape Architexture Co. Ltd., China. A seedling of **Dr Clifford Parks** x *C.azalea*, first flowered 2010. A bright red, single flower, 6.5-7 cm diameter, with 6 elliptic petals, reflexed at top to give a trumpet shape. Many stamens in tubular form, filaments pink, anthers yellow. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, thick, slightly hairy at tips, shallowly serrated edges. Plant upright, dense, vigorous. Flowers summer to midwinter.

Xiameng Wenqing. (Mr. Wenqing's Summer Dream), (*C.azalea* hybrid); *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.22, 15 Nov. 2012, p.44 with colour photo, Regn No. E-094; Originated by Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd., China. A seedling of *C.azalea* x **Dr Clifford Parks**, first flowered 2010. Flowers bright red, anemone to peony form, occasionally semidouble.

Large to very large, 10-15 cm diameter, about 15 obovate outer petals, notched at top. Central petals warped. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny, edges shallowly serrate. Plant upright, dense and vigorous. Flowers midsummer to winter.

Xiameng Xiaoxuan. (Summer's Dream in Slight Whirl). (*C.azalea* hybrid); *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.22, 15 Nov. 2012, p.45 with colour photo, Regn No. E-097; Originated by Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd., China. A seedling of *C.azalea* x **Daikagura**, first flowered 2010. Flowers pink, rose form to formal double, medium to large, 9-12 cm diameter. Over 38 petals, regularly arranged, slightly involute at edges. Leaves dark green, broad-elliptic, edges shallowly serrate. Plant compact, dense and vigorous. Flowers summer to midwinter. Previous publication, ACS *Journal*, Dec 2011 as 'Xiari Xiaoxuan'.

Xiameng Yanping. (Mr. Yanping's Summer Dream), (*C.azalea* hybrid); *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.24, 15 Dec. 2012 with colour photo, Regn No. E-105; Originated by Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd., China. A seedling of **Tama Beauty** x *C.azalea*, first flowered 2010. Flowers light to deep pink, small central petals sometimes edged white. Anemone to peony form, medium size, 9.5-10 cm diameter. About 8 flat guard petals, notched at tips, 110 central petals held together as a ball. A few stamens among the petals, anthers yellow. Leaves dark green, broad-elliptic, thick, edges shallowly serrated. Plant upright, dense and vigorous. Blooms summer to mid-winter.

Xiameng Yulan. (Mrs Yulan's Summer Dream). (*C.azalea* hybrid); *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.24, 15 Dec. 2012 with colour photo, Regn No. E-106; Originated by Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd., China. A seedling of **Miyakodori** x *C.azalea*, first flowered 2010. A bright red single flower, 10-15 cm diameter, 6 interarranged, magnoliua-like petals, obovate. Colour light pink with darker veining visible. Filaments 30-50, milk-white, anthers yellow. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, thick, slightly reflexed, edges shallowly serrated. Plant upright, dense and vigorous. Flowers summer to midwinter.

Xiandai Yishu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.japonica* **Modern Art.**

Xiandi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Centifolia**.

Xiang Fei Chi Xiang . *(C.hybrid). "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.129. No description. From USA.

Xiang Taiyang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Scented Sun.**

Xiang Zhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for Domoto's *C.lutchuensis* hybrid **Scented Gem.**

Xiangchun. *(C.sasanqua). Sasanqua,* Shanghai Municipal Gardens, 2007, p.69 with colour photo; Rose form, white shading to pink at petal edges.

Xianggang. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.81, No.63, colour photo, No.324. Chinese synonym for USA *C.hongkongensis* hybrid **Hong Kong.**

Xiangguocha. (Prime Minister Camellia). *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.29. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Feb 2008, No.4, p.50 with colour photo; Selected from a temple built in 1148AD on Zixi Mountain, Yunnan, China, and named by the Zixi Mountain Administration Office.Flowers semi-double in lotus form, peach red, 8.5-10-2 cm diameter. Petals about 20 in 4-5 whorls. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, slightly incurved, 5.6-9.6 long x 2.2-3.9 cm wide. The name honours Gao Liangcheng, prime minister of Dali Kingdom in the Tang Dynasty, who built the temple.

Xiangheding. (Hunan Crane's Head), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.112: A medium size, bright crimson, open, informal peony form camellia with stamens scattered among small, twisted, erect petals. Leaves dull, mid-green, elliptic, apex acuminate, serrations shallowly obscure. Originated in China.

Xiangle. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.446, p.62. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.lutchuensis* hybrid **Fragrant Joy.**

Xiangniao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.62. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Nioi-fubuki.**

Xiangshen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Scentsation.**

Xiangwu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Scented Treasure.**

Xiangzhebian. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fragrant Frill.**

Xianmai Taohong. (Paired Veins Crimson), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.53, No.338, colour photo No. 196: Medium to small size, 6.5-7 cm across, formal double, red with veining of a deeper colour and occasional hazy white areas, 6-7 rows of rounded petals. Leaves light green, broad-ovate, margins serrulate, 4-7 cm long x 2.5-4.5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Xiannü. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.31. Chinese synonym for **Dryade.**

Xianrenmian. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hybrid* **Fairy Floss.**

Xiantaobaozhu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.235 with colour photo; A variegated variety of **Sajinbaozhu.** Pink with red lines. Anemone to peony form, 7-9 cm diameter. Flowers mid-season.

Xianye Cha. (Fairy leaf Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15: Butterfly wing type. The outer whorl of petals larger and flat, the inner ones twisted and upright, stamens united into bundles among the wavy petals. Spinel pink. Early. Tengchong. Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.61 with colour photos: Leaves elliptic, apices bluntly rounded, bases cuneate, slightly reclinate in a V-shape, 5-7 cm long x about 3 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink, diameter 10-11 cm. Petals about 16, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded. Stamens numerous, divided into fascicles among petals. Flowers mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* Sealy in Tengchong. Synonyms: 'Fairy Pink', 'Fairy Leaf Camellia'. Different reading: 'Hsien-yeh Ch`a'.

Xiao Baiyangpian. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.570 as 'Xiaobaiyangpian'; Leaf elliptic, yellowish green, vein obvious, 6-8.5 cm x 3.5-4.5 cm. Flat petals in several rows, regular arrangement centre hexagonal. Small cupped centre of petals. Flower white, 7-8 cm diameter. Flowers mid-season. Does not flower freely. From Sichuan Province, China.

Xiao Jinyu Baozhu. (Xiao Jinyu's Pearl), *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification.... Outstanding Camellias*, p.233 with colour photo; Originated in Nanjing City, Jiangsu, China. Flowers white with a few red spots or stripes. Formal double, miniature to small size, petals in 8-9 whorls, imbricated. Leaves pale green, light elliptic. Compact plant, average growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Xiaobaihe. (Small White Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*: White, small peony form, petals curled with the centre of the flower yellow. Originated in China.

Xiaobaozhu. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.60. (Small Precious Pearl). Synonym for 'Zilonglou'.

Xiaodong Fangliang. (Faint Eastern Light), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*: Medium size, 7-9 cm across, white formal double to rose form double with 60-70 petals. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.100: Flowers scarce, fleshy white, petals in 7-9 rows, irregular, roundish, notched at the apex and edges, separate at the base. Buds elliptic, green, light yellowish brown tomentose. Flowers mid-season. A dwarf tree, less than one metre high; branches slender. Leaves elliptic, 6.5-7.4 cm long x 3.6-3.8 cm wide, tapering to apex, glossy dark green, margins serrulate, midrib elevated, other venation indistinct; petioles 8-10 mm long. Originated in China. See colour photo, No.164, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.48.

Xiaofenpu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.x williamsii* **Pink Cascade.**

Xiaogongzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess.**

Xiaogu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.165. Chinese synonym for **Kotsuzumi.**

Xiaoguiye. (Osmanthus Leaf), (*C.reticulata*), Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report*, p.17, fig.11, as 'Hsiaokueiyeh' or 'Small Osmanthus Leaf': Leaves lanceolate, concave, long acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, 5-7.5 cm long x 1.6-2.5 cm wide. Flowers light carmine (HCC 21/3), sometimes marked with white stripes on inner petals, double, 8-10 cm across. Petals in 5-6 whorls, oblong-obovate, flat, emarginate or slightly lobed at the apex, attenuate at the base, loosely arranged. Stamens many, filaments short, sometimes petaloid and narrow lanceolate. Pistils rudimentary. This variety can easily be distinguished by its very narrow lanceolate leaves and small carmine flowers. The leaf shape is like *Osmanthus fragrans* hence its Chinese name. Flowers mid-season to late. See Feng et al. 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.55, colour photo and description. It originated in Kunming, China. Different readings: 'Hsiaokueiyeh', 'Hsiao-kuei-yeh'. Synonyms: 'Small Osmanthus Leaf, 'Small Osmanthus Leaved', 'Osmanthus Leaf'.

Xiaohan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Interval.**

Xiaohonglian. (Small Red Lotus). *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 21st Jan. 1993: Red formal double, bell-like at start of blooming. Small size. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in China.

Xiaohongye. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Komomiji.**

Xiaohua Fenhong Songzilan. (Small Pink Pinecone Flower), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.57, No.374, colour photo No.232: Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 8-9 cm long x 3.7-4.2 cm wide. Flower medium size, 7-8 cm across, crimson, double, with 24-25 loosely imbricated petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Xiaohuoji. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Little Man.**

Xiaojia Biyu. (Beautiful Young Lady in a Small Family), *(C.japonica)*, China Regn No.57, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Aug. 2009, No.16, p.51 with colour photo; Originated by and named

for Xu Biyu, camellia expert of Hangzhou Botanical Gardens. A cross of 'Xin Hongmudan' (**Fenhudie**) x **Baifurong.** Flower rose form to formal double, 8-9 cm diameter, pale pink ageing to white when fully open. Petals sub-circular, 50-60, thick, folded in the centre. Late flowering. Plant growth strong and conical. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, 8-10 cm x 5-6 cm, surface smooth and shiny, margin shallowly dentate, lateral vein slightly sunken, apices bent backward.

Xiaojin Panlizhi. (Small Gold Tray Litchi), *(C.japonica*), Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.16, p.23, colour pl. [p.109]: Small tree. Buds oblong. Flowers red, petals 5-6, saucer shaped, with central boss of small, fine petaloids, densely arranged into a hemisphere like the back of a litchi. Style protudes with three separate stigma. Size 7 cm across. Blooms late. Originated in China.

Xiaojinpanlizhi.. *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.564; Different reading for **Xiaojin Panlizhi.**

Xiaojumei. (Sister Xiaoju), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.57, No.377, colour photo, No.235 as 'Xiao ju mie': Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 9-10 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide. Flower purplish red, 6.5-8 cm across with 34-36 petals, open peony, petals crinkled. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Xiaolan. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.82, No.651. Chinese synonym for USA *C.saluenensis* **Little Lavender.**

Xiaolingdang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tiny Bell.**

Xiaolinglong. (Petite & Exquisite), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.112: A light red, semi-double with 4-5 rows of wavy petals with some pinkish petaloids among the central petals. Chang, Chao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.77, colour photo, [p. 139]: 6-7 cm across with 40 petals, basally connate, petaloid stamens over 50 in 4-7 series, among them a few scattered stamens, styles degenerate. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, 5.96.8 cm long x 2.2-4.4 cm wide, thick, acuminate at apex, rounded at base, margins recurved, yellowish green, glossy, serrations obtuse, midrib elevated. Petiole 10 mm long. See colour photo No.119, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.41. Originated in Jinhua, China.

Xiaomanao. (Small Cornelian), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The colour is cornelian and the flowers are small, like white jade cups and early flowering. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hsiao-ma-nao'. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.317 as 'Xiao ma nao', colour photo No.184: Small size, red with variable white spots, formal double, with 4-5 rows of emarginate, somewhat rounded petals. Leaves dark green broad-ovate, margins serrulate, apices acute.

Xiaomangguan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.59. Chinese synonym for **Little Slam.**

Xiaomaomi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.406; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Kitty.**

Xiaomeigui. (Small Rose), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.540. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.hiemalis* **Kanbotan.**

Xiaomingxing. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.86. Chinese synonym for **Starlet.**

Xiaomiqieer. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Little Michael.** Later spelling 'Xiaomaikeer'.

Xiaoqiao. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.66. Chinese synonym for **Men's Mini.**

Xiaorenwu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Little Man.**

Xiaosongzi. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.58, colour photo, [p. 137], (Small Pine Cone). Synonym for **Songzi.**

Xiaotaohong. (Little Crimson), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949: A medium size, 8-9 cm across, soft blush pink, formal double of 70-80 petals. Leaves broad-ovate, glossy green, apex blunt acute, keeled. Originated in China. See colour photo (p.131), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.96 and No.158A & B, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*. Note: There is a *C.reticulata* of the same name.

Xiaotaohong. (Small Crimson), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15: Butterfly wing type. The outer whorl of petals larger and flat, the inner ones twisted and upright, stamens united into bundles among wavy petals, crimson, mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.60 colour photo and description: Leaves long-elliptic, apices acuminate to long acuminate, bases cuneate, dark green above, veins sunken, 8.5-12 cm long x 4-6 cm wide. Branches horizontal. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55B-C), diameter about 11 cm. Petals about 19, curved. Stamens numerous, placed among petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* Sealy in Tengchong, Yunnan. Different reading: 'Hsiao-tao-hung'. Synonym: 'Small Crimson'.

Xiaotaohong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; the present Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.rusticana* **Otome.**

Xiaowubao. Shanghai Botanic Garden's List, 1985. (Five Small Treasures). See Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.84. Synonym for **Hongshiba Xueshi.**

Xiaowucai. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.238 with colour photo; From Fujian Province, China. Petals are rose-shaped. Colour white or watery white with red lines in the centre of petals. Formal double. Flower colour is changeable. Flowers early to mid-season.

Xiaowuxin. (Small Five Hearts), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Dainnan Chanhua Xiaozhi*. The flowers are small peony form with the colour deep red with white spots. Yü, 1964, *Camellian* in facsimile of 'Garden Camellias of Yunnan', p.12 as 'Hsiaowusin', with the last character for star (xing not xin): Leaves broad-ovate to elliptic, acuminate at the apex, rounded to broad cuneate at the base, 6-7 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide; petioles 9 mm long. Flowers carmine, sometimes the outer most whorl of petals variegated white, double, anemone form, 5-6 cm across. Petals: Those of the outer whorl orbicular-obovate, 2-3 cm long x 1-2.5 cm wide and of the inner whorls obovate to spathulate, 1.5-2.5 cm long x 0.8-1.5 cm broad. Stamens 20-30, divided into 3-5 groups and mixed with inner petals; filaments filaform, cuneate and adnate at base; ovary green, glabrous. Early flowering. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hsiaowusin'. Synonym 'Xiaowusing'.

Xiaoxingxing. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Tiny Star.**

Xiaoyan. (Smiling Face), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.577. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.x vernalis* **Egao.**

Xiaoyanjin. (Smiling Face Brocade), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.579. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C. vernalis* **Shibori-egao.**

Xiaoye Fenfurong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.563 as 'Xiaoyefenfurong'; Erect growth. Leaf yellowish green, occasionally with white spots, elliptic, 7-8 cm x 3-4 cm, apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, margins obtusely serrate. Juvenile twigs and leaves red. Flower pink or pink with white margin, pink with red stripes, or half red and half white., 7-8 cm diameter, outer petals in 2-3 rows, stamens and petaloids mixed in the centre, pistil well developed. Flowers mid-season. From Anhui, China. Other forms **Xiaoye Hongfurong** and **Xiaoye Huafurong.** From Anhui, China.

Xiaoye Hongfurong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.563 as 'Xiaoyehongfurong'; Erect growth. Leaf yellowish green, occasionally with white spots, elliptic, 7-8 cm x 3-4 cm, apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, margins obtusely serrate. Juvenile twigs and leaves red. Flower red, 7-8 cm diameter, outer petals in 2-3 rows, stamens and petaloids mixed in the centre, pistil well developed. Flowers mid-season. From Anhui, China.

Xiaoye Huafurong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.563 as 'Xiaoyehuafurong; Details as for **Xiaoye Fenfurong** and **Xiaoye Hongfurong**, except that juvenile twigs and leaves are green, new leaves have red stripes. Flower is white or white with purple margin, or pink or red. From Anhui, China.

Xiaoye Jinxin. (Small Leaf – Gold Heart). (*C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 31st Jan. 1993: Red single with golden stamens. Leaves smaller than **Yuangye Jinxin.** Vigorous, cold hardy. Blooms early to late. Originated in China.

Xiaoye Mudan. (Small Leaf Peony), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.21: Peony type. Petals irregularly arranged, loosely folded and twisted making a ball-like flower, intermingled with stamens and petaloids. Crimson. Blooms mid-season to late. Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.94 colour pl. and description: Leaves small, elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 9.5-10.5 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.61D), diameter 11-15 cm. Petals 30-34 in 6-7 whorls, outer 2-3 whorls regularly arranged, inner 2-3 whorls in small pieces, curved or two petals connate, margins emarginate. Stamens divided into several groups by curved petals. Pistils rudimentary, flattened, a few well developed. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated plants by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden, Yunnan, China. It flowers midseason to late. Its flowers are similar to **Mudan Cha,** only brighter in colour. Different reading: 'Hsiao-yeh Mou-tan'. Western synonym: 'Small Leaf Peony'.

Xiaoye Yindie. (Small Leaf Spinel Pink), (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.76 as 'Xiaoyeyindie', colour photo and description: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate to long-acuminate, bases cuneate, dark green above, reclinate, margins revolute, 5-8 cm long x 2.5-4 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink, 12 cm across. Petals about 17, outer whorl slightly twisted, inner twisted and erect. Stamens in fascicles around poorly developed pistil. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar was selected from open pollinated plants of *C.reticulata* Lincil. f. *simplex* Sealy at Tengchong, China. Synonym: 'Small Leaf Pink'. Different reading: 'Hsiao-yeh Yin-tieh', 'Hsiaoyehyintieh'.

Xiaoyinhong. (Small Spinel Pink), (*C.reticulata*), Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.114 as 'Hsiaoyinhung' as new varieties raised by the Yunnan Botanical Institute. No description. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China,* p.59, colour pl. and description as 'Xiaoyinhong': Leaves small, ovate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cunneate, 6-7.5 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide. Flowers deep spinel pink (RHS.CC.68A) diameter 10-12 cm. Petals 19-21 in 3-4 whorls, outer two whorls flat, slightly undulate, inner whorls small, slightly curved, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into 6-7 groups placed among petals. Stigmas apically 4-parted, mostly well developed, fertile. Blooms mid- season to late. This is a new

cultivar selected by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Hsiao-yen-hung'. Synonym: 'Small Crimson'.

Xiaoyulan. (Small Magnolia), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10: Magnolia type. Petals straight, rather long, the corona looks like a magnolia flower when fully open. Crimson. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, *p*.34, colour photo and description: Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, rough above, mid-rib conspicuous, 6-9 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58B), single, diameter 4-4.5 cm, shaped like a magnolia flower. Petals 5-6, erect. Stamens numerous, united to form a tube. Pistils well developed, fertile. This cultivar was introduced from the Yunhua Commune, Tengchong County in 1965. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: 'Hsiao-yu-lan'. Western Synonym: 'Small Magnolia'.

Xiaozhenzhu. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.78, No.598. Synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Little Pearl.**

Xiari Fendai. (Summer's Pink Girl), (*C.azalea* hybrid); *China Flowers and Horticulture,* No.22, 15 Nov. 2012, p.45 with colour photo, Regn No. E-098; Originated by Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd., China. A seedling of *C.azalea* x **Yupan Jinhua,** first flowered 2010. A pink to light red single form, medium to large, 9-12 cm diameter, with 9-12 petals, tips slightly notched, some red veining visible and nearly transparent under sunlight. Filaments pink and tube-like at the base, anthers yellow. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, soft, edges slightly serrate. Plant spreading, dense and strong growing. Flowers summer to midwinter. Previosly published ICS Journal 2011, p.55 as 'Xiari Hongxiannu'.

Xiari Fenli. (Summer's Pink Beauty) (*C.azalea* hybrid) C.Aust., *Camellia News,* No.187 Spring 2011, p.8 with colour photo. A cross of *C.azalea* x **Dr Clifford Parks.** Flowers dense, pink with a few white stripes, semi-double to rose form double. Diameter 9-10 cm, 45 petals, outer petals obovate and arrangement regular, centre petals slightly wrinkled, stamens clustered, filaments pink. Plant compact but vigorous with dense branches. Flowers summer to early winter

Xiari Fenniang. (Summer's Pink Lady) (*C.azalea* hybrid) ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.56 with colour photo. A cross of **Tama Beauty** x *C.azalea*. Flowers dense, pink, shading to light pink at the centre, wide open single form. Diameter about 9 cm, petals 8-10, broad-obovate, tips slightly notched, stamens 70-80, anthers light yellow, filaments milk-white. Plant spreading and with dense branches. Flowers summer to early winter.

Xiari Fenqun. (Summer's Pink Dress) (*C.azalea* hybrid) ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.56 with colour photo. A cross of **Tama Beauty** x *C.azalea.* Flowers dense, light pink, slightly cupped semi-double. Centre has over 100 stamens and some petaloids, a few with white blotching. Dwarf, compact growth. Flowers summer to early winter. *China Flowers and Horticulture,* No.22, 15 Nov. 2012, p.46 with colour photo, Regn No. E-099; Originated by Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd., China. 18-35 petals arranged regularly, obovate, split and curly at tips. Filaments light red, anthers yellow. Leaves dark green, elliptic, thick coriaceous, shiny, edges shallowly serrated. Plant compact, growth vigorous. Flowers summer to midwinter.

Xiari Guangchang. (Summer's Square) (*C.azalea* hybrid) ICS, Journal 2011, p.57 with colour photo. A cross of *C.azalea* x **Dr Clifford Parks**. Flowers dense, deep red, semi-double. Diameter 8-14 cm with 17 petals, obovate, slightly notched tips and darker red veins visible. Over 100 stamens with occasional erect petaloids interspersed. Filaments light pink and stamens yellow. Compact plant with dense branches. Flowers summer to midwinter. *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.22, 15 Nov. 2012, p.46 with colour photo, Regn No. E-101; Originated by Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd., China. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, thick coriaceous, surfaces smooth, edges shallowly serrate.

Xiari Guanghui. (Summer's Sheen), (*C.azalea* hybrid); *China Flowers and Horticulture,* No.22, 15 Nov. 2012, p.46 with colour photo, Regn No. E-100; Originated by Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd., China. A seedling of *C.azalea* x **Francis Eugene Phillips**, first flowered 2010. Flower is a red single form, medium to large, 8-12 cm diameter, 5-9 petals with deep red veins, regularly shaped, broad-obovate, tips slightly notched. Filaments pink. Leaves dark green, broad-elliptic, shiny, edges serrated. Plant compact, dense and vigorous. Flowers summer to midwinter.

Xiari Hongjuan. (Summer's Red Silk) (*C.azalea* hybrid) ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.56 with colour photo. A cross of *C.azalea* x **Dixie Knight Supreme**. Flowers dense, bright red, single form. Diameter 9-11 cm with 7-9 petals, slightly waved, crinkled and thick. Filaments pink, anthers yellow. Plant upright with dense branches. Flowers summer to early winter.

Xiari Hongpa. (Summer's Red Handkerchief) (*C.azalea* hybrid) ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.58 with colour photo. A cross of *C.azalea* x **Dr Clifford Parks**. Flowers dense, dark red occasionally blotched white, single form. Diameter 8-9 cm with 7 petals, broad-obovate, tips slightly notched, surface slightly wrinkled, darker red veins visible. Central column of stamens, filaments light red, anthers yellow. Plant upright, compact and densely branched. Flowers summer to early winter.

Xiari Hongrong. (Summer's Red-Velvet) (*C.azalea* hybrid) ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.57 with colour photo. A cross of *C.azalea* x **Royal Velvet**. Flowers dense, dark red with a hairy texture, single form. Diameter 9-10 cm with 7-9 petals, obovate, slightly wrinkled and notched edges. About 90 stamens, filaments red and anthers yellow. Flowers summer to early winter. *China Flowers and Horticulture,* No.24, 15 Dec. 2012 with colour photo, Regn C-102; Originated by Palm Landscape Architexture Co. Ltd., China. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic and thick-coriaceous. Plant compact, upright and vigorous.

Xiari Hongxiannu. ICS Journal, 2011, p.55. Later registered as **Xiari Fendai.**

Xiari Hongyang. (Summer's Red Sun). (*C.azalea* hybrid). ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.55 with colour photo. A cross of **Tama Beauty** x *C.azalea*. Flowers dense, bright red, single form. Diameter 10-12 cm, petals 8-12, anthers yellow and filaments light pink. Plant upright and densely branched. Flowers summer to early winter.

Xiari Kuangwu. (Summer's Dance) (*C.azalea* hybrid) ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.55 with colour photo. A cross of **Tama Beauty** x *C.azalea*. Flower is light red, semi-double, diameter 9-12 cm. 118-25 petals with wavy tips. Some scattered stamens with yellow anthers in the centre. Plant upright. Flowers summer to early winter.

Xiari Mudan. ICS *Journal* 2011, p.54 with colour photo; Later registered as **Xiayong Guose.**

Xiari Qixin. (Summer's Seven Hearts). (*C.azalea* hybrid) ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.58 with colour photo. A cross of *C.azalea* x **Dr Clifford Parks**. Flowers dense, deep red, peony form. Diameter 8-9 cm, with 19 large outer petals, broad-obovate, tips notched, surface slightly wrinkled. 124 petaloids, erect and twisted, with 7 swirls visible. A few stamens with light red filaments. Very compact plant with dense branches. Flowers summer to early winter. *China Flowers and Horticulture, No.24,* 15 Dec. 2012 with colour photo, Regn E-103; Originated by Palm Landscape Architexture Co. Ltd., China. First flowered 2010. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, shining, edges thinly serrated.

Xiari Tiage. (Summer's Balcony) (*C.azalea* hybrid) ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.58 with colour photo. A cross of *C.azalea* x **Dr Clifford Parks**. Flowers dense, red with purple tones, peony form. Diameter 8-10 cm with 8-10 large outer petals tightly arranged, broad-obovate and tips slightly notched. A ring of over 80 twisted petaloids above these, toped by 5 large, raised

petals. Some central stamens. Compact but vigorous growth with dense branches. Flowers summer to early winter.

Xiari Zhujiang. (Summer's Zhujiang River) (*C.azalea* hybrid) (ICS, *Journal* 2011, p.57 with colour photo. A cross of *C.azalea* x **Bob Hope**. Flowers claret red to red, occasionally blotched white, semi-double to peony form, diameter 8-10 cm, 19 loosely arranged petals, broad-obovate, margins involute and tips slightly notched. Over 70 stamens, filaments milk-white and anthers light yellow. Plant upright. Flowers summer to early winter.

Xiaweiyi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 25th June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Hawaii.**

Xiari Xiaoxuan. ACS, *Journal*, Dec. 2011, p.10. Later registered as **Xiameng Xiaoxuan.**

Xiayijin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Ezo-nishiki.**

Xiayong Guose. (Summer's Chinese Peony), (*C.azalea* hybrid), *China Flowers and Horticulture*, No.24, 15 Dec. 2012 with colour photo, Regn E.104; Originated by Palm Landscape Architexture Co. Ltd., China. A cross of *C.azalea* x **Daikagura**, first flowered 2010. Peony form flower, medium to large, 8-12cm diameter, 9 large outside petals, 33 inner petals, and a central mass of about 148 small twisted petals. A few stamens. Flowers red with occasional white strips. Leaves dark green, thick coriaceous, edges shallowly serrated. Spreading plant, with dense branching and vigorous growth. Blooms summer to midwinter. Previously published, ICS *Journal* 2011, p.55 as 'Xiari Mudan'.

Xidan'gao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Wedding Cake.**

Xiemu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Curtain Call.**

Xierda. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Hilda Jamieson.**

Xierfude. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* **Margaret Hilford.**

Xiewanding. (Most Harmonious), *(C.japonica)*, He, Yudu, (Ming Dynasty) *Yi Bu Tan Zi*: Flowers double like the Cotton Rose Hibiscus, large like a peony. Originated in Sichuan, China. (Believed extinct).

Xieyang. (Setting Sun), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.58, No.387, colour photo No.245: Leaves dark green, elliptic, 9-10 cm long x 4.6-5.2 cm wide, apices acuminate. Flower crimson, large, 14-14.5 cm across x 7.7-8.5 cm deep, with 14-17 large, folded petals and 210-240 stamens in 3-4 fascicles. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Xifan. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.81, No.630. Chinese synonym for USA *C.granthamiana* hybrid **Fallen Angel.**

Xiguiye. (Narrow Osmathus Leaf), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.14: Wavy type. Petals wavy or undulating, stamens and pistils well developed or partly becoming petaloid. Deep crimson. Late blooming. Dali. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.55, colour photo and description: Leaves long, thick, broad-lanceolate, reclinate, apices acuminate, slightly curved, bases broad-cuneate, 8.5-12 cm long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55A), diameter 10-13 cm across. Petals about 17 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls flat, slightly undulate, inner whorls slightly curved. Stamens numerous, partly divided into 5-6 groups, sometimes undivided. Pistils well developed or rudimentary. The

conspicuous characteristics of this cultivar are the long, broad-lanceolate, reclinate leaves. It originated in Dali and is a rare cultivar infrequently cultivated. It flowers mid-season to late. Different reading: 'Hsi-kuei-yeh`. Western synonym: 'Narrow Osmanthus Leaf'.

Xigu Xianjing. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.japonica* **Vale Beauty.**

Xili. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Cile Mitchell.**

Xilin. (Name of a Monastery) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.49 with colour photos. Maternal tree deceased, formerly at Xilin Monastery, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China, but propagated by Shi Zhengyi, Longba Village by graft. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Semi-double with separated, waved layers of petals.

Xilinmen. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.91. Chinese synonym for **Touchdown.**

Ximeiwei. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid,* **Sylvia May Wells.**

Ximeng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Simeon.**

Xin Chalisidun Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Miss Charleston Variegated.**

Xin Fulangxi. (New Francie), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Francie L Variegated.**

Xin Yinü. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.hiemalis* **Shin-otome**.

Xinchali Sidun Xiaojie. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.31 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a flat, full, rose form double, many layers of smallish petals, pink and white variegated. Sprayed central group of stamens.

Xinchalisidun Xiaojie. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.58. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Miss Charleston Variegated.**

Xinfurong. (New Hibiscus), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Garden's List, 1984. No description. Originated in China.

Xingchun. (Ape Lips), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The colour is red like the lips of an ape. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hsing-chun'.

Xingfeilong. (Shooting Star Dragon), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.77, No.580: Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Hoshihiryû.**

Xingfu. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* p.10. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Happiness.**

Xingfu Chun. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Happy Higo.**

Xingfu Huiyi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 Jun 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Happy Memories.**

Xingfu Jiari. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Happy Holidays.** Previously misspelled as 'Xingfu Giari'.

Xinghong Mudan. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.50: (New Pink Peony). Synonym for **Fenhudie.**

Xinghong Songzike. (Apricot Red Pine Cone Shell), (*C.reticulata*), Huang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* No description. Originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Hsinghungsungtzeke', 'Hsing-hung Sung-tzu-k'o'.

Xingrongcha. (Mr Xingrong's Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 2008, *The Identification.... Outstanding Camellias,* p.162 with colour photo; Originated by Chen Xingrong, Shifang City, Sichuan, China. Flowers bright red, semi-double, medium to large, petals broad-round, notched tips, arranged in 3-4 whorls, slightly wrinkled, red veins visible. Clusters of stamens in the centre. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic. Compact plant with vigorous growth. Flowers early to mid-season.

Xingshangxing. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x vernalis* **Star Above Star.**

Xingshijie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 21st Jan. 1993. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.rusticana* **Hoshisekai.**

Xingsonghua. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* No.68, p.58. Corruption of **Xinsonghua**.

Xingtao Mudan. (Stary Pink Peony), (*C.japonica*). Wuhan Botanic Gardens List, 1984. No description. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.50: Small bush to 2 metres high, crown unsymetrical, spreading; branches strong, young branches tinted purplish. Leaves thick, elliptic to ovate, flat, 8.5-9.1 cm long x 4.6-4.9 cm wide, apex acute to acuminate, base cuneate, margins obscurely serrate, deep green, midrib elevated, distinct venation; petioles 8-10 mm long. Flowers oleander pink, 8-10 cm across; petals in 3-4 rows, unsymetrical in shape, notched at apex, basally connate, thick texture. About 50 normal stamens. basally connate to short tubes, in 5 fascicles, mostly clustered at the centre, some between petals. Pistil normal. Buds elliptic, greenish brown, yellowish brown tomentose. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Zhejiang, China. Synonym: 'Shiliuhong'. See colour photo No.69, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.33, No.145.

Xingxi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.141. Chinese synonym for **Galaxie.**

Xingxinghong. (Orangutang Red), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Red, peony form. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.77: Leaves dark green, 9-10 cm long x 4-5 cm wide, flat but slightly recurved, thick, teeth scarse, apex caudate, side veins over 10 pairs; petioles 8-10 mm long, purplish red. Flower blood red, velvety, 9 cm across with 11-12 petals in 1 or 2 whorls. Over 200 petaloid stamens, clustered 5 cm across with 5-6 large ones in the centre. Normal stamens 5-18, pistils petaloid. Buds nearly round, green to light yellowish brown downy, slightly notched at the edge. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Hangzhou, China.

Xingyuan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.29; Chinese synonym for **Desire.**

Xingyun Zhi Xing. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Lucky Star.**

Xinhong Mudan. (New Red Peony), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.33, No.146, colour photo No.70: Large size, light red, open peony form with 2-3 rows of large, rounded outer petals and a small centre of erect petals mixed with stamens. Leaves light green, ovate, margins serrulate. Originated in China.

Xinhuang. (*C.petelotii* hybrid). *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.252 with colour photo showing a small light yellow single flower. No other details.

Xinkaide. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Katie Variegated.**

Xinkumasaka. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Hanatachibana** as 'Kumasaka Variegated'.

Xinsonghua. (New Pine Cone), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, red, anemone form. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.56, colour photo, [p.117]: Medium size, red veined deeper with 2 rows of large, emarginate, reflexed outer petals, standing apart and a centre of close-set, small, erect petals, fountaining out from the centre. Leaves lanceolate, dull green, margins serrate. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Dasongzi'. See colour photo No.96, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China.* Corruption: 'Xingsonghua'.

Xinsonghua. (New Pine Flower). *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.38, No.185, colour plate No.98: Light red, sometimes with slight white in centre, rose form double with about 4-5 rows of petals, set apart, channelled, upright, medium size. Plant has vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Xintalier Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* **Miss Tulare Variegated.**

Xinyuan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.408 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Desire**. Previous synonym 'Xiwang'.

Xinyun. (Hard Luck), *(C.sasanqua)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.77, No.584: Large size, red, peony form double. An unknown cultivar from Japan.

Xinzi. ICS Journal 2013, p.103. Colour photo.

Xinzhong Youyi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.525, p.66. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Dresden China.**

Xiongban Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kumasaka.**

Xiongdi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Buddy.**

Xionggu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 12th Nov. 1992. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Kumagai Nagoya.**

Xiongyang Danxue. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568 as 'Xiong-yandanxue', From Jiangsu, China. No further details.

Xishanbaiyu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.255 with colour photo; Formal double, light pink when opening, ageing to white. Diameter about 8 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Ms Xu Biyu, Flower Gardens of Hangzhou City, China.

Xishanbaozhu. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.254 with colour photo; Loose peony form with some small central petals arranged in spiral form, also a small number of stamens with light red filaments. Diameter 10-11 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Ms Xu Biyu, Flower Gardens of Hangzhou City, China.

Xishi Cha. (Xishi's Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.49, No.298, colour photo No.172: Medium size, 8-10 cm across. soft pink, peony camellia, with large,

crinkled outer petals and a centre of small, folded, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves deep green, elliptic, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.

Xishitong Zimian. (Face of Childish Beauty), (*C.japonica*), Huang, 1979, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.119: A Camellia from Sichuan, China with an unusual pinkish white colour.

Xishi Wanzhuang. (Beautiful Evening Gown), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. 'Xishi' was a famous beauty of the 5th Century and her name is used for things of beauty; 'wan' is evening and 'huang' is gown. No description seen. Different reading: 'Hsi-shih Wan-chuang'.

Xiu Sanse. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Blush Tricolor.**

Xiuhong Huashan Mingtian. (Soft Pink Parkhill Tomorrow), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow Park Hill Blush.**

Xiuhong Mingtian. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow's Dawn Blush.**

Xiuhuanü. (Embroidery Girl), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.56, 57, No.373, colour photo No.231: Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, 9-9.5 cm long x 3.2-3.6 cm wide. Flowers large size, 10-11 cm across, red, semi-double to open peony form, with 24-27 petals and stamens in 4-6 fascicles. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Xiujie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Blush Purity.**

Xiuli. (Dainty), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dainty (Califomia).**

Xiumei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Veiled Beauty**, as 'Velled Beauty'.

Xiumuye. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fran Homeyer.**

Xiuqi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Chie Tarumoto.**

Xiuqiu. (Silk Ball), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.112: A large, deep red with violet shadings, anemone form with two rows of outer petals surrounding an irregular centre of small, strap-like, folded petals and petaloids. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hsiu-ch'iu'.

Xiuse. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Look-Away.**

Xiusi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Elsie Hughes.**

Xiuwu. (Dancing Sleeve), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp,78, 79, No.602. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Mai-no-sode.**

Xiuxia. (Sleeve of Rosy Clouds), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.601. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Kasumi-no-sode.**

Xiuya Baichilun. Gao, Jiyin, 1993 *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.34, colour plate. Chinese synonym for the old Chinese *C.japonica* **Fimbriata.** Previously misspelled as 'Baichilu'.

Xiwang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Desire.** Later changed to 'Xinyuan'.

Xiyang Dianxue. (Snow Spotted Foreign Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.112: A large, brilliant red, formal double marked with white spots. Originated in China.

Xiyangli. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Sunset Oaks.**

Xiyang Ziahi. (Sunset Sea), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.567. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Irihi-no-ume.**

Xiye. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.566, p.68. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Westfield.**

Xiyingchun. (Joyfully Welcoming Spring), (*C.reticulata*), Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal*, No.12, p.72: Pink, semi-double. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.37 colour photo and description: Leaves oblong to ovate-elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, dark green above, margins revolute, leaf blades slightly arched, 9-10 cm long x 3.5-5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.58D), diameter about 13 cm. Petals about 20, long flat, sometimes hamulate in the concaved apex. Flowers very similar to a lotus flower when open. Stamens numerous, around pistil. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season to late. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* Sealy in Tengchong County, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Hsi-ying-ch'un'. Synonyms: 'Happy Spring', 'Happy Welcome to Spring'.

Xizhu. (Happy Illumination), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.70, No.505, colour photo No.299: Leaves strong green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate, 5-7 cm long x 3-4cm wide. Flowers, small size, pink fading to white at the centre, single with 7-8 petals with a broad stamen column in the centre, gold anthers, white filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated at Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Xizi Xianghe. (Westlake fragrant lotus) *Proceedings of the ICS Congress*, Chuxiong 2012, p.168. No details. Originated by John Wang, Calif.,USA.

X'mas Cheer. Rhodelia Nursery Catalogue, [before 1945]. Abbreviation for **Christmas Cheer.**

X'mas Glory. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Abbreviation for **Christmas Glory.**

X-tra Pink. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.7, Reg. No. 2449, colour photo before p.1. A large, deep to light rose pink with bluish sheen or undertones and veining, semi-double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Fla., USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 13.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 17 petals, 50 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Xu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.vernalis* **Asahi.**

Xuanzhuanbo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Williamina Soper.**

Xuebai Juban. (Snow White Chrysanthemum Petal), (*C.reticulata)*, Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*. No description. Originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Different readings: 'Hsueh-pai Chüpan', 'Hsuehpaitsueban'.

Xuechan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Snow Chan.**

Xuedi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Japan to Europe *C.japonica* **Candidisssima.**

Xuehanling. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.43. Chinese synonym for **Han-Ling Snow.**

Xuejiao. (Bright Snow). *(C.reticulata). Collected Papers,* 1994, Jan. 8-11, International Symposium on *Camellia chrysantha,* p.176: "Selecting and Breeding of new varieties of *C.reticulata*". Peony form with 22-30 petals, outside petals spinel pink, flat, large, waved; interior petals graduate to pure white, erect, butterfly-like, 12-14 cm across. Stamens many in several groups amongst petals. Pistil degenerate with style divided to ovary. Blooms mid-season. Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, surface smooth, flat, 7.5-10 cm long x 3.5-4.7 cm wide. Originated in China. Synonym 'Baihefeiwu'.

Xueling Baozhu. (Cloud Bell Pearl), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.80, No.615. Chinese synonym for an unknown Western hybrid.

Xuelong. (Dragon Blood), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.78, No.595, colour photo No.313. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.x vernalis* **Hiryû.**

Xuemudan. (Snow Peony), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.112: A large, white, frilly semi-double with some petaloids developing among the the stamens. Very similar, if not the same as the cultivar with the Japanese reading of the characters – **Yukibotan**, Itô, 1879. Different reading: 'Hsuehmoutan'. See colour photo, No.72, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.34, No.148.

Xuemudan. (Snow Peony), *(C.japonica),* Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui:* Centre petals curled. Flower resembles a peony. There are red tints on white petals. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hsueh-mou-tan'.

Xuemudan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.rusticana* **Botanyuki.**

Xueniao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* 'Snow Bird'.

Xueren. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Snowman.**

Xuerong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p425; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.pitardii x C.fraterna* hybrid **Snow Drop.**

Xuesa Taohua. (Snow Flecked Peach Blossom), (*C.reticulata*), Tsui Wah Garden, 1974, *Chungkuo Shantung Moutan, Yunnan Chahua Chanlan.* No description. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.88, colour photo and description: Leaves oblong-ovate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, veins sunken, rugose, 9-12 cm long x 4-5.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57D), diameter 13-14 cm. Petals 30-32 in 5-6 whorls, regularly arranged, with white stripes. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups. Pistils rudimentary, flattened. Flowers mid-season. This is a new cultivar selected from seedling of **Damanao** by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. First bloomed 1967. Different readings: 'Hsuesantaohua', 'Hsüehsa T'ao-hua', 'Hsuehsat'aohua'. Synonym: 'Snow Flakes on Peach Blossom'.

Xueshi. Yü (with Feng), 1958, *Yunnan Shancha Hua Tuchih.* (Snow Lion). Different reading: 'Hsueh-shih'. A name reserved for the form of **Damanao** where the flower has more white than red. However as the white markings are caused by the variegating virus and are unstable, this name must be regarded as a synonym for **Damanao.**

Xueta. (Snow Pagoda), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.99, colour photo [p.135]: A white rose form double to formal

double, 8-9 cm across, with 5-6 rows of emarginate, crinkled petals, loosely imbricated. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo, No.160, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.47, No.280. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hsueh-ta'.

Xuexiaoguo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Jaspan *C.rusticana* **Yuki-oguni.**

Xueyan. (Snow Beauty), CSC., 1989, *Report of Camellias in China*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Yueyan' (Snow Goose).

Xueyan. (Snow Goose), *(C.reticulata)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.58, No.386, colour photo No.244: Leaves dark green, elliptic, 6.5-9 cm long x 2.8-3.2 cm wide. Flower large size, 10-14 cm across, white, semi-double, with 20-25 fluted petals with faint pink blush centre, irregular stamen group. Lotus type, outer petals pink, inner silvery pink, a lengthwise white stripe down the centre of each inner petal, 12-14 cm across, petals in 5 whorls; stamens few in several clusters, either adnate basally to inner petals or intermingled. Pistil degenerate, flat and thin, cleft to the ovary. Very late flowering. Leaves ovate, rather thick, wavy, incurved lengthwise like a broad 'V".

Xueyu. (Snow Jade), *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.37. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, July 2008, No.14, p.44 with colour photo; Selected from the wild forest in Tenchong County, Yunnan, China, and named by Liu Zhongxiang, Tengyue Town. Flowers loose peony form, peach red, 12-17 cm diameter. Petals 22-25 in 5-6 whorls, the outer curved, inner erect and folded when opening, twisted when fully open. Apices have white spots. Some central stamens. Leaves elliptic to oblong-ovate, 7.6-10.8 cm long x 3.6-5.7 cm wide, apices acuminate and bent downwards, bases obtuse to broad cuneate, leaf incurved and having some irregular yellow dots and spots.

Xueyuehua. (Snow under Moon), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.536. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Setsugekka.**

Xuezhong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Japan to USA *C.japonica* **Snow Bell.**

Xuhe. (Rising Sun), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.562. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua*, **Asahizuru.**

Xuri Guanhong. (Morning Sun through Rainbow) *Proceedings of the ICS Congress*, Chuxiong 2012, p.168. No details. Originated by John Wang, Calif.,USA. ICS Journal, 2012, p.95, colour photo.

Xuridongsheng. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 4 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Carolina Sunrise.**

Xuzhiwu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Asahi-no-mai.**

Y.

Yabana-shirakumo. Yashiro, 1841, Kokon Yôrankô, vol. 306, Ichijima reprint, p.339, Corruption for **Yae-shiratama** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695.

Yabu-Fukue19gô . (*C.japonica* var. *spontanea*), Pamphlet, "*Camellias at the Goto Camellia Forest Park*", with colour photo; A selected form of Yabu-tsubaki. Red cupped single with tight central cylinder of yellow anthers.

Yabugasane. (Double Bush Camellia), Tuyama. 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.179, p.91, colour photo, p.141, description: Leaves widely ovate to broadly elliptic, base rounded, apex bluntly acute, dark green, venation impressed, 6.4-8.1 cm long x 3.8-4.9 cm wide; petioles 7-11 mm long, glabrous. Flowers semi-double, deep red (Cardinal red 822/1), petals flat but inner ones wavy, variegated a pale red, petals 20-24, the largest 5 cm long x 4.3 cm wide. Stamen cluster small, unequal in length, filaments creamy to pinkish. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Itô Hospital gardens, Tanbara-machi, Shûsô-gun, Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Yabujiro. (White Wild Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.86: This is a general name for a small white single camellia in Japan. It is not a specific name for a camellia cultivar. Originated in Japan.

Yabu Kakuba Shiro. *(C.japonica), Camellia Photo Collection*, 1997 Japan, p.80 with colour photo; Small white cup-shaped single, incurving petals. Tubular stamen cluster.

Yabu-no-uchi. (Within the Bamboo Grove), *(C.japonica)*, Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Medium size, single, pale pink. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.80, p.40 colour photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour.* 1972, vol.I, p.366: Leaves deep green, Often with yellow variegation, broadly elliptic to obovate-elliptic, suddenly cuspidate-acuminate at the apex, upper surface flat, shiny, venation impressed. Flowers clear pale pink (Camellia rose 622/3), single, with petals deeply bilobate, strongly waved and wrinkled. Stamens broadly cup-shaped, with large, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of **Miyakodori.** Originated by Mr Katayama, Ikeda-shi, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. See also Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.231; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.153, colour photo.

Yabu-tsubaki. (Bush Camellia), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Single or double, red or white, many types. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; cited from *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*, (1803) as synonym for 'Chih-chu-cha', & ibid, vol.310, no description. The commmon wild or bush single camellia. Also known as 'Yama-tsubaki' or Mountain Camellia. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.6, pl.1; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.272, photos pp.33, 34. Common name for *C.japonica* var. *spontanea*, the common wild camellia of Japan, a medium sized single with 5-7 petals, pink to dark pink, occasionally white with blossoms from flat to campanulate to incurved form. See also JCS, 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.166.

Yachitose-tsubaki. (Eternal Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, p.333. Ancient synonym for **Shiratama.**

Yachiyo. (Countless Ages), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.12, 1973, p.8 illustr. 29, description, p.15: A medium size, 8-9 cm across, soft pink single of 7-8 irregular petals, opening flat with a large higo-like centre of stamens mixed with pink petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Leaves 10-11 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, suddenly acute, edges strongly wavy, rough serration, venation reticulate, concave. Yabu camellia lineage. Originated in Yatsuo-machi, Toyama-ken, Japan by Kirino,

Shûhô. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.450; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp. 152, 253.

Yachiyojishi. (Eternal Lion), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* White striped rose, large, anemone form. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Kyôkarako**. See *Japan Camellia*, 1983, No.22, p.67.

Yae-amagashita. (Double Universe), *(C.japonica)*, Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'ô-den*, 1st ser. vol.5: Red, semi-double with white variegation. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Yae-amegashita-tsubaki', 'Yaye-amagashita-tsubaki'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.79.

Yae-arare. (Double Hailstone), *(C.sasanqua)*, McCaskill's Gardens Nursery Advert., SCCS, 1950, vol.12, No.3, p.18. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.15: White, edged pink, large double. Imported from Japan by Domoto Nurseries, Hayward, California, USA. For illustration & descriptions see p.347, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16. Chinese synonym: 'Bachongsan'.

Yae-asukagawa. (Double Asuka River), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.273: Miniature size, deep red, formal double with clear, white spots. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.121. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-bachizuri. (Double Flower with Drum Stick-like Pattern), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.177, 374: Medium size, semi-double with 4-5 rows of petals; white with pink shadings and red streaks. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.145; ibid, 1963, No.4, p.109. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-boshi. (Double Star). *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*. Small, formal double red flower with a few white spots. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Yae-hoshi'. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-chirimen. (Double Crêpe), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.160: Deep red, rose form double, 2-3 rows of irregular petals, medium size. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.106. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-chirimen. (Double Crêpe), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.333: Deep red, large double with 4-5 rows of petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.140. Thought to be the same as above. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-chirimen. (Double Crêpe), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.583: Medium size, red, semi-double with 2 rows of long strap-like petals with a tall centre of stamens and red and white petaloids. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.141. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yaegaki. (Double Hedge), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô;* Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. Semi-double, embracing petals, pink ground with red stripes. Flower form resembles 'To-tsubaki' (as *C.reticulata)*. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yaegaki. (Double Hedge), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White, semi-double in 3 rows with red speckles and spots, cylindrical stamen cluster. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae Gasimi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.245. Corruption of Japanese name **Yae-gasumi.**

Yae-gasumi. (Double Mist), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Large size, semi-double, white with pink graduation towards petal edge. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935: Petals are

oblong and irregularly notched. Stamens close grouped, filaments light yellow, anthers dark yellow. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, 5 cm x 2 cm; apex acute, bases cuneate. An upright but weak grower. Early flowering. Wada. 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32: Semi-double white flushed with red. Very large. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Imported from Japan by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Corruption of name 'Yae Gasimi'.

Yae-gasumi. (Double Mist), *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* A medium size, pink, complete double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Bachongxia'.

Yaegenji. (Double Genji), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large double, light coloured flowers with red spots. The margin of the corolla is white. Originated in Japan. This variety is said to still exist. See: JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.131 and ibid, 1969, No.7, p.28.

Yae-goromo. (Double Coat), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Deep rose, semi-double with a peony centre. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Yaye-goromo'. A seedling of **Aki-no-yama.**

Yae-ha-hatsushi. (Double Loose Ends), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.133: Apricot pink fading to light pink at petal edges. Semi-double with 3 rows of petals. Medium sized. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.103. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Yae-hashi-hatsushi'.

Yae-hakikake. (Double Bespattered), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968 pl.243: Small, semi-double, white with pink areas and red streaks, 3 rows of petals. Central stamen column, white filaments. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.4, p.117. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-hakuzuru. (Double White Crane). *(C.japonica)*, *Nagoya Chinzu'e*, owned by Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910). For this see: Asai, Keitarô, 1965, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.126: White double, medium size. Resembles **Matsuga'e** if not the same. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Yae-hashi-hatsushi. Different reading for **Yae-ha-hatsushi.**

Yae-hime. (Double Princess), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1959, *Shinsen Chinkashû:* Deep pink. Medium size, rose form double with 4 rows of large, round, overlapping petals and a centre of a few petals mixed with 2-3 small, erect petals. Leaves glossy mid-green, lanceolate, apex acuminate, recurved, strongly serrate. Originated in Japan. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.204, pl.120; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.87; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.195 & p.315; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.152, 252. Sport: **Chûbu-tsurikagari.** Synonym: 'Chûbu-moshio'.

Yae-hiryû. (Double Scarlet Dragon), *(C.sasanqua)*, Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.28: Medium size, red, double. Originated in Japan. Synonym for **Hiryû.**

Yae-hitoe. (Double Wild Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1828, *Setsuyô Kikan;* Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'oden.* Description not seen. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-iroyoshi. (Double Fine Coloured), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.29: Large, deep red, semi-double with 3 rows of irregular shaped petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.136. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-isahaya. (Double Isahaya), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.660: Deep red with white spots, large, rose form double with 4 rows of petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.151. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-jikkô. (Double 'Jikkô'), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.154, colour photo, p.252, description: Deep red, medium size, anemone form double with 2 rows of rounded guard petals and a small, compact centre of petalolds. Leaves lanceolate, mid-green, apex acuminate, recurved, shallowly serrate. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.265 with colour photo; English translation p.187. A sport of **Benikarako** ('Jikkô') from the Enshôji Temple in Yamato-Kôriyama City, Nara Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1960.. Different reading: 'Yae-nikkô'.

Yae-jishi. (Double Lion), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.216: Deep scarlet with white spots, medium size, incomplete double with two rows of petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.113. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-jishi. (Double Lion), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.365: Light red with paler petal margins, rose form double with 5-6 rows of petals with irregular edges. Thought to be the same as above. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-jishi. (Double Lion), *(C.japonica).* Monk Hôrin's Diary, 1645, *Kakumeiki.* No description. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-jishi. (Double Lion), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.446: Dark crimson with white markings, large, open, incomplete double peony form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.140. Thought to be the same as pl.216. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-kara-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.56. Synonym for **Kara-tsubaki.**

Yae-kikyô. (Double Chinese Bell Flower), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, medium cherry coloured petals in 3 rows, disordered stamens. JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-kingyo-tsubaki. (Double Fish Tail Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.8, A-411: Red, double flower with multi-apical leaves of mid-green. Originated in Japan.

Yae-kumagai. (Double Kumagai), *(C.japonica)*, Izu Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, p.18. No description. Originated in Japan.

Yae-matsukaze. (Double, Wind in Pines), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.588, 597: White semi-double with red striping. Medium size. Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with a pink cast, medium size, semi-double with red streak. Stamens in a bamboo whisk form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, pp.154, 156; JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-matsushima. (Double Pine Island), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.566: Red with white spots on outer petals, small, full peony form flower. No stamens visible. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.149. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yaemomi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.66. Corruption for **Yae-momiji.**

Yae-momiji. (Double Maple), *(Japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*: This flower has many white petals with red dapples. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.110. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-myôjô. (Double Morning Star), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Red with white dots, 3-4 rows of petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-naniwa. (Double 'Naniwa'), *(C.sasanqua)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Pinkish white, pink petal edge, single, medium size flower. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. Naniwa is the old name for Ôsaka. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-nikkô. Different reading for **Yae-jikkô.**

Yae-sazanka. (Double Sasanqua). *(C.sasanqua)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.647: White, small, single with 7 pointed petals. In spite of its name, the illustration shows a single flower. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.147. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-shibori. (Dappled Double), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* Large, spotted. See: JCS, 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yaeshide. (Name obscure), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344; Ichijima reprint, p.571: Medium size, double pink with 6 or 7 red petaloid stamens protruding from the centre. A tidy one. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-shirakumo. (Double White Cloud), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.168: Pale pink with white blotched, medium size, double, or white with red streaks. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-shirakumo. (Double White Cloud), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô:* Light coloured double, large size, scattered opal stripes. Petals with white edges. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Originated in Japan. Incorrectly read as 'Yabana-shirakumo'. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-shiratama. (Double White Gem), *(C.japonica)*, Yokohama Gardeners' Association Catalogue, 1891 as 'Yayeshiratama': A complete double, white ball. Originated in Japan.

Yae-shiratama. (Double White Gem), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1933. *Chinkashû;* Tuyama. 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.60. description p.106: White, semi-double blossoms, wide outside petals, channelled. curved and standing apart, medium to large size. Stamens few and small. Leaves wide-ovate to obovate. medium size, sharply serrate, venation inconspicuous. Blooms mid-season. Plant habit is spreading. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. It has the same name as the Tôdaiji **Yae-shiratama** but is a different cultivar. It resembles **Ginsekai.** Synonym: 'Abundance'. Corruptions: 'Yai Shiratama', 'Yaeshirodama'. Different reading: 'Yaye-shiratama'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, p.252.

Yae-shirodama. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption for the Japanese name **Yae-shiratama.**

Yae-shiro-wabisuke. (White Double-formed Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). *"Camellias in Kurume"*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.128. No description. From Chubu area, Japan.

Yae-shokkô. (Double Chinese Red), *(C.japonica).* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Double, sake cup shape with streaks. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu. 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-some. (Double Dyed), *(C.sasanqua)*, Shirai-Bunko. 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Deep red. semi-double. large. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu. 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Yae-wabisuke. (Double Wabisuke), *(C.sasanqua).* Nakamura, Tsuneo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka.* p.90; Tuyama. 1968, *Cultivars of Japan*, pl.406, p.206, description, p.210: Leaves broad-elliptic, undulate, margins crenate. Flowers semi-double. very small, rose (China rose 024/1), petals channelled, slightly wavy. Early blooming. Cultivated for many years in the garden of the Reikan Temple, Sakyô-ku, Kyôto-shi, Japan. Although called 'Double Wabisuke' it is closer to *C.sasanqua*. Synonym: 'Chirihime' according to Andoh 1971.

Yae-wabisuke. (Double Wabisuke), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152, colour photo. p.252, description: A white with rare marks of pink, 6-7 rows of petals, irregularly imbricated. Petals emarginate, opening vase-shaped. Leaves dull, mid-green, lanceolate apex acuminate, base cuneate, conspicuous venation. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Although the name translates as 'Double Wabisuke' it is a *C.japonica* (Yabu Tsubaki).

Yae-yama. (Name of Islands), *(C.hozanensis)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.192, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, wide-campanulate single with 5 broad, rounded emarginate, overlapping, slightly reflexed petals and a stamen column with pinkish filaments joined for lower third and bright yellow anthers, ovary hirsute. There occasionally appears Wabisuke type degenerate stamens. Leaves wide-elliptic, glossy mid-green, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Iriomote Island, Yaeyama, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan in a *C.hozanensis* community. Collected and named by Shûhô Kirino, released by Takeo Ogawa in 1980.

Yae-yukibeni. (Double Red Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô:* White with red spots, double with 8 rows of petals. Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Pinkish white with red spots, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-yukitsubaki. (Double Snow Camellia), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.259, p.131, description, p.169: Leaves ovate or ovate-oblong, base rounded, venation impressed, margins crenate. Flowers anemone form, outer petals deep red (Cardinal red 822/1), central mass strongly variegated white. Outer petals 5-6, largest 4.5 cm long x 2.9 cm broad; inner petals and petaloids 17-28, obolanceolate, thinly stalked, small fan-shaped, red, variegated white, intermingled with a few fertile stamens, filaments cadmium yellow. Late blooming. Found in the wild at Shiritaka-yama, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. It was originally named *Camellia rusticana* var. *kagomontana* by Prof. Genkai, Masamune.

Yagi-tsubaki. (Yagi Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.308. No description. Originated at Yagi village, Shimofusa Province, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yagorô. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.235: Red fading to soft pink at petal edge. Small, urn-shaped single. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.116. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yagumo-dachi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.171. Different reading for **Yakumo-tatsu.**

Yagura. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, *Tsubaki Byôbu*, owned by Hirayama, Toku'o, (late 17th century). No description. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yagura-tsubaki. (Tower Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.666: White, small, with the appearance of a semi-double with a second tier like a single type bloom

arising from the centre. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, 152. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yahagi. (obscure), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695. *Kadan Chikinshô*, #169: Large, light coloured flower. The corolla is thick and wide in shape. See: Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as: Double in 4 to 5 rows. Other descriptions are similar. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yahata. (Eight Flags), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25: Medium size fading white, formal double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.268 with colour photo; English translation p.188. Palest pink, slender petals. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Collected and named by Seiichiro Sasai, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1976.

Yai Shiratama. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.245. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yae-shiratama.**

Yakko. (Clown), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p17, p.41, description. p.292; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.153, 253: Red, single, opening cup-shaped, medium size to large, 6-7 large, rounded, overlapping, emarginate petals, some waved; stamen cylinder, compact, broad, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic to broad- lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins serrate to shallowly serrate, lightly waved. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. The original tree is in the Reigan Temple, Sakyôku, Kyôto.

Yakôhai. (Luminous Wine Cup), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25: Medium size, dark red, long tubular single. Long keeled petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kôbe-shi, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.266 with colour photo; English translation p.187. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of Chôchidori, named by Kiyoshi Tarumoto in 1985, released by Kuraji Iino.

Yakumo. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino,,1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.236, colour photo and description: Medium size, rose-pink with vague white blotches, wide-campanulate single with 7 petals in two rows, wide, rounded, emarginate and overlapping. A central column of stamens with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, anthers bright yellow. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeshi Ishitobi in 1978. Note: The name refers to the famous novelist Lafcadio Hearn, who lived in Matsu'e-shi and whose Japanese name was Koizumi, Yakumo.

Yakumo-dachi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.66. Different reading for **Yakumo-tatsu**.

Yakumo-tatsu. (Eight Clouds Rising), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Classified as a changeable camellia. Pink. Large, double. Originated in Japan. Different readings 'Yagumo-dachi', 'Yakumo-dachi'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.114. (Believed extinct.)

Yakushibeni. (Red Yakushi), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.230 with black & white illustration: Large size, light red, open, incomplete double peony form with stamens dispersed among small, irregular centre petals. Leaves deep-green, broad-ovate, apex acute, slightly recurved, margins serrulate. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152. Note: 'Yakushi' is the name of a Temple and also the name of the Buddha of healing.

Yakushima-ringo-tsubaki. (Apple Camellia from Yakushima). *(C.macrocarpa). Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.32. Small, crimson single. Large fruit with thick walls. Flowers mid-season.

Yakushi-murasaki. (Purple Yakushi), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan,* p.230: Dark purple red, large, formal double. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Yakushi-no-mai. (Dance of the Buddha of Healing), (*C.japonica*) JCS., 1986, *Japan Camellia,* No.22, p.4: Originated in the Nagano Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Asuka.** The flower has linear variegation of dark red on light red. Double, large flower with petals somewhat reflexed. Blooms mid-season. Plant habit, spreading with pendant branches.

Yakushima-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.1, p.66 & ibid, 1970, No.10, p.171. Japanese group name for *C.japonica* var. *macrocarpa* Masamune. Synonyms: 'Ringo-tsubaki', 'Oumi-tsubaki', *C.hayaoi.* See: JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I. p.272.

Yalan. (Refined Orchid). *(C.reticulata). Collected Papers,* 1994, Jan.8-11; International Symposium on Camellia Chrysantha, p.176 – "Selecting and Breeding new varieties of *C.reticulata*": Tiered type with 18-20 petals in 3-4 radiate rows; looks like an orchid. Petals long, narrow and spoon-shaped. Margins darker pink, inner parts light pink. Size 7-8 cm across. Stamens few, singly or severally from the base of inner petals. Pistil degenerate and divided to the base. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, 7.2-9 cm long x 3-4.3 cm wide, forming a Vee-shape. Originated in China.

Yamabiko. (Mountain Echo), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô,* vol.I, #77; Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Medium size, peony, convex shape, flowers red with white line like a paper cord. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki,* No.7, p.34. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamadera-tsubaki. (Mountain Temple Camellia), (*C.x vernalis*): Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1984, Tsubaki No.17: Discovered by Hikozo, Hayashi, at the Jihô-in Temple, Utsumi, Chiba Peninsula, Chiba Prefecture, Japan. "Jihô" is also called "Yamadera". Small to medium sized, fluted single with slightly incurved petals and cylindrical stamen tube. Thick, glossy petals. Its colour is scarlet, resembling *C.x vernalis* **Hiryû.** Young branches and mid-ribs are hairy and ovary pubescent. Leaves are sasanqua-like, elliptic and wavy. Vigorous grower. Blooms early to late.

Yamaga-no-yuki. (Country House in the Snow), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.156, p.78, description, p.134: Leaves broad-elliptic, apex acute ending in a blunt tip, venation impressed, 5.7-8.5 cm long x 3.3-4.7 cm wide; petiole 6-7 mm long, hairy. Flowers single, rosy red (Rose opal 022-022/1), emarginate, a little wrinkled. Petals 6-8, the largest 5.2 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Stamens shortly cylindrical, filaments cadmium yellow with a nuance of pink. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at Togashi-shinbô, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Yamagasumi. (Mountain Haze), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.81, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, cup-shaped single of 6-7 wide, rounded, emarginate petals, somewhat reflexed and irregular in size, with a central stamen column, filaments white, joined for the lower half, anthers bright yellow. Leaves elliptic, deep green, thick, reflexed, apices tapering acuminate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown. Originated and released by Harukazu Sakuragi in 1982.

Yamagata Number 1. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement,* as 'Yamagata No.1', [p.19], colour photo: Medium red single with deep red veining. 5-6 large, rounded, cordate petals. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins crenate. Originated in Yamagata, Japan. Note: This group of Adachi camellias No.1 - 7 are provisional

names for *C.rusticana* gathered in Yamagata Prefecture by Mr Adachi. As far as is known no other names have been attached to them. nor have they been commercially propagated.

Yamagata Number 2. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.2', [p.20], colour photo: Medium size, pink veined red, open peony form. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, margins serrate. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 3. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.3', [p.25], colour photo: Medium size, red with fine veining of deeper red, formal double. Leaves light green, blunt acute apex, shallowly, widely crenate margins. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 4. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.4', [p.34], colour photo: White with light pink streaks and crimson splashes, semi-double of 9-10 petals with stamens shortly cylindrical. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 5. *(C.rusticana).* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement*, as 'Yamagata No.5', [p.35], colour photo: Soft pink, single with lemon coloured stamens cluster. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 6. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.6', [p.351, colour photo: Roseate white with occasional crimson stripe, semidouble with 3 rows of petals and small stamen cluster. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 7. *(C.rusticana),* Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.7', [p.39], colour photo: Variable from pale pink with white margins and red streaks of self red, semi-double to rose form double, occasionally showing rare, sterile stamens when fully open. Leaves yellowish green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamaguni. (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.48 with colour photo; Small to medium, pale pink single, tubular form. Tubular stamen ring. Flowers early to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. Found in Yasuki City, Shimane Pref., Japan, in 2005. Released by Sayama, named for an old document, Izumo Fudoki.

Yamaji. (Name of the Owner's Store), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life,* p.48; ibid, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.253: Pale red, anemone form, small, mid-season blooming. Leaves small. long-ovate, undulate, mid-green. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Bokuhan**. Named after the owner's store by Saneichi Koyama.

Yamaji. (Mountain Path), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.153, colour photo, p.253: Different characters to **Yamaji** above. Pale peach pink, semi-double with long oval petals, some emarginate. Leaves dark green, oval, apex acuminate, margins finely, shallowly serrulate, petioles hirsute. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.307. A mutation of **Tashiro**. Originated with a private family in Mure Town, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973.

Yamakawa. (Possibly a Personal name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.36: Medium size, rose form double, red with white markings; 6-7 rows of petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.140. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamamba. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.306. Different reading for **Yama-uba.**

Yamamichi. (Mountain Way), *(C.japonica), Tsubaki Byôbu*, owned by Hirayama, Toku'o, (late 17th century): No description. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yama-momiji. (Mountain Maple). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.194 with colour photo; Medium size single, tubular to trumpet shape, small stripes and sprays of red on pale pink ground. Tubular stamen ring. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, slightly waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown. Originated by Takashi Shiota, Ishikawa Pref., Japan, named and released in 2005.

Yamamori. (Mountain Keeper), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #78: Small, convexed, pink flower with some white spots, centre petaloids erect and white coloured. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamamoto Murasaki. (Yamamoto's Murusaki), *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo, JCR Regn 2013-6, (ser. No.6); Selected from natural seedlings. Single, purplish, tubular, medium size, early blooming. Originated by Naoyuki Yamamoto.

Yamamusume. (Mountain Maiden), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.158, colour photo and description: Small size, red, campanulate single with 5 rounded, oval, overlapping petals and a central column of degenerate stamens with pinkish filaments and white anthers. Leaves, slender, elliptic, glossy mid-green; apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Matsu'e, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeshi Ishitobi in 1978.

Yamanami. (Vein of Mountain Ore), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.381, p.156, description, p.253: Very pale pink, medium size, semi-double with oval, emarginate petals in 3 rows and a somewhat irregular central stamen cluster, anthers and filaments yellow. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Yamanashide-benten. (Benten from Yamanashi), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Round, margined leaves, irregularly edged and variegated yellowish. White flower with red spots, single. A 'Benten' type camellia, originated in Kansai area, Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.167. (Believed extinct.)

Yamanashi-benten. Synonym for **Yamanashide-benten.**

Yamanashi-benten-tsubaki. (Benten from Yamanashi), *(C.japonica),* Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Flower red, single, medium size; leaves variegated. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.

Yamanashi-benten. (Benten from Yamanashi), *(C.japonica),* Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* Description not seen. Thought to be synonym for **Yamanashide-benten** in the *Sômoku Kinyôshû.* See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.160. (Believed extinct.)

Yamanashi-suishô. Synonym for **Yamanashide-suishô.**

Yamanashide-suishô. (Yamanashi Crystal), *(C.japonica),* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: A camellia with white variegated round leaves. Thought to be synonym for **Suishô-tsubaki** in *Sômoku Kihin Kagami.* See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.163. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamane-kotobuki. (obscure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.269 with colour photo; English translation p.189. Small, tubular to trumpet shaped single, large and small white mottles on deep red ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, somewhat reflexed. Upright growth, slender branches. A cultivar raised

by a private family in Ôzu City. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1975. From Ehime Prefecture.

Yama-no-kami-tsubaki. Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.17. Synonym for **Chita-awayuki.**

Yam-no-kamo-usu-hassuku. Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.17. Synonym for **Chita-awayuki.**

Yamanoi. (Mountain Spring), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, Kôken, 1798, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.458: Large, semi-double, roseatte white with red streaks; 11-13 long oval petals with a tall cylinder of stamens with white filaments. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.144. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Yama-no-ri'.

Yamanoi-kasuri. (Variegated Mountain Well), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.124: White with a rare patch of red. Small, urn-shaped, semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yama-no-ri. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.66 as 'Yama-nori'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.102. Orthographic error for **Yamanoi.**

Yama-no-uta. (Mountain's Song). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.269 with colour photo; English translation p.189. Small to medium size, vermilion, tubular to bowl shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to very late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. Selected from wild japonicas in Kinosaki Town, Hyôgo Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1968.

Yama-no-yuki. (Snow on the Mountain), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamaro-Midori. Ghisleni, 1982, *Le Camellia*, p.188. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-midori.**

Yamasakura. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172 as 'Yama-sakura'. Different reading for **Yamazakura.**

Yamasan. (Obscure), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25. No description. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Yamashiro. (Place Name), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e.* Large white, single with long, narrow petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamataka-ainofu. Synonym for **Yamatakade-ainofu.**

Yamatakade-ainofu. (Yamataka's Marble Variegation), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on marble-like variegated leaves. Large rounded leaves with pointed apices. 'Ai-no-fu' is an obsolete expression for 'marble-like variegation' and Yamataka is the person who originated the variety in Japan. Flowers red, double, large. Different readings: 'Yamataka-hazama-no-fu', 'Yamatakade-hazamano-hu'. Synonym: 'Yamataka-ainofu'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.164. (Believed extinct.)

Yamatakade-hazanano-hu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172. Different reading for **Yamatakade-ainofu.**

Yamataka-iro-age. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172. Synonym for **Yamatakade-iro-age.**

Yamataka-tsubaki. Watananbe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*,p.10, p.172. Synonym for **Yamatakade-tsubaki**.

Yamata-kagami. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-kagami.**

Yamataka-hazama-no-fu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172 as 'Yama-takade-hazamano-hu'. Different reading for **Yamatakade-ainofu.**

Yamatakade-iro-age. (Yamataka's Dyeing), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section on yellow variegated leaves. Resembles **Sabashide-chaga'eshi**. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû.* No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Yamataka-iro-age'.

Yamatakade-tsubaki. (Yamataka's Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, in the section on white variegated leaves. Narrow, long leaves, glossy green, waved. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Yamataka-tsubaki'.

Yamate Pink. *(C.vernalis)*, Takayuki Tanaka et al., 1987, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11, "Studies on origin of *Camellia x vernalis.* Date of origin, 1957. No description. Originated in Japan.

Yamato-beni. (Japan Red), *(C.japonica)*, Saitama Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1960; Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Red. Medium size, single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. Note: 'Yamato' is a central province in Japan, south of Kyôto, now the Prefecture of Nara. It is also the name used for all of Japan by the ancient literate.

Yamato-beni. (Japan Red), (Higo), Kita, Tsune'o, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.80: Large size, single, red flower. Higo type stamens. A sport of **Yamato-nishiki.** Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Yamato-botan. (Japanese Peony), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.63: Orange red with colour fading towards the petal edge. Medium size, irregular, incomplete peony form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.94. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamato-botan. (Japanese Peony), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.450: Dark crimson. Large, peony form with 5-6 rows of petals with stamens scattered through the last 3 rows. Originated in Japan.

Yamato-botan. (Japanese Peony), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.309: Double red, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamato-chasen. (Japanese Tea Whisk), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan:* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamato-gasuri. (Japanese Splashed Pattern), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.153, colour photo, p.253: Roseatte white with red streaks and flecks; medium size, semi-double with 3 rows of irregular sized petals, stamens very few, central. Leaves dark, glossy green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Resembles: **Ezo-nishiki.**

Yamato-hime. (Japanese Princess), *(C.rusticana)*, Minagawa, 1960, *Chinkashû:* Clear, soft pink, peony form. Round, concave petals in 4-5 open rows with stamens interspersed, visible when fully open. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves large, dusky green, impressed venation, reflexed, wide-obovate. A seedling of **Hototogisu,** originated in Kantô area, Japan by Hirosuke Minagawa.. See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.364 & ibid, vol.II, 1978, pl.423; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.154, 253.

Yamato-hime. (Japanese Princess), *(C.x vernalis)*, Tanaka et al., Sept.1986. 'Cytogenetic Studies of the Origin of *C.x vernalis'*, *Journal of the Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, pp.208, 211: Small single red, with united stamens and leaves 5.5 cm long x 2.4 cm wide. A triploid member of the vernalis group. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.42: Small size, single, crimson. Originated on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, where the original tree still survives. Released by Ôoka Chinju'en Nursery in the late 1970s.

Yamato-homare. (Japanese Glory), *(C.japonica)*, Saitama Botanic Gardens Price List, 1960, No.219. No description seen. Originated in Japan.

Yamato-jishi. (Japanese Lion), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.225: Red. Formal double with some short white streaks on centre petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.115. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamato-kagami. (Japanese Mirror), *(C.sasanqua)*, Chûgai Nursery 1935-1936, p.26: Crimson variegation. Medium size. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Yamata-kagami'.

Yamato-kasuri. (Japanese Splashed Pattern), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.702; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan:* Dark red with some fine white lines. An urn-shaped single of 6-7 petals. Small. Originated in Japan. Different reading of 'Yamato-gasuri' is used for the Kansai camellia of the similar name characters. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.157. (Believed extinct.)

Yamato-kasuri. (Nara's Splashed Patterns). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.268 with colour photo; English translation p.189. Medium size, red vertical stripes on white and pink grounds, semi-double, occasionally anemone. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth, not strong. Selected from plantings in Yamayo-kôriyama City, Nara Prefecture. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1965.

Yamato-midori. (Japanese Verdure), *(C.sinensis)*, Kondô, 1978, *International Camellia Journal*, No.10, p.64 as 'Yamato-Midori'. No description. Source, Ackerman (1971). Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Yamaro-Midori'.

Yamato-nishiki. (Brocade of Old Japan), *(C.sasanqua)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Large single, red streaks on a pink ground. Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Pink with deep red veining; single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. Some old trees survive in the Kantô and Chûbu areas.

Yamato-nishiki. (Brocade of Old Japan), *(C.x vernalis)*, Minagawa Catalogue, 1885: Flower pink with red and white streaks, single, small. See colour photo & description: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.560, pp.218, 392: Small size, pink, veined deeper with whitish streaks, single of 5 irregular petals with incurved apices and a central stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic, margins serrate, dull green. Originated in Japan.

Yamato-nishiki. (Brocade of Old Japan), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hangatachô.* Single, flat. Streaks and flecks. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamato-nishiki. (Brocade of Old Japan), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White striped pink with rich stamens. Very large. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25: Purplish crimson variegation on white, single. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.34 and back p.4; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.338, p.171, description. p.190: Higo camellia. Leaves ovate-elliptic to narrowly ovate, cuspidate-acuminate at the apex, coarsely crenate-serrate margins; petiole glabrous. Flowers single, 11 cm across, 6-8 petals, white, striped in deep rosy red (Carmine 21). Stamens uniformly scattered. Late flowering. Originated in Kumamoto

Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Nihon-nishiki', 'Nippon-nishiki'. Synonyms: 'Yamato-nishiki'(Higo), 'Higoyamato-nishiki'. Corruptions of name: 'Yomato-nishiki', 'Yamoto-nishiki', 'Yamato-Nishiti'. Mutations: **Shinonome, Kuni-no-hikari, Yamato-beni.** For colour photos see Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai,* pl.159 and Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement,* p.54; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pp.81, 311; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.125, 241; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon No Chinka.* p.287 as 'Higo-yamato-nishiki'. In China under the Chinese synonym 'Dahejin', this cultivar has produced two sports; a white named 'Baidahejin' and a pink, 'Fendahejin', synonym for **Shôwa-no-hikari.** Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418; Chinese synonym 'Feihou Ribenjin'.

Yamato-nishiki-beni. (Red 'Yamato-nishiki'), *(C.x vernalis),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* Self red type of **Yamato-nishiki.** Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Yamato-nishiki-boshi. Different reading for **Yamato-nishiki-hoshi**.

Yamato-nishiki (Higo). Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review,* vol.45, No.2, p.21. Synonym for **Yamato-nishiki.**

Yamato-nishiki-hoshi. (Spotted 'Yamato-nishiki'), *(C.x vernalis),* Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* White spotted flower of **Yamato-beni.** Different reading: 'Yamato-nishiki-boshi'. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Yamato-nishiki Rose. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia,* p.6. Synonym for **Shôwa-no-hikari.**

Yamato-Nishiti. Ghisleni, 1982, *Le Camelie,* p.192. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-nishiki.**

Yamato-sangai. (Three Tiered 'Yamato'), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969; Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu:* Red, medium size double, hose-in-hose, three tier flower, white with spots on the outer petals. Thought to be the same as **Iroteruyama** in *Hyakuchinshû,* (1630), and **Akayamato-sangai** in the *Kadan Chikinshô,* (1695). Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.121; ibid, 1964, No.5, p.148. (Believed extinct.)

Yamatozome. (Japanese Dyed), *(C.japonica),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Deep red double. lotus shape. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yama-tsubaki. (Mountain Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*. This grows in the mountains to a height of 20 feet. Leaves are thick, round and serrate. It flowers in winter. The flower has 5-6 crimson petals with a central cylindrical stamen column with white filaments. Originated in Japan. Described as a synonym for 'Chih-chu-cha' (**Zhizhu Cha**) in *Honzô Kômoku Keimô.* Synonym: 'Yabu-tsubaki' (Bush Camellia). See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.100; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.6.

Yama-uba. (Old Woman of the Mountain), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.306 as 'Yamamba': White. Medium semi-double with 3 rows of petals, a flat flower, central stamen column with white filaments. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.137. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamaya. (Place name), *(C.rusticana),* Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan:* Pink with a purplish cast, medium to large size. A vigorous, compact plant. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Sanya'.

Yamayuri. (Mountain Lily), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.175, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, campanulate single with 6-7 long-oval,

channelled, emarginate petals, irregular in length, with a central stamen column, pinkish filaments and small, yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic; apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate, branches pendant. A seedling of 'Kujaku-tsubaki' (**Hakuhan-kujaku**). Late blooming. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Originated by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1977, named by Tôhei Takahashi.

Yamazaki-Ohnishiki. (*C.sasanqua* Higo type). *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.33 as 'Yamazaki-Ohnishil', "Introduction of Higo-sasanqua, Takayuki Tanaka". Single flower with red margin, 7-11 petals, 89-122 stamens. Leaves 6.3 cm x 2.7 cm. Originated in Japan.

Yamazaki-sanshoku-tsubaki. (Yamazaki's 3 Coloured Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.5, coloured photo, pl.17 & p.12: Pink, irregularly bordered white, striped red, medium size, 8 cm across, formal double. Colour pattern variable. Mid-season blooming. Leaves broadobovate, 9 cm x 5 cm, suddenly acute. Originated from the gardens of Kakogawa City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan from a tree 4 meters high and 120 years years old by Yamazaki Tarô.

Yamazakura. (Mountain Cherry), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #88; Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* The corolla is white and imbricated like that of a chrysanthemum. Medium size. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yamasakura'. (Believed extinct.)

Yamazakura. (Mountain Cherry), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.578: White with pink patches and crimson streaks. Medium size, open, peony form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.164,. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamoto-nishiki. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research* p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-nishiki.**

Yan Yang Tian. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent group; Red flower, cupped corolla.

Yanagiba. (Willow Leaf), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.154, p.77, description, p.133 as 'Yanagi-ba': Leaves narrowly elliptic, thin, undulating, apex long acuminate, glossy mid-green, acutely serrulate margins, venation impressed, 6-7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide; petiole 6-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers single, not widely opened, red (Currant red 821/3). Petals 5-8, emarginate; stamen column spreading at apex, filaments light cadmium yellow. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in the wild at Kami-sasahara, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Yanagiba-sazanka. *(C.salicifolia)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.418, p.212, description, p.213; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.19: Densely branching, branchlets subpendulous, slender. Leaves narrowly oblong-elliptic, gradually acuminate to a blunt tip, shallowly serrate, upper surface shortly hairy, lower surface villose; petioles densely villose. Flowers very small, white, bracteoles and sepals light green, lanceolate, villose; petals ovate, apex obtuse, strongly recurved. Mid-season flowering. The common name for *Camellia salicifolia* Champ. ex. Benth., 1851.

Yanagiba-wabisuke. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan. Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.362; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.238. Synonym for **Hatsukari** as **Shôwa-wabisuke.**

Yanagi-no-kaze. (Wind in the Willows), *(C.hybrid)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Very small size flower. light pink, campanulate single. Late blooming. Seedling of *C.japonica* **Aki-no-yama** x *C.cuspidata.* Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1984.

Yanagi-tsubaki. (Willow Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yanaota. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.japonica* **Otahuhu Beauty.**

Yang Chia Tsao Tao Hung . Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. Different reading for 'Yangjia Zaotaohong', synonym for **Zaotaohong.**

Yangenjiao. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.350, Colour photo No.208. Chinese reading for the Japanese **Iwane-shibori.**

Yangfei. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113. Synonym for **Yangfei Cha.**

Yangfei Cha. (Imperial Concubine Yang's Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu;* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi* lists a camellia cultivar as 'Zui Yangfei' (Intoxicated Yangfei) as peach red, early flowering. The outer row consists of 8 large petals and the centre has the most (petals). Originated in China. Synonyms: 'Yangfei', 'Zui Yangfei', 'Yangquifei', 'Yangfei Shancha' 'Quifei Cha', 'Guifei Zuijiu'. Different reading: 'Yang-fei Ch'a'. Japanese reading: 'Yôkihi'. See colour photo, [p.124], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.73 as 'Guifei Zuijiu'.

Yang-fei Ch'a. Different reading for **Yangfei Cha.**

Yang-fei Shan-ch'a. Wang, Shimao, 1587, *Xue Pu Za Shu.* Wang, 1935, *Kuang Chun Fangpu.* Reprint from 1708 edition. (Qunfangpu, 1630). Different reading for 'Yangfei Shancha', synonym for **Yangfei Cha.**

Yangenjiao. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.48. Chinese synonym for **Iwane-shibori.**

Yangguifei. (Imperial Concubine Yang), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.581. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Yôkihi.**

Yanghong Cha. (Rosy Pink Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.91: Rose form double. Plant habit spreading, young branches green. Leaves elliptic, yellowish green, maculate, young leaves purplish green, large, thin, finely textured, curved, cuneate at base, apex short caudate, venation indistinct. Flowers rosy, 7 cm across, petals 60-70 in 8 rows, nearly round. slightly concave at tip, separate or barely connate at base. Buds short heartshaped, greenish-yellow. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Hangzhou, China.

Yanghong Xiuqiu. (Carmine Embroidered Ball), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22: Peony type. Petals irregularly arranged, loosely folded and twisted making a ball-like flower, sometimes intermingled with stamens and petaloids. Crimson. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.80 as 'Yanghongxiuqiu': Leaves broad-elliptic to ovate, apices acuminate to acute, bases bluntly rounded to cordate, conspicuously reclinate in a V-shape. 7.5-9.5 cm. long x 5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS. CC.53D), diameter about 15 cm. Petals more than 19, outer whorls large. slightly rounded. inner whorls curved, rolled and erect. Stamens numerous, divided into fascicles by petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season to late. This cultivar was selected from open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* Sealy in Tengchong County, China. Different reading: 'Yang-hung Hsiu-ch'iu'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Ball', 'Spinel Pink Ball'.

Yanghonglan. (Water-pink Basket). *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.227 with colour photo; Originated around Shifang City, Sichuan, China. Flowers carmine-red, anemone form, medium to large. Outside petals broad-round, arranged regularly and tightly, inner small petals semi-erect or clustered, darker veins visible. Leaves dark green, lance shaped and shiny. Compact but vigorous plant. Flowers mid-season.

Yanghongpian. (Pieces of Scarlet), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias,* [p.163] colour photo: Formal double with 10 rows of crimson petals; 8 cm across. Originated in China.

Yang-hung Hsiu-ch'iu. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.27. Different reading for **Yanghong Xiuqiu.**

Yangjia Zaotaohong. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* (Yang family, early peach red). Synonym for **Zaotaohong.**

Yang Kui Fei. Different reading for 'Yangquifei', synonym for **Yangfei Cha.**

Yangquifei. Chen, 1955, *Guanshan Shumuxue.* Different reading 'Yang-kui-fei', synonym for **Yangfei Cha.**

Yangzhi. (Rouge), *(C.reticulata),* Feng Guomei, 1989 July, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue: Large size red, open peony form with fascicles of stamens with yellow anthers and irregular waved petals. Leaves elliptic, mid-green; acute apices. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chuxiong, China.

Yangyu Zhi Die. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Ageha-no-chô.**

Yanhong. *(C.sasanqua).* ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Sept. 2009, p.27, Regn. No.2767.; Originated by Yonghong Hu, Jian-Guo Fei and Yali Zhang at the Shanghai Botanical Gardens, China. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.120 with colour photo; A cross of **Shishigashira** x **Shinonome,** first bloomed in 1992. Small semi-double flower is 7 cm diameter x 3.2 cm deep. Colour deep red to red (RHS.CC.53A to 53B). 20 petals, with yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Fragrant. Flower when opening is a rose form double. Dense plant, average growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season.

Yanhong Jiuxin. (Bright Red Nine Hearts), *(C.reticulata),* Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* No description. Originated in Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Yen-hung Ch'iu-hsin'.

Yanhong Songzike. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.24 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a red rose form double with a small ring of central stamens.

Yanhudie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.422; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* **Brilliant Butterfly.**

Yaniangfungquan. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, p.47. Corruption of **Yuangyang Fengguan.**

Yani-shibori. (White Spotted Rouge). *(C.japonica),* Yashiro, Kôken, 1841. *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yankouhong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 Jun 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lipstick.**

Yann. *(C.japonica), International Camellia Journal,* 1995, No.27, p.73 by Jean-Claude Rosmann. No description.

Yann Variegated. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.8, as 'Yann Variegata' (incorrect use of latin). Mixed colours, single to semi-double. A virus variegated sport of **Yann.**

Yansongguo. Gao, Jiyin Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fir Cone.**

Yantongcao. (Colourful Chrysanthemum Petal). *(C.reticulata). Collected Papers,* 1994, 8-11th Jan., International Symposium on *Camellia chrysantha,* p.172; "Selecting and Breeding new varieties of *C.reticulata*": Crimson, rose form double with 30-34 petals in 6-7 rows with petals reducing in size towards the centre. Size 8-10 cm across. Conspicuous veining. Stamens few, singly or severally from the base of interior petals. Pistil degenerate and divided

to the base. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves thick ovate, 7.5-10 cm long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide; Vee-shape. Originated in China.

Yanzhi. (Rouge), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* Its colour is rouge red. Different reading: 'Yen-chih'. Orthographic error: 'Yenzhi'.

Yanzhi Dainzu. (Spots of Snow on Rouge), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.301. colour photo No.174: Medium size, carmine red with variable white spots. formal double with 5-7 rows of round petals. Leaves mid-green, obovate, waved. Originated in China.

Yanzhilian. (Rouge Lotus), *(C.japonica)*. Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* A large red, formal double. Chang, Shao Yun. 1987. *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.95, colour photo [p.142]. There are two camellias of this name the first one is a deep red, formal double of spiralled formation, 9-11 cm across. about 100 small petals, becoming pointed towards the centre. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, mid-green, flat, apex blunt acute. Originated in China. See colour photo, No.156, Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China*, pp.46, 47.

Yanzhilian. (Rouge Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: This is the second camellia of this name. It is a smaller, deeper red, formal double with less petals. which are reflexed, while the leaves have twisted edges. Originated in China.

Yanzhi Mudan. (Rouge Peony), *(C.japonica*, Huang's Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai. 1949: A medium size, red, peony form. Different reading 'Yen-chih Mou-tan'. Originated in China.

Yanzhipian. (Rouge Cosmetic Flakes) *(C.japonica)*, Huang's Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949: No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yen-chih-pien'.

Yaohuang Weizi. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), China Regn No.54, *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Aug. 2009, No.16, p.50 with colour photo; A seedling of (['WW1' - F1 hybrid of **Suzanne Withers**], x **Honeymoon**) as female parent and **Elaine's Betty** as male parent. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif, USA. Flower white, formal double, 9-10 cm diameter, slightly pink at the margins of the outer petals, apices of inner petals acute and pale yellow. Flower shatters. Late flowering. Plant erect, slow growing. Leaves dark green, elliptic, 10-12 cm x 5-6 cm, flat, base wide cuneate, margin serrate.

Yaohuang Weizi Yellow Wei Lavender. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.17 with colour photo; Valid name plus translation.

Yaoling. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tinker Bell.**

Yarai-en. (Yarai Nursery), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section for marble-like, variegated leaves. Large round leaves. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.164: Pink, single, cup-shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yard Pink. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.245: Deep pink, peony form. Originated in USA.

Yasaka. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, [ca.1810], *Chinka Hin'i.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yasaka-kasuri. (Yasaka's Variegated), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku:* White spotted with red. Double. Different reading: 'Yasaka-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yasaka-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Yasaka-kasuri.**

Yasashii Haha. (Tender-hearted Mother), *(C.japonica), Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.4 with colour photo; JCR Regn No. 2014-1, (ser No. 14); Selected from natural seedlings in the forest of the Yamamoto estate. Vermilion to red with deep red stripes, Cup-shaped flower, average

diameter 12cm. Very prominent, fat, tubular stamen group with white filaments and yellow anthers. Originated by Naoyuki Yamamoto, found 2007 and studied until 2011 to ensure characteristics stable

Yashichi-moshio. (Yashichi's 'Moshio'), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on leaves with yellow variegation. Leaves with flecks, flower described as good. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated by Yashichi, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yashichi-sakuraba. (Yashichi's Cherry Leaved), *(C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on margined leaves. The young leaves have a bluish margin which becomes white with age. The flower is a white, single with pink stripes. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan by Yashichi. (Believed extinct.)

Yashioji. (Road toYashio), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152, colour photo, p.253 description: Double, white with pink patches and red streaks and ticks. Medium size, open peony form with fascicles of stamens scattered among smaller, erect centre petals. Leaves long-elliptic, petioles hirsute. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973. Blooms mid-season.

Yashiro. Different reading for **Yatsushiro.**

Yasohachi. (Old Japanese for Eighty Eight), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.253: The outer petals to midway are peach pink, the inner petals fade to pale pink. Single tubular to campanulate blooms with the stamen column pinched in at the top. Small size. Early blooming. Leaves medium to small, ovate, apex blunt acute, sometimes undulate; petiole hirsute. Habit upright, variable, well branched. Its old name is 'Tsukano Hayazaki' (Tsukano's Early Flowering.) The characters for the number 88 are usually read 'Hachijû-hachi'. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Taku Shiota in 1980.

Yaso-okina. (Eighty Year Old Man), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* Medium size, pinkish white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yasohshima. (Name of Village), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama. 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.124, p.62, description, p.124: Leaves dark green, thin, elliptic-lanceolate, shortly acuminate apex, finely serrate margins, 7-8.3 cm long x 2.5-2.7 cm wide; petioles 6-9 mm long, hairy. Flowers semi-double, 10-14 petals, flat, pink (Carmine rose 621/2), emarginate. Stamens in 5-6 fascicles, split by small petals; filaments creamy. Late blooming. Originated in the Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. The name means 'Many Islands' but is the name of a village near Yatsuo-machi. Different reading: 'Yasojima'. Yasojima. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172. Different reading for **Yasohshima.**

Yasumiko. (Female Name), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152, colour photo, p.253, description: Soft pink with a touch of white frosting on an odd petal, opening vase-shaped, 6-8 petals. Stamens in a large central cylinder, yellow anthers, white filaments. A very small bloom. Early flowering. Leaves, small, broad-elliptic, undulate. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Katsuyama-shi, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka. See p.109, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Yasuda-benten. (Variegated Leaves from Yasuda), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the sector on variegated leaves. No description. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yasurai. (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210: Dark red, Medium size, double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.

Yasuriba. (Rasp Leaf), (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1987-1988, p.29: Small grey-green leaf with reddish new growth. Very coarse foliage, almost like sandpaper. Very compact, upright and bushy. Very rarely, if ever, flowers but interesting for its foliage. Imported to USA from Japan by Nuccio's Nurseries. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.267 with colour photo; English translation p.187. An 'Apple Camellia' seedling from Yakushima Island. Named and released by Takashi Tsuyama in 1975.

Yatesi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.220, p.69. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Graem Yates.**

Yatsugashira. (Many Heads), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.219, p.111, colour photo, p.155, description: Leaves elliptic, light green, very shortly acuminate apex, margins minutely serrulate, venation impressed, 4.6-6.8 cm long x 1.9-3.2 cm wide. Flowers with 3-6 heads, including a central one, deep rose (Carmine 21/1 to 21/2), petals, 23-29, inner petals often larger than the outer ones, erect with irregular lobulation of margins. Stamens grouped 2-5 in a circle, each accompanied by several large petals. Pistil central with about 6 twisted, unequal stylar arms of pale greenish yellow, split to the base. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at Hosono, Shirohata-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Yatsu-hana-shirakumo. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.l72. Different reading for 'Yabana-shirakumo' in *Kokon Yôrankô* reprint, vol.306, p.339, as a corruption for **Yae-shirakumo** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695.

Yatsuhashi. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, [before 1750], *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki:* Pale red single. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* Large size, single, pale pink with flecks, spreading stamens. See: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, Appendix p.14; JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yatsuhashi. (Place Name), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan:* White speckled pink. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.66: Leaves very broadly elliptic, apex acuminate, margins crenate. Flowers white to pink, thinly or thickly striped with red in varying degrees of shade with small notations among the stripes. Petals thin, curved at apex, 10 cm across with 6 petals and about 160 yellow stamens in a circle. Blooms mid-season to late. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia,* p.38 & back p.14. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.153, colour photo. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Yatsuhashi. (Place Name), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Purplish red, medium size, semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yatsuhashi (Chûbu). (Place Name). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.267 with colour photo; English translation p.188. Medium size, vertical stripes of red on white ground, flat single, semi-apricot stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, twisted. Somewhat spreading growth. An old camellia from Aichi Prefecture, parentage unknown.

Yatsumine-no-tsubaki. (Camellia from Eight Ridges), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, 307; Ichijima reprint, pp.333, 351. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yatsunomiya. (Eight Shrines), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.700: White with dark crimson streaks. Small, campanulate single. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.156. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Hachinomiya-tsubaki'.

Yatsuo. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of* Camellias in Colour, vol.II, 1978, pl.321, p.135, description, p.245; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.152, 253: White. Small size,

single with 5-6 creped and irregular petals; stamen cluster light yellow, somewhat spreading. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apex long acuminate, strongly serrate, recurved. Dwarf growth. Originated in Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhô Kirino in 1968. See p.61, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Yatsuo-nishiki. (Yatsuo Brocade), (*C.rusticana*) Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.381, p.194, description, p.203: Leaves pale green to green, elliptic to oblong, apex shortly acuminate or acuminate-cuspidate, venation impressed, margins depressed-crenate, 6.4-9.4 cm long x 3.2--5.5 cm wide. Flowers rose form double, opening to open peony form, white or palest pink, thinly striped deep rose (Spinel red 0023). Petioles very hairy. Outer petals 14-19, inner petals 8-16. Stamens in two concentric circles, each circle subdivided into 4-6 groups, filaments creamy. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Mr Urano's garden, Ogura, Shinbô-mura, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.153, 253; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.337. Synonym: 'Shibori-hôju'.

Yatsuo-no-ka. (Fragrance of Yatsuo), (*C.rusticana*), Watanabe, 1960 Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.66; ibid, 1970, No.10, p.172. No description. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* erroneously as 'Yatsuo-no-tsubaki': White variegated red, single. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Orthographic error: 'Yatsuo-no-tsubaki'.

Yatsuo-no-tsubaki. (Camellia from Yatsuo), *(C.japonica)*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, pp.332, 333. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.).

Yatsuo-no-tsubaki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Apparently based on an error for the final character. Erroneous reading for **Yatsuo-no-ka.**

Yatsushiro. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.II, #96: Large, double, deep red flower. It is said that the colour is so strong that it can be seen through the paper it is wrapped in. Almost all the early Japanese lists of the 18th Century list this name. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamki'e;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, vol.322. The *Chinka Zufu* carries illustrations of three different camellias with this name. See: JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.123; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.28. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Yashiro'.

Yatsushiro. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.227: Red with the colour fading to the petal margins. Small, semi-double. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.115. (Believed extinct.)

Yatsushiro. (Place Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.595: Deep red, fading to petal edge. Large, semi-double with 2-3 rows of irregular petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.152. (Believed extinct.)

Yatsushiro. (Place Name), Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Obo'echô; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.454: Crimson. Medium size, rose form double with 4-5 rows of imbricated petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.150. (Believed extinct.)

Yau. (Night Rain), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*, No.7: Light pink streaked deeper pink, occasionally with white spots, 9 cm across with 6-8 petals and large, circular stamen cluster. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Yawata. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan.* Different reading for **Hachiman-tsubaki.**

Yawata-shibori. Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku.* Different reading for **Hachiman-shibori.**

Yawata-tobi-iri. Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku.* Different reading for **Hachiman-kasuri.**

Yawata-tsubaki. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, pp.46, 49. Synonym for **Hachiman-tsubaki.**

Yaye-goromo. Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume.* Different reading for **Yae-goromo.**

Yaye-hiryû. Different reading for 'Yae-hiryû', synonym for **Hiryû.**

Yaye-amagashita-tsubaki. Joshua Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening in Japan*, p.117. Synonym for **Yae-amagashita.**

Yayoi. (Month of March in Lunar talendar), *(C.japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.85, p.43, description, p.11: Leaves ovate to ovate-elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, margins crenate- serrulate, venation impressed, 5.5-7.6 cm long x 2.3-4.4 cm wide. Flowers single, not widely opened, petals 4-6, pale pink; stamen cylinder slender, filaments pale creamy. Blooms late. Originally located growing wild in Kiso-dani, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Yayoi. (March in Lunar Calendar), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.261, colour photo and description: Medium size, white with pink and red streaks, wide-campanulate single with 5 ovate, fluted, somewhat reflexed petals and broad stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower third and bright golden anthers. Leaves deep glossy green, ovate; apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Note: Not the same as Tuyama's 'Yayoi'.

Yazhi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the English *C.japonica* **Elegans.** Other synonyms in China for this cultivar are 'Chahua Shangren' and 'Juxing Meihing Manao'.

Ye Ming Zu. (Evening Glow Pearl. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.57 with colour photo; Large to very large, no parentage given. Photo shows a loose anemone form flower with a mixed centre of petaloids and golden stamens. Colour is white washed with light pink. Petals waved. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.

Yeamans Hall. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28 as 'Yeamani's Hall', colour photo p.29 as 'Yeamans' Hall', Reg. No.2676. A chance seedling that first flowered 1992. Originated by Sam Borom, propagated by Coastal Carolina Camellia Society, Mt. Pleasant, S.C., USA. The 10 cm diameter, formal double flower is shell pink with darker pink striping. Falls in one piece. Flowers early to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.66 with colour photo; Plant is upright and dense with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 3.8 cm. SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement*, as **Yeamans Hall**.

Yedoboshi. Different reading for **Edoboshi.**

Yedo-no-asahi. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Erroneous reading of the Japanese name **Yodo-no-asahi.**

Yedo-tairin. Uyesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.* Different reading for **Edotairin**.

Yehuo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Wildfire.** Previous spelling 'Yehou'.

Yeh Shan Cha. Chen, 1955, *Kuan Shang Shu Mu Hseuh.* Different reading 'Yeshan Cha'. Chinese common name for *Camellia pitardii.*

Yeh-shen Shan-cha-hua. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchih.* Chinese common name for the *C.reticulata* wild form. Different readings: 'Yesheng Shachahua'.

Yelin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Wildwood.**

Yello. Corbelli Nursery Catalogue, 1882. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Yellow. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, ca.1880, p.10. Synonym for **Jaune.**

Yellow Fragrance. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.151. Synonym for **Huangxiang.**

Yellow Hainan Jewellery. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.47, No.26. Synonym for **Huanghainan Baozhu.**

Yellow Heart White Petals. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.152. Synonym for **Huangxin Baiban.**

Yellow Imperial Presence. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.73 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ki-no-gozen.**

Yellow Jomanji. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.73 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ki-no-jômanji.**

Yellow Melody. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.75 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ki-no-senritsu.**

Yellow Phoenix. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.72 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kihô.**

Yellow River. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.77 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kôga.**

Yellow Tone. *Camellias,* Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.72 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kichô.**

Yellowich. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.8. Orthographic error for **Yellowish.**

Yellowish. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Cachet, 1840-1841 Catalogue, p.1: White. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.5: Yellowish white. Orthographic error: 'Yellowich'.

Yemayinü. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.161. Chinese synonym for **Hikuma-otome.**

Yemingzhu. (Glowing Pearl in the Dark) *Proceedings of the ICS Congress*, Chuxiong 2012, p.167. No details. Originated by John Wang, Calif.,USA.

Yen Chih. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.155. Different reading for **Yanzhi.**

Yen Chih Hung. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan.* Different reading for 'Yanzhihong', synonym for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Yen-ch'ih Mou-tan. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yanzhi Mudan.**

Yen-ch'ih-pien. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yanzhipian.**

Yen Hung Chiu Hsin. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9. Different reading for **Yanhong Jiuxin.**

Yenzhi. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.150. Orthographic error for **Yanzhi.**

Yesheng Shanchahua. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchih.* Chinese common name for *C.reticulata* Lincil. f. *simplex* Sealy. Different reading: 'Yeh-sheng Shan-ch'a-hua'.

Yeso-nishiki. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.16. Corruption of Japanese name 'Yezo-nishiki', different reading for **Ezo-nishiki.**

Yesterday. *(C.x williamsii*), Gallagher, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122: Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, UK, from the cross *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Tomorrow.** A large, bright lavender pink, medium to late season flowering double. A 20 year old seedling that first bloomed 1973. Average size, 11 cm across. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, Reg. No.1802.

Yesteryear. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues,* p.245. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Yesugata. Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Esugata.**

Yezo-nishiki. Uyesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.* Different reading for 'Ezo-nishiki'. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.193. Synonym for **Tricolor.**

Yezo-nishiki. (Brocade of Ezo), (*C.sasanqua*), Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America,* p.342. No description. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pink. Medium size, single. Early flowering. Imported to USA from Japan by McIlhenny.

Yezo-shibori. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Different reading for **Ezo-shibori.**

Yiangenjao. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.54, No.350. Orthographic error for 'Yiangenjiao', Chinese synonym for **Iwane-shibori**.

Yiao Huang Wei Ze. (Tinges of Yellow and Purple), *(C.hybrid)* ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.58 with colour photo; Wang's "WW#31" x **Elaine's Betty,** medium size. Photo shows a formal double with slightly waved petals, white lightly washed with purple/pink, and a small amount of yellow at the base of the central petals. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.

Yidianxiang. *(C.sasanqua). Sasanqua,* Shanghai Municipal Gardens, 2007, p.75 with colour photo; Pink formal double.

Yierdeng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.x williamsii* **Eryldene Excelsis.**

Yi-hsin Shih-tzu-t'ou. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchih.* Different reading for 'Yixin Shizitou', synonym for **Shizitou.**

Yihsinshitzetou. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.139. Different reading for 'Yixin Shizitou', synonym for **Shizitou.**

Yilanjiao. (Beauty Leaning on Balustrade), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.99, Colour photo, [p.130]: Medium size, formal double, 8-9 cm across, white with crimson stripes, colour variable, 6-7 rows of rounded, emarginate petals, 60-70 in number. Leaves glossy green, lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in China. See colour photo No.162, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China.* Orthographic error: 'Ilangiao'. Note; Mr Y.C.Shen advises that this is a renaming of an old cultivar **Jin Jiang Chun Se** from Sichuan Province

Yilina. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.418 Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Elena Nobili,** as 'Elena Nobile'.

Yilishabai Zhinn. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, The Observations from the Camellia World, p.35. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Elizabeth Weaver.**

Yimula. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Imura.**

Yinbai Chalisi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Silver Chalice.**

Yinbian Cha. (Silver Edge Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchih.* No description seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yin Pien Cha'.

Yinbianhong. (Silver Edged Red), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.53, No.344, colour photo No.202: Medium size, red, petals irregularly edged white, rose form double, opening from a bud centered formal. Leaves dark green, obovate, apices long acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in China.

Yinbo. (Silver Waves), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.59, No.393, colour photo No.250: Leaves dark green, elliptic, 8.5-9.1 m long x 3.6-3.9 cm wide with apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Flower large, 11-12 cm across, semi-double, of 20-21 petals, silvery red; petals with incurved margins. Blooms early to mid-season, Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Yin-chu-hung. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchih.* Different reading for **Yinzhuhong.**

Yin Hung Chü Pan. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.7. Different reading for 'Yinhong Juban', synonym for **Tongzimian.**

Yin Hung Tieh Ch'ih. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Different reading for 'Yinhong Diechi', synonym for **Maye Taohong.**

Yin Pien Cha. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.9. Different reading for **Yinbian Cha**.

Yin Tai. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News,* No.40, p.7. Different reading for 'Yindai', synonym for **Manao Zipao**.

Yinchoudai. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Silver Lace.**

Yinchuhung. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.139. Different reading for **Yinzhuhong.**

Yindai. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different reading for 'Yin Tai'. (Silver Belt). Synonym for **Manao Zipao.**

Yindai Zipao. Chuang, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Synonym for **Manao Zipao.**

Yin-fen Mou-dan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.26. Different reading for **Yinfen Mudan.**

Yinfen Mudan. (Pink Peony), (*C.reticulata*), Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook, p.*114 as 'Fen-moutan'. No description. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.78 as 'Yinfenmudan': Leaves elliptic-ovate, slightly reclinate on both sides, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate, 7.5-10 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers bright pink (RHS.CC.68A), diameter 11-13 cm. Petals 25-30 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded, curved and erect. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups by curved petals. Pistils well developed, very few rudimentary, fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seeds of 'Zaotaohong' by researchers in the Kunming Botanical Garden. It is a vigorous grower with bright pink flowers. Early blooming. Different reading: 'Yin-fen Mou-tan'. Synonyms: 'Pink Peony', 'Spinel Pink Peony', 'Fenmoutan'.

Yinfen Mudan. (Pink Peony), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Apr.1990; CSC., Nomenclature Convention, Wuxi City, Jiangsie, China: Rose-form, large, silver pink, a few gold anthers sparkle in the sunlight. Dark green leaves. Blooms mid-season to late, Originated in Liangyungang City, Shandong Province, China.

Yinfeng. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.255 with colour photo; White semi-double with occasional small petals interspersed in a very prominent central group of stamens. Diameter about 10 cm. Flowers mid-season to very late. Originated by Ms Xu Biyu, Flower Gardens of Hangzhou City, China.

Yingchunhong. (Welcome Spring Red), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tichih.* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.59 with colour photo: Leaves long-ovate, margins of both sides reclinate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 8-10 cm long x 3.5-5.5 cm. wide. Flowers pink with white spots (RHS.CC.58B), diameter 10-12 cm.

Petals about 19 in 4-5 whorls, obovate, with white spots occupying about half the corolla, sometimes one third, margins slightly undulate. Stamens partly petaloid, a few rudimentary and divided into several groups in the flower centre. Pistils mostly rudimentary, a few well developed and fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of **Zaotaohong** by researchers from the Kunming Botanical Garden. Its leaf form is similar to **Zaotaohong** but smaller and the petals have white spots. It is a vigorous grower, well branched and foliated. Early blooming. Different reading: 'Ying-ch'un-hung'. Synonyms: 'Welcome Spring', 'Welcome Spring Red'.

Ying-ch'un-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Yinchunhong.**

Yingdou. (Shadow City), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A medium size, incomplete double, densely dotted, stippled and streaked with crimson. Stamens and petals intermixed in the centre. Originated in China.

Yingduo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Kick Off**. The name of the Chinese synonym for **Kickoff** has since been changed to 'Kaisai'.

Yinghua. (Oriental Cherry Blossom), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.583, erroneously as 'Yin hua': Medium size, 7-8 cm across, cherry red, single of 6-7 petals. Japanese reading: 'Sakuraba'.

Yinghuacha. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the species *C.maliflora.*

Yingtaohong. (Crimson Cherry), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.71, No.513. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* **Cherry Glow.**

Yingtaojie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Nuccio's *C.japonica* **Cherries Jubilee.**

Yingtaoshuang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.25. Chinese synonym for **Cherry Frost.**

Yingtianhong. (Red Sky Reflections), (*C.japonica*),Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua.* Red formal double. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.48, No.289: Large size, red, formal double with 50-80 petals in 4-5 rows. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Yingyi Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo *C.sasanqua* **Sakura-goromo.**

Yingyupu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tama Bambino.**

Yingzhi Baifurong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.563 as 'Yinzhibaifurong'; Shrub to small tree, branches spaced evenly, grey. Leaves ovate to elliptic, 7-8 cm x 3-4.5 cm, apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, green, matt, thick, main vein prominent, margin occasionally waved, dense and large serrations. Flower hibiscus form, white, 4-5 large outer petals, reddish towards the centre, smaller petals dispersed among the stamens, 10-12 cm diameter. Flowers mid-season to late. From Jiangsu, China.

Yingzhi Fenfurong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.563 as 'Yinzhifenfurong'; A pink sport of **Yinzhi Baifurong.** Other details the same.

Yingzhi Furong. (Stiff Branched Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.65: Compact, upright shrub with purplish red new growth. Leaves flat, deep green, elliptic, rather small, petioles purplish red. Flowers semi-double, deep red, 7 cm across with 11 petals in two rows, unsymetrical, margins crimped. Over 100 petaloid stamens,

clustered in the centre, lined with white, basally connate in fascicles. Normal stamens about 50, scattered among the petaloids. Ovaries and styles degenerate. Buds elliptic, green tinted red. Blooms mid-season. originated in Hanzhou, China.

Yingzhi Huafurong. (Stiff Branched Variegated Hibiscus), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.66: Branches sturdy. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, venation prominent, margins serrulate, apex caudate, base cuneate, 7.5-8 cm long x 3.2-3.6 cm wide, thin, fine texture. Flowers bright scarlet, velvety, white blotched. Petals 24-26 in 2-3 whorls, in various shapes, basally connate. Stamens normal, 157-166 in 6-7 fascicles, partly clustered in the centre, partly mixed with inner petals. Buds yellowish green, heart-shaped. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Hanzhou, China.

Yinhaixuan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Silver Triumph**.

Yinhe. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.cuspidata* hybrid **Milky Way.**

Yinhehua. (Silver Lotus), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.17, illustration 25 and in *Yunnan Camellias of China*, 1986, p.42 with colour photo: Leaves oblong to long-oblong, apices acuminate to long-acuminate, bases cuneate, margins very sparsely and shallowly serrate, dark green above, slightly reclinate in a V-shape, blades slightly arched, 9-11.5 cm long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.62B-C), diameter 12 cm. Petals about 22, spatulate. Stamens numerous, divided into 3-4 fascicles among pistils. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season to late. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl, f. s*implex* Sealy in Tengchong, Yunnan, China.

Yin-ho-hua. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Yinhehua.**

Yinhong. (Silver Red), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* The colour is a very light red. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yin-hung'.

Yinhong Diechi. (Spinel Pink Butterfly Wings), *(C.reticulata),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The petal shape is like butterfly wings and the colour is siver red. Feng & Yü in 1958 believed this variety to be the same as that grown in Yunnan under the name 'Maye Diechi' which has now been changed to **Maye Taohong.** Xia Lifang, one of the authors of *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, believes that Fang's **Yinhong Diechi** no longer exists and the name has been re-used by the Kunming Botanic Gardens for a new seedling. See following.

Yinhong Diechi. (Spinel Pink Butterfly Wings), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.38, illustration 63, description, p.117: Leaves obovate, flat, apices acuminate, margins undulate, 8.5-11 cm long x 3.5-5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.67D), diameter 12-15 cm. Petals about 20 in 3-4 whorls, outer two whorls flat, inner curved and erect. Stamens numerous, divided into several fascicles among curved petals. Pistils mostly fertile. A new cultivar selected from open pollinated seeds at the Kunming Botanical Garden, Yunnan, China. Flowers mid-season to late. See also, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.65, colour pl. Different reading: 'Yin-hung Tieh-ch'ih'. Synonyms: 'Pink Butterfly Wings', 'Silver Red Butterfly Wings'.

Yinhong Juban. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Different readings: 'Yin-hung Chü-pan', 'Yinhungtsueban'. Synonym: 'Spinel Pink Chrysanthemum Petal'. Synonym for **Tongzimian.**

Yinhong Shizi. (Spinel Pink Lion), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.74, colour photo and description as 'Yinhongshizi': Leaves oblong to broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, 9-12 cm long x 4.5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink, diameter 11 cm. Petals about 20, outer whorls flat, inner whorls twisted and erect.

Stamens divided into fascicles placed among petals. Pistils not well developed. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl, f. *simplex* Sealy in Tengchong. Different reading: 'Yinhungshihtzu', 'Yin-hung Shih-t'zu'. Synonym: 'Spinel Pink Lion'.

Yinhua. (Oriental Cherry), *(C.sasanqua).* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China.* p.77, No.583: Silvery pink, single of 7-8 cm across, and 6-7 petals. Blooms early. Originated in China.

Yinhun Jinian. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*, **Silver Anniversary.**

Yin-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.157. Different reading for **Yinhong.** Japanese reading: 'Ginkô'.

Yin Hung Chü Pan. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for 'Yinhong Juban', synonym for **Tongzimian.**

Yinhungshihtzu. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.165. Different reading for **Yinhong Shizi.**

Yin-hung Tieh-ch'ih'. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Yinhong Diechi.**

Yinhungtsueban. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Different reading for 'Yinhong Juban', synonym for **Tongzimian.**

Yinianhong. Wang, Xiangjin, 1621, *Qunfangpu.* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua.* Different readings 'I-nien-hung', 'Yi-nien-hung'. Synonym: 'One Twist Red'. Synonym for **Yiniehong.**

Yinide Lide. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.77, 78, No.588. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Enid Reid.**

Yiniehong. *(C.japonica)*, (Twist of Red), Li, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu;* Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô:* Amongst the light petals there is a twist of red. Formal double. Originated in China. Different reading: 'I-nieh-hung'. Synonym: 'Yinianhong'.

Yinji. (Silver Lady, (*C.reticulata*), CSC, 1989, *Report on the Camellias of China*: Rose form, dark pink on outside to light pink, silvery pink to whitish pink at centre. Petals slightly spoon-like, veins indistinct, reflexed, with a few in the centre like butterfly wings, 8-9 cm across, 22-26 in 5-6 whorls. Stamens few, adnate basally to petals; pistil degenerate, with style thin and twisted. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, 8-11 cm long x 3.2-4.5 cm wide, flat. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Yinji. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kakure-iso**. Previous synonym ''Jinsiyu'.

Yinkaixuan. Gao, Jiyin, ltr. 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Silver Triumph.**

Yinlangtao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*, **Silver Waves.**

Yin Long. (Silver Dragon). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.574. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.x vernalis* **Ginryû.**

Yinpiencha. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Different reading for **Yinbian Cha.**

Yintaitzepao. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Different reading for 'Yindai Zipao', synonym for **Manao Zipao.**

Yinü. (Maiden), Gao & Zhuang, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.545. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Otome-sazanka.** Later as 'Yinü Chamei'.

Yinyuan. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.549, p.68. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Silver Dollar.**

Yinyue. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.153. Chinese synonym for **Gingetsu.**

Yinyue Zhisheng. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.437, p.62. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Sound of Music.**

Yinyuecheng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Music City.**

Yinyun. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Nuccio's *C.japonica*, **Silver Cloud.**

Yinzhuhong. (Vermillion Lion's Head), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Feng, 1958. No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yinchuhung', 'Yin-chu-hung'. Synonyms: 'Vermilion Red', 'Vermilion Lions Head'.

Yipinhong. (First Class Red), *(C.reticulata)*, Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.141 as 'Pinhung'. No description. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.61, colour pl. No.100, description, p.125: Leaves long and narrow, oblong to long ovate-lanceolate, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate, margins undulate, reclinate, 7.5-10.5 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58B-C), diameter 12-13 cm. Petals about 20 in 4-5 whorls, both sides reclinate, overlapping to form a radiate form corolla. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups placed in the centre. Pistils mostly rudimentary. This new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers at the Kunming Botanical garden. It has strong growing axillary buds. The cultivar is well-branched and well-foliaged and its flower form is unusual. Blooms mid-season. Different reading: 'I-p'in-hung'. Synonyms: 'Pinhung', 'First Class Red', 'First Class Crimson', 'Superior Red'. See p.91, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China* for colour pl.

Yirgella. *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.166: Originated by Sid Campton, Gosford, N.S.W., Australia. A mutation of *C.japonica* **Isabel** found in the garden of Mrs Dottie Stead, Carlingford, NSW, about 1946. The growth habit and blooms are similar to the parent but the leaves are genetically variegated yellow around the margins and green towards the centre. This has further sported to a pink bloom with a white edge named **Geoff Hamilton.**

Yisha. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Esther Ann.**

Yitena. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the Belgium *C.japonica* **Etna.**

Yixiang. (Released Fragrance), *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, 1990, CSC., Nomenclature Convention, Wuxi City, Jiangsu, China: Medium size, bright pink, formal double to anemone form, very fragrant. Long, narrow leaves, medium growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province, China. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.79. From Fujian Province, China. Flowers deep pink, fragrant, peony to rose form double, medium size. Dark green, long-elliptic leaves prominent veins. Flowers mid-season to late.

Yixin Shizitou. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua.* Different readings: 'I-hsin Shih-tzu-t'ou', 'Yihsinshitzetou'. Synonym: 'Single Heart Lion Head'. Synonym for **Shizitou.**

Yô. (Shine), *(C.reticulata* hybrid*),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.31: Medium to large size, white with red variegations, or pink with red variegations, pine cone form double. A seedling of *C.japonica*, **Juraku** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Barbara Clark**. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan by Shinichirô Kishikawa in 1983. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.280 with colour photo; English translation p.197. Parentage stated to be 'Shûraku' x **Barbara Clark.**

Yoake-no-sora. (Sky at Dawn). *"Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers"* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation, p.64; Synonym for **Akeyukusora.**

Yoang Imbricata. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie,* p.62. Orthographic error for **Young's Imbricata.**

Yoashuya. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Joshua E. Youtz.**

Yobeki-dori. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature.* A corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori,** however the SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* has accepted this orthography to separate two different cultivars with the names **Yobukodori** and **Yobikodori.**

Yobiho-Dori. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research,* p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori** or **Yobikodori.**

Yobiki-Dori. Nelson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook,* p.36. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori** or **Yobikodori**.

Yobikodori. (Cuckoo), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: Snow-white, lotus shaped, very large flower. It was imported from Chûgai to the USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Louisiana whose description in his 1937 catalogue is 'A very large semi-double, three rows of long, narrow petals standing loosely up and out from the base; stamens in the form of a loose crown with an occasional petaloid. Colour white, stamens ivory, tipped yellow ochre. Slow compact growth. Blooms mid-season.' Corruptions of name 'Yobekodori', 'Yobeho Dori', 'Yokuki-dori', 'Yubuko-Dori', 'Youbiko Dori', 'Yobiki Dori', 'Yobeki-dori', 'Yobiho Dori'. Synonyms: 'The Swan', 'Calling Bird'. Note: SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* used the erroneous orthography 'Yokeko-dori' for this cultivar. Also 'Magnoliiflora Alba' has been erroneously given as a synonym, but is, in fact, a synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Yobikodori. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.173. Different reading for **Yobukodori.**

Yobikodori-Kansai. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.173. Different reading for 'Yobukodori-Kansai', synonym for **Miyakodori.**

Yobikodori-Nagoya. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.10, p.173. Different reading for **Yobukodori-Nagoya.**

Yobuki-dori. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27. Corruption of the name **Yobukodori.**

Yobukodori. (Cuckoo), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki,* as one of the three birds with **Miyakodori** and **Inaoi-dori.** Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Pale pink, small, single. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.90, description, p.150; JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.42, p.297: Pale pink, medium size, single of 5-6, rounded, emarginate petals, waved and crinkled. Stamens in a central column, yellow anthers, white filaments joined for lower third. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apex acute. Originated in Japan. See colour photos & descriptions: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.161, 256; p.90, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka. The* variety that reached USA is a different clone from the Chûgai Nursery. See entry above under

'Yobiko-dori'. The name translates as 'calling nestling' and has often appeared in ancient Japanese poems. It is also the name of the Japanese cuckoo and is one of the famous camellias in Japan of the Edo era. Different reading: 'Yobikodori'. Corruptions of name: 'Yobuku Dori', 'Yobeki-dori', 'Yobiho-dori', 'Yobiki Dori'. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.35, 37.

Yobukodori. (Cuckoo), (*C.sasanqua*), Murayama, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16: Flower colour red, Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan as a Higo-sasanqua.

Yobukodori. Kirino, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.37; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51. Synonym for the *C.x vernalis* **Omigoromo** (Chûbu) as 'Gaisen'.

Yobukodori-Kansai. (Kansai Cuckoo), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.41, p.21, description, p.97: This is the same as the **Miyakodori** of the Tokyo district, Leaves lanceolate, recurved, a little plicated along the midrib, petioles glabrous. Petals whitish, narrowly oblong, minutely notched at the apex, folded slightly along the middle line and recurved. Petals subdeciduous. Synonym for Miyakodori. Different reading: 'Yobikodori-Kansai'.

Yobukodori-Nagoya. (Nagoya Cuckoo), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.150. Different reading: 'Yobikodori-Nagoya'. Widely cultivated in the Chûkyô district, it has smaller flowers than that of the Tokyo **Yobukodori** and its colour is pink, including some rose colour. It has a small leaf, linear, long-elliptic, like a sasanqua. According to Mr Kiyoshi, Sekiya, this cultivar exists in the Mie and Gifu Prefectures. The name 'Yobukodori' appears in the *Manyôshû* of ancient times and means a parent bird calling for its young or for a lost mate. It is also the name for the Cuckoo. It is also known as 'Yobikodori' and there is another name for it in Western Japan, which is 'Miyakodori'.

Yobuku Dori. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.245. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori.**

Yodo-asahi. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Same characters as **Yodo-no-asahi.**

Yodo-guruma. (Carriage of Yodo), *(C.sasanqua)*, Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu:* White with pink petal margins, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.).

Yodo-no-asahi. (Sunrise over Yodo), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Peony form, castilian red mottled white, large. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.302, p.153, description, p.181: Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, shortly acuminate at the apex, lateral veins slightly elevated, veinlets slightly impressed towards leaf margins, petioles glabrous. Flowers semi-double, deep red (Currant red 821/1), petals widely opened, with small white blotches, subdivided, dense tufts of stamens densely arranged, prominent in the centre. Late blooming. Different readings: 'Yodo-asahi', 'Yodo-no-chôjitsu'. See colour pls & descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.153 & p.266; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.105; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.261, p.329; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 256. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.333. Corruption of name: 'Yodo-no-ashi'.

Yodo-no-ashi. Anderson's Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yodo-no-asahi.**

Yodo-no-beni. (Red Yodo), *(C.japonica)*, Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Red with white horizontal stripes; large, double. Originated in Japan.

Yôgetsu. (Sun and Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Variegated foliage, medium size yellow spots on blue-green foliage. Flower small, red, single. Originated in Japan.

Yogo-no-umi. (Lake Yogo), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.197, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, wide-campanulate single with 5 broad, overlap-

ping double lobed petals and a stamens column with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower third and bright yellow anthers. Leaves small, slender, elliptic, mid-green, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.280 with colour photo; English translation p.197. Selected from wild japonicas on the northern shoe of Lake Biwa, Shiga Prefecture. Discovered by Mokichi Tachibana and Takeo Ogawa in 1960s, named and released by Ogawa.

Yoheihaku. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.25. Different readings: 'Yoheijiro', 'Yoheishiro'. Synonyms: 'Albatross', 'September Morn'. Synonym for **Shirabyôshi.** Chinese synonym: 'Jiuyue Zhichen'.

Yoheijiro. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pp.114, 136. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.327; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.222. Different reading for 'Yoheishiro', synonym for **Shirabyôshi.**

Yoheijiro-Nagoya. (Yohei's White from Nagoya), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.48, p.24, description, p.99: Bush camellia cultivar of stout growth. Leaves elliptic or narrowly elliptic, somewhat undulate, with glabrous petioles. White peony flowered with petals irregularly undulated that become more strongly wavy at the centre, with stamens intermingled with the petals. The base of the flower is shaded yellow. Late flowering. This cultivar is often taken as synonymous with **Shirabyôshi** of the Tokyo district, but it is different in floral shape, the leaves being more slender and more shortly acuminate at the apex. An old cultivar of the Nagoya district.

Yoheishiro. *(C.japonica),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.12, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, pp.366, 369. This is a different reading for 'Yoheijiro', synonymous with **Shirabyôshi.** In Japan 'Yoheihaku' is synonymous with **Shirabyôshi** as listed in Itô's *Chinkashû*, 1879; however this cultivar, as described by Nuccio and Hertrich, is different to 'Yoheijiro': Semi-double to incomplete double, white to faintest blush pink to pale pink, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals, retuse, sharp, irregular marginal notching, about 15 outer petals, reflexed, firm substance. Centre of flower, curved and folded petals and a few variable petaloids, about a close grouping of short stamens, dark golden anthers, white filaments. Leaves variable, tending to twist and curve, deep-set midrib, 7-8 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide, dark, glossy mid-green, thin, coarsely serrate margins, apices short acute, venation well defined. Blooms early to mid-season. Note: See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan,* pp. 144, 471.

Yohshun. Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List. Different reading for **Yôshun.**

Yoibijin. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Different reading for **Suibijin.**

Yoibijin Alba. Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List. Different reading for 'Suibijin Alba', synonym for **Kamo-honnami.**

Yoibiniana. Knight's Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Yoibijin', different reading for **Suibijin.**

Yoichi. Synonym for **Yoichi-tsubaki.**

Yoichi. (Popular male given name in Old Japan), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.420, p.169, description, p.259: Light red. Open, incomplete peony form, 11 cm across, with 2 rows of large, flat outer petals and a centre of small erect petals mixed with fascicles of stamens. Some central petals with white streaking. Leaves ovate to broad-ovate, suddenly acuminate apex, serrate margins, sometimes rolled under, dull green. Thought to be a synonym for **Iyotairin.** Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Many trees are being grown in Ôzu City. See colour photos: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.159. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*,

p.311. This is one of the 5 big camellias in the Ehime Prefecture. Note: The name refers to Suminokura, Yoichi.

Yoichi. (Popular male given name in old Japan), (*C.japonica*), Hirayama's *Tsubaki Byôbu*, (late 17th century); *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.476: Crimson. Medium size, open irregular peony form double with fascicles of stamens mixed with the centre petals. Originated in Japan. Probably the same as the above.

Yoichi-tsubaki. (Popular male given name in old Japan), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku. Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.61: Deep red. Rose form double, 5-6 rows of imbricated petals. Large. Thought to be the same as the above cultivar and as a synonym for 'Suminokura-tsubaki' in the *Hyakuchinshû*, 1630. The name refers to the wealthy merchant Suminokura, Yoichi in the Edo era. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yoichi-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû.* Synonym for 'Suminokura-tsubaki' (**Suminokura**).

Yoigijin. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland.* Corruption of the Japanese name 'Yoibijin', different reading for **Suibijin.**

Yoigokoro. (Being Intoxicated). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.279 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Miniature, lotus-form double, pink graduations on pale pink ground, fragrant, profuse, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.japonica* 'Kanyô-bukuro' (**Kan'yôtai**) and *C.hiemalis.* Named by Nihon Nôyaku Co., released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1983. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yoihime. (Drunken Princess). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.280 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Miniature, bowl shaped single, pink graduations on pale pink base, scattered stamens, long petioles, profuse. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A cross between 'Raikôji-shidare' and *C.sinensis* 'ZI'. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yoimachi. (Evening Waiting), *(C.sasanqua x C.fraterna), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.181, Reg. No. 1779: A miniature white marked with pink, single, *C.hybrid (C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.fraterna),* early flowering; originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. The 13 year old seedling first flowered 1973. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with about 7 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves.

Yoimiya. (Eve of Shrine's Festival), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.159, colour photo, p.255, description: Red with some white streaking on small white centre petals. Medium to large, open peony form bloom with row of large, ovate guard petals, surrounding a mass of small, erect, irregular petals and stamens. Leaves mid-green, broad ovate, apex acute, margins serrulate, recurved. Petioles hirsute. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Itoigawa-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.

Yoinimonsashi. Different reading for **Yoinimonsasu.**

Yoinimonsasu. (Leaves at the Gate at Evening), *(C.japonica),* Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Small, single, red, edged deep red, striped very narrow blue lines. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.2, p.114. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Yoinimonsashi', 'Yoinomonsasu', 'Shômonsasu', 'Syômonsasu'. Corruption of name: 'Kaminarimon-tsubone'.

Yoi-no-mai. (Dance in Drunkenness). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.279 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Small, bud-centred to lotus-form A chance seedling, creamy white with pink graduation, flared stamens. Flowers mid-season. A cross between 'Gyokuro' and *C.vernalis* **Gaisen.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1978. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yoinomonsasu. Heibonsha Colour Shinsho, 1980, *Tsubaki*, Tomita et al, p.127. Different reading for **Yoinimonsasu.**

Yoi-no-myôjô. (Morning Star in the Evening), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.25. No description. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.321; English translation p.241. Medium size, white, tubular to trumpet shaped single, round petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1975.

Yoi-no-tsukasa. (Lord of the Evening), *(C.japonica),* Izu-Ohshima 1980. Hawaii Botanical Garden List. No description. Originated in Japan.

Yoi-okesa. (Evening Folksong), *(C.rusticana),* Uehara Keiji, 1959, *Jumoku Daizusetsu,* vol.III. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.284, p.122, description, p.240; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.159, 255: Pale pink with fine veining of deeper red and whitish streaking. Small size with narrow serrated petals. Leaves glossy mid-green, ovate, coarsely serrate. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.115.

Yoi-okesa. (Evening Folksong). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.279 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Miniature, tubular single, white stripes on pale pink to pink ground, petals serrated, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, small. Spreading growth, of wild japonica parentage. A cultivar raised at a private family on Sado Island. Collected and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1972. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yoizuki. (Evening Moon), *(C.japonica),* ICS, Apr. 1990, *Camellia Cultivar List,* p.25. Pink with white base, single, tubular to cup or trumpet shaped. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Yokawa. (Yoko River), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e,* vol.15; *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, pl.74; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with pink patches and red streaks. Large open peony form with stamens interspersed through the centre petals. Different reading: 'Yokogawa'. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki,* No.22, p.116; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.26, & Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.159. (Believed extinct.)

Yoki Botan. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yukibotan.**

Yôkihi. (Consort Yôki), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya, ca.1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.III, No.7; *Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.35, 545: White with the faintest blush, medium size single of 5 large, rounded petals and a short stamen column with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.91, & ibid, 1961, No.2, p.124, & 1962, No.3, p.166. (Believed extinct.)

Yôkihi. (Consort Yôki), *(C.sasanqua),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô;* Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan,* p.17: Lilac pink fading to white at petal centre. Medium sized, 5 petalled single with notched oblong petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yôkihi. (Consort Yôki), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.513: Large, white, semi-double, petals in 3 rows, irregular margins, a few petaloids among the stamens. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.143. (Believed extinct.)

Yôkihi. (Consort Yôki), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.209, p.106, description, p.151 as 'Yôki-hi': Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, flat, venation a little impressed, 8.4-9.8 cm. long x 3.2-4.8 cm wide; petioles 7-8.5 mm long, hairy. Flowers widely cup-shaped, rosy red (Crimson 22/1), petals loosely undulate, thick texture, petals 10-13 with 1-8 inner petals, smaller and irregularly lobulate, folded or funnel-shaped. Stamens in 5 fascicles among the petals, filaments deep yellow tinged red, rarely petaloid. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in the garden of Mr Iwata, Shimbô, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. 'Yôki' was a famous beautiful Emperor's Consort of ancient China; consort 'Yangkee'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.47.

Yôkihi. (Consort Yôki), *(C.japonica)*, JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.27, p.13 with colour photo: Small size, soft pink with thin, irregular white edge. Campanulate single, opening cup-shaped with 5 broad, rounded, embracing petals, slightly reflexed. Central stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments joined for lower third of their length, plant habit drooping. See colour photo p.268, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.* Originated in Tabira-chô, Hirado, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan with a private family. Collected and named by Hisashi Hirado in 1985..

Yokihi. *(C.sasanqua). Sasanqua,* Shanghai Municipal Gardens, 2007, p.81 with colour photo; Red single with long narrow petals slightly reflexed. Sprayed stamen centre.

Yôkihi. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51 as 'Yokihi'. Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticulture Science*, vol.55, No.2, p.208. Synonym for **Gaisen.**

Yôkô. (Sunshine), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.2, black & white photo: Medium pink. Single, opening widely cup-shaped with 6-7 large, over-lapping petals with crinkled edges. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate to ovate-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, reflexed. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. See colour pls & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.25, pp.47, 295; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.159, 255.

Yokobu'e. (Flute), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, A-446: Medium size, dark red, with white moires and thick petals, single. Late season blooming. Good for Chabana. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. Different reading: 'Yokobuye'. See colour photo, p.240, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Yokobuye. (Flute), *(C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume* as Yokobuye: Different reading for 'Yokobu'e'. Pink fading to white towards the centre. Medium size, peony form double. A seedling of **Tsukimi-guruma.** Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Yokoehaku. Different reading for **Yokoeshiro.**

Yokoeshiro. (Yokoe's White), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*: This flower has many white petals which resemble those of a chrysanthemum. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Yokoehaku'.

Yokogawa. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I: Different reading for **Yokawa.**

Yokogawa-shibori. (Yokogawa Variegated), *(C.rusticana)*, Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû* in section on early blooming. No description. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.304, p.154, description, p.181: Leaves broadly obovate-oblong, abruptly long acuminate at the apex,

veinlets slightly impressed, coarsely crenate-serrate at the margin half above, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers of the peony type, rose (Rose opal 022), blotched white, inner petals folded. Late blooming. For colour illustrations & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.30; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.294; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 256 as 'Yokokawa-shibori'. A variegated form of **Nôbotan.** Resembles **Ayakawa-shibori.** Different reading: 'Yokokawa-shibori'. There is possibly a relationship with **Yokawa** from *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695. Orthographic variant: 'Yokokawa-shibori'.

Yokogumo. (Trailing Clouds), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki;* Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Large size single, pink mottled white. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yokokumo'. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.26.

Yokogumo. (Trailing Clouds), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.135: White with deep pink lines and streaks. Medium sized semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yokogumo. (Trailing Clouds), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1960, *Shinsen Chinkashû:* Pink single. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.279, p.141, description, p.175: Leaves elliptic to narrowly obovate-elliptic, suddenly acuminate at the apex. Petioles glabrous. Flowers open vase-shaped, deep red blotched white. Late flowering. Originated in the Kantô district, Japan. For colour illustrations & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.139 & p.240; *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl. 102 & p.306; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 256. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.236. Resembles **Amagashita** and **Shokkô.** Said to be originated by Jisuke Minagawa. Different reading: 'Yokokumo'.

Yokohama. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Synonym for **Gauntlettii.**

Yokokawa. Different reading for 'Yokogawa' (**Yokawa**).

Yokokawa-shibori. Different reading for **Yokogawa-shibori.**

Yokokumo. Different reading for **Yokogumo.**

Yokonami. (Transverse Waves), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Single, true red with white moires like waves. Early flowering. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. (Believed extinct.)

Yokonami-shibori. ('Yokonami' Dappled), *(C.japonica)*, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1957-1969, *Tsubaki Meikan:* Red with white markings. Large, semi-double with petals in 3 rows, large, overlapping, somewhat crinkled and a small central stamen cluster. Leaves small, dark green, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, recurved. Originated in the Chûbu district, Japan. For colour photo see: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.88. Very similar to **Ômidare** or **Ranbyôshi.**

Yoko-no-asahi. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan.* Erroneous reading for **Yodo-no-asahi.**

Yomato-nishiki. Katz & Strother, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.263. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-nishiki.**

Yomegashima. (An Island in Lake Shinji), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.161, colour photo, p.256, description as 'Yome-ga-shima': Soft pink with fine veining of deeper pink and rare red streaks. Medium size, single of 5-6 petals, opening wide cup-shaped, petals emarginate with some marginal crinkling. Compact, central stamen column. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, apex acute, strongly recurved. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan from a private family in Kamo Town. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1973. Colour photo p.278, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka.*

Yômei. (Shining Sun), *(C.rusticana)*, Nagao Sôsei-en, 1958, *Tsubaki Mokuroku.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan.

Yomi-no-ginka. (Silver Flower from the Nether World), (Wabisuke). Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.279, p.122, description, p.240; JCS, 1979, *Tsubaki*, No.18, p.3: Red with silvery frosting on the petals. Small semidouble, opening wide cup-shaped, 8-12 oblong, emarginate petals. Leaves large, glossy, mid-green, elliptic, blunt acute apex, obscurely serrate. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Found 1974. For colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.160. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.312. For botanical drawings and colour photo and description see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.98, 99, 100.

Yomi-no-ginka. (Silver Flower in the Next World). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.282 with colour photo; English translation p.198. Miniature, peach red, tubular semi-double with 9-11 petals, cylindrical stamens with degenerated anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, curved outwards, occasional jointed leaves. Spreading growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in a suburb of Matsu'e City. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1976. From Shimane Prefecture.

Yona P. Dowdle. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.51, Reg. No.1139: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by Charles L. Dowdle, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double bloom, similar to **Frizzle White**, is medium to deep pink (Munsel Hue 7.5 RP 7/10 to 7.7 RP 6/12) with silvery sheen overcast. It has yellow anthers and filaments with 18 petals and 2 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. The very large, textured petals with numerous rabbit ears, has one off-white petal standing. Sport: **Yona P. Dowdle Variegated.**

Yona P. Dowdle Variegated. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.51. A virus variegated form of **Yona P. Dowdle** - Pink blotched with white. Originated by Charles L. Dowdle, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA.

Yongfu Dahong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568 as 'Yongfudahong'; Fast growing small tree, branches long and soft. Juvenile branches and leaves red. Mature leaf green and shiny, long-elliptic to obovate, 8-9 cm x 3-4 cm. Apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, flat, middle vein prominent, fine, sharp serrations. Flower double, red, 10-12 cm diameter. Large petals in several rows, sometimes with smaller petals and stamens interspersed with the large petals. Flowers mid-season to late. From Fujian Province, China.

Yongii. Lemaire, 1844, In Paillet, *Des Genre Camellias, Rhododendrons, Azalées…* p.163. Orthographic error for 'Youngii', synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Yongle Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.33. Chinese synonym for **Eiraku.**

Yong's New Red. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1839-1840, Catalogo General. Orthographic error for 'Young's New Red', synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Yonobotan. (Peony of Night), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no* Zu, vol.II, No.19. No description. Different reading: 'Yorunobotan'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yorishide. (*C.japonica*), Ichijima, 1906, (Reprint Yashiro 1841), *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310, p.362: No description. Different reading: 'Yorishite'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yorishite. Different reading for **Yorishide.**

York and Lancaster. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic variant for **York et Lancaster.**

York et Lancaster. (*C.japonica*), Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838; *The Greenhouse*, 1838: White striped rose pink. Medium large, formal double. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'York and Lancaster'.

Yoroi-tsubaki. (Armored Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Izu Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List. No description. Originated in Japan.

Yorozuyo. (Myriad Ages), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* Pale pink, single, long tubular shape. Different reading: 'Bandai'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yoru-no-ame. (Evening Rain), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List,* p.25. No description. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.282 with colour photo; English translation p.198. Small to medium size single, small and large red stripes on white ground, fructifying, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright growth. Collected from a wild japonica community in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1980.

Yorunobotan. Different reading for **Yonobotan.**

Yoru-no-chô (Butterfly in the Evening), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.256: Dusky red, peony form, 10 outside petals, inner petals are waved and intermixed with stamens; filaments red. Medium to large size. Late blooming. Leaves medium large, ovate, apex acuminate, margins prominently serrated. Petioles hirsute. Of Yuki tsubaki lineage, originating in Arai City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969.

Yoru-no-nishiki. (Evening Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red. Large single to anemone form with petaloids tipped pink and red, filaments white, anthers yellow. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.110. (Believed extinct.)

Yoru-no-nishiki. (Evening Brocade), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.658: White densely striped with crimson. Large semi-double; petals in two rows, undulate, irregular margins; central stamen column. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.151. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yosemite. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, p.5, 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose red. Medium size semi-double with white stamens and fluted petals. Medium, compact growth. Blooms midseason. Originated as a seedling raised by H.A. Bogh, Oakland, California, USA. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.271.

Yoshiaki Andoh. (*C.reticulata*.x *C.japonica*), SCCS., 1984, *The Camellia* Review, vol.45, No.4, colour pl. p.14. A seedling of the cross *C.reticulata* **Damanao** x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis;** originated by Meyer Piet, California, USA. A very dark rich red, Higo style flower with a burst of golden stamens and a diameter up to 15cm.

Yoshida. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Monk Hôrin, 1639, *Kakumeiki*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.39: White with soft pink and deep pink stripes. Small size single with 5 emarginate petals, opening flat; central stamen column. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.121; ibid, 1961, No.2. p.47. (Believed extinct.)

Yoshida. (Place Name), (*C.rusticana*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan,* p.31: Red. Large single with open stamens. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name 'Yoshido'.

Yoshida-monogurui. (Crazy Yoshida), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Blooms in diverse colours, red, white or white with red variegation. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. (Believed extinct.)

Yoshida-ômura. (Yoshida Village), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*. Descripton not seen. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.15. (Believed extinct.)

Yoshida-yashiki. (Yoshida's Estate). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.11; Bright crimson, small, standard single. Flowers mid-season. Named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Yoshido. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.246. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yoshida.**

Yoshihime. (Princess Yoshi), *(C.sasanqua x C.hybrid)*, Hagiya, 1986, *Studies in Interspecific Hybridization of Japan*, No.2, p.7, colour pl.11, p.6: A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Asahi-no-umi** x *C.japonica x C.fraterna* **Tiny Princess**. Flowers red with dark petal edge, 12-13 ovate, overlapping petals, semi-double, about 6 cm across. Stamens small and scattered, filaments white. Early blooming; strongly fragrant. Leaves small, oval, silver green, serration and venation obscure. Habit bushy and spreading. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan.

Yoshiki-no-aki. (Autumn in Yashiki). *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.11; Soft pink, peppered with crimson dots. Medium size, trumpet shaped single. A seedling of **Seiôbô.** Flowers early season. Originated by H. Imamura.

Yoshiki-sazanka. *(C.sasanqua). Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.51. White, small to medium size, wide open single. A native strain in Nagaiwayama, Kurume City, Japan.

Yoshino. (Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu:* This flower has many narrow, white petals. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.124. (Believed extinct.)

Yoshino. (Place Name), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.200, p.64, description, p.210: Apricot pink with the colour fading to almost white at the centre. Medium sized single with 5-7 wide, overlapping petals, crimped at the apex. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Leaves large, broad-lanceolate, mid-green, coarsely but shallowly serrate, apex blunt acute. Originated in Japan.

Yoshimasa. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica)*, Uyesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran.* Large size, true red, white moires; double in 3 rows. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Masayoshi**. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.6.

Yoshinogawa. (Yoshino River), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.670: White with streaks, speckles and peppering of crimson. Large single with 7-8 large, overlapping, somewhat undulate petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. The district of Yoshino is famous for its cherries. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.153. (Believed extinct.)

Yoshinogawa. (Yoshino River), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Pinkish white, pink speckles, large size, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yoshino-ginyô (Yoshino Silver Leaf), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25. No description. Originated in the Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Yoshino-shizuka. (Title of No Drama), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* Double anemone form, pale pinkish white, centre petaloids yellowish. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: The name refers to Shizuka Gozen, the mountain Yoshino.

Yoshinoyama. (Mount Yoshino), *(C.japonica),* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.99: Deep shining pink, finely veined a deeper colour. Medium size, semi-double; long oval, channelled petals in two rows, set apart, 13-15 in number with a small, broken stamen cluster in the centre. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Yoshinoyama. (Mount Yoshino), *(C.sasanqua),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16. Described only as 'Higo-sazanka' in the ancient list. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yoshitsukasa. (Master of Ceremonies), *(C.japonica)*, Nakamura, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka;* Senka-en, 1970, *Tsubaki Annai Kurume Gensan no Tsubaki:* Red with moired white blotches. Large, cup-shaped single, petals 6-7, large, irregular, overlapping with a broad, central stamen cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments creamy. Leaves large, mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Masayoshi,** named and released by Tadashi Otsuka in 1960 See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.340; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 256. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.245.

Yoshitsune. (Personnal Name), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.423: Light mulberry red with mulberry red stripes with paler petal margins. Medium to small rose form double with 3-4 rows of imbricated petals, rounded, concave. Stamens scattered through centre petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.163. (Believed extinct.)

Yôshun. (Sunny Spring), *(C.rusticana),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life,* No.17, p.22 as 'Yôshyun'; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.188, p.95, description, p.145: Leaves narrowly elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, thin, finely denticulate, venation somewhat impressed, 5.7-6.7 cm long x 2.4-3 cm wide; petioles 7-9 mm long, very hairy. Flowers semi-double, 6 cm across, deep pink (Carmine rose 621/1), petals about 20, widely spreading. Filaments poor, divided into subgroups, anthers cadmium yellow. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in a private garden, Higashi-shimojô, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named by Mr Kawamura in 1964, See colour pls. & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.179 & p.317; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 255. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.127. Different readings: 'Yohshun', 'Yôshyun'.

Yôshyun. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life,* No.17, p.22. Different reading for **Yôshun.**

Yotsugaya. (Four Valleys), *(C.japonica),* Okumura, Shigejirô, [ca 1810], *Chinka Hin'i.* Double red with many white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yotsutsujidono. (Personal Name), *(C.japonica),* Kampfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Josttsjinodonno'. No description. Originated in Japan. 'Yotsutsujidono' is said to be the name of an ancient vassal noble who loved camellias. (Believed extinct.)

Yotsuya-kahei. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.I, No.32: Red with white blotches. Large semi-double with two rows of petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.22. (Believed extinct.)

Yotsuya-sangai. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #83; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310; Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* The corolla is white and piled up about 10-fold. Large flower. The leaves are slender. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yotsuya-sankai'. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. (Believed extinct.)

Yotsuya-sankai. Different reading for **Yotsuya-sangai**

You Name It. *(C.japonica)*, Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.11. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

You-ch'a. Different reading for 'Yu Cha' (*C.oleifera* Abel).

Youdie. (Floating Butterfly), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.565. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Chô-no-mai.**

Youdie. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.153. Chinese synonym for **Chô-no-asobi.**

Youjin. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.110. Chinese synonym for **Eugene Stockman.**

Youmazi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.351, p.77. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Yoimachi.**

Young Boy's Face. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.18. Synonym for **Tongzimian.**

Young Neu Red. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si trovano nel giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff*, p.9. Synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Younghii. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.11. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Orthographic error for 'Youngii', synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Youngii. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.17; van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9; Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):258; as 'Youngi'; Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole*, p.205-207. Synonyms: 'Floy de Young', 'Young's New Red', 'Young's Red'. Orthographic errors: 'Yongii', 'Yungii', 'Younghii'. Synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Young's Imbricata. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.62, as 'Yoang Imbricata': Rose red, formal double. Originated in England.

Young's New Red. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Synonym for **Epsomensis**.

Young's Red. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.54. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:317. Synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Young's Semi-double Red. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum et Fructicetum Britannicum...*, p.388. Synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Yours Truly. *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.3: A sport of **Lady Vansittart. Pink** streaked deep pink and bordered with white. Semi-double blooms with the colouring of Hikarugenji. Synonyms: 'Lady Vansittart Pale', 'Lady Vansittart Shell'. Received the RHS., Award of Merit, 1960. For colour pls. see Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia*, pl.XXXIV and Macoboy, 1980, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.126. Chinese synonym: 'Zhongshi'.

Youtang Chunxiu. *(C.reticulata)* ICS *Gardens of Excellence booklet* 2012, p.19 – Kunming Botanical Garden. Colour photo, no details.

Youtz. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.21. Abbreviation for **Joshua E. Youtz.**

Youtz Apple Blossom. Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.188. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney.**

Youtz Belgium Red. Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.189. Synonym for **Romany.**

Youtz White Daikagura. Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.190. Synonym for **Joshua E. Youtz**.

Youtz Wild Rose. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, p.5, 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Rose-pink. Medium size, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA by J.E. Youtz, Pasadena, California.

Youxi. (Have Hope), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.75, No.559. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Yûki.**

Youxi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.147. Chinese synonym for **Peekaboo.**

Youxinao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **High Jinks.**

Yozakura. (Evening Cherry), (Higo), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.233, colour photo and description: Large size, apricot pink with white blotches, saucer-shaped single, higo type, with 6-7 broad, rounded, overlapping petals with waved margins and a large central burst of numerous stamens with large, yellow anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic, dark green, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate. Late flowering. White variegated sport of **Sakuragari**. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Recognised by the Higo Society in 1984.

Yû. (Personal Name). *(C.japonica)*, Chinka-en, Niigata Retail List, 1994-1995, colour photo: Small size, pale pink, campanulate single. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

Yu Cha. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Chinese common name for *C.oleifera* Abel. Japanese synonym: 'Abura-tsubaki'. Different reading: 'You-ch'a'.

Yu Hsuan Chuan. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Different reading for **Yuxuanzhuan.**

Yu Hsueh Hung. Chen, 1955, *Hua Ching.* Different reading for **Yuxuehong.**

Yu Lou Chun. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yulouchun**.

Yu Mei Jen. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yumeiren** = 'Jade Beauty'.

Yü-mei-jen. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Yumeiren** = 'Field Poppy'

Yu Ming Hua. Ichijima, 1906, (Yashiro, 1841, reprint), Kokon Yôrankô, vol.344. Chinese common name for *C.sasanqua*. Note: The Japanese reading 'Gyokumeika' is an ancient name used for *C.sasanqua*.

Yu Mou Tan. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yumudan.**

Yuangye Diechi. (Round Leaf Butterfly Wings), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.61, No.416: Leaves mid-green, Broad-ovate. Flower large size, 11-13 cm, across, crimson, open peony with 19-25 petals, some erect and flaring like butterfly wings. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Yuanxuan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Inzen.**

Yuanyang Fengguan. (Mandarin Duck's Crest), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.86, colour photo, [p.115]: Medium size, red, with pink stripes, double form with 6-7 rows of rounded, emarginate, imbricated petals with a bud centre. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.44, No.250, colour photo No.138. Red sport of **Chidan** from the Fujian Prefecture. Synonym 'Kongquewei'. Corruption: 'Yaniangfungquan'. Originated in China.

Yuanye Jinxin. (Round Leaf Cold Heart), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua;* Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.47: Small tree to 6 meters high, conical crown, dense, upright, leafy branches, sturdy. Leaves ovate to broadly-elliptic, slightly convex at apex, truncate to round at the base, flat, margins serrulate, dark green, oily, glossy, midrib elevated, side veins obscure, thick; petioles 10-13 mm long. Flower scarlet, single, 4-5 cm across, 5-7 petals, notched at apex. Stamens normal, over 100, outer basally connate into a tube. Pistil normal, taller than stamens, protruding as flower opens. Buds elliptic or long-obovate, short yellowish-brown, downy, scales green with tan edge. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Zhejiang, China.

Yuanzihong. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.15. Synonym for **Atomic Red.**

Yûba'e. (Evening Glow), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, Mar.1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.16, illustration, 13; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.155, 254. Pale pink, becoming white at the base, formal double with petals somewhat irregular, 7-8 cm across, petals about 65. Leaves dark green ovate, 6-7 cm long. Petioles hirsute. Collected in Mitsuke City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.

Yubahaku. (Yuba's White), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.365, colour photo and description: Large size, white, incomplete double to formal double or peony form, large, round, outer petals, more or less imbricated and a couple of erect smaller petals, petaloids and stamens intermixed in the centre, filaments white, anthers golden. Leaves, glossy mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. A sport of 'Yuba-shibori' (**Kusutama**). Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1981.

Yubai Luxi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lucy Stewart.**

Yuba-shibori. (Yuba Variegated), (*C.rusticana*) Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai T*subaki *Meikan*, p.235: Soft pink, finely and densely peppered red with fine red ticks. Large semi-double with petals in 3 rows, large, rounded; inner petals a little undulate. Small irregular stamen cluster, sometimes in two or more fascicles with erect, folded centre petals. Blooms early. Leaves glossy dark green, elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Sport: **Yubahaku.** Synonym: 'Kusudama' from Chûbu. For colour photos & descriptions see; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.433; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 255; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.374. Yuba is a place name and means an Archery Gallery. Synonym for **Kusudama** from Chûbu. Chinese synonym 'Gongchangjiao'.

Yûbe-no-kane. (Evening Bell), (*C.rusticana*), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, p.19 as 'Yûnokane'. No description. Atagawa Tropical & Alligator Gardens, 1988, p.210. No description. Originated in Japan.

Yûbi. (Gentle Beauty), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.37: Medium size, white graduating to red margins, semi-double. Early blooming. Originated in Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.317 with colour photo; English translation p.223. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Selected from seedlings of **Yûki,** in Kurume City. Originated and named by Shunsuke Hisatomi. Less petals than **Yûki,** but a clearer red border.

Yubuko-Dori. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobikodori.**

Yucha. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.509 & p.378; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.15. Japanese popular name for *C.oleifera*, synonym 'Abura-tsubaki'.

Yuchun. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.96. (Rainy Spring). Synonym for 'Xiaojaohong'.

Yudaihong. (Jade Striped Red), (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shacha Hua*, p.21, pl.31, description p.110: Leaves oblong to broad-lanceolate, flat, hard and rough above, veins conspicuous, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 10.5-13 cm long x 2.5-3 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55A), diameter 12-13 cm. Petals 20-22 in 3-4 whorls, long spatulate, larger in outer whorls, smaller in inner, with white stripes, apically notched. Stamens partly petaloid, some divided into several groups or united to form a tube. Pistils mostly rudimentary, a few fertile. This is a cultivar selected from open pollinated seeds at the Kunming Botantical Gardens, Yunnan, China. Blooms early. Different reading 'Yü-tai-hung'. Synonym: 'Jade Striped Red'. See colour photo, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.46.

Yudan. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.257 with colour photo; Formal double with 70-80 petals, white covered with small red spots. Diameter 12 cm. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Lin Zhaohong, Jinhua, China.

Yudanibeni. (Hot Springs Valley Red), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama. & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.183: Small size, deep, glossy red, wide campanulate single with 5 large, wide, rounded, reflexed petals, about a central stamen cylinder with white to pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, anthers yellow. Leaves shining, deep green, lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Late flowering. Selected from wild japonicas in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1986.

Yudie. Jade Butterfly), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.58, No.383, colour photo, No.241: Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, 8.1-10.3 cm long x 4.4-5.2 cm wide. Flowers medium to large size, 8.1-10.3 cm across, semi-double to open peony, white, becoming pink on petal reverse and apex, 21-22 petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Yue Zhi Yinü. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.rusticana* **Koshi-no-otome.**

Yueguang. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.567; Leaf deep green, lustrous, long-elliptic, 8-9 cm x 3-4 cm, apex acuminate to caudate, base cuneate, vein obvious, margins shallowly serrate. Flower double, pink with narrow or wide red stripes, 8-10 cm diameter, often in hexagonal shape.About 70 thick, shiny petals, regularly arranged. Late flowering. From Shanghai, China. Synonym 'Tongzimian'.

Yueguangwan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Moonlight Bay.**

Yueguangqu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Moonlight Sonata.**

Yuehanhengte. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.571, p.70. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **John Hunt.**

Yûen. (Elegant and Beautiful). *(C.hybrid). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.294 with colour photo; Medium size single, pale pink changing to pale yellow in the centre. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. An F2 hybrid of 'Koki 90' x 'Koki 92', originated and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Osaka, Japan, in 1999.

Yueshuya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Joshua E. Youtz.** Previous spelling 'Yaoshuya'.

Yuexia. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Moonbeam.**

Yueyuan. (Round Moon), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.534. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Mangetsu.**

Yufurong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.563; Dense canopy, branches sparse, erect. Leaf deep green lustrous, elliptic, 8-9 cm x 4-5 cm, soft, margins obtusely serrate, main vein prominent. Flower white, 12-14 cm diameter. Stamens short, in tubular form. Late flowering. From Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.

Yûga. (Elegance) (*C.reticulata hybrid*) from Ehime Pref. *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society, 1999. Seed parent *C.reticulata hybrid* **Show Girl**, pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Pink, semi-double, occasionally with petaloids appearing, petals relatively thick, medium size, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Flower shape resembles that of **Show Girl,** tending to vary with growing environment. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe.

Yugashira. (Name of Place of Origin), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.254, description: Pinkish white with pink and red stripes and speckles. Medium size, campanulate single with short, compact stamen column with white filaments and a protruding style. Leaves thick deep green, ovate, apex acute. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Ômishima-chô, Ehime Prefecture, Japan, where an old tree is growing as a protected plant. Named and released by Toshihiro Murakami. Colour photo Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.249.

Yûgen. (Mystery), *(C.x vernalis)*, Yûsuke Sakata & Ken'ichi Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.22 as 'Yugen'. No description. Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, 'Cytogenetic Studies of the Originn of *C.vernalis', Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, pp.208: 211: Medium size, single, deep red with united stamens and leaves 4.6 cm x 2.2 cm. See: JCS, 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Yûgen-no-hikari. (Light on the Mystery), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.47; ibid, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.154, colour photo, p.253, description: Pinkish white to white. Medium size, single, opening wide bell-shaped, 6-7 broad, overlapping, undulate petals. Stamens broad, irregular, in a central column, pale yellow. Leaves light green, ovate, apex acuminate, recurved, margins obscurely serrulate. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.270 with colour photo; English translation p.189. The original tree is growing at Kenroku'en Park in Kanazawa City, Japan. Named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1978.

Yûgetsu. (Enjoy Watching the Moon). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.270 with colour photo; English translation p.189. Medium size, pale pink, sake cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to ovate, medium size, flat. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of **Kantô-tsukimiguruma.** Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1980. From Nara Prefecture.

Yûgiri. (Evening Mist), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu:* Petals are double and white and have narrow red lines. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* describes a very large flower. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yûkiri'. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.110; ibid, 1969, No.7, p.30. (Believed extinct.)

Yûgiri. (Evening Mist), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.365: The mother tree is in the residence of Satô, Kikusaburô, Shimo-ochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan,

who named it, so it is not the same as the Iwasaki cultivar. White to faintest blush, formal double, petals in 7-8 rows, imbricated, concave. Flowers mid-season. Leaves medium size, long-oval, bright dark green, apex acuminate, surface wavy. For colour photos and descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.385; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.154, 253. Resembles **Hôshu** and **Tama-nokoshi.** Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Yugiri. (Evening Mist). (Higo). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.253 with colour photo; Medium size, flat single, deep pink radial stripes on pink ground. Filaments pale yellow, ume-jin (apricot) form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broad-ovate, large. A sport of **Shintsukasa-nishiki,** recognized by the Higo Camellia Society in 1992.

Yuguang. (Lustrous Jade), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A medium sized, soft blush pink, complete formal double, outer petals emarginate, inner pointed. Originated in China.

Yuguo Zhi Yu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Mikuni-no-homare.**

Yûgure. (Eventide), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.126: White. Large semi-double, petals in 3 rows, large, overlapping, cordate. Small, central stamen group with white filaments. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.102. Originated in Japan.

Yûgyô-in. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.17: White, open campanulate single with 6-7 large, smooth petals and cylindrical stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuhangyuan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Astronaut.**

Yuheng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.408; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Tamagaki.**

Yûhi. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957; Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.173, Different reading for the Higo **Sekiyô.**

Yûhikaku. (Yuhi's Palace), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.17 as 'Yûhi-kaku': Bright deep pink with yellow stamens. Large single with round, waved petals. Originated in Japan.

Yu-hsin-ma-nao. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Ki no Bunka Tsubaki*, p.155. Different reading for **Yuxin Manao.**

Yuhong. (Red Jade), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Dainnan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The colour is red, resembling red jade. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yu-hung'.

Yuhsienensis. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13; Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. The species *Camellia yuhsienensis*. Reclassified by Chang as a form of *C.grijsii.*

Yü-hung. Tsukamoto & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.156. Different reading for **Yuhong.**

Yuille Pink. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature:* Pink spotted white. Medium to large anemone form. Compact, upright growth. Early blooming, Originated in USA.

Yujie. (Jade Pure) (*C.reticulata* hybrid). China Regn No.25. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Feb 2008, No.4, p.48, with colour photo; A hybrid of *C.reticulata* with *C.vietnamensis* as pollen parent, originated at the Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan, China, and named by Xia Lifang.

Leaves are similar to *C.vietnamensis,* vigorous, flowers early. Flower single, white with a pink flush, 8-10 petals in 2 whorls, 10-12 cm diameter. Does not bear fruit. Leaves elliptic, bases broad cuneate to obtuse, apices acuminate, margins finely serrate, 5.2-9 cm long x 3.3-4.8 cm wide.

Yujinxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Tulip Time.**

Yûkanji-meigetsu. (Moon over Yûkanji Temple), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.371: White, medium size, single, very early flowers, 8 cm across with 7 reflexed petals. Stamens faint yellow, compact column. Leaves dark green, ovate with wavy margins, coarsely serrate. The original tree, 120 years old, is in Yûkanji, Tsubata-chô, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhei Niwa in 1971. It blooms about 15th September, known as 'Meigetsu' the moon of the 15th day of the 8th lunar month. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.II, 1978, pl.330; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, *p*p.154, 253. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nikon no Chinka*, p.66.

Yûkanji-meigeytsu. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.66. Orthographic error for **Yûkanji-meigetsu.**

Yukari. (Affinity), (*C.japonica*). Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yukari-no-iori. (Yukari Hermitage), *(C.japonica)*, Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.173. No description. Originated in Japan.

Yukari-no-iro. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of* Japan. (Colour of Souvenir). Synonym for **Shokkô-nishiki.**

Yukari-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.417, p.212, description, p.213. Japanese common name for *C.assimilis.*

Yukemuri. (Hot Spring Smoke), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nikon no Chinka*, p.82, colour photo and description: Large size, very pale pink, saucer-shaped single with 5 large. rounded, overlapping, somewhat crinkled petals, and a broad stamen cylinder, filaments light yellow, joined at the lower half, anthers light yellow. Flowers early to mid-season. A seedling of **Honshiratama.** Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1979.

Yûki. (Personal Name for Women), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.37: Medium size, white with red petal margins, semi-double. Early blooming. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan in the 1960s, named by Shunsuke Hisatomi. Chinese synonym: 'Youxi'.

Yuki-akari. (Snow Light), *(C.rusticana)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.236, p.113, description, p.325; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.155, 254: White. Medium size, 8cm across, single with 8-9 large, rounded overlapping petals, some emarginate to cordate. Stamen cluster funnel-shaped, pale yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves lanceolate to broadlanceolate, mid-green, long acuminate apex, margins shallowly serrate, petioles hirsute. Late flowering. Originated in the Jôritsyji Temple, Yatsuo Town, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhô Karin in 1967. Colour photo: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.291.

Yukibata. (Growing Near Snow), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.164, p.82, descripton, p.137: Leaves broadly elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, venation impressed, margins crenate, 8.6-8.9 cm long x 4.4 cm wide, petioles 8 mm long, manifestly hairy.

Flowers single, red (Crimson 22-22/1), widely cup-shaped or horizontally opened, petals 5-7, largest 5.6 cm long x 4.4 cm wide, flat, narrowly incised. Stamens cylindrical, filaments pale yellow. Blooms late. Originated in the wild at Kitta, Arakawa-machi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Yukibata-tsubaki. (Camellias Growing Near Snow), (Intermediate *C.rusticana),* Yokoyama. 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.9; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.165: General name for camellias intermediate between *C.japonica* and *C.rusticana.* originated on the Japan sea side of the watershed in the Hokuriku and Tôhoku districts, Japan. Petioles vestigially hirsute.

Yukibeni. (Red Snow), *(C.japonica),* Itô, Ihei, 1696, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #95: Single, red flower with white spots. The margins of the corolla are white. See also pls. 30 and 403, *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. Originated in Japan. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.136, ibid, 1962, No.3, p.159. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Yukikurenai', 'Setsukô', 'Sekkô'.

Yukibotan. (Snow Peony), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in peony flower section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.67, p.116: Large, white, peony form. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.44, p.22, description, p.98: Upright bush camellia cultivar of rather weak growth. Leaves broadly oblong to ovate-oblong, surface flat, venation sub-impressed. Petioles glabrous. Flowers very large, pure white peony, petals much undulated, with small petal-like petaloids in the stamens. Late flowering. Originated in the Kantô district, Japan. Imported to USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana and listed by him in 1937. Synonyms: 'Pride of Descanso', 'Snowish Peony'. Chinese reading: 'Xuemudan'. Corruption of name: 'Yoki-Botan'. For colour pls & descriptions see: Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia*, vol.I; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.238 & p.326; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* pp.157, 254. Puddle & Hanger, 1962, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.16, p.123 gave 'Shirobotan' and 'Hakubotan' as synonyms, however as these names had been previously used for other cultivars this must be rejected. Resembles **Shiro-daikagura.**

Yukidaruma. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'Yuki-daruma'. Synonym for **Pax.**

Yuki-Deruma. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.340. Orthographic error for 'Yukidaruma', synonym for **Pax.**

Yukidoke. (Thaw). *(C.japonica), Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.18 with colour photo; Small white single, tubular to cup-shaped, tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A seedling of **Soshô**, released by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan.

Yukidôrô. (Snow Lantern), *(C.japonica),* Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohonayose Irotsuki:* Small, white, semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals. Stamens intermixed with centre petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yukidôrô. (Snow Lantern), *(C.rusticana),* Zenji Kamo, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.31; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.74, p.37, description, p.107; JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, pl.227 & p.324: Leaves obovate-elliptic, venation impressed, 7.2-10.8 cm long x 3.8-4.7 cm wide. Colour palest pink (Rose-pink 427/3), but inside a shade of pale orange. Petals 7-11, unequal and irregularly undulate. The central mass is composed of 104-121 thinly stalked petaloids with deformed anthers and a second (and, rarely, a third) whorl of 4-10 small inner petals. Originated by Zenji Kamo, Takaoka-shi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Yukitôrô'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.157, 254. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.379.

Yukifujin. (Snow Wife), *(C.rusticana)*, Tateishi et al., 1970, *Journal of Japanese Botany;* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987: Medium size, white, bowl-shaped single blossoms. Early flowering. Heavy texture. Originated in Japan.

Yukigasa. (Snow Hat), *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû;* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.17, p.9, description, p.90: Bush camellia of stout growth. Leaves broadly elliptic to elliptic oblanceolate, gradually acuminate to a blunt tip with glabrous petiole. Flowers single, pure white, campanulate at base, but the petals horizontally expanded half above, beautifully waved at margin. Staminal tube simple, style erect and thick, a little divided into 3 or more arms somewhat irregularly. Blooms mid-season to late. 'Yuki' = snow while 'gasa' is a bamboo hat worn by farmers on snowy days. See colour photos & descriptions: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.61; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.83 & p.303; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.156, 254. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Note: It is not confirmed that Minagawa's "Yukigasa" is the same as "Yukigasa" from Chûbu.

Yuki Gashiki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.246. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yukigeshiki.**

Yukigeshiki. (Snow Scene), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.19, illustration and description: White to blush pink, becoming white as it opens and a yellowish cast at the centre of the flower. Medium size, semi-double to anemone form, 7-8 cm across. Large outer petals, 11-12, rounded, emarginate, overlapping. In the semi-double form there is a short, expanding stamen cluster with yellow anthers and filaments. This centre can be largely petaloid (up to 130) to form an anemone centre in some conditions. Leaves mid-green, 7-8 cm long, obovate, apex suddenly acute, margins strongly serrate, petioles hirsute. Originated in Hori-no-uchi-machi, Naka-u'onuma-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1967. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. Corruption of the name: 'Yuki Gashiki'. For colour photos & descriptions see: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.181, p.210; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.226, p.324; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, pp.156, 254.

Yukigeshô (Snow Make-up), *(C.rusticana)*, Shufu-no-Tomosha, Kirino, 1976, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, pp.134, 233; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.156, colour photo, p.254, description: Very pale apricot shade of pink. Single, opening irregularly with 5 petals, folded or reflexed back and a short, spreading stamen cluster, deep yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, wide-ovate, apex acute, recurved, margins serrate, petioles hirsute. Selected from wild japonicas in Yatsuo Town, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhô Kirino in 1968.

Yukigoromo. (Snow Cape), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.38: Pure white, campanulate single. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.254: Palest pink, single campanulate form with spread stamens. Petals are tinged with peach colour at the base, Filaments yellow, stamens short, dark yellow, about 160. Medium size, 6-7 cm across. Mid-season blooming. Leaves medium-small, long-ovate, undulate, sharply serrate. Petiole short and hirsute. Plant habit bushy. This is a snow camellia from Higashi-Kanbara-gun, Niigata, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Yuki-haki. Treseder & Hymans, 1975, *Growing Camellias*, p.177. Corruption of Japanese name 'Yukihaku', different reading for **Yukishiro.**

Yukihaku. Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Different reading for **Yukishiro.**

Yukihashi-tama-no-ura. ('Tama-no-ura' from Yukihashi), *(C.japonica)*, Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.10, A-514: Medium size, single, dark red with white variegation. Originated in Japan. 'Yukihashi' is a place name in Fuku'oka. Prefecture and 'Tama-no-ura' is a place name on Fuku'e Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, and a camellia variety.

Yukihime. (Snow Princess), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.254: White, campanulate single, opening evenly. Stamens cylindrical, filaments white. Blooms early to midseason. Leaves medium size, long-ovate, apex acuminate, loosely curved, occasionally some white variegation. Plant habit upright and vigorous. A natural wild camellia from Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Ryô Kawashita in 1976, named by Zaiki Kajikawa.

Yukihira. (Ancient name for Blacksmith), *(C.japonica)*, Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata tsuki Obo'echô;* Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White. Medium size semidouble with red spots. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.78, p.30. (Believed extinct.)

Yukikagari. (Bonfire in the Snow), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.17: White slightly shaded pink. Large semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Yukikagerô (Snow, Shimmering of the Air), *(C.rusticana)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.370; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.254: Light peach pink, paler at the base, double blooms, 6-8 cm across with 15-20 petals, 3-4 petaloids with scattered stamens, changing to a more formal order at the centre. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium sized, ovate, flat, apex acuminate, petioles long and hirsute. Plant habit upright and branching. Originated in Japan by Takeuchi, Minoru, Ôtanaka-ku, Toyama City and named by him in 1957.

Yukikamakura. (Kamakura Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.251 colour photo and description: Medium to large size, pinkish white with speckles and dashes of light red, wide cup-shaped single of 6 overlapping, broad, emarginate petals and a stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined at their lower half and light yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate. Very early to late blooming. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hisako Kamo in 1980s. Note: 'Kamakura' is a small hut of snow in which children play games and eat candies. A traditional winter event in the Tôhoku area in Japan.

Yukiki-no-seki. (Traffic Barrier), *(C.sasanqua)*, Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.17: Deep pink. Very large semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Yukikochô. (Snow Butterfly), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.156, colour photo, p.254, description, as 'Yuki-kochô': Bright red. Small, 5 petalled single, opening flat. with a short, broad stamen centre, anthers bright gold. Leaves narrow-elliptic, apex tapering acute, venations impressed, margins obscurely serrate, petioles hirsute. Selected from wild plants in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Sadayuki Katayama.

Yukikomachi. (Snow Belle), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Garden Life*, p.38; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.127, p.64, description, p.125: Branches spreading in the old tree. Leaves oblong-elliptic to elliptic, olivaceous green, surface flat and shiny, lateral nerves subimpressed or flat, veinlets impressed, 7.5-8.7 cm long x 3.9-4.5 cm wide. Petioles, 7-8 mm long, hairy. Flowers low in height, peony type, pink (Camellia rose 622/3). Hairy petals 3, normal petals 23-29, often with 1-3 smaller folded petals or 1-2 shortly funnel-shaped or irregularly formed petaloids. The largest petals broadly-oblong, 4.1 cm long x 2.2 cm wide, loosely wavy. Stamens 2.3-2.9 cm high, half cleft to several groups. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at Mr Hasegawa's private garden, Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968. For colour photos see: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.178; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.214 & p.322; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.157, 254; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.304.

Yukikomachi. (Snow Belle), (Higo), W.C. Slowcock Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.60: Double, deep rose-pink. Medium size, single with flared, pale yellow stamens. Originated in Japan.

Yukikurabe. (Compared with snow), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami:* White flower. Variegated leaves. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.7, p.161. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-kurenai. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pls.30, 403. Different reading for **Yukibeni.**

Yukimatsuri. (Snow Festival), *(C.rusticana*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.157, colour photo, p.255, description: White. Medium size, rose form double with petals in 3-4 rows, emarginate, imbricated, with slender twisted petals with a few stamens scattered in the centre. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, long hirsute petioles. Originated in Sanjô-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973.

Yukimi. Waterhouse, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.63. Abbreviation for **Yukimiguruma.**

Yukimigoto. *(C.japonica)*, Minagawa, 1956, *Tsubaki no Hinshu to Sono Saibai*, p.30: Single, large white with a wheel-like centre. This is a triploid. Originated in Japan. Note: It is possible that this is an orthographic error for **Yukimiguruma.**

Yukimiguruma. (Snow Viewing Carriage), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* lists this as one of the 3 spouses with **Hanamiguruma, Tsukimi-guruma** and **Beniguruma.** Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Large, white, single. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.54, p.100; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.23, p.12, description, p.91, 92 as 'Yukimi-guruma - Tokyo': Bush camellia of upright growth with coarse, thick branches. Leaves broadly elliptic, cuspidate acute at the apex. deep green, plicated along the midrib, veinlets often impressed. Petioles glabrous. Flowers pure white with 7-8 petals expanded horizontally and strongly wavy for the whole margins. Staminal tube expanded but anthers are not scattered. Guruma is a variant reading of kuruma = wheel and is often attributed to camellias with widely expanded corolla and wide staminal tube. The stamen cluster is a flaring cup-shape of about 120 stamens, filaments light yellow, anthers golden. This cultivar was imported from Japan to America by Domoto in 1932 and erroneously named 'Amabilis'. Synonyms given include 'Mrs Francis Sanders', 'White Poppy', 'Subije'. In the UK it was erroneously known as 'White Swan', a name used by McIlhenny, Louisiana, for a different cultivar. In England the names 'Devonia' and 'Alba Simplex' have also been erroneously equated with **Yukimiguruma.** For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.96 & p.305; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.65; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 255; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.60. It resembles **Shôwa-no-homare.** Synonym in Japan: 'Yukimi-guruma - Tokyo'. Corruption of name: 'Yukimi Jurima'. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.30, 35.

Yukimiguruma. (Snow Viewing Carriage), *(C.sasanqua).* Sanseidô, 1937, Hosaka Hachirô, *Genshoku Kaboku Zufu*, pp.113-118: White semi-double, large flat flower. Originated in Japan.

Yukimiguruma-Tokyo. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.23, as 'Yuki-mi-guruma Tokyo'. Synonym for **Yukimiguruma.**

Yukimi Jurima. R.E. Harrison Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.37. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yukimiguruma.**

Yuki-no-hana. (Snow Flower). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.273 with colour photo; English translation p.192. Large, palest pink, flat single. Flowers early to mid-season.

Leaves elliptic, large. Upright, vigorous growth. Fertile. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty** and *C.granthamiana.* Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1995. From Osaka.

Yuki-no-ko-no-momo. (Snow Children's Peach). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.273 with colour photo; English translation p.192. Medium size, deep pink shading to white at the centre, sake cup-shaped single, circular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to oblong, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Yukimiguruma.** Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Yukimi-no-sakazuki. (Cup for Drinking Sake at a Snow Viewing Party), *(C.rusticana),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.2, p.1, description, p.84 as 'Yuki-mi-no-sakazuki'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 255: Leaves dark green, oblong, slightly shiny, margins crenate and twisted, venation impressed, 7.2-10.1 cm long x 3.4-5.3 cm wide; petiole hairy. Flower white, single, opening wide cup-shaped, petal 5-7, broadly orbicular, apex slightly bilobate or irregularly undulate. Stamen cylinder, 2.3 cm long x 2.3 cm diameter at the apex, filaments creamy yellow. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the temple garden of Jôryû-ji, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeda Pharmaceutical Research Institute in 1968.

Yukimiyagura. (Snow Viewing Tower), *(C.rusticana)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.442, p.174, description, p.262; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 255: Leaves dark green, glossy, elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins serrulate. Flower very pale pink to almost white. Small size, 5-7 cm across, of a form consisting of 5 large outer petals, a ring of stamens with variable petaloids, inside this a further ring of petals, erect, irregular and notched, finally, a centre of stamens, anthers pale yellow. Stamens number about 200 in all. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1975.

Yukimochi-bokuhan. ('Bokuhan' Carrying Snow), *(C.japonica), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.367; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.255: Outer petals dark red, petaloids white, small anemone form blooms. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves medium sized, long-ovate, apex acuminate, base cuneate, undulate, dark green. Because of the white layer of petals near the base, it is thought that it is a graft chimera of **Bokuhan.** Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Yuki-n-Nagame. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yuki-no-nagame.**

Yuki-no-akebono. (Dawn in the Snow), *(C.sasanqua)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16: Described as listed as a Higo sasanqua in ancient bibliography. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-ashita. (Morning Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô,1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki:* White with pure, clear red spots against the white base. Single with a central bunch of stamens. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.30. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-kasa. (Bamboo Snow Hat), *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, [ca.1810], *Chinka Issoku.* Description not seen. Originated in Japan.

Yuki-no-mine. Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Orthographic variant of **Mine-no-yuki.**

Yuki-no-mitsugu. (Tribute of Snow), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan:* White, medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-nagame. (Snow Scene), *(C.sasanqua)*, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.20: White, incurved full double. Large flower. Originated in Japan. Corruptions of name: 'Yuki-no-nagamo', 'Yuki-n-nagame'.

Yuki-no-nagamo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Corruption of the Japanese name **Yuki-no-nagame.**

Yuki-no-oto. (Sound of Snow), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26. No description. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Yuki-no-shita. (Under the Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, [ca.1810]. *Chinka Hin'i;* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309: Red, single, centre petaloids with white streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-tani. (Valley of Snow), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Jukyû, 1739. *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: White semidouble, large size, thick petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-uta. (Poem of Snow), *(C.japonica) Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.429, p.171 description, p.260: White. Large, 12 cm across, peony form with about 35 round, fleshy petals and scattered yellow stamens. Mid-season blooming. Leaves ovate to wide-ovate, flat, thick, sometimes with yellow variegation on dark green. Originated in Shibata City from a cross between *C.rusticana* and Yabu Tsubaki, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973.

Yuki-no-yama. (Snow Mountain), *(C.japonica)*, Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: White double. Originated in Japan. Probably a synonym for **Sessan** in *Kadan Chikinshô* 1695. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.122. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-yama. (Snow Mountain), *(C.sasanqua)*, Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô.* No description. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.344. No description. Different reading: 'Yukiyama'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-yamaji. (Snowy Mountain Pass), *(C.sasanqua)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16: Listed as 'Higo sazanka', white single. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Yuki-oguni. (Snowy Oguni Basin), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, illustration p.7, description, p.19: Leaves oblong or oblong-elliptic, broadest above the middle, thin, venation sub-impressed, 5.9-8.5 cm long x 3.2-4.2 cm wide, petioles very hairy. Flowers peony form, 10-11 cm across, pink (Camellia Rose 622/3 to Carmine rose 621/2), petals 23-53. obovate, wavy and bilobate, 1-2 rather large inner petals and petaloids intermixed with about 140 stamens, filaments a creamy yellow. Originated in the Oguni-machi, Kariwa-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1958, named in 1963. Different reading: 'Yuki-okuni'. See colour photos & descriptions: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.99; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.212 & p.322; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.156, 254; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.174. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.367. Chinese synonym 'Xuexiaoguo'.

Yuki-onna. (Snow Lady), (Higo), *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, 1830: White with relatively fewer stamens. Originated in Kumamoto, Prefecture, Japan. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.124. Corruption of name: 'Yuki-Onnan'.

Yuki-Onnan. Vi Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol,45, No.2, p.21. A corruption of the Japanese name **Yuki-onna.**

Yuki-otome. (Snow Maiden), *(C.rusticana)*, Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, p.19 as 'Yukiotome'. Formal double white. Originated in Japan.

Yûkiri. Different reading for **Yûgiri.**

Yukisarasa. (Snow Chintz), *(C.rusticana)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.399, colour photo and description: Medium size, white with red and pink streaks and speckles, formal

double with outer 3-4 rows of rounded petals, inner somewhat erect and incurved to form a bud centre while opening. Leaves thick, broad-ovate, deep green, apices abruptly acute, margins shallowly serrate. Petioles hirsute. Late flowering. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1989. Resembles **Kikusarasa.**

Yukisarashi. (Snow Bleached), *(C.rusticana)*, JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.2, colour pl. No.6: White, medium size, 9-11 cm across, semi-double to open peony form with 2-3 rows of large, overlapping petals with crinkled edge, 17 petals and 10 petaloids. Stamens in small, irregular groups or dispersed among the petaloids and small erect petals. Filaments white, pistil retrogressive. Late flowering. Leaves light, olive green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, margins serrate. Originated in Toyosaka-machi, outside of Niigata City. Collected in 1962 by Hagiya & Ishizawa and named in 1971. For further colour pl.: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.156, 254.

Yukishiro. (Snow White), *(C.rusticana)*, Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Pure white, medium size, single with yellow stamens. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yukihaku'.

Yukishiro-karako. (Snow White Anemone), *(C.japonica)*, Shufunotomo-sha, Kirino, 1976, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, pp.135, 231; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.157, colour photo, p.254, description: White. Small size, anemone form with about 9 large guard petals about an anemone centre of petaloids, small erect petals and stamens. Leaves mid-green, flat, elliptic, margins obscurely serrulate. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Kurobe City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Toyama Rusticana Lovers Club in 1965. Resembles **Shirokarako** and **Kotohajime**.

Yukisudare. (Snow Bamboo Blind), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.254: White. Bowl-shaped single type flower with a fat cylinder of stamens. Medium size. Early flowering. Leaves medium size, ovate, acuminate apex. Plant habit, upright and vigorous. Parentage unknown, originated in the Chûbu area, Japan by Haruichi Nagata. Named and released by Eimei Nagata in 1975.

Yukisugata. (Pose in the Snow), (Higo), *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, 1830: Medium size. white, single. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia.* p.124. (Believed extinct.)

Yukitôrô. (Lanterns in the Snow). Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.234. Different reading for: **Yukidôrô.**

Yuki-tsubaki. Sawada, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.104. Tuyama. 1966 *Camellia Cultivars of Japan.* pl.3. p.10; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972. vol.I, p.273; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.157.165. Japanese common name for *C.japonica* var. *rusticana.*

Yukiyama. Yashiro. 1841. *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, Ichijima. reprint, p.571. Based on the same characters as 'Yuki-no-yama'. Different reading for **Sessan.**

Yukiyama-sazanka. Different reading for 'Yuki-no-yama' as a possible synonym for 'Setsuzan-sazanka' in *Kôeki Chikinshô* 1719. Synonym for **Sessan.**

Yukizora. (Snow Heaven), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan.* No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture. Japan.

Yukizuri. (Snow Suspending), *(C.japonica).* ICS.. Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26. No description. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Note: "Yukizuri" ia a cone shaped rope work to support branches of trees to prevent them from being broken by the weight of snow.

Yûkô-no-hikari. (Radiance of Friendship), *(C.japonica).* Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.35 as 'Yûkônohikari': Vermilion red. Medium size. cup-shaped single with 5-6 large, round

overlapping petals with some fluting and notching. Stamens in a central cylindrical group with red filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves medium to dark green. ovate-lanceolate. lustrous, long acuminate apex, strongly and sharply serrate. impressed venation. Plant habit errect and well furnished. Originated in South Korea by Boku Shunkin, named and propagated in the Chûbu area, Japan by Minoru Satô. for further colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, pp.154, 253; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.222. Sport: **Yûkô-no-hoshi.**

Yûkô-no-hoshi. (Star of Friendship), *(C.japonica).* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.222: Vermilion red with white spots, medium size. single. Sport of **Yûkô-no-hikari.** Originated in the Chûbu district, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1977.

Yukuai Huiyi. Gao. Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Pleasant Memories.**

Yukuhashi-tama-no-ura. *(C.japonica), Kurume Camellia,* 1997, English translation, p.11; Deep crimson with white mottles. Medium size campanulate single with dark green leaves tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Yukusue. (Future). *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu,* (before 1700), Watanabe. 1969. pl.592: Deep crimson. Medium size. irregular peony form. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3. p.147. (Believed extinct.)

Yu-lan Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook.* p.23. Different reading for **Yulan Cha.**

Yulan Cha. (Magnolia Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Feng et al., 1981. *Yunnan Shancha Hua,* p.9, illustration 12. description, p.106: Leaves thick. long-elliptic to oblong, apices short pointed or bluntly rounded. bases cuneate, 7.5-8.5 cm. long x 3-3.5 cm. wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.58B). single, diameter 4-5 cm, shaped like a magnolia flower when fully open. Petals 6-7, long, hooded, erect. Stamens numerous, united to form a cylinder. Pistils fertile. This is a new cultivar, selected from seedlings from open pollinated seeds at the Kunming Botanical Gardens. Yunnan. China. Early flowering. Western synonym: 'Magnolia Camellia', 'Red Magnolia'. Different reading: 'Yu-lan Ch'a'.

Yulan Chahua. Chen, 1955. *Chungkua Shumu Fenlai Hsueh.* Synonym for **Hagoromo.**

Yulanpian. (Magnolia Petal). *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China,* pp.53, 54. No.348. colour photo No.206: Medium size, white becoming blush pink at petal base. semi-double with 11-14 large, irregular, emarginate petals, with the centre sometimes broken into fascicles by small, erect petals. Leaves deep green, elliptic, serrulate. Originated in China.

Yuletide. *(C.x vernalis),* Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963: Brilliant orange red single with yellow stamens. Dekker, 1965, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61: A Hiryû seedling. A bushy, upright shrub with small, very dark green leaves and small, brilliant red flowers. A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium. Leaves 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm. The flower has golden anthers, is 7.5 cm across with 5-7 petals and is early blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Received the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Seedling Award for 1974. See: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.51, Reg. No.1130. For colour photos see: *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, 1974, facing p.12; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.179; Front cover, 1965, SCCS., *The Camellia Review.* vol.26, No.6.

Yuletide Spirit. *(C.sasanqua),* Originated by Robert Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. Large, deep coral red single. Dense, upright, spreading growth. Introduced 2000.

Yulinbai. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.99. (White fish scales). Synonym for **Xueta.**

Yulinjia. (Fish Scale Armour), *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.91, colour photo, [p.121]: Light red, formal double with 6-8 rows of rounded, imbricated petals. Originated in China. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.45, No.262, colour photo No.146.A & B.

Yulinglong. (Jade of Elegance), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*, p.152: It is tiny, white and lovely. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yü-ling-lung'.

Yü-ling-lung. Tsukamoto & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.159. Different reading for **Yulinglong.**

Yulouchun. (Beautiful Tower in Spring), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949: Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Lu Lou Ch'un'.

Yulouchun. *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.251 with colour photo; A *C.hybrid* developed by Mr Huang Delin, Shanghai, China. First flowered 1991. Large pure pink anemone form . Flowers mid-season.

Yumao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari.**

Yume. (Dream). *(C.yuhsienensis* hybrid*).* Chinka-en, Niigata Retail List, 1991-1992, p.2, colour photo front page; Kinji Ohara, Tateyama, Chiba, 1993-1994, List of Camellias: A single composed of 3 purplish pink inner petals and 3 white petals. See colour photo *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.121, vol.XIX, No.2, p.17. Hybrid between *C.yuhsienensis* x *C.hiemalis* 'Kan-tsubaki' (**Shishigashira**) originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan..

Yume-akari. (Dream Light). (*C.yuhsienensis* hybrid). Kairyô-en, Kawaguchi Catalogue, 1993, p.1, colour photo: A hybrid of *C.yuhsienensis* x *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira**, originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan. A small size, open peony, deep pink with white outer petals. Leaves dark green, serrulate, ovate.

Yumechiyo. (Nick Name for Female), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26; Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en Catalogue 1991, No.339: Pale pink, small, single, cup shape. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size, flat, reflexed. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Mattô City. Named and rleased by Hara in 1980.

Yumedono. (Dream Palace), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.158, colour photo, p.255, description: Light pink, campanulate single of 5 petals, some pointed due to folding in of petal edge at apex. Small, broad stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apex acute, margins serrate, undulate. Blooms mid-season. Selected from wild camellias in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, released in 1970.

Yumegokoro. (Dreaming Heart), *(C.japonica)*, Mainichi Shinbun, JCS, 1971, *Tsubaki*, p.120, colour photo: Pink veined deeper pink with some white areas on the petals. A medium size, single of 5 rounded, overlapping petals, apex emarginate and crinkled, opening wide cup-shaped. Leaves deep green, ovate, apex blunt acute, margins serrate. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I., 1972, pl.107, pp.72, 307; Seibundo Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 225. Originated in Sofu'e-chô, Nakajima-gun, Aichi Prefecture. Collected at side of Kiso River by Asai, Shinichi.

Yumegomori. (Confined in a Dream), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26. No description. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.276 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Small, red, tubular to

trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, flat, plicate. Upright growth. A cultivar from a private family in Tsurugi Town, Ishikawa Prefecture. Named and released by Tokio Hara in 1982.

Yumeiren. (Jade Beauty), *(C.japonica)*, Huang Nursery Catalogue Shanghai, 1949. Description not seen. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.98: Leaves elliptic, flat, apex short acuminate, 7.5-8.5 cm long x 3.8-4.2 cm wide, base broadly cuneate, glossy green, margins serrulate, venation smooth above, petioles 7-8 mm long. Flowers formal double. white tinted light green, 7-8 cm across with 70-80 petals in 8-9 rows mostly separate. Buds yellowish green, heart-shaped, sparsely short downy. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Dabai Hehua'. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.47, No.281, colour photo No.161.

Yumeiren. (Corn Poppy), *(C.reticulata)*, Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.16, illustration 23, description, p.108: Leaves oblong to obovate, apices acuminate, bases broad cuneate, light green above, conspicuously reclinate in a V-shape, 7-9 cm long, 4-6 cm wide. Flowers red (RHS.CC.52B), diameter about 15 cm. Petals more than 16, flat and long, similar to a poppy flower. Stamens central and numerous. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from open pollinated seed of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* Sealy at Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Yü-mei-jen'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Corn Poppy', 'Field Poppy', 'Corn Poppy'. Note: The first character is different to that of the *C.japonica* above.

Yumeiren. (Corn Poppy), *(C.japonica)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.52, No.328, colour photo No.188: Medium size, 8-11 cm across. Soft pink with red patchs and streaks, formal double, with 6-7 rows of rounded, emarginate petals. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Yumeji. (Two Dreams), *(C.hybrid)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.84 colour photo and description: Very small size, white with very pale purplish pink edges, open cup-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping, reflexed petals and a compact stamen cluster, white filaments, joined for the lower third, light yellow anthers. Leaves ovate, mid-green, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Orthographic error: 'Yumeli'. A seedling of **Shuchûka** x *C.fraterna.* Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980. Note: "Yumeji" is the name of a poet and romantic painter in the Taishô era. See also following **Yumeji** with different kanji characters and meaning.

Yumeji. (Pathway of Dreams), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, illustration (K), description, p.61: Pale peach pink. Medium size, peony form with about 17 wavy outer petals and 14 inner petals, about 130 stamens, dispersed among the petals. Mid-season blooming. Petaloids 4-10. Leaves medium size, ovate, curved and twisted. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in Tochio City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.255.

Yumekazari. (December Ornament), (C. *japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.372, colour photo and description: Large size, soft pink with rare red streak, white border, informal, incomplete double with large, irregular, waved outer petals and some smaller, erect fluted inner petals and a stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan. A sport of **Azumakazari.** Discovered and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1985.

Yume-kikuzuki. (Dreaming 'Kikuzuki'). *(C.rusticana). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.276 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Medium size, pale pink shading to white at the centre in winter, tubular to trumpet shaped single, somewhat slender petals, cylindrical stamen

column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Kikuzuki.** Named and released by Kôji Funakoshi in 1988. From Aichi Prefecture.

Yume-komachi. (‘Komachi’ in a Dream). *(C.hybrid). "Camellias in Kurume",* ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, pp.115 & 128 . No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Yumekurenai. (Dreaming Crimson). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.276 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Small, deep red, sake cup-shaped single, thick and glossy petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between ‘Hagui’ and **Tomuro.** Originated and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1991. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Yumeli. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31. Orthographic error for **Yumeji.**

Yumemakura. (In a Dream), *(C.japonica),* Chûbu Tsubaki Kyokai, 1969, *Tsubaki Meikan:* Soft pink background due to densely fine peppering of light red with some streaks of red. Medium size, single of 7 petals opening widely cup-shaped, emarginate with some apical fluting. Stamen cluster is broad and spreading, anthers dull gold, filaments creamy. Leaves glossy strong green, ovate. Apex blunt acute, recurved, shallowly serrate. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.351; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû,* pp.158, 255. Resembles **Tarô’an-nishiki**. Originated and released by Shinichi Asai, Chûbu area, Japan in 1968.

Yumemiro-hitomi. (Dreaming Eyes). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Pale pink changing to white, medium to large anemone form, petaloids creamy white. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Spreading growth, thick branches. A cross between *C.x williamsii* **Citation** and *C.granthamiana.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yume-no-furusato. (Dreaming of Home). *(C.japonica),* JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.10 with colour plate: Pale pink becoming lighter to centre. A bell-shaped flower of 6 channelled petals. A small to medium size single with tubular stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Tomita Kunitake, Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.195. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth.

Yumenohurusato. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Different reading for **Yume-no-furusato.**

Yume-no-ukihashi. (Floating Bridge in a Dream). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Medium size, flat single, pink graduations on pale pink ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, reflexed. Upright growth with coarse branches. A cross between *C.sasanqua* **Asahizuru** and *C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica.* Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yume-wabisuke. (Dream Wabisuke) *(C.x vernalis). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.68; Deep peach red, small single, degenerated stamens, early to mid-season. From Shizuoka (Hamamatsu).

Yumi. (Name for Female), *(C.saluenensis* hyb.), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Small size, very pale pink, graduating to white, single. A *C.saluenensis* cross, originating in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1982.

Yumian Beiti. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty’s Beauty.**

Yuming. (Jade Tea), *(C.japonica),* Chen, Jingye, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu:* Flowers white. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Yumingtuan. (Jade Tea Bouquet), *(C.japonica),* Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chuahua Xiaozhi:* It is as white as an egret and the flowers are terminal. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yü-ming-tuan'.

Yü-ming-tuan. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki,* p.159. Different reading for **Yumingtuan.**

Yummy Fragrance. *(C.x williamsii). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.359: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. Bright red (RHS.CC.47A-51A), peony form with yellow anthers, white filaments, 9 petals and 10 petaloids. The blooms are 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Growth habit is upright and medium in rate. Leaves dark green, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms early to late. Fragrant. A seedling of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x (**Salab** seedling x **Kramer's Supreme**).

Yûmomiji. (Scarlet Tinged Leaves in the Evening). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.271 with colour photo; English translation p.191. Large, peach red, semi-double with some petaloids, split stamens, light fragrance. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size, reflexed. Spreading, dense growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.reticulata* **William Hertrich.** Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, in 1979.

Yumudan. (Jade Peony), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949, Description not seen. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.34, No.152, colour photo No.75: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, white, peony form with outer two rows of large, waved, irregular petals and a concave centre of petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, serrulate, apices abrupt acuminate. Late blooming. Originated in China.

Yûnami. (Waves at Evening), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries, Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.9, A-437: Medium size, pale peach pink single. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka,* p.124, colour photo and description: Medium to small size, pale pink, saucer-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping, reflexed petals with somewhat crimped margins, a central stamen cylinder with cream filaments, joined at the lower half, and light yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated at Izu Ôshima, Japan. Collected and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1969.

Yûnami-chidori. (Plover on the Evening Waves), *(C.japonica),* Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume:* Soft pink streaked and splashed deep rose and bordered with white. Medium size semi-double. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Higurashi.**

Yunban Dating. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World,* No.454, p.63. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary Agnes Patin Variegated.**

Yunban Dayuanshuai. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Grand Marshal Variegated.**

Yunban Guliao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **McVey's Guilio Nuccio.**

Yunban Shancha Zhidu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991, Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Massee Lane Variegated.**

Yuncha. (Yunnan Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Wang, Xiangjin, 1621, *Qunfangpu.* No description. (Believed extinct).

Yun Nan Shan Cha. Yü, 1951, *Yun Nan ti Chahua.* Chinese common name for *C.yunnanensis.*

Yunfeng. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.24 with colour photo. Abbreviation of **Yunfengcha**.

Yunfengcha. (Yunnan's Peak). *(C.reticulata),* China Regn No.13. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Apr 2007, No.14, p.49, with colour photo; Originated by Yu Bingfu, Tengyue Town, Tenchong, Yunnan, China. Flowers rose form, bright deep peach red, 13-15 cm diameter. About 40 petals, imbricated in 7-8 whorls, outer petals larger. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to ovate, 4.2-6.5 cm long x 2.2-4.4 cm wide, apices obtuse to acute, bases cuneate to round, margins slightly reflexed. Slow growth.

Yungii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2; Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie,* ed.3, p.201. Orthographic error for 'Youngii', synonym for **Epsomensis.**

Yunhailuo. (Yunnan's Conch Shell), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.57, No.379, colour photo No.237: Leaves strong green, ovate to broad-ovate, 9-10 cm long x 5-5.5 cm wide; open, irregular, peony form flower, pink, with 22-26 petals. Early blooming. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Yunhua. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.60, No.405, colour photo No.262. Abbreviation for **Yunhua Cha.**

Yunhua Camellia. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Yunhua Cha.**

Yün-hua Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Yunhua Cha.**

Yunhua Cha. (Splendid Spring Camellia), *(C.reticulata),* Feng, et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.34, illustration 56, 57, description, p.116: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate or bluntly rounded, dark green above, reclinate in a V-shape, margins undulate, 6-9 cm long x 3.7-5 cm wide. Flowers red (RHS.CC.58C), diameter about 15 cm. Petals more than 14, sometimes up to 23. Stamens numerous, usually central, sometimes among petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f *simplex* from near Yunhua, Tengchong County, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Yun-hua Ch'a'. Synonyms: 'Yunhua Camellia', 'Splendid Spring Camellia'. See p.60, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China.*

Yunhua Jinhuan. (Yunhua's Gold Earring), *(C.reticulata),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.58, No.389, colour photo No.246: Leaves dark green, obovate, 9-9.5 cm long x 3.5-4.6 cm wide. Flower medium size, 10-10.5 cm across, deep silvery pink, semi-double, with 19-21 round petals with a wide centre of 246-276 stamens, with rare, small petals intermixed. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in the Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Yûniji. (Evening Rainbow), *(C.sasanqua),* Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô:* Red with white spots, single. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, 82. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yunlong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Unryû-tsubaki**. Previous synonym 'Feilong'.

Yunnan Hedinghong. *(C.reticulata) Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong,* 2012, p.19 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a red, full rose form double, with a few central stamens.

Yunnanensis. Bean, 1930, *The Camellia. New Flora & Silva.* The species *Camellia yunnanensis.*

Yunnanhong. (Yunnan Red), *(C.japonica),* He, Yudu, (Ming Dynasty): Double red flower. Large like a peony. Originated in Sichuan, China. (Believed extinct).

Yû-no-kane. (Evening Bell), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, p.19 as 'Yuunokane'. Erroneous reading for **Yûbe-no-kane.**

Yu-no-machi-beni. (Red Camellia from Spa Town). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.275 with colour photo; English translation p.193. Small, vermilion, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas near Dôgo Hot Spring, Ehime Prefecture. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1980.

Yunomachi-jiro. (White, Hot Springs Resort), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.158, colour photo, p.255, description: White. Large size, single to semi-double with 6-7 large, long, crinkled and waved petals opening wide cup-shaped, with central stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins waved, sharply serrate. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Named and released by Tokio Yoshizawa around 1960.

Yunü. (Pure and Beautiful Girl). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Collected Papers,* 1994, Jan. 8-11; International Symposium on *Camellia Chrysantha,* p.171; "Selecting and Breeding new varieties of *C.reticulata*": Spinel pink, rose form double of 24-28 petals in 5-6 rows. Colour of outer petals darker, inner lighter. Size of bloom 10-12 cm across. Stamens are few, singly or severally at base of interior petals. Pistil degenerate, split to the base. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, flat, thin, 8-10 cm long 3.8-5.8 cm wide. Originated in China.

Yunü Hongjiao. (Pretty Girl in Red), *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiyin, Apr.1990, CSC., Nomenclature Convention, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province: Formal double, dark red to bright, velvety red, blotched irregularly with white; more than 80 petals. Dark green leaves, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Liangyungang City, Shandong Province, China.

Yunyunhong. (Red Clouds), *(C.japonica),* Chang, Shao Yun. 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* p.63: Small tree, spreading. Leaves dark green, elliptic, medium size, slightly distorted. Flowers semi-double, irregular anemone form, scarlet, 7 cm across with 23-28 petals in 4 rows, separate or basally connate. Small petaloid stamens, about 50, clustered in the centre like a small ball about 2.6 cm across. Stamens partly petaloid, basally connate for half their length, short, tube-like, a few separate. Buds brownish yellow. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Zheijiang, China.

Yunzhen. (Yunnan Needle) *(C.reticulata),* China Regn No.9. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Apr 2007, No.8, p.48, with colour photo; Selected from a wild population in Tenchong, Yunnan, China. Named by Duan Huaigao, Dayun Village, Tenchong. Leaves deep green, lanceolate to oblong, 8.3-10 cm long, 3.3-5.2 cm wide, apex acuminate to long acuminate, bases cuneate. Flowers peach, 10-12 cm diameter. About 40 petals in 7-8 rows, with a rare needle-like appendix 3mm long on the tip.

Yupan Jinhua. (Jinhua's Jade Tray). *(C.hybrid).* Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.298 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, San Francisco, USA, and introduced to China 2002. Possible breeding a *C.x williamsii* x a fragrant cultivar. Flowers white to light pink or yellowish with green tone, edged with pink. Sweetly fragrant. Anemone to peony form, large to very large – up to 16 cm diameter, petals broad and wrinkled or serrated at the edges and waved. A large number of petaloids mixed with yellow stamens forming a central raised ball. Leaves light green, broad-obovate and deeply serrated, similar to **Helen Bower**. Upright, vigorous plant. Flowers early to late.

Yuqing. (Jade Chime Stone), *(C.japonica),* Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu.* Flower white. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Yuraku. (Pleasure), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List.* p.26. No description. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.195. Small, palest pink, bowl-shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves oblong, medium size,

somewhat waved. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture. Discovered and named by Kôhei Oka in 1980.

Yuri. (Female Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokohama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.176, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red single with 5 long pointed petals of irregular length in a lily-like form and a central stamen cylinder with yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, ovate, apices blunt acute, slightly twisted and reflexed. Blooms early to mid-season. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki, Chûbu area, Japan in 1985. Note the different characters to the *Chinka Zufu* **Yuri.**

Yuri. (Lily), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, pl.608. Hamamatsu, 1828, *Setsuyô Kikan:* White. Small size, two tiered flower. A row of outer guard petals with a fountain of long, erect petals errupting from the centre. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.145. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuri Gagarin. *(C.japonica)*, Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.109 with colour photo; Medium size semidouble, red (RHS.CC.53B) with central column of stamens, yellow anthers. A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)** x 'Rosa Simplex' **(Aitonia),** first flowered in 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Yuriba. (Lily Leaf), *(C.japonica)*, Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in odd leaves section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû:* Small deep red single and small stamen cluster, White spots. Leaves long, narrow, linear form, long tapering acuminate apex, coarsely serrate. Synonym: 'Yuriba-tsubaki' and probably synonymous with **Konnô-yuriba** in Mizuno, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, 1829. Thought to be same as modern **Yuri-tsubaki.** See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.372; JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37.

Yuriba-tsubaki. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan.* Synonym for 'Yuriba' as possible synonym for **Yuri-tsubaki.**

Yuri-chidori. (Lily Plover). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.279 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Medium size, red, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves especially slender and long, small. Weeping branches. A natural seedling of **Chôchidori.** Originated and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1990. From Izu Ôshima.

Yurichô. (Lily butterfly). *(C.x williamsii).* Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en Catalogue, 1991-1992, No.572. A seedling of **Chôchidori** x **Angel Wings.** Light pink fading to white at petal base. Trumpet shaped with ruffled, keeled petals. Blooms medium size. Originated by Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en, Kyoto, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.278 with colour photo; English translation p.195 as **Yuri-cho.** Small, trumpet shaped single, pink shading to white at the base, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright growth

Yuri-hagoromo. (Lily 'Hagoromo'), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.73, colour photo and description: Small size, pale pink, tubular single of 5 irregular long petals with a central column of stamens with white filaments and soft yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves lanceolate to ovate, mid-green, apices acuminate to acute, reflexed, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling of **Hagoromo.** Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1979.

Yurihime. (Lily Princess), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.134, p.45, description, p.210: Large size, white, single of 7-8 large, heavily textured, rounded, overlapping petals with a broad cylinder of yellow stamens. Leaves dull olive green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, reflexed, margins serrate, raised venation. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Kantô area, Japan. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around

1970. For further colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.79 & p.303: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.159, 255.

Yurikago. (Swinging Cradle), *(C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.228, p.110, description, p.324: Palest pink to white. Medium size, 8-9 cm across, semi-double with about 20 petals in 3 rows, crinkled and incurved, with a spreading, central stamen cluster. Leaves glossy, large elliptic, medium to dark green, slightly undulate, apex acute, tending to recurve, margins shallowly serrate. Petioles hirsute. Originated with a private family in Ojiya City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1970.Synonym: 'Kohaku'.

Yurikago. (Swinging Cradle), *(C.japonica),* Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.151, colour photo, p.150, description: Small size, light red, cup-shaped single with 7 broad, rounded, reflexed overlapping petals in 2 rows. Stamens in a central cylinder, filaments white, joined for the lower half, anthers yellow. Leaves deep glossy green, broad-lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Yurikamome. (Lily Seagull), *(C.japonica),* ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.278 with colour photo; English translation p.195. Small to medium size, palest pink changing to white, trumpet shape to flat single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright growth, weeping branches. Selected from cultivars at a private family in Kashima Town. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1983.

Yuri-no-tsuyu. (Dew on the Lily), *(C.japonica),* Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1985-1986, A--388: Pure white, lily-like flowers. Medium size. Originated in Japan.

Yuri-shibori. (Lily Variegated), *(C.japonica),* Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.39; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.352, p.144, description, p.249: Small campanulate single, white with crimson streaks, 8-9 long, channelled, emarginate petals. Leaves small, midgreen, venation conspicuous, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, margins sharply serrate, wavy and reflexed. Introduced by Kan Utsugi of Chiba from a nursery in Osaka, Japan. For colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.159, 255. Resembles **Enoshima-miyakodori.** Sport: **Yûyake-fuji.**

Yurisibori. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Corruption of **Yuri-shibori**. See ICS Register, p.2029.

Yuritate. (obscure), *(C.japonica),* Ichijima, 1906, (Yashiro, 1841 reprint), *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310, p.362. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuri-tsubaki. (Lily Camellia), *(C.japonica), Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969 pl.208: White, medium size, single with 6-7 rounded petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.112. (Believed extinct.)

Yuri-tsubaki. (Lily Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Adachi, 1960. *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement*, p.89, colour pl.; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.212, p.372.; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.150, p.75, description, p.132: Branches sparse, pendulous. Leaves linear-lanceolate, often strongly arcuate, side veins a little elevated, indistinctly crenate at the margins. Petioles glabrous. Flowers single, red (Delft rose 020), petals, 5 or more, very slender and arcuated outwards. Staminal tube slender and rather poor. Late flowering. Originated in Japan. For colour photos & descriptions see: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.47; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.440 & p.358; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.87. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no*

Chinka, p.174. Note: There are two forms of this 'Lily Camellia', the self red one and the variegated. Tuyama believes the Mizuno (1829) listing of **Konnô-yuriba** is the first listing of what is now called **Yuri-tsubaki** for the self red form and the Kasuya, Kamegorô, (1859) listing of **Yuriba** is the first for the variegated form. It was also called 'Sasaba-tsubaki' (Bamboo Leaf Camellia) and 'Konnô-Yuriba' (Golden King Lily Leaf) according to Yokoyama. This line of camellias was believed extinct as the original plant had died. However in 1962 specimens were located in the residences of the Imamiya and Kamigamo Shrines, Kyôto. Synonym: 'Nagasaki-tsubaki'.

Yûsen. (Hermit), *(C.sasanqua)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.262: Bright pink, single. Originated in Japan.

Yûsen-no-makura. (Travelling Hermit's Pillow), *(C.japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*. Very large, double, white. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.98. (Believed extinct.)

Yûshôki. JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.309. Synonym for 'Shishôka' which is thought to be a synonym for **Reikanji-ezo-nishiki.**

Yü-shih-tzu. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Yushizi.**

Yûshinhaku. (Gentle-hearted White). *(C.japonica). Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.2 with colour photo; JCR Regn No.2013-1, (ser No.1); Parentage unknown. White single, petals slightly wrinkled. Leaves slightly reflexed, variegated with yellowish-green to yellow spots. Stamens columnar, filaments white, anthers yellow. Plant vigorous. Early blooming. Originated by Naoyuki Yamamoto.

Yushizi. (Jade Lion), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16: Butterfly wings type. The outer whorl of petals larger and flat, the inner ones twisted and upright, stamens united into bundles, rarely free. Crimson, mid-season flowering. Originated in Tengchong County. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.42, pl.71, description, p.119: Leaves obovate to broad-elliptic, apices short pointed or acuminate, bases cuneate, margins coarsely, shallowly serrate, slightly declinate, rugose, 9.5-10.5 cm long x 4.2-6 cm wide. Flowers red (RHS.CC.50B), diameter about 12 cm. Petals more than 21, outer whorls slightly folded, inner whorls folded and erect; stamens many, divided into fascicles among the centre petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from seed of an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* Sealy at Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China. Different reading 'Yü-shih-tzu'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Lion', 'Jade Lion'. For another colour pl. see: Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.68.

Yusuehung. Yü, 1964, *Camellian*, 'The Garden Camellias of Yunnan,' p.6. Different reading for **Yuxiehong.**

Yusuoche. (Imperial Carriage), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.55, No.363, colour photo No.221. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Goshoguruma.**

Yusuoying. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Goshozakura.**

Yü-tai-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Yudaihong.**

Yutaka-no-haru. (Glorious Spring). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.274 with colour photo; English translation p.192. Medium size, peach red, bowl shaped to tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size.

Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from natural seedlings raised in Niihama City. Renamed by Haruko Shira'oka in 1995, former name 'Mikura No.2'. From Ehime Prefecture.

Yutaka-wabisuke. (Fruitful Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.159; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26: Small to medium size, purplish red, tubular to campanulate single. Degenerate anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Izu Ôshima, Japan. A chance seedling of **Funatsu.** Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979.

Yuunokane. Izu-Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List, p.19. Erroneous reading for **Yûbe-no-kane.**

Yuuzakura. Izu-Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List, p.19. Different reading for **Yûza-kura.**

Yuuzuki. Izu-Ôshima, 1980. Hawaii Botanic Garden List, p.19. Different reading for **Yûzuki.**

Yuwanbai. (White Jade Bowl), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*, p.152: A white single with large, round flower. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yü-wan-pai'.

Yuwane-shibori. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasure of Japan*, p.31. Corruption of the Japanese name **Iwane-shibori.**

Yü-wan-pai. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.158. Different reading for **Yuwanbai.**

Yuwei Cha. (Fishtail Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A 5 petalled, campanulate single light red with a central stamen column, Leaves with multiple apices. Very similar to, if not the same as, the Japanese camellia, **Kingyô-tsubaki.**

Yuwei Chun. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Falmouth 2008, Genetic Analysis on 20 Camellia Varieties by ISSR Markers, Sui Ni and Jiyuan Li; A white single form from East China.

Yuxiehong. (Fish Blood), *(C.japonica)*, Yü, 1964, 'The Garden Camellias of Yunnan' in *Camellian*, p.6 as 'Yusuehung': Flowers carmine, 7-8 cm across. Originated in China. Leaves obovate, apex acuminate, cuneate at base, shining deep green above, 6-7 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide. Flowers carmine, sometimes variegated with white markings on outer petals, formal double, petals orbicular-obovate, apex rounded, gradually diminishing in size to the centre. No stamens or pistil. Flowers mid-season. Synonym: 'Fish Blood'.

Yuxin Manao. (Jade Heart Cornelian), *(C.japonica)*, Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*, p.150: The centre is white with red margins. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yu-hsin-ma-nao'.

Yuxuanzhuan. (Dextrose), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui.* Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yu-hsuan-chuan'.

Yuxuehong. (Shining Red Snow), *(C.japonica)*, Chen, 1955, *Kuan Shang Shumu Hsüeh.* Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yu Hsueh Hung'.

Yûyake-fuji. (Sunset over Fuji). *(C.japonica)*, Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1988-1989, No.234, colour photo; Kairyô-en Catalogue, Autumn Issue 1995, p.29. A sport of **Yuri-shibori**, a 5-6 petalled single. Deep pink veined deeper, fading to white margins. Originated in Japan.

Yuyama-guro. (Yuyama's Black). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.195. Medium size, crimson semi-double, cupped petals, cylindrical stamen column. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Himi City. Named and released by Hiroshi Ôta and Yasufuli Fukuda in 1980s. From Toyama Prefecture.

Yuyan. (Gorgeous Jade), *(C.reticulata)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.58, No.385, colour photo, No.243: Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 7-7.8 cm long x 2.7-3 cm wide, margins finely serrulate, apices tapering acuminate. Flower medium size to large, 9-11 cm across, soft pink, semidouble with 13-17 fluted and waved petals. Stamens central, 70-77. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Yuyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Hagoromo.**

Yûzakura. (Evening Cherry), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.253, description: White to faintest pink. Small size, campanulate single with 5 petals with their edges folded in at the apex to form a point; broad stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, slightly reflexed. Petioles hirsute. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973. Different reading: 'Yuuzakura'.

Yûzan. (Mount Yû), *(C.sasanqua)*, Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*, White with pink graduations, very large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yûzen. (Old Dyeing Method), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.253, description: Pale pink background, striped and dotted densely with deep pink. Small to medium size, single opening spherically with a broad, central stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, reflexed, apices acute. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1970.

Yuzhipu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.408; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Tama-no-ura.**

Yûzuki. (Evening Moon), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.644: White with pink patches and vivid crimson stripes. Medium size, single of 5 petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.127. (Believed extinct.)

Yûzuki. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.64. Synonym for **Yûzuki (Niigata).**

Yûzuki. Satô,1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.51. Synonym for **Yûzuki (Chûbu).**

Yuzuki. (Hot Spring Moon), *(C.japonica)*, ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26: Small size, pale pink, tubular single. Blooms late season. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.275 with colour photo; English translation p.193. Small, pink with a milky white cast, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium, venation impressed. Upright to spreading growth. Origin unknown, named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1989.

Yûzuki (Chûbu). (Chûbu Evening Moon), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1968, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.68; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.51 as 'Yûzuki': Soft pink, medium to small, campanulate single with a broad, yellow stamen cluster. Leaves glossy, mid-green, elliptic, apex acuminate, recurved, margins bluntly serrate. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1967. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.155, 253 as **Yûzuki (Chûbu).** A seedling of **Shûfûraku** x **Tarô'an.**

Yûzuki (Kantô). (Kantô Evening Moon). *(C.japonica)*, *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.321; English translation p.240. Small, purplish pale pink, long tubular single. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to ovate, small to medium. Somewhat spreading growth. Appeared in *Senchinshû* in 1980, details unknown.

Yûzuki (Niigata). (Niigata Evening Moon), *(C.rusticana)*, Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.20; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.254,

description: A small to medium size, white, tubular single, 5-8 cm across, of 5-6 large, rounded, reflexed petals with a short, wide column of 70-80 stamens, filaments faint yellow, almost white, joined for the lower third and yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, 6-8 cm long, a little wavy, long, tapering, blunt acuminate apex and sharply serrate. Petioles hirsute. Late blooming. Collected at Urakawahara, Higashi Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1960. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.64 as 'Yûzuki'.

Yûzuru. (Evening Crane), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.254, description: Soft pink. Medium size semi-double with petals in 3 rows, elongated, emarginate, somewhat irregular. Stamens in a spreading central group. Leaves matt green, elliptic. Petioles long, hirsute. Originated in Kitakanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970. Sport: **Fukurin-yûzuru.**

Yvonne Amazonica. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,* 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.36, Reg. No.311: Originated by H. Burwell, Inglewood, New Zealand. It is 15 years old and first bloomed 1979. The growth is spreading, dense and of medium rate. The leaves are dark green, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The blooms are semi-double, occasionally peony form and are 14 cm across x 5 cm deep and have 22 petals. The colour is dark ruby red (RHS.CC.60A), and the stamens have yellow anthers and cream filaments. Flowers early to late.

Yvonne Marie. *(C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.24, Reg. No.216: A chance seedling from an un-named *C.x williamsii* raised by Mrs J.E. Shaw. Waima, Northland, NZ., which first bloomed 1973. Spreading and slow growth with light green leaves, 8cm x 4 cm. White, peony form flower, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep, with ivory petals and about 40 petaloids with cream filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season to late.

Yvonne Rolfe. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.301 with colour photo on front cover: Originated by Bill Hooper, Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley North, N.S.W. Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Arch of Triumph** that first bloomed 1979. A light crimson pink, loose, peony form, 15 cm flower, produced mid-season to late. The plant is erect, open with 11 cm x 5 cm dark green, acuminate leaves.

Yvonne Tyson. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue:* Large phlox pink with salmon undertones, anemone form, 12-15 cm across. The outer petals are large, inner petaloids intermixed with many golden stamens. Leaves are heavy, twisted and dark green on a plant of rapid, compact, vigorous growth. Originated by W.V. Tyson, Savannah, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. First flowered 1947. Sport: **Yvonne Tyson Variegated.** See: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, Reg. No.71.

Yvonne Tyson Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.94 as 'Yvonne Tyson Var.': A virus variegated form of **Yvonne Tyson.** Phlox pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Z.

Z. (*C.japonica*), Zimmerman, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.315-319. No description. Originated in the USA as an unknown camellia from the University of Washington, Seattle in 1927 and used for studies on cold hardiness. See black and white illustration. p.17 *International Camellia Journal*, No. 2, 1964. It is a medium size, formal double pink.

Zac Chaffin. *(C.japonica).* ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.2307: Large size, red and white streaked, semi-double C.japonica chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the USA by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11 with colour photo: The 30 year old seedling first bloomed 1965. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 14 petals, 6 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Zackary Taylor. Coolidge Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Zackery Taylor. McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13. Synonym for **Derbyana.**

Zada Hedley. Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.135. Synonym for **Kumasaka.**

Zaier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Zell Boyce.**

Zaihô-nishiki. (Treasure Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Izu-Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List, p.10 as 'Zaihonishiki'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Zakura. (Cherry), (*C.sasanqua*), Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.2: Large, apple blossom, single. "Sakura" means "Cherry".

Zakura Zukujo. Torsanlorenzo Nursery Catalogue, 1987-1988. Corruption of the Japanese name **Sakura-zukuyo.**

Zakura Zukuyo. Hillebrand Catalogue, 1976. Corruption of the Japanese name **Sakura-zukuyo.**

Zakuro. (Pomegranate), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô:* Medium size, anemone form, light red colour spotted pomegranate form. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: 'Zakuro-tsubaki', 'Sekiryû-cha'. Different reading: 'Sekiryû'. (Believed extinct.)

Zakuro-ishi. (Gamet), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.222, p.112, description, p.156: Leaves broadly oblong to ovate-oblong, short or long acuminate, grossly serrulate, 7-8.2 cm long x 3.5-4.6 cm wide; petioles 5-5.5 mm long, hairy. Flowers double, dark red (Cardinal red 822/1-/3). Petals 26-56, deeply emarginate, slightly wavy. Stamens very poor, intermingled with the smallest petals or lacking. Late flowering. Originated by Eijirô Miyajima, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Zakuro-cha. Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Cited from *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*, 1803: Different reading 'Sekiryû-cha'. Synonym for **Ise-tsubaki,** 'Renge- tsubaki'. Possible synonym for **Zakuro** in *Kadan Chikinshô,* 1695. See: JCS., *Tsubaki*, 1981, No.20, p.103.

Zali. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:21. Orthographic error for **Zoli**.

Zalii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.25. Orthographic error for **Zoli.**

Zambo. (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1874: Crimson veined darker red. Medium large, formal double. Originated in Australia. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.127.

Zambo Variegated. *(C.japonica),* Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.115 with colour photo; A virus variegated form of the Australia cultivar **Zambo**. Carmine to dark red-purple, spotted with white.

Zamia Rosa Nova. (*C.japonica*), Fréres Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.60. Carmine pink. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Zanderini. (*C.japonica*), *Piantaio Comunale Romano,* 1859. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Zangetsu. (Pale Moon in Dawning Sky). *(C.japonica),* Chinka-en Niigata Retail List, 1994-1995, p.61: Pale pink, small sized, campanulate single. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Zangetsu. (A Morning Moon). *(C.hybrid). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan,* 1998, p.115 with colour photo; English translation p.78. Medium size, pinkish pale yellow, cup-shaped single with thin petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, glossy. Upright, vigorous growth. An interspecific hybrid between three species. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1994. From Osaka.

Zankô. Different reading for **Nokorika.** (Higo sasanqua).

Zannoni. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo Generale nel Giardino a Villa Quiete,* p.15. Orthographic error for 'Zavonio', synonym for **Schiavone.**

Zanonia. Herincq, 1848, *Revue Horticole,* p.302-307. Orthographic error for 'Zaviono', synonym for **Schiavone.**

Zanset. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.247. Corruption of the Japanese name **Zansetsu**.

Zansetsu. (Lingering Snow), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû:* Leaves large, rhombeo-elliptic, to broadly elliptic, thick, margins evolute; petioles smooth. Flowers formal double, imbricated, pure white, with few or no stamens. Outer petals appressed to each other. Often while partly open the flower falls. Late blooming. Originated in the Kantô district, Japan. In Kansai and Niigata there are different varieties of the same name; the former called **Zansetsu-Kansai** and the latter **Zansetsu-Niigata.** See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour,* vol.I, 1972, pl.411, p.353; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.83, p.140. Corruption of name 'Zanset'.

Zansetsu. (Lingering Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1989, *Chabaika Taishû;* Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.18: White, medium size, single. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonym: 'Zansetsu'(Edo).

Zansetsu (Edo). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki,* No.26, p.47. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Zansetsu.**

Zansetsu-Kansai. (Lingering Snow, Kansai), *(C.japonica)*, Tateyama Nursery, *Nihon Tsubaki Mitate Banzuke*, 1957 as 'Zansetsu'; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.140: Snow white, full double, multiple whorled, marginate small petals; flower opens fully. Medium size. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.

Zansetsu (Kumamoto). (Lingering Snow - Kumamoto), *(C.sasanqua),* Hakoda, 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47: Medium size, white single. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Zansetsu-Niigata. (Lingering Snow, Niigata), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.65, colour photo, p.218, description as 'Zansetsu': Leaves elliptic, medium green, centre variegated with feathery gold markings, apex acuminate, recurved, obscurely serrate, petioles hirsute. Flower red, medium to small single of 5 irregular petals, edges waved; stamens

central, of irregular length, anthers yellow. Mid to late season blooming. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Zaochun. (Early Spring), *(C.japonica)*, Yang. 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, p.3 as 'Ts'ao-ch'un': Leaves dark green, 6.8-8 cm long, 2.4-4.3 cm wide. Flower crimson, semi-double of 12 petals, 7 cm across. Originated in China.

Zaochun Dahong. (Early Spring Scarlet), *(C.japonica)*, Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No. 18, p.113: A large size, bright red, hemispherical, complete informal double with waved and fluted petals. Similar, if not the same, to **Zaochun Dahongqiu.** Originated in China.

Zaohong Dahongqiu. (Early Spring Scarlet Ball), *(C.japonica)* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Scarlet, almost ball-shaped red, loose, somewhat irregular, formal double. Originated in China. See colour photo, [p.116], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.81. Synonym: 'Dahong Shiziqiu'.

Zaohua Hedinghong. (Early Red Headed Crane). *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.79: Small tree, spreading with stiff branches. Leaves long-elliptic, 7-7.5 cm long x 3.3-3.5 cm wide, incurved, apex long caudate, cuneate base, margins wavy and undulate, yellowish green, midrib elevated, side veins sunken; petioles long and purplish red. Flower light, purplish red. dull, 9 cm across with 11-13 petals in 2 whorls, basally connate. Petaloid stamens, over 100, clustered with 7-8 large petaloids in the centre. Normal stamens, 16-90, intermixed with the petaloids. Pistils degenerate. Buds elliptic, green with scales with tan edges. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Sechuan. China.

Zaohua Jinxin. (Early Flower, Cold Heart), *(C.japonica)*, Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Red. Medium size, semi-double with yellow stamens in the centre. Originated in China.

Zaôkikuzuki. ('Kikuzuki' of Mt. Zaô), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.159, p.80, description, p.135 as 'Zaô-kiku-zuki': Leaves small, thick, oblong to narrowly oblong, bases rounded, apex short acuminate, margins denticulate, gradually undulate, venation slightly impressed, 5-7.4 cm long x 3.6-5.5 wide; petioles 4-6 mm long, very hairy. Stamens small, scattered, filaments whitish. Flowers rose colour (Camellia rose 622), single, not so widely open, petals strongly incurved laterally, giving a pointed appearance. Petals 5-6, the largest, 6.7 cm long x 4.9 cm wide. Late blooming. The flower form resembles that of **Kikuzuki**. Originated in the wild at Mt Zaô, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Zaomudan. (Early Peony), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shancha Hua;* Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.66, colour pl.106, description, p.127: Leaves small, thick, oblong to oblong-ovate, apices short pointed, bases broad-cuneate to rounded, 5.1-7.2 cm long x 2.4-3.6 cm wide. Flowers deep spinel pink (RHS.CC.58C), diameter 9-12 cm, corolla spherical. Petals about 20 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner folded, curved, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into 2-4 groups by curved petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds at the Kunming Botanic Garden, Yunnan, China. It is characterised by its dense, dwarf growth habit and flowers early to midseason. Different readings: 'Tsaomoutan', 'Tsao-mu-tan'. Synonym: 'Early Peony'. For colour photos see between pp.20, 21, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, as 'Early Peony' and on p.79, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China.*

Zaôshirayuki. (The White Snow of Mt. Zaô), *(C.rusticana)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.65, colour photo, description, p.218: White, small size, single, of 5-6 petals with sides incurved to give the petals a pointed appearance, large, spreading stamen cluster, anthers old--gold. Leaves dull dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, petioles hirsute. Originated in the Yamagata Prefecture, Japan. From a private family in Yonezawa City, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1974.

Zaotaohong. (Early Crimson), (*C.reticulata*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Moazhi,* as 'Yangjia Zaotaohong': It is crimson and early flowering and the petals are numerous. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua,* pl.67, p.41, description, p.118: Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate, 8.3-11 cm long x 3.6-6 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58B), diameter 10-14 cm. Petals 20-25 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls slightly undulate, inner curved. Stamens numerous, divided into 8-10 fascicles scattered among petals, to united to form a cylinder. Pistil fertile. This cultivar is vigorous and tall. Flowers early to mid-season. There is an old tree in the Black Dragon Pool Park, Kunming that is 10 meters tall and over 250 years old. Fang (1930) records that there are two kinds of **Zaotaohong** – 'Yangjia Zaotaohong' and 'Huangjia Zaotaohong'. However the differences depends on culture and these two names are regarded as synonyms. Western synonym: 'Early Crimson'. Other synonyms are 'Early Peach Bloom' and 'Early Peach Red'. Different readings: 'Tsaotaohung', 'Tsaot'aohung'. For further colour photo see p.66, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China.*

Zaoxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.431; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Moshio.**

Zaoxia. (Morning Glow), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.73, No.529. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Asagasumi.**

Zaozhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.153. Chinese synonym for **Early Pearly.**

Zassanqua. *Agrario Botanico,* 1861-1862. Orthographic variant for *C.sasanqua*.

Zaulis Nova. (*C.japonica*) Bergami Nursery Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Zavenzio. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.25. Orthographic error for **Schiavone.**

Zavonia. Anonymous, 1848, *Annales de Gand,* 4:pl.192, facing p.169. Synonym for **Schiavone.**

Zavonio. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No. 50, 1844, p.24. Synonym for **Schiavione.**

Zawonia. Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog,* p.12. Orthographic error for 'Zavonio', synonym for **Schiavone.**

Ze Pian. (Purple Petal), (*C.lapidea* hybrid), ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.58 with colour photo; Medium size, **W.P Gilley** x *C.lapidea.* Photo shows a semidouble with raised fluted petals, short central column of yellow stamens, colour purple/pink. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.

Zebulon. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.43: Red striped with white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1867-1868, 121:18: Larger than the old 'Sweetiana de Colvill' and a bolder colour. Large, numerous, serried, soft white petals very lightly tinted with soft amaranth; chopped and streaked with vermilion very clearly against the background. The best of the peony forms. [from] Waters, England.

Zeffira. W. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.8. Orthographic error for **Il Zeffiro.**

Zeferino de Mattos. (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.69, & No.29, 1895-1896, p.57: Formal double, carmine pink sometimes striped white.. Originated in Portugal.

Zeffiro. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:21. Abbreviation for **Il Zeffiro.**

Zeffiro d'Italia. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Il Zeffiro.**

Zehe. (Place Name), *(C.reticulata),* Feng Guomei, 1989, July, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue, Colour photo: Medium size, peony form with irregular petals, light red with fascicles of stamens. Blooms mid-season. Leaves dull green, obovate, apices acuminate. Originated in Chuxiong, China.

Zell Boyce. (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.172. Orchid pink. Large to very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Blooms mid-season to late. A reticulata seedling originated by Ray Gentry, Mississippi, USA. Sport: **Zell Boyce Variegated.** Chinese synonym 'Zaier'.

Zell Boyce Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), Gentry, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4 as 'Zell Boyce Var.': A virus variegated form of Zell Boyce- Orchid pink blotched white. Originated in USA by Ray Gentry, Mississippi.

Zelma Crockett. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 2003, p.67, colour photo p.c5, Reg. No.2608. A red and pink chance seedling with yellow anthers and white filaments. The 13 year old seedling first flowered first bloomed in 1997. Originated by Jack Midgett, Virginia Beach, Va., USA. Blooms mid-season. Plant has open growth of average rate, with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide. ACS, *The Camellia Journal,* Mar. 2004, p.24 with colour photo. Flowers measure 11.5 cm across.

Zelpha McGlone. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in* Camellia Seedlings, p.10, colour photo: White. Medium size, anemone form. A seedling of **Louise-Onetta.** Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Zenaide d'Ispahan. van Houtte Catalogue, 1870-1871, 135:95. Synonym for Zeneide, **Contessa d'Ispan.**

Zenaide d'Isahan. van Houtte Catalogue, 1870, 135:173. Orthographic error for Zeneide, **Contessa d'Ispan**.

Zenaide Vanzi. Cuvelier, 1887, *Revue de l'Horticulture Belge et Etranger,* vol.13, p.35. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Zencide, Contessa d'Ispan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue.* Orthographic error for Zeneide, **Contessa d'Ispan.**

Zeneide, Contessa d'Ispan. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:54: Dark carmine, transparent, imbricated petals. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti. Van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.59: Light cherry red, twelve rows of imbricated petals in a formal double flower. Orthographic errors: 'Zencide, Contessa d'Ispan', 'Zenaide d'Ispahan', 'Zenaide d'Isahan'.

Zen'emon-fukurin. (Zen'emon's Margined Leaf Camellia), *(C.japonica):* Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*: Camellia with leaves margined with whitish colour. Originated in Japan by Zen'emon. Different reading: 'Zen'emon-hukurin'. Note: Large whitish spots look like white margined leaves, See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.167. (Believed extinct).

Zen'emon-hukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.174. Different reading for **Zen'emon-fukurin.**

Zen'emon-shirofu-otome. (Zen'emon's 'Otome' with white Variegated Leaves), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: An "Otome" with round, white variegated leaves originated by Zen'emon, Japan. Different reading: 'Zen'emon-shirahu-otome'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p,162. (Believed extinct.)

Zen'emon-shirahu-otome. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.174. Different reading for **Zen'emon-shirofu-otome.**

Zen'emon-shishigashira. (Zen'emon's Lion Head), (*C.japonica)*, Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Listed in the section for marble-like leaf variegation. Large, round leaves with yellow spots. Originated in Japan by Zen'emon. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.164.

Zengakuren. (Entire School Federation), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.62: Crimson colour, semi-double with large, rounded, emarginate petals; short central stamen cylinder with deep yellow anthers and reddish filaments, medium size, 7-8 cm across. Outer petals about 10, mixed with inner petals; stamens approximately 100. Centre pistil protrudes with divided apex. Leaves long-ovate with short, hairy petiole. Collected in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan 1960. The name refers to the militant students Federation in Japan which is very leftist and infers that the colour is as red as the communist flag. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senshinshû*, pp.84, 226.

Zengfeng. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.81, No.630. Chinese synonym for the UK *C.x williamsii* **Donation.**

Zenith. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, (Number 107 Tea Garden): Rose-pink marbled white. A medium sized formal double. Originated in USA.

Zenna. (See below), (*C.japonica*), Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.6, No.127: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no* Chinka, p.104, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, softening to almost white at the centre, wide campanulate single of 7 wide, overlapping petals with irregular, reflexed margins and a central stamen cluster, white filaments, joined for lower third, anthers pale yellow. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Note: The name refers to Dr Edward Jenner, the Englishman who originated the small pox innoculation system, and whose memorial is built at Kagamiyama, Shimane Prefecture, Japan, where this cultivar originated as a wild japonica growing on Mt Kagami..

Zenobia. *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.63, colour photo between pp.64-65: Very large oriental red, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to late. Originated by Zenobia M. Kendig, Lutherville, Maryland, USA. A 20 year old seedling that first bloomed 1985. Average flower size is 13.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 16 petals, 9 petaloids, gold anthers and yellow filaments. Clusters of gold stamens between petal layers and central rabbit ears. Growth is upright, open and average in rate, with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Zenobia (Cattolica). *(C.japonica),* Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias,* 2005, p.150 as 'Zenobia' with colour photo; Medium size, formal double, red (RHS.CC.46C). Petals often in spiral formation. A seedling of 'Plutone' x 'Rubra Simplex' **(Rubra)** first flowered in 1989. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Zensekai. (The Whole World), (*C.japonica*), Hiroshima, 1958, Nô-en Catalogue, p.24: Medium size, semi-double with gold mottled foliage. Originated in Japan.

Zephir. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo Piante Trovano Giardino...*, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Il Zeffiro.**

Zephyr. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.31. Orthographic error for **Il Zeffiro.**

Zephyr. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7: A fire engine red, peony form with golden stamens interspersed with curving petaloids. Originated in USA by Mr & Mrs W.F. Wilson Jr., Louisiana. Sport: **Zephyr Variegated.**

Zephyr Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1 as 'Zephyr Var.: A virus variegated form of **Zephyr.** Fire engine red blotched with white. Originated in USA by Cannon.

Zephyre. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.60. Synonym for **Il Zeffiro.**

Zerbe. Gill & Seale's Nursey Catalogue, 1955, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Zerbes', synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Zerbes. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1954. Synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Zerbia. Parramore et al., 1957, ACRS, *Camellia Annual,* p.27. Orthographic error for 'Zerbes', synonym for **Fukuzutsumi.**

Zest of Spring. *(C.sasanqua),* Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.262: White. Originated in USA.

Zhaicaidai. Gao. Jiyin, Ltr, 26 June 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Margart Davis Picotee.**

Zhang Family Camellia. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.93. Synonym for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Zhangjia Cha. (Zhang Family Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10 as 'Changchatiechih': 'Chang's Temple'. The semi-double flowers are very large, 15-20 cm in diameter, of brilliant pale pink. A new variety recently discovered in an ancient ruin in Yunnan, China, known as Chang's Temple. Large, wide leaves; vigorous, compact habit of growth. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.43, colour photo No.73, description, p.119: Leaves elliptic to oblong-ovate, flat or slightly reclinate, apices acute, bases cuneate, 7-9 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57D-C), diameter 11-15 cm. Petals about 20 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls slightly curved and undulate. Corolla, hemispherical to globose. Stamens conspicuously divided into 5-7 groups among curved petals. Pistil well developed, fertile, fruit large, oblate. This cultivar has purple buds. It originated in Kunming, Yunnan, China, where there was a large old tree, 10 meters high in the Zhangjia Temple, Songhuaba, Kunming, hence its name. The tree died in 1958. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photos see: Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.61; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980 facing p.14; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.93; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, 1967, pp.20, 21, as 'Chang's Temple'. Different reading: 'Changchiacha', 'Chang-chia Ch'a'. Synonyms: 'Chang's Camellia', 'Chang's Family Camellia', 'Chang's Crimson', 'Zhang Family Camellia', 'Chang's Temple'. Chinese synonyms: 'Zhangjia Diechi'and 'Zhangjiahong'.

Zhangjia Diechi. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua,* p.93. (Japanese edition). Synonym for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Zhangjiahong. Fang et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.93, (Japanese edition), Synonym for **Zhangjia Cha.**

Zhangrui Jinxin. (Long Pistil, Gold Heart), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang,* colour photo, [p.150], description, p.47: Brilliant deep red, single of 5 large, rounded, emarginate outer petals and a compact centre of red petaloids and stamens, gold anthers and red filaments with a pistil protruding well beyond. Originated in China.

Zhanmiye. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.x williamsii* **Jamie.** Later spelling 'Zhanmi'.

Zhansi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.japonica* **Jan's Chance.**

Zhaocang. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.75, No.554. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Asakura.**

Zhaodianhong. (Shining into the Temple, Red), *(C.japonica),* Wang, Xianjin, 1621, *Qunjangpu:* Tall growing with straight branches and hundreds of blossoms. They shine into the Temple buildings and are as bright as the rosy morning clouds. Originated in China.

Zhaohe Zhi Guang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Shôwa-no-hikari.** Previously as 'Zhaohe Rongguang'.

Zhaohe Zhi Rong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.420; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.hiemalis* **Shôwa-no-sakae**. Previously as 'Huazhaohe Zirong'.

Zhaohe Rongguang. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.546. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.hiemalis* **Shôwa-no-hikari.** Synonym later amended to 'Zhaohe Zhi Guang'.

Zhaohua Hedinghong. (Early Flowering 'Hedinghong'), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China,* p.42, No.229: Medium sized, red-purple, semi-double to anemone form with 11-13 outer petals, 9 cm across x 2 cm deep. Originated in China.

Zhaoqing. (Personal Name), *(C.reticulata),* China Regn No.51, *China Flowers & Horticulture,* June 2009, No.12, p.50; Named for Pricess Zhaoqing of Dali Kingdom in the Song Dynasty. Propagated from a tree, approx 200 years old, in Shisang Town. Flowers incomplete peony form, peach red, 12-13 cm diameter, petals 19-26 in 3-4 whorls, margins jagged, most stamens petaloid, balance in several bundles among the petals. Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, incurved, prominent veining, margins serrate, 8.5-10.2 cm x 4.8-6.0 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Zhaorihe. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.152. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Asahizuru.**

Zhaoxia. (Morning Cloud), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.14: Wavy type. Petals wavy or undulating, stamens and pistil well developed or partly becoming petaloids. Crimson. Blooms mid-season. From Tengchong County. Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pl.54, p.32, description, p.115: Leaves lanceolate to oblong, apices acuminate to long-acuminate, bases cuneate, margins revolute, dark green above, reclinate in a V-shape, slightly arched, 8-11 cm long x 2-4 cm wide. Flowers red (RHS.CC.54B), diameter about 9 cm. Petals about 20, outer whorls spatulate, inner undulate, curved and erect. Stamens numerous among the petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Blooms mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* at Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Chao-hsia'. Synonyms: 'Morning Glory', 'Morning Clouds'. See colour photo, p.58, Feng et al. 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China.*

Zhaoyi. (Lucky Omen), (*C.reticulata*). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.59, No.395, colour photo No.252: Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, 7.3-9 cm long x 3.7-5 cm wide, apices blunt acute, margins serrulate. Flowers medium to large. 10-12 cm across x 5-6 cm deep, peony form with 21-23 petals in 3-4 whorls. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Zhaozhun Dahongqiu. (Early Autumn Crimson Ball), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.43, No.235, colour photo No.128: Medium size, red, spherical shaped, full, peony form of twisted and folded petals. Originated in China.

Zhengbai. (Unmixed White), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A large size, white, formal double with channelled petals coming to points. Originated in China.

Zhengfeng. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.p.137. Chinese synonym for **Donation**. Earlier spelling 'Zengfeng'.

Zhengfuzhe. Gao Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Conquistador.**

Zhenggongfen. (Queen's Face Powder) *(C.japonica)*, Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu.* The colour is a true pink. Originated in China.

Zhengyi. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.235, colour plate No.217. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Masayoshi** as 'Donckelaeri'.

Zhenjie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Zhenni Mogen. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.79, No.613. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Jane Morgan.**

Zhennite. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.48. Chinese synonym for **Jeanette Cousin.**

Zhennû Posaier. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel.**

Zhenqimiao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Bravo.**

Zhenxue. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.441, p.62. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.oleifera* hybrid **Snow Flurry.**

Zhenyunfen. (Pink Halo), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tishi Chung Hua Hui:* Belongs to the 'Eighteen Scholars' series. Flowers are pink with a white halo. Originated in China.

Zhenzhu. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Synonym for **Zhenzhu Cha.**

Zhenzhu Cha. (Pearl Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu:* Petals are fragmented and the colour pale red. Originated in China. (Believed extinct.)

Zhenzhu Cha. (Pearl Camellia), *(C.grijsii)*, Gao, Jiyin, Apr.1990. Nomenclature Convention, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province, China: A cultivar of *C.grijsii*, a native of the Sechuan Province. Miniature, white, formal double, with greenish or yellowish cast, very fragrant, reminiscent of aniseed.. Small, light green leaves, densely flowering, mid-season to late. Medium growth.

Zhenzhuhua. (Pearl Flower), (*C.reticulata*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Considered to be a 'Damanao' relative from Dali, Kunming, China. No description.

Zhichun08. (Spring of 2008) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.63, as '08zhichun', with colour photos. Maternal plant is in front of Donglin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers butterfly form, pink, 11-12 petals, diameter 12 cm. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 6-9 cm x 3.5-4 cm, apices acuminate. Flowers early to midseason.

Zhinan. (Name of a Monk) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.51 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Guzhulin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Light red, semi-double to loose peony form. Flowers midseason.

Zhizhu Cha. (Rhododendron Camellia), *(C.japonica)*, Li, Shi Zhen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu:* The calyx is green and the colour is a deep red like rhododendrons. The flowers are in groups of three or more. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chih-chu Ch'a'. Synonyms: 'Zhizhuhua', 'Dujuancha'.

Zhizhuhua. Chang & Chang, 1867, *Pen Tsao Kang Mu.* A revised edition of Li (1590). Synonym for **Zhizhu Cha.**

Zhizibai. (Cape Jasmine White), *(C.japonica),* Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.147 as 'Chih-tzu-pai': Small size, formal double. Originated in China.

Zhongban Baozhu. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias* from *Zhejiang*, p.61, (Double Precious Pearl). Synonym for **Haiyunxia.**

Zhongbu Zuozhiya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.407; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Middle Georgia.**

Zhongguo Wawa. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*, **China Doll.**

Zhongqu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Harvey Short's Finale.**

Zhongshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Yours Truly**.

Zhongtai. (Double Terrace), *(C.japonica),* Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A medium size, red, formal double with large, heavily textured petals. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Hongtaige'.

Zhouye Qihua. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Holly Bright.**

Zhouye Yinhong. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.569 as 'Zhouyeyinhong'; Shrub with medium growth. Leaf elliptic to long elliptic, middle vein prominent, 8-10 cm x 4-5 cm. More than 80 petals in several rows, short and round, thin, regularly arranged, spinel red, lighter in the centre. Outer petals sometimes have white stripes. Flower diameter 8-9 cm. Flowers mid-season. From Sichuan Province, China.

Zhuanban. (Curved Petal), (*C.japonica*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading 'Chuan-pan'.

Zhuang Yuanhong. (Red No.1 Scholar). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 1st January 1993: Medium size, red formal double with small leaves and vigorous, compact growth. Very cold hardy. Blooms early to late. Originated in China.

Zhuangyuanhong. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.89, 101. (Red Gown of No.1 Scholar). Used as synonym for both **Hongsan Xueshi** and **Putaohong.**

Zhuapolian. (Scratched Face), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* A large, loosely imbricated, formal double, white with a rare, fine red line. Originated in China. Synonyms: 'Guaxian', 'Baijiaxin'.

Zhubaohe. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's *C.sasanqua* **Jewel Box.**

Zhubili. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Jubilee.**

Zhubili Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.411; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Jubilee Rosea.**

Zhubin. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*, **Guest of Honor.**

Zhudinghong. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.141 as 'Chutinghung'. Synonym for **Hedinghong.**

Zhuhongbing. (Vermilion Cake), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chuming, Tishi, Chung Hua Hui*: Perfectly symetrical, round, vermilion coloured, formal double. Early flowering. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chu Hung Ping'.

Zhuhong Jiuxin. (Scarlet Nine Hearts), (*C.reticulata*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chu-hung Chiu-hsin'.

Zhuhong Juban. (Scarlet Chrysanthemun Petal), (*C.reticulata*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua:* Scarlet, formal double, medium size. Originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Different readings: 'Chuhungtsueban', 'Chu-hung Tsue-ban'.

Zhulide Leshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.547, p.68. Chinese synonym for New Zealand *C.sasanqua* **Jury's Joy.**

Zhuliya. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.143. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Julia.**

Zhuliye. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Julie.**

Zhuru. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **The Elf.**

Zhuruihuang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Jury's Yellow.** Previously as 'Jurui Huang'.

Zhusha. (Cinnabar), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: Small to medium size, formal double, red, opening to a bud centre with 7-8 rows of petals, outer rows reflexed, inner, some erect. Leaves large, elliptic, dull green, obscurely serrate. Originated in China.

Zhushahong. (Cinnabar Red), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The colour is red like cinnabar. Originated in China.

Zhushalian. (Cinnabar Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* A lotus form bloom with cinnabar red colour. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chu-sha-lien'.

Zhusha Zipao. (Cinnabar Purple Gown), (*C.reticulata*), Feng & Shi, 1966, *Yunnan Shanchahua Zhi-wuxue* as 'Chu-sha Tsu-p'ao'. Description not seen. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pl.115. p.73, description, pp.128, 129: Leaves are thick, broad-elliptic to broad-ovate, flat with sunken venation, apices short pointed or rounded, bases rounded, 7.5-11.5 cm long x 4-7 cm wide. Flowers deep purplish to blackish purple (RHS.CC.53A), diameter 13-15 cm, forming a spherical corolla. Petals about 40 in 6-7 whorls, large orbicular to broad-ovate, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded or with small petals, erect forming a raised centre. Stamens few, scattered in several groups among curved petals. Pistils rudimentary. Originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Blooms mid-season. Fang, 1930 records that **Zipao** has deep purple flowers. 'Dazipao' has the same colour as **Zipao** but is larger. 'Dazipao' is the old name for **Zhusha Zipao.** Synonyms: 'Vermilion Purple Gown', 'Cinnabar Purple Gown'. Different readings: 'Chu-sha Tsup'ao', 'Chushatsepao'. See colour photo, p. 199, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China.*

Zibao. (Purple Treasure), *(C.reticulata).* China Regn No.28. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* Feb 2008, No.4, p.50 with colour photo; Selected from the ancient Delin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Yunnan, China, and named by the Zixi Mountain Administration Office. Flowers rose form double to peony, red, 8.4-10 cm diameter. Petals about 32 in 5-7 whorls, gradually smaller from the outer to the inner petals. Leaves elliptic, deep green, flat, 6.7-12.5 cm long x 3.6-5.6 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad cuneate. Flowers early to mid-season.

Zibingzi. (Purple Pancake), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.32, illustration, p.440: Formal double, purplish red, with small petals. Originated in China.

Zichonglou. (Purple Double Tower), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.38, 39, No.192, colour photo No.103: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, red, semi-double, with 4 rows of large, rounded petals and a small, irregular, central, stamen cluster. Late flowering. Originated in China.

Zidai. (Name of a Monk) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.54 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the west relic of Guzhulin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers rose form double, deep pink, 6-7 cm diameter. Petals 15-22, sub-circular, mostly flat. Stamens rudimentary and only some fertile. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 9-12 cm x 4-5 cm, thick, apices acuminate to caudate, margins shallowly serrate, bases cuneate.

Zidan. (Purple Red) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.68 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the lower level of Donglin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Flowers loose peony form, pink, 14-16 cm diameter with about 22 petals. Outer petals flat, inner folded erect. Leaves lanceolate to elliptic, apices caudate, bases cuneate. Flowers early to midseason.

Zidie. (Purple Butterfly) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.59 with colour photos. Maternal tree located in the Camellia Garden of Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers loose peony form, crimson, 13-15 cm diameter. Petals 22-27 in 4-5 whorls. Stamens divided into several groups among the petals. Leaves elliptic, 8-9 cm x 3.5-5 cm, apices acuminate, shallow serrate. Base cuneate to broad cuneate. Flowers midseason to late.

Zifeicui. (Purple Jade), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, [p.142] colour photo, p.95, description: Medium size, purplish to light scarlet, formal double of 7-8 rows of close-set, imbricated petals, 70-80 in number, reflexed in a full bloom, prominently notched, Leaves dull green, elliptic, flat, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide, margins shallow, obtuse serrations, midrib prominent, other veining obscure. Originated in Sechuan, China.

Zifen. (Purple Flavour) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.67 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the back yard of Ziding Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Single flower, deep red, petals heavily notched. Leaves lanceolate, 11 cm x 4 cm, apices caudate, bases cuneate, margin serrations obvious. Flowers early to midseason.

Zifen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Orchid Pink.**

Ziguan. (Purple Crown), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.80: Spherical peony form, bright purplish red, 8-9 cm across; petals velvety, irregular. Petaloid stamens, curved and crumpled, about 50 clustered ball-like; normal stamens about 150 in 5-6 groups, basally connate, intermixed with petals; pistil degenerate; buds elliptic, rusty green. Blooms mid-season. Leaves yellowish green, thick, flat, elliptic, drooping at apex, serrulate from middle to apex, none towards base. Originated at Hangzhou, China.

Ziguan. (Purple Crown), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.572: Medium size, 8 cm across, purplish red, single with 7-9 small petals and central stamens. Blooms early. Originated in China,

Zighsii. Anonymous, 1845, *Annales de Gand,* 1:186. Synonym for **Duca di Litta.**

Ziheling. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Falmouth 2008, Genetic Analysis on 20 Camellia Varieties by ISSR Markers, Sui Ni and Jiyuan Li as 'Zi he ling'; A mauve formal double from Jinhua, China.

Zihonglian. (Purple Red Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Huang, Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1948: Medium size, rose form double of a deep purplish red colour. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from*

Zhejiang, p.90: Petals 60-70 in 8 rows, nearly round, a little concave, buds short, nearly round, greenish yellow. Blooms mid-season. Leaves variable from oblong to obovate, and a few lanceolate incurved at apex, recurved both side, rounded or obtuse at the base, deep, glossy green, thick, margins serrulate, midrib elevated, venation uneven, petioles 15 mm long. See: Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.45, No.260, colour photo No. 145 as 'Zi hong lian'. Originated in Hangzhou, China.

Zihonme. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*. vol.1, No.3, p.26. Taiwanese for **Zihongmei.**

Zihongmei. (Purple Red Plum). (*C.sasanqua*), Yang. 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Tzu-hung-mei': Leaves elliptic, mid-green, 4.5 cm long x 1.9 cm wide. Flower purple-red colour, semi-double with 12 petals. Early blooming. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Tsu-hung-mei', 'Zihonme'.

Zihua Jinxin. (Purple Flower, Gold Heart), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Large size, purple-red. semi-double of 9-10 petals with a large stamen cluster having golden anthers. Originated in China.

Zihuashu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Violet Bouquet.**

Zihudie. (Purple Butterfly), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua.* Description not seen. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.69. colour photo. [p.128]: Deep red, open peony form, 8-9 cm across, 18-24 petals. outer petals large, ruffled, inner, curved, erect, fluted, mixed with stamens, anthers golden. Leaves elliptic. light green, apex acuminate. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Dazidie'.

Zijiang Jinhua. Gao, Jiyin. Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Maroon and Gold.**

Zijinguan. (Purple & Gold Crown), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, vol.18. p.113: A medium size, 10-11 cm across, deep maroon red, complete informal double, with large outer petals and a mixture of 18-23 medium sized and small, erect, folded and twisted centre petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in China.

Zijuan. *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.54 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Gongdelin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers loose peony form, carmine, 9-10 cm diameter. Petals 21-27 in 3-4 whorls, outer petals larger. Leaves elliptic, 7-9 cm x 4-5 cm, apices acuminate, margins shallow serrate, base cuneate. Flowers midseason.

Zikui.(Purple Chieftan), (*C.japonica*). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.44. No.242: Medium size, 8 cm across, purple red, double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Zili. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Chansonette.**

Zilian. (Zixi Lotus), *(C.reticulata)*, China Regn No.52, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, June 2009, No.12, p.50 with colour photo; Selected from the camellia forest on Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong. Flowers rose form, peach red, 10-11 cm diameter. Petals 26-28 in 3-4 whorls, flat to slightly incurved, central yellow stamens. Leaves long-elliptic, 6.2-8.7 cm x 2.3-3.7 cm, apices acuminate and reflexed backward, bases cuneate, margins finely serrate. Flowers mid-season.

Zilin. *(C.reticulata). Zixi Mountain, Camellia Species Garden,* 2012, p.23. No details.

Ziling. (Smart Purple) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.57 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the left relic of Gongdelin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Lu Xianliang. Flowers semi-double to loose rose form, deep red, 11 cm diameter. Petals 12-15, slightly cupped, stamens divided into 3-4 groups. Leaves

oblong-elliptic, 7-12 cm x 3-4.5 cm, thick, apices caudate to acuminate, veins obvious, margins shallow serrate, base cuneate. Flowers midseason.

Ziluijiao. (Purple Hexagon), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1984: A medium size. formal double, often with tiered or star-shaped imbrication. Deep purplish red. Originated in China.

Zilpha Slauenwhite. (*C.japonica*). SCCS.. 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.145: Rose pink. Small size, semi-double with upright petals mingled with stamens. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Mrs E. Cain, Mullins, South Carolina, USA.

Zimei Hongjiao. (Purple Favour and Red Love). *(C.japonica),* Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars,* p.76; Originated in China. Flowers light pink with sparse red stripes. Semi-double, medium size, more than 20 petals. Leaves dark green, flat. Vigorous, upright plant. Flowers mid-season.

Zimudan. (Purple Peony). (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Garden List, 1984: A medium size, deep maroon red. peony form. Originated in China.

Zina Maria. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.110: Pale pink centre, deepening to rich pink at outer edge. Medium size, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California.

Zing. (*C.japonica*). McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1978: Rose red. Miniature formal double. Blooms mid-season. Vigorous. bushy. upright growth. Originated in USA. by McCaskill Gardens, Upland, California.

Zipao. (Purple Gown), (*C.reticulata*). Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* The colour is purplish, and the flowers are as large as peonies. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pl.88, p.53. description, p.122, 123: Leaves thick, broad-ovate or oblong-ovate, margins revolute, apices acute or acuminate and recurved, bases broad-cuneate, 8.3-9 cm long x 4-5.5 cm wide. Flowers purplish red (RHS.CC.53A-B), diameter 12-14 cm, occasionally to 16 cm fully expanded. Petals about 46 in 6-8 whorls, becoming gradually smaller from outer to inner whorl, a few inner petals folded and erect. Stamens mostly petaloid, rudimentary, pistil rudimentary. This has the deepest colour among the Yunnan Camellias. If the central petals have white stripes it is called 'Zipao-yudai' which is "Purple Gown with Jade Stripes". However this is not a stable form and the name is reduced to synonymity. A more stable variegated form is known as **Manao Zipao.** Synonyms: 'Purple Gown'. 'Zipao Yudai', 'Zipao Jindai'. Different readings; 'Tsu-p'ao', 'Tsepao' 'Tzepao'. Received a RHS., Award of Merit, 1966 as 'Tzepao'. For colour photos see: Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.82; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.167; Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IV, No.3, 1965 as 'Purple Gown'.

Zipao Jindai. Chuang, 1956, *Yunnan Shancha Hua.* (Purple Gown, Gold Stripes). Synonym for **Zipao.** Different readings: 'Tze-p'ao Chin-tai', 'Tzepaochintai'.

Zipao Yudai. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* (Puple Gown, Jade Stripe), Synonym for **Zipao.** Different readings: 'Tze-p'ao Yu-tai', 'Tzepaoyutai'.

Zipao Yudai. (Purple Gown, Jade Belt), *(C.japonica),* Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.302, colour photo No.175: Medium size, red with whitish streaks in the centre of the inner petals, formal double with 5-6 row of broad, rounded, emarginate petals. Leaves light green, ovate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in China.

Ziqiang. (Purple Rose) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.58 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Gongdelin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers semi-double to loose peony form with 13-18 petals. Stamens loosely open with a few petaloids. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 7-12 cm x 3-4.5

cm, thick, apices caudate to acuminate, veins obvious, margins shallow serrate. Flowers midseason.

Ziqixin. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.570; Twigs purple. Leaf elliptic, base round, middle vein prominent, deep green, 6-7 cm x 3.5-4 cm. Flat petals, 8 to 12 in 2-3 rows, somewhat short, regularly arranged. Twisted petaloid stamens in several bundles, mixed with normal stamens. Flower deep purple to red, 8-10 cm diameter. Flowers early to late. A seedling of **Qixinhong**. From Sichuan Province, China.

Zironghua. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.563; From Fujian Province, China. No further details.

Zisonghua. (Purple Pine Cone), *(C.japonica),* Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua:* Medium size, rose form double, deep purplish pink. Originated in China.

Zisuda. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Grape Soda.**

Zita Marks. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.247. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ziting. (Name of a Monk) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.62 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Gongdelin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu for a famous monk. Flowers loose peony form, deep pink, with 19-21 petals, diameter 10 cm.. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 8.6 cm x 3 cm, apices acuminate.

Ziwei. (Old Name for Mt Zixi) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.55 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Zhiguanlin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers deep crimson, semi-double with 13-15 petals, 10-12 cm diameter. Stamens numerous in tubular form with a few petaloids. Stigma 5 valve. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 8-12 cm x 4-5 cm, apices acuminate and reflexed, margins sparsely serrate, base cuneate. Flowers midseason.

Zixi. (Purple Stream), *(C.reticulata),* Feng Guomei, 1989, July, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue: Large size, 12-14 cm across, deep purplish pink. Open peony form with large central stamen cluster with golden anthers. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chuxiong, China.

Zixia. (Glowing Purple) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.29 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Nianfotang Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Estimated to be 600 years old. Pink anemone form. Flowers midseason to late.

Zixuanfeng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.427; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Lavender Swirl.**

Ziyan. (Purple Flame), *(C.reticulata),* Feng Guomei, 1989, July, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue. Colour photo: Large size, 12-14 cm across, deep purplish red semi-double to open rose form double with 3 rows of broad rounded petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Chuxiong, China.

Ziyigongzhu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Princess Lavender.**

Ziyou Ling. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's *C.hybrid* **Freedom Bell.**

Ziyu. (Purple Jade) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.52 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Guzhulin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers rose to loose peony form, deep red, 8-12 cm

diameter with 15-18 petals. Stamens in several groups with some as petaloids among the petals. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 9-13 cm x 4-4.5 cm, margins barely serrate, bases cuneate.

Ziyun (Chuxiong). (Purple Cloud) *(C.reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong,* p.53 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Guzhulin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers semi-double, crimson, 14 cm diameter, with 12-14 petals and central cylinder of stamens. Leaves lanceolate, 10-13 cm x 4-6 cm, apices acuminate and reflexed. Margins shallow serrate, veins obvious, base cuneate. Flowers midseason.

Ziyun. (Purple Cloud). *(C.hybrid***).** Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.368 with colour photo; Originated by the Xinzhu Camellia Society, Taiwan. Red, rose form double, medium size.

Ziyuntai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.427; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Shi-undai.**

Zizhonglou. (Purple Double), *(C.japonica),* Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949: Purplish red, anemone form double. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.60, pl.(p.151): Purplish red, anemone form double of large, twisted outer petals and a compact centre of small petaloids. Leaves light green, elliptic, midrib yellowish, apex tapering acute, margins serrate. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Tzu-chung-lou'. Synonyms: 'Tieke Boazhu', 'Xioabaozhu', 'Moluo'.

Zoë. *(C.japonica),* Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Medium size, anemone form, pure white with the centre a pale straw colour. Originated in Italy by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence.

Zoe Elizabeth. *(C.japonica),* ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News,* No.95, p.20, Reg. No.328: Originated by Mr & Mrs R. Keightley, Wattle Park, South Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1982. Bears medium sized, blood red flowers (RHS.80/2), mid-season to late on an upright plant with medium size, deep green leaves.

Zolermio. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:21: Pink flower. Perfect form. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Zoli. *(C.japonica),* van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:21: Rose colour. Good form. Orthographic errors: 'Zali'.

Zonaide Vanzi. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Zô-ôshirayuki. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-145. Different reading: 'Kura-ôshirayuki'.

Zorai de Vanzi. Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No, 15. Orthographic variant for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Zoraida Vanzi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1870, 135:176. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Zoraide. Stefano Paghai Catalogue, 1867. Abbreviation for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Zoraide Vanci. William. Bull Wholesale Catalogue, 1872. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Zoraide Vanzi. *(C.japonica),* E.G. Henderson & Son, 1866, Catalogue, p.44: Blush white with very picturesque rosy red bars and flakes; outer petals large, rounded, rose-like and even; a flower of great substance, full to the centre. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.74: New blush, striped and blotched carmine, extra fine substance. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867; Henderson, E.G., Nursery Catalogue, 1867: White flushed pale pink, highly speckled and splashed carmine (HCC.21/2). Formal double, 9.5 cm across, with numerous broadly ovate petals, 4-5 cm long x 4 cm wide, rounded or emarginate, imbricated, outer petals reflexed. Leaves broadly elliptic, 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, coarsely serrate margins, apex acuminate

and recurved. Plant growth habit is open, loose and vigorous. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Zoraida Vanzi', 'Zonaide Vanzi', 'Zorai de Vanzi', 'Zoraide Wanzii', 'Zenaide Vanzi', 'Foraide Vansii', 'Zoraüve Vanzi', 'Zoraide Vanci', 'Zoriade-wanzi Variegated', 'Zoraid Wanzi', 'Zoraide Wandi'. Abbreviation: 'Zoraide'.

Zoraide Wandi. Gexplant, Angers, Catalogue, 1971-1972, p.34. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Zoraide Wanzii. André Leroy, 1911, Catalogue, p.48. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Zoraido-wanzi Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Orthographic error for 'Zoraide Vanzi Variegated', synonym for **Zoraide Vanzi**. Note: **Zoraide Vanzi** is normally a variegated type bloom but often has self red flowers.

Zoraüve Vanzi. Guichard Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi.**

Zorina. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.147: Deep red. Large formal to rose form double. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Armstrong.

Zougongsheng. (Zou's Sacred Temple), *(C.japonica)*, Sakata et al., Mar.1981; "Studies in the Flower Colours of Camellias", II, *Memoirs of the Facaulty of Agriculture*, vol.XVII, p.89; Kagoshima University. Yusuke Sakata & Ken-ich Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.19. No description. Originated in China.

Zui Hong. *(C.japonica), Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Long pistil group – pistil raised above stamens by more than 0.5 mm. Red flower, mid-floral, mid-folia.

Zui Xiantao. *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.569 as 'Zuixiantao'; Shrub, branches evenly dispersed, robust growth. Leaf broad ovate, 5-6 cm x 3-4 cm, apex acute, base cuneate to broad cuneate, green and lustrous, main vein prominent, large and dense serrations. Flower semi-double hibiscus form, pink, 7-9 cm diameter, outer petals large and flat, inner joined together in peach shape. Flowers mid-season. From Sichuan Province, China.

Zuichô. (Auspicious Bird). *(C.x williamsii). Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.280 with colour photo; Large semi-double in lotus form, soft pink. Long, narrow, fluted petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrow-elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Miyakodori** x **Tulip Time**, originated and named by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan. around 2000

Zuigetsu. (Auspicious Moon). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.139 with colour photo; English translation p.95. Small, pale pink shading off to white at the centre, tubular single with round petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat elliptic, medium size, flat. Somewhat upright growth. A cross between **Tsurugata** and **Sayokyoku.** Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1984, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Zuigyoku. (Auspicious Jewel), *(C.japonica)*, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.52, colour photo and description; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.149: White. Medium size, single with 6-7 large, rounded petals, creped around the margins. Large, spreading circle of stamens, pale yellow filaments, old-gold anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic, dark green, recurved. Originated in Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan by Kiraku Sakuragi in 1972. Previously known as 'Hayazakihon'ami'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.81, 225.

Zuihô. (Peak of Auspicious Omen), *(C.kissi x C.japonica.)*, JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.24, p.13: The first *C.kissi* hybrid raised in Japan. Originated by Ogawa Takeo, Izu Ôshima, Japan from

C.kissi x *C.japonica*. Whitish pink graduations on a white ground, single, cup-shaped blooms, small flowers 4.2 cm across. Fragrant. Cold hardy with profuse blooming. Flowers early to mid- season. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.62. Originated and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1985.

Zuihô. (Auspicious Treasure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.139 with colour photo; English translation p.95. Medium size, dark red, trumpet shaped single, slender stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, somewhat large. Upright, vigorous growth. The original tree of 60 cm circumference is growing at Renshôji Temple in Sunami Town, Motosu District. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.

Zuihôka. (Flower of Auspicious Treasure). *(C.japonica), Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.140 with colour photo; English translation p.95. Medium to large, peony to lion form, small stripes of red on white ground, occasionally flowers all red, scattered stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Tsurugata.** Originated and named by Nobuo Sasai in 1984. From Okayama Prefecture.

Zuijiaohong. (Intoxicatingly Beautiful Red), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & *B*artholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.12: Wavy type. Petals wavy or undulating. Stamens and pistil well developed or partly becoming petaloid. Carmine, early. Originated in Kunming. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pl.29, p.19, description, p.109, 110: Leaves elliptic to ovate, flat, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 7-9 cm long x 4-5.5 cm wide. Flowers large, dark red (RHS.CC.53D), diameter 13-15 cm. Petals 19-22 in 4-5 whorls, flat, apices 1-3 notched, becoming gradually smaller from outer to inner whorls. Stamens mostly petaloid, a few remaining in the centre. Pistils rudimentary, flattened. This is a new cultivar selected from open pollinated seed by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden, Yunnan, China. It has thick and strong branches. Blooms early to mid-season. Synonyms: 'Charming Red', 'Charmingly Drunk Red', 'Intoxicatingly Charming Red', 'Intoxicatingly Beautiful Red'. Different reading: 'Tsui-chiao-hung'. See colour photo, Feng et al., 1987, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.45.

Zuika. (Auspicious Flower). *(C.japonica), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.26, 1993, p.37, No.1: A seedling of **Kikuzuki.** Fragrant. Pink fading to white at base. Size about 10 cm across. Semi-double flower with somewhat keeled petals, reflexing outwards. Cylindrical, or occasionally divided, stamen cluster. Long flowering from autumn to spring. See colour photo on p.37. Originated by Dr Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Zuikô. (Auspicious Light), *(C.japonica)*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210 as 'Zuikoh': White. Large size, semi-double with separated stamens. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium size, ovate, apex acuminate. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.225. Believed to be a chance seedling of 'Sodekakushi' (**Gauntlettii**).

Zuikô-nishiki. (Auspicious Radiant Brocade), (Higo), Craig, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.62; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.81, colour photo, p.225: Similar to **Yamato-nishiki** but rounder with a denser pattern of smaller crimson splashes on a pale pink background. Leaves round, broad-ovate, mid-green, apex abrupt acute. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated as a Higo variety by the Higo Society in the 1970s.

Zuikoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210. Different reading for **Zuikô.**

Zuiren. (Auspicious Screen), *(C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû:* Tuyama & Yamada, 1979, *Ishii's Selected Camellias…,* pp.127, 126, 160: White with light pink edges and reverse. Large single with 5 wide, crinkled petals, a centre of spreading stamens and an occasional trumpet-shaped petaloid. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.

Zuiryû. (Auspicious Dragon), *(C.japonica)*, Sasai Nursery, Okayama, Catalogue, 1982-1983, p.4; Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en, Kyôto, Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.122: Red, single, campanulate, tubular stamen cluster, medium size flowers; long narrow leaves. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan.

Zuisen. (See below). *(C.japonica)*, Hiroshi, Matsuda, Okinawa, 1994, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35: Very small, deep red, sake-cup shaped single, with round petals. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Bush is spreading and sturdy. A selected wild *C.japonica* var. *hozanensis*. Named for the "Zuisen" gate to the Shuri Castle.

Zuishi. (Intoxicated Lion), *(C.reticulata)*, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.57, No.375, colour photo No.233: Leaves light green, elliptic, 10-11 cm long x 4-4.3 cm wide. Flower large size, 10-11 cm across, light crimson, irregular, peony form with 20-24 petals, wavy and fluted. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.

Zui-syo. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.67. Different reading for **Zuishô.**

Zuishô (Auspicious Omen), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana:* Red striped white. Medium size, single. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan by Katayama, Ôsaka-fu, Japan. Different reading: 'Zui-syo'.

Zui-un. (Auspicious Clouds), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.40; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.81, colour photo, p.224, description as 'Zuiun': Pinkish white with some red at the base of the petals or large white moire on deep red background. Incomplete peony form with 2-3 rows of large, overlapping outer petals and smaller, erect, curved centre petals. Leaves round-elliptic, dark green, apices acuminate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.138 with colour photo; English translation p.94. The original tree survives at Seiryûji Temple on Mt. Zuiun, Minami-Ise. Named and released by Kôji Tomino in 1971.

Zuiyangfei. (Intoxicated Yangfei), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi:* A large flower of peach red with about 8 large, outer petals and an anemone centre of smaller ones. Different reading 'Tsui-yang-fei'. It is thought that **Yangfei Cha,** Wang (1621) is the original valid name. Synonym: 'Guifei Zuijiu'.

Zuiyangfei. (Intoxicated Yangfei), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1986, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.55: Small tree, spreading with long branches. Leaves long-elliptic, medium size, yellowish green, distinct venation. Flowers pink, 7-8 cm across with 25-30 petals in 4 rows, narrow, long, notched at apex, separate. Stamens rare with degenerate pistil. Buds short-elliptic, green. Flowers mid-season. Note: This cultivar is different from **Zuiyangfei** above or **Baichang'e Cai.** Sometimes the same popular name is given to a number of different cultivar in different camellia growing areas of China.

Zuiyô (Auspicious Shine), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.182, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, deep red, campanulate single of 5 channelled, pointed, reflexed petals and a stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, long narrow-lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins bluntly, shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season. A chance seedling of **Yuri-tsubaki,** originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980.

Zuobaoji. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.165. Chinese synonym for **Saohime.**

Zuoxuanzhuan. (Sinistrose), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui:* A red, spirally imbricated, formal double, left handed. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Tso Hsuan Chuan'.

Zushiô (Name of Japanese folklore hero), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.81, colour photo, p.225, description: White. Medium size, semi-double with 2-3 rows of somewhat irregular, waved and notched petals and an irregularly, spreading stamen cluster, filaments pale yellow, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, margins serrulate, petioles hirsute. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970. Zushiô is the name of the young hero of the old Japanese folklore *Sanshôdayû.*

Zuxuanwu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Pirouette.**

AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA REGISTER AND THE FIRST AND SECOND SUPPLEMENTS.

S.p. 38 **An Van Astel.** Change to **An Van Gastel.**

R.p. 187 **Belle Rankin.** Delete (Believed extinct). Add "Light red with some visible veining, darker towards edges. 25 petals and 20 petaloids. Leaf 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm". Personal communication, John Grimm.

S.p. 75 **Camões.** Separate into two cultivars, **Camões (João José Gomes)** and **Camões (Marques Loureiro).**

R.p. 291 Carroll Waller. Delete entry.

R.p. 291 **Carroll Walker.** Change to **Carroll Waller**. Delete (Correction of previous entry).

R.p. 534 **Edwin S. Northrop**. Change to **Edwin S. Northrup.**

S.p. 128 **Ethel-Nook-Scivique.** Change to **Ethel 'Nook' Scivique.** Change Mobile, Ala. to Denham Springs, La.

R.p. 711 **Gloria de Fatima.** Add diacritics – **Glória de Fátima**.

S.p. 219 **Kagiroha.** Delete entry.

S.p. 219 **Kagiroi.** Change to **Kagirohi.**

R.p. 1297 **Mrs Benney Ferey.** Change to **Mrs Bennie Feray.** Delete "Orthographic error 'Mrs Bennie Feray'".

R.p. 1297 Mrs Bennie Feray. Delete invalid entry.

S.p. 332 **Quatro de Abril.** Add "Sport of **Primeiro de Fevereiro**."

S.p. 338 **Reverend Ida.** Change Bobby Green, Fairhope to Tom Dodd Jr, Semmes, Ala.

F.p. 230 **Sebon.** Change to **Seben.**

S.p. 416 **Webb's White.** Change diameter from 5 cm to 9-9.5 cm.